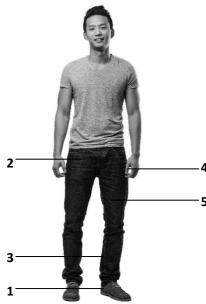
# Test: Higher

Name:	 Result: _	/100

### Vocabulary

1 Label the picture with the correct words.



Score \_\_/5

2	Write the names of the moving parts of your body from these descriptions.			
	1	the bit between your foot and the lower part of your leg		
	2	the bit between the lower part of your leg and the top part of your leg		
	3	the bit between your body and the top part of your arm		
	4	the bit between the upper part of your arm and the lower part of your arm		
	5	5 the bit between the lower part of your arm and yo hand		
		Score/5		

The underlined words are wrong. Write the correct words.				
1	I know my arm's bleeding, but it's not serious. It's just a little <u>pain</u> .			
2	I don't know what I've eaten, but I've got a really bad headache.			
3	You haven't got the flu, it's just a bad bruise.			
4	I fell over and hurt my ankle. Now I can't walk and the <u>bruise</u> is really bad			
5	I've got a big black <u>virus</u> on my leg from when the golf ball hit me			
	Score/5			
Complete the sentences with a word from A and a word from B in the box. There are two extra words that you do not need.				
A:				
A: B:				
_	·			
B:	centre chair disease killer kit room  Jason broke both his legs in a skiing accident, so for the moment, he's getting around in a  ———————————————————————————————————			
B:	centre chair disease killer kit room  Jason broke both his legs in a skiing accident, so for the moment, he's getting around in a			
B:	centre chair disease killer kit room  Jason broke both his legs in a skiing accident, so for the moment, he's getting around in a  ———————————————————————————————————			
B: 1 2	centre chair disease killer kit room  Jason broke both his legs in a skiing accident, so for the moment, he's getting around in a  ———————————————————————————————————			
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B: 1 2	Centre chair disease killer kit room  Jason broke both his legs in a skiing accident, so for the moment, he's getting around in a  ———————————————————————————————————			
B: 1 2 3	Centre chair disease killer kit room  Jason broke both his legs in a skiing accident, so for the moment, he's getting around in a  ———————————————————————————————————			

# Test: Higher

### Grammar

				FOR	
5	Write three questions from the prompts. Use the			I have	had
	present perfect. Then write negative answers to the questions, using the present perfect and 'never'.			4 I first r	net Sally five years ago.
	-	you / ever / break a bone?		KNOV	VN
	•			I	years.
		No, I bone. I sprained my ankle once, but that was all.			st time we saw Jane was in March.
	2	you and your brother / ever / be / ice-skating?		SINCE	<u> </u>
		No, we ice skating. It looks like		We	March.
		fun, though.			did you start working there?
	3	you / ever / ride an electric bike?		WOR	,
		No, an electric bike – but I'd love			there for?
		to try one.  Score/6		7 Don't	worry, you're not too late. I only got here ten
_	_			minute	es go.
6		omplete the mini-dialogues. Make sentences in		FOR	
å	tne	e present perfect using the verbs in the box.  already/send already/throw out come/yet			worry, you're not too late. I have only ten minutes.
					Score/7
i.		finish/yet just/leave not see/yet			
	1	You won't forget to send Emily that birthday card, will you?	8	-	e the dialogue. Put the verbs given into the ast or the present perfect.
		Don't worry. I one to her.		Toby:	Hi Imogen, how's things?
	2	I need to talk to Jack about something.		Imogen:	I'm good, thanks. Actually, more than good. I
		I'm afraid he If you run, he may			(a) (just / have) a really
		still be in the car park.			great piece of news.
	3	Let's go and see the new Bond movie. I		Toby:	Why, what <b>(b)</b> (happened)?
		I'm afraid I have. I saw it last weekend.		Imogen:	Well, a couple of months ago, I
	4	John out of			(c) (apply) to do a holiday job on a ranch in Canada, and they
		John out of hospital?			(d) (just / offer) me the
		No, he's still there. I think he's coming out tomorrow.			job!
	5	I think I'll have that pasta I made the other day.		Toby:	That's amazing.
		I'm sorry – I it		Imogen:	Now I'm sort of nervous because I've got to
		It didn't look very nice.			organise things like plane tickets and visas
	6	you your homework?			and things. I (e) (never / do) anything like that before. And I don't really
					know anything about Canada. Have you ever
		No, I've still got lots to do.  Score/6			been there?
		3core/o		Toby:	No, but you remember my cousin Emily?
7		ewrite the following sentences using the word yen in bold. Do not change the word in any way.		Imogen:	Yes. She went to Canada after getting married, didn't she?
	1	We moved here in 2015.		Toby:	That's right. She's still there. I guess she
		LIVED			(f)(live) there for five
		We since 2015.			years now. I'm sure she'd be happy to give
	2	My sister started at university two years ago.			you advice and help if you need it.  Score/6
	_	BEEN			33313 <u>-</u> ,0
		My sister for two years.			
		iviy sister iui two years.			

3 I bought this phone three years ago.

## Use of English

9 Read the text below and think of the word that best fits each gap. Use only one word in each gap.

The School Nurse
I work in the clinic at school, and I'm here to look
after students who don't feel well or who
(a) had accidents or other minor
(b) like cuts and bruises. It's
always busy in the winter term because that's
when the students play football and they're
always twisting their (c) and
falling over or spraining their knees. We've
already had five students in this week, and it's
only Wednesday! Luckily, there haven't
(d) any broken bones yet, but I'm
sure there will be sooner or later.
It's also busy because students come in with
things like headaches and (e)
throats, but those are quite easy to deal with.
But we have to be extremely careful if someone
comes in with a very (f)
temperature – over 39.5 degrees, for example.
As you know, that can be a sign of a virus, which
can spread very fast in a school and hundreds of
students can <b>(g)</b> it. This term, I
haven't sent anyone home yet apart from one
girl <b>(h)</b> had a stomach ache, but
that was probably from something she ate.

Score \_\_/8

## Listening

U		n what order do they mention the following?			
	Α	sports facilities			
	В	dental problems			
	С	the weather			
	D	team sports			
	E	cycling			
	F	salt			
			Score/6		
1		ten again and answer the questi I or both.	ons. Write boy,		
	1	Who thinks exercise is more important than anything else?			
	2	Who says they ought to do more e	exercise?		
	3	Who sometimes dislikes playing sp	port?		
	4	Who eats very little sugar?			
	5	Who has changed their diet becau advice?	se of someone's		
	6	Who needs to stop doing somethin	ng?		
			Score/6		

### Reading

#### THE MEDICINE MAKERS

Α

In the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, thousands of children died from a disease called polio, and many were left unable to walk again. In the early 1950s, Dr Jonas Salk, an American researcher, succeeded in developing a medicine for the disease. He needed to show that it was safe, so he gave it to himself, his wife and his three young sons. He announced the successful result of the experiment in 1953, and the following year, millions of children across the world began to get the medicine, too. Dr Salk never tried to make any money from his discovery. In 1963, he opened the Salk Institute for Biological Studies, a place where scientists could come to do research and discover cures 'for the benefit of all'.

В

Youyou Tu, who was born in China in 1930, was interested in traditional Chinese medicine and modern Western medicine – and the connections between the two. In 1969, she was made the head of a project looking at ways of treating malaria, a serious disease caused by mosquitoes, because modern drugs were working less and less. After reading an ancient Chinese book, she and her team began to do experiments on a plant called wormwood, and eventually came up with a new drug. She took it herself to see if it was safe. A few days passed, and she was fine. After that, she gave it to 21 patients who were suffering from malaria, and they all improved. In 2015, she won the Nobel Prize for her work, and she is happy that her discovery has saved millions of lives. As she says, 'every scientist dreams of doing something that can help the world.'

C

Edward Jenner was a country doctor at a time when smallpox was common. This was a serious disease that killed many people or left them with terrible marks on their face. There was also a similar disease called cowpox, which people often got from working with cows. This was much less serious, and there was a traditional belief that catching cowpox protected you from catching smallpox. In 1796, Jenner decided to test this idea on James Phipps, the eight-year-old son of his gardener. First he gave the boy cowpox; for a few days, the boy had a high temperature, but then he got better. Then Jenner tried to give the boy smallpox, but he didn't catch it. Jenner's discovery of how to prevent disease saved thousands of people from smallpox – and since then has saved millons more lives from other diseases as well.

## 12 Read the article and answer the questions. Write TWO answers (A, B or C) for each question.

1 Who used children to check the safety of a

medicine?

	2	Who tested the safety of a medicine on themselves'
	3	Who developed new medicines by testing old ideas? and
		Score/6
13		ad the article again. Complete the sentences. Use e or two words in each gap.
	1	Polio was often fatal or could leave people with
	2	Dr Salk tested his medicine on himself and all
	3	Youyou Tu was interested in two of medicine.
	4	Youyou Tu was pleased to achieve her dream of

Jenner believed cowpox might offer some

smallpox.

Score \_\_/6

Higher

illness, James Phipps

After a

recovered.

Unit 4

# Test: Higher

4 Is it right or wrong to test new medicines on animals? Give three reasons for your opinion.					ı <b>.</b>	
					Cooro	12

# Test: Higher

Writing	
15 You are on a tour of Europe with your family, and you have received this text from a friend. Using the notes in bold, write a reply to your friend.	
Hi I don't know if you've heard, but I had an	
accident a few days ago. I'm back home now from hospital, but I've broken my ankle and my knee, so I can't really do anything. [say you're	
sorry and ask about the accident] It's really boring.	Score/10
Anyway, even if I can't go anywhere, I'd love to hear all about your European trip, e.g. the countries you've been to so far, the famous places you've seen, etc. Where's next? [give details of your trip so far]	
Write back soon,	
Sam	
PS The other bad thing about being at home in the holidays is that nobody is around — everyone's off doing fun things like you. But when are you back? I'd love to see you and maybe we can do something — though I'm not sure what, because I can't walk. [say when	
you're back and suggest something you can do]	
Write a text of 100–125 words.	

### Speaking

16 Work in pairs and look at these photographs. Student A:

Ask Student B to look at this photo and answer the questions.



- Describe what you can see in the picture.
- What do you think has happened?
- Who do you think the people in the bottom right hand corner are?
- What common injuries do people get when they are skiing?
- · What do you think of dangerous sports?

#### Student B:

Answer the questions about the skiing picture. When you have finished, change roles and ask Student A to look at this photo and answer the questions.



- Describe the picture.
- What do you think has just happened? Why did it happen?
- · What sort of injuries do you think they will have?
- What do you notice about the things the cyclists are wearing?

- How do you think the person in the background feel?
- How dangerous do you think cycling is?
- What do you think of dangerous sports?

	Score/10
Vocabulary/20	
Grammar/25	
Use of English/8	
Listening/12	
Reading/15	
Writing/10	
Speaking/10	
TOTAL/100	