Vocabulary

1 Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

bored confusion disappointment lonely upset

1 None of my friends are around, and there’s nothing to do. I’m ____________.
2 My aunt lives on her own, and nobody visits her. I guess she’s ____________.
3 Nobody understands these new rules. They are causing a lot of ____________.
4 I’m ____________ because my friend was mean to me, and I don’t understand why.
5 My brother failed his driving test. That was a big ____________ for him.

Score __/5

2 Read the text. Choose the correct alternative.

My name’s Abdul, and I live in Malaysia. Last weekend, my friends and I went on a boat trip to Monkey Island, and we were all (a) excited/upset about having a great day out. We got there, had a swim and then I went for a walk. I am not (b) afraid/proud of being in the jungle, but this time, I saw a big monkey sitting in a tree in front of me. I tried to be friendly and I smiled. That was a mistake – monkeys show their teeth when they are (c) sad/angry. The monkey jumped down the tree and started chasing me. I have never run so fast in my life, down the path, across the beach and into the sea. I looked back and was very (d) relieved/disappointed that the monkey hadn’t followed me into the water. It went back to the jungle, but all my friends had seen what had happened and were laughing – I felt so (e) embarrassed/confused.

Score __/5

3 Complete the sentences with the correct preposition.

1 I’m unhappy about the people you’re hanging ____________ with. They’re not nice people.
2 I come from a happy family. I get ____________ well with all my brothers and sisters.
3 My sister and I don’t really see eye ____________ eye. We argue about a lot of things.
4 Sophie has a huge circle ____________ friends. She seems to know everybody.
5 I don’t really dislike Jim. I just don’t have anything ____________ common with him.

Score __/5

4 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words given.

1 I’ve known Andy for a long time. Our ____________ is very important to me. (FRIEND)
2 I want to thank you very much for your ____________. (KIND)
3 My parents have always given me lots of ____________. (FREE)
4 Do you have a good ____________ with your teachers? (RELATION)
5 ____________ of the new gym costs a lot of money every month. (MEMBER)

Score __/5
Grammar

5 Match the sentence halves.

1 I wasn't hungry at supper time because ... ___
2 I wasn't hungry at supper time, so ... ___
3 I didn't see Karen at the party because ... ___
4 I didn't see Karen at the party, so ... ___
5 I couldn't get into our house because ... ___
6 I couldn't get into our house, so... ___

A I had lost my key.
B I didn't have anything to eat.
C I asked my neighbour for help.
D I had eaten a whole packet of biscuits.
E she had already left by the time I got there.
F I said goodbye to everyone and went home.

6 Complete the sentences with the verbs given. Put one verb into the simple past and the other verb into the past perfect.

1 I ____________(have to) run back home because I ____________(forget) my homework.
2 I ____________(not recognise) Emily because she ____________(change) so much.
3 Sarah ____________(go) back to the supermarket because she ____________(leave) her bank card there.

Score __/6

7 Choose the correct alternative.

1 Bob speaks really fast. He's very difficult to understand/understanding.
2 I know to cycle/cycling is good for you, but football's much more fun.
3 Let's go to shop/shopping tomorrow. I need some new clothes.
4 I'm not very good at to play/playing the piano. I'm not that interested, really.
5 Do you fancy to come/coming to that new Chinese restaurant with us?
6 Tom's gone off to Bristol to get/getting the new puppy.
7 I'm tired. I don't want to go-going out tonight.

Score __/7

8 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in the box.

A cook  B go  C have  D play  E post  F rain

1 I hope it stops ____________, soon, or we'll have to cancel the barbecue.
2 I don't enjoy _____________. It's much easier to get a takeaway.
3 I hope you remembered ____________ Joe's present. I don't want it to be late.
4 My brother has decided ____________ a gap year before going to university.
5 I'm not tired. I don't feel like ____________ to bed yet.
6 I'd love to learn ____________ the guitar really well.

Score __/6
Use of English

9 Read the text and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap.

I’ve always believed that it’s good to talk. That’s one of the reasons why I work for a charity that provides advice and support for teenagers and younger children. We have a phone service that is available 24/7, and 1 ___________ us is completely free.

Young people ring us for all sorts of reasons. Sometimes they have a problem that they don’t want 2 ___________ about with their teachers or parents. Yesterday, for example, I was talking to a girl who was 3 ___________ because she had 4 ___________ an argument with her best friend; and then there was an older boy who was afraid of 5 ___________ badly in a test he 6 ___________ to take.

We don’t say much; we think it’s better 7 ___________. And we don’t tell people what to; after a good talk, they can usually 8 ___________ that out for themselves.

A to call  B calls  C calling  D called
A talking  B talked  C talks  D to talk
A proud  B relieved  C delighted  D upset
A made  B done  C said  D had
A doing  B does  C to do  D did
A must  B had  C should  D would
A listening  B to listen  C listened  D listen
A work  B take  C say  D speak

Listening

10 Listen to a woman talking about a teenage magazine. Put the things she talks about in the order you hear them.

A difficulties at home ___
B how talking can help with problems ___
C what she did her degree in ___
D problems she can’t really solve ___
E what she does at the magazine ___
F people’s worries about school ___

Score __/6

11 Listen again. Complete the sentences with one or two words.

1 The woman works at a magazine for ___.
2 She says that studying English has been ___ in her job.
3 You should accept that friendships ___.
4 The biggest decision is what to study ___.
5 It’s important for parents and teenagers to ___ with each other.
6 Understanding how other people think can make you feel ___.

Score __/6
Reading

PAYING FORWARD

We all know about the idea of paying someone back when they do something nice. For example, you have a lot of apples in your garden and you give me a bag of them. The next day, I make a cake to give back to you. This is a good way to behave and the two of us are happy.

Of course, there is also a negative way of paying back. For example, yesterday, you told the teacher about something I had done, and I got into trouble. This morning, I stole your homework and threw it in the bin, so now you will get into trouble. This is not a good way to behave. Everybody loses.

Paying forward is the opposite of the second example – but it’s also different from the first. Going back to apples and cakes, it’s like this. You give me apples, but I don’t pay you back by making you a cake. Instead, I ‘pay forward’ by giving the cake to the old lady down the road. She is happy, so she gives a child some sweets. The child then wants to be kind to someone else, and so it goes on. There is no end to the number of people who are happy.

The phrase comes from a book written by Lily Hammond in 1916. She says: ‘You don’t pay love back; you pay it forward.’ So the phrase goes back over a hundred years, and the idea is even older, but today it’s very popular on social media.

Here are some examples from websites where people share their ideas of ‘paying it forward’. You could write a letter to an old teacher who made a difference to your life. Or plant a tree. Maybe give blood. Or babysit for free for a new mother so she can have a night out. Or organise a clean up party on the beach.

With all of these examples, you don’t ask for anything back – you don’t want money and you don’t want a favour. But scientific studies show that giving things to people and being kind can increase your happiness. So every time you pay something forward, even if you don’t ask for anything back, it will make you feel happier anyway.

12 Read the article. Decide if the sentences are True (T) or False (F).

The writer says that …

1 it’s good to be kind to people who are kind to you.     T / F
2 if people hurt you, you should hurt them back.     T / F
3 paying back is better than paying forward.     T / F
4 Lily Hammond invented the idea of paying forward.     T / F
5 the idea of paying forward is popular on the Internet.     T / F
6 people are generous because it makes them feel good.     T / F

Score __/6

13 Read the article again. Choose the correct alternative.

1 If you give a present to someone who has given you something, you are paying them forward/back.
2 The writer talks about copying/spoiling homework as an example of what not to do.
3 Paying forward benefits more/fewer people than paying back.
4 The expression/idea of ‘paying forward’ comes from Lily Hammond.
5 The article mentions a website that suggests going to parties/improving the environment.
6 The purpose of ‘paying forward’ is to bring happiness to yourself/other people.

Score __/6

14 Look again at paragraph 5 and the suggestions on the website. Think of three similar things that you could do for other people. Give reasons for your choices.

_______________________________________________
_______________________________________________
_______________________________________________
_______________________________________________

Score __/3
Writing

15 You have received an email from a friend asking you for advice about visiting your country. Read the email and your notes (in brackets). Then write a reply giving your advice. Use the notes below to help you.

Hi,

Thanks for your email – it was really nice to hear from you.

Now, you know last time I said we might be coming to your country this summer? Well, it’s definite – Dad’s booked the plane tickets and we’re coming for two weeks, so now we need your advice big time as it’ll be our first visit. (great news!)

We want to see as much as we can, so would it be a good idea to stay in the capital and travel from there? I guess we’ll have to stay in a hotel, but we don’t want to spend too much. (absolutely not – too expensive, stay with us)

What’s the best way of getting around? Dad’s talking about hiring a car, but to be honest, he’s not the best driver in the world. Are there any alternatives? (traffic here is terrible; public transport is great)

And I suppose the last thing is this – what should we go and see? (give some ideas)

Sorry to ask you so many questions – I hope you don’t mind.

All the best

Tom

When writing your email, think about the following:

- Respond to the email. (Thanks for … / It’s brilliant news that …)
- Talk about where to stay. (If I were you, I wouldn’t … / Why don’t you …)
- Say why you think hiring a car is a bad idea (I really wouldn’t … / Instead, I’d really recommend …)
- Suggest some places to see. (When you’re here, you must … / Maybe you could … / You should definitely …)
- Finish your email in a suitable way. (Anyway, that’s all for now – can’t wait to see you …)

Write an email of 80–100 words.
Speaking

16 Work in pairs to act out a role-play.

Student A:
A few days ago, you gave a surprise birthday party for someone in your family. When they left in the morning, there were no cards or presents. Before they came back, you invited lots of friends and prepared the party food. Then you all hid in another room. When the person came back, they sat and watched TV, and then everyone came out and sang 'Happy Birthday'.

Student B:
You have heard that Student A arranged a surprise birthday party. You want to find out some more details. Ask these questions:
1 Who was the party for, and why did you make it a surprise party?
2 What happened in the morning? What do you suppose (your mother/father/brother, etc.) thought?
3 What did you do later on in the day?
4 Who did what for the party?
5 What did you do for presents?
6 What did you all do before (your mother/father/brother, etc.) came back?
7 Was (your mother/father/brother, etc.) surprised?
8 What happened after that?

Score __/10

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

TOTAL __/100