

File Test 11

Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation B

GRAMMAR

1 Complete the sentences with *used to*, *didn't use to*, or *Did ... use to*.

Example: Melanie used to play tennis but now she does yoga.

- 1 Where _____ you _____ live before you moved to Paris?
- 2 Amar _____ work in a factory but now he has a job in an office.
- 3 Carole _____ be slim but she lost a lot of weight last year.
- 4 We _____ have a big house, but now we do.
- 5 There _____ be a cinema near my house, but now there isn't.
- 6 _____ Samantha _____ have short hair?

6

2 Rewrite the sentences with *might* or *might not*.

Example: Perhaps Adam won't pass his driving test.

Adam might not pass his driving test.

- 1 Perhaps we won't go away this year.

- 2 Perhaps my parents will buy me a car.

- 3 Perhaps he'll phone me tomorrow.

- 4 Perhaps I'll meet someone interesting on holiday.

- 5 Perhaps Marcella won't want to see you.

- 6 Perhaps it will rain soon.

6

3 Complete the dialogues with one word.

Example: **A** I went to Dubai last year.

B So did I.

- 1 **A** I'm not from Scotland.
B Neither _____ I.
- 2 **A** I was at work yesterday.
B So _____ I
- 3 **A** I don't like fish.
B Neither _____ I.
- 4 **A** I've read this book before.
B So _____ I
- 5 **A** I'd love to visit Cuba.
B So _____ I.
- 6 **A** I can swim.
B So _____ I.

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- 7 **A** I didn't do my homework.
B Neither _____ I.
 8 **A** I haven't ever been camping.
B Neither _____ I.

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Grammar total		20
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VOCABULARY

4 Complete the sentences with the correct word.

Example: Vanessa didn't enjoy the holiday and neither did Jeff.
 neither so as

- Our names are very _____. He's called Marcus and I'm called Mark.
 same like similar
- Does Frank look _____ his father?
 as like same
- You've got the same mp3 player _____ my brother.
 like both as
- Anamika hates shopping and _____ does her brother.
 similar so neither
- Anna and Wendy are _____ good at maths.
 neither both same
- Borys and Cezar are _____. They look exactly the same.
 identical like similar

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5 Complete the names of the school subjects.

Example: I really enjoyed biology and chemistry. science

- Mr Black taught us about different parts of the world. g _____
- They studied German and Russian at school. f _____ l _____
- I loved reading poetry and novels. l _____
- Some students enjoyed learning about the past. h _____
- I was the worst in the class at computers. i _____ t _____
- Jodie was interested in painting and drawing. a _____
- Brian wasn't very good at numbers. m _____
- Jane was a fast runner and a good tennis player. p _____ e _____

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6 Turn the verb in brackets into a noun and use it to complete the sentence.

Example: Can I have some information about your French courses? (inform)

- Who won the national _____? (elect)
- We have to make a _____ about our next holiday. (decide)
- My grandmother did lots of interesting things during her _____. (live)

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- 4 Poppy's _____ is the result of her hard work. (succeed)
 5 I haven't had an _____ to their wedding. (invite)
 6 If your _____ gets worse, you'll have to wear glasses. (see)

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Vocabulary total		20
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PRONUNCIATION

7 Underline the stressed syllable.

Example: neither

- 1 in|de|ci|sive
 2 diff|erent
 3 si|mi|lar
 4 re|mar|ka|bly
 5 i|den|ti|cal

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8 Underline the word which has a different sound.

Example: hotel throw off go

- 1 ski athletics **sea** three
 2 **football** **boot** blue fruit
 3 **up** enough run turn
 4 write like into decide
 5 handball **athletics** away track

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Pronunciation total		10
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Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation total		50
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File Test 11
Reading and Writing B**READING****1 Read the article and tick (✓) A, B, or C.****Quiet people**

Confidence coach, Marika Novotny, discusses the importance of quiet people.

I moved to America soon after my thirteenth birthday. It was a big change. In the Czech Republic I used to go to a small school – there were 14 children in my class. In my American class there were 30, and there were over 1,000 kids at my school. It was so loud. Lunch times were especially difficult as the whole school ate in one large room. I was a quiet child, and my reaction was to become even quieter. In lessons, I used to pretend I couldn't speak English (I could). I'm sure some of my teachers thought I was stupid (I'm not) and lonely (I wasn't).

The problem is that some of the most important places in life, such as classrooms and businesses, are designed for confident people. Quiet students are often told by teachers to 'try harder'. It's the same in offices. When any group of people has to make a decision, the loudest opinion is usually selected. That might be the best opinion, of course – but it might not. In films and on social media, leaders are usually shown as loud and confident, proud of their opinions. Loud is successful, right?

Wrong! In her book *Quiet*, Susan Cain gives examples of leaders and thinkers from history who were quiet, such as Gandhi and Charles Dickens. According to Cain, quiet business leaders are more creative and great at solving problems. Very confident leaders, on the other hand, might not share information or difficult problems – even when they need help.

If you are a quiet person who wants to make their voice heard, what can you do? The most important thing is to take action. Decide to change a specific behaviour and then do it. For example, speak to someone you don't know very well today. Research tells us that when we change our behaviour in small ways like this, it changes the way we actually think about ourselves. We do, in fact, start to become more confident. Practice is also very important. If you need to speak in front of an audience, practise out loud. Watch videos of other speakers. Ask a friend to listen to your talk.

For me, I've gradually become more confident as I've grown up. A lot of that is thanks to my more confident husband. I still don't have many friends, but that's fine – my few friends are very important to me. And perhaps I am their important quiet person.

Example: The writer moved to America as a teenager.

A True ✓ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☐

1 At school, the writer used to pretend she couldn't speak English.

A True ☐ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☐

2 The writer changed her appearance after her family moved.

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Reading and Writing B

- A True ☐ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☐
- 3 Classrooms aren't designed for quiet people.
A True ☐ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☐
- 4 Teachers often tell quiet students that they are trying too hard.
A True ☐ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☐
- 5 In a group, people usually follow the opinion of the loudest person.
A True ☐ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☐
- 6 Social media show leaders in a different way to films.
A True ☐ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☐
- 7 According to Susan Cain, quiet leaders can be successful.
A True ☐ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☐
- 8 Confident business leaders earn more.
A True ☐ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☐
- 9 If you make small changes, it's possible to become more confident.
A True ☐ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☐
- 10 Now that she is more confident, the writer would like more friends.
A True ☐ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☐

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2 Read the article again and answer the questions.

- 1 How big was the writer's school in the Czech Republic?

- 2 Why did the writer find lunch times difficult at her new school?

- 3 What strengths do quiet business leaders have?

- 4 What does Susan Cain give examples of in her book?

- 5 Who helped the writer to become more confident?

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Reading total		15
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WRITING

Write an email to a quiet friend who needs to make a presentation to a large group at school or work.

Paragraph one

Explain how quiet people make good leaders.

Paragraph two

How can he/she become more confident before the presentation? Give two ideas.

Paragraph three

Offer to listen to your friend's/colleague's presentation.

Writing total		10
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Reading and Writing total		25
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File Test 11

Listening and Speaking B

LISTENING

1 Listen to two girls talking about shopping. Underline the correct word(s).

- 1 People sometimes think the girls **are sisters** / **are twins**.
- 2 They need **ripped jeans** / **identical clothes** for a school play.
- 3 They think shops are designed to be **confusing** / **exciting**.
- 4 Hester's mum only buys things **from this shop** / **from her shopping list**.
- 5 It's harder to choose **if they are in a hurry** / **if they are together**.

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2 Listen to five conversations about school. Match the conversations with the things they didn't like (A–G). There are two answers you don't need.

- Conversation 1 ☐
- Conversation 2 ☐
- Conversation 3 ☐
- Conversation 4 ☐
- Conversation 5 ☐

- A maths homework
- B performing in front of people
- C a bully
- D clothes for PE lessons
- E lunch in the cafeteria
- F IT lessons
- G a teacher

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Listening total		10
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SPEAKING

1 Answer your partner's questions.

Now ask your partner these questions.

- 1 What subjects did you use to enjoy at school?
- 2 What did your reports use to be like?
- 3 Did you use to go on school trips?
- 4 Did you use to go to school by bus?
- 5 Did you use to wear a uniform?

2 Make questions and ask about the man in your partner's information.

- What / name?
- What school / use to / go to?
- What subjects / use to / study?
- How / use to / behave?
- What / reports / use to / be like?

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Listening and Speaking B

3 Now read the information about Ruth and answer your partner's questions.

Name: Ruth Johnson
School: Highfields Grammar School (for girls)
Subjects: English, maths, biology, chemistry, physics
Behaviour: good; never late
Reports: excellent

Speaking total		15
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Listening and Speaking total		25
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