

## Unit 7 Progress Test B

### Grammar

**1 Match the sentence halves. Then complete the second conditional sentences using the correct form of the verbs in brackets.**

1 I \_\_\_\_\_ (rent) a flat with my friends

2 If I \_\_\_\_\_ (not have) any friends,

3 I \_\_\_\_\_ (be) fitter

4 I \_\_\_\_\_ (become) a rock star

5 If I \_\_\_\_\_ (study) more,

6 If I \_\_\_\_\_ (sleep) for longer,

7 If I \_\_\_\_\_ (get up) earlier,

8 If I \_\_\_\_\_ (know) the answer,

9 I \_\_\_\_\_ (buy) a new bike

10 If I \_\_\_\_\_ (play) the violin,

A I \_\_\_\_\_ (have) more energy.

B if I \_\_\_\_\_ (have) more money.

C if I \_\_\_\_\_ (not live) with my parents.

D if I \_\_\_\_\_ (be) a good singer.

E I \_\_\_\_\_ (join) an orchestra.

F I \_\_\_\_\_ (not be) late for school every day.

G I \_\_\_\_\_ (feel) lonely.

H I \_\_\_\_\_ (get) better grades.

I if I \_\_\_\_\_ (do) more sport.

J I \_\_\_\_\_ (tell) you what it was.

**Mark:** \_\_\_ / 10

**2 Rewrite the two sentences as one sentence using the word in brackets. Change one of the verbs into the past perfect and make any other necessary changes.**

1 Ahmed lost his wallet. I paid for his bus ticket. (because)

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2 Peter passed his driving test. Then he bought a sports car. (after)

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3 Renata bought a dress for €100. The next day, the shop had a half-price sale. (after)

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4 Luca collected coupons from a magazine. He got a free T-shirt. (because)

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5 Gene didn't put any petrol in the car. The car didn't start. (so)

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6 Antoinette opened a bank account. Then she received a credit card in the post. (after)

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7 Harry left his cinema ticket at home. He bought a new ticket. (because)

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8 Fiona didn't save enough money. She wanted to buy a new phone. (but)

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9 Two people gave Jim the same book for his birthday. He exchanged one for a different book. (so)

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10 Julie looked for a birthday card in the shops. Then she decided to make one herself. (after)

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**Mark:** \_\_\_ / 10

## Vocabulary

**3 Read the definitions of shops and services and write the correct words. The first letter of each word has been given.**

1 This is a shop where you can get fresh bread and cakes. b\_\_\_\_\_

2 You go here to buy plants, seeds and flowers to put outside your house. g\_\_\_\_\_ c\_\_\_\_\_

3 This shop sells different types of meat. b\_\_\_\_\_

4 They will cook food for you at this place, but you eat the food somewhere else. t\_\_\_\_\_

5 This shop sells rings, bracelets and necklaces. j\_\_\_\_\_

6 This shop sells medicines and beauty products. c\_\_\_\_\_

7 If you have problems with your eyes and need to buy glasses, you go to this place. o\_\_\_\_\_

8 You go to this place if you want to buy stamps or send a parcel. p\_\_\_\_\_ o\_\_\_\_\_

9 If you're looking for boots or sandals, you'll find them in this shop. s\_\_\_\_\_ s\_\_\_\_\_

10 This shop sells paper, pencils and pens. s\_\_\_\_\_

**Mark:** \_\_\_ / 10

#### 4 Write the numbers and currencies in words.

- 1 571 ₹ \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 £9,743 \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 \$6,200,000 \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 €845,231 \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 ¥33,914 \_\_\_\_\_

Mark: \_\_\_ / 5

#### 5 Read the dialogue and circle the correct words.

**Maria** Hey, Eve. Have you heard that Macy's has got a <sup>1</sup>bargain / **special offer** on at the moment? If you book an appointment and take a friend, you can get two cuts for the price of one. I found a <sup>2</sup>discount / **coupon** in a magazine for it. Do you fancy coming with me on Friday?

**Eve** Oh, that's a great idea. Then we'll both look good for the weekend. Do you know how much it <sup>3</sup>costs / **charges**?

**Maria** I think it's £20 in total, so it's £10 each!

**Eve** Great! I think you <sup>4</sup>owe / **borrow** me £10 from last month, so is it OK if you pay?

**Maria** Sure. I've <sup>5</sup>paid for / **run out of** my favourite shampoo too, so I can get some more while we're there.

Mark: \_\_\_ / 5

## Use of English

#### 6 Read the text and complete gaps 1–10. Circle the correct answer A, B or C.

I'm going to talk about the importance of spending more money on music in schools. I'll begin <sup>1</sup>\_\_\_ a discussion about the role of music in schools. <sup>2</sup>\_\_\_, I'm going to discuss how playing a musical instrument is good for your brain development. <sup>3</sup>\_\_\_ I'm going to talk about how playing a musical instrument helps you to do better at school and why schools should therefore pay for all students to learn an instrument. Then I'll <sup>4</sup>\_\_\_ up the main points before taking questions.

I'd like to start by <sup>5</sup>\_\_\_ that people generally don't think music is an important subject. I'll tell you why I <sup>6</sup>\_\_\_ that. Music is not a main subject in most schools in the UK. Most children who sing or play a musical instrument do this in extra-curricular clubs at the end of the school day. Parents pay for these classes and they are expensive. First <sup>7</sup>\_\_\_ all, we need to ask ourselves, is music a subject that should just be a choice for students with rich parents? Or should it be compulsory in every school, as I believe it should, with schools paying for instruments for students to practise on? The <sup>8</sup>\_\_\_ I say that is because many studies show us that musical children get better scores in subjects like maths. Now I'd like to move <sup>9</sup>\_\_\_ to my next point about music and the brain. If you play an instrument, it helps your brain development. There are a number of <sup>10</sup>\_\_\_ why I believe this. First, ....

- |                 |               |              |
|-----------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1 A on          | B with        | C to         |
| 2 A Second      | B First       | C Finally    |
| 3 A Now         | B Finally     | C Second     |
| 4 A sum         | B conclude    | C summarise  |
| 5 A summarising | B saying      | C telling    |
| 6 A examine     | B decide      | C think      |
| 7 A in          | B for         | C of         |
| 8 A point       | B reason      | C conclusion |
| 9 A on          | B in          | C through    |
| 10 A reasons    | B conclusions | C points     |

**Mark:** \_\_\_ / 10

## Listening

7 ♀ Listen to four people talking about their lifestyles and attitudes to money. Match the speakers (1–4) with the statements (A–E). There is one extra statement.

- A Speaker \_\_\_ found some useful advice in a book.
- B Speaker \_\_\_ has never borrowed money from people.
- C Speaker \_\_\_ thinks more people should try to fix things.
- D Speaker \_\_\_ did some research about saving money online.
- E Speaker \_\_\_ wouldn't change their behaviour if they were rich.

**Mark:** \_\_\_ / 5

## Reading

### 8 Read the text. Match sentences A–G with gaps 1–5. There are two extra sentences.

Shopping habits in the UK have changed over the last sixty years, and this can be seen in the changing appearance of any British high street – the main shopping street in a town or city. In the 1950s, high streets had rows of individual shops selling different things. There was a greengrocer's next to a butcher's next to a baker's, and people visited each place to do their shopping.<sup>1</sup> The high street was a sociable place to be.

This started to change in the 1970s with the arrival of supermarkets.<sup>2</sup> People didn't need to go to individual shops any more. At the same time, more and more people had freezers in their houses. So this new type of shop, along with a new way of storing meat and fruit at home, meant that instead of doing a small shop every few days, people could buy all the food that they needed for a week, or sometimes even a month.

As supermarkets became more popular, they changed from small local shops to huge superstores. And because of their size, many of these supermarkets were outside town. They took people away from the high street.<sup>3</sup> The idea was to get customers to spend all their money in one place. But this meant that the shops on the high street started to close down as they lost their customers.

These days more and more people are choosing not to go to supermarkets to do their shopping. Instead, they are using the internet to shop from home and get their shopping delivered.<sup>4</sup> It may be because of this that people have stopped doing big weekly or monthly shops.<sup>5</sup> So, in many ways, people seem to be going back to the way people shopped in the 1950s.

- A So people aren't spending as much any more and the superstores are trying to attract more customers.
- B This new type of shop encouraged customers to spend much more money.
- C Most people did this every few days in order to buy fresh food.
- D Now they go to shops more frequently to buy what they need for the next few days.
- E People are also trying to spend less money, so a new type of discount shop has become very popular.
- F They also tried to offer customers everything that they needed, like a coffee shop, a hairdresser's and a chemist's.
- G They gave people the chance to buy everything that they needed in one place.

Mark: \_\_\_ / 5

## Writing

### 9 A website is offering one lucky person the chance to win £5,000 to spend in their favourite shop. To enter the competition, you need to write an essay about the following things.

- Say what your favourite shop is and explain why.
- Choose what you would buy if you won the money.
- Say who you would take with you on the shopping trip.
- Describe your attitude to spending money.

Mark: \_\_\_ / 10

Total: \_\_\_ / 70