

REVISION I

VOCABULARY

A. Match each word with the correct definition. There is one more definition than you need.

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|-------------|--|
| 1. pretend | a. to make the amount, level, or number of something go up |
| 2. protect | b. to try to make someone believe something that is not true |
| 3. increase | c. the speed of something or how often it happens |
| 4. rate | d. all of something |
| 5. whole | e. to keep someone or something safe |
| | f. the power and knowledge to do something |

B. Complete the passage with the correct word from the word bank. There is one extra word given.

<i>natural</i>	<i>score</i>	<i>provide</i>	<i>nervous</i>	<i>prevent</i>	<i>embarrassed</i>
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Maryam is very (6) _____ about her English language test. Her teacher told her it is quite (7) _____ to worry before a test, but she needs to relax. She should not feel (8) _____ if she makes a mistake in the speaking part of the test.

Maryam plans to study in another country, so her (9) _____ is very important. She knows that if it is not good enough, it will (10) _____ her from studying abroad.

C. Match each word with the correct definition. There is one more definition than you need.

- | | |
|---------------|--|
| 11. invent | a. a particular point in time |
| 12. power | b. a phrase to describe in a few words the main idea of what someone has said or written |
| 13. moment | c. to think of or make something for the first time |
| 14. reply | d. the energy or strength that something has |
| 15. to sum up | e. a tool or piece of equipment |
| | f. to answer someone |

D. Complete the paragraph about communication with the correct word from the word bank. There are two extra words given.

<i>circle</i>	<i>efficient</i>	<i>require</i>	<i>teenager</i>	<i>necessary</i>	<i>share</i>	<i>mobile</i>
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The (16) _____ phone has become an important part of life. For many people, having one is now (17) _____ for everyday activities, such as buying a travel ticket or checking information. People use their phones to contact their (18) _____ of friends quickly and easily, and also to (19) _____ their photos. People in business also find using their phone to send messages a very (20) _____ way to communicate with each other.

E. Match each word with the correct definition. There is one more definition than you need.

- | | |
|-----------------|--|
| 21. corporation | a. a strong feeling of liking something |
| 22. courage | b. a big company |
| 23. design | c. to plan and develop how something will look |
| 24. enthusiasm | d. to need someone to provide something |
| 25. pass down | e. the ability to control your fear when you do something dangerous or difficult |
| | f. to give something to a younger person |

F. Complete the sentences with the correct word from the word bank. There are two extra words given.

<i>avoid</i>	<i>challenges</i>	<i>expand</i>	<i>experts</i>	<i>fail</i>	<i>manage</i>	<i>talents</i>
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26. My daughter is smart and well prepared to run the family business. She won't _____.

27. What are the _____ of finding a new job?

28. They now own only six stores, but they are planning to _____ to ten stores next year.

29. My business is small. I _____ only four employees.

30. My parents are art buyers for museums. They are well-known _____ on 20th century East Asian art.

G. Match each word with the correct definition. There is one more definition than you need.

- | | |
|-------------------|---|
| 31. access | a. after a long time |
| 32. assist | b. in a way that is suitable or correct for the situation |
| 33. automatically | c. to deal with information |
| 34. eventually | d. to help |
| 35. process | e. to get or use something |
| | f. done in a way (like a machine) that does not require human control |

H. Complete the sentences with the correct word or words from the word bank. There are two extra words given.

<i>comfort zone</i>	<i>decrease</i>	<i>interact</i>	<i>pace</i>	<i>period</i>	<i>respond</i>	<i>skip</i>
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36. I asked him a question, but he didn't _____, so maybe he didn't hear me.
37. If the workers continue at such a slow _____, they won't finish the project on time.
38. Be sure to read the directions before you begin. Don't _____ that step.
39. Tomorrow will be much cooler. Temperatures are expected to _____ by 15 degrees overnight.
40. I'm a history major, but I'm afraid I don't know much about that particular _____.

READING 1

A. Read the article about humour. Then choose the correct answer for each question.

Humour around the world

In this article, we discuss whether there is a sense of humour that is the same everywhere.

1. Everyone everywhere in the world laughs. People have laughed for millions of years. Laughing is natural. * Laughing is good for us, and everyone enjoys laughing. Laughing is also a social activity. It can help us to make friends. But do people in different countries laugh at the same things? Do they have the same sense of humour? Social psychologists are very interested in these questions.

What is the same?

2. There are some things that everyone usually finds funny. When we expect one thing but something different happens, it can be funny because it is surprising. This is, of course, not true when it is a serious or dangerous situation. People in many countries laugh when the joke is something that you see, for example in funny films with no sound. *

3. Many jokes use language. Around the world, people use the same language techniques to make other people laugh. For example, people laugh when someone says something is

larger, or better, or worse than it really is. People can make jokes with words or clever statements. *

What is different?

4. At the same time, there are also differences in humour between countries. Jokes often don't travel well. In some countries, for example Japan or Britain, people love jokes using words that have two meanings. But to understand these jokes, you need to understand the language. Funny stories, too, only connect people with the same knowledge and experience. You can't explain a joke easily to friends from another country, especially if they speak a different language.

5. In 2001, social psychologists looked at humour among groups of students from North America and Singapore. They found several differences in why and how the students used humour. The Americans often made jokes when they were embarrassed or nervous, or to relax in a stressful situation. The Singaporeans used jokes to help explain something, or to win in a discussion. They used jokes to teach. *

Is it an advantage for someone to be funny?

6. Different cultures have different opinions about this. Research in 2016 found that people from Chinese backgrounds do not think that humour is important in a person. Being serious has more benefits. Laughing is something that you should do only with certain people. But in North America, people think that funny people are positive and attractive. Humour in a person is a good thing.

So is humour the same all over the world?

7. The social effect of laughter is the same everywhere, but jokes can be very different in different countries. Jokes that use language are funny to people who come from the same country. This is because they all know the same things. We all laugh. But what makes us laugh depends on our country, our language, and our experience.

1. In paragraph 1, what do social psychologists want to find out?

- A. If laughing is good for our health.
- B. How much people enjoy laughing.
- C. If the same things are funny everywhere.

2. Which of these make people everywhere laugh?

- A. Situations where the result is not expected.
- B. A joke in another language.
- C. A story where the surprise is not so good.

3. What can make it difficult to understand a joke?

- A. If someone says something is larger than it really is.
- B. If something in the joke is surprising.
- C. If the joke is about something in another country.

4. What did the researchers find in 2001?

- A. Americans find jokes helpful for explaining things.
- B. Singaporeans like to relax with jokes.
- C. In difficult social situations, Americans make jokes.

5. What did the research in paragraph 6 discover?

- A. Not everyone thinks being funny is a good thing.
- B. North Americans believe that people should be serious.
- C. People from Chinese backgrounds like humour

6. What is the main idea of paragraph 7?

- A. People from different countries laugh at the same types of things.
- B. Laughing has the same social effects, but people laugh at different things.
- C. Laughing is the same everywhere when people speak the same language.

B. Read the supporting statements. They go in the places marked with * in the article. Write the correct paragraph number for each statement.

7. _____ Humour without words is easy to understand.
8. _____ Language jokes make everyone laugh, wherever they come from.
9. _____ The topics of the jokes were different in the two countries, too.
10. _____ It is your body's response to funny things that people say or do, or things that happen.

READING 2

A. Read the magazine interview about life today for young people compared with 50 years ago. Then match the opinions with the people. Write a, b, or c.

The World Today – the online magazine for young people

Our reporter, Khalil, talked to Julia and her grandmother, Maria, about what it is like to be young today.

Khalil: So, Maria and Julia, welcome. First, Maria, tell us something about yourself.

Maria: Well, I'm 68 years old. I grew up in the 1950s and 60s.

Khalil: Thanks. Julia, how about you?

Julia: I'm 16. I'm still in high school.

5 Khalil: Life is different now compared with the past, especially because of information technology and social media. So, Julia, what is it like being young now?

Julia: Well, I work hard at my schoolwork. And I think I work harder than people did before. I saw some data recently that said that *teenagers spend twice as much time on homework as they did twenty years ago*.

10 Maria: I think today's young people have a much better education than people of my age. Many more go to college and university, especially women. But we were freer. Our parents let us play outside when we were children. We could go where we wanted. Today, *young people just stay inside looking at screens. It's not healthy*.

Khalil: How much time do you spend looking at a screen, Julia?

15 Julia: Oh, well, I suppose I do a lot on social media. I like to use my computer for schoolwork, too.

So maybe two or three hours a day? Some of my friends spend too much time playing computer games on their digital devices. *I think computer games can stop people from studying.*

But, actually, I think our lives will be harder than for you, Grandma. We have to borrow a lot of money to study at college, and houses are expensive to buy. We can't get married and start

20 families at such a young age as you. We will have to depend on our parents for longer.

Maria: Yes, you're right about all of that. I know that in the 1960s, the average age of marriage was 21 for women and 23 for men. Now, it's 28 for women and 30 for men. But, Julia, if you have a college degree, you'll get a good salary, much higher than in the 1960s.

Khalil: What about attitudes?

25 Maria: Well, in my day, children did what their parents told them. Children were very polite.

Young people now don't seem to show respect for older people.

Julia: Well, of course, I don't know what things were like *in the 60s*, Grandma. But according to what I've read, *young people didn't always do what their parents wanted them to do!*

30 Khalil: Well, many thanks, both of you. *Things certainly can change a lot in 50 or 60 years.*

a. Khalil

b. Maria

c. Julia

1. The use of social media means life is different today. _____

2. Young people in school today work harder than they did before. _____

3. Young people spend too much time inside their houses. _____

4. Computer games are not helpful for schoolwork. _____

5. Young people in the 1960s did not always respect their parents. _____

6. Life changes a lot as time passes. _____

B. Choose the correct answer for each question.

7. What does Maria think about education today?

- A. Young people worked harder 50 or 60 years ago.
- B. Education is better for young women today.
- C. Education is more important than it was before.
- D. Children learn more by playing outside.

8. What is Julia's opinion of information technology?

- A. Information technology can help her with her schoolwork.
- B. She spends too much time using information technology.
- C. She enjoys playing computer games with friends.
- D. Some people spend all their free time playing computer games.

9. Maria and Julia agree with each other that _____

- A. people can earn more money now than they did before.
- B. it's more difficult for young people today to buy houses.
- C. people are getting married at a younger age than before.
- D. young people have to look after their parents for longer.

10. Which of these gives the best summary of the conversation?

- A. Most things were better in the 1960s for young people.
- B. Most things are better nowadays for young people.
- C. There are good things and bad things about both times.
- D. Older people have poor memories about when they were young.

READING 3

A. Read the statements about skimming. Write *T* (true) or *F* (false).

1. Skimming is reading a text quickly for the general idea of what it's about. ____
2. When you skim, you should read every word. ____
3. One way to skim a text is to read the first sentence of each paragraph. ____

B. Skim the reading. Then read the statements. Write *T* (true) or *F* (false).

4. The text is about a family business. ____
5. The text tells what happened in the past and what is happening now. ____
6. Much of the text focuses on each sister's special talents. ____

Sisters and Business Partners

1 María Camila and Daniela García Caballero come from a family of entrepreneurs. Their mother is an entrepreneur, and their father was, too. So were their grandparents. Growing up in Colombia, the sisters learned what it means to be an entrepreneur. They saw family members exploring business ideas, starting new companies, taking risks, making mistakes, and creating something special. The two sisters shared a lifelong dream of doing that together. Now their dream is coming true. They have their own business: *Both Collection*, a women's clothing company.

2 The idea for their business came to them in 2015. María had several friends in Colombia who were expecting babies. When they shopped for clothes for their changing bodies, they could not find styles they liked. The sisters asked themselves, "Is there a business opportunity here?" They did some research and decided that there was. Women wanted stylish, comfortable clothes that they could wear before, during, and after their pregnancies. The sisters then began work on a business plan.

3 The next step was to raise money. The family of María's husband, Santiago, has a special program to support entrepreneurs in the family. María and Daniela gave a presentation to the directors of this program (who are not family members). The directors liked the business plan, and they believed in María and Daniela. So, they agreed to give the sisters a loan¹ to start *Both*

Collection. The directors also serve as advisors for the company.

4 Are there special challenges in building a business with your sister? María and Daniela say it was hard in the beginning because they are very different. They disagreed a lot at first. Family members started to think, “Can they really work together?” The sisters soon learned not to have their business meetings at home. Daniela says, “Every time we disagreed on something, our family wanted to get involved and help us.” But the sisters needed to run the business on their own. They had to keep it separate from the rest of the family. So they began to meet in coffee shops or at the park.

5 Another challenge is dealing with the pressure to succeed. There is pressure in running any business. There is extra pressure in starting one. María and Daniela also felt family pressure. The help from Santiago’s family program was great, but it was a big responsibility. The sisters had to show everyone that they could make their business work. Daniela says, “It feels like there are a lot of eyes on us.” They will have to pay back the money they borrowed from Santiago’s family whether *Both Collection* succeeds or not.

6 The sisters found another challenge in working with people in the fashion industry. At first, suppliers did not treat them like other clothing companies. The suppliers did not understand what María and Daniela were trying to do. The sisters had untraditional ideas about clothing for women and about women in business. The sisters had to fight to get suppliers to sell them materials. María talked about this in an interview. She said, “Sometimes, when you’re just two young women, you can get the feeling that you’re not being taken seriously by suppliers or the industry.”

7 Today, María and Daniela are opening stores throughout Latin America. They already ship their clothing around the world. Their goal is to have stores in every country where women want comfortable, stylish clothes that make them feel good about their bodies.

1 loan: money that an organization such as a bank lets someone use for a period of time

C. Choose the correct option.

7. An entrepreneur is someone who _____.

- A. works in a business with one or more family members
- B. gets an idea for a new business and starts a company

8. María and Daniela probably started talking about creating a business together _____.

- A. when they were children
- B. after María got married

9. María and Daniela decided there was a business opportunity for them because _____.

- A. they had lots of experience doing research and writing up business plans
- B. pregnant women in Colombia were looking for more stylish clothing choices

10. María and Daniela were able to get the money to start their company because they _____.

- A. presented a good business plan to the directors of a special program
- B. went to the family of María's husband to ask them for the money

11. At first, María and Daniela had _____ working together because they don't think alike.

- A. better ideas
- B. some trouble

12. They learned they needed to keep their work apart from their _____, so they stopped having meetings at home.

- A. personal relationship
- B. family life

13. The sisters feel _____ because so many people are watching how they are doing.

- A. stressed
- B. successful

14. The directors of a program that Santiago's family created agreed to _____ the sisters the money to start *BothCollection*.

- A. give
- B. lend

15. María thinks some of their business problems come from being _____.

A. young and female

B. sisters and entrepreneurs

16. The main idea of the article is that _____.

A. building *BothCollection* is sometimes hard, but it's also a dream come true

B. a family business has many different challenges from other kinds of businesses

READING 4

A. Read the article about sleep and the brain. Then answer the questions. Choose A, B, or C.

Sleep Your Way to Better Learning

1 Anyone with a lot of work to do would probably like to know how to do it faster and better. This is true for students, too. Wouldn't you like to know how to learn more in less time? If you would, then you will be interested in the findings¹ of sleep researchers. They say getting enough sleep helps the brain in several ways. It helps you learn new information, remember it, and apply it.

2 You may think of sleep as a time with no activity for your brain. Many people view sleep as a stage of time when nothing is happening in their heads. But the sleeping brain is actually very active. It may even be more active in your sleep than when you are awake! As you sleep, the brain passes through different types of sleep known as sleep stages. At times, the brain shows a lot of activity, like during REM sleep, the stage when we dream most. At other times, the brain sinks down into slow wave sleep. During this deep sleep, the brain seems to replay information that was recently learned. That helps strengthen memories. People who do not get enough sleep do not give their brains enough time to do this important task.

3 Sleep research has shown how sleep affects learning. For example, one study showed how sleep helped college students perform better on a test. The study involved 102 students who had never studied economics. They were divided into four groups. One group watched an economics lecture and took a test on it immediately. Another watched and took the test one week later. The most interesting results came from the third and fourth groups. The Group 3 students watched the

lecture in the morning and took the test 12 hours later without sleeping. The others watched the lecture in the evening and came back to take the test in the morning, 12 hours later, after a night's sleep. The researchers then compared this "sleep group" to the other "12-hour group." The sleep group performed about 8% better on the test questions that were like problems shown in the lecture. But half of the test questions were different. They used information from the lecture but asked students to solve new, problems that are more complex. On these, the students in the sleep group did 32% better! Researchers say the study showed two benefits of sleep: (1) Students remembered more information after sleeping, and (2) Students could better understand and apply that information after sleeping.

4 Some college students believe the best way to prepare for a test is to stay up all night to study for it. However, experts say that it is smarter to get a good night's sleep, not just the night before a test but every night. Set a sleep schedule so you get at least 7.5 hours of sleep a night. Avoid caffeine late in the day. Avoid eating or exercising in the three hours before bedtime.

5 A lack of sleep is bad for people's health and moods. For students, getting sick can mean missing classes, and it makes studying that much harder. A bad mood can hurt, too. Low spirits make it harder to study and to focus in class. So, to stay healthy and keep your spirits up—as well as getting the best performance from your brain—get enough sleep, tonight and every night.

1findings: information that is discovered as the result of research into something

1. What does the author believe students want?

- A. tips on getting more sleep
- B. ways to learn faster and better
- C. interesting facts about the brain

2. What happens during slow wave sleep?

- A. We develop stronger memories.
- B. We have stranger dreams.
- C. We experience lighter sleep.

3. Where does the information in the reading come from?

- A. the author's personal experience
- B. suggestions from other students
- C. studies on the effects of sleep

4. What do experts say is the best way to get ready for a test?

- A. Sleep about 7.5 hours before the test day.
- B. Stay up and study the night before the test.
- C. Get a good night's sleep every night.

5. According to the passage, what can happen when students don't get enough sleep?

- A. They are likely to drink caffeine at night.
- B. They may have trouble paying attention in class.
- C. They might be able to study harder.

VOCABULARY SKILL : Identifying word forms in context

Choose the word form of the underlined words in the sentences.

1. Before we go on holiday, I always empty all the trash bins in the house.

- a. noun
- b. verb
- c. adjective

2. He told me how he disliked the work. He said it wasn't creative enough for him.

- a. noun
- b. verb
- c. adjective

3. Their father told them to hurry but they kept watching TV.

- a. noun
- b. verb
- c. adjective

4. Children have an enormous need for care and attention.

- a. noun
- b. verb
- c. adjective

5. We looked and looked, but couldn't find a pharmacy anywhere close.

- a. noun
- b. verb
- c. adjective

6. This isn't the only bank that charges such a high interest rate, unfortunately.

- a. noun
- b. verb
- c. adjective

GRAMMAR **A. Complete the sentence. Choose A or B.**

1. Teenagers in the U.S. spent 44 minutes a day doing homework in 2019. _____ they spent 30 minutes a day.

A. Before

B. Before that,

2. _____ we had mobile phones, we listened to music on large electronic sound systems.

A. Before

B. Before that,

3. Women born between 1965 and 1980 were the first to have a better education than men. _____ more men than women went to college.

A. Before

B. Before that,

4. In 1966, 40 percent of young women were in employment. _____ this number started to increase.

A. After

B. After that,

5. _____ the truth about the dangers of smoking became clear, most people stopped smoking.

A. After

B. After that,

B. Correct the error in the sentence.

1. We use small, light computers today, before computers were very large and heavy.

2. I need to get good exam results, after my plan is to go to university and get a degree.

3. After that Ibrahim finishes his college degree, he is going to return to his country to start a business.

4. Before Marek started to study English at college. He only spoke one foreign language.

5. In 2008, after that many people lost their money and jobs, the number of young adults living with their parents increased.

