

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Class: \_\_\_\_\_ Time: \_\_\_\_\_

### SECTION I: LISTENING

Listen and fill in the missing words.

This really happened to me. I was about ten years old and was (1) \_\_\_\_\_ with my best friend. It was late at night, and we were in our tents reading comic books with our (2) \_\_\_\_\_ and just talking. Suddenly, we heard this (3) \_\_\_\_\_ noise outside our tent. It sounded like an animal, maybe a (4) \_\_\_\_\_ or something. It was big – I know that for sure. It was (5) \_\_\_\_\_ – it was making noises like “Grr”. It was moving all around our tent and pushing against the sides. We had all our food in the tent, so we thought it was (6) \_\_\_\_\_. We didn't know what to do – we were pretty frightened, to be (7) \_\_\_\_\_. My friend wanted to feed it. He wanted to open the tent door and throw our food out. I didn't want to open the door. I just wanted to make a lot of noise and try to (8) \_\_\_\_\_ the animal away. Well, we started making noises – shouting, playing our radio loudly, (9) \_\_\_\_\_ on things – whatever we could do to scare it and make it go away. It seemed to work, because we didn't hear for a while. Then, suddenly, we heard a voice say, “I'm as hungry as a bear!” It was my (10) \_\_\_\_\_ brother.

### SECTION II: VOCABULARY

#### A. Filling the blanks

Choose the words in the boxes to complete the blanks.

entrance (n.)	subjects (n.)	prepare (v.)	sleepy (adj.)	luckily (adv.)
medium (adj.)	relax (v.)	pace (n.)	explain (v.)	later (adj.)
algebra (n.)	nervous (adj.)	electricity (n.)	alternative (n.)	bracelet (n.)

0) Bona is very busy at the moment. He's preparing for his medical school entrance exam.

- The pace of the front runners is very fast. (pace (n) speed in running, walking)
- Oh, I feel so sleepy. I think I'll have a little lie down.
- What do you do to relax in your free-time?
- Luckily, Naomi and Tony knew the way home.
- The people of a country are the subjects of the king or queen of that country.
- Did you prepare the suitcase like I asked you to?
- Well? Come on!! You had better explain yourself, hadn't you?
- And then later he told everyone he had thought of the idea, but I know he is lying.
- I wear medium sized shoes.
- That is a lovely bracelet. Where did you get it?



### SECTION III: GRAMMAR

#### A. Simple Present vs. Present Continuous

Complete the sentences. Use simple present or present continuous.

0) A: How often do you go (you / go) to the library?

B: I go (go) to the library every weekend. I am preparing (prepare) for an important exam.

1) If the temperature drops (drop) any further, we will have to send the students home.

2) I am not hearing (not / hear) any positive ideas, people. Think harder!!

3) Tonight, I am throwing (throw) a surprise birthday party for my best friend.

4) Do you know where to find (find) a cheap car?

5) What are you looking (look) at? Stop staring at us!

6) Naomi doesn't have (not / have) any lunch today. She left it at home by mistake.

7) Are you buying (buy) that newspaper, or not? delay (v) postpone

8) Well, don't lose (not / lose) any sleep over the decision. It's pretty simple, really.

9) Be quiet!! You are making (make) too much noise!!

10) Tony isn't selling (not / sell) his bicycle. You must have the wrong information.

#### B. Zero Conditional

Make zero conditional sentences using the words given. Use a comma where necessary.

0) water / boil / you / heat / it to 100 degrees. → Water boils if you heat it to 100 degrees.

1) for too long / Chicken / dry out / if you / cook it

If you cook it for too long, chicken dries out.

2) pool / When it / the water / at the nearest lowest point / rain

When it rains, the water pools at the nearest lowest point.

3) when you / My heart / break / look at me like that

My heart breaks when you look at me like that.

4) my cat not / eat it / If the fish / have / bones

If the fish has bones, my cat does not eat it.

5) put up / your left hand if you / understand / what I'm saying

Put up your left hand if you understand what I'm saying.

6) a glass / If you / drop / it usually / break

If you drop a glass, it usually breaks.

7) have to work hard / You / if you / want / to go places

You have to work hard if you want to go places.

#### Zero Conditionals

If + Present Simple, + Present Simple / Present + If + Present Simple  
when



C. Past Continuous and Simple Past

Complete the sentences. Use past continuous or simple past.

Note: Past Continuous happened first. ①

0) A: How did you break (you / break) your foot?

B: Oh, I was skiing (ski) and unfortunately I slipped (slip).

1) What were you doing (do) when I called (call)?

2) I was taking (take) a nap. I'm sorry I missed (miss) your call.

3) You did not tell (not / tell) them we were going (go) away, did you?

4) I did not say (not / say) that at all, and besides, I was not speaking (not / speak) to him.

5) Hour cut (cut) her foot while she was jogging (jog) on the beach.

6) She was running (run) through the waves when she stood (stand) on the broken glass.

7) She didn't cry (not / cry) while the doctor stitched (stitch) the cut.

D. Participial Adjectives

Complete the sentences with the words in parentheses. Use the correct form of participle adjectives.

0) The people I work with are satisfied (satisfying / satisfied) with their jobs.

1) Timmy's so bored (bored / boring) with everything. He needs a nice holiday.

2) And the price was amazing (amazing / amazed)!! Only \$3.50 for the lot!

3) Well, it was surprising (surprising / surprised) to hear they came home after only two days away.

4) I'm confused (confusing / confused). Isn't the exam today?

5) China was liberated (liberating / liberated) from the clutches of Chiang Kai-shek by Chairman Mao.

E. Defining Relative Clauses

(interesting / excited)

Combine the sentences. Use the pronouns "who / which".

0) She worked for a man. He used to be an athlete.

She worked for a man who used to be an athlete.

1) That is the woman. She was once a famous male Olympic running champion.

That is the woman who was once a famous male Olympic running champion.

2) Naomi's family lived in the house. It fell down in the storm.

Naomi's family lived in the house which fell down in the storm.

3) That is the racing team. It won the recent Indy 500 race in the US.

That is the racing team which won the recent Indy 500 race in the US.

\* 4) The people kicked my dog. They need to apologize.

The people who kicked my dog need to apologize.

\* 5) The train was in the accident. It needed a lot of repairs.

The train which was in the accident needed a lot of repairs.

Note: Defining Relative Clause

• who  
• that  
• which } relative pronouns

• who / that → person/people  
• which / that → things



6) The driver of the car was killed. It hit the train.

The driver of the car which hit the train was killed.

**F. Used to**

Complete the sentences with the verbs in parentheses. Use the past of use to.

0) I used to collect (collect) comic books when I was young.

1) Dino used to bowl (bowl) before he broke his hand.

2) Marion used to dance (dance) in the disco train.

3) The dog used to dig (dig) holes in the garden.

4) I used to smoke (smoke) cigarettes.

5) James used to live (live) in Europe.

6) Dr. Frankenstein used to experiment (experiment) with bringing dead people back to life.

7) My friend used to be (be) a professional football player.

Positive: S + used to + V<sub>1</sub> + obj.

Negative: S + did not + use to + V<sub>1</sub> + obj.

Yes / No: Did + S + use to + V<sub>1</sub> + obj?

Wh. question: Question + did + S + use to + V<sub>1</sub> + obj.  
word

**SECTION IV: READING**

Read the text below and answer the questions.

Fashion trends come and go like the wind. One moment blond hair is all the rage, and then before you can blink, it is essential that everyone has red hair. Popular fashions change all the time, and many people try their hardest to stay abreast of these changes so that they look cool to their peers. Whether it is the latest smartphone or the trendiest pair of shoes or earrings, some people will beg, borrow or even steal money to make sure they have the newest item. They spend large amounts of time zooming from this shop to that mall and off to the next boutique or fashion house, just to make sure that they have the most up-to-date wardrobe or electronic device. Then once they have them, what do they do? They use or wear them very openly in public places so that everyone can see them using or wearing it, so that everyone knows just how currently fashionable they are. Then, after a few days or weeks, they grow bored with that thing and, reading on the internet or in magazines they hear of a new upcoming device or fashion item and straight away, they start making plans to be the first to have it. And so the fashion game rolls on, separating the trendies from their money has never seemed easier. However, there is one thing to remember though, if you go to all that trouble and expense to think you look fashionable, then you probably aren't.

1) What comes and goes like the wind?

Fashion trends

2) What three ways of finding money for new fashion items are mentioned?

beg / borrow / steal

3) What four places to buy fashion items are mentioned?

shop / mall / boutique / fashion house

4) Where do people show off their new fashion items?

in public places

5) How soon do people grow bored with their fashion items?

a few days or weeks