

Cumulative Test 1–9 A

Grammar

1 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

- 1 I couldn't open my front door because I _____ (forget) my keys.
- 2 Our neighbours _____ (complain) if we had an extension.
- 3 Mike asked me if I _____ (want) to go on holiday with him next year.
- 4 It's the first time that play _____ (perform) at this theatre. I hope it's a success.
- 5 You _____ (not have) time to study if you go out tonight.
- 6 My brother _____ (learn) to drive since last March. His test is next Monday.
- 7 It's too late to go to the cinema. The film _____ (start) by the time we arrive.
- 8 I wish you _____ (not ask) me questions when I'm trying to concentrate.
- 9 Charlotte said she _____ (see) David at the sports centre the day before.
- 10 They _____ (not walk) home if they hadn't missed the last tram.

Mark: ___ / 10

2 Choose the correct answers to complete the sentences.

- Molly's had a career change. She ___ be an accountant, but now she teaches English.
A gets used to B is used to C used to
- Our house, ___ is in a very lively area, has got three bedrooms and a spacious living room.
A that B which C which it
- I'm not sure what I'm going to do when I finish school. I ___ leave home and go travelling for a while.
A might B will C won't
- We took the path with ___ steps to make the walk easier for my grandparents.
A fewer B less C the fewest
- You ___ called me so late. I was asleep.
A can't have B shouldn't have C mustn't have
- Somebody ___ told Olivia about the party because she already knew about it.
A must have B could have C can't have
- I haven't got ___ electronic gadgets – just a phone and a laptop.
A any B many C much
- The train ___ at platform seven is the 9.05 to London Paddington.
A stand B standing C stood
- That's the teacher ___ son is in my class.
A who B who her C whose
- We had ___ by someone last year, but it already needs doing again.
A our flat painted B been painted our flat C painted our flat

Mark: ___ / 10

Vocabulary

3 Choose the correct words to complete the sentences.

- I had to run to **catch up with** / **fit in with** my friends, who had already started walking.
- Arthur Miller is the American **actor** / **playwright** who wrote *Death of a Salesman*.
- There's an **open-air** / **a soundproof** room in his basement where his band practises.
- Mimi sprained her **waist** / **wrist** when she was playing tennis this morning.
- Make** / **Take** a look at the menu and tell me what you'd like to eat.
- I'm going to **log on** / **set up** a separate account for my personal emails.
- My sister is quite **idealistic** / **realistic** so she knows her own limitations.
- I **hung up** / **picked up** the phone as soon as I heard it ring.
- We spent most of the crossing outside on the **deck** / **port** in the sun.
- We sheltered in the **pond** / **porch** until the rain had stopped.

Mark: ___ / 10

4 Complete the paragraph with the prepositions below.

for into out to up

In 1654, Dutch artist Carel Fabritius painted a picture of a bird called a goldfinch. The painting plays an important role in Donna Tartt's 2013 novel *The Goldfinch*.

The main character in the story is a boy called Theo Decker, whose father walks ¹ _____ on his family when Theo is twelve. A year after his parents split ² _____, Theo's mother is killed in an act of terrorism at an art gallery in New York where *The Goldfinch* is displayed. In his panic, Theo takes the painting and hides it, before going to stay at a friend's house.

Eventually, he must go and live with his father, so he takes the painting to Las Vegas, where he gets up ³ _____ all sorts of tricks with a new friend. When Theo's father dies, Theo returns to New York with the painting and becomes responsible ⁴ _____ the financial side of an antiques business. But his new life turns ⁵ _____ a nightmare when an art dealer begins to ask questions about *The Goldfinch*, which has mysteriously disappeared.

If Theo doesn't find the painting soon, he is going to be in serious trouble with the police.

Mark: ___ / 5

5 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in brackets.

- 1 Some people say that money brings _____ (happy), but I'm not so sure.
- 2 My grandparents live in a _____ (peace) village in the middle of the countryside.
- 3 Kate was amazed at her parents' _____ (generous) when they gave her a car for her eighteenth birthday.
- 4 Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart is one of the world's most famous _____ (compose).
- 5 It was too cold on the platform, so we sat in the _____ (wait) room until the train arrived.

Mark: ___ / 5

Use of English

6 Rewrite the sentences so they have a similar meaning. Use the words in brackets.

- 1 You shouldn't worry so much. (I / not think)

- 2 Do you think we should we call the school? (ought)

- 3 We've decided on that then. (settled)

- 4 She's probably the pilot. (most likely)

- 5 Sorry, but I didn't really want to go out today. (fancy)

- 6 Both photos show scuba diving. (common / theme)

- 7 Is it far from here? (could / whether)

- 8 I'm not a fan of jazz music. (really / thing)

- 9 I'd say that he's pleased by looking at his face. (judging / expression)

- 10 All things taken into account, I think we should go to Mexico this year. (considered)

Mark: ___ / 10

Listening

7 12 Listen to Ryan and Elsa talk about selfie sticks. Answer questions 1–5. Write R (Ryan) or E (Elsa).

Which person ...

- 1 feels sorry for people who use selfie sticks? _____
- 2 mentions a problem solved by selfie sticks? _____
- 3 brings up the subject of forbidding selfie sticks? _____
- 4 asks about the price of a selfie stick? _____
- 5 does not approve of selfie sticks at all? _____

Mark: ___ / 5

Reading

8 Read the text and choose the correct answers.

Get the message?

Your mobile phone vibrates in your pocket. 'Need to see you,' reads the screen. Nothing new, considering that texting is currently the most common form of long-distance communication. But how were messages conveyed in the past?

One of the first methods was the smoke signal. This practice was used by Chinese soldiers guarding the Great Wall to warn of the enemy's approach. The Greeks devised a whole alphabet of smoke signals for sending messages. But it was Native Americans who made the system mobile by carrying small bunches of dried grasses around with them. These could be lit quickly from any place at any time.

Moving on to messages transmitted by sound, an early technique was the drum. Drums are still used today in the rainforests of Africa, Papua New Guinea and Central and South America for broadcasting news. The instrument is made from a hollow log and this is hit with a stick. On receiving the message, each village passes it on to the next, which means that news can travel at up to 150 km an hour.

Another instrument traditionally used for long-distance communication is the alphorn. These four-metre long wooden horns were common in most mountainous regions of Europe and their deep rich sound could be heard over 6 km away. Farmers would use them to send messages across the valley as well as to call in their cows. Today, the alphorn is a form of entertainment, and Switzerland alone has around 4,000 players.

In some parts of the world, humans are able to convey messages over long distances without using instruments. On La Gomera, one of the Canary Islands, people use Silbo, or the 'whistling language' to communicate across the valleys. The language involves the use of the tongue, lips and hands to make sounds, which can travel up to 5 km. To ensure its continuation, Silbo is currently a compulsory subject in primary and secondary schools on the island.

A look at long-distance communication would not be complete without mentioning the art of yodelling. This is a form of singing, in which the voice changes pitch very quickly, making it easily heard over long distances. It is believed that the technique was developed in the Swiss Alps, but it is also found in other places such as Central Africa. At one time, yodelling was popular in theatres and music halls, but this is no longer so.

- 1 What was most remarkable about the Greeks' system of smoke signals?
 - A It could communicate words.
 - B It could be used instantly.
 - C It could distract the enemy.
 - D It could stop wars from breaking out.
- 2 What is the advantage of communicating by drum?
 - A The length of the message.
 - B The simplicity of the instrument.
 - C The speed of the transmission.
 - D The volume of the sound.
- 3 Which of the statements about the alphorn is FALSE?
 - A An alphorn is the approximate length of two tall people.
 - B Alphorns could be found in one particular continent.
 - C Farmers used them just for communication.
 - D The art of playing the alphorn is still alive today.
- 4 How do the people of La Gomera make the sounds of Silbo?
 - A With an instrument.
 - B With their mouths and their hands.
 - C With their mouths only.
 - D With their tongues only.
- 5 What would be an accurate definition of 'yodelling'?
 - A Moving frequently between high and low notes.
 - B Shouting in a loud voice.
 - C Singing a recognisable tune in harmony.
 - D Using music with a really strong beat.

Mark: ___ / 5

Writing

- 9 **Some students choose to do a part-time job during their final year at school. Use the paragraph plan to write a for and against essay discussing the pros and cons of this decision.**
- Write an introduction (rephrasing the phrases in the task).
 - Include three arguments for.
 - Include three arguments against.
 - Write a conclusion (stating your opinion).

Mark: ___ / 10

Total: ___ / 70