

Unit 3 Progress Test A

Grammar

1 Circle the correct modal verbs to complete the sentences.

- 1 We're going away for a week. How many T-shirts do you think I **must** / **should** pack?
- 2 Tourists **have to** / **ought to** take their passports with them on the trip because, otherwise, they won't be allowed to cross the border.
- 3 You **aren't supposed to** / **needn't** bring cups of coffee into the meeting room. It's OK this time, but don't do it again.
- 4 The great thing about Sundays is that I **don't have to** / **mustn't** get up early. I can lie in bed all morning.
- 5 You **needn't** / **mustn't** wear flip-flops or sandals on the mountain hike. Wear good, strong walking shoes.
- 6 I am a tour rep and I **ought to** / **am supposed to** wear a uniform in my job. That's because I am representing my company's values.

Mark: ____ / 6

2 Circle the modal verb that cannot be used in each sentence.

- 1 Trevor **can** / **may** / **might** be able to come with us on the trip after all.
- 2 Obviously, I can't know for sure, but since she left so early, Susie **should** / **must** / **could** get to the hotel before us.
- 3 Be careful. The weather **can** / **could** / **must** be really warm in North Africa at that time of year.
- 4 This key **must** / **can** / **should** work. I had it cut specially this morning.
- 5 The person on the right in the picture **might not** / **can't** / **must not** be who you say it is.
- 6 I have no idea why Dan isn't in school. He **could** / **might** / **must** be travelling round the world for all I know.

Mark: ____ / 6

3 Complete the sentences. Use one of the modal verbs provided and the correct form of the verb in brackets.

- 1 Jill's plate is empty. She (might / must / should) _____ (eat) her lunch already.
- 2 Tom (can / should / may) _____ (know) how cold the weather was going to be. It's February! It always gets cold in the mountains at this time of year.
- 3 I know you're busy, but you (can / might / must) _____ (help) me clear away the chairs! You could see how heavy they were.
- 4 Jo (can't / needn't / shouldn't) _____ (see) us. If she had, she would have waved.
- 5 You (weren't supposed to / didn't need to / mustn't) _____ (start) the exam paper when you did. That's why the teacher looked annoyed.
- 6 Rita (must / can / may) _____ (tell) Andy she doesn't want to go out with him anymore. Otherwise, he wouldn't be looking so upset.
- 7 The park was open all day, so we (needn't / shouldn't / didn't need to) _____ (go) home until we felt like it.
- 8 The head teacher (ought to / have to / need to) _____ (inform) the students that the open day had been cancelled before the weekend. Some students had already arranged to come, which was a waste of time.

Mark: ____ / 8

Vocabulary

4 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs below. Use each verb once.

clear cover fidget gasp purse raise scratch slurp snore tut

- 1 The opera singer _____ his throat first then began to sing.
- 2 When the ghost appeared, everybody in the theatre _____. It was such a shock.
- 3 My grandad fell asleep in the back of the car and started _____. It was quite funny.
- 4 My little brother was bored in the car so he started _____. He wouldn't keep still.
- 5 Anna is my best friend, but I hate the way she _____ her drink. It really makes a disgusting noise.
- 6 My dad didn't believe what I said so he _____ his eyebrows.
- 7 My granny was very annoyed by the bad behaviour of the children. She didn't speak to them, but I could hear her _____.
- 8 I could see Mark sitting in the exam _____ his head. He didn't know the answers to any of the questions.
- 9 I always _____ my mouth when I'm embarrassed.
- 10 My mum was _____ her lips. I knew she was really angry with us.

Mark: ____ / 10

5 Rewrite the underlined British English word as an American English word.

- 1 I hate standing in a queue. That's why I do a lot of shopping online. _____
- 2 My mum bought some sweets for my two younger brothers. _____
- 3 Jason was walking along the pavement when a cyclist almost hit him. _____
- 4 We all ate beef burgers at the restaurant. Then my dad paid the bill. _____
- 5 Mum reminded us to go to the restroom before getting into the car for the journey home. _____

Mark: ____ / 5

6 Complete the text with compound adjectives. Use the word in brackets in the compound.

My great aunt

On Sundays, we usually visit my great aunt. I love going there because she always serves us delicious ¹ _____ (home) cakes. They are often still warm from her own oven. She is very old and is ² _____ (thin). Her hands and fingers are very skinny. She has ³ _____ (low) ears, and wears very long earrings. She has grey hair now and it's quite short, but in old photos I can see that she used to be ⁴ _____ (long). I love her friendly manner and her ⁵ _____ (deep) laughter. If anybody tells a funny story, she laughs really loudly.

Mark: ____ / 5

Use of English

7 Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first. Use the words in brackets. Use 2–5 words, including the words in brackets.

- 1 Now, let's move on to wedding celebrations. (attention)

So now, _____ wedding celebrations.

- 2 I want to talk about another issue. (else)

There's _____ talk about.

- 3 Regarding gifts, guests usually take flowers. (concerned)

As _____, guests usually take flowers.

- 4 It's kimchi in Korean. (language / we)

In my _____ kimchi.

- 5 The next thing I'd like to talk about is the costumes. (brings)

That _____ subject of costumes.

- 6 It's a kind of cake. (sort)

It's _____.

- 7 Visitors should remove their shoes. (supposed)

Visitors _____ their shoes.

- 8 You needn't bring any food. (have)

You _____ bring any food.

- 9 Let's consider the topic of tourism now. (turning)

_____ of tourism.

- 10 It's a good idea to arrive early. (should)

You _____ early.

Mark: ____ / 10

Listening

8 3 You will hear three texts. Choose the correct answers.

Text 1

- 1 What was Elliot's main motivation for going to Spain in the first place?
 - A He wished to further his education.
 - B He felt Spain was more suited to his personality.
 - C He wanted to see someone he loved.
- 2 Which of the following is true about Elliot?
 - A He always wanted to live abroad one day.
 - B He doesn't regret his decision to go to Spain.
 - C It was the food and music that first drew him to Granada.

Text 2

- 3 Why did Tony go to Milan in the first place?
 - A to take up the offer of a university place
 - B to take up the offer of a job
 - C to do a course to qualify for a new profession
- 4 In the interview, which of the following does Tony do?
 - A make an offer
 - B express a regret
 - C offer advice

Text 3

- 5 What do the three main guests on the programme have in common?
 - A They all know a lot about foreign travel.
 - B They are all well-known travel writers.
 - C They have all lived abroad at some time.

Mark: ____ / 5

Should I take a gap year?

For many British students, deciding whether to take a year out to work or travel, or whether to go straight to university from school instead can be a tough decision. On the one hand, a gap year is useful for students who can't decide which course they want to do at university. Not only does it give them more time to consider their options, but the experience can help them to see things in different ways. It's also a chance to make some money and save up for the university years ahead. On the other hand, it seems a waste of time and money to some to delay their studies when they could be learning the skills required to get the career of their dreams.

These days, the decision about whether to take a gap year or not is complicated by the fact that getting, and paying for, a place at university is not as easy as it once was. In Britain, tuition fees are higher than ever before, and the competition for places at university has never been tougher. A lot of students believe that they have to start university sooner rather than later as the costs can only go up. As a direct result of all this, for a majority of students, having a year out does not seem as practical or sensible an option as it once was and, as a result, numbers of gap-year students are falling.

In the UK, there are travel companies which specialise in organising student gap-year trips, many of which, to my mind, have considerably improved the gap-year experience for young people over the years. These companies have started offering 'mini-gap' trips, which last only three or four months, thus taking advantage of that short window between leaving school in June and starting university in October. They are also offering year-long gap trips which are more vocational than in the past, as well as more courses to train young people to learn a skill.

A recent survey tried to discover how supportive of the gap-year experience future employers might be, and found that young people who had spent a year doing voluntary work or learning a new skill had a clear advantage when it came to job seeking after university. This was because they had done something to make their job applications stand out. Although there can be no career advantage in just travelling around the world and hanging out on beaches, choosing to spend time working with disadvantaged kids in the developing world, or on work placements in offices and factories closer to home, will help young people get a job in the future.

9 Read the text. Choose the correct answers.

- 1 According to the text, what sort of student might find taking a gap year useful?
 - A A student who feels the need to have money in the bank before going to university.
 - B A student with a clear idea about what subject to study or what job to get.
 - C A student who isn't sure about whether to go to university or not.
 - D A student who needs further skills or qualifications to get a university place.
- 2 Which of the following factors is currently influencing whether students take a gap year or not?
 - A The high cost of renting a place to stay when studying at university.
 - B A fear that studying at university may become even more expensive in the future.
 - C The fact that current courses of study are becoming increasingly difficult.
 - D A concern that there aren't as many good universities as there used to be.
- 3 Which of the following is expressed as an opinion rather than a fact by the writer?
 - A The need for travel companies to change the way they provide gap-year travel.
 - B The way many travel companies have begun to concentrate on mostly providing gap-year trips.
 - C The need for young people to take advantage of the opportunities offered by travel companies.
 - D The way a number of travel companies have helped students get more out of their gap years.
- 4 In what way have travel companies recently changed the sort of gap-year trips they offer?
 - A They no longer offer just one-year-long trips.
 - B Now all the trips they offer last fewer than six months.
 - C Their trips now all involve work experience.
 - D Their gap-year trips now start in June, not October.
- 5 What did the recent survey show?
 - A Employers weren't particularly interested in whether young people took a gap year or not.
 - B Employers were more likely to give jobs to gap-year students who worked abroad rather than in their own country.
 - C Employers favoured students who had taken a gap year and didn't mind how they spent it.
 - D Employers preferred students who had been on a gap year to learn or work to students who went straight to university.

Mark: ____ / 5

Writing

10 Read the task below. Write a blog post.

Your school newspaper published an article saying that school trips to places of interest for students in your year have been cancelled because of cuts in the school's budget. It means that trips to places such as museums and famous monuments will not take place. Write a blog post outlining why you think school trips should not be cancelled and describe your own personal experiences of going on school trips.

Mark: ____ / 10

Total: ____ / 70