1 **Complete the sentences. Use the correct form of the verb in brackets.**

Example: The house was built (build) in 1906.

1 James _______ (like) pasta, doesn’t he?
2 If I _______ (be) taller, I’d be a brilliant basketball player.
3 As soon as Tina gets here we _______ (start) the meeting.
4 If we don’t burn less oil and coal, global warming _______ (get) worse.
5 You would have passed the exam if you _______ (answer) all the questions.
6 I _______ (get) home much earlier if the train had been on time.
7 Whales _______ often _______ (see) off the coast of Norway in winter.
8 Elena rang and said that she _______ (call) back later.
9 The doctor told me _______ (sit) down and take my shirt off.
10 My car _______ (repair) at the moment so Dave gave me a lift to work today.
11 When we _______ (check in), I’ll ask for a window seat for you.
12 That photo _______ (take) so long ago, it doesn’t even look like me now!
13 Fran is celebrating. She _______ just _______ (offer) a new job.
14 _______ (go) to live in New Zealand if you had the opportunity?
15 Landing cards _______ (hand) out in a few minutes before the plane lands.

2 **Underline the correct word or phrase.**

Example: I don’t mind to wait / waiting.

1 Gillian must / can’t be paid well. She’s always going on foreign holidays.
2 I’m really bad at to cook / cooking, but I’m very good at buying takeaways.
3 I didn’t have time enough / enough time in the exam to check my answers.
4 It’s too much / too cold in here – can you put the heating on?
5 People who / what ask questions usually learn the most.
6 I asked Jon whether did he speak / he spoke Chinese.
7 Excuse me, could I have a little / few more milk in my coffee, please?
8 My house is easy to find / finding – it’s opposite the train station.
9 If I needed to buy a car, I had borrowed / would borrow money from the bank.
10 There are any / no good sports facilities in this town.
11 I don’t think I can afford going / to go abroad on holiday this year.
12 She can’t / mustn’t be at home. Her car isn’t there.
13 You forgot turning / to turn off the television when you went to bed last night.
14 Steve said he would call you later, did / didn’t he?
15 If you’d asked me, I ’d be / ’d have been glad to help you.

3 **Complete the sentences with one word.**

Example: The letter was posted last week.

1 Pizza, _______ originally came from Italy, is eaten all over the world.
2 Your brother _______ still get the job he applied for, we just don’t know yet.
3 Stavros asked me ______ I’d ever been to Greece.
4 Belinda eats meat, ______ she?
5 Stratford-upon-Avon is the town ______ Shakespeare was born.
6 You haven’t really enjoyed this party, ______ you?
7 We’ll wait ______ he arrives and then we’ll all leave together.
8 That’s the boy ______ mum works at the school.
9 I wouldn’t have known it was Vicky ______ you’d told me.
10 ‘Is there any milk in the fridge?’ ‘No, there’s ______ at all.’

3 Complete the sentences with one word.

Example: How ______ eggs are there in the fridge?
1 The bus is cheaper ______ the train.
2 It’s ______ longest day of the year today.
3 There are ______ sandwiches on the table. Help yourself.
4 How ______ did that magazine cost?
5 When we arrived home there wasn’t ______ food in the fridge.
6 ______ you like to go on a safari holiday?
7 That restaurant makes the ______ delicious food in town.
8 Did you watch the programme about Brazil ______ night?
9 ______ were forty people at the party.
10 I need ______ buy a new computer.
11 He’s going to visit his family in Rome ______ week.
12 ______ many people live in your house?
13 Did you see the accident ______ morning?
14 Have you ______ been to Asia?
15 They’ve bought ______ little house in the south of Spain.

Grammar total 40

4 Underline the odd word out.

Example: soundtrack  plot  special effects  comedy
1 roof ceiling outskirts chimney
2 clap stare point throw
3 selfish immature patient stubborn
4 timetable professor student pupil
5 department store baker’s shopping centre supermarket
6 full-time retire permanent part-time
7 luckily fortunately carelessly comfortable
8 painter music inventor cyclist
9 comfort fortunate lucky careful
10 detective evidence suspect witness

Vocabulary 10

Grammar total 50
5 Match the words that go together.

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<th>slope</th>
<th>fiction</th>
<th>belt</th>
<th>friend</th>
<th>station</th>
<th>rank</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>store</td>
<td>effects</td>
<td>injured</td>
<td>jam</td>
<td>course</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example: department store

1 special _____
2 golf _____
3 get _____
4 close _____
5 traffic _____
6 science _____
7 ski _____
8 police _____
9 taxi _____
10 seat _____

6 Complete the sentences with the correct word(s).

Example: They made the story into a film.

on into off

1 He was _______ very badly by his parents.
taught brought up educated

2 I’ve _______ chocolate recently, so I don’t have it very often.
cut away cut out cut down on

3 If you understand what I’m saying, just _______ your head.
smile nod point

4 Ian lives _______ the outskirts of London.
in at on

5 My physics teacher isn’t very _______; she only explains things once.
patient impatient patiently

6 Sara has a lot of _______ but she still can’t find a job.
qualifications salaries training courses

7 We met at _______. We were colleagues at a computer company.
work college school

8 I loved the _______ when he jumped off the balcony into the sea!
script plot scene

9 My husband wants to _______ from work when he’s 60.
retire sacked promote

10 The film was _______ on a novel by Anne Tyler.
set directed based
7 Complete the words in the sentences.

Example: The audience loved the film.

1. The TV isn’t working because you didn’t pl________ it in!
2. I can give you £20, but only if you pay me b________ tomorrow.
3. They failed their exams because they made too many c________ mistakes!
4. The police are still trying to s________ the crime after ten years.
5. Who is in ch________ of this department?
6. It’s 3.30. I have to p________ up my children from school.
7. The meal was so bad that we c________ to the manager.
8. Students shouldn’t ch________ in exams. It’s dishonest.
9. My exams start next week so I have to r________ over the weekend.
10. I can’t t________ the salt in this pasta. I think it needs some more.

Vocabulary total 40

PRONUNCIATION

8 Underline the stressed syllable.

Example: lo|ca|tion

1. de|mon|strate
2. un|com|fort|able
3. e|le|men|tary
4. tem|pora|ry
5. qual|i|fi|ca|tions
6. sub|t|le
7. e|vi|dence
8. am|bi|tious
9. dis|con|nect
10. in|herrit

9 Match the words with the same sounds.

receipt term queue comfort wall
could fine house terrace care coin

Example: owl house

1. up ________
2. snake ________
3. horse ________
4. tree ________
5. chair ________
6. bull ________
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<td>7</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>bird</td>
</tr>
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Pronunciation total 20

Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation total 100
The first film maker?

When we think of animated films, it’s often Walt Disney’s name that first comes to mind. However, there is another less-known person whose work is very important to animators. Eadweard Muybridge was a photographer who taught us more about animal and human motion than any other, and who, with his camera, recorded details that couldn’t be seen with the human eye. It could be argued that he is also one of the very earliest cinematographers, coming up with a device which let him show moving images just like a film projector. He is particularly famous for discovering that, for a moment, a moving horse lifts all four hooves off the ground at the same time.

Muybridge was an Englishman who moved to the United States in the 1850s, taking up photography after he was seriously injured in a road accident. If he hadn’t suffered serious head injuries when he was thrown out of a vehicle, he might never have chosen the creative profession that he did.

By the 1860s, Muybridge was already well known for his landscape photos of California, but in 1872 he was hired by a race horse owner to try and work out the exact sequence of movements of a horse. By placing cameras along the edge of the track, Muybridge managed to capture a series of images which he then copied on to a disc. Using his invention, the zoopraxiscope, he was able to create a little film which proved that horses moved quite differently from how artists used to paint them.

He then took thousands of images not only of animals, but also of people doing athletic activities and performing everyday tasks such as walking up steps, or throwing water from a bucket. As travel became easier, he was able to give lectures around the world. With his careful, patient art, Muybridge contributed a great deal to science. He didn’t have a quiet personal life, however. In 1874, he killed a man, but was later acquitted of murder.

In 1893, Muybridge charged the public to see his moving images in a hall in Chicago that was built specially for the purpose. This building should really be called the first ever cinema. His extraordinary photos are still an invaluable reference for cinema animators.

Example: Walt Disney is _______ in film animation.
A  the most famous name ✓  B  the only name  C  not important

1  Eadweard Muybridge’s photographs showed _______.
A  people and animals  B  the human eye  C  film cameras

2  He used his camera to show details that _______ by the human eye.
A  had never been seen before  B  could sometimes be seen  C  couldn’t usually be seen

3  His photos showed that a running horse _______.
A  always has two hooves on the ground  B  briefly doesn’t touch the ground  C  always has one of four hooves on the ground
4 Muybridge started to learn photography _______.
   A before he moved to the US  B before he had an accident  C after he’d had an accident
5 _______ Muybridge became famous for his photographs of California.
   A In 1860  B After 1860  C Before 1860
6 He was asked to photograph a horse running _______.
   A along a road  B around a racetrack  C in a field
7 Before Muybridge’s film, artists painted moving horses that were _______.
   A very different to his photographs  B just like his photographs  C almost the same as his photographs
8 Muybridge gave lectures _______.
   A around the US  B in the UK  C all over the world
9 He _______ after he’d committed a serious crime.
   A avoided going to prison  B was sent to prison  C went abroad
10 In Chicago, people could see his films _______.
   A in the world’s first cinema  B at home  C in an animation exhibition

2 Match five of the highlighted words / phrases with the definitions.
   Example: people who make animated films like cartoons  animators
   1 movement _______
   2 an area of countryside _______
   3 take or catch _______
   4 a lot or a significant amount _______
   5 reason or aim _______

WRITING

Answer one of the questions and write 75–100 words.

1 What do you like or dislike about shopping?
2 What is your favourite film and why?
3 Write about the advantages and disadvantages of computers.
LISTENING

1 Listen. Tick (✓) the five tips which the expert mentions.

1. Try to get up earlier. □
2. Put your revision plan where everyone can see it. □
3. Make sure you get plenty of sleep when you’re revising. □
4. The best time to study is after lunch. □
5. You should have at least an hour’s break for lunch. □
6. Writing questions and answers will help you remember words. □
7. Your computer can help you revise. □
8. Remember to turn your mobile phone off while you’re studying. □
9. It’s a good idea to revise with a friend. □
10. Remember why the exam is important to you. □

5

2 Listen to five conversations. Tick (✓) A, B, or C.

1. Fay doesn’t usually like _____ in science-fiction films.
   A the plots □  B the special effects □  C soundtrack □
2. John would prefer to live _____.
   A in the country □  B on the coast □  C in the city □
3. Sally’s sister regularly sells _____ on the internet.
   A the latest fashions □  B old clothes □  C antique furniture □
4. Nowadays, it takes Kate ______ to get to work.
   A more time than it used to □  B less time than it used to □
   C the same amount of time it used to □
5. Rob’s friends think his profile picture is _____.
   A strange □  B hilarious □  C boring □

5

Listening total 10

SPEAKING

1 Make questions and ask your partner.

1. Where / like to live? Why?
2. What university degree / most useful?
3. you / believe in / pay / for education?
4. What / best / job / ever / have?
5. like / be / self-employed? Why?
6. still see / any school friends?
7. ever lost / information on / computer?
8. How much TV / watch everyday?
9. ever / complain / in shop? Why (not)?
10. Which film location / like to visit?

Now answer your partner’s questions.
2 Talk about one of the statements below, saying if you agree or disagree. Give reasons.
   1 ‘School is the happiest time of your life.’
   2 ‘The internet is killing the music industry.’
   3 ‘It’s more important to be happy at work than to earn a high salary.’

3 Listen to your partner. Do you agree with him / her?
   • How much / cost?