Name _____ **Class** _____ **Date** _____

VOCABULARY

1 **Match each sentence beginning with a sentence ending.**

1	____ I feel awful – I think I'm coming	**A**	me down these days, it's all so depressing.
2	____ He's just come	**B**	up the prescriptions so we'll need to start again.
3	____ Try not to get angry! Calm	**C**	on the exam, then you can go out and have fun.
4	____ It took me weeks to get	**D**	down with flu.
5	____ I'm afraid we mixed	**E**	round and the doctor is giving him a check up.
6	____ For now you need to focus	**F**	over it when I failed my exams.
7	____ You say you feel sick. Have you thrown	**G**	to the fact that she still hasn't found a job.
8	____ Watching the news really gets	**H**	down before you do something you regret.
9	____ She needs to face up	**I**	up all your files on a separate device.
10	____ I have thought this	**J**	in to the university he wanted?
11	____ Did Jason get	**K**	through carefully and I agree, it's a great idea.
12	____ It's important to back	**L**	up at all?

2 **Choose the correct words to complete the sentences.**

1 I'm fed up *with* / *about* / *of* my little sister who keeps borrowing my things without asking.

2 Jade's hopeless *on* / *at* / *from* hiding her feelings.

3 Colin was very mean *of* / *on* / *about* my taste in clothing.

4 Everybody seems impressed *by* / *from* / *about* my sister's acting skills.

5 They are optimistic *of* / *with* / *about* winning the lottery tonight.

6 I'm addicted *to* / *of* / *with* watching box sets of TV series.

7 My cousin is petrified *with* / *of* / *for* heights so she's never been up the Eiffel Tower.

8 The teacher is a little concerned *about* / *of* / *for* your classmate, George. Do you think he's OK?

3 **Read the definition and write the correct word(s).**

1	Unhappy and without hope for the future.	d _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _
2	Happy and positive.	c _ _ _ _ _ _ _
3	Extremely angry.	f _ _ _ _ _ _
4	Frightened or worried.	s _ _ _ _ _
5	Annoyed.	i _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _
6	Angry and annoyed.	b _ _ - _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _
7	Worried and nervous.	a _ _ _ _ _ _
8	Very pleased.	o _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _

4 **Complete the sentences with the verbs from the list.**

lean mumble rush sigh tremble wander whisper whistle

1 My grandfather can _____ the theme tunes of all the Bond movies.

2 Don't _____ against that wall – the paint's wet!

3 I woke up late and I had to _____ to the station to get there in time.

4 Speak clearly – if you _____, they won't be able to hear what you're saying.

5 I think he's cold. Look he's starting to _____.

6 If you go to Warsaw, take some time to _____ around some of the old town.

7 There's no need to _____ I know you're bored. Just give me another five minutes.

8 I saw Margit _____ something quietly in her friend's ear.

GRAMMAR

5 **Choose the correct words to complete the sentences.**

1 I've already *seen* / *been seeing* that film three times.

2 I've *learned* / *been learning* English for eight years now.

3 My sister's *painted* / *been painting* pictures since she was a child.

4 Have you *looked* / *been looking* for your keys in the kitchen?

5 I've *tried* / *been trying* to call her all morning.

6 We've *walked* / *been walking* ten kilometres today.

7 I've *tidied* / *been tidying* the house all day!

8 How long have you *waited* / *been waiting*?

6 **Complete the conversation with words A, B or C.**

Jo: We're going snowboarding this weekend.

Ed: I thought you were working on Saturday?

Jo: I was. I **(1)** _____ ask for a day off. You **(2)** _____ to come with us, it's great!

Ed: Would I **(3)** _____ to buy a snowboard?

Jo: No, you **(4)** _____ do that. You can hire one there.

Ed: Isn't it dangerous?

Jo: Well, you **(5)** _____ to do what the instructor says. And you **(6)** _____ go off on your own.

Ed: OK. **(7)** _____ I bring some sandwiches?

Jo: No, you **(8)** _____ do that – there's a café at the place.

Ed: Alright then, cool. It's a date!

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Name _____ **Class** _____ **Date** _____

1 **A** had to
B don't have to
C needn't

2 **A** need
B should
C ought

3 **A** ought
B need
C should

4 **A** had to
B don't have to
C ought to

5 **A** have
B should
C mustn't

6 **A** don't have to
B mustn't
C needn't

7 **A** Should
B Ought
C Needn't

8 **A** mustn't
B should
C needn't

7 **Choose the correct words to complete the sentences.**

1 When I was a child I *used to think* / *was thinking* the moon was made of cheese.

2 I remember my father *is always* / *would always* whistle while he was having a shower.

3 Emma *isn't usually* / *doesn't usually* take sugar in her coffee.

4 My sister *would* / *used to* live in London many years ago.

5 Dan *hardly ever* / *would always* switches off his computer at night.

6 My parents *didn't normally take* / *weren't normally taking* me to school by car.

7 We *seldom* / *are seldom* get up early at the weekend.

8 Your problem is that *you're always* / *always you're* looking for reasons not to do things.

8 **Make sentences from the words. The first word is given.**

1 after / next / you / Could / dog / week / look / my ?
Could _____?

2 your / you / yet / decorating / finished / Have / room ?
Have _____?

3 very / been / well / Barbara / lately / feeling / hasn't .
Barbara _____.

4 to / for / app / got / we / this / Have / pay ?
Have _____?

5 asking / are / questions / constantly / Why / you ?
Why _____?

6 driving / left / used / the / never / I'll / get / to / on .
I'll _____.

7 the / wet / overnight / streets / had / It / were / rained / and .
It _____.

8 on / like / bus / use / I / to / the / didn't / reading .
I _____.

LISTENING

01 **9** **You will hear a boy called Ollie telling a friend about a frightening childhood experience. For each question, choose the correct answer, A or B.**

1 When Ollie was a child, he was afraid of sleeping _____
A in the dark.
B in a small room.

2 Why did Ollie go into the cellar? _____
A to look for something
B to hide from his brother

3 Ollie stepped on something which at first he thought was _____
A the remains of an animal.
B a piece of wet clothing.

4 How did Ollie escape from the cellar? _____
A He managed to break open the door.
B One of his parents let him out.

5 What do we learn about the relationship between the two bothers? _____
A They often played tricks on each other.
B They had a very different sense of humour.

READING

10 **Read the article. Match the sentences with the spaces.**

A An animal's choice of fight-or-flight is often determined by its physical form.

B Many species of birds and fish do the same.

C Encounters such as the one described above are common in the natural world.

D Returning to our encounter with the bear in the forest.

E When this period of negotiation finishes, if the tension continues, then each animal is faced with a choice – fight or flight.

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Fight or Flight?

Imagine you are walking in the forest and you meet a bear. What do you do? You may want to turn and run, but that's probably not a good idea. It's in the bear's nature to chase an animal that is running away, and the bear can run faster than you! Your better option is to stand there, talk to the bear, stretch your arms wide and move them slowly up and down. You want to make yourself look as big as possible, and make sure that the bear knows you're human. Hopefully, you'll be able to scare the animal off, or at least cause it to lose interest in you.

(1) _____ When two animals meet, there is often a period of tension and stress in

which each animal watches the behaviour of the other to decide if the other is a threat or an opportunity. Behaviour and body language, such as hair standing on end, help to communicate the animal's mood and intentions. **(2)** _____

Animals often respond differently to a fight-or-flight choice according to the situation. For example, a rat in danger will try to escape, but if it is trapped in a corner it will fight. A hippopotamus will usually run away from a human, but if the human comes between the hippo and the water, it will often attack. Timid animals will often become aggressive if they think their young are under threat. The bear we encountered above will escape if it knows you are coming, but may attack if it is surprised.

(3) _____ If a large animal meets a small one, the smaller one is more likely to try to escape – the larger one is protected by its size. Some animals may compensate for their small size by having powerful weapons. Think of a wasp, for example, with its painful sting. Other animals have developed defensive weapons. A porcupine for example may simply curl up so that it is a ball of sharp spines that will hurt any aggressor.

Many animals find safety in numbers. For instance, zebras tend to stick together in large groups. When any member of the group sees lions, it alerts the whole group and they run away together. **(4)** _____ Other animals do their best not to attract the attention of a predator by staying absolutely still. Some even change colour to blend in with their environment. However, the strategy of not being noticed is used by predators too. For instance, members of the cat family may try to get near to their prey by moving very slowly and quietly.

(5) _____ What do you do if the worst happens and the bear attacks? Unless you happen to have a gun or some other weapon, the bear is certainly better armed, with its size and its claws and teeth. Usually your best strategy is to lie flat on your stomach and play dead, with your hands on the back of your neck. If you're wearing a pack, hopefully that will give you some protection. If that doesn't work, you might as well kick it in the face – you've got nothing left to lose!

WRITING

11 **You are taking part in a story-writing competition. You have been asked to write a story beginning: *Alicia had never been so terrified in all her life*.**

Your story must include:

- a journey
- a meeting

Write about 160 words.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

SPEAKING

12 **A** **Write the words in the correct order to make questions. Then think about your own answers to the questions.**

1 to / is / fashion / attitude / what / your ?

_____

2 you / clothes / how / go / do / for / often / shopping ?

_____

3 you / day / wear / typical / can / you / a / describe / what / on ?

_____

4 you / was / time / very / when / dressed / smartly / last / the ?

_____

5 you / from / judge / do / clothing / people / think / can / you / their ?

_____

B **Ask and answer the questions with a partner.**

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