

File Test 2

Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation A

GRAMMAR

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

Example: They say it's harder to learn languages after you're 12.

They're They Their

- 1 _____ need to remember that we're representing the company on this trip even in our free time.
One Ourselves We
- 2 The meeting didn't go too well; the politicians kept interrupting _____.
themselves one another oneself
- 3 Rick and I built the shed in the garden by _____.
ourselves one another myself
- 4 Do you and your sister video call _____ every day?
another yourselves each other
- 5 _____ was a pleasure to meet your fiancée at the barbecue last Saturday.
There It One
- 6 _____ need to take better care of yourself when you're ill.
One You We
- 7 Alexa talks to _____ when she's drawing. It's quite amusing!
myself each other herself
- 8 When you write your term paper, _____ can use the internet for research.
one you each other

8

2 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb in brackets.

Example: I was having dinner when I realized (realize) I hadn't called you back.

- 1 I thought Emilia was finishing at 6.00, but when I went to meet her, she _____.
(already leave).
- 2 I _____ (work) really hard on the project for weeks – I hadn't realised how tired I was.
- 3 I froze with fear at the sudden noise – I knew Patrik _____ (go out) ten minutes before.
- 4 I was listening to the radio while I _____ (drive) home from work and ...
- 5 We _____ (sleep) for a while when we were woken up by an incredibly loud clap of thunder.
- 6 I'd like to tell you about something interesting that _____ (happen) when I was 11.

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3 Underline the correct word(s).

Example: We used / *would* to make ice cream when the weather was hot.

- 1 My grandad would never *complain* / *complained* even when we made a lot of noise.
- 2 I *was always getting* / *always used* *get* into trouble for annoying my older sister.

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- 3 You wouldn't have recognized me when I was at college – my hair *used to / used to be* really short!
- 4 When I first arrived in Canada, I found it hard to *used to / I get used to* the short days in winter.
- 5 Do you remember his grandparents used to *give / be giving* him expensive presents when he was little?
- 6 When I was young, my friends and I were always *gone / going* for long bike rides after school.

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Grammar total	20
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VOCABULARY

4 Complete the words in the sentences.

Example: Thousands of workers were *laid* off when the car manufacturing company closed.

- 1 **A** Do you have any **s**_____?
- B** Yes, I've got two brothers and a sister.
- 2 It was absolutely pouring with rain so we **s**_____ refuge in a little café by the river.
- 3 Who in your family do you most **r**_____?
- 4 If you can give me an **a**_____ time of arrival, I'll come and meet you.
- 5 Why do people in horror movies always go out in the **d**_____ of night?
- 6 Why are you so **o**_____ to the idea of moving?

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5 Complete the sentences with one word.

Example: Leo has passed all his exams so there's a strong *possibility* that he'll get into the university of his choice.

- 1 Children tend to work really hard at a new activity, especially if it stimulates their _____.
- 2 **A** Would you say you had a happy _____?
- B** Yes, I loved being a child!
- 3 People who come up with conspiracy theories must certainly have very vivid _____.
- 4 My boyfriend's parents gave me a tablet computer for my birthday. I was amazed at their _____!
- 5 To my daughter's complete _____, she had actually won the junior writing competition.
- 6 Do you think Marc and Renée are in a serious _____? They haven't known each other for long.

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File Test 2 Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation A

6 Make abstract nouns from the words below.

Example: friend friendship

- 1 adult _____
- 2 improve _____
- 3 lose _____
- 4 neighbour _____
- 5 bored _____
- 6 frustrate _____
- 7 wise _____
- 8 hate _____

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Vocabulary total		20
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PRONUNCIATION

7 Match the words to the same sound.

happiness	wise	drawback	intelligent	bored
jealous				

Example: aware wise

- 1 unfortunate _____, _____
- 2 jaw _____, _____
- 3 hurt _____

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8 Underline the stressed syllable.

Example: temptation

- 1 a|shamed
- 2 part|ner|ship
- 3 a|fraid
- 4 con|ver|sa|tion
- 5 con|tra|ry

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Pronunciation total		10
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Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation total		50
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File Test 2
Reading and Writing A**READING**

Read the article about how memory works. Five sentences have been removed. Which sentence (A–F) fits each gap (1–5)? There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use.

Memories in Fast Forward

Ever wondered how you could remember the entire plot of a film or book, or recall details of a special experience from your childhood in a matter of seconds? A team of scientific researchers have recently discovered a mechanism in the brain which may explain how we can recall memories, or make plans for the near future, in a fraction of the time that it takes to have the actual experience.

Brain cells communicate with one another by sending information via electrical waves or frequencies much the same as the way radio stations broadcast on different frequencies. (---- 1 ----)

Studies show that the brain uses fast gamma rhythms to process things that are happening to us in the present and store them as memories. These rhythms, or waves, travel rapidly and repeatedly along certain frequencies as the brain processes information in real time. In contrast, the brain uses slow gamma rhythms to recall our memories of the past, and in addition, to use our past experiences in order to imagine possible future scenarios or plan future actions and events. This process is comparable to how a computer algorithm compresses file data in order to store it in its memory space. (---- 2 ----) Then, as the mind 'replays' these compressed memories, or makes future plans and predictions, it is processing a high volume of data with each wave. This creates the fast-forward effect that allows you to remember that film or special memory in an instant.

However, in the same way as digital compression, when you replay a memory or construct a sequence of events, your associated thoughts will lack detail in comparison to the original source material. Although it's common knowledge that we recall experiences in a much shorter time frame than they actually happened, the finding is extremely significant. (---- 3 ----) The results of such studies could help to facilitate all sorts of useful medical treatments and therapies, with wide-reaching implications, especially for patients with neurodevelopmental conditions such as Autism, Schizophrenia, and Alzheimer's Disease.

According to researchers at the University of Texas, the research could help determine why people who suffer from conditions which have the effect of confusing or altering their thoughts, such as schizophrenia and Alzheimer's Disease, struggle to distinguish between real and imagined experiences. (---- 4 ----) This knowledge could have positive outcomes for research into the effective treatment of such patients, preventing them from living in a state of distress and confusion.

Another application could be in the field of criminal justice where reliability of memory can be an issue. For example, when we replay a memory or mental image as in a witness statement scenario, it often lacks the original clarity and detail of the original experience. (---- 5 ----) It is hoped that information from future studies might help researchers understand why memory surrounding emotional events such as crimes is less reliable. The knowledge arising from this could subsequently be used to develop techniques which would strengthen the accuracy of memory recall.

File Test 2 Reading and Writing A

The next phase of this exciting research is to further investigate how the brain mechanism works in relation to memory recall and specific neurological disorders in order to better understand them, and determine what role brain frequencies and their relationships play in such conditions.

- A It could be that disruption to the gamma rhythms in their brains is causing them to transmit imagined thoughts on the wrong frequency, and therefore making them believe they are in fact real.
- B Researchers at the University of Texas, Austin, have found that one of these frequencies, which is used by the brain to play back memories and imagine engaging in future activities, works in fast-forward.
- C Basically, slow gamma rhythms enable the brain to produce longer wave frequencies which are capable of storing more data.
- D This is comparable to what happens in computing – unless you extract a file from its compressed form, the quality is reduced.
- E Further studies are underway to determine whether this fast-forward effect can be slowed down or even reversed.
- F This is because discovering the precise processes that allow this fast-forward action to happen opens up a range of future research opportunities.

Reading total		10
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WRITING

Write an article about how learning a language or reading literature has influenced your life.

Write approximately 250 words. Include the following information:

- say what language or literature has influenced you
- explain where and why you learned the language or read the literature
- describe how it influenced you, and why.

Writing total		10
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Reading and Writing total		20
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File Test 2

Listening and Speaking A

LISTENING

1 Listen to five people talking about learning words and languages. Match the speakers (1–5) to the situation they each mention (A–H).

- Speaker 1 ☐
 Speaker 2 ☐
 Speaker 3 ☐
 Speaker 4 ☐
 Speaker 5 ☐

- A speaking too quickly
 B misspelling words
 C forgetting how to say something
 D learning a word for the first time
 E associating the name of an object with an unrelated image
 F accidentally saying something rude
 G misunderstanding a regional accent
 H confusing the meaning of words which sound the same

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2 Listen to a Linguistics Professor giving a lecture about how languages spread. Underline the correct answer.

- According to the lecturer, English has its historical roots in **ancient Greek** / **ancient German and Latin** / **the Proto-Indo-European language**.
- The lecturer explains that the Yamnaya people **were a warrior culture** / **introduced farming methods to Europe** / **purchased wagons from the local people they met**.
- Archaeologists named the culture of the Neolithic farmers in southern Scandinavia after **their agricultural practices** / **their local flora and fauna** / **the unique style of pottery they made**.
- The people in southern Scandinavia adopted the Indo-European language **very rapidly** / **reluctantly** / **gradually over a long period of time**.
- The lecturer gives examples of words that researchers believe **have come from local dialects** / **come directly from Proto-Indo-European** / **come from Danish and German**.

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Listening total		10
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File Test 2 Listening and Speaking A

SPEAKING

1 Ask your partner these questions.

- 1 How do you think you'll use English in future?
- 2 Why is it important to let children enjoy being children?
- 3 What's your favourite memory of your childhood?
- 4 Do you have a favourite word, phrase, or idiom in English? Which? Why?
- 5 Did you have a favourite book or author when you were a child? Which? Who? Why?

2 Now answer your partner's questions.

3 Talk about one of these statements, saying if you agree or disagree. Give reasons.

- 1 'Physical (paper) books will soon be a thing of the past.'
- 2 'The English language will not be as important in the future as it is now.'
- 3 'I remember many stories from my childhood.'

4 Now listen to your partner. Do you agree with him / her?

Speaking total		20
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Listening and Speaking total		30
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