

File Test 2 Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation **AB**

GRAMMAR

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

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Example: I was cycling to work when I realized (realize) I hadn't taken my bag.

- 1 He _____ (sleep) for a while when he was woken up by the sound of his dog barking.
- 2 I was listening to music while I _____ (drive) home yesterday and ...
- 3 I'd like to tell you about something interesting that _____ (happen) **at** work today.
- 4 I was exhausted because I _____ (work) really hard on the project for weeks.
- 5 I froze with fear at the sudden noise – I knew Emily _____ (go out) twenty minutes before.
- 6 Max told me he was finishing at 5.00, but when I went to meet him, he _____ (already leave).

6

2 Underline the correct word(s).

Example: Whenever we went to the beach we *used* / *would* swim in the sea.

- 1 When I first arrived in Norway, I found it hard to *used to* / *get used to* the long days in summer.
- 2 Do you remember Amy's parents used to *give* / *be giving* her very expensive birthday presents?
- 3 Even when we made a lot of noise, grandmother would never *complained* / *complain*.
- 4 Jack *always used get* / *was always getting* into trouble for annoying his older sister.
- 5 When we were young, Peter and I were always *gone* / *going* to play in the forest after school.
- 6 You wouldn't have recognized me when I was 17 – my hair *used to* / *used to be* dyed purple!

6

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

Example: They say adults find it more difficult to learn languages.

Their They're They

- 1 Lisa and I built the shed in the garden by _____.
myself one another ourselves
- 2 Do you and your mum video call _____ every day?
yourselves each other another
- 3 _____ was a pleasure to meet Mark's fiancée at the event last week.
It One There
- 4 Luca sings to _____ when he's drawing. It's quite amusing!
myself himself each other
- 5 _____ can use the internet for research when you write your essay
One You Each other

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- 6 Unfortunately, the meeting didn't go well; the company directors kept interrupting _____.
themselves one another oneself
- 7 _____ need to remember we're representing the college on this trip even in our free time.
One Ourselves We
- 8 _____ need to take better care of yourself when you're ill.
One You We

8

Grammar total 20

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Grammar total 20

VOCABULARY

4 Complete the sentences with one word.

Example: Anja's incredibly bright so there's a strong possibility that she'll get into university.

- 1 My finance's parents gave me a smartphone for my birthday. I was amazed at their _____!
- 2 To my son's complete _____, he had actually won the science competition.
- 3 Sara and Luc haven't known each other for long. Do you think they are in a serious _____?
- 4 **A** Would you say you had a happy _____?
B Yes, it was wonderful!
- 5 That's quite a conspiracy theory! Zach must have a very vivid _____.
- 6 If an activity stimulates their _____, children tend to work really hard at it.

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5 Make abstract nouns from the words below.

Example: friend friendship

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

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6 Complete the words in the sentences.

Example: Mike has been a bit depressed since he got laid off by his company last month.

- 1 People often tell me I r_____ my mother but I think I look more like my father.
- 2 I really want to move but my husband is o_____ to the idea for some reason.
- 3 Why do people in horror movies always go out in the d_____ of night?
- 4 There was a sudden thunder storm so we s_____ refuge in a little café by the sea.
- 5 **A** Do you have any s_____?
- B** Yes, I've got twin sisters and a brother.
- 6 I'll come and meet you if you can give me an a_____ time of arrival.

6

Vocabulary total 20

PRONUNCIATION

7 Underline the stressed syllable.

Example: sym|p|a|the|tic

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

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8 Match the words to the same sound.

intelligent ~~aware~~ jealous bored drawback
happiness

Example: wise aware

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

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Pronunciation total 10

Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation total 50

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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.

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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. 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.

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. (----- 1 -----) 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. Basically, slow gamma rhythms enable the brain to produce longer wave frequencies which are capable of storing more data. (----- 2 -----) 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. This is because discovering the precise processes that allow this fast-forward action to happen opens up a range of future research opportunities. (----- 3 -----). This could have 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. 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. 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.

(----- 4 -----) 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. This is comparable to what happens in computing – unless you extract a file from its compressed form, the quality is reduced. It is hoped that information from future studies

File Test 2 Reading and Writing **AB**

might help researchers understand why memory surrounding emotional events such as crimes is less reliable. (----- 5 -----)

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 The results of such studies could help to facilitate all sorts of useful medical treatments and therapies
- B The knowledge arising from this could subsequently be used to develop techniques which would strengthen the accuracy of memory recall.
- C In order to determine whether this fast-forward effect can be slowed down or even reversed, further scientific studies are underway.
- D 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.
- E These rhythms, or waves, travel rapidly and repeatedly along certain frequencies as the brain processes information in real time.
- F Another application could be in the field of criminal justice where reliability of memory can be an issue.

Reading total		10
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WRITING

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

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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 **AB**

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).

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

- A misunderstanding a regional accent
B speaking too fast
C accidentally saying something rude
D spelling words wrongly
E forgetting how to say something
F confusing the meaning of words which sound alike
G connecting the name of an object with an unrelated image
H the first time they learned a particular word

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

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

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Listening total 10

File Test 2

Listening and Speaking **AB**

SPEAKING

1 Ask your partner these questions.

- 1 What do you remember about the holidays you had when you were a child?
- 2 Why do you think native English speakers often don't learn new languages?
- 3 How important is it to read in childhood? Explain.
- 4 What can you remember about the teachers you had when you were a child?
- 5 Why is it important for children to play?

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2 Now answer your partner's questions.

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

- 1 'When learning a language, you should always try to sound exactly like a native speaker.'
- 2 'Children today have too much freedom.'
- 3 'It's important to keep the culture of traditional storytelling alive.'

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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