

LESSON 41

MOCK TEST

Grammar and vocabulary

1 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb in brackets (past simple or past continuous).

- 1 What _____ (do) at eight o'clock last night?
- 2 I stopped reading and then _____ (go) to have a shower.
- 3 _____ (you / hear) someone shouting a while ago?
- 4 It wasn't raining so I _____ (not / take) an umbrella.
- 5 When I was little, my Grandma _____ (tell) me stories from her childhood.
- 6 When I walked in, Clara _____ (talk) to someone on the phone.
- 7 You _____ (listen) to the news, weren't you?
- 8 While Tom _____ (try on) the shoes, someone stole his bag.
- 9 Mina _____ (not / know) Keiran was doing a sailing course.
- 10 When she was young, she _____ (cannot / travel) all over the world.

Mark: ____ / 10

2 Circle the correct verb form in each sentence.

- 1 My sister *was wearing* / *used to wear* glasses, but now she wears contact lenses.
- 2 I *was living* / *had lived* in the centre for three years before we moved out to the country.
- 3 I *was talking* / *had talked* on the phone, and didn't hear Dad coming.
- 4 When Jim finally got to the station, the train *already left* / *had already left*.
- 5 I *forgot* / *had forgotten* to return the book to the library last week.
- 6 When Sarah was in Paris, she *met* / *used to* meet a lot of interesting people.
- 7 *Did you use to wear* / *Had you worn* skirts and dresses when you were little?

- 8 John *never visited* / *had never visited* Egypt before his last holiday.
- 9 You look so bored, what *had you expected* / *did you expect* to see and do here?
- 10 I *was studying* / *studied* for the test all afternoon. I hope I pass!

Mark: ____ / 10

3 Complete the text with the correct words A-C.

I ¹ _____ a Spanish language course last year. There were only a few students in my group, so the teacher ² _____ to concentrate on each student individually. Of course, we had to do some exercises, but we ³ _____ a lot and we used Spanish ⁴ _____ time. Learning grammar is usually boring, but the way we ⁵ _____ it was actually fun! The teacher gave us a text and we had to find examples of the new language and then, we tried ⁶ _____ the rule. ⁷ _____ problems is a good method in language learning. It is quite challenging and based ⁸ _____ students' work, and by doing things you will remember better. So, on this course, we got better at Spanish, and we were given useful ⁹ _____ on how to learn a foreign language more effectively. And I am already looking ¹⁰ _____ another Spanish course next summer!

- | | | |
|----------------|-----------------|--------------|
| 1 A did | B made | C got |
| 2 A could | B can | C was able |
| 3 A spoke | B have spoken | C had spoken |
| 4 A whole | B a whole | C all the |
| 5 A were doing | B used to doing | C had done |
| 6 A work out | B to work out | C worked out |
| 7 A Solve | B To solve | C Solving |
| 8 A in | B on | C at |
| 9 A benefit | B advice | C experience |
| 10 A forward | B for | C out |

Mark: ____ / 10

Reading

6 Read the three texts about school uniforms, and for each text 1–3 write the best heading A–E. There are two extra headings.

A All the same

D Nobody judges you

B Looking attractive

E Being an individual

C Things don't change

1 ____

Did you wear a uniform when you were at school? I did, and I hated it. I was interested in fashion and music, and I wanted to look like my favourite pop star. I didn't want to look like everybody else in my class. My favourite clothes were flared jeans and short skirts, bright shirts and big boots. Now I'm a teacher. I look at the teenagers in my school and they are no different. They say they don't like their school uniforms, they read music magazines, and they spend their money on slim trousers, tiny, tight-fitting T-shirts and expensive trainers.

2 ____

In terms of style, school uniforms are not very flattering: they are plain and the colours are dull. In our school the uniform is a grey skirt or trousers, a white blouse or shirt, and a black jumper. Girls are not allowed to wear jewellery. Boys wear ties. Everybody wears smart black or brown shoes. You won't see any trainers here.

3 ____

Despite the rules about uniform, teachers have to talk to some pupils about their clothes every day: one girl comes in a short skirt, another with a big, bright necklace. Last week a boy had to go home because he was wearing an earring. Why do pupils do this when they know they will have problems? The answer is that they want to feel different; they don't want to be the same as everybody else.

Mark: ____ / 3

7 Read the text and for questions 1–6 circle the correct answer A–C.

What do Cherie Blair, Anita Roddick, Baroness Warnock and Rosie Boycott have in common?

- a) They are all leaders in their jobs.
- b) They have all brought up children.
- c) They were all educated at single-sex schools.

The answer is all three, but it is said that the last one is the key to their success as superwomen.

The theory introduced by Clarissa Farr, the head of the Girls' Schools Association (GSA), is that girls are much more likely to become leaders if they are pupils at single-sex schools rather than taught together with boys. Farr believes that girls taught away from boys are more confident, assertive and are able to present their own opinions.

'Girls' schools are known for getting excellent academic results,' says Farr, head teacher of Queenswood School in Hertfordshire, where fees are £20,000 a year.

The way girls are taught to become leaders has changed over the last few years. It's no longer the man-like style symbolised by Margaret Thatcher in the 1980s. Instead, girls are inspired to believe that they can become a leader and have children and a happy family life.

Teamwork, motivation and partnership are the key words – at home and at work. More and more schools have heads like Farr, who has two small children and is an example to her pupils of how to lead an organisation and have a family. 'We now have a generation of women who expect to succeed in their career and become leaders, as well as being mothers and wives', she says.

- 1 Which is NOT true about the four women listed in the first paragraph?
- A They don't have family.
 - B They achieved a lot at work.
 - C They attended schools for girls only.
- 2 Clarissa Farr believes that ...
- A academic results depend on fees.
 - B girls are more assertive than boys.
 - C girls' schools are good at producing leaders.
- 3 At single-sex schools, girls ...
- A are taught to run a family.
 - B achieve very good academic results.
 - C are taught to concentrate on their careers.
- 4 At Ms Farr's school, girls ...
- A wish to be like Margaret Thatcher.
 - B want to follow Margaret Thatcher's style.
 - C want to have a family and a successful career.
- 5 At Queenswood School ...
- A it is difficult to become a successful woman.
 - B Ms Farr serves as a role model for her pupils.
 - C girls have been taught in a man-like style since the 1980s.
- 6 The most appropriate headline for the article would be:
- A Modern schools educate leaders
 - B How to be a superwoman at work
 - C Why girls should be taught in single-sex schools

Mark: ____ / 6
