

4 Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation **A**

GRAMMAR

1 Underline the correct verb forms.

Example: The students **will have finished** / **have finished** the test in a couple of minutes.

- This time tomorrow, you're **taking** / **'ll be taking** your driving test.
- Good luck with the interview! I'll **be thinking** / **'ll have thought** of you.
- I'll **have gone** / **'ll be going** into town more next week – that's when my course starts.
- The meeting should be a quick one so we'll **have finished** / **be finishing** by 3.00.
- I'm sure we'll **have solved** / **'ll be solving** all our energy problems by 2050.
- We usually start our lunch at 1.30, but tomorrow we'll **have started** / **'ll be starting** it at 2.15 as there's a lot of work to do in the morning.

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

Example: If you like romantic films, you'll love this film.

will like like liked

- If you're cooking a meal tonight, I _____ anything this afternoon.
'm not eating won't have eaten won't eat
- We'll have the party outdoors on Saturday unless it _____.
will rain 's raining will have rained
- If you eat fresh, healthy food, you _____ to take vitamin supplements.
don't need aren't needing will need
- If you're feeling hungry, you probably _____ enough to eat.
won't have had haven't had aren't going to have
- Unless you _____ like you need a break, we'll carry on walking.
've felt 're feeling aren't feeling
- If you make bread, you _____ a warm place to put it while it rises.
need 're needing 've needed

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3 Complete the sentences with the correct words(s) from the box.

_____ after as soon as before in case
~~when~~ while unless until (x2)

Example: I'll be downstairs in five minutes when I've got dressed.

- I can't start cooking _____ Jane brings the food.
- Give me a ring later _____ you're having your break.
- There's no way I'm helping him _____ he pays me.
- Take my number _____ you need to call me.
- I'm not leaving _____ you give me my money back.
- Let me know _____ you've heard any news.
- You shouldn't eat _____ you do exercise.
- The passengers got off the plane _____ it had landed.

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Grammar total	20
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VOCABULARY

4 Underline the odd word out.

Example: hailstorm flood drought mild

- damp drizzling bright pouring
- monsoon shower hurricane blizzard
- hot scorching boiling freezing
- settled changeable hail bright
- flood breeze hurricane tornado

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5 Underline the correct word.

Example: We bought some ice creams because it was **boiling** / **pouring**.

- It's going to be damp and **chilly** / **sunny** tomorrow.
- It's difficult to say what the weather will be like later – it's so **settled** / **changeable**.
- There was a really **strong** / **heavy** wind blowing at the coast.
- It's a very **mild** / **cool** day for mid-winter.
- If there's **thick** / **strong** fog the traffic will be very slow.
- You'll need your sunglasses – it's incredibly **clear** / **bright** outside.
- There's not much rain today, but it's still quite **damp** / **drizzling**.

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4 Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation **A**

6 Complete the sentences with one word.

Example: The plane took *off* exactly on time.

- 1 Investing money in the stock market is never safe – you're taking a _____.
- 2 You don't need to rush – take _____ time and enjoy your meal.
- 3 Don't expect so much from Jane – you must take into _____ that she's still young.
- 4 You should take more care _____ yourself. You don't eat properly.
- 5 I've always wanted to take _____ in a charity event.
- 6 The wedding will take _____ at the church on 12th July.
- 7 Do you think you take _____ your mother or your father in character?
- 8 You should take _____ of the low exchange rates and get some dollars now.

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Vocabulary total		20
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PRONUNCIATION

7 Write *S* if the sounds are the same, and *D* if they are different.

Example: drizzle, chilly *S*
 drizzle, icy *D*

- 1 pouring, drought _____
- 2 heavy, settled _____
- 3 below zero, cold _____
- 4 icy, mild _____
- 5 flood, thunder _____

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8 Underline the stressed syllable.

Example: free|zing

- 1 tor|na|do
- 2 change|a|ble
- 3 ad|van|tage
- 4 bli|zzard
- 5 hu|rri|cane

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Pronunciation total		10
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Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation total		50
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4 Reading and Writing **A**

READING

Read the article about the effects of climate change in the UK. Five sentences have been removed. Which sentence (A–F) fits each gap (1–5). There is one extra sentence you do not need to use.

The Effects of Climate Change in the UK

Climate change is a long-term change in weather patterns over periods of time that range from decades to millions of years. It is one of the greatest environmental issues of our time.

The effect of changes in our climate has been a hot topic for many years. And now government ministers in the UK have warned that the internet could be badly affected due to climate change. (— 1 —)

Scientists say that higher temperatures and rainstorms could affect wi-fi communications. In addition, wetter winters and drier summers might lead to subsidence – the sinking of the ground – damaging underground cables. (— 2 —) If climate change affects the quality of the signal, or there is no signal due to extreme changes in temperature, people will clearly be disadvantaged. It would be very serious if communication systems were not working in the height of an emergency. This is why the issue must be dealt with.

The Environment Secretary, Caroline Spelman, recently explained the government's plans to take action. (— 3 —) However, if these facilities cannot deal with the increase in floods and storms likely to accompany rising temperatures, the money will have been wasted, she warned. Speaking at Blackfriars Railway Station in London, which a UK rail company says is being redeveloped with the long-term effects of climate change in mind, Ms Spelman said the UK economy would not be able to grow if infrastructure – transport and communications networks and reliable energy and water supplies – failed.

Ms Spelman explained that our economy is built on this infrastructure. But it could not grow if there are repeated power failures, or if goods cannot be transported because roads are flooded and railways have been damaged, or if heavy rainfall or high temperatures negatively affect wi-fi signals. (— 4 —) According to Ms Spelman, they could come forward and develop new technologies and processes to help our current systems better deal with climate change.

A government report published recently outlines how planning and design of new systems needs to consider the effect of climate change. This is especially important as many projects will still be there in 50 to 100 years from

now. The study gives details of what action needs to be taken by the owners of transport networks, for example. (— 5 —)

Rail Minister Theresa Villiers explained that although the UK government needs to manage money very carefully, it is committed to spending considerable sums on transport through vital projects such as the Thameslink upgrade, Crossrail, the proposed High Speed rail network, and more electrification of the rail network.

The new Blackfriars Railway station in London is being fitted with technology including sun pipes, rainwater harvesting systems, insulation and solar panels to make it less reliant on water and electricity networks. Perhaps this station will lead the way for others all over the country to become more environmentally friendly.

- A It also highlights the role of the government in protecting the UK from the effects of climate change.
- B So, how long has it been damaged for?
- C This involves spending around £200 billion on UK transport and power supplies over the next five years.
- D As well as getting money from the government, she also asked for help from British businesses.
- E So, what does that mean for people who need to use these communications?
- F Roads, railways, and power and water supplies also need to be protected as weather patterns become more serious.

Reading total	10
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WRITING

You have been asked to write a report on how your town or city is helping the environment for the school's Eco-Club. Write 140–180 words. Include the following information:

- say what your town/city is already doing to help the environment
- make some suggestions for more things your town/city could do
- explain why these things would make a difference

Writing total	10
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Reading and Writing total	20
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4 Listening and Speaking **A**

LISTENING

1 Listen to five people talking about road safety. Choose from the list (A–F) what each speaker says about road safety. Use the letters only once. There is one extra letter you do not need to use.

- A don't speak on the phone while driving
- B make sure you always wear your seatbelt
- C pay attention to the conditions
- D be prepared for your journey
- E check how fast you are driving
- F wear the correct clothes at night

- Speaker 1:
- Speaker 2:
- Speaker 3:
- Speaker 4:
- Speaker 5:

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2 Listen to a radio interviewer talking to a young person who does voluntary work for an environmental agency.

- 1 Rick spent **6 months / 9 months / 12 months** working as a volunteer.
- 2 Rick's role included **looking at the fish that were caught / finding types of seahorses in the ocean / tidying up beaches**.
- 3 Volunteers usually had **one / two / three** days off each week.
- 4 All volunteers shared a **kitchen / bathroom / bedroom**.
- 5 Some people on the project had the chance to **learn to dive / learn about construction work / learn how to teach**.

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Listening total 10

SPEAKING

1 Make questions and ask your partner.

- 1 What / do / prevent climate change in your daily life?
- 2 How / people live / 50 years' time?
- 3 What / least favourite / type of weather? Why?
- 4 What / weather usually like in your country in summer?
- 5 What / the riskiest thing / ever do?

Now answer your partner's questions.

2 Listen to your partner talking about climate change. Do you agree with him / her?

3 Talk about the statement below, saying if you agree or disagree. Give reasons.

'We can't do anything to stop climate change, so we should enjoy life now.'

Speaking total 20

Listening and Speaking total 30