TEST 4 | Units 7 and 8

Name _____

Total score: _____

VOCABULARY

1 Complete the text with the words in the box. There are three extra words you do not need.

billowing	bland	bond	~~commute~~	daydream	ephemeral	eye
mesmerized	share	peace	stakes	minds	visualize	waterfront

I wonder how many of the thousands of people who **(0)** *commute* into the city every day are in two **(1)** _____ about whether to give up their day job, leave the city and live somewhere idyllic. What do they **(2)** _____ in their mind's **(3)** _____? Perhaps a quiet beach on some desert island. I was once one of those people. During the day, I'd lose interest in the laptop on my desk and start to **(4)** _____ about a house on a beautiful beach. However, unlike many people who have similar thoughts which are only **(5)** _____ and last a few seconds each day, I actually gave up my job in central London seven years ago and moved to an apartment overlooking a **(6)** _____. And every day for seven years I have watched the ripples and waves of the sea which brings me **(7)** _____ of mind. Of course, you might think that this same view could eventually become somewhat **(8)** _____ and lifeless to someone who grew up and lived in cities all his life. But how wrong you'd be. Each morning I'm **(9)** _____ by the sun as it rises on the other side of the bay. I watch the sails of the boats **(10)** _____ in the breeze.

Marks (out of 10): _____

2 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the word in CAPITAL LETTERS.

0 There's a lot of *speculation* in the media about their marriage. **SPECULATE**
11 The key to any successful project is _____ between people. **COLLABORATE**
12 A good manager provides _____ with suggestions and ideas. **FACILITY**
13 Don't make _____ about other people in your team. **ASSUME**
14 That seems like a likely _____ . **EXPLAIN**
15 Some people relax by using _____ techniques and picturing faraway places. **VISUAL**
16 The audience thought that the TED Talk was highly _____ . **MOTIVATE**
17 Your son is being so _____ . He won't do anything I ask. **COOPERATE**
18 Your lack of _____ to the group has been noted by everyone. **CONTRIBUTE**
19 I know you're _____ to jump in but let him finish. **DIE**
20 Developing a new product is a slow, _____ process. **ITERATE**

Marks (out of 10): _____

GRAMMAR

3 Complete the text with a suitable word in each gap.

One of the biggest impacts of technology has **(0)** *been* upon our working lives. It has resulted **(21)** _____ a culture of working 'anywhere, anytime'. Tools such as smartphones contribute **(22)** _____ this by delivering our work emails alongside emails from friends or allowing us access to documents which are **(23)** _____ read whilst we are at the gym or watching TV. One consequence **(24)** _____ this is that we cannot talk about nine-to-five jobs anymore. The digital age has brought **(25)** _____ a blurring of the lines between work and leisure. It favours 'knowledge workers' **(26)** _____ to the fact that there is a new generation of employees who readily accept work is a 24/7 phenomena. The obvious downside to all this **(27)** _____ been a noticeable rise in stress-related illnesses stemming **(28)** _____ the lack of free time. Some critics even argue that **(29)** _____ of this growing culture among workers to work long, unregulated hours, we are in danger of making time off a thing of the past **(30)** _____ which many social problems may arise.

Marks (out of 10): _____

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4 Read the text and choose the word (A–D) which best fits each gap.

In recent years most people **(0)** __C__ aware of the trash now polluting our oceans and scientists **(31)** _____ to come up with new ways of measuring the trash that **(32)** _____ in the world's oceans. In the past, scientists **(33)** _____ analyzing the amounts of trash by doing sample counts of plastic floating in oceans around the world. However, more and more scientists **(34)** _____ to study what is coming out of the water from countries rather than measuring what **(35)** _____ already in the ocean. As a result of this approach, the new figure on plastic in our oceans **(36)** _____ everyone's perception of the problem. The difference is huge – perhaps 20 to 2,000 times worse than previously thought. The use of plastic for consumer products **(37)** _____ increasingly dominant for over half a century. With production still on the increase, ocean plastic **(38)** _____ up everywhere. It **(39)** _____ in the deep sea, buried in Arctic ice and inside the digestive systems of some 700 species of marine wildlife. Marine biologists everywhere **(40)** _____ cautiously as the problem shows no sign of slowing down in the future.

0	**A** had become	**B** were becoming	**C** have become	**D** became
31	**A** try	**B** are trying	**C** were trying	**D** have been trying
32	**A** was still appearing	**B** still appeared	**C** is still appearing	**D** has still appeared
33	**A** is	**B** has been	**C** had been	**D** was
34	**A** start	**B** are starting	**C** were starting	**D** had been starting
35	**A** is	**B** has been	**C** is being	**D** had been
36	**A** alters	**B** is altering	**C** was altering	**D** had altered
37	**A** had become	**B** was becoming	**C** has become	**D** will become
38	**A** had turned	**B** turned	**C** turns	**D** had been turning
39	**A** found	**B** has found	**C** has been finding	**D** has been found
40	**A** watched	**B** have watched	**C** watch	**D** will be watching

Marks (out of 10): _____

READING

5 Read the text. For questions 41–50, in which part of the text (A–E) does the writer mention the following?

0 Psychologists have studied dreams since the 1800s. [B]
41 The use of subjects being asked to describe their dreams on paper. [ ]
42 How we practise aspects of real life while sleeping. [ ]
43 Dreaming is often related to stressful situations. [ ]
44 That dreams are often difficult to recall. [ ]
45 The use of modern scientific equipment in dream studies. [ ]
46 There's a great deal we don't know about the subject. [ ]
47 How we can think about the scientific study of dreams in two ways. [ ]
48 That dreams will continue to interest us in the future. [ ]
49 That dream analysis is not a new subject. [ ]
50 The subject matter of many dreams is universal. [ ]

Marks (out of 10): _____

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How do scientists study dreams?

A

How often do you dream? Every night? Once a month? Some people even claim that they never have dreams though this is probably untrue – it's just a case that they don't recall them. Of all our human experiences, dreams are probably among the most personal and mysterious. They're also one of the most ephemeral. Memories of our dreams are often incomplete. You may wake from sleep with images from a dream and even the emotions, only to lose those memories quickly, often within just a few minutes. Throughout human history, people have sought to analyse, interpret and decode such dreams. Ancient cultures often regarded dreams as mystical and their dream interpreters were relied upon to translate the meanings and messages of dreams.

B

During the 19th and 20th century, psychoanalysis looked more deeply into dream interpretation. Typically, they would make use of dream reports in which people waking up from a deep sleep would be asked to write down any of the dreams they recalled. These provided a fascinating insight into the patterns and themes of dreaming. This method of using dream reports as a basis for scientific investigation is still actively in use today. Dream reports can be collected in sleep laboratories where sleepers are woken at specific intervals in order to retrieve dream information. Common themes include dreams of falling, being chased, of flying and of being unprepared for a test or exam. Interestingly, the same events occur in the minds of people of diverse cultures, backgrounds and experiences.

C

One approach to dream investigation involves the study of dream itself. This might include looking at the actual content of the dream such as the themes, emotions, images and events that occur within dreams themselves. For many people this is the most interesting aspect. However, there is a second approach which is more interested in the activity of the brain and body while the dreaming occurs. This can be done by studying a person while sleeping and a great deal of the latest research combines elements of both approaches in order to explain our reasons for dreaming.

D

In recent decades, scientists are increasingly using technology which monitors the brains' activity. Brain imaging tools are used regularly to capture data about the neural activity associated with sleep and dreaming. Research using brain-imaging techniques has allowed scientists to explore a wide range of theories about the purpose and function of dreaming. Among others, scientists are actively investigating ideas that dreams are an extension of waking consciousness. In other words, dreams are a kind of rehearsal space for the mind to play out difficult waking-life situations.

E

Dreams are a compelling area of research for scientists and continue to fascinate us. There's no doubt that there is still so much to learn about how the brain and mind operate while we dream. There is also the unanswered question of why it seems to be such a necessary human function, not to mention some animals which also appear to dream. Finally, interpreting what we dream about is something that affects us on a daily basis. For all the scientific attention paid to dreaming, many of the most fundamental and important questions about dreaming remain unanswered. For scientists, dreams are – at least for now – an endlessly fascinating mystery.

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LISTENING

6 75 Listen to a meeting at a company which produces snowboards. Are these statements true or false? You have one minute to read the statements before listening.

0 The leader of the meeting is late because of the traffic. *True / False*
51 This is the first time everyone at the meeting has seen the three posters. *True / False*
52 The participants speculate about the reasons for the first poster. *True / False*
53 One participant makes a suggestion about improving the poster. *True / False*
54 The leader of the meeting reminds the man to keep an open mind at the moment. *True / False*
55 Sabine agrees with both of sides of the argument about the first poster. *True / False*
56 Sabine thinks the second poster is a little more interesting than the previous. *True / False*
57 Sabine suggests using a famous person to endorse the product. *True / False*
58 They have already discussed the idea of an endorsement at a previous meeting. *True / False*
59 There isn't much difference between the second and third poster. *True / False*
60 All three advertising agencies gave similar quotes. *True / False*

Marks (out of 10): _____

SPEAKING

7 You are going to have a short meeting with your teacher. In your meeting you will discuss opening a new language school in your town or city. Discuss how you might promote the school and the type of language courses you will offer. You have two minutes to prepare your ideas. During the meeting you should:

- Lead the meeting and open the discussion.
- Invite your teacher to participate.
- Interrupt when necessary.
- Stop interruption when necessary.
- Wrap up the meeting.

You can receive ten marks for including all the points above and using a range of language for taking part in a meeting.

Marks (out of 10): _____

WRITING

8 Write a short article titled *How my town or city has changed in the last 50 years*. Think about five ways in which it has changed. Your five ideas might include:

- changes to parking regulations
- the arrival of larger national shops
- the closure of businesses and unemployment
- an increase in traffic
- removal of older, historic buildings
- or your own ideas

You can receive ten marks for including five changes and using neutral reporting language.

Marks (out of 10): _____

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