2014-2015 REVISION FOR MIDTERM 2 (New Language Leader Pre-Intermediate Units 1 - 12)

A LEVEL TEACHERS’ COPY

A) Complete the dialogues with the Present Simple, the Present Continuous or the Past Simple of the words in brackets.

1) Andy: Hey Dave, what happened to you yesterday?
   Dave: What do you mean (you / mean)?
   Andy: I called (call) you three times?
   Dave: Oh, right. Well, on Monday afternoons I am not (not be) at home. I usually play (play) tennis with my cousin, or I hang out (hang out) with friends.
   Andy: OK. So, what are you doing (you / do) right now?
   Dave: I am playing (play) computer games. How about you? Are you surfing (you / surf) the Net?
   Andy: No, I have (have) nothing to do. Do you want (you / want) to come over? Ben is coming (come) over, too. He’s on his way now.
   Dave: Sure.

2) Kathy: Where’s Beth? Do you know (you / know)?
   Tony: She doesn’t live (not live) here any more. She moved (move) to London with her husband last month. They are staying (stay) with a friend until they find a house to buy.
   Kathy: Really? She didn’t tell (not tell) me anything.
   Tony: Well, she sent (send) me an e-mail last week. They decided (decide) to move because her husband found (find) a job there.
   Kathy: I see. Well, I hope (hope) we see each other again.

B) Complete the conversations. Put the verb in the correct form in the present or past.

1) Jim: Were you going (go) shopping when I saw you yesterday morning?
   Kate: No, I was (be) my way to the bank.
   Jim: I go (go) to the bank every Friday, before the weekend.
   Kate: Me too usually. But this week I didn’t have (not / have) time, so I went (go) yesterday.

2) Jan: Did you see (see) that science programme on TV last night?
   Sam: No, I never watch (never / watch) TV.
   Jan: It was (be) wonderful. It showed (show) a new way of repairing a heart.
   Sam: Oh.

3) Jill: Why are you looking (look) at me?
   Tony: Because you are wearing (wear) a new dress and you look very good in it.
   Jill: Thank you. I bought (buy) it yesterday.
4) **Val:** What **is** Jim **doing** (do) this morning?

**Ian:** He’s at the doctor’s at the moment.

**Val:** Oh dear. What **happened** (happen)?

**Ian:** He **fell** (fall) and **hurt** (hurt) his leg yesterday when he **was running** (run) for a bus.

5) **Vic:** **Was** Sally **working** (work) at half past seven last night?

**Pam:** No, she **was helping** (help) me with the dinner. She often **helps** (help) in the kitchen.

**Vic:** When **did** she **go** (go) out?

**Pam:** She didn’t. She **stayed** (stay) at home all evening.

**C)** Complete this conversation with a famous film actor. Put the verb into the correct form of the past or present.

**Interviewer:** When **did** (you / start) acting?

**Actor:** When I **was** (be) 12. I **went** (go) to a drama school, and one day I **was sitting** (sit) in the classroom and Nigel Stewart, the famous film director, **visited** (visit) the school. He **saw** (see) me, and that **was** (be) the beginning.

**Interviewer:** What **was** (be) your first film?

**Actor:** ‘Holiday Home’ with Terry Veale, who **is** (be) now my husband! We **made** (make) the film in Italy. He **was** (be) 17 and I **was** (be) 13!

**Interviewer:** I know that Terry Veale **had** (have) an accident in that film. How **did it happen** (it / happen)?

**Actor:** Well, one day near the end of the filming we **were both riding** (both / ride) horses and Terry’s horse suddenly **stopped** (stop) and he **fell** (fall) off. He **broke** (break) his arm. Today, Terry and I often **talk** (talk) about our first meeting.

**Interviewer:** **Are you riding** (you / ride) nowadays?

**Actor:** No, I **stopped** (stop) when I **moved** (move) to Los Angeles.

**Interviewer:** I know you are very busy but what **do you do** (you / do) in your free time?

**Actor:** Terry and I **like** (like) swimming. We **swim** (swim) every day. And of course, I **love** (love) cooking. The dish I **made** (make) for lunch today is a new idea of mine.

**Interviewer:** Can I ask you some more questions? And can I also talk to Terry?

**Actor:** Yes, of course. He **is swimming** (swim) in our pool at the moment. We can go outside and enjoy the sun. Come on.
D) Put the verb in the present perfect or past simple.

Here is the six o’clock news from ITC, on Monday the 25th April. Our reporter in Nepal __telephoned______ (telephone) us ten minutes ago and __said______ (say) that Jane Tomkins and her partner, Ann Beckett, are on top of the world today. They __reached________ (reach) the top of Mount Everest half hour ago. Our reporter spoke to another climber on the expedition.

Reporter: Are Jane and Ann still on the top of Mount Everest?

Climber: No, they __have started________ (start) their return journey.

Reporter: How long __did______ they __spend____________ (spend) up there?

Climber: About 10 minutes. They __took____________ (take) some photographs of each other.

Reporter: Are they in good health?

Climber: Well, they’re both tired but they’re fine. But there is one problem: the weather __has changed________ (change). There is more cloud and the wind is quite strong.

E) Read the letter from Chris to her friend, Jo. Chris is from San Francisco and has just had a holiday with Jo in London. Complete the sentences. Put the verb in brackets in the correct form.

Dear Jo

Well, I __arrived________ (arrive) back safely two weeks ago. The flight __was_______ (be) fine, but a bit long. I __watched_________ (watch) two films and __ate__________ (eat) two breakfasts!

Thank you for everything. I __had________ (have) a really good time with you in London. I hope you __enjoyed_________ (enjoy) it too.

Everything here is very different from London. I __am writing________ (write) this letter outside in the garden. I __am sitting__________ (sit) under a big umbrella because the sun is very hot today. I know we __had______ (have) some sunny days in London but I remember there __was________ (be) also some rain!

It was difficult for me to start work after my wonderful holiday, but it’s OK now. I __have been__ (be) in a new department since I __came__________ (come) home and it’s interesting. I __have__________ (have) a new manager now, and that’s good because the old one __was______ (be) horrible.

__Do you like__________ (you/like) rock music? My brother __is________ (be) a drummer in a new group. He __is practising________ (practice) in his bedroom at the moment and it’s quite loud! I __have just sent______ (just/send) you some of his CDs. I hope you like them.

By the way, __did you find____________ (you/find) a black leather photo album? I think I __left__________ (leave) it in the bedroom. Could you send it to me sometime? No hurry.

Jill __is sitting__________ (sit) in the garden with me and she send her love to you. Please write soon, and thank you again for a wonderful time.

Love Chris
The lives of the Inuit people of North America have changed a lot in 30 years. First, their name: people __used to call_____ (call) them Eskimos, but now they are called Inuits, which means ‘the people’. They __used to live____________ in igloos in the houses in small towns. They __used to hunt__________ seals – they ate the meat and made clothes from the fur. Many of the people still __wear____________ seal-skin clothes today because they are very warm. Remember, the weather is extremely cold for many months of the year. 85-year-old Inuit, Mariano Tagalik, told us a little about her early life.

‘Our winter igloos were very warm. We ___used to cook________ inside so sometimes it got too hot. When I was a child I _used to take off____________ most of my clothes when I was in our igloo. In the short summers we lived in seal-skin tents, but I __used to spend________ as much time as possible playing outside. ‘

To move over the snow, they __used to wear__________ special snowshoes on their feet, but today many Inuits __drive___________ snowmobiles. These machines can travel long distances in a short time. In the past it __used to take _____________ them days or weeks to travel the same distance. Inuit children never __used to go____________ to school – they learnt everything from their parents but now, like all North Americans, they __have__________ about 10 years of school education.

Life is not as hard as it __used to be_________, but many of the older Inuits __hate____________ town life and want to go back to the old days.

G) Complete the conversation. Use the present continuous or the present simple.

Josie Turner is the export manager of a large international company. Harry Brentwood is a customer from Canada. They are trying to arrange an appointment for next week.

Josie: Hello, Josie Turner speaking.

Harry: Oh Josie, this is Harry Brentwood. How are you? I ___am coming________ (come) to London on Sunday and I’d like to meet you next week. Can we arrange a time?

Josie: I’d love to. When are you free?

Harry: Well how about lunch on Monday?

Josie: I can’t, I’m afraid. I ___am having________ (have) lunch with our new Chairman. Tuesday at 10.30?
Harry: No, no good. Dennis, my London agent, __is coming_________ (come) to the office. Wednesday afternoon is a possibility.

Josie: Not for me. My secretary, Jenny, __is getting_________ (get married) and all of us ___are going____ (go) to the wedding. And on Thursday morning I __am driving_________ (drive) up to Manchester for a meeting with Bill Sym.

Harry: What time ___does it start_________ (start)?

Josie: 11.30 a.m. I’ve got an idea! Why don’t you come with me? We can talk on the way.

Harry: That sounds good. Oh but wait a minute, I _am talking_____________ (talk) to a group of business people about Canadian business opportunities at lunch time.

Josie: So Friday then.

Harry: Yes. That’s the only possibility because my return flight to Montreal _leaves___________ (leave) at 9.00 on Saturday. So, 11.30 a.m. on Friday morning at your office?

Josie: Yes, that’s perfect. I’m really looking forward to seeing you then.

H) Join the sentences with who, which, that or where.

1) I’ve met a girl. She knows a lot about computers.
   _I’ve met a girl who (that) knows a lot about computers._________________________

2) Can you see the cat? It is lying on the roof.
   _Can you see the cat which (that) is lying on the roof?_________________________

3) We are going to marry in the restaurant. We met there.
   _We are going to marry in the restaurant where we met._________________________

4) I bought a gift. It is very expensive.
   _I bought a gift which (that) is very expensive_________________________

5) Luis is waiting for our guests. They are from different Asian countries.
   _Luis is waiting for our guests who (that) are from different Asian countries_________________________

I) Complete the dialogues using the comparative form of the adjective in brackets + than, or the superlative form of the adjective in brackets.

1) A: Why did you choose that hotel? It’s a long way from the city centre of town.
   B: I chose it because it was __the cheapest___________ (cheap) the hotel in the centre.

2) A: Did you enjoy being a student?
   B: Yes, it was __the happiest___________ (happy) period of my life.

3) A: Is he famous in this country?
   B: Yes, he’s __more famous than________ (famous) any other singer.

4) A: I’m not a very good cook.
   B: I’m sure I’m __worse than________ (bad) you. I can’t cook anything well.

5) A: What did you have for dinner?
   B: I chose __the most expensive___________ (expensive) dish on the menu.
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6) A: How is your new course going?  
B: It’s __more difficult than____________(difficult) the last one I took.

7) A: What’s the weather going to be like today?  
B: They say that today is going to be __wetter than__________(wet) yesterday.

8) A: Do you like this programme?  
B: Yes, I think it’s _the best______________(good) programme on TV.

J) A class of students is studying environmental issues with their teacher. Look at the diagram and complete their conversation.

Teacher: Who recycled ___the highest__ percentage of glass in 1992?  
Flora: The Dutch did.  
Teacher: And who recycled _the lowest_____ percentage?  
Wayne: The Greeks.  
Teacher: Right. What about the Spanish? How well did they do?  
Bill: They did __better than___ the Greeks, but __worse than__ the Portuguese.

Teacher: Did the French recycle a __higher___ percentage of glass __than________ the Danes?  
Kevin: No, not quite. About five per cent __lower____________.  
Teacher: What about the Italians?  
Bronwen: They recycled about __as high_________percentage ___as________ the Belgians.

Teacher: Yes. That’s about five per cent __higher than________ the Danes.

Alex: But it’s about ten per cent __lower than________ the Germans.

Teacher: True. Now let’s go on to talk about what we’re going to do next.

K) Write a new sentence with the same meaning.

1) Richard is younger than he looks. Richard isn’t __as old as he looks________________________.

2) I didn’t spend as much money as you. You __spent less than me______________________________.

3) The station was nearer than I thought. The station wasn’t __as far as I thought__________________.

4) The meal didn’t cost as much as I expected. The meal cost __less than I expected__________________.

5) I go out less than I used to. I don’t __go out as much as I used to______________________________.

6) Karen’s hair isn’t as long as it used to be. Karen used to __have longer hair______________________.

7) I know them better than you do. You don’t __know as much as I do______________________________.

8) There are fewer people at this meeting than at the last one. There aren’t __as many people at this meeting as at the last one______________________________.
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L) Some of these sentences are not correctly written. Cross out the words that are not correct, then write the words that should replace them.

1) Much of the students completed their assignments early. (Most)
2) There aren’t much things you can do with this old computer. (are few)
3) There are many ways to earn some money this summer. ✓
4) Daniel failed the class because he missed too many quizzes. ✓
5) It’s amazing that so much people can fit in this elevator. (many)
6) I don’t speak much Japanese. ✓
7) If you make too much mistakes, you will not pass the test. (many)
8) How much people are there in your school? (many)
9) I have never seen so many water in my life. (much)
10) Did Evan have many luck getting his car fixed? (much)

M) Choose between a little, a lot of, a few, few, fewer, many and much.

DON’T CALL US, WE’LL CALL YOU!

Two years ago I moved to a new neighborhood. There seem to be very ___few_________ people in this area who are without telephones, so I expected to get a new phone quickly. I applied for one as soon as I moved into my new house. “We aren’t supplying ___many/a lot of__________ new phones in your area” and engineer told me. “Only ___few_____ people want new phones at the moment and the company is employing ___fewer____________ engineers to save money. A new phone won’t cost you ___much______ money, but it will take ___a lot of__________ time. We can’t do anything before December. “You need ___a little_________ patience if you’re waiting for a new phone and you need ___a few_______ friends whose phones you can use as well. Fortunately, I had both. December came and went, but there was no sign of a phone I went to the company’s local office to protest. “They told me, I’d have a phone by December”, I protested. “Which year?” the assistant asked.

N) Correct the mistakes and write the sentences again.

1) I think that our teacher will give us a test next week.
   ___I think that our teacher may give us a test next week________________________

2) I may be go to America soon.
   ___I may go to America soon________________________

3) I won’t to become rich or famous.
   ___I won’t become rich or famous________________________

4) We may probably go on holiday in August.
   ___We will probably go on holiday in August________________________

5) I think that it will rains tomorrow.
   ___I think that it might rain tomorrow________________________

6) I’ll always remembering the people in class.
   ___I’ll always remember the people in class________________________

7) I may not to get married.
   ___I may not get married________________________
8) Definitely I will go to bed early tonight.
   _______I will definitely go to bed early tonight.________

9) I’ll never living in another country.
   _______I’ll never live in another country.________

10) I think my country might wins the next World Cup.
    _______I think my country might win the next World Cup.________

O) Choose the correct option.

SURPRISE PARTY
Yesterday it was Sharon’s birthday, but she had no special plans, so she decided to go home after work. She left the office and (1) ___________ she was walking down the street, she was thinking about her friends. They (2) ___________ her birthday so far but they forgot it for the first time this year. ‘I think all of them are really busy at work and they (3) ___________ call me tomorrow as it is Saturday,’ she said to herself. Then, she realized that she was hungry, so she bought a bottle of wine and some food (4) ___________ she came out of the market, she saw an old man selling flowers and bought a bouquet of red roses.

After she had a shower, she put herself some wine and lied down on the sofa. ‘Now I feel (5) ___________’ she said to herself. ‘If nobody (6) ___________ my birthday, I ___________ it by myself.’ Suddenly the doorbell rang. It was 11 p.m. She was surprised because her husband was on a business trip. ‘It can’t be Richard, he (7) ___________ be here today as he has a very important meeting with his French customers,’ she thought and went down the stairs to open the doors.

‘Happy birthday to you!’ A group of her friends and her husband (8) ___________ there! Also their hands were full of colourful packages. She couldn’t believe her eyes—she had everybody around her and (9) ___________ nice presents, as well. It was (10) ___________ moment of her life. They had an enjoyable party altogether. I think such days (11) ___________ unforgettable if you ___________ so thoughtful friends, I thank you all!’ she said and hugged them.

1. a) before b) until c) while d) as soon as
2. a) remembered b) remembers c) will remember d) have remembered
3. a) probably will b) probably won’t c) won’t probably d) will probably
4. a) when b) while c) much happier d) less happier
5. a) more happier b) happily c) remembered/ will celebrate d) remember will celebrate
6. a) remembers/celebrate b) remembers/ will celebrate c) definitely won’t d) the most surprising
7. a) will definitely b) won’t definitely c) was d) will/can
8. a) is b) were c) a lot of d) little
9. a) much b) few c) more surprising d) will/can
10. a) the least surprising b) less surprising c) were/have d) be
11. a) are/will have b) will be/have c) more surprising d) will/can

P) Comment on the situations. Use if+ the present tense + will/can.

1) It might rain. If it does, everyone can eat inside.
   _______If it rains, everyone can eat inside.________

2) The children mustn’t go near Nick’s dog. It’ll bite them.
   _______If the children go near Nick’s dog, it’ll bite them.________

3) Rachel might fail her driving test. But she can take it again.
   _______If Rachel fails her driving test, she can take it again.________
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4) United might lose. If they do, Tom will be upset.
   __ If United loses, Tom will be upset. ________________________________

5) Nick may arrive a bit early. If he does, he can help Tom to get things ready.
   __ If Nick arrives a bit early, he can help Tom to get things ready. ________________________________

6) The party might go on all night. If it does, no one will want to do any work tomorrow.
   __ If the party goes on all night, no one will want to do any work tomorrow. ________________________________

7) Emma may miss the train. But she can get the next one.
   __ If Emma misses the train, she can get the next one. ________________________________

8) Is Matthew going to enter the race? He'll probably win it.
   __ If Matthew enters the race, he'll probably win it. ________________________________

Q) Rewrite with the correct form of have to, must, had to, could.

1) Tommy, don’t say that word again! It’s not nice.
   __ Tommy mustn’t say that word again. ________________________________

2) Jim doesn’t need to go to school for a few days.
   __ Jim doesn’t have to go to school for a few days. ________________________________

3) It was necessary for me to take noted during the lesson.
   __ I had to take notes during the lesson. ________________________________

4) I was able to play the piano when I was only 6.
   __ I could play the piano when I was only 6. ________________________________

5) Was it necessary for you to say that?
   __ Did you have to say that? ________________________________

6) It’s a rule for drivers and pedestrians to stop at red light.
   __ Drivers and pedestrians must stop at red light. ________________________________

R) Choose the correct option.

A NEW LANGUAGE

This week we ask students and teacher from all over the world for their ideas about the best way to learn a new language.

Peter, student, Hungary
‘Reading really helps you learn new vocabulary and grammar, so you (1) find something interesting to read in the language you’re studying. I’m studying French, and I try to read a little French every day. You (2) spend a long time doing it, maybe just five minutes.’

Elke, language teacher, Sweden
‘You (3) listen to the language as much as you can. In Sweden a lot of people speak very good English, so you hear the language a lot. Also there are a lot of kinds of TV programs in English. In other words, you (4) visit any other countries to practice’.  

Ana, student, Spain
‘ I think pronunciation is very important. At the beginning you may not pronounce words perfectly, but you (5) pronounce them in a way that people won’t understand.

Sompong, IT consultant, Thailand
‘I don’t have a lot of time for studying, but I think that the Internet is an incredible resource for learners of English around the world. In the 1980s we (6) buy a lot of dictionaries and books to
learn more but nowadays nobody (7) ____________ look for and documents; in a few seconds you can find something interesting to read. It’s really easy and enjoyable.

1. a) mustn’t  
   b) shouldn’t  
   c) has to  
   d) should

2. a) must  
   b) don’t have to  
   c) have to  
   d) mustn’t

3. a) have to  
   b) mustn’t  
   c) don’t have to  
   d) had to

4. a) don’t have to  
   b) mustn’t  
   c) didn’t have to  
   d) must

5. a) has to  
   b) mustn’t  
   c) didn’t have to  
   d) must

6. a) have to  
   b) had to  
   c) mustn’t  
   d) didn’t have to

7. a) have to  
   b) don’t have to  
   c) has to  
   d) doesn’t have to

S) Choose the correct answer.

People seem (1) __________ in different ways. Some people need (2) __________ mistakes in their studies and are capable of (3) __________ from their mistakes.

Others, however, dislike (4) __________ mistakes. They try to avoid making anything which they might do badly. They would rather (5) __________ something in small steps. They tend (6) __________ a task based on a subject they don’t feel they have managed (7) __________ yet.

Both ways of learning seem (8) __________ equally valid, but a combination of the two ways is the best solution. In order to learn effectively, students need (9) __________ risks sometimes. But they also have to feel comfortable and secure with what they’re doing so as not to become demotivated. All students should at least think about (10) __________ the way that they are approach learning.

1. a) learning  
   b) to learn  
   c) learn  
   d) having learnt

2. a) making  
   b) to make  
   c) make  
   d) having made

3. a) benefiting  
   b) to benefit  
   c) benefit  
   d) to have benefited

4. a) making  
   b) to make  
   c) to be making  
   d) make

5. a) doing  
   b) to do  
   c) having done  
   d) to have done

6. a) avoid  
   b) to avoid  
   c) avoiding  
   d) to avoiding

7. a) explore  
   b) to explore  
   c) exploring  
   d) being explored

8. a) that  
   b) to be  
   c) as  
   d) being

9. a) to take  
   b) taking  
   c) to have taken  
   d) having taken

10. a) to question  
    b) questioning  
    c) question  
    d) to be questioned

T) Write the following words in the right order to form sentences with to be going to in affirmative, negative or question:

Example: is / to / a / Fred / doctor / going / be.

Fred is going to be a doctor.

a) to / am / dentist / the / I / this / going / visit / afternoon.

_I am going to visit the dentist this afternoon._

b) swim / aren’t / They / to / going / tomorrow.

_They aren’t going to swim tomorrow._

c) her / paint / isn’t / to / room / going / She.

_She isn’t going to paint her room._

d) do / his / Philip / going / homework / is / to?

_Is Philip going to do his homework?_
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e) am / not / I / to / France / going / travel / to.
  __I am not going to travel to France.____

U) Match the sentences

| 1) She’s a doctor. She wants (c) | a) to working on a new project in Latin America. |
| 2) He’s five years old. He hopes (f) | b) to work for an environmental organization. |
| 3) I’m a teacher. I’m looking forward (d) | c) to fight disease in developing countries. |
| 4) I’m a student. I’m planning (e) | d) to starting the new school year. |
| 5) They worry about pollution. They’d like (b) | e) to get a good job when I leave college. |
| 6) We’re aid workers. We’re looking forward (a) | f) to get a bike for his birthday. |

V) Look at the hotel information table and write passive sentences according to the question words.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HOTEL INFORMATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Breakfast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In Pierrot’s Restaurant 7:00-9:30 am</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dinner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In Main Restaurant  08:00-10:00 pm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newspapers – Telephone calls</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At the Reception Desk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e.g. Breakfast / serve – where and when? Breakfast is served in Pierrot’s Restaurant between 7 and 9:30 am.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1) Dinner / serve – where and when? <strong>Dinner is served in Pierrot’s Restaurant between 7 and 9:30 am.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2) Newspapers / sell – where? <strong>Newspapers are sold at the Reception Desk.</strong>_____________________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3) Telephone calls / make – where? <strong>Telephone calls are made at the Reception Desk.</strong>________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4) Rooms / clean – who by and how often? <strong>Rooms are cleaned daily by Maid Service</strong>____________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5) Hot water / supply – when? <strong>Hot water is supplied 24 hours a day.</strong>_____________________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6) Films / show – where and when? __Films are shown at Hotel Cinema every night at 10 p.m. ________</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

W) Choose the correct option to complete the text.

JANIE’S NEW SCHOOL

Janie started to school but she hated it. In the mornings she (1) _________ her mother not to send her to school because she (3) _________ by the other kids in her class. Everybody (3) _________ fun of her every day and she (4) _________ by this. Also the teacher often told her off. Janie’s parents were worried about her, so they moved and she (5) _________ a new school. On her first day at the new school she (6) _________ by the entire class. A nice girl named Samantha (7) _________ her to the school. She was even given a desk in the front row. In art class, she (8) _________ by the teacher on her beautiful drawing. In the break she (9) _________ by a group of kids to play baseball. Fortunately Janie (10) _________ at her new school and this made her really happy.
2014-2015 REVISION FOR MIDTERM 2 (New Language Leader Pre-Intermediate Units 1 - 12)

A LEVEL TEACHERS’ COPY

1) a) begged b) was begged c) beg d) has begged
2) a) bullies b) was bullying c) bullied d) was bullied
3) a) made b) was made c) makes d) make
4) a) depressed b) was depressed c) depress d) is depressed
5) a) was started b) is started c) start d) started
6) a) was welcomed b) is welcome c) is welcomed d) welcomed
7) a) is showed b) is showing c) showed d) was shown
8) a) is complimented b) complimented c) compliment d) was complimented
9) a) was inviting b) was invited c) invited d) is invited
10) a) is respected b) respects c) was respected d) respected

X) Rewrite the following sentences. Change the tenses without changing the original meaning.

1) Mrs. Brown, the English teacher in my school, started working here in 1975.
   __Mrs. Brown started working as an English teacher in my school ____________ since 1975.
2) He joined the army in 1990. He is still a soldier. (since)
   __He has been a soldier since 1990. __________
3) The last time I played the guitar was six years ago. (for)
   __I haven’t played the guitar for six years. __________
4) Jorge and Carmen are married. They got married in 1980.
   __Jorge and Carmen have been married since 1980. __________
5) Maria was excited about space exploration when she was young. She is still excited about it.
   __Maria has been excited about space exploration since she was young. __________

Y) Complete the advertisement with too or enough.

Do you find that the clothes in the stores are always (1) __too_________ small for you? Perhaps the waist is (2) __too_________ tight or the legs aren’t long (3) __enough_________. Of course, there are shops that sell larger sizes, but people often find their designs aren’t fashionable (4) __enough_________. They don’t change their designs often (5) __enough_________ so there isn’t (6) __enough_________ choice. And for many people their clothes are much (7) __too_________ expensive. Well, now your problems are over!

At Supersizestores.com we offer a range of fashionable clothes in extra-large and extra tall sizes. Our range is wide (8) __enough_________ to satisfy even the most fashionable customer!

Z) Complete the sentences using enough + the following words:

big / chairs / cups / fit / milk / money / qualifications / room / time / warm / well

1) I can’t run very far. I’m not __fit enough_________.
2) Some of us had to sit on the floor because there weren’t __enough chairs_________.
3) I’d like to buy a car, but I haven’t got __enough money_________ at the moment.
4) Have you got __enough milk_________ in your coffee or would you like some more?
5) Are you __warm enough_________? Or shall I switch on the heating?
6) It’s only a small car. There isn’t __enough room_________ for all of us.
7) Steve didn’t feel __well enough_________ to go to work this morning.
A LEVEL TEACHERS’ COPY

8) I enjoyed my trip to Paris, but there wasn’t ______ enough time ______ to do everything I wanted.

9) Do you think I’ve got ______ enough qualifications ________ to apply for the job?

10) Try this jacket on and see if it’s ______ big enough ________ for you.

11) There weren’t ______ enough cups ______ for everybody to have coffee at the same time.

AA)  Complete the second sentence so it means the same as first. Use too or enough and the words in brackets ( ). Use short forms.

Example: I don’t want to go in the garden because it’s cold. (cold)
It’s too cold to go in the garden.

1) We can’t go into the theatre because the play has already started. (late)
   It____ is too late to go into the theatre.________

2) The baby can’t eat adult food because she is very young. (young)
   She____ is too young to eat adult food.________

3) He can’t rent a car because he is only seventeen. (old)
   He____ isn’t old enough to rent a car.________

4) I can’t carry this bag because it’s extremely heavy. (heavy)
   This bag____ is too heavy for me to carry.________

5) I can’t use this bed because it’s uncomfortable. (comfortable)
   This bed____ isn’t comfortable enough for me to use.________

BB)  Match the following.

   1. If I saw you, __e__
      a. I would prepare a sandwich.

   2. If I didn’t live in a hot country, __e__
      b. I would go out with him.

   3. If he were attractive, __b__
      c. I wouldn’t go swimming.

   4. If I were so hungry, __a__
      d. she would think twice.

   5. If you were a millionaire, __f__
      e. I would say “Hello”.

   6. If Louise were in your position, __d__
      f. where would you live?

   7. If I won a prize, __h__
      g. he would fly like a bird.

   8. If David had wings, __g__
      h. I would be delighted.

CC)  Complete the conversation with the correct forms of the verbs in brackets ( ).

   Mandy: It would be nicer if this hotel room ___had________ (have) a view of the sea.

   David: I know, but those rooms cost extra. So what are our plans for the next few days?

   Mandy: What about the diving course? It’s rather expensive, but …

   David: Mmm. If we (1) __did________ (do) that, we wouldn’t have any more money! What about the two-day trip to Granada?

   Mandy: We’ve already paid for all our meals here. If we went on the two-day trip, we (2) __would miss________ (miss) dinner here. What else can we do?
David: I’m not sure. I (3) _would look_____ (look) in the guidebook if I (4) __had______________ (have) it here; but I left it at home. We can ask at reception …
Mandy: OK, I’ll do that. Now what shall I wear for dinner? My new jacket?
David: I (5) ___ wouldn’t wear______(not wear) that if I were you. It’s very warm tonight.

DD) For each situation, write a full sentence beginning with if. Use short forms where you can (’d, wouldn’t, weren’t, didn’t etc).

Example:
I am not the best one, so I will not win anything.
If I was (were) the best one, I would win something.

1) We are market leaders in France, so we don’t have to fight for our position. __If we weren’t market leaders, we would fight for our position.______________________________
2) They never give us any discount, so we won’t return to them again. __If they gave us some discount, we would return to them again.___________________________
3) They always infringe the financial regulations, that’s why they are fined every year. __If they didn’t always infringe the financial regulations, they wouldn’t be fined every year__________
4) They don’t improve their services, so we’ll have to look for another supplier. __If they improved their services, we wouldn’t have to look for another supplier._________________________
5) Your order is not big enough, that’s why you don’t get free delivery. __If your order was big enough, you would get free delivery.________________________________

EE) Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given. You must use between two and five words, including the word given.

1) I may not get a pay rise. Then, I won’t buy a new suit. (if)
I will only ___ buy a new suit, if _______________________ I get a pay rise.
2) A change of job would do you good. (were)
If I __ were you, I would _______________________ change jobs.
3) All you have to do to switch the light on is press this button. (come)
If you press __ this button , the light comes _______________________ on.
4) I don’t have a car. I can’t give you a lift. (could)
If I __ had a car, I could _______________________ give you a lift.

FF) Complete the sentences with the correct options.

1) A lot of teenagers want to get more exercise, despite so/but the government should invest more in sports facilities.
2) The fans weren’t disappointed despite however/although their team’s poor performance.
3) We’d love to go skiing this winter, despite but/so I’m afraid we can’t afford to.
4) Jimmy would like to learn horse riding. Although However But, it is a rather expensive sport.
5) Although Despite So the very windy weather, they decided to go sailing.
6) In my area, interest in sport is growing, but so despite the local authorities won’t build new facilities.
7) But Although Despite they were very fit, they weren’t able to finish the race.
8) I’d like to learn a new sport despite/but so I don’t know which one.
GG) Study the examples below. Then make one sentence from two, using the linking word in brackets.

It was raining heavily. They went hiking.
It was raining heavily, but they went hiking.
Although it was raining heavily, they went hiking.
They went hiking despite the heavy rain. or Despite the heavy rain, they went hiking.
It was raining heavily, so they didn’t go hiking.

1) Her favourite team were playing. She didn’t watch the match. (but)
   __Her favourite team were playing, but she didn’t watch the match.

2) He had a pain in his knee. He entered the race. (although)
   __Although he had pain in his knee, he entered the race.

3) She had a headache. She played tennis all afternoon. (despite)
   __Despite her headache, she played tennis all afternoon.

4) There was nothing on TV. They went for a walk instead. (so)
   __There was nothing on TV, so they went for a walk instead.

5) Our city has excellent sports facilities. Participation in sport is low. (although)
   __Although our city has excellent sports facilities, participation in sport is low.