

10 Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation **B**

GRAMMAR

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

Example: The children have eaten all of the cookies.
all of all of the all

- We could have either Indian _____ Chinese food.
nor or and
- _____ in this part of the store costs a dollar or less.
Most of Everything All
- Mike is a vegetarian. He doesn't eat _____ fish or meat.
either both neither
- The club isn't just for professional astronomers – _____ can join.
all anyone all of students
- We thought about buying some pizza, but _____ of us were hungry.
no any none
- We haven't got _____ tea. Is coffee OK?
none no any
- I'm so disappointed that there aren't _____ tickets left for the play.
any some no
- I go jogging _____ day except Sundays, when I just go for a long walk.
all every all the
- _____ students attending the talk were postgraduates.
Most of the Most the The most
- Neither Hannah _____ Lisa will be here on Friday – they're going away.
or and nor

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2 Complete the sentences with *a/an, the, or –* (no article).

Example: My brother has just bought a new computer.

- I never realized that _____ koala bears don't drink water. They get liquid from leaves.
- _____ Lake Victoria has shores in both Canada and the US.
- At nearly 4,200 miles, _____ Andes is the longest mountain range in the world.
- Do we have _____ meeting next Friday?
- I'm worn out. I think it's time to go to _____ bed.
- Mozart is widely accepted to have been _____ musical genius.

- I went to _____ college in Michigan.
- I often take my paints with me to the beach. I love painting _____ sea.
- I think Damian will be at _____ work still – he said he had to work late.
- _____ Pacific Coast Highway is the highway which runs from Seattle to Los Angeles.

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Grammar total 20

VOCABULARY

3 Complete the words in the sentences.

Example: Geneticists are learning increasing amounts about how DNA works.

- My brother's a g_____ and is always picking up rocks to study.
- Farmers working with pigs are most likely to be i_____ by the virus.
- It's not enough to develop a theory; you have to be able to p_____ it in the lab.
- Helium can be a gas or liquid but never a s_____.
- "Eureka!" is a word we associate with major scientific d_____.
- We need to c_____ out some more experiments to check that the results are reliable.
- I don't think I'd volunteer to be a g_____ _____ in a drug trial because of the risks.
- We need to do some more r_____ into the drug before we can be sure it is effective.
- The drug was effective, but unfortunately it had some unpleasant s_____ effects.
- The victim of the shooting was saved by a blood t_____.

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4 Choose two words and put them together in the correct order with *and* or *or* to make phrases.

Example: butter / knife / bread

bread and butter

1 lightning / thunder / rain

2 law / rules / order

3 all / less / nothing

4 pieces / things / bits

5 sick / exhausted / tired

5

5 Order the words to make sentences.

Example: and / storm / during / absolutely / the / lightning / the / incredible / thunder / was

The thunder and lightning during the storm was absolutely incredible.

1 of / were / missing / safe / fortunately / the / children / and / sound / both / discovered

2 successful / take / give / are / all / question / relationships / and / a / of /

3 answers / them / didn't / or / I / the / I / guessed / so / know / less / more

4 later / to / you're / you'll / sooner / that / or / have / admit / wrong

5 so / result / wait / see / have / uncertain / the / we'll / is / and / to

5

Vocabulary total 20

PRONUNCIATION

6 Underline the stressed syllable.

Example: ex|pand

1 bi|o|lo|gy

2 vo|lun|teer

3 ad|di|tive

4 ge|o|gra|phic

5 phy|si|cist

5

7 Match the words with the same sound.

_____ exposed poisoning lethal
_____ ~~drug~~ salt geneticist

Example: discover drug

1 physicist _____

2 donor _____

3 volunteer _____

4 peace _____

5 dose _____

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Pronunciation total 10

Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation total 50

10 Reading and Writing **B**

READING

Read the article about a British engineer. 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.

Isambard Kingdom Brunel

In surveys to find out who the most important Britons of all time are, Isambard Kingdom Brunel often comes out on top. This famous engineer was noted for the creation of the Great Western Railway and a series of famous steamships. The son of noted engineer Sir Marc Isambard Brunel, Isambard K. Brunel was born in Portsmouth, England on April 9, 1806. His father was working there on the block-making machinery of the Portsmouth Block Mills. The young Brunel was sent to France to be educated at the College of Caen in Normandy and the Lycée Henri-Quatre in Paris. He rose to prominence when, at 20 years-old, he was appointed as the resident engineer of the Thames Tunnel, his father's greatest achievement. (— 1 —) Two severe incidents of flooding injured the younger Brunel and ended work on the tunnel for several years, though it was eventually completed.

(— 2 —) In 1833, he was appointed engineer of the Great Western Railway, one of the wonders of Victorian Britain. Running from London to Bristol (and a few years later, to Exeter), the Great Western contained a series of impressive achievements, such as viaducts, stations, and tunnels, that ignited the imagination of the technically-minded Britons of the age. Brunel soon became one of the most famous men in Britain due to this.

Even before the Great Western Railway was opened, Brunel was moving on to his next project to build ships which could sail across the Atlantic. (— 3 —) It first sailed in 1837. The *Great Britain* followed in 1843, and was the first of its kind to cross the Atlantic Ocean.

Building on these successes, Brunel turned to a third ship in 1852, even larger than both of its predecessors. The *Great Eastern* was cutting-edge technology for its time — it was the largest ship ever built until the *RMS Lusitania* launched in 1906 — and it soon ran over budget and schedule in the face of a series of difficult technical problems. (— 4 —) Though a failure at its original purpose for passenger travel, it eventually found a role as an engineering ship.

Besides the railway and steamships, he was also involved in the construction of several lengthy bridges, including the Royal Albert Bridge near Plymouth and an unusual telescopic bridge in Bridgwater. He also designed the Clifton Suspension Bridge in Bristol but did not live to see it constructed. His colleagues and admirers felt the bridge would be a fitting memorial and started to raise new funds and to amend the design. (— 5 —)

In 1843, while performing a conjuring trick for the amusement of his children, he accidentally swallowed a coin which became lodged in his throat. A special medical tool failed to remove it, as did a machine to shake it loose created by Brunel himself. Eventually, at the suggestion of his father, Sir Marc, Isambard was strapped to a board and turned upside-down, and the coin was jerked free.

Brunel suffered a stroke in 1859, just before the *Great Eastern* made its first voyage to New York. He died ten days later and is buried, like his father, at Kensal Green Cemetery in London. His son, Henri Marc Brunel, also enjoyed some success as a civil engineer.

- A In the meantime, Brunel moved on.
- B Work started in 1862 and was complete by 1864, five years after Brunel's death
- C The initial group of engines ordered by Brunel to his own specifications proved unsatisfactory.
- D The ship is widely perceived as a waste of money.
- E The first of its kind ever built, Isambard spent nearly two years trying to drive the horizontal shaft from one end of it to the other.
- F He used his prestige to convince his railway company employers to build the *Great Western*, at the time by far the largest steamship in the world.

Reading total	10
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WRITING

Write an article about the following topic:
“An important invention.”

Write 140–180 words. Include the following information:

- say what the invention is and how it works
- explain why you think it is so important
- describe the impact this invention has had on the world

Writing total	10
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Reading and Writing total	20
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10 Listening and Speaking **B**

LISTENING

1 Listen to five people talking about an embarrassing situation they've found themselves in. Choose from the list (A–F) which situation each person mentions. Use the letters only once. There is one extra letter you do not need to use.

- A It happened while they were working out at the gym.
 B It happened while they were criticizing someone.
 C It happened while they were relaxing.
 D It happened while they were having fun with friends.
 E It happened while they were rushing to do something.
 F It happened while they were doing a job at home.

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

	5
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2 Listen to part of a talk a woman is giving on a famous scientist. Underline the correct answer.

- 1 Stephen attended the same **primary school / high school / university** as one of his parents.
 2 Stephen's father wanted him to study **medicine / physics / math** in college.
 3 When Stephen first left Oxford, he went to Cambridge to **study some more / start work / plan what he would do next**.
 4 In the early 1960s, Stephen observed that he was becoming more and more **hungry / inactive / clumsy**.
 5 As a result of an operation in a Cambridge hospital, Stephen now has an artificial **limb / voice / lung**.

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Listening total	10
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SPEAKING

1 Answer your partner's questions.

Now make questions and ask your partner.

- 1 How / feel when / have to talk in public?
- 2 What / like to do when / visit a new town or city?
- 3 What / the best restaurant to visit in the place where you live and why?
- 4 What invention or discovery / like scientists to make in the next few years?
- 5 you / think students study enough science at school? Why? / Why not?

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

"Big cities are the best places for young people to live."

3 Listen to your partner talking about science. Do you agree with him / her?

Speaking total	20
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Listening and Speaking total	30
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