

Name: _____

Date: _____

Complete the sentence. Choose A, B, or C.

1. It's important to me to have things in common with people in my _____.
A. countryside
B. community
C. opportunity
2. In order to _____ your English, you must communicate every day.
A. produce
B. compete
C. improve
3. The students worked all night because they had made a _____ to turn in their project the next day.
A. attend
B. adjustment
C. commitment
4. Some lights can _____ when you are in the room.
A. respond
B. sense
C. occurs
5. I am looking for a more _____ work schedule that will let me get home at the same time every evening.
A. shifted
B. primarily
C. stable
6. Graduating from college is a great _____ in a person's life.
A. achievement
B. pursue
C. constrained

Match each word with the correct definition.

- | | |
|--|----------------|
| _____ 7. a person who knows a lot about something | A. expert |
| _____ 8. to control someone or something | B. exhibit |
| _____ 9. to guess the approximate size of something | C. manage |
| _____ 10. food that you eat at a certain time of the day | D. reflexes |
| _____ 11. an automatic reaction of nerves and muscles | E. estimate |
| _____ 12. a chance to do something | F. meal |
| | G. opportunity |

Complete the sentences. Choose A, B, or C.

13. _____ makes people feel less stress.
A. laugh
B. laughed
C. laughing

Name: _____

Date: _____

14. Sometimes the end of a joke _____ us.

- A. surprise
- B. surprises
- C. surprising

Match the suffix with its correct part of speech. Use the examples to help you.

15. -tion (*interaction, communication*)

- A. verb
- B. adjective
- C. noun

16. -ful (*wonderful, hopeful*)

- A. verb
- B. adjective
- C. noun

Match each prefix to the correct definition

17. mal—

- A. more than one; many
- B. again
- C. bad or badly

18. multi—

- A. more than one; many
- B. again
- C. bad or badly

Match the underlined word with the correct synonym. Choose A, B, or C.

19. Ads often imply that a product is perfect for you.

- A. ignore
- B. effect
- C. suggest

20. A recent ad in the paper promised people a free CD player.

- A. new
- B. unimportant
- C. ignore

Name: _____

Date: _____

Read the dictionary entry. Then choose the correct response.

bank 1 noun [count]

> **FOR MONEY** an organization that keeps money safely for its customers; the office or building of such an organization. You can take money out, save, borrow or exchange money at a **bank**.: *Is there a bank near here where I can cash some traveler's checks?* ♦ *He withdrew some money from his bank account.* ♦ *She got a loan from the bank to buy a new car.*

> **SOMETHING COLLECTED/STORED** a supply of things that you keep to use later: *a data bank* ♦ *a blood bank*

> **OF RIVER** the ground along the side of a river or canal: *People were fishing along the banks of the river.*

> **SLOPE** (geography) any area of sloping ground: *There were grassy banks on either side of the freeway.*

> **OF CLOUDS/SNOW, ETC.** a mass of snow, clouds, etc.: *a snow bank*

bank 2 verb [I] to keep your money at a particular bank: *I bank at First National Bank.*

[PHR V] **bank on sb/sth** to expect and trust someone to do something, or something to happen: *You can try to get a ticket, but I wouldn't bank on succeeding.*

21. Which of the sentences below uses the **FIRST** definition for the word *bank*?
- Curt ate his lunch on the bank of the river.
 - My parents have a savings account in that bank.
 - The blood bank is low, so we need to collect more donations.
22. Which of the sentences below uses the word *bank* as a verb?
- She is banking on getting a job soon so she can pay her bills.
 - She could see information about all her clients in the data bank.
 - She couldn't see past the snow bank, so she hit the car.

One of the sentences is incorrect. Identify the incorrect sentence and write it correctly.

23. She aren't from Portugal.
I'm not a good soccer player.
They aren't in the library.

Name: _____

Date: _____

Complete the sentences. Choose A or B

24. The soup was served in _____ bowls.
A. old white ceramic
B. old ceramic white
25. She bought a pair of _____ boots.
A. expensive leather hiking
B. hiking expensive leather
26. Luckily, the bus _____ before I got to the bus stop.
A. didn't leave
B. had not left
27. The room felt cold because we _____ the windows.
A. didn't close
B. hadn't closed

Reorder the words to make a sentence

28. friend / he / sending / a text message / to / his / is

29. get up / at 6. a.m. / I / day / every

30. watch / to / television / relax / they

Complete the sentence with the noun form of the word in parentheses.

31. The city's new (regulate) _____ limits the amount of trash they will transport for free.
32. If you make a bad (invest) _____ you may lose your savings.

Name: _____

Date: _____

Read the article. Then answer questions 33-40.

Monopoly

Section I

Some claim that the original version of the game Monopoly started around 1900, and that it was developed as a way of explaining tax laws. The best-known version of the story, however, is that it was invented in 1934 by a man named Charles B. Darrow from Germantown, Pennsylvania. Darrow made the game himself and sold it on a small scale to friends and some small stores, before it was taken over by the games company, Parker Brothers. At that time, the world was going through a severe financial crisis, and the idea of becoming very rich – even in a game – appealed to many.

Section II

The object of the game is to make as much money as possible. Players do this by buying up ‘properties’ as they go around the board. They can then choose to spend money developing these properties with the purpose of charging a higher ‘rent’ to other players who land on them. Players aim to own as many properties as possible so that they eventually make their opponents so poor that they have to leave the game. The winner is either the player who owns so many properties that the other players have to drop out or the player with the most money after an agreed time limit.

Section III

Part of the fun of the game is enjoying seeing your opponents losing their money. This has led to a certain amount of criticism, however. Some people point out that it is not healthy to encourage young people to value money so highly. They also say that the game is based on unhealthy competition and does not teach good moral values. Although a lot of people say that the game helps develop useful skills for real life, some feel that it is unfair to make fun of people because they become poor.

Section IV

Despite the criticism, there is no doubt that the game has been extremely popular. The number of games sold throughout its history is measured in the hundreds of millions. Several changes have been made in the last 80 years and many updated versions have appeared in different countries. One version, made with gold and silver pieces, sold for \$25,000.

Choose the best answer.

33. What is true according to section 1?

- A. The original game may have had an educational purpose.
- B. Darrow bought the game from a small store.
- C. Sales suffered because of the financial crisis.
- D. Players could win money in real life.

Name: _____

Date: _____

34. Why are the words 'properties' and 'rent' in section 2 in inverted commas?
- A. Because they are important
 - B. So that we remember them
 - C. Because they are not real
 - D. To remind us the game is about money
35. Some people have criticized the game because it
- A. takes too long to learn the rules.
 - B. is too close to real life.
 - C. needs too much skill.
 - D. encourages negative values.
36. Since Monopoly was introduced
- A. it has remained popular despite the changes.
 - B. sales have gone down a lot.
 - C. it has become too expensive for most people.
 - D. the rules of the game have stayed the same.

Complete the notes below. Use NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS from the reading passage for each answer.

37. Monopoly was invented when the world was suffering from a _____.
38. You can play the game until nobody is left or stop after a _____ you agree on before starting.
39. People enjoy watching other players _____.
40. Although people have criticized Monopoly, the game is still _____.

Choose the sentence that uses more descriptive language.

41. A. The alley smelled like old garbage and was crawling with big black rats.
B. The alley smelled bad and there were lots of disgusting creatures there.
42. A. While I was taking a long walk in the new park, I heard a lot of interesting things.
B. As I walked slowly in the new park, I heard birds singing and children laughing.
43. A. The chef cooked a delicious meal with many different flavors.
B. The chef made roasted chicken with fresh lemon and red pepper.

Choose the best response.

44. Choose the sentence that gives background information.
- A. About three years ago, I participated in my first marathon.
 - B. Because of the race, I learned an important lesson.
 - C. The more prepared I am, the better I will feel.

Name: _____

Date: _____

45. Choose the sentence that describes why the story is important to the author.

- A. My mother always told me not to go out late at night.
- B. One night, I had a scary experience walking home.
- C. I never ignored my mother’s advice again after that scary night.

46. Choose the sentence that describes what the author learned.

- A. All my friends ran over to make sure I was not hurt.
- B. I will never forget my scary experience with the car that day.
- C. That day showed me why I needed to be safe on the street at all times.

Read the paragraph. Then choose the best response.

FREEWRITING TOPIC: What is your favorite color? Why?

Purple is my favorite color. I think it is an interesting color. You don’t see it every day. When I was a child I had my favorite purple shirt. I wore it almost every day! I also had a cat when I was a child. When I see purple, it makes me think of mysterious and exciting things.

47. Which sentence does NOT focus on the topic?

- A. You don't see it every day.
- B. I also had a cat when I was a child.
- C. It makes me think of mysterious and exciting things.

Write the subject of the sentence.

48. Jamie is a web designer.

Write a complex sentence using the sentences and the word in parentheses. Use a comma where necessary.

49. There was nobody around to help. I had to do it myself. (*since*)

Rewrite the two sentences as one sentence. Use the subordinator in parentheses in a concession clause.

50. The plant is well known to people in the Amazon. The plant has not been named by modern scientists. (even though)
