

7 Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation



GRAMMAR

1 Underline the correct word(s).

Example: You won't be able / **allowed** to go into the laboratory with me. It's for employees only.

- 1 You **shouldn't** / **should remember** use your cell phone while you're putting gas into your car.
- 2 We **ought** / **should** have left earlier.
- 3 You don't **got** / **have** to tip taxi drivers, but they always appreciate it.
- 4 Everyone **will have to** / **better** show their passport when we cross the border.
- 5 We **need** / **don't need to** call Maria – she's expecting us.
- 6 You **didn't need** / **need have** to pay for dinner, but it was nice that you did.
- 7 It is **not able** / **not permitted** to bring your own food into this dining area.
- 8 We aren't **supposed to** / **allowed** take these laptops out of this office.

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

Example: It seemed like a good idea to borrow the car, but it didn't end well.
as though like being

- 1 When I was at the Summer Music Festival I saw your brother's band _____.
to play playing played
- 2 I _____ someone say "hello" but I couldn't see who it was.
heard hear was heard
- 3 You _____ my friend Marco.
look look like are the look of
- 4 This soup tastes _____ garlic. It's delicious!
of for as if
- 5 He _____ unhappy. Is everything OK?
seems to have 's as though seems
- 6 Malcolm seems _____ a mistake. He was supposed to order four boxes of paper, but he ordered 40!
to have to have made like making

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3 Complete the sentence with the correct form of *hear, smell, taste, see, or touch*.

Example: Yesterday, I heard someone playing a beautiful piano piece.

- 1 Please don't _____ the produce unless you intend to buy it!
- 2 This food _____ a little funny. Are you sure the milk wasn't spoiled?
- 3 Are you sure that you are _____ bells? I can't _____ them.
- 4 Could you move your head? I can't _____ the stage.
- 5 I can't _____ the garlic in this dish. Are you sure that you put some in?
- 6 Your room _____ really bad. I think it's time for you to do your laundry!
- 7 I'm afraid to _____ the dog because he's growled at me before.

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VOCABULARY

4 Complete the sentences with one word.

Example: I heard they're going to bring in a new law that makes it illegal to use your cell phone in public.

- 1 Turn right _____ the corner and you'll see the post office on your left.
- 2 Anna went _____ work early this morning.
- 3 If you look down now, you can see that we're flying _____ the Sahara Desert.
- 4 I live on the fifth floor and my brother lives on the sixth. In fact, his apartment is directly _____ mine.
- 5 I took \$20 _____ of my wallet and gave it to Ben.
- 6 Jacob fell _____ his bike on the way to work and cut his head pretty badly.
- 7 I left some change for the waiter _____ the table, next to my cup.
- 8 Let's go _____. It's getting too cold and dark outside.

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7 Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation



5 Complete the words in the sentences.

Example: A car **pulled** up next to me and the driver waved.

- I hate it when I have to try to read **i** _____ handwriting. I wish people would just write clearly.
- I didn't study for the test, so I felt **u** _____ going into it. But it turned out ok in the end.
- In my science class, girls **o** _____ boys by two to one.
- I'm afraid I **u** _____ the cost of the vacation and didn't bring enough money.
- Pierre and Angela hadn't seen each other for ten years, but their romance was **r** _____ when they met unexpectedly on a train.
- I'm afraid I'm as **b** _____ as a bat without my glasses.

☐ 6

6 Complete the sentence with the correct form of a phrasal verb.

Example: I never want to **stand out** from the crowd. I always want to blend in.

- _____ your voice _____. I'm trying to watch the movie!
- I don't know the answer to your question, but I'll _____ it and get back to you.
- I like working for myself because I don't have to _____ anyone about my schedule. I can make my own hours.
- Could you _____ this essay for me? I'm not sure if it makes sense.
- I spend a lot of time telling my four-year-old to _____ his socks. They're always falling off of his feet!
- I think he _____ his father, but my friend disagrees with me.
- You _____ you're about to throw up. Are you ok?
- Does this recipe _____ sugar? I think we've run out.

☐ 8

PRONUNCIATION

7 Match the words with the same sound.

gazed supposed **nanny**
down **sketched** coincidence

Example: lizard **gazed**

- allowed** _____
- voice** _____, _____
- banned** _____
- chipped** _____

☐ 5

8 Underline the stressed syllable.

Example:

- antivirus
- overcharge
- misjudge
- prearranged
- outnumber

☐ 5

Pronunciation total	<input type="checkbox"/> 10
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7 Reading and Writing **A**

READING

1 Read the article and check (✓) A, B, or C.

GET AWAY FROM MY FOOD!

The “nanny state,” in some people’s opinion, has gone too far. In an effort to help people make better choices about their food, some towns and cities are banning things like trans-fats or putting size limits on other items, like sugary sodas. The biggest city to do some of these things is New York City, under former Mayor Michael Bloomberg.

Reaction to, for example, the size limit on sugary sodas has been mixed. When the measure was passed in late 2012, reactions ranged from being outraged that the government feels like it should decide how much soda someone should drink, to being happy that someone was stepping in to try to curb obesity, which is a nationwide health problem. Some people just thought the size limits were silly and that there were too many loopholes – for example, although people couldn’t buy a 32 oz. soda, they could still buy two 16 oz. sodas – for the limits on soda size to truly be an effective way to make people think about their consumption of soda.

In the time since the size limits were implemented, the outrage over and discomfort with the limits has largely died down. People have simply accepted that the size limits are here to stay. What will happen with these limits? No one knows. Potentially, the measure implementing the size limits could be repealed in the future, but most people expect them to stay.

Will the size limits on sodas truly have an effect on obesity in New York City? Possibly. Proponents of the measure cite statistics on smoking since the city banned it in bars and public parks in 2002 and 2011, respectively. Studies show that smoking rates have decreased in New York City, and many people believe that the decrease is due to the bans. Certainly no one wants to go outside and smoke in the cold, snowy winters in New York City, but that’s just what people were forced to do when the bans took effect. A similar effect was seen when restaurants were required to show the caloric content of the food on their menus. When people realized how many calories they were consuming in each dish, they began to order less food.

People who support the limits on sugary sodas point to these studies as evidence that government bans can improve the health of the citizens. They’re hoping that time will show the same effect on obesity rates as people get used to the size limits and begin to think about how much soda they consume.

Opponents of the size limits measure say that the government truly should have no role in making decisions for people about what – or how much – food they consume. They believe that bans and limitations intrude into the

personal decision-making of citizens, and that the government is overstepping its bounds. They may have a point. At what point does government intrusion stop being about curbing a public health crisis and begin to be a real-life version of “Big Brother” from the novel 1984 by George Orwell? “Big Brother” controlled every aspect of people’s lives, saw their every move, and heard every thought. Opponents of the measures now in place caution that we are moving in that direction, and that we will get to the point when our own version of “Big Brother” controls everything before we know it.

Whether you agree or disagree with these measures, they seem to be here to stay. The question is how much of a “nanny state” our government will become in the future.

- Besides sugary sodas, what is one example of a food that has been banned in New York City?
 A Smoking ☐
 B Trans-fats ☐
 C Double cheeseburgers ☐
- Why are limits being imposed on the size of sugary sodas?
 A To help combat obesity ☐
 B To make restaurants follow the law ☐
 C To take away people’s ability to decide ☐
- Why were some people upset when the measure passed in 2012?
 A They didn’t think obesity was such a big problem. ☐
 B They thought that sugary sodas weren’t part of the obesity problem. ☐
 C They thought the government was controlling too much. ☐
- What does the article imply is the largest size soda that someone can buy?
 A 16 oz. ☐
 B 24 oz. ☐
 C 32 oz. ☐
- What is one of the loopholes in the law?
 A People can still buy as much soda as they want, just not in large containers. ☐
 B People can still buy sugary sodas, but they can’t drink them in public. ☐
 C People can make as much sugary soda as they would like at home. ☐

7 Reading and Writing **A**

- 6 What does the article imply that people's feelings about the law are now?
- A People are less comfortable with it and want it repealed. ☐
- B People have largely become used to it and don't mind it. ☐
- C People are angry that the law is in place and want it changed. ☐
- 7 What does the research into smoking say about what happened after smoking was banned in bars and parks?
- A There has been no effect on smoking since the ban. ☐
- B People continued to smoke despite the ban, but they smoked outside instead. ☐
- C There were fewer smokers, and they smoked less. ☐
- 8 What happened when people learned about the caloric content of their food in restaurants?
- A They began to order less food when they went out to restaurants. ☐
- B They began to order more food when they went out to restaurants. ☐
- C They stopped going to restaurants in the winter. ☐
- 9 What is the effect that proponents of the law limiting the size of sugary drinks hope to see once the limits have been in effect for a few years?
- A They hope to see that obesity rates are going up. ☐
- B They hope to see that obesity rates are going down. ☐
- C They hope to see that obesity rates are staying the same. ☐
- 10 Why is the measure limiting sugary sodas considered to be part of the "nanny state?"
- A Because the measure tells people what they can and can't buy. ☐
- B Because sugary drinks are bad for people's health. ☐
- C Because the measure has many loopholes that people can use. ☐

Reading total	<input type="text"/>	10
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WRITING

Write an article of approximately 250 words in response to the following question:

Do you enjoy spending time in museums? Why or why not?

Writing total	<input type="text"/>	10
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Reading and Writing total	<input type="text"/>	20
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7 Listening and Speaking **A**

LISTENING

- 1 Listen to two people discussing a survey connected to the “nanny state.” Check (✓) A, B, or C.
- 1 What does the man say about the woman’s opinion of the “nanny state?”
- A He used to agree with it. ☐
- B It may not be widely shared. ☐
- C It isn’t logical. ☐
- 2 The man says that the survey indicates that most people _____.
- A have changed their minds about the “nanny state” ☐
- B want the government to tell them what to do on certain issues ☐
- C feel that there is no such thing as the “nanny state” ☐
- 3 The woman believes that government action on various health issues _____.
- A is the right thing for the government to do ☐
- B shows that the “nanny state” can be a good thing ☐
- C annoys a great many people ☐
- 4 The woman thinks that the survey results _____.
- A suggest that people have the wrong attitude ☐
- B show that people have become very confused ☐
- C do not indicate approval of the “nanny state” ☐
- 5 The woman says that the report in the paper _____.
- A has interpreted people’s opinions incorrectly ☐
- B won’t be believed by most readers ☐
- C may change people’s view on the “nanny state” ☐

☐ 5

- 2 Listen to five people talking about their opinions of art. Match the speakers (1–5) to their opinions (A–H).

Speaker 1 ☐

Speaker 2 ☐

Speaker 3 ☐

Speaker 4 ☐

Speaker 5 ☐

A Art is silly. I don’t know why people do it.

B Art is something that should be enjoyed whenever possible.

C Art is too ambiguous to enjoy fully.

D I can’t imagine what it would be like to be a performing artist.

E I enjoy performing, rather than visual, arts.

F Art is a really difficult profession to live on.

G I only like art because my significant other likes it.

H I think my friend is crazy trying to make a living on his art.

SPEAKING

Student A

- 1 Ask your partner these questions.
- 1 Which law would you most like to abolish?
- 2 What would you most like to ban?
- 3 What has been your most recent experience of art?
- 4 Is there anything that cannot be considered to be art?
- 5 Do you think most people live within the laws, or break them?
- 2 Now answer your partner’s questions.
- 3 Now talk about one of these statements, saying if you agree or disagree. Give reasons.
- 1 “People don’t need lots of laws in order to behave well.”
- 2 “People who can’t appreciate art are missing something very important in life.”
- 3 “Everyone should go spend time in a museum at least once a month.”
- 4 Now listen to your partner. Do you agree with him/ her?

Speaking total ☐ 15

Listening and Speaking total ☐ 25

7 Listening and Speaking **A****Student B**

- 1** Answer your partner's questions.
- 2** Now ask your partner these questions.
 - 1 What aspect of life requires more laws than there are?
 - 2 Which laws do people most commonly disobey?
 - 3 What's your opinion of modern art?
 - 4 What is your favorite piece of art?
 - 5 Are there any laws that should be stricter?
- 3** Listen to your partner. Do you agree with him/her?
- 4** Now talk about one of these statements, saying if you agree or disagree. Give reasons.
 - 1 "Too many things are banned these days."
 - 2 "Government money should be used to support artists."
 - 3 "The government should control people's use of cars in order to improve the environment."

Speaking total		15
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Listening and Speaking total		25
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