



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** (happen) 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.



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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) coking. 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.



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**D) Put the verb in the present perfect or past simple.**

Here is the six o'clock news from ITC, on Monday the 25<sup>th</sup> 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



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**F) Read the text about the Inuit people of North America and complete it with the verbs below. Use *used to* or *the Present Simple*.**

**have / drive / wear (x2) / live / take off / be / cook / call / hunt / go / take / hate / spend**

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?



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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 Syms.

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 can't. 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.

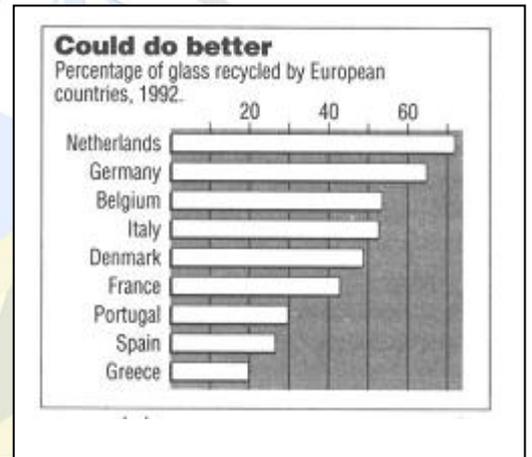
Teacher: What about the Italians?

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.**

- Richard is younger than he looks. Richard isn't as old as he looks.
- I didn't spend as much money as you. You spent less than me.
- The station was nearer than I thought. The station wasn't as far as I thought.
- The meal didn't cost as much as I expected. The meal cost less than I expected.
- I go out less than I used to. I don't go out as much as I used to.
- Karen's hair isn't as long as it used to be. Karen used to have longer hair.
- I know them better than you do. You don't know as much as I do.
- 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.



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

**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 notes 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



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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) <b>should</b>   |
| 2. a) must           | <b>b) don't have to</b> | c) have to        | d) mustn't         |
| 3. <b>a) have to</b> | 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 | <b>d) must</b>     |
| 5. a) has to         | b) mustn't              | c) didn't have to | <b>d) must</b>     |
| 6. a) have to        | <b>b) had to</b>        | c) mustn't        | d) didn't have to  |
| 7. a) have to        | b) don't have to        | <b>c) has to</b>  | 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>b) to learn</b>    | c) learn         | d) having learnt     |
| 2. a) making            | <b>b) to make</b>     | c) make          | d) having made       |
| 3. <b>a) benefiting</b> | b) to benefit         | c) benefit       | d) to have benefited |
| 4. a) making            | b) to make            | c) to be making  | <b>d) make</b>       |
| 5. a) doing             | <b>b) to do</b>       | c) having done   | d) to have done      |
| 6. a) avoid             | <b>b) to avoid</b>    | c) avoiding      | d) to avoiding       |
| 7. a) explore           | <b>b) to explore</b>  | c) exploring     | d) being explored    |
| 8. a) that              | <b>b) to be</b>       | c) as            | d) being             |
| 9. <b>a) to take</b>    | b) taking             | c) to have taken | d) having taken      |
| 10. a) to question      | <b>b) questioning</b> | 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.**

HOTEL INFORMATION	
<b>Breakfast</b> In Pierrot's Restaurant 7:00-9:30 am	<b>Rooms</b> Maid Service daily
<b>Dinner</b> In Main Restaurant 08:00-10:00 pm	<b>Hot Water</b> 24 hours a day
<b>Newspapers – Telephone calls</b> At the Reception Desk	<b>Hotel Cinema</b> Film every night at 10 pm

e.g. Breakfast / serve – where and when? Breakfast is served in Pierrot's Restaurant between 7 and 9:30 am.

- 1) Dinner / serve – where and when? Dinner is served in Pierrot's Restaurant between 7 and 9:30 am.
- 2) Newspapers / sell – where? Newspapers are sold at the Reception Desk.
- 3) Telephone calls / make – where? Telephone calls are made at the Reception Desk.
- 4) Rooms / clean – who by and how often? Rooms are cleaned daily by Maid Service
- 5) Hot water / supply – when? Hot water is supplied 24 hours a day.
- 6) Films / show – where and when? Films are shown at Hotel Cinema every night at 10 p.m.

**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.



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

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

- Mrs. Brown, the English teacher in my school, started working here in 1975.  
    Mrs. Brown has worked as an English teacher in my school     since 1975.
- He joined the army in 1990. He is still a soldier. (since)  
    He has been a soldier since 1990.
- The last time I played the guitar was six years ago. (for)  
    I haven't played the guitar for six years.
- Jorge and Carmen are married. They got married in 1980.  
    Jorge and Carmen have been married since 1980.
- 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**

- I can't run very far. I'm not fit enough.
- Some of us had to sit on the floor because there weren't enough chairs.
- I'd like to buy a car, but I haven't got enough money at the moment.
- Have you got enough milk in your coffee or would you like some more?
- Are you warm enough? Or shall I switch on the heating?
- It's only a small car. There isn't enough room for all of us.
- Steve didn't feel well enough to go to work this morning.



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- 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, <u>e</u>	a. I would prepare a sandwich.
2. If I didn't live in a hot country, <u>c</u>	b. I would go out with him.
3. If he were attractive, <u>b</u>	c. I wouldn't go swimming.
4. If I were so hungry, <u>a</u>	d. she would think twice.
5. If you were a millionaire, <u>f</u>	e. I would say "Hello".
6. If Louise were in your position, <u>d</u>	f. where would you live?
7. If I won a prize, <u>h</u>	g. he would fly like a bird.
8. If David had wings, <u>g</u>	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?



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**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.



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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.