

Progress test 9

1 Complete each sentence with *stay, spend, pass, make, cause* or *have* in the correct form.

- 1 The long, hot summer *caused* a lot of problems for gardeners, but it a fantastic effect on tourism.
- 2 You too much time playing computer games these days. No wonder you've got a headache.
- 3 Simon a few problems with understanding how to use his new smartphone.
- 4 My friend wanted to leave early because the film was boring, but we and it did get better.
- 5 The home team's strategy it difficult for the visitors to score a goal and the match ended in a draw.
- 6 A truck has broken down in the town centre, which huge traffic jams in all directions.
- 7 While waiting for her friends to arrive yesterday, Aileen the time doing some work in the garden.
- 8 My two daughters all their money on clothes and now they want me to buy them some more.

2 For questions 1–6, 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 We're very busy today, so there's a chance I'll have to work late.
MAY
I leave work on time as we're very busy today.
- 2 I expect that's Pete calling.
MUST
That the phone.
- 3 It would have been easy for me to collect that dry cleaning for you.
COULD
I up that dry cleaning for you.
- 4 It's possible that Harry went to the shops to get something for dinner tonight.
MIGHT
Harry shopping for tonight's dinner.

5 I expect being motivated when you work from home is difficult.

CAN'T

It yourself when you work from home.

6 The only way for Mr Cazorla to get here is by train because there are no flights.

COMING

There are no flights, so Mr Cazorla the train.

3 Correct any mistakes in the sentences. Some sentences are correct.

- 0 Congratulations on winning your first 10,000 metres race. You ~~might~~ be very pleased. *must*
- 1 He might not be driving here tomorrow. He hasn't got a driving licence or a driver.
- 2 If you don't hurry up and finish that essay, you might have to complete it for homework.
- 3 As long as there are no more delays, we can be landing in Madrid in one hour.
- 4 Claudia must have taken your keys by mistake when she left. These are hers.
- 5 A: The lights are out and nobody is answering the door. There couldn't be anyone at home.
B: There might be. Try the door one more time. Perhaps they're in the garden at the back.

4 For questions 1–8, read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Example:

- 0 A danger **B risk** C threat D possibility

A medical miracle?

It can reduce your (0) of health problems, improve mental capacity and (1) the country by helping to cut the amount we (2) on health services. Furthermore, it's simple to take, works immediately, (3) no harmful ingredients and there's no need to (4) it with a doctor before you get some. What is it? Exercise – the miracle cure we're continually trying to find, but which we've always had right under our noses. For some reason, we often forget to (5) time for this particular medicine and our health suffers the (6) However old you may be, there's plenty of (7) that those who participate in regular physical activity not only enjoy healthier lives, they feel happier too. If exercise came in a pill, it would be among the most (8) medicines invented. Does anyone really need to be told to do it?

- | | | | |
|---------------|-------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1 A gain | B advance | C benefit | D advantage |
| 2 A invest | B spend | C pay | D use |
| 3 A contains | B encloses | C covers | D involves |
| 4 A consider | B speak | C discuss | D talk |
| 5 A prepare | B do | C make | D build |
| 6 A results | B outcomes | C conclusions | D consequences |
| 7 A support | B evidence | C foundation | D suggestion |
| 8 A effective | B efficient | C capable | D helpful |

- 5 You are going to read an article. For questions 1–6, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text.

Secrets of the human face

Forget about your phone for a few minutes and take a look at the most successful and important communications gadget you will ever own: your face. It is easy to overlook just how complex and sophisticated our faces are, simply because we spend so much of our time looking out from them, but think what the face is capable of: showing the whole range of our emotions, yet often also hiding our feelings – the list is long.

All human faces are basically the same, with the same set of features, but they send out an incredible number of different signals to others. In addition to communications, the face is where you see, hear, breathe and speak. Because all faces are so alike, the brain needs to be very well organised to notice the often minor differences between other people's faces – especially between family members who may well be almost identical – minute by minute.

Research suggests that it only takes a newborn baby a few days to be able to identify faces that are important to their lives. There appears to be an instinct to notice faces and to pay attention to their features and appearance. But doesn't the ability to identify and to store in our memories the faces of our closest relatives then mean that we as adults will become skilled at face recognition where strangers are involved? In fact the opposite is true. We are often little better than babies in that respect.

line 15

A key area where face recognition lets us and others down, sometimes with very serious consequences, is as eyewitnesses to crimes where we are asked after days, or even weeks, to identify a face, one we may have seen for a few moments in a highly stressed situation. In these situations, it is becoming clear that people have over the years made huge numbers of mistakes, and punished innocent individuals primarily because people struggle to recognise the faces of unfamiliar people. Is technology a better option?

The movie industry has created many myths about the ability of cameras to recognise people. In fact, finding and identifying one face amongst many is hard. With current technology, the face must be at a good angle, as well as not covered by anything, but in real life cameras are often placed at heights where the only thing visible is the top of a head. In the right circumstances, current technology can indeed identify almost anybody if they are on the database, but, just as fingerprint experts won't find anything if someone wears gloves, face recognition is hopeless if the subject is looking away.

Although we tend not to think that much about them, mainly because they are all around us, faces attract us, whether they are familiar or not. From birth, we're attracted to faces because we learn that they send out many important social signals and give us vital information. They let you know whether another person is listening to you or being friendly towards you, and they sometimes tell you if the other person is someone you've already met, in order to spare either of you any embarrassment.

- 1 What does the writer say about our faces in the first paragraph?
A We are often unaware of how other people see them.
B We need to realise how important they are to communication.
C We tend to forget the variety of functions they can perform.
D We should remember how much they reflect our inner feelings.
- 2 According to the second paragraph, what is the difficulty we have with recognising different faces?
A People's faces frequently change shape.
B There are very few differences between faces.
C Certain faces are easier to recognise than others.
D It's hard for our brains to notice all the messages faces give us.
- 3 *the opposite is true* in line 15 refers to
A the way people recognise family members.
B our inability as adults to recognise strangers.
C changes in the way we remember faces.
D how an adult's memory for faces is worse than a baby's.
- 4 What is the main reason why eyewitnesses are unreliable?
A They lack an important ability.
B People soon forget what they saw.
C There is too much pressure on them.
D The original circumstances are often unfavourable.
- 5 Why is camera technology similar to fingerprinting?
A They both rely on one key factor.
B They are both shown inaccurately in movies.
C They both need skilled operators to be successful.
D They are both using new technology to develop.
- 6 Why do we find faces attractive?
A We develop this instinct when we are born.
B They tell us more about people than conversation does.
C We find it harder to communicate without visual signals.
D They give clues about how we're getting on with someone.