


NAME: _____

DATE: _____

SCORE: _____ /50

A  Listen to a conversation between two friends, Sarah and Mike. Choose the correct answers.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>1 What does Mike think about Sarah's grandad going skydiving?</p> <p>A It was a foolish idea for someone so old.</p> <p>B It was the right moment for him to do it.</p> <p>C He wishes he could have done it himself.</p> <p>2 What does Sarah think of Mike's reaction?</p> <p>A He is very rigid in his opinions.</p> <p>B It was similar to her mother's reaction.</p> <p>C He has some very interesting ideas.</p> <p>3 What does Sarah say about her grandad?</p> <p>A He has a good sense of humor.</p> <p>B He doesn't feel his age.</p> <p>C He doesn't like millennials.</p> | <p>4 What does Mike say about being labeled a millennial?</p> <p>A He doesn't care because he is proud of the innovations his generation has made.</p> <p>B He doesn't agree that he is a particularly lazy person.</p> <p>C He feels people focus more on the less desirable qualities of the label.</p> <p>5 What does Mike say about the over-60s?</p> <p>A They are the age group that is growing fastest.</p> <p>B There will be twice as many over-60s in 30 years' time.</p> <p>C They prefer more relaxing activities.</p> |
|---|--|

_____ / 10 (2 points each)

B Choose the correct answers.

- 1 Jennifer was disappointed when she met her idol. Instead of chatting with her, he seemed distant and *accepting* / *aloof*.
- 2 When the teacher described the child as *talkative* / *antisocial*, it wasn't exactly a compliment. The child never stopped.
- 3 David changed the channel to watch golf without asking anyone, which was quite *self-centered* / *sincere* of him.
- 4 Sarah hugged her friend with *open-minded* / *genuine* warmth.
- 5 Karen preferred to be *accepting* / *sincere* and say what she thought, rather than say what the other person wanted to hear.
- 6 The manager appreciated that his team members were all *open-minded* / *chatty*, especially since his ideas were often quite radical.
- 7 It's very *genuine* / *narrow-minded* to think that all video games are a waste of time.
- 8 My brother is very *insensitive* / *antisocial*. He doesn't make friends easily, but he seems to prefer being on his own.

_____ / 8 (1 point each)

C Match the sentence halves.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 Ultimately, success at language learning comes down | ___ A with the other students by watching the series they liked. |
| 2 Megan had to face up | ___ B to his staff about the importance of punctuality. |
| 3 If you feel strongly about something, you should stand up | ___ C against problems finding suitable food to eat. |
| 4 Alison tried to fit in | ___ D to the fact that she wasn't a natural language learner. |
| 5 The manager tried to get through | ___ E with Emily when he told her he had won the lottery. |
| 6 Paul was just messing around | ___ F for what you believe. |
| 7 Jack started a sugar-free diet, but soon ran up | ___ G to personal motivation. |

_____ / 7 (1 point each)

D Choose the correct verb forms to complete the text.

Manners at Mealtimes

You may ¹ *have seen / be seeing* this type of scenario in your own homes: The parents will be in the kitchen and will ² *put / be putting* the finishing touches on the final dish. At the table, however, at least one member of the family will ³ *start / have started* eating. You might wonder who is in the wrong: the parents for not saying, "Please start before it gets cold," or those who started eating.

In fact, when cooking for a large family, it will always ⁴ *take / be taking* a while to get everything ready. It's natural that while the last dishes are arriving people will ⁵ *be putting / have put* food on their plates. They might even ⁶ *be putting / put* something in their mouths while no one is looking, and by the time the parents sit down, half of the food will ⁷ *have gone / go*.

The solution? Everyone should help bring food to the table. This will ⁸ *be meaning / mean* that the food doesn't get cold and the family can enjoy the meal together.

_____ / 8 (1 point each)

E Match the sentences (1–7) to the correct use of *would* (A–G).

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 Barbara asked me if I would go to the movies with her. | ___ A to make a polite request |
| 2 Ten years ago, Nate would eat low-fat food, but now he prefers a low-carb diet. | ___ B to express an opinion in a polite way |
| 3 I would guess that you are about 35 years old. Am I right? | ___ C to refer to a past habit |
| 4 Would you mind passing the salt, please? | ___ D to report a question |
| 5 You know I would always help you. You're my best friend. | ___ E to report a statement |
| 6 Gemma said she would be starting a shopping blog. | ___ F to talk about something that is expected or typical |
| 7 Oh, hi, Maria. You would call me now, right in the middle of the movie. | ___ G to talk about what someone is willing to do |

_____ / 7 (1 point each)

F Read the article. Then choose the correct answers.

First Impressions

Have you heard the expression “first impressions count” and wondered if it were true? How exactly does someone assess us in those first moments, and can we improve our chances of making a good first impression? Here’s what I’ve discovered.

A first impression happens in the blink of an eye as we take in physical appearance, often judging characteristics like attractiveness and trustworthiness. In the next few seconds, signals about personality and competence are picked up. Even though these impressions are based on generalizations, studies show that first impressions can be difficult to change even when we are presented with facts that conflict with them. All this means that we should make an effort to make the best first impression we can.

As most communication happens on a nonverbal level, you should first consider how you present yourself – a polished appearance, good posture, and a warm smile. Eye contact has been proven to create attraction, but if you think it will transmit that you are sincere, think again. Liars are known to hold eye contact longer than those who are telling the truth.

Second, people generally prefer others who are similar to themselves in appearance, personality, attitude, beliefs, and behavior. Try to mirror the other person and don’t reveal strong differences in opinion too soon. Significant differences in the way we look and speak will probably negatively affect initial impressions, but having just one thing in common may lead to assumptions that a person is similar to us in many ways.

Finally, make sure your handshake is firm, confident, and friendly. It’s the first physical contact you will make, and its significance is often underestimated.

So, now you know how to make a great first impression. Let other readers know your tips in the comments below.

- 1 What is the writer’s main purpose in writing this text?
A to disprove a common expression
B to offer advice
C to change the opinion of the reader
- 2 According to the writer, first impressions ...
A are based on what we see and hear.
B may not persist when we receive contradictory information.
C are formed within moments of meeting someone.
- 3 What does the writer say about nonverbal communication?
A Eye contact can have both positive and negative effects.
B If you smile, the other person will like you.
C Physical attractiveness has the greatest impact on a first impression.
- 4 To make a good impression, the writer suggests ...
A copying the way the other person speaks.
B avoiding saying things that are controversial.
C meeting people who have the same beliefs as you.
- 5 According to the writer, people often ...
A assume other people are similar to themselves before they meet them.
B hold eye contact for too long.
C fail to appreciate the importance of a handshake.

_____ / 10 (2 points each)