

Units 7–12 Test A

Name: _____

Date: _____ Score: _____ / 50 points

A Listen to Carol and Mark talking about their attitudes toward animals.

Then check (✓) the correct answers. [4 POINTS]

1. Carol _____.

- ☐ a. has a dog and a cat
- ☐ b. loves wild animals
- ☐ c. works in a pet store
- ☐ d. thinks wild birds are boring

2. At her job, Carol _____.

- ☐ a. helps birds that are hurt
- ☐ b. takes care of pets
- ☐ c. sells wild animals
- ☐ d. trains cats and dogs

3. Mark _____.

- ☐ a. grew up on a farm
- ☐ b. kept mice as pets
- ☐ c. thinks animals are useless
- ☐ d. doesn't have pets anymore

4. Why has Mark's attitude toward animals changed?

- ☐ a. He has a problem with mice at home.
- ☐ b. He got a pet turkey.
- ☐ c. He wants to grow crops.
- ☐ d. He has moved to a city.

B Complete the sentences with words from the box. Use each word only once.
Not all of the words will be used. [5 POINTS]

adaptable	hunter	irresponsible
charisma	indecisive	shopper

1. Candace is so _____. She can never make up her mind about what she wants to do.
2. Karl really has _____. All of his clients love him!
3. Don is a compulsive _____. His house and garage are full of things that he has bought but doesn't need.
4. Mary is not very _____. She would like for things to continue to be the way they've always been.
5. Alicia is a bargain _____. She finds great things for half the price!

C Check (✓) the expression that best completes each sentence. [5 POINTS]

1. Our company makes sunscreen. We've decided to give out _____ on the beach.
☐ a. celebrity endorsements
☐ b. free samples
☐ c. product placement
2. The Avian House at the zoo has some rare birds with amazing, colorful _____.
☐ a. feathers
☐ b. fins
☐ c. hooves
3. Miriam enjoys living in different countries. She always _____ change.
☐ a. welcomes
☐ b. avoids
☐ c. resists
4. Vicky always has something to say, but it never seems that important. I think she just loves to _____.
☐ a. have a way with words
☐ b. hear herself talk
☐ c. have a sharp tongue
5. Mike has been out of the office with the flu. I think I'll _____ him after work today.
☐ a. look to
☐ b. side with
☐ c. check on

- D Jennifer emailed a friend to tell her about a recent change in her schedule. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in parentheses. Sometimes more than one answer is possible. [5 POINTS]**

Sarah,

Something just came up that will affect our plans for Thursday. You know how each of us (1) _____ (talk) for a long time about getting more exercise. Well, I (2) _____ finally _____ (convince) to join a health club, and I'm starting a new yoga class. The class (3) _____ (hold) on Thursdays, so I won't be able to see you then. The instructor said it's really important that I (4) _____ (not miss) the first class.

I'm really sorry. (5) _____ I _____ (realize) the class was starting this week, I would have told you sooner. Can we reschedule our plans for another day?

Jennifer

- E Match the sentence halves to make logical sentences. [6 POINTS]**

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| 1. Lately, I feel _____ | a. who expects everyone in the office to work hard. |
| 2. A friend gave me _____ | b. make a good impression on him. |
| 3. My boss is someone _____ | c. provided that I don't get too tired. |
| 4. It is crucial that I _____ | d. will get a bonus at the end of the year. |
| 5. Whoever works long hours _____ | e. some information about a free trip to Hawaii. |
| 6. I'll keep working, _____ | f. as though I need some time off from work. |

- F Complete the paragraph with expressions from the box. Use each expression only once. Not all of the expressions will be used. [5 POINTS]**

as if	the way	whenever
on the condition that	when	whoever

(1) _____ I was a child, I asked my parents if I could keep a mouse as a pet. They looked at me (2) _____ I was crazy. Then they decided it would be all right (3) _____ I took care of it. I loved my mouse. (4) _____ I had time after school, I used to let it out of its cage and play with it. My friends loved my pet mouse, too! Some of my friends wanted to play with my mouse, but I would only let them do it if they were careful (5) _____ I was. After all, my mouse was one of my best friends as well.

G Check (✓) the expression that best completes each conversation. [5 POINTS]

1. A: Do you like any of these shirts?
B: No. None of _____ the right color.
☐ a. them is ☐ b. they are ☐ c. it is
2. A: These packages are too heavy to carry.
B: Why don't you have the store mail _____?
☐ a. you to them ☐ b. them to you ☐ c. to you
3. A: That coat is pretty expensive.
B: I don't care. I love it! I'll pay _____ it costs.
☐ a. which ☐ b. that ☐ c. whatever
4. A: Do you always buy clothes at the same designer boutique?
B: No, but I do like to wear clothes by _____ designers.
☐ a. known well ☐ b. well-known ☐ c. well-knowing
5. A: That suit looks great on you.
B: Thanks! It's _____ suit I own.
☐ a. best-looking ☐ b. most good-looking ☐ c. the best-looking

H Put the words in order to make sentences. Sometimes more than one answer is possible. [4 POINTS]

1. to start your own business, / offers / should / good advice / you want / this book

2. a lot of money / my computer / I / had / would have saved / bought / I / online,

3. are / is / a form of communication / texting / many people / using

4. most people / be / hope that / improved / will / by technology / their children's lives

I Read the article. Then check (✓) the correct answers. [5 POINTS]

There are a number of special terms used to talk about different varieties of language. Among these are *dialect*, *sociolect*, *pidgin*, and *creole*.

Dialect is often used to describe a language variety that is spoken in a particular geographical area. This variety has features that distinguish it from varieties spoken in other areas. Therefore, we can talk about American, British, and Australian dialects of English. The tool most often used by linguists to distinguish a dialect from a language is *mutual intelligibility*. That is, a language variety can be considered a dialect if it is understood (even with some difficulty) by a speaker of another variety of the language. If two speakers fail to understand each other, it is assumed they speak separate languages.

Besides referring to a regional variety, *dialect* is used to describe the speech used by a particular social group. This type of dialect, also called a *sociolect* by linguists, often reflects divisions within a society based on socioeconomic status, race, or religion. For example, African American vernacular English is recognized as a dialect of American English because it differs from the standard variety in grammar, pronunciation, vocabulary, and rhetorical style.

A *pidgin* is a type of language that arises when people of different languages come into contact with one another and need to communicate. They create a kind of intermediate language that takes features from both languages. Most often, the vocabulary of a pidgin is based on the new (imported) language, while the grammar reflects the local language, though greatly simplified and altered. For example, some pidgins are called English-based pidgins because their vocabulary is derived mainly from English. Pidgin languages are developed to serve a specific purpose, are usually used for a short time, and have no native speakers.

A *creole*, on the other hand, is a pidgin that has become the native language of a group of people. A pidgin that is spoken over several generations will often develop into a creole. Jamaican is an example of a creole whose vocabulary is based mainly on English and has developed over a few hundred years.

1. *Mutual intelligibility* means that _____.
☐ a. a language is spoken in two different cities
☐ b. a person can speak at least two languages
☐ c. speakers of two varieties of a language understand each other
2. *Dialect* does not refer to a language variety that is _____.
☐ a. used by a particular social group
☐ b. based on race, religion, or socioeconomic status
☐ c. learned as a separate, distinct language
3. A *sociolect* is _____.
☐ a. a dialect based on factors such as race or religion
☐ b. a term used to describe social divisions in the United States
☐ c. a mixed language used by speakers of different languages
4. Which statement about English-based pidgins is true?
☐ a. They are regional dialects of English.
☐ b. They have a lot of words from English.
☐ c. Their grammars are based on English.
5. Jamaican is considered a creole – and not a pidgin – because it is _____.
☐ a. based mainly on English vocabulary
☐ b. spoken by people as their first language
☐ c. spoken by only one generation

J Read these opinions (1–3). Then select two details from the box that support each opinion. Not all of the details will be used. [6 POINTS]

1. There are several advantages to working in an office environment. _____
2. It's important to start saving money at an early age. _____
3. It's risky to start your own business. _____

- a. The sooner you learn good habits, the more natural it will be for you to do.
- b. Many people enjoy interacting with their co-workers.
- c. Most new businesses fail within the first five years.
- d. I'd rather work at home, where I can supervise my children.
- e. The younger you begin, the more you will have over time.
- f. It's easier to communicate with people face-to-face.
- g. You often need to work several years before you earn any money.
- h. You can make a lot of money working in banking.