

Units 7–12 Test B

Name: _____

Date: _____ Score: _____ / 50 points

A  Listen to Jeffrey and Lauren talking about their attitudes toward changing times. Then check (✓) the correct answers. [4 POINTS]

1. Jeffrey _____.
 - ☐ a. has the newest TV on the market
 - ☐ b. fixed his new TV
 - ☐ c. usually doesn't like change
 - ☐ d. does simple repairs
2. Jeffrey doesn't want to _____.
 - ☐ a. have his TV fixed
 - ☐ b. watch TV any longer
 - ☐ c. buy a new TV
 - ☐ d. fix his own TV
3. Lauren used to _____.
 - ☐ a. hate technology
 - ☐ b. think computers were essential
 - ☐ c. work in Africa
 - ☐ d. enjoy learning about computers
4. Lauren _____.
 - ☐ a. refused to use a computer at work
 - ☐ b. had to use a computer at home for her job
 - ☐ c. wanted a new computer
 - ☐ d. found her computer difficult to use

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

face up to hardheaded	immature indecisive	optimistic take after
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1. Jennie is very _____. She gossips at work and wears trendy, youthful clothes that are inappropriate for the office.
2. Ben can be _____. He always does things in a certain way, and you can never convince him he's wrong.
3. Robert doesn't _____ his father. He looks more like his mother.
4. Doris is so _____. She always sees the positive side of things.
5. Jane needs to _____ her problems and get some professional help.

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

1. I think it's important for children to be on sports teams because it's a good opportunity for them to work _____ goals.
☐ a. off
☐ b. toward
☐ c. against
2. I wish you'd stop _____ so I could relax and read my book!
☐ a. having a way with words
☐ b. sticking to the point
☐ c. talking my ear off
3. You should put _____ online because more people will order your product if they can get a discount.
☐ a. comparative marketing
☐ b. coupon codes
☐ c. free samples
4. My sister and I like to _____. We rarely buy anything, but we love to look!
☐ a. have buyer's remorse
☐ b. go over our credit limit
☐ c. go window-shopping
5. Many mammals fight with their _____, and they can cause serious injuries.
☐ a. horns
☐ b. gills
☐ c. fur

D Chuck emailed a friend about a recent change in his work routine. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in parentheses. [5 POINTS]

Hi, Chris,

I wanted to tell you about something that (1) _____ (test) by my boss right now. If it works, it could (2) _____ (adopt) by the whole company. For the past three weeks, I've been working from home two days a week! I really like it. In fact, (3) _____ I _____ (know) it was going to be so great, I would have tried it earlier. Almost half the people at the office stay home one or two days a week now. I think it makes sense for us, since a lot of our work (4) _____ (do) by email. The only thing is, to do this effectively, it's crucial that you (5) _____ (have) self-discipline! Anyway, I'll tell you more about it when I see you.

Chuck

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

1. A: What have you been doing to lose weight?
B: Well, for one thing, I've stopped eating foods _____ contain a lot of fat.
☐ a. that
☐ b. what
☐ c. whose
2. A: Did Paula's doctor give her any advice?
B: Yes. He suggested _____ more fruit and vegetables.
☐ a. her to eat
☐ b. she eats
☐ c. that she eat
3. A: Tom's problem is that he's very lazy.
B: I know. It's essential _____ more.
☐ a. that he exercise
☐ b. that exercises
☐ c. exercising
4. A: I've heard that yoga can really help reduce stress.
B: I know. A lot of people _____ so.
☐ a. thinks
☐ b. think
☐ c. they think
5. A: How do you like telecommuting?
B: I love it. Now I can work _____ I feel like it.
☐ a. the way
☐ b. whenever
☐ c. where

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

as though	the way	when
supposing that	whatever	where

1. My high school English class was the place _____ I gave my first presentation.
2. The teacher said that we could talk about _____ we wanted.
3. I thought the teacher would let us use notes, _____ most teachers do, but he wouldn't let us.
4. _____ I started to talk, I got nervous and forgot what I was going to say.
5. I felt _____ my head was going to explode. But then I remembered and finished my speech.

G Match the sentence halves to make logical sentences. [6 POINTS]

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. I don't understand people _____ | a. provided that people buy only things they need. |
| 2. I asked someone to explain _____ | b. as if they must buy everything they see. |
| 3. Whoever loses control over his or her spending _____ | c. that compulsive shoppers get help. |
| 4. Compulsive shoppers act _____ | d. who are compulsive shoppers. |
| 5. It's essential _____ | e. compulsive shopping to me. |
| 6. Shopping is OK, _____ | f. can be considered a compulsive shopper. |

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

1. the / of people / speak / majority / a / in Europe / second language

2. recommended / learn / in high school / I / Japanese / a counselor / that

3. in some schools / taught / is still / Latin / being / in the United States

4. my trip / had / I / learned French, / to Paris / I / would have / more / enjoyed

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

While much of what animals do is instinctual, other behavior is learned by a process called *imprinting*. Imprinting is a type of rapid learning that occurs at important times in the early part of an animal's life. Young ducklings, for example, need to be able to recognize and follow their parents almost immediately. Within hours after birth, they are able to respond to a parent's call meaning "Follow me" or "Let's go." This type of imprinting generally occurs at the very beginning of an animal's life and often takes less than a few days.

Imprinting is usually highly selective. In most cases, an animal learns one or two cues about what is being learned and ignores the rest. The cues that an animal picks up differ from species to species. For example, one type of duck will learn to recognize its parents from their call, while another will judge on the basis of their appearance.

Imprinting is involved in song learning in birds. Nearly all birds make use of a small number of calls to communicate hunger or danger. However, each species is born with the ability to make certain kinds of sounds and will usually only imitate the calls made by its own species. In the wild, songbirds pass through a critical period in which they copy the songs they hear from members of their own species. Since learning is not perfect, their song becomes a variation of the "standard" song of their species.

Another type of imprinting occurs when birds make calls to warn each other of danger. Birds are not born knowing which animals are safe and which are dangerous. They learn about dangerous predators by associating a call with the presence of a particular animal. Given the dramatic circumstances, this type of learning is usually very effective. One exposure to danger will be enough to imprint the call (and the predator) on the bird for life.

1. Imprinting is a type of _____.
☐ a. behavior
☐ b. learning
☐ c. reaction
2. Imprinting takes place _____.
☐ a. throughout an animal's entire life
☐ b. for a long time later in an animal's life
☐ c. for a short time early in an animal's life
3. What does the example with ducks show?
☐ a. Imprinting works differently for different species of duck.
☐ b. Imprinting proves that young ducklings are very intelligent.
☐ c. Ducks ignore all cues that they encounter early in life.
4. Imprinting enables songbirds to learn _____.
☐ a. only the songs of other species
☐ b. an exact copy of another bird's calls
☐ c. a version of their standard song
5. The first time a bird warns another bird of danger, it _____.
☐ a. tells the bird how to avoid danger
☐ b. creates a lasting impression
☐ c. is not usually effective

J Read the 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. Parents need to monitor their children's use of credit cards. _____
2. Shopping online has certain disadvantages. _____
3. An online auction is a great way to find bargains. _____

- a. The same item might be offered by different people, which makes its price lower.
- b. You often need to see something before you buy it.
- c. Many people enjoy the convenience of having items delivered to their homes.
- d. Many people sell things that are brand new at a fraction of a store's price.
- e. It gives them independence and can help them learn from their mistakes.
- f. Children need to learn to manage their money effectively.
- g. The estimated delivery time is not always precise.
- h. They may buy things they don't have the money to pay for.