

Units 1–9 Progress Test | A

Listening

- 1 Track 12 Listen to a witness describe a crime and complete the notes.

Great-grandmother's name:

1 _____

Temperature in the afternoon:

2 _____ degrees

Number of family members there:

3 _____

Stepfather told a joke about:

4 _____

Which family member went into the house:

5 _____

_____/10

Vocabulary

- 2 Choose the correct option.

- 0 My half-sister / stepsister and I have the same mum, but different dads.
 1 Colby *has* / *makes* a friend in his class.
 2 Your earbuds are *totally* / *very* awesome!
 3 The *judge* / *lawyer* decides how long a criminal spends in prison.
 4 You should always warm *down* / *up* after doing exercise.
 5 Would you like to *learn* / *revise* for tomorrow's exam with me?

_____/5

- 3 Read the definitions and complete the words.

- 0 Skills you need to be good at Maths: problem-solving skills
 1 If you don't understand something, it doesn't make s_____
 2 If there aren't any clouds at night, you can look at the sky and watch the: s_____
 3 Something which happens to you for doing a crime: p_____
 4 Add things, like photos, to your social media: p_____
 5 When you try to solve a problem, you: d_____ with it

_____/5

Grammar

- 4 Choose the correct answer.

- 0 If Abbie _____ my best friend, I wouldn't know what to do.
 (a) wasn't (b) hadn't (c) isn't
 1 Who _____ the online course with?
 (a) did do you (b) you did (c) did you do

- 2 I miss _____ my old computer. I don't like the new one.
 (a) use (b) to use (c) using
 3 Grove Park, _____ I go to school, is very big.
 (a) which (b) where (c) who
 4 What are you _____ at university, do you think?
 (a) study (b) will study (c) going to study
 5 My grandparents need to _____ a window changed after the burglary.
 (a) get (b) make (c) be

_____/5

- 5 Complete the second sentence so it means the same as the first one. Use no more than three words.

- 0 I want someone to cut my hair for me.
 I want to get my hair cut.
 1 The police arrested the robbers last night.
 The robbers _____ by the police last night.
 2 We haven't got much milk.
 We've only got _____ milk.
 3 'Today we're studying robotics,' said the teacher.
 The teacher told us that _____ robotics that day.
 4 She hasn't eaten fish at any time in her life.
 She's _____ fish.
 5 Cameron and Elio don't get on. They have a lot of arguments.
 If Cameron and Elio didn't have a lot of arguments, they _____.

_____/5

Use of English

- 6 Complete the text with one word in each gap.

Marco is my ⁰ best friend. We met at school, but we also ¹ _____ time with each other outside school. We have a lot ² _____ common and we both like football. Last month, we ³ _____ playing football in the park when Marco kicked the ball into a garden. We went to the house to ask for it back. The boy ⁴ _____ opened the door was the same age as us. We all went into the garden to find our ball. He said he ⁵ _____ new to the area and didn't know anyone. We asked him to come and play football with us, and now we're all good friends!

_____/5

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Reading

7 Read the text and choose the correct answer.

Prison education

Many people enter prison with a poor education. One way to stop them committing crimes again when they leave is through learning. If they get a good qualification while there, it will help them to get a job when they leave.

Prison education has a long history in the UK. Sir Robert Peel, who made the police force in England more modern, first introduced a law in 1823. This offered reading and writing classes for prisoners. Some new subjects were introduced in 1877. However, these weren't changed again until the 1990s. During this time a lot of people didn't believe that prisoners should have an education. However, from 1992 the British government allowed private companies to teach prisoners. In 2005, a new programme was started. It provided even more learning for prisoners.

Learning in prisons can be very difficult for a number of reasons. Groups often have big differences in ability, for one. Second, prisoners are often transferred to different places, making it hard for them to make progress in their group. This is because sometimes they have to start again from the beginning of the course when they move. Some people also fear that a more practical curriculum, with subjects like D&T, might actually be harmful. It might cause prisoners to make a connection between the things they make in class and using those things for bad reasons.

A recent solution to this is the idea of distance learning. Prisoners can study in their own time, and send and receive material by post. One popular subject is sports teaching. People doing this course can learn to become a sports coach. Economics is also very common. This can either be a business course, or classes to help students become more confident in looking after their own money and that of their family when they come out of prison. Gardening is also another popular area. In this, they learn how to grow delicious and healthy fruit and vegetables.

Whatever the subject, prison education offers a way for people who commit crimes to develop the skills they need to help them get a job afterwards. And hopefully, this, will stop them from doing anything illegal.

- 0 In the introduction, the writer discusses
 - a the purpose of learning in prison.
 - b if prison is unfair.
 - c alternatives to prison.
 - d working in prison.
- 1 What did Sir Robert Peel introduce in 1823?
 - a more prisons
 - b the modern police force
 - c a new kind of prison
 - d the first learning in prisons
- 2 What happened in the 1990s?
 - a Prisoners were allowed to go to school.
 - b Businesses could teach in prisons.
 - c It became more difficult to teach in prisons.
 - d Fewer subjects became available.
- 3 What effect does moving prisoners have on education?
 - a It is easier to study.
 - b It becomes hard to continue studying.
 - c Teachers have to travel more.
 - d They open up new opportunities.
- 4 What benefit of prison education does the article give at the end?
 - a It hopes to stop prisoners becoming bored.
 - b It hopes to help the prisoners' families.
 - c It hopes to provide money for the prison.
 - d It hopes to stop people committing crime.
- 5 What would be a good summary of this article?

a

In this article we look at the history of prison education and ask: does it really work?

b

In this article we look at the history of prison education, its challenges and how to deal with some challenges.

c

In this article we look at how to provide prison education to those who need it most.

d

This article describes a successful prison education curriculum.

____/10

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Language Functions

8 Match statements and questions 1–5 with responses a–g. There is one extra response.

- | | |
|---|---------------|
| 0 What are you up to today? | <u> a </u> |
| 1 Have you been to England before? | <u> </u> |
| 2 Who's that girl on the left? | <u> </u> |
| 3 Are you ready to order? | <u> </u> |
| 4 Are you OK? | <u> </u> |
| 5 Can you say that again? | <u> </u> |

a ~~I don't know yet, we might visit my great-grandfather.~~

b No, this is my first time.

c Of course, you can do it!

d Yes, please. I'll have the fish.

e Which one do you mean?

f Don't worry. I'm fine. Honestly.

g I just wanted to ask if you could help me.

 /5

Total: /50