

**GRAMMAR**
**1 Underline** the correct word(s).

Example: He's having / He has a shower at the moment.

- 1 **A** What does 'awkward' mean?  
**B** Why don't you *look it up* / *look up it*?
- 2 I've lost my key again. I really *should* / *ought* to be more careful.
- 3 The teacher told them *to not download* / *not to download* essays from the internet.
- 4 *Does* / *Is* she like travelling so much for her job?
- 5 The train was late so I *didn't manage* / *wasn't able* to get to the meeting on time.
- 6 He asked me why I *haven't* / *hadn't* phoned him the day before.
- 7 Where did you have *this photo taken* / *taken this photo*?
- 8 You *oughtn't* / *shouldn't* go to work – your cold has got much worse.
- 9 *Meet* / *Meeting* up with our old friends is something we love doing.
- 10 She ran to the check-in desk, but the flight *had already gone* / *already went*.
- 11 James doesn't get *with his brother on* / *on with his brother*.
- 12 The castle roof was *being repaired* / *repairing* so we didn't go in.

 12

**2 Order** the words to make sentences.

Example: five I was when speak could French I  
I could speak French when I was five.

- 1 wants see to doctor My wife the me  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 2 think you When we do arrive should ?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3 having hair Miguel cut his tomorrow is  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4 best fallen with Julia friend out has her  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 5 was leave to allowed today early work He  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 6 back I like took coat the so it didn't I  
\_\_\_\_\_

- 7 been year able last drive to Vicky's since  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 8 flat do often your redecorated How have you ?  
\_\_\_\_\_

 8

**3 Complete** the sentences with the correct form of the verb in brackets.

Example: Max is going to have his hair cut off tomorrow. (have)

- 1 I'd love \_\_\_\_\_ play the double bass. (be able to)
- 2 How good are you at \_\_\_\_\_ directions in cars? (give)
- 3 The police officers made the teenagers \_\_\_\_\_ the mess. (clean up)
- 4 We \_\_\_\_\_ go to work tomorrow – it's a public holiday! (not have to)
- 5 Phones must \_\_\_\_\_ during the exam. (switch off)
- 6 You really should stop \_\_\_\_\_ so hard – it's making you ill. (work)
- 7 They couldn't see the play because all the tickets \_\_\_\_\_. (sell)
- 8 I decided \_\_\_\_\_ the flat because it was too expensive. (not buy)
- 9 He asked me why I \_\_\_\_\_ to the conference the week before. (not go)
- 10 If we'd known it was going to be cold, we \_\_\_\_\_ warmer clothes! (pack)

 10

**4 Complete** the second sentence so that it means the same as the first.

Example: They are building a new theatre at the moment.

A new theatre is being built at the moment.

- 1 The teacher said we could use our dictionaries. The teacher let \_\_\_\_\_ our dictionaries.
- 2 Perhaps you should get a new television. Perhaps you ought \_\_\_\_\_ a new television.
- 3 I forgot to go to the bank before it shut. I didn't \_\_\_\_\_ go to the bank before it shut.

# Progress Test Files 6-10

## Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation

A

- 4 She said she wouldn't help them.  
She said, 'I \_\_\_\_\_ them.'
- 5 You needn't go to the shop. There's enough food.  
You don't \_\_\_\_\_ to the shop. There's enough food.
- 6 Somebody painted my portrait.  
I had \_\_\_\_\_.
- 7 Mum said I should tidy the room before dinner.  
Mum wanted \_\_\_\_\_ the room before dinner.
- 8 They've discovered new information about Shakespeare.  
New information about Shakespeare \_\_\_\_\_.
- 9 It's impossible to revise everything in one weekend.  
You \_\_\_\_\_ everything in one weekend!
- 10 'I might go to Berlin if I can find a cheap flight.'  
He said \_\_\_\_\_ to Berlin if he could find a cheap flight.

10

Grammar total 40

### VOCABULARY

- 5 Complete the sentences. Write one word in each gap.  
Example: The most expensive seats at a theatre are in the **stalls**.
- 1 Could you pass the oil and **v** \_\_\_\_\_, please?
- 2 My new car **br** \_\_\_\_\_ down on the way to work.  
I've only had it a week!
- 3 Dinner's ready. Can you **p** \_\_\_\_\_ the wine?
- 4 You always **g** \_\_\_\_\_ up too easily. You should try harder.
- 5 I had to press '**c** \_\_\_\_\_' because I put the wrong amount.
- 6 The referee blew his **wh** \_\_\_\_\_ and the match was over.
- 7 We left a large **t** \_\_\_\_\_ because the service had been excellent.
- 8 Gina hasn't been on holiday. It's a fake **t** \_\_\_\_\_.
- 9 Don't wipe your mouth on the tablecloth. Use your **n** \_\_\_\_\_!
- 10 My dad's helping me to **c** \_\_\_\_\_ out some repairs to the house.
- 11 We sat in the second row, so we were very close to the **st** \_\_\_\_\_.

- 12 Please don't cut much off. I only want a **tr** \_\_\_\_\_.
- 13 Kevin **f** \_\_\_\_\_ the exam because he hadn't worked hard enough.
- 14 I had three **br** \_\_\_\_\_ and two page boys at my wedding.
- 15 Walter's **m** \_\_\_\_\_ isn't so good now. He often forgets things.

15

### 6 Underline the odd word out.

Example: curled cut straightened waxing

- 1 mug jug glass cup
- 2 glue drill screwdriver hammer
- 3 manicure fringe pedicure facial
- 4 balance account deposit score
- 5 battle leader war attack
- 6 rope tap wire string
- 7 best man reception bride groom
- 8 exam cram pass take
- 9 plate bowl meal saucer
- 10 matinee spectators audience crowd

10

### 7 Write the American word for the British word.

Example: sweet candy

- 1 petrol \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 holiday \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 underground \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 rubbish \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 pavement \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 biscuit \_\_\_\_\_
- 7 trainers \_\_\_\_\_

7

# Progress Test Files 6-10

## Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation

A

### 8 Complete the sentences with the correct word(s).

Example: I haven't done the exam yet. It's next week.  
made got done

- Joe's just been taken \_\_\_\_\_ as an intern in my company. He starts next week.  
on up out
- Where's the wedding being \_\_\_\_\_?  
had held taken
- Those shelves will fall down unless you \_\_\_\_\_ them up with screws.  
stick put tie
- I'll ask \_\_\_\_\_ the bill. Waiter?  
to by for
- Antonio mostly \_\_\_\_\_ the cross-trainer at the gym.  
uses does goes
- None of her story was true. She'd \_\_\_\_\_ everything up.  
done said made
- I'm going to have my hair \_\_\_\_\_ red. It's time for a change!  
curled straightened dyed
- The cash machine was \_\_\_\_\_ service so I had to go to another bank.  
out from out of

8

Vocabulary total 40

### PRONUNCIATION

### 9 Underline the stressed syllable.

Example: cha|ri|ty

- va|ca|tion
- for|tune
- ce|re|mo|ny
- for|get|ful
- re|fe|ree
- paint|brush
- e|le|va|tor
- a|ccount
- e|lec|tri|cian
- de|po|sit

10

### 10 Match the words with the same sound.

tried standard ~~army~~ curtain  
cheated warning failed  
circle score interval avoided

Example: farmer army

- |          |                |
|----------|----------------|
| theatre  | 1 _____, _____ |
| prefer   | 2 _____, _____ |
| started  | 3 _____, _____ |
| audience | 4 _____, _____ |
| lived    | 5 _____, _____ |

10

Pronunciation total 20

Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation total 100

## Progress Test Files 6-10

### Reading and Writing **A**

#### READING

- 1 Read the text and choose the answer (A, B, C, or D) which you think fits best according to the text.

## Megacities

In 1800, only 3% of the world's population lived in cities, a figure that had multiplied almost sixteen-fold to 47% by the end of the twentieth century. In 1950, there were 83 cities with populations exceeding one million; by 2007, this number had risen to 468. The term 'megacity' was first used as far back as the early 1960s by French geographer Jean Gottman to describe the north-eastern United States. The term is used more widely now and is defined as an urban area with more than 10 million people living closely together. A megacity can be a single area, or several areas that **merge** to make one huge area known as a megalopolis. As of March 2013, there were 28 megacities in the world.

Megacities are the result of the process of urbanization. When cities started to become crowded, people who could afford to moved out into the suburbs at the edge of the city. Then, when the suburbs started attracting too many people, people moved further out into villages and the countryside. It was important that they were still close enough to the city to be able to **commute** comfortably every day, though. For this reason, the countryside was growing in popularity for the first time since industrialization in the nineteenth century. London, for example, lost 15% of its population between 1950 and 1970, and Detroit in the USA lost 47%.

However, movement away from cities does not mean the end of the city. Far from it, in fact. The city continues to spread, and from the old city develops a greater metropolitan area. And with the passing of time these grow into megacities with millions of people. Currently, the world's six greatest megacities are all to be found in Asia. The

largest of these is the Tokyo-Yokohama area, home to 37 million people, followed by, in order, the Indonesian capital of Jakarta, Seoul-Incheon, Delhi, Shanghai, and Manila in the Philippines.

In the ancient world, Rome with its one million inhabitants was a megacity. And today, London could be considered one. Although the capital of the UK was one of the world's first modern cities of a million people, it is not on the list of megacities. In fact, the only western urban areas among the world's biggest megacities are now Moscow, Los Angeles, and Paris. The fastest-growing cities in the last decade have all been in the developing world and this trend looks likely to continue. It is expected that by the year 2030, 60% of the world's population will be living in megacities.

Megacities have several things in common, mainly the problems they all experience. Among these are high traffic levels resulting in bad pollution, housing problems, and various social problems such as unemployment. Often the huge division of wealth in such cities means that the only affordable housing is unplanned and **illegal**. However, large population numbers alone do not create these problems: city problems are thought to be caused mostly by weak and **ineffective** city governments. Despite the fact that megacities are increasingly more common in the developing world, the developed world needs to pay attention to them. What happens in the megacities of the developing world may **shape** the rest of the world. And that's something for us all to think about.

Example: In the late 1990s, \_\_\_% of the world's population lived in cities.

- A 3   
 B 16   
 C 20   
 D 47

- 1 The word 'megacity' was initially used
- A to describe several crowded cities in the world.   
 B to describe places of fewer than ten million people.   
 C by a European to describe somewhere in the United States.   
 D by an American to describe a European city made up of smaller cities.
- 2 More people began living in the suburbs because
- A cities had too many people.   
 B villages were too expensive.   
 C industry there improved greatly.   
 D the countryside had too few people.

## Progress Test Files 6-10

### Reading and Writing **A**

- 3 The writer says that
- A** Jakarta is the world's third-biggest megacity.
- B** the world's smaller cities are not growing at a fast rate.
- C** the world's top megacities are on the same continent.
- D** Tokyo has only recently become the world's biggest megacity.
- 4 According to the writer, the megacities of the future
- A** will probably include London.
- B** will no longer include Rome.
- C** will be home to most of the world's people.
- D** will be in both the developed and developing world.
- 5 What does the writer say is the reason for most problems in megacities?
- A** rich people
- B** bad management
- C** unplanned housing
- D** unemployed people

	10
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2 Match the **highlighted** words / phrases with **five** of the definitions.

- 1 merge \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 commute \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 illegal \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 ineffective \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 shape \_\_\_\_\_

- A** not allowed
- B** join
- C** not nice
- D** affect
- E** travel to work
- F** not working well

	5
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Reading total		15
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### WRITING

Choose one question and write 140–180 words.

- 1 Write a report about the following topic.  
'Education in my country'  
Include the following information:
- describe the education system in your country
  - give your opinion of this system
  - make some recommendations for improving the system
- 2 Write an email to a friend telling him / her about a wedding you've just been to. Include the following information:
- explain who invited you and how you know that person
  - describe the wedding itself
  - say if you enjoyed the wedding or not and why
- 3 Write an article for visitors travelling to your country.  
'Guide to (*add name of your country*)'  
Include the following information:
- give some basic information about the main towns and cities in your country
  - suggest which tourist attractions visitors should see
  - offers some advice to visitors about customs, food, and shopping in your country

Writing total		10
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Reading and Writing total		25
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## Progress Test Files 6-10

### Listening and Speaking



#### LISTENING

- 1 Listen to a woman talking about New York city. Choose the correct answer.
- Leanne recommends New York because \_\_\_\_
    - it's the most exciting city in the world.
    - there's so much on offer there.
    - there are still some uncrowded tourist sights there.
  - The city got its current name from a \_\_\_\_
    - place.
    - person.
    - food.
  - According to Leanne, the most economical way to travel in New York is by \_\_\_\_
    - bus.
    - subway.
    - taxi.
  - Leanne says that visitors often think the Statue of Liberty will be \_\_\_\_ than it is.
    - higher
    - shorter
    - wider
  - Leanne advises buying tickets for Broadway \_\_\_\_
    - on the evening of the show.
    - through your hotel.
    - a long time before the event.

	5
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- 2 Listen to five people talking about why they like living in a city. What does each person say they like?
- the markets
  - the choice of restaurants
  - the convenience
  - the great entertainment
  - the crowds
  - the mixture of different cultures
- Speaker 1
- Speaker 2
- Speaker 3
- Speaker 4
- Speaker 5

	5
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Listening total	10
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#### SPEAKING

- 1 Make questions and ask your partner.
- When / you like / listen / music? Why?
  - What gift would you buy / best friend / birthday? Why?
  - Who / be / you closest to / your family? Why?
  - Tell me about / favourite book.
  - / it important / have / hobby? Why?
- Now answer your partner's questions.
- 2 Talk about the statement below, saying if you agree or disagree. Give reasons.  
'It's more enjoyable to do hobbies with friends.'
- 3 Listen to your partner talking about friends. Do you agree with him / her?

Speaking total	15
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Listening and Speaking total	25
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**GRAMMAR**

1 Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first.

Example: They are building a new theatre at the moment.

A new theatre *is being built* at the moment.

1 They've discovered new information about Shakespeare.

New information about Shakespeare

\_\_\_\_\_.

2 'I might go to Paris if I can find a cheap flight.'

She said \_\_\_\_\_ to Paris if she could find a cheap flight.

3 Somebody painted my portrait.

I had \_\_\_\_\_.

4 Perhaps you should get a new car.

Perhaps you ought \_\_\_\_\_ a new car.

5 It's impossible to revise everything in one weekend.

You \_\_\_\_\_ everything in one weekend!

6 We forgot to go to the supermarket before it shut.

We didn't \_\_\_\_\_ go to the supermarket before it shut.

7 You needn't go to the shop. There's enough food.

You don't \_\_\_\_\_ to the shop. There's enough food.

8 The teacher said we could use our dictionaries.

The teacher let \_\_\_\_\_ our dictionaries.

9 Dad said I should tidy the room before dinner.

Dad wanted \_\_\_\_\_ the room before dinner.

10 He said he wouldn't help them.

He said, 'I \_\_\_\_\_ them'.

10

2 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb in brackets.

Example: Max *is going to have* his hair cut off tomorrow. (have)

1 You really should stop \_\_\_\_\_ so hard – it's making you ill. (work)

2 They decided \_\_\_\_\_ the flat because it was in the wrong area. (not buy)

3 Would you like \_\_\_\_\_ play the guitar? (be able to)

4 He asked me why I \_\_\_\_\_ to the conference the week before. (not go)

5 The teenagers were made \_\_\_\_\_ the mess. (clean up)

6 If we'd known it was going to be hot, we \_\_\_\_\_ lighter clothes! (pack)

7 Mobile phones must \_\_\_\_\_ during the exam. (switch off)

8 They \_\_\_\_\_ go to work tomorrow – it's a public holiday! (not have to)

9 Are you any good at \_\_\_\_\_ directions in cars? (give)

10 We couldn't see the match because all the tickets \_\_\_\_\_ (sell).

10

3 Order the words to make sentences.

Example: five I was when speak could French I  
*I could speak French when I was five.*

1 dress back I like took the so it didn't I

\_\_\_\_\_

2 redecorated house do often your How have you ?

3 allowed was leave to today early work She

4 My wants see to doctor husband the me

5 should think you When we do leave ?

6 since been year able last drive to Rita's

7 cut having hair Carol her tomorrow is

8 best fallen with Alan friend out has his

8

## Progress Test Files 6-10

### Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation

B

#### 4 Underline the correct word(s).

Example: *He's having / He has a shower at the moment.*

- Meeting / Meet* up with our old friends is something we often do.
- Is / Does* he like travelling so much for his job?
- The bus was late so I *wasn't able to / didn't manage* get to the cinema in time.
- We ran to the check-in desk, but the flight *had already gone / already went*.
- I've lost my key again. I really *should / ought* to be more careful.
- The museum roof was *being repaired / repairing* so we didn't go in.
- We were told *to not download / not to download* essays from the internet.
- A** What does 'awkward' mean?  
**B** Why don't you *look up it / look it up*?
- Lydia doesn't get *with her sister on / on with her sister*.
- Where did you have *this photo taken / taken this photo*?
- Your cold has got much worse, so you *oughtn't / shouldn't* go to work.
- She asked me why *I haven't / hadn't* phoned her the day before.

12

Grammar total 40

### VOCABULARY

#### 5 Complete the sentences with the correct word(s).

Example: I haven't done the exam yet. It's next week.  
got made done

- None of the story was true. He'd \_\_\_\_\_ everything up.  
made said done
- The cash machine was \_\_\_\_\_ service so I had to go to another bank.  
out of from out
- I'll ask \_\_\_\_\_ the bill. Waiter?  
to by for
- Where's the wedding being \_\_\_\_\_?  
had taken held
- Paula mostly \_\_\_\_\_ the cross-trainer at the gym.  
goes uses does
- It's time for a change so I'm going to have my hair \_\_\_\_\_ brown.  
straightened curled dyed

- My company has just taken \_\_\_\_\_ an intern. She starts tomorrow.  
out on up
- I think those shelves will fall down unless you \_\_\_\_\_ them up with screws.  
put stick tie

8

#### 6 Write the American word for the British word.

Example: sweet candy

- pavement \_\_\_\_\_
- biscuit \_\_\_\_\_
- rubbish \_\_\_\_\_
- trainers \_\_\_\_\_
- petrol \_\_\_\_\_
- underground \_\_\_\_\_
- holiday \_\_\_\_\_

7

#### 7 Underline the odd word out.

Example: curled cut straightened waxing

- string rope tap wire
- facial manicure fringe pedicure
- matinee audience spectators crowd
- attack battle war leader
- saucer plate bowl meal
- groom best man bride reception
- cup mug jug glass
- account balance deposit score
- cram exam pass take
- hammer glue drill screwdriver

10

# Progress Test Files 6-10

## Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation

B

8 Complete the sentences. Write one word in each gap.

Example: The most expensive seats at a theatre are in the **stalls**.

- 1 My uncle's **m** \_\_\_\_\_ isn't so good now. He often forgets things.
- 2 Don't wipe your mouth on the tablecloth. Use your **n** \_\_\_\_\_!
- 3 Could you pass the oil and **v** \_\_\_\_\_, please?
- 4 Please don't cut much off. I only want a **tr** \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5 I left a large **t** \_\_\_\_\_ because the service had been excellent.
- 6 Tom's new car **br** \_\_\_\_\_ down on the way to work. He's only had it a week!
- 7 Some students **f** \_\_\_\_\_ the exam because they hadn't worked hard enough.
- 8 I had to press '**c** \_\_\_\_\_' because I put the wrong amount.
- 9 My friends are helping me to **c** \_\_\_\_\_ out some repairs to my house.
- 10 The referee blew his **wh** \_\_\_\_\_ and the match was over.
- 11 I had two **br** \_\_\_\_\_ and two page boys at my wedding.
- 12 Kelly hasn't been on holiday. It's a fake **t** \_\_\_\_\_.
- 13 Our seats are in the third row, so we'll be quite close to the **st** \_\_\_\_\_.
- 14 Dinner's ready. Can you **p** \_\_\_\_\_ the wine?
- 15 You should try harder. Don't **g** \_\_\_\_\_ up so easily.

	15
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Vocabulary total		40
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### PRONUNCIATION

9 Match the words with the same sound.

theatre	lived	<del>army</del>	standard
started	prefer	failed	
audience	circle	score	cheated

Example: farmer army

tried	1 _____, _____
interval	2 _____, _____
avoided	3 _____, _____
curtain	4 _____, _____
warning	5 _____, _____

	10
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10 Underline the stressed syllable.

Example: cha|ri|ty

- 1 re|fe|ree
- 2 ce|re|mo|ny
- 3 e|lec|tri|cian
- 4 de|po|sit
- 5 e|le|va|tor
- 6 for|get|ful
- 7 va|ca|tion
- 8 paint|brush
- 9 for|tune
- 10 a|ccount

	10
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Pronunciation total		20
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Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation total		100
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## Progress Test Files 6-10

### Reading and Writing **B**

#### READING

- 1 Read the text and choose the answer (A, B, C, or D) which you think fits best according to the text.

### Cities of the future

In 1800, only 3% of the world's population lived in cities, a figure that had multiplied almost sixteen-fold to 47% by the end of the twentieth century. In 1950, there were 83 cities with populations exceeding one million; by 2007, this number had risen to 468. The term 'megacity' was first used as far back as the early 1960s by French geographer Jean Gottman to describe the north-eastern United States. The term is used more widely now and is defined as an urban area with more than 10 million people living closely together. A megacity can be a single area, or several areas that merge to make one huge area known as a megalopolis. As of March 2013, there were 28 megacities in the world.

Megacities are the result of the process of urbanization. When cities started to become crowded, people who could afford to moved out into the suburbs at the edge of the city. Then, when the suburbs started attracting too many people, people moved further out into villages and the countryside. It was important that they were still close enough to the city to be able to **commute** comfortably every day, though. For this reason, the countryside was growing in popularity for the first time since industrialization in the nineteenth century. London, for example, lost 15% of its population between 1950 and 1970, and Detroit in the USA lost 47%.

However, movement away from cities does not mean the end of the city. Far from it, in fact. The city continues to **spread**, and from the old city develops a greater metropolitan area. And with the passing of time these grow into megacities with millions of people. **Currently**, the world's six greatest megacities are all to be found in Asia. The

largest of these is the Tokyo-Yokohama area, home to 37 million people, followed by, in order, the Indonesian capital of Jakarta, Seoul-Incheon, Delhi, Shanghai, and Manila in the Philippines.

In the ancient world, Rome with its one million inhabitants was a megacity. And today, London could be considered one. Although the capital of the UK was one of the world's first modern cities of a million people, it is not on the list of megacities. In fact, the only western urban areas among the world's biggest megacities are now Moscow, Los Angeles, and Paris. The fastest-growing cities in the last decade have all been in the developing world and this trend looks likely to continue. It is expected that by the year 2030, 60% of the world's population will be living in megacities.

Megacities have several things in common, mainly the problems they all experience. Among these are high traffic levels resulting in bad pollution, housing problems, and various social problems such as unemployment. Often the huge division of wealth in such cities means that the only affordable housing is unplanned and **illegal**. However, large population numbers alone do not create these problems: city problems are thought to be caused mostly by weak and **ineffective** city governments. Despite the fact that megacities are increasingly more common in the developing world, the developed world needs to pay attention to them. What happens in the megacities of the developing world may shape the rest of the world. And that's something for us all to think about.

Example: In the late 1990s, \_\_\_% of the world's population lived in cities.

- A 3   
 B 16   
 C 20   
 D 47

- 1 When the term 'megacity' was used for the first time, it was
- A by a European to describe somewhere in the United States.   
 B to describe places of fewer than ten million people.   
 C by an American to describe a place in Europe.   
 D to describe the world's most crowded cities.
- 2 The suburbs grew in popularity because
- A industry there got better.   
 B villages became too costly.   
 C cities were getting too full.   
 D the countryside was practically empty.

## Progress Test Files 6-10

### Reading and Writing **B**

- 3 The writer says that
- A Tokyo has been the world's biggest megacity for some time.
- B the world's top megacities are in one geographical area.
- C Jakarta will soon be on the list of the world's megacities.
- D the world's smaller cities are growing at a worrying rate.
- 4 According to the writer, the megacities of the future
- A will possibly include Rome.
- B will no longer include London.
- C will only be in the developed world.
- D will hold the majority of the world's people.
- 5 What does the writer say is mainly responsible for the problems in megacities?
- A bad housing
- B jobless people
- C poor management
- D uneducated people

	10
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2 Match the **highlighted** words / phrases with **five** of the definitions.

- 1 commute \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 spread \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 currently \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 illegal \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 ineffective \_\_\_\_\_

- A not allowed
- B grow
- C not nice
- D now
- E travel to work
- F not working well

	5
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Reading total		15
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### WRITING

Choose one question and write 140–180 words.

- 1 Write a report about the following topic.  
'Education in my country'  
Include the following information:
- describe the education system in your country
  - give your opinion of this system
  - make some recommendations for improving the system
- 2 Write an email to a friend telling him / her about a wedding you've just been to. Include the following information:
- explain who invited you and how you know that person
  - describe the wedding itself
  - say if you enjoyed the wedding or not and why
- 3 Write an article for visitors travelling to your country.  
'Guide to (*add name of your country*)'  
Include the following information:
- give some basic information about the main towns and cities in your country
  - suggest which tourist attractions visitors should see
  - offers some advice to visitors about customs, food, and shopping in your country

Writing total		10
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Reading and Writing total		25
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## Progress Test Files 6-10

### Listening and Speaking

**B**

#### LISTENING

- 1 Listen to a woman talking about New York city. Choose the correct answer.
- Leanne says \_\_\_ New York.
    - there is no other city in the world as exciting as
    - the tourist attractions aren't very crowded in
    - visitors are surprised by how much you can do in
  - The special name some people have for the city is based on \_\_\_.
    - a person.
    - a food.
    - a place.
  - The least expensive mode of transport in New York is \_\_\_.
    - taxi.
    - subway.
    - bus.
  - According to Leanne, tourists sometimes expect the Statue of Liberty to be \_\_\_ than it is in real life.
    - wider
    - higher
    - shorter
  - Leanne recommends booking tickets for Broadway \_\_\_.
    - some time before the performance.
    - at your hotel.
    - on the day of the show.

 5

- 2 Listen to five people talking about why they like living in a city. What does each person say they like?
- the choice of entertainment
  - the crowds
  - the practicality
  - the variety of places to eat
  - shopping in markets
  - the different nationalities you can meet
- Speaker 1
- Speaker 2
- Speaker 3
- Speaker 4
- Speaker 5

 5

Listening total	<input type="checkbox"/>	10
-----------------	--------------------------	----

#### SPEAKING

- 1 Make questions and ask your partner.
- How often / you listen / music?
  - Who / you most look like / your family?
  - How / you keep in touch / friends?
  - / you think / young people spend too much time / internet? Why / Why not?
  - Tell / about your best friend.
- Now answer your partner's questions.
- 2 Talk about the statement below, saying if you agree or disagree. Give reasons.  
'It's important to have friends of different ages.'
- 3 Listen to your partner talking about friends. Do you agree with him / her?

Speaking total	<input type="checkbox"/>	15
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Listening and Speaking total	<input type="checkbox"/>	25
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## Progress Test Files 6-10

### Answer Key **A**

#### Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation

##### GRAMMAR

- 1**
- 1 look it up
  - 2 ought
  - 3 not to download
  - 4 Does
  - 5 wasn't able to
  - 6 hadn't
  - 7 this photo taken
  - 8 shouldn't
  - 9 Meeting
  - 10 had already gone
  - 11 on with his brother
  - 12 being repaired
- 2**
- 1 My wife wants me to see the doctor.
  - 2 When do you think we should arrive?
  - 3 Miguel is having his hair cut tomorrow.
  - 4 Julia has fallen out with her best friend.
  - 5 He was allowed to leave work early today.
  - 6 I didn't like the coat so I took it back.
  - 7 Vicky's been able to drive since last year.
  - 8 How often do you have your flat redecorated?
- 3**
- 1 to be able to
  - 2 giving
  - 3 clean up
  - 4 don't have to
  - 5 be switched off
  - 6 working
  - 7 had been sold
  - 8 not to buy
  - 9 hadn't gone / didn't go
  - 10 would / 'd have packed
- 4**
- 1 us use
  - 2 to get
  - 3 remember to
  - 4 won't help
  - 5 need / have to go
  - 6 my portrait painted
  - 7 me to tidy
  - 8 has been discovered
  - 9 can't revise
  - 10 he might go

##### VOCABULARY

- 5**
- 1 vinegar
  - 2 broke
  - 3 pour
  - 4 give
  - 5 cancel
  - 6 whistle
  - 7 tip
  - 8 tan
  - 9 napkin
  - 10 carry
  - 11 stage
  - 12 trim
  - 13 failed
  - 14 bridesmaids
  - 15 memory
- 6**
- 1 jug
  - 2 glue
  - 3 fringe
  - 4 score
  - 5 leader
  - 6 tap
  - 7 reception
  - 8 exam
  - 9 meal
  - 10 matinee
- 7**
- 1 gas
  - 2 vacation
  - 3 subway
  - 4 garbage
  - 5 sidewalk
  - 6 cookie
  - 7 sneakers
- 8**
- 1 on
  - 2 held
  - 3 put
  - 4 for
  - 5 uses
  - 6 made
  - 7 dyed
  - 8 out of

## Progress Test Files 6-10

### Answer Key **A**

#### PRONUNCIATION

- 9 1 va|ca|tion  
 2 for|tune  
 3 ce|re|mo|ny  
 4 for|get|ful  
 5 re|fe|ree  
 6 paint|brush  
 7 e|le|va|tor  
 8 a|ccount  
 9 e|lec|tri|cian  
 10 de|po|sit

- 10 1 standard, interval  
 2 curtain, circle  
 3 cheated, avoided  
 4 warning, score  
 5 tried, failed

#### Reading and Writing

##### READING

- 1 1 C  
 2 A  
 3 C  
 4 C  
 5 B
- 2 1 B  
 2 E  
 3 A  
 4 F  
 5 D

##### WRITING

Student's own answers.

**Task completion:** The task is fully completed and the answer is easy to understand. (4 marks)

**Grammar:** The student uses appropriate structures to achieve the task. Minor errors do not obscure the meaning. (3 marks)

**Vocabulary:** The student uses a sufficient range of words and phrases to communicate the message clearly. (3 marks)

#### Listening and Speaking

##### LISTENING

- 1 1 B  
 2 B  
 3 A  
 4 A  
 5 C
- 2 1 B  
 2 F  
 3 D  
 4 A  
 5 C

##### SPEAKING

**Interactive communication and oral production:**

The student communicates effectively with his / her partner, asking and answering simple questions, and where necessary initiating conversation and responding. The student uses appropriate strategies to complete the task successfully. (5 marks)

**Grammar and Vocabulary:** The student uses a sufficient range of vocabulary and structure to communicate clearly. Minor occasional errors do not impede communication. (5 marks)

**Pronunciation:** The student's intonation, stress, and articulation of sounds make the message clear and comprehensible. (5 marks)

**Progress Test Files 6-10**
**Answer Key** **B**
**Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation**
**GRAMMAR**

- 1**
- 1 has been discovered
  - 2 she might go
  - 3 my portrait painted
  - 4 to get
  - 5 can't revise
  - 6 remember to
  - 7 need / have to go
  - 8 us use
  - 9 me to tidy
  - 10 won't help
- 2**
- 1 working
  - 2 not to buy
  - 3 to be able to
  - 4 hadn't gone / didn't go
  - 5 to clean up
  - 6 would / 'd have packed
  - 7 be switched off
  - 8 don't have to
  - 9 giving
  - 10 had been sold
- 3**
- 1 I didn't like the dress so I took it back.
  - 2 How often do you have your house redecorated?
  - 3 She was allowed to leave work early today.
  - 4 My husband wants me to see the doctor.
  - 5 When do you think we should leave?
  - 6 Rita's been able to drive since last year.
  - 7 Carol is having her hair cut tomorrow.
  - 8 Alan has fallen out with his best friend.
- 4**
- 1 Meeting
  - 2 Does
  - 3 wasn't able to
  - 4 had already gone
  - 5 ought
  - 6 being repaired
  - 7 not to download
  - 8 look it up
  - 9 on with her sister
  - 10 this photo taken
  - 11 shouldn't
  - 12 hadn't

**VOCABULARY**

- 5**
- 1 made
  - 2 out of
  - 3 for
  - 4 held
  - 5 uses
  - 6 dyed
  - 7 on
  - 8 put
- 6**
- 1 sidewalk
  - 2 cookie
  - 3 garbage
  - 4 sneakers
  - 5 gas
  - 6 subway
  - 7 vacation
- 7**
- 1 tap
  - 2 fringe
  - 3 matinee
  - 4 leader
  - 5 meal
  - 6 reception
  - 7 jug
  - 8 score
  - 9 exam
  - 10 glue
- 8**
- 1 memory
  - 2 napkin
  - 3 vinegar
  - 4 trim
  - 5 tip
  - 6 broke
  - 7 failed
  - 8 cancel
  - 9 carry
  - 10 whistle
  - 11 bridesmaids
  - 12 tan
  - 13 stage
  - 14 pour
  - 15 give

## Progress Test Files 6-10

### Answer Key **B**

#### PRONUNCIATION

- 9 1 lived, failed  
2 theatre, standard  
3 started, cheated  
4 prefer, circle  
5 audience, score

- 10 1 re|fe|ree  
2 ce|re|mo|ny  
3 e|lec|tri|cian  
4 de|po|sit  
5 e|le|va|tor  
6 for|get|ful  
7 va|ca|tion  
8 paint|brush  
9 for|tune  
10 a|ccount

#### Reading and Writing

##### READING

- 1 1 A  
2 C  
3 B  
4 D  
5 C

- 2 1 E  
2 B  
3 D  
4 A  
5 F

##### WRITING

Student's own answers.

**Task completion:** The task is fully completed and the answer is easy to understand. (4 marks)

**Grammar:** The student uses appropriate structures to achieve the task. Minor errors do not obscure the meaning. (3 marks)

**Vocabulary:** The student uses a sufficient range of words and phrases to communicate the message clearly. (3 marks)

#### Listening and Speaking

##### LISTENING

- 1 1 C  
2 B  
3 C  
4 B  
5 A

- 2 1 D  
2 F  
3 A  
4 E  
5 C

##### SPEAKING

**Interactive communication and oral production:**

The student communicates effectively with his / her partner, asking and answering simple questions, and where necessary initiating conversation and responding. The student uses appropriate strategies to complete the task successfully. (5 marks)

**Grammar and Vocabulary:** The student uses a sufficient range of vocabulary and structure to communicate clearly. Minor occasional errors do not impede communication. (5 marks)

**Pronunciation:** The student's intonation, stress, and articulation of sounds make the message clear and comprehensible. (5 marks)

**Listening Scripts**

**PROGRESS TEST FILES 6-10**

**Listening 1**

**Interviewer** In today's *Travel Focus* we'll be looking at New York, one of the biggest tourist hotspots in the world. Leanne Carter is in the studio today to tell us some more. Hi Leanne and welcome to the programme.

**Leanne** Hey there!

**Interviewer** So, tell us Leanne, why should someone visit New York city?

**Leanne** Well, if you want to go somewhere exciting for a holiday, I recommend New York as a fantastic place to visit, even for a short stay. There are a couple of reasons for this. Firstly, you'll be *amazed* by all the things there are to do there and, secondly, the city has some of the most famous sights you will ever see.

**Interviewer** Could you tell us a little about its history?

**Leanne** New York City has an interesting history. The city of New York was named after a future king of England – the Duke of York. Before that it was known as New Amsterdam. Of course many people call it by its nickname – The Big Apple. It also has a strong history of immigration and you'll find people from many different cultures living there.

**Interviewer** Right. I imagine it's quite a difficult city to get around, is it?

**Leanne** Getting around couldn't be easier, actually. As well as the famous subway, there are also the New York taxicabs, you know, the bright yellow ones you always see on TV. It may well be easier to jump into one of these, but remember that you might get caught up in a traffic jam. Using the buses is pretty straightforward too and they're way cheaper than the subway.

**Interviewer** So, which places shouldn't be missed on a trip to New York?

**Leanne** There are three things that I think you really should do if you visit New York. First, you must see the Statue of Liberty. It's one of the greatest attractions in the world. The statue was a gift from the people of France in 1886 and is about 46 metres tall, which is rather smaller than people expect.

**Interviewer** Really?

**Leanne** Yeah, and you must also go see a show on Broadway, if you visit New York. It's possible to buy tickets on the same evening as the show you want to see. However, you can't always get the best seats as these have usually been booked earlier. For this reason, it's definitely best to book tickets in advance so you can choose where to sit. You can get more information from your hotel. Going to the theatre in New York can be quite expensive but you'll have a fantastic time!

**Interviewer** And the third thing? You said there are three things everyone should do ...

**Leanne**: Shopping, of course! There are so many shops! Like Macy's, that's one of the most famous department stores in the world. It's awesome!

**Interviewer** Well, that's been really informative, Leanne. Thank you so much for coming in to talk to us today.

**Leanne** You're welcome! And I'm sure anyone who visits New York'll just want to go back again and again!

**PROGRESS TEST FILES 6-10**

**Listening 2**

- 1 Yeah, sure it's a bit crowded, but I don't mind that! There are loads of things that more than make up for it, like being able to go out and enjoy just about whatever food you want from anywhere in the world. You name it, we've got it! I just love being able to try out so many awesome menus.
- 2 I think it's probably the fact that there are people from all over the world here. I love that – it's good for them and it's good for us. I mean, the way things are now, budget travel and that, nowhere's far away. I've learned so much from my friends about all sorts of unusual food and stuff.
- 3 Well, there's so much to choose from that I'm never at home – I'm always out doing stuff. I was at the theatre last weekend – we saw a really good play set in the 1960s. And booking the tickets couldn't be easier. I'm probably going to a dance show on Saturday. Can't wait!
- 4 There's nothing I don't like about city life actually! I mean, it's great having all these cinemas and bars to choose from. I'm never bored. And because I'm really into antiques, I'm never happier than when I'm going round all the crowded markets at the weekend. You can get some great bargains!
- 5 Life here is just so easy. I've got so many things right on my doorstep: great restaurants, amazing shops, cinemas, the works! And I've got so used to all that now, I can't imagine ever moving back to the countryside again. I can go anywhere and get what I want without any problems. I love it!