

NAME: _____

DATE: _____

CLASS: _____

MARK: _____

100

(Time: 80 minutes)

Vocabulary

A Choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

- 1 A great number of poor people in India live in ____ .
A tubes C habitats
B slums D streets
- 2 Different organisations work hard to clean up the ____ on our beaches.
A current C rubbish
B poverty D destruction
- 3 A man in the neighbourhood was arrested for the ____ of two houses.
A burglary C mugging
B robbery D pickpocketing
- 4 We should all try to volunteer for a charity to help ____ the lives of those in need.
A recover C raise
B join D improve
- 5 The polar ice caps are melting because of global ____ .
A pollution C threat
B loss D warming
- 6 Some cities are not safe due to the ____ on their streets.
A rumble C disease
B violence D struggle
- 7 It's important to ____ the message that poverty is a problem we can solve.
A spread C broadcast
B ignore D give
- 8 Millions of children around the world die of ____ because they have no food to eat.
A racism C starvation
B homelessness D slavery
- 9 Damaging someone's property is an act of ____ .
A speeding C hacking
B vandalism D shoplifting
- 10 Amnesty International works to protect human ____ for all people everywhere.
A species C systems
B skills D rights

10 x 1 = 10 points

B Fill in: promoted, took, found, accused, caught.

- 1 He was _____ guilty of stealing money from his company.
- 2 They _____ Larry of hacking into someone's computer.
- 3 The charity event _____ the protection of the Asian elephant.
- 4 He was _____ speeding on a residential road.
- 5 The police _____ action to reduce the number of muggings in the area.

5 x 1 = 5 points

C Choose the correct item.

- 1 Many animals lose their homes **on/in** a daily basis due to habitat destruction.
- 2 The burglar broke **into/out** the jeweller's and stole whatever he could find.
- 3 **Above/Over** half a million people in the USA are homeless.
- 4 When do schools break **up/down** for the summer holidays?
- 5 This homeless charity dates back **on/to** the 19th century.

5 x 1 = 5 points

Right On! 4 – Test 4A (Module 4)

D Complete the sentences using the correct form of the words in bold.

- 1 Paul _____ it when people throw their garbage on the beach. (**LIKE**)
- 2 The community had to _____ their homes after the huge fire. (**BUILD**)
- 3 She _____ the charity's funds for illegal purposes. (**USE**)
- 4 The engine started to _____, causing the car to break down. (**HEAT**)
- 5 Max strongly _____ with Anne's ideas at the meeting yesterday. (**AGREE**)

5 x 1 = 5 points

Grammar

E Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form.

- 1 Why don't we suggest _____ (**go**) out for dinner tonight?
- 2 Nobody expected Josh _____ (**solve**) the Maths problem so quickly.
- 3 Mark rarely lets me _____ (**use**) his new laptop.
- 4 Tina remembers _____ (**help**) at various charities when she was at university.
- 5 I saw a tourist _____ (**take**) a photo of the painting before he left.

5 x 1 = 5 points

F Choose the correct option.

- 1 Anna seems **to be suffering/to suffer** from the same cold that I had.
- 2 Paul hopes **being chosen/to be chosen** as the most improved student in his class.
- 3 He claimed not **to have stolen/having stolen** the ring from the jeweller's.
- 4 Maria had a headache; she must **have been working/be working** on that project all morning.
- 5 The boy denied **to have cheated/having cheated** on the test.

5 x 1 = 5 points

G Choose the correct option.

- 1 Nancy **wasn't used to volunteering/didn't use to volunteer** when she was a teenager, but now she does.
- 2 It was hard at first, but now Tom is slowly **getting used to/used to** living in London.
- 3 Alex **used to work/is used to working** as a police officer; nothing surprises him about the job now.
- 4 **Was Ben used to/Did Ben use to** help out on school clean-up days?
- 5 Kate **wasn't used to/didn't use to** recycling at first.

5 x 1 = 5 points

Right On! 4 – Test 4A (Module 4)

H Choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

- 1 You ____ pay for your drink; it's my treat.
A shouldn't C can't
B needn't D mustn't
- 2 ____ we go to the art exhibition together tonight? I think we'd enjoy it.
A Shall C Will
B Should D Would
- 3 Kelly was very rude. She ____ have talked to you that way at school.
A couldn't C shouldn't
B can't D wouldn't
- 4 ____ I borrow your book for a while?
A Would C Shall
B Could D Should
- 5 The police ____ have caught the burglar yet; they reported the crime five minutes ago.
A mustn't C wouldn't
B shouldn't D can't
- 6 He ____ report the robbery at the police station yesterday.
A had to C needed
B must D would
- 7 Mary ____ be at the supermarket. Why don't you call her?
A might C should
B can D would
- 8 Vicky's car isn't here; she ____ have gone to the dentist's.
A had to C must
B needed to D would
- 9 ____ you take this to Robert, please?
A May C Should
B Shall D Will
- 10 You ____ exercise regularly if you want to keep fit.
A need C can
B ought to D would

10 x 1 = 10 points

Everyday English

I Match the exchanges.

- | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Do you recall what time it was? | 1 | a | He was in his late fifties, plump, and he was wearing a black jacket. |
| Can you give me a description of the man? | 2 | b | I saw a man steal a wallet from a woman's handbag. |
| We'll contact you if we have any questions. | 3 | c | I was walking my dog in the park. |
| Where were you at that time? | 4 | d | It must have been around 7:30. |
| What exactly did you see? | 5 | e | I hope I was of some help. |

5 x 2 = 10 points

Reading

J Read the text and decide if the statements are *R* (right), *W* (wrong) or *DS* (doesn't say).

Child Poverty

A Worldwide Problem



When we think of child poverty, we often think of poor children in dusty slums in far-off countries. But the reality is that child poverty exists in both developed as well as developing countries. In the UK, for example, around 30% of children live in poverty.

Firstly, though, it's important to point out that the definition of poverty changes from country to country. In the UK, for example, a household is living in poverty if its income (the money it earns or receives) is under 60% of the average income in the country. So, fortunately, in developed countries like the UK, most households which live under the poverty line do not experience extreme poverty – like many in developing countries. But just because a child has a home, clothes, and something to eat each day doesn't mean that they don't suffer.

Many struggling families, for example, have difficulty paying bills on time, and go through periods when they don't have

electricity, heat or running water. Also, it's common for low-income families to buy cheap unhealthy food instead of healthier options. As a result, children in these families often suffer from obesity, or go to school unwashed or in dirty clothes. They also often become victims of bullying and get lower marks than their classmates.

So, how can we tackle this problem? Well, in the UK, local communities often organise food banks, where people can donate food for poorer families to collect. Also, it's common to see charity shops in the UK which sell unwanted clothes and books to raise money for families in need. All in all, when a family doesn't have enough money to lead a normal life, it causes a lot of suffering, especially for children. But by giving a helping hand, we can end child poverty today, and give the young people in our communities a good start in their lives.

- 1 Being below the poverty line means different things in different places.
- 2 In the UK, 60% of families live under the poverty line.
- 3 Electricity and water are very expensive in the UK.
- 4 Living in poverty has negative effects on a child's school performance.
- 5 Food banks sell food cheaply to low-income families.

5 x 3 = 15 points

Writing

K You have read an article in your local newspaper about poverty. Write an email (100-150 words) to the editor of the newspaper suggesting ways to solve the problem, using the table below.

Suggestions	Examples	Expected results
1 support a charity	donate money	charities have funds to help
2 provide educational opportunities for poor adults	set up evening schools	get more qualifications, better job opportunities

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal blue or grey ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. In the bottom right corner, there is a stylized illustration of the paper being folded over itself, creating a triangular flap. The entire sheet is set against a solid black background.

15 points

Listening

L You will hear an announcement advertising volunteer positions. Fill in the missing information in the numbered spaces (1-5).

VOLUNTEER POSITIONS

Name of charity: 1) _____ Coasts

Charity's main office: 2)

Programme details:

- First two weeks in August
- 1st week – collect flip-flops on Kiwayu beach
- 2nd week – work in Ocean Sole's **3)**

Candidates needn't pay for: food or 4)

To apply, you must be: – 5) and over

– a UK secondary school student

For more information, email: volunteer@coastcharity.co.uk

5 x 2 = 10 points