Mid-Year Test Units 1 – 6

Name:



Date:

Mark: / 100 marks

Reading

**A** Read the extract from *Emma*, a novel by Jane Austen, published in 1815.

*Emma*



|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| *Twenty-year-old Emma Woodhouse lives with her father at Hartfield, a large house in the English village of Highbury. Her mother died many years ago, her sister is married and living in London, and her governess of 16 years has just got married to Mr Weston and gone to live in her own house. Emma and her father are well-to-do and sociable and have a circle of close friends (a first and a second set) who often come to visit.*  After these came a second set; among the most come-at-able1 of whom were Mrs and Miss Bates and Mrs Goddard, three ladies almost always at the service of an invitation from Hartfield, and who were fetched and carried home so often that Mr Woodhouse thought it no hardship for either James or the horses. Had it taken place only once a year, it would have been a grievance.  Mrs Bates, the widow of a former vicar of Highbury, was a very old lady, almost past every thing but tea and quadrille2. She lived with her single daughter in a very small way, and was considered with all the regard and respect which a harmless old lady, under such untoward circumstances, can excite. Her daughter enjoyed a most uncommon degree of popularity for a woman neither young, handsome, rich, nor married. Miss Bates stood in the very worst predicament in the world for having much of the public favour; and she had no intellectual superiority to make atonement to herself, or frighten those who might hate her, into outward respect. She had never boasted either beauty or cleverness. Her youth had passed without distinction, and her middle of life was devoted to the care of a failing mother, and the endeavour to make a small income go as far as possible. And yet she was a happy woman, and a woman whom no one named without good-will. It was her own universal good-will and contented temper which worked such wonders. She loved every body, was interested in every body's happiness, quick-sighted to every body's merits; thought herself a most fortunate creature, and surrounded with blessings in such an excellent mother and so many good neighbours and friends, and a home that wanted for nothing. The simplicity and cheerfulness of her nature, her contented and grateful spirit, were a recommendation to every body and a mine of felicity to herself. She was a great talker upon little matters, which exactly suited Mr Woodhouse, full of trivial communications and harmless gossip.  Mrs Goddard was the mistress of a School -- not of a seminary, or an establishment, or any thing which professed, in long sentences of refined nonsense, to combine liberal acquirements with elegant morality upon new principles and new systems -- and where young ladies for enormous pay might be screwed out of health and into vanity -- but a real, honest, old-fashioned Boarding-school, where a reasonable quantity of accomplishments were sold at a reasonable price, and where girls might be sent to be out of the way and scramble themselves into a little education, without any danger of coming back prodigies. Mrs Goddard's school was in high repute -- and very deservedly; for Highbury was reckoned a particularly healthy spot: she had an ample house and garden, gave the children plenty of wholesome food, let them run about a great deal in the summer, and in winter dressed their chilblains3 with her own hands. It was no wonder that a train of twenty young couple now walked after her to church. She was a plain, motherly kind of woman, who had worked hard in her youth, and now thought herself entitled to the occasional holiday of a tea-visit; and having | formerly owed much to Mr Woodhouse's kindness, felt his particular claim on her to leave her neat parlour, hung round with fancy-work whenever she could, and win or lose a few sixpences by his fireside. These were the ladies whom Emma found herself very frequently able to collect; and happy was she, for her father's sake, in the power; though, as far as she was herself concerned, it was no remedy for the absence of Mrs Weston. She was delighted to see her father look comfortable, and very much pleased with herself for contriving things so well; but the quiet prosings4 of three such women made her feel that every evening so spent, was indeed one of the long evenings she had fearfully anticipated.  As she sat one morning, looking forward to exactly such a close of the present day, a note was brought from Mrs Goddard, requesting, in most respectful terms, to be allowed to bring Miss Smith with her; a most welcome request: for Miss Smith was a girl of seventeen whom Emma knew very well by sight and had long felt an interest in, on account of her beauty. A very gracious invitation was returned, and the evening no longer dreaded by the fair mistress of the mansion.  Harriet Smith was the natural daughter5 of somebody. Somebody had placed her, several years back, at Mrs Goddard's school, and somebody had lately raised her from the condition of scholar to that of parlour-boarder6.  This was all that was generally known of her history. She had no visible friends but what had been acquired at Highbury, and was now just returned from a long visit in the country to some young ladies who had been at school there with her. She was a very pretty girl, and her beauty happened to be of a sort which Emma particularly admired. She was short, plump and fair, with a fine bloom, blue eyes, light hair, regular features, and a look of great sweetness; and before the end of the evening, Emma was as much pleased with her manners as her person, and quite determined to continue the acquaintance.  She was not struck by any thing remarkably clever in Miss Smith's conversation, but she found her altogether very engaging -- not inconveniently shy, not unwilling to talk -- and yet so far from pushing, showing so proper and becoming a deference, seeming so pleasantly grateful for being admitted to Hartfield, and so artlessly impressed by the appearance of every thing in so superior a style to what she had been used to, that she must have good sense and deserve encouragement. Encouragement should be given. Those soft blue eyes and all those natural graces should not be wasted on the inferior society of Highbury and its connections. The acquaintance she had already formed were unworthy of her. The friends from whom she had just parted, though very good sort of people, must be doing her harm. They were a family of the name of Martin, whom Emma well knew by character, as renting a large farm of Mr Knightley, and residing in the parish of Donwell -- very creditably she believed -- she knew Mr Knightley thought highly of them -- but they must be coarse and unpolished, and very unfit to be the intimates of a girl who wanted only a little more knowledge and elegance to be quite perfect.  1 living closest by, easily reached  2 a card game  3 inflammation on hands and feet caused by cold weather  4 not very interesting conversation  5 illegitimate child  6 a boarding school pupil with more privileges than other pupils, like a paying guest |

**B** Now complete the *Exam Task*.

Exam Task



You are going to read an extract from *Emma*, a novel by Jane Austen. For questions **1 – 10**, choose the answer   
(**a**, **b**, **c** or **d**) which you think fits best according to the text.

1 Mrs and Miss Bates and Mrs Goddard were frequent visitors to Emma’s house because

a they were easy-going and kind to Mr Woodhouse, Emma’s father.

b they lived nearby and so it was easy for them to be collected and taken back home.

c they were great conversationalists and were almost always available.

d between them they were amiable, altruistic and empathetic.

2 What can we deduce about Mrs and Miss Bates’ lifestyle from reading the text?

a They have more than they need and live a very comfortable life.

b They didn’t inherit much when Mr Bates died and have to be thrifty as a result.

c Because Miss Bates is penny-pinching, they can just about make ends meet.

d Due to Miss Bates’s popularity, she and her mother are often asked out for meals and other entertainment.

3 What, according to the text, is the reason why Miss Bates is so well-loved?

a She is plain and has few talents, so isn’t a threat to anyone.

**b** Although having no advantages socially, she is able to entertain her friends with amusing and witty small talk.

**c** Her appeal lies in her sunny disposition, her ability to look on the bright side and her genuine interest in others.

**d** Her empathy, altruism and ability to bring out the best in others is what led to her popularity in the village.

4 How is Mrs Goddard’s boarding school described?

a Girls are sent there in order to receive a classical education at vast expense.

**b** The girls are pushed so hard they destroy their health and become vain prodigies.

**c** The focus of the school is not on education, but on a healthy lifestyle at a reasonable price.

**d** For a reasonable fee, girls who have been orphaned or who don’t come from conventional families are taken   
in and given an education and a loving home.

5 How does Emma feel about evenings spent in the company of her father and the three ladies?

a She is proud of herself because she has made sure her father is happy and entertained, but she herself is   
somewhat bored.

**b** Although she likes the ladies, she is not on the same wavelength as they are and feels belittled by them.

**c** She doesn’t like to hear so much gossip, which she considers neither insignificant nor innocent.

**d** She misses her ex-governess and wishes she could spend time with people her own age.

6 Emma is delighted that Mrs Goddard has asked to bring Harriet with her that evening because

a Harriet is closer to her age and they will have more in common.

**b** Harriet and Emma knew each other well and were already confidants.

**c** Harriet was a special favourite of Mrs Goddard’s and Emma wanted to get to know her.

**d** having seen her many times and found her very pretty, Emma wanted to get to know Harriet better.

7 What can we infer about Harriet from the passage?

a Although she’s illegitimate and appears to have no family, she seems to have a pleasant manner and she is   
popular with Mrs Goddard and the girls at the boarding school.

**b** She isn’t properly looked after, doesn’t have good judgement and has acquired unsuitable friends.

**c** Although Mrs Goddard must be fond of her, she isn’t being introduced to the right sort of people.

**d** She is a clever and ambitious girl and should be encouraged to do well in society.

8 Emma is very taken with Harriet because

a although shy and retiring, Harriet is so grateful to have been invited to Hartfield.

**b** Harriet is not only pretty, but likeable and delighted to meet Emma and be invited to her house.

**c** she sees Harriet as a project, wanting to improve her acquaintances and stop her from getting involved   
with people who are beneath her.

**d** of her beauty, intellect and modesty, which are Emma’s ideal in a friend.

9 What can we infer about Emma’s personality from the passage?

a Emma is quite snobbish and feels that a pretty girl like Harriet shouldn’t be encouraged to mix with anyone   
of low rank, even if they are decent people.

**b** Emma doesn’t like people who don’t own their own property and owe money to creditors.

**c** Emma is manipulative and wants to make sure that Harriet only spends time with her.

**d** Emma is easily bored and often interferes with other people’s wishes and plans.

10 What are Emma’s plans for Harriet likely to be?

a She’ll make sure Harriet starts studying academically as well as learning all the right skills which will attract a rich husband.

**b** She’ll encourage Harriet to stop seeing people who Emma feels are beneath her, and will help her to become more refined.

**c** Harriet will be invited to move into Hartfield and become like a sister to Emma.

**d** Harriet will be given lessons in deportment and other social skills until she becomes ‘perfect’.  
 (\_\_\_ / 10 marks)

Vocabulary and Use your English

**A** Complete the *Exam Task*.

Exam Task



For questions **1 – 12**, read the text below and decide which answer (**A, B, C** or **D**) best fits each gap.

Wealth and altruism

Does wealth have anything to do with how (1) \_\_\_\_\_ and generous a person is? Can we (2) \_\_\_\_\_ greater generosity to the better off in society? And are people stingier the less (3) \_\_\_\_\_ they are? Research by psychologists in the UK and the US has revealed that, on the contrary, when it comes to charity and (4) \_\_\_\_\_, it seems that poverty brings out the (5) \_\_\_\_\_ in people. They found that although the wealthiest gave more in absolute terms, they gave less as a proportion of their income. While the poorest appear to give over three per cent of their monthly income to good causes, the richest are giving less than two per cent. But the (6) \_\_\_\_\_ classes aren’t only more (7) \_\_\_\_\_, they also   
seem to be less thoughtful and kind. An experiment to find out which cars were most likely to stop for a pedestrian at   
a zebra crossing revealed that the grander and more expensive the car, the less (8) \_\_\_\_\_ the driver was to stop. Does this mean that the more privileged you are, the more (9) \_\_\_\_\_ you feel, in this case to get there more quickly without having to stop for others? But it isn’t all bad news for the well-to-do when it comes to generosity. There are many great (10) \_\_\_\_\_ who are prepared to give away their fortunes to the more (11) \_\_\_\_\_ in society, and it has been found that the rich are more likely to do (12) \_\_\_\_\_ work than the poor.

**1 A** prosperous **B** vulnerable **C** affluent **D** empathetic

**2 A** attach **B** bring about **C** attribute **D** credit

**3 A** well-heeled **B** well-kept **C** opulent **D** shady

**4 A** affluence **B** miserliness **C** compassion **D** want

**5 A** best **B** worst **C** most **D** least

**6 A** wanting **B** moneyed **C** thrifty **D** cautious

**7 A** thick-skinned **B** impassive **C** impartial **D** tight-fisted

**8 A** likely **B** often **C** possible **D** expected

**9 A** entitled **B** essential **C** indispensable **D** critical

**10 A** misanthropes **B** sponsors **C** philanthropists **D** donors

**11 A** brutal **B** persecuted **C** selfless **D** vulnerable

**12 A** altruistic **B** voluntary **C** volunteering **D** charity

(\_\_\_ / 12 marks)

**B** Complete the *Exam Task*.

Exam Task



For questions **1 – 12**, read the text below and think of the word which best fits each gap. Use only **one** word in each gap.

The New Magus5 Mini Tablet

I couldn’t wait to get my hands on a new Magus5 when it came onto the market last year. If (1) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ I could afford one! Of course I (2) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, so I decided I would save up and try to get one (3) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the end of the summer. As I’d been working every Saturday morning in a café round the corner, I (4) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the manager if he’d increase my hours. Luckily, he said yes (5) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ I started working full days on Saturdays, and occasionally on Sunday mornings. I also did loads of babysitting after school and saved not (6) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ what I earned, but also the pocket money my parents gave me every week. Then, I (7) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a windfall. Both my parents and grandparents gave me some money for my birthday, so at (8) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ I was able to buy my Magus5 mini tablet. You can imagine my excitement when we ordered it online. I chose the white one because it looked (9) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sleeker than the black one. Like all other Magus devices, this one was designed in California and made in India, so I know I (10) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ worry about how well made it is. It has all the qualities of a larger tablet, but is small enough to fit in a handbag or even a large pocket. (11) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ incredibly slim lines mean that it is feather light in comparison to previous tablets that I’ve used. I know I am (12) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to find a better tablet anywhere.

(\_\_\_ / 12 marks)

**C** For questions 1 – 4, think of one word which can be used appropriately in all three sentences.

1 Be careful with that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, Johnny. You might hurt someone.

Brian is a really good friend. He’ll always \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ up for you when others are having a go.

Do you think we’ll be able to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it back together again so that she won’t notice we broke it?

2 Have you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ your photos online yet? I told Susie she’d be able to look at them today.

We \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ your parcel last week, so I can’t understand why it hasn’t arrived yet.

Don’t worry, I’ll keep you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. You’ll be the first to know the results.

3 He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ his head in the sand and refused to acknowledge that there was a problem.   
Now the company has gone bankrupt.

My dog didn’t want to eat the bone yet, so he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it in the garden.

David \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ himself in work and tried to forget everything that had happened.

4 We didn’t \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ out much hope that they’d find her. She’d almost certainly left the country by now.

Nothing was going to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Andrew back now. He would become a doctor if it was the last thing   
he ever did.

My parents are going to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a party to celebrate our engagement. I’m so excited.

(\_\_\_ / 12 marks)

**D** Complete the *Exam Task*.

Exam Task



For questions **1 – 7**, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the   
word given. **Do not change the word given**. You must use between **three** and **eight** words, including the word given.

1 I’ve asked you to tidy your room four times and you still haven’t done it.

**TIME**

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that I’ve asked you to tidy your room and you still haven’t done it.

2 Sam and Harry fight all the time. It’s very annoying.

**ALWAYS**

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. It’s very annoying.

3 She’d always go for long walks at the weekend. I go for long walks at the weekend too.

**DO**

She’d always go for long walks at the weekend, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ now.

4 He doesn’t answer when I text him. I’m going to stop texting him.

**SHAN’T**

I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ until he starts texting back.

5 People think it’s better to exercise in the morning, but I don’t agree.

**THOUGHT**

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ exercising in the morning is better for you, but I don’t agree.

6 Although it’s hard, you really need to practise more if you want to get better.

**MAY**

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ be, you really need to practise more if you want to get better.

7 Annie thought that he was trustworthy, so she hired him.

**REALISED**

Had Annie \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, she would never have hired him.

(\_\_\_ / 14 marks)

Listening

**A** Listen and complete the *Exam Task*.

Exam Task



You will hear three different extracts. For questions **1 – 6**, choose the answer (**a**, **b** or **c**) which fits best according to what you hear. There are two questions for each extract.

**Extract One**

You hear a psychologist giving a talk about personality.

1 What is the speaker’s main premise?

a An individual’s disposition is unlikely to change once they reach adulthood.

b It is understood by most people that temperament can be modified over time.

c Circumstances can modify characteristics in a person’s make-up beyond childhood.

2 How does the speaker describe the grandfather that he uses to illustrate his theory?

a He used to be an irritating child and a moody, stubborn teenager.

b He was ignored as a little boy and left to his own devices as an adolescent.

c He was selfish as a child and thoughtless and vague as a teenager.

**Extract Two**

You hear an expert talking about volunteering.

3 What is the definition of a volunteer?

a Someone who works for charitable organisations or political causes.

b Someone who offers his or her services free of charge to people in need, to charities, or to political or social movements of change.

c Someone who gives to charity and makes a financial contribution to causes he or she is passionate about.

4 What circumstances contribute to making the best volunteers?

a Finding a cause that the volunteer identifies with strongly and having the skills to contribute to it.

b Having the training, abilities and compassion necessary to make a difference to a cause they are passionate about.

c Having gone through difficult times at some point in their lives, and finding a cause they believe in.

**Extract Three**

You will hear a successful businesswoman and mother of four children talking about how she would measure success.

5 The speaker doesn’t believe that success is dependent on

a academic achievement

b business acumen

c the ability to focus and learn

6 In what way is the speaker’s son accomplished?

a He’s done very well in his school exams and he enjoys extra-curricular activities.

b He’s making money and he’s succeeded in the school dramatic society.

c He’s good with his hands and academically diligent.

(\_\_\_ / 6 marks)

**B** Listen and complete the *Exam Task*.

Exam Task



You will hear an extract from a talk about the effects of crowdfunding on the voluntary sector and charitable giving.   
For questions **1 – 8**, complete the sentences with a word or short phrase.

**1** It was rare in the past for philanthropists to know exactly \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was benefitting from their donations.

**2** Unlike borrowing from the bank, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ can be defined as large groups of people lending small sums to start-ups and other businesses.

**3** You would log on to Seedrs or Buzzbnk if you wanted to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a start-up.

**4** Microfinancing websites have been created to provide \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for people starting small businesses.

**5** You are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in installments if you lend to individuals through Lendwithcare.

**6** Sughran Bibi is a Pakistani \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ specialising in textiles.

**7** Crowdfunding for healthcare is making a difference worldwide to people who \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to get medical treatment.

**8** Websites like Watsi allow donors \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ who in particular they would like to help.

(\_\_\_ / 8 marks)

**C** Listen and complete the *Exam Task*.

Exam Task



You will hear part of a discussion between two psycholinguists, Dr Amanda Jeffries and Dr Tadeo Mendoza, who are talking about what it means to be bilingual. For questions **1 – 6**, choose the answer (**a**, **b**, **c** or **d**) which fits best according to what you hear.

1 What definition of bilingualism do Amanda and Tadeo agree on?

a Learning two languages in childhood and switching from one to another with ease.

**b** Having equal ability in two languages, learnt either in childhood or later in life.

**c** Knowing two languages, probably at different levels of proficiency, and up to the competence necessary for successful communication.

**d** True bilingualism is like having two monolinguals in one person.

2 Which of these statements about bilinguals and written language would Amanda **not** agree with?

a The main reason bilinguals often can’t write in one of their languages is because they haven’t been taught.

**b** There is no reason why a bilingual shouldn’t speak and write both languages fluently.

**c** Different scripts can be a factor in not learning to write both languages.

**d** If bilinguals don’t have a need to write in one of their languages, they are less likely to learn it.

3 What is ‘language attrition’?

a The loss of your second language due to lack of use.

**b** The loss of either your first or second language because of lack of use.

**c** The loss of any language previously spoken because of lack of use.

**d** The loss of your mother tongue due to emigration.

4 Why aren’t bilinguals necessarily good at translating from one of their languages to the other?

a They might not be able to write in both languages.

**b** They might not have learnt the skills needed for translating or have equal proficiency in both languages.

**c** They might only have learnt one language at school and therefore lack the technical language needed for translating.

**d** They may be insufficiently educated in one or other of their languages.

5 Why did people used to think learning two languages from early on might be damaging?

a The developing brain would be damaged and language acquisition delayed.

**b** The brain would be stretched too far by two languages.

**c** The child would become hopelessly confused and stop speaking altogether.

**d** The child would end up having an insufficient vocabulary in both languages.

6 Why do Tadeo and Amanda think mixing languages isn’t detrimental?

a Mixing languages creates new, dynamic languages like Spanglish and Hinglish.

**b** People who mix languages with others who speak the same languages don’t seem to have a problem with speaking to other monolinguals.

**c** Mixing languages is detrimental to the purity of each language and can cause communication problems.

**d** If people mix languages all the time, they forget how to speak each language properly.

(\_\_\_ / 6 marks)

**D Listen and complete the *Exam Task.***

Exam Task



You will hear five short extracts in which members of the public talk about the causes they support. Complete both tasks as you listen.

**Task 1**

For questions **1 – 5**, choose from the list (**A – H**) the reason each speaker gives for choosing the cause they support.

1 Speaker 1 ⬜

2 Speaker 2 ⬜

3 Speaker 3 ⬜



4 Speaker 4 ⬜

5 Speaker 5 ⬜

A The speaker’s partner suffers from the condition.

B The charity helped the speaker overcome the problem.

C The decline in species numbers.

D It’s a good way to keep fit.

E The speaker has supported the charity since he/she was a child.

F It’s a way to make more friends.

G Two members of the family are affected by the condition.

H Early intervention can help people overcome the condition.

(\_\_\_ / 5 marks)

**Task 2**

For questions **6 – 10**, choose from the list (**A – H**) what the speaker plans or hopes for the future.

6 Speaker 1 ⬜

7 Speaker 2 ⬜



8 Speaker 3 ⬜

9 Speaker 4 ⬜

**1**0 Speaker 5 ⬜

A To attract more members to the cause.

B To get a job working for the charity.

C To prevent others from suffering the same abuse.

D An increase in the numbers of the animals in question.

E To become an ambassador for the cause.

F To help raise awareness and increase early intervention.

G To raise more money for the charity than the year before.

H To adopt more wild animals.

(\_\_\_ / 5 marks)

**Listen again.**

**Writing**

**Complete the Writing Task.**

Exam Task



You would like to start a club for children needing free childcare during the holidays, while their parents are at work. Write a letter to a newspaper asking for help. Tell them about your reasons for setting up the club, ask for contributions, not only of money, but of premises like sports halls and playgrounds, and of expertise as well in the form of childcare volunteers. Finish by encouraging people to get involved.

Write your **letter** in 280–320 words.

**(\_\_\_ / 10 marks)**