

READING

A Read the article about donating to charity. For questions (1–5), match the words in bold to the meanings (a–g). There is an extra meaning you do not need. An example (0) has been done for you.

A large amount of money that charities raise comes from individuals rather than from companies. Researchers have (0) **examined** why people choose to donate, why they often give less than they would like to and how they decide who to give their money away to.

Generally charity givers belong to three different groups: those who want to help the charity, those who want to make themselves feel good and those who want to show others how much money they have. Many people like to support charities but don't manage to regularly give (1) **donations**. A lot of people say that they would like to help charities in their (2) **wills**. However, in reality, they don't often remember when writing them. In fact, if the will writer simply asks the question about giving money, the person thinks about it more seriously and they usually give double as a result.

The next question is what charity to choose. There are so many out there, so where do you start? Do you give to the charity that has the biggest (3) **impact** on society or to the charity that helped your grandmother when she was sick? When it comes to showing our support, our heart rules over our head. In other words most people would like to give their hard-earned cash to the charity that helped a close friend or family member.

The good news is that giving to charity is (4) **contagious**. Seeing other people acting in a charitable way makes others want to do the same. Habit is also key. If people have volunteered before they will probably (5) **volunteer** again. If they haven't, it will be harder for them to make the decision to donate their time.

In conclusion, research shows that when an individual tries to help those in need by offering money or volunteering their time, they get a sense of happiness. And on top of this charity giving makes people healthier in themselves.

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| 0 examined | <u>a</u> | a looked at closely |
| 1 donations | ___ | b an effect or a result of something |
| 2 wills | ___ | c an application form to give money away |
| 3 impact | ___ | d spreading from one person to another |
| 4 contagious | ___ | e items or money that people give to charities |
| 5 volunteer | ___ | f somebody who works without getting paid |
| | | g documents to say what you will do with your money when you die |

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Skills Test Units 7–9

B Read the text about Leonardo da Vinci and answer the questions (1–5) according to the text. An example (0) has been done for you.

Leonardo da Vinci is best known for being an amazing painter. But anyone who reads any biography about this great man understands he was so much more than this: he was also a sculptor, a musician, an inventor, a scientist and an engineer. The list goes on and on.

Born on April 15, 1452 in Vinci, Italy, Leonardo first showed his artistic ability when he started school at the age of five. He is trained under the painter Verrocchio at 14 and soon became his best student. Later in 1482, he started working for the Duke of Milan and stayed in his employment for 17 years. While he was working for him the Duke was able to see his incredible talent. He asked Leonardo to design buildings, and machinery, not just paint and sculpt. He even designed a helicopter and drew detailed pictures of the human body. At a time without the internet or photographs, Leonardo wrote pages and pages of his discoveries which we still have today. These are beautiful works of art in themselves. In 1498, he painted The Last Supper which is on the wall of the convent Santa Maria delle Grazie in Milan.

A year later, he stopped working for the Duke when the Duke lost his power and started on his most famous masterpiece. The portrait of the Mona Lisa is actually a woman named Lisa de Gherardini del Giocondo, who was the wife of a rich silk merchant. If you go to Paris and visit the Louvre, you will see this memorable picture today behind security glass. The painting is well-known for the woman's confusing expression. Is she smiling or not? It's very hard to tell and many people have discussed it over the years.

After moving to Rome, where he lived for three years, he worked for King Francis I of France and died at the King's house in 1519. If he were alive today, we can only imagine what great things he would achieve.

0 Was Leonardo da Vinci talented at many things?

Yes, he was.

1 How old was Leonardo when he started drawing?

2 How long did Leonardo work for the Duke of Milan?

3 What flying object did Leonardo design?

4 Where is the portrait of the Mona Lisa?

5 What do people ask themselves about the painting?

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LISTENING



A Listen to five people talking about what kind of movies they like. Match each of the speakers (1–5) to the genre(s) they mention. There is an extra option you do not need. An example has been done for you.

- a Horrors 1 and ____
- b Comedies ____
- c Westerns ____
- d Romantic comedies ____
- e Fantasies ____
- f Musicals ____

____ / 5



B Listen to Simon talking to his mother about life without money. For questions (1–5), decide whether the statements are true (T) or false (F). An example (0) has been done for you.

- 0 Miles Burke's friends lent him money during the experiment. F
- 1 Miles Burke spent \$360 on a place to live. ____
- 2 There was no electricity in Miles Burke's home. ____
- 3 Simon's mother wouldn't like to bathe in a river. ____
- 4 Simon's mother has to take the bus to work. ____
- 5 Simon decides he couldn't live without money. ____

____ / 5

WRITING

A Write a review of a book that you have read. Think about:

- the plot
- where the book is set
- your opinion of the book
- your recommendation

Write your review in 150–170 words.

___ / 5

B Write a 'for sale' ad for an item of clothing. Invent some details about the item. Think about:

- the material
- the condition
- the price

Write your ad in 50–60 words.

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Total: ___ / 30