



## FOURTH SECONDARY ENGLISH REVIEW WORKSHEET #7

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ IV: A/B/C

1. You are going to listen to woman called Clare talking about how she managed to make football her career. For questions 1- 10 complete the sentences with a word or short phrase.

Access:

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1PpedXJgxIjX6XAngq0OC0dOkq4jWJ7Kw/view?usp=sharing>

### *Professional footballer*

As a young girl Clare played in the \_\_\_\_\_ (1) with her brother and some friends

She used her \_\_\_\_\_ (2) and skills because she wasn't very tall or strong.

At school she enjoyed playing in matches, but also liked \_\_\_\_\_ (3)

The scout from the academy who watched her school team was hoping to \_\_\_\_\_ (4) new players

During the game Clare was worried that she wouldn't be \_\_\_\_\_ (5) for her academy.

She realised she could be a \_\_\_\_\_ (6) when she joined the academy.

People think that women's football is more \_\_\_\_\_ (7) than men's because it isn't as fast.

Clare thinks that the lack of \_\_\_\_\_ (8) is an issue for women's football.

Clare hopes that, with increased \_\_\_\_\_ (9) for female players, people will see football as a game for everybody.

She says she is fortunate not to have had many \_\_\_\_\_ (10) in her career.

2. Read the text and choose the correct answer

In the past, technology and progress was very slow. People 'invented' farming 12,000 years ago, but it took 8,000 years for the idea to go around the world. Then, about 3,500 years ago, people called 'potters' used round wheels to turn and make plates. But it took hundreds of years before some clever person thought, 'if we join two wheels together and make them bigger, we can use them to move things'.

In the last few centuries, things have begun to move faster. Take a 20th-century invention like the aeroplane, for example. The first aeroplane flight on 17 December 1903 only lasted 12 seconds, and the plane only went 37 metres. It can't have been very exciting to watch, but that flight changed the world. Sixteen years later, the first plane flew across the Atlantic, and only fifty years after that, men walked on the moon. Technology is now changing our world faster and faster. So what will the future bring?

One of the first changes will be the materials we use. Scientists have just invented an amazing new material called graphene, and soon we will use it to do lots of things. With graphene batteries in your mobile, it will take a few seconds to charge your phone or download a thousand gigabytes of information! Today, we

make most products in factories, but in the future, scientists will invent living materials. Then we won't make things like cars and furniture in factories – we will grow them!

Thirty years ago, people couldn't have imagined social media like Twitter and Facebook. Now we can't live without them. But this is only the start. Right now, scientists are putting microchips in some disabled people's brains, to help them see, hear and communicate better. In the future, we may all use these technologies. We won't need smartphones to use social media or search the internet because the internet will be in our heads!

More people will go into space in the future, too. Space tourism has already begun, and a hundred years from now, there may be many hotels in space. One day, we may get most of our energy from space too. In 1941, the writer Isaac Asimov wrote about a solar power station in space. People laughed at his idea then, but we should have listened to him. Today, many people are trying to develop a space solar power station. After all, the sun always shines above the clouds!

1. The writer says that in the past
  - A people didn't want to change the world.
  - B there weren't many clever people.
  - C nobody invented anything.
  - D progress wasn't as fast as it is now.
2. What does the writer say about aeroplanes?
  - A The first planes weren't a success.
  - B They were the best way to get across the Atlantic.
  - C They changed transport very quickly.
  - D They didn't carry many people.
3. Graphene will help us to
  - A make things in factories.
  - B grow things in our gardens.
  - C produce new materials.
  - D get information more quickly.
4. What does the writer say about space solar power?
  - A It's a science fiction idea, and nobody really thinks it will work.
  - B People tried it in 1941, but they didn't succeed.
  - C It's an old idea, but people are only starting to develop it now.
  - D It's much easier to build a solar power station in space than on Earth.
5. The best title for the article would be:
  - A The history of science
  - B From aeroplanes to space travel
  - C Predictions for the next century

D The speed of change

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

- 1 I wish Jess \_\_\_\_\_ (fancy) me, but she doesn't.
- 2 I want to apologise to Jane. If only she \_\_\_\_\_ (answer) her phone.
- 3 It's raining, so I'd rather we \_\_\_\_\_ (not go) out tonight.
- 4 If I met my old girlfriend at my new girlfriend's party, I \_\_\_\_\_ (be) really embarrassed.
- 5 If we \_\_\_\_\_ (not spend) so much time watching television, we'd be able to talk to each other more often.
- 6 If I knew Leah's email address, I \_\_\_\_\_ (ask) her out on a date.
- 7 What \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (do) if you found out next year's exam questions?

**4. Choose the correct answers.**

- 1 I don't really get on well **to** / **with** my brother's girlfriend.
- 2 Darren and I had a big row, but we **made up** / **fell out** yesterday so we're happy again.
- 3 I don't think I'll get **married** / **divorced** to anyone soon.
- 4 Have Angie and Gareth split **out** / **up** again?
- 5 I think Gillian likes you. Do you think she **gets engaged** / **fancies** you?
- 6 If I liked someone a lot, I'd **ask** / **chat** them out on a date.
- 7 I'm sorry I lied to you. Do you want to get **on** / **back** together with me?