



FOURTH SECONDARY ENGLISH REVIEW WORKSHEET #4

Name: _____ V: A/B/C

1. You are going to listen to a podcast about digital self-sizing. For questions 1-6 complete with a word or short phrase.

Podcast: <https://www.bbc.co.uk/sounds/play/p07zy6bx>

1. In the last two years there has been an increase in the number of _____ from customers.
2. The reporter mentions a man who runs a woman jeans company located in _____.
3. The reporter says that money has been invested in what is called _____, a smartphone app.
4. The app can measure your size just by _____ your smartphone.
5. Nike has developed an app that allows you to scan your _____ with a mobile phone.
6. A survey suggested that almost _____ shoppers would use such technology to measure clothes.

2. Read the text and choose the correct answer

Should I take a gap year?

For many British students, deciding whether to take a year out to work or travel, or whether to go straight to university from school instead can be a tough decision. On the one hand, a gap year is useful for students who can't decide which course they want to do at university. Not only does it give them more time to consider their options, but the experience can help them to see things in different ways. It's also a chance to make some money and save up for the university years ahead. On the other hand, it seems a waste of time and money to some to delay their studies when they could be learning the skills required to get the career of their dreams.

These days, the decision about whether to take a gap year or not is complicated by the fact that getting, and paying for, a place at university is not as easy as it once was. In Britain, tuition fees are higher than ever before, and the competition for places at university has never been tougher. A lot of students believe that they have to start university sooner rather than later as the costs can only go up. As a direct result of all this, for a majority of students, having a year out does not seem as practical or sensible an option as it once was and, as a result, numbers of gap-year students are falling.

In the UK, there are travel companies which specialise in organising student gap-year trips, many of which, to my mind, have considerably improved the gap-year experience for young people over the years. These companies have started offering 'mini-gap' trips, which last only three or four months, thus taking advantage of that short window between leaving school in June and starting university in October. They are also offering year-long gap trips which are more vocational than in the past, as well as more courses to train young people to learn a skill.

A recent survey tried to discover how supportive of the gap-year experience future employers might be, and found that young people who had spent a year doing voluntary work or learning a new skill had a clear advantage when it came to job seeking after university. This was because they had done something to make their

job applications stand out. Although there can be no career advantage in just travelling around the world and hanging out on beaches, choosing to spend time working with disadvantaged kids in the developing world, or on work placements.

1. Which of the following reasons for taking a gap year is not mentioned in the text?
 - A. It is an opportunity for students to try out aspects of the course they have already chosen to study.
 - B. It is a way of gaining some of the necessary funding for the time they will spend in higher education in the future.
 - C. It is a means of discovering whether they really want to take one course or another.
 - D. It is potentially a period of reflection, which will help them make good decisions later.
2. Which of the following does the writer express as an opinion held by some people rather than as a fact?
 - A. The cost of going to university is at an all-time high.
 - B. Never has it been so hard to get into university.
 - C. A future rise in tuition fees is inevitable.
 - D. Fewer students are choosing to take a gap year.
3. Which of the following is expressed as a fact by the writer?
 - A. Gap-year trips have improved over the years.
 - B. The number of specialist gap-year organisers has increased in recent years.
 - C. The range of gap-year trips on offer has changed recently.
 - D. Longer gap-year trips of up to a year have been discontinued.
4. Which of the following is described as a recent innovation by gap-year travel companies?
 - A. Much longer gap-year trips are being organised.
 - B. Gap-year trips are more likely to involve doing some work.
 - C. Skills training on gap-year trips has been introduced for the first time.
 - D. Gap-year students can now earn money, which they couldn't before.

3. Circle the correct modal verbs to complete the sentences.

1. You **don't have to** / **mustn't** wear hiking boots during the walk. It isn't far and the paths are good. Wear trainers if you prefer.
2. Students **ought not to** / **needn't** leave their bags in the corridor because they may cause an accident.
3. We're flying to the USA on Sunday. Do you think I **must** / **should** exchange euros for dollars before we go?
4. According to safety regulations at the safari park, visitors **mustn't** / **needn't** leave their car windows open at any time.
5. We **aren't supposed to** / **needn't** leave the school grounds at break time, but a lot of students go out to buy sweets at the shop across the road.

6. You **have to** / **should** use this key to open the door. It's the only one that will work.

4. Complete the sentences with an appropriate form of the words in brackets.

1. This map is far too _____ . Could you explain it to me? (confuse)
2. His parents became more and more _____ over the years. (compatible)
3. I never know what Karen's reaction will be. She's too _____ . (predict)
4. This article says that teenagers are generally not very _____ to advice given by their parents. (respond)
5. I can't talk to him any more. He's way too _____ . (argue)

5. Complete the following text with a word.

How much sleep do we really need?

The cliché is that we need eight hours a night, but the actual answer _____ this question is more complicated. Our sleep requirements change throughout life. Guidelines proposed _____ the National Sleep Foundation in 2015 recommended _____ newborns have 14 to 17 hours per night, teenagers have eight to 10 hours, and adults have seven to nine hours. These guidelines focus largely _____ 'average' requirements, but individuals can differ greatly _____ one another. For example, it may _____ appropriate for certain teenagers _____ have as few _____ seven hours per night, or as many as 11. If you're not functioning your best, it's worth considering whether you're getting _____ sleep.

Text taken from: BBC Knowledge 7(5), 2015 p. 17.