

1 Complete the second sentence so that it has the same meaning as the first.

- 0 'Where do you live?' Liam asked me.
Liam asked me where I lived.
- 1 'Have you tidied your room?' Dad always asks me.
Dad always asks _____.
- 2 'Where will you live in the future?' she asked me.
She asked _____.
- 3 'Where were you?' we asked them.
We asked _____.
- 4 'How many jobs have you had?' he asked her.
He asked _____.
- 5 'What's the answer?' he asked us.
He asked _____.
- 6 'Where are you going?' she asked me.
She asked _____.
- 7 'Can I wear jeans to work?' he asked.
He asked _____.
- 8 'When does the bus leave?' asked Danielle.
Danielle asked _____.
- 9 'Are you tired?' my aunt asked us.
My aunt asked _____.
- 10 'What time can I go home?' I asked.
I asked _____.

/10

2 Match the beginnings (1-5) to the correct endings (a-f).

We need people who are good at ...

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------|
| 0 designing <u>b</u> | a money. |
| 1 communicating ____ | b things. |
| 2 making ____ | c with money. |
| 3 using ____ | d experiments. |
| 4 dealing ____ | e tools. |
| 5 doing ____ | f information. |

/5

3 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form.

- 0 People who work hard are usually successful.
If people work (work) hard, they usually do (do) well.
- 1 People who get to work late often lose their jobs.
If people _____ (not get) to work on time, they _____ (often / not keep) their jobs.
- 2 I hope it's sunny tomorrow so I can go running.
If it _____ (be) sunny tomorrow, I _____ (go) running.
- 3 I'm bored because I don't know what to do.
If I _____ (know) what to do, I _____ (not be) bored.
- 4 You don't work hard, so you get bad reports.
You _____ (not get) bad reports if you _____ (work) hard.
- 5 I need to get a job because I want some holiday money.
I _____ (not have) any holiday money if I _____ (not get) a job.

/10

4 Complete the sentences with one word in each gap.

- 0 It's difficult to come up with ideas at meetings because there's no time to think.
- 1 My boss asked me to _____ care of her dog while she's on holiday.
- 2 How can I get in _____ with William? He's forgotten his mobile phone.
- 3 I'd love to _____ out with the party but I haven't got time.
- 4 You should try harder to _____ on with other people.
- 5 We are _____ forward to our holidays in Crete.

/5

TOTAL SCORE

/30

Reading

1 Read the text and put sentences (A-H) in the correct gaps (1-6). There are two extra sentences.

- A** Alternatively, you can continue your education in Year Twelve and work part-time.
B For any other work, things are different.
C Do you want to get part-time work?
D First though, you'll need to have an interview.
E This means delivering newspapers to people's houses before school.
F However, you can still only work for a maximum of twelve hours in a week.
G You cannot earn more than this.
H It is up to you and your parents to decide if they are safe.

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Children, work and the law

Are you still at school? ¹ ____ Before you do, read this leaflet to find out what you can and can't do.

First of all, there are some jobs that you are free to do at any age. ² ____ These include working for friends and neighbours, babysitting and any work experience organised by your school. If this is the kind of job you want to do, you don't have to read any further.

³ ____ If you are under thirteen, you are not legally allowed to work at all, not even part-time. If you are between thirteen and sixteen years old, or if you are still at school in Year Eleven or below, a person needs a special licence to employ you.

The most popular job for children is the paper round.

⁴ ____ Unfortunately, recent changes to the law have made this more difficult: school children can't start working until 7 a.m. In fact, on school days and Sundays you can only work two hours a day and you must finish work by 7 p.m. If you are thirteen or fourteen, you may work for a total of five hours on a Saturday, and if you are fifteen or sixteen, you can work for eight hours. ⁵ ____

There are also some jobs that you can't do at all. These include the following:

- working in many factories
- working in construction
- working with transport
- working in restaurants where alcohol is served

Apart from paper rounds, most school children work in shops or fast food restaurants that don't serve alcohol.

Special note for sixteen-year-olds:

If you are sixteen and have finished Year Eleven at school, you may leave school and find a full-time job. ⁶ ____ In both cases, you are now free to work more hours and in more places than thirteen–sixteen-year-olds in Year Eleven or below. However, if you are sixteen and still in Year Eleven, you and your employer must follow the rules above.

Listening

2 **11** Listen to an interview. Are the statements true (T) or false (F)?

- 1 The interviewer doesn't know how to spell the girl's first name. ____
- 2 Ann will finish school at the end of this year. ____
- 3 Ann doesn't do any sports now. ____
- 4 Ann helps to teach Year Seven and Eight students PE. ____
- 5 The youngest students are eleven years old. ____
- 6 The sports trainers in the camp can have an evening off if the other trainers agree. ____
- 7 The interviewer offers Ann a job. ____

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Communication

3 Put the words in the correct order.

- 0 you / tell / Could / why / want / me / to / work / you / here / ?
Could you tell me why you want to work here?
- 1 someone / work / could / with / Do / this / help / think / me / you / ?

- 2 contact / if / your / you / we / school / Do / mind / ?

- 3 how / each / you / day / work / many / tell / have to / Can / me / will / hours / I / ?

- 4 be / say / good at / would / why / you / you / this / Can / job / ?

- 5 tell / interests / me / your / Could / are / what / you / ?

- 6 wages / you / before / my / think / get / Friday / Do / I / could / ?

- 7 I / if / mind / tomorrow / late / work / you / to / come / Do / ?

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TOTAL SCORE

/20