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Assessments**Unit 9 Review Test 2****Section 1: Listening Part A**

||| Listen to the conversation about pranks. Then choose the best summary of each prank.

1. The pizza delivery prank
 - a. A prankster had to accept a pizza delivery while following instructions to do strange things.
 - b. A prankster had to deliver pizzas with very strange ingredients to customers.
 - c. A prankster had to deliver pizzas to customers dressed as a giant chicken.
2. The piano player prank
 - a. The pranksters had a girl give a very bad piano performance in a park.
 - b. A famous piano player performed in a park, but no one recognized her.
 - c. The pranksters had a girl play piano in a park and pretended to boo her.
3. The creepy doll prank
 - a. The pranksters pretended a creepy, remote-control doll was a real baby.
 - b. The pranksters used a creepy, remote-control doll to scare people.
 - c. The pranksters dressed up like toy dolls in a store and scared people.

Section 1: Listening Part B

||| Listen to the conversation about pranks again. Then read each statement. Choose the supporting detail from the conversation that provides this information.

4. The restaurant customers didn't recognize that their server was the famous singer, Jennifer Keyes.
 - a. One customer told the singer she "looked a little bit like Jennifer Keyes."
 - b. Keyes handed out the customer's checks while singing her hit song.
 - c. The customers refused to believe that their server was Jennifer Keyes.
5. The people who saw the fake chair prank were confused by how the trick was done.
 - a. The pranksters set up a metal frame under a man's clothing that supports his weight.
 - b. The people waved their hands above the man's head looking for support wires.
 - c. The trick makes it look like the man is sitting in an invisible chair and floating in the air.

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Section 2: Vocabulary

Read the sentences. Decide each person's degree of certainty. Choose very certain, almost certain, or uncertain.

6. I suppose I left my wallet on the plane. That's the last time I remember seeing it.
 - a. very certain
 - b. almost certain
 - c. uncertain
7. Gloria has been coughing and sneezing all afternoon. It's obvious that she has a cold.
 - a. very certain
 - b. almost certain
 - c. uncertain
8. That loud sound is probably fireworks. I'd hate to think it was something more dangerous.
 - a. very certain
 - b. almost certain
 - c. uncertain
9. Clearly, the stones used to build Stonehenge must have been difficult to move. Some of them weigh as much as 23 metric tons!
 - a. very certain
 - b. almost certain
 - c. uncertain
10. There's no question that Toni will struggle to communicate when she visits Kyoto. She doesn't speak a word of Japanese!
 - a. very certain
 - b. almost certain
 - c. uncertain
11. I haven't seen any lights on at the Johnson house this week. I'll bet they went on that vacation they were talking about.
 - a. very certain
 - b. almost certain
 - c. uncertain

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12. The office holiday party is next Friday. I wonder if we're allowed to bring our families.
- a. very certain
 - b. almost certain
 - c. uncertain
13. He's a half hour late to the meeting. It's possible that he's stuck in traffic. Or maybe he had some car trouble.
- a. very certain
 - b. almost certain
 - c. uncertain

Section 3: Grammar Part A

Complete each statement using perfect modals in the active voice. Use the words in parentheses.

14. The Aztec calendar is surprisingly accurate. They _____ the movements of the stars and planets very closely in order to make it. (must / follow)
15. The architects of the majestic Egyptian pyramids _____ very artistic as well as incredibly skillful. (had to / be)
16. The witness _____ the thief's face. He was wearing a mask during the bank robbery. (could / not / see)
17. How did the English colony of Roanoke just disappear in 1589? Messages carved into trees suggest that the settlers _____ to a nearby island, but they were never found. (may / move)

Section 3: Grammar Part B

Complete each sentence using perfect modals in the passive voice. Use the words in parentheses.

18. The shipwrecks of British polar explorer Sir John Franklin _____ if not for the help of Inuit historians. (might / not / locate)
19. The designer _____ by old theatrical costumes, because the similarities are clear. (had to / inspire)
20. In 1991, hikers in the Alps discovered the mummified body of a stone age hunter in the melting ice. Researchers studying his injuries believe that he _____. (must / murder)
21. These wooden toys look very old. They _____ in the 1920s. (could / make)

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Section 4: Speaking Part A

Choose the correct words or phrases from the box to complete the conversation.

Clearly Could be I wonder what's probably nothing something happened

A: 22. _____ going on with the new Indian restaurant. It's been closed for a week now.

B: That's strange. They just opened last month. Do you think
23. _____?

A: It's 24. _____. I'll bet they're just remodeling or something.

B: 25. _____. But I don't really buy that. If they were remodeling, wouldn't we see workmen inside?

A: That's true. Maybe they're just on vacation. Isn't there a big Indian holiday in March?

B: Yes, there is. It's called Holi.

A: Well, that's our answer. 26. _____ the restaurant is just closed so they can celebrate the holiday.

Section 4: Speaking Part B

Choose the correct word or phrase to complete each conversation.

27. **A:** Well, the train is late again. Looks like there might be another mechanical problem.

B: (**Maybe / Most likely / Clearly**). Or it could be a problem with the signals. That happens a lot, too.

A: I guess the only thing predictable about the train is that it's going to be late!

28. **A:** My computer screen keeps freezing. I must have a virus.

B: (**Could be / Most likely / Clearly**). That's the usual cause. But there's a chance it could be something else. I'll take a look.

29. **A:** It looks like the hobby store is already closed. It's only 6:00!

B: (**Maybe / I suppose / Definitely**). It closes at 5:00 on Sundays. It says so on the sign.

A: That's disappointing. I wanted to buy some new paint.

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Section 5: Reading

Read the article. Then read about each news report. Use the advice in the article to evaluate whether each report is *more reliable* or *less reliable*.

How to Spot Bias in the News Media

There are so many news sources today that it's hard to determine which ones can be trusted to report the news fairly and objectively. Even traditional news outlets like newspapers and television can be guilty of media bias—interjecting opinion into news that appears to be simply factual. To avoid being misled, it's important to take the time to note where the information came from and how it's presented. Here are some tips:

Seek out trustworthy news agencies. Professional journalists are trained to uphold ethical standards such as truth, accountability, and impartiality. News reports should be limited to facts that have been verified for accuracy. They should not include subjective statements such as personal opinions, assumptions, or interpretations.

Pay attention to sources. Where is the information coming from? Well-researched news reports will identify the authority or expert that provided the information. These sources should be trusted organizations or individuals with expertise on the topic. The report should present a balanced perspective and not support one view over another.

Consider the motivation of the source. Does the source have something to gain from presenting the information? A study in a medical journal would be a reliable source for claims about a new drug, but the same claims from the pharmaceutical company marketing the drug should be viewed with more skepticism. After all, the goal of the company is to sell its product.

Look for evidence. Claims made in a news report should always be backed up with quantifiable and measurable proof. News reports often use statistics as evidence. However, be aware that data can be manipulated to create false impressions. For example, note how the following two statements present the same data but generate a different response:
Almost 30% of those surveyed support the president. More than 70% of those surveyed don't support the president.

Pay attention to language. The word choices or tone used by the journalist can influence the public's reaction by eliciting a positive or negative emotional response. For example, a biased report might describe someone as "dangerous," an action as "offensive," or a group as "extreme right."

Cross-check your information. Search for reports from several reliable news agencies and compare the information. Has anyone else reported on the story? What do other sources say about it? Verify that the facts of the news event are reported the same way.

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30. The report provides medical advice from the Director of a government health agency.
- a. more reliable
 - b. less reliable
31. The report labels someone running for political office as a “radical left candidate.”
- a. more reliable
 - b. less reliable
32. The report summarizes the results of a scientific study that suggests dogs live longer lives when fed a certain type of pet food.
- a. more reliable
 - b. less reliable
33. The report makes a claim that the president plans to increase taxes. None of the major news outlets are reporting this news.
- a. more reliable
 - b. less reliable