

NAME: _____

DATE: _____

Assessments**Unit 7 Review Test 1****Section 1: Listening**

 Listen to the podcast about superstitions. Then choose the correct phrase to complete each statement, according to the information.

1. Many sports fans, including the speaker's family, believe that _____.
 - a. superstitions are silly and can't change the outcome of a game
 - b. how they act during a sporting event could change the outcome
 - c. superstitious athletes perform worse than those who aren't superstitious
2. Four out of five athletes admit to _____.
 - a. wearing at least one lucky charm during every game
 - b. believing that superstitious rituals are foolish
 - c. having at least one superstition that they follow
3. Basketball player Michael Jordan always wore _____ under his uniform as a good luck charm.
 - a. a bright red shirt
 - b. a special item of jewelry
 - c. his college basketball shorts
4. Tennis star Serena Williams believes that if she doesn't _____, she will have bad luck.
 - a. tie her shoelaces in exactly the same way
 - b. place her right foot on the tennis court first
 - c. wear the same pair of lucky socks
5. Studies with elite athletes suggest that superstitious rituals _____.
 - a. give no measurable boost to performance
 - b. can boost confidence by as much as ten percent
 - c. can be blamed for a decrease in performance

NAME: _____

DATE: _____

Section 2: Vocabulary Part A

Choose the correct noun or adjective forms from the box to complete the chart.

agoraphobe	agoraphobia	arachnophobe	xenophobia	xenophobic
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Name of phobia	What you call a person who suffers from it	How you describe the person
arachnophobia (fear of spiders)	6. _____	arachnophobic
7. _____ (fear of foreigners)	xenophobe	8. _____
9. _____ (fear of being outside of the home)	10. _____	agoraphobic

Section 2: Vocabulary Part B

Choose the correct word or phrase to complete each conversation.

11. My grandfather put a horseshoe over my door. He says it's **(a good luck charm / bad luck / a curse)** to drive away bad energy and bring prosperity.
12. Everything in this house has broken since we moved in. I think someone put a **(good luck charm / curse / superstition)** on it.
13. The soccer team had a rough string of **(good luck charms / bad luck / superstition)**. Injuries, bad weather, and several heartbreaking losses meant they might not make the playoffs.

Section 3: Grammar Part AComplete each statement. Insert a, an, or the before a noun or noun phrase where necessary. Write X if the noun should not have an article.

14. I'm skeptical of this ad. I think _____ offer is way too good to be true.
15. The first twenty-five customers who place an order will receive _____ free gift.
16. Several factors, including the war and high gas prices, have hurt _____ economy.
17. Many medical scams claim to cure _____ baldness.

NAME: _____

DATE: _____

Section 3: Grammar Part B

Complete each sentence using it and the passive reporting form of the verb in parentheses. Use a contraction.

Example: It's claimed that breaking a mirror will bring you seven years of bad luck.
(claim)

18. _____ that you can't believe everything you read on the Internet. (say)
19. _____ that you can lose weight quickly on that diet. (think)
20. _____ that the number seven is lucky. (hold)
21. Even in the present day, _____ that finding a four-leaf clover will bring good luck. (believe)

Section 4: Speaking Part A

Choose the correct phrase from the box to complete the conversation.

Did you hear what happened	That's exactly what happened
Why am I not surprised	Don't tell me he

A: 22. _____ to Robert?

B: No, what?

A: He got an email from his cousin about an investment scheme.

B: Oh, no. 23. _____ fell for a scam—the one where someone asks for money promising you a return on investment?

A: 24. _____! Robert's cousin said she had some good stock tips, and Robert gave her a bunch of money.

B: 25. _____? How much money did he lose?

A: Don't ask. Let's just say he's learned a valuable lesson.

B: I hope so. I wonder why he fell for it in the first place.

NAME: _____

DATE: _____

Section 4: Speaking Part B

Choose the correct phrase to complete each conversation.

26. A: Did you hear about what happened to Lia?

B: Oh no. _____ she failed another test.

A: That's exactly what happened! She needs a better tutor.

- a. Don't ask
- b. Don't tell me
- c. Let's just say

27. A: Did you hear what happened to my son Chris?

B: _____?

A: He fell for a foreign lottery scam. He lost two hundred dollars!

- a. No, what
- b. Don't ask
- c. Why am I not surprised

28. A: Lou spent all his money on concert tickets again.

B: _____? He does this every time his favorite band comes to town.

- a. Don't ask
- b. Why am I not surprised
- c. No, what

29. A: _____ what happened to Alana?

B: Don't tell me. She fell for another scam, didn't she?

A: She did. She's just so gullible.

- a. Why am I not surprised
- b. Don't tell me
- c. Did you hear

NAME: _____

DATE: _____

Section 5: Reading Part A

Read the article. Then choose True, False, or No information, according to the information.

Is Hypnosis a Form of Mind Control?

Is it possible for someone to control your actions against your will without you realizing it? A few years ago in Moscow, Russia, a bank teller filled a bag with tens of thousands of dollars, walked out of the bank, handed the money to a woman on the street, and returned to work. A couple of hours later, the teller reported her own actions to her bosses, claiming that she had committed the robbery without realizing it, under the influence of hypnosis. Her bosses and the police believed her story, and soon the woman she accused, Galina Korzhova, was arrested under suspicion of this and almost 30 other bank robberies committed in the same way.

It sounds like a clear case of mind control, but that's an exaggeration. Hypnosis is actually a state of deep relaxation where a person is highly susceptible to suggestions. The hypnotist uses repetition and verbal cues to guide the subject into a trancelike state. Once in that state, subjects are open to receiving advice or suggestions that they typically would not listen to. The subject then either leaves that state on their own or is talked out of it by the person hypnotizing them. Contrary to popular belief, people do not lose control when under hypnosis. Even in a trancelike state, they are still in control of their bodies, have free will, and are able to make judgments.

The question of what happens to a subject during hypnosis is debated by scientists. Many think that it is a type of placebo effect. Just as a suggestion of treatment can cause patients to feel better, hypnotic suggestion can convince people that they aren't in control of their actions. However, there are studies that suggest the workings of the brain are affected by hypnosis. One study in Finland examined the neural responses of a subject who had particularly strong reactions to hypnotic suggestion. They found that the subject's brain regions were operating more independently of each other under hypnosis than in an alert state. Another study at Harvard found that, under hypnosis, brain areas responsible for action seemed to be disconnected from areas aware of action.

Placebo or not, hypnotic procedures have been used effectively since ancient times for relieving pain and reducing stress. Today, hypnotherapy has been proven to be helpful in treating post-traumatic stress disorder, insomnia, depression, and anxiety. It has also assisted patients with weight loss and addiction. Hypnosis isn't mind control, but it has gained acceptance as a therapeutic method by medical, psychiatric, and psychological associations throughout the world.

NAME: _____

DATE: _____

30. Hypnosis can be used to control another person and make them act against their will.
- a. True
 - b. False
 - c. No information
31. Hypnosis can be used to control pain and reduce stress, anxiety, and depression.
- a. True
 - b. False
 - c. No information

Section 5: Reading Part B

Read the article in Part A again. Then read each statement. What can be inferred from this information? Choose all the correct choices.

32. A couple of hours later, the bank teller reported her actions to her bosses and the police, and they believed her story.
- a. The bank teller had a strong reaction to hypnotic suggestion.
 - b. Galina Korzhova controlled the teller's mind and forced her to steal money from the bank.
 - c. The teller was an honest employee with no criminal history.
33. Hypnotherapy has been proven to help relieve pain and treat post-traumatic stress disorder, insomnia, depression, and anxiety.
- a. Hypnotherapy is effective in treating mental but not physical conditions.
 - b. Hypnotherapy may help treat conditions with a psychological element.
 - c. Hypnotherapy treats health problems by controlling certain brain regions.