

# Practice

**exam papers**

# 1

For the Revised Cambridge  
FCE Examination

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**Express Publishing**

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# Description

Paper Format & Timing	Tasks & Marking Scheme
<p><b>Reading (1 hour)</b></p> <p><b>Part 1</b> multiple choice</p> <p><b>Part 2</b> gapped text</p> <p><b>Part 3</b> multiple matching</p>	<p><b>Part 1</b> a text followed by 8 questions, each with 4 options (A, B, C or D). Each correct answer receives 2 marks.</p> <p><b>Part 2</b> a text from which 7 sentences have been removed and given in jumbled order after the text. Each correct answer receives 2 marks.</p> <p><b>Part 3</b> one long text or several shorter texts preceded by 15 multiple-matching questions. Each correct answer receives 1 mark.</p>
<p><b>Writing (1 hour 20 minutes)</b></p> <p><b>Question 1</b></p> <p><b>Part 1</b> letter/email (120-150 words) compulsory task</p> <p><b>Questions 2-4</b></p> <p><b>Part 2</b> letter/article/essay/report/review/story (120-180 words)</p> <p><b>Question 5 (two options)</b> article/essay/letter/report/review based on one of two prescribed reading texts (120-180 words)</p>	<p><b>Part 1</b> writing a letter or email based on written input material given</p> <p><b>Part 2</b> writing one of the four tasks</p> <p>Each question carries equal marks.</p>
<p><b>Use of English (45 minutes)</b></p> <p><b>Part 1</b> multiple choice cloze</p> <p><b>Part 2</b> open cloze</p> <p><b>Part 3</b> word formation</p> <p><b>Part 4</b> key word transformations</p>	<p><b>Part 1</b> a cloze test with 12 gaps followed by 4-option multiple-choice items Each correct answer receives 1 mark.</p> <p><b>Part 2</b> a cloze test with 12 gaps Each correct answer receives 1 mark.</p> <p><b>Part 3</b> a text with 10 gaps to be filled in with a word derived from the stem given beside the text Each correct answer receives 1 mark.</p> <p><b>Part 4</b> 8 gapped sentences to be completed with between two and five words one of which is given, so that each means the same as the lead-in sentence Each correct answer receives up to 2 marks.</p>



# Practice Tests 1-10



You are going to read an extract from a novel. For questions 1-8, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text.

I had never been married before so there was nothing in my past experience to go by but it was beginning to dawn on me that I was very nicely fixed. I am talking, of course, of material things. It would have been enough for me or anybody else to be paired with a beautiful girl whom I love and who loved me. I hadn't reckoned on the other aspects.

This business of studying my comfort, for instance. I thought such things had gone out of fashion, but not so with Helen. It was brought home to me again as I walked into breakfast this morning. We had at last acquired a table – I had bought it at a farm sale and brought it home in triumph tied to the roof of my car – and now Helen had vacated the chair on which she used to sit at the bench and had taken over the high stool. She was perched away up there now, transporting her food from far below, while I was expected to sit comfortably in the chair. I don't think I'm a selfish swine but there was nothing I could do about it.

And there were other little things. The neat pile of clothing laid out for me each morning; the clean, folded shirt and handkerchief and socks so different from the jumble of my bachelor days. And when I was late for meals, which was often, she served me with my food but instead of going off and doing something else she would down tools and sit watching me while I ate. It made me feel like a sultan.

It was this last trait which gave me a clue to her behaviour. I suddenly remembered that I had seen her sitting by Mr Alderson while he had a late meal; sitting in the same pose, one arm on the table, quietly watching him. And I realised I was reaping the benefit of her lifetime attitude to her father. Mild little man though he was she had catered gladly to his every wish in the happy acceptance that  
*line 20* the man of the house was number one; and the whole pattern was rubbing off on me now.

In fact it set me thinking about the big question of how girls might be expected to behave after marriage. One old farmer giving advice about choosing a wife once said: 'Have a blooming good look at the mother first, lad', and I'm sure he had a point. But if I may throw in my own little word of counsel it would have to be to have a passing glance at how she acts towards her father.

Watching her now as she got down and started to serve my breakfast the warm knowledge flowed through me as it did so often that my wife was the sort who just liked looking after a man and that I was so very lucky.

And I was certainly blooming under the treatment. A bit too much, in fact, and I was aware I shouldn't be attacking this plateful of porridge and cream; especially with all that material sizzling in the frying pan. Helen had brought with her to Skelton House a delicious dowry of fish, and these hung from the beams of the barn in an impressive array of cold-smoked kippers; a constant temptation. Some samples were in the pan now, and though I had never been one for large breakfasts I did not object when she threw in a couple of large brown eggs for company.





**1 After his marriage, the writer started to realise**

- A how badly prepared he was for marriage.
- B that there were more benefits to it than he expected.
- C that he had made a mistake.
- D how deeply he loved his wife.

**2 What was the writer reminded of at breakfast that morning?**

- A He could now afford new furniture.
- B He no longer had to do anything for himself.
- C He had no control over his wife's behaviour.
- D His wife always considered his comfort before her own.

**3 The writer suggests to us that, as an unmarried man, he**

- A often missed meals.
- B had fewer clothes.
- C was more untidy.
- D usually ate alone.

**4 What did the writer realise about Helen's relationship with her father?**

- A She often worried about him.
- B She was very close to him.
- C She was afraid of him.
- D She respected him deeply.

**5 What does the writer mean by 'and the whole pattern was rubbing off on me' in line 20?**

- A He was beginning to understand his wife's behaviour.
- B Helen was now treating him as she had treated her father.
- C He was becoming like his father-in-law.
- D His wife's behaviour was beginning to annoy him.

**6 How did the writer feel about the old farmer's advice?**

- A He partly agreed with it.
- B It was unappreciated.
- C He thought it was incorrect.
- D He thought it was outdated.

**7 What was Helen cooking?**

- A fish and eggs
- B porridge and cream
- C smoked meat
- D a full English breakfast

**8 All in all, what is the writer's attitude towards Helen?**

- A He is grateful for what she has brought into his life.
- B He believes that she is changing his character for the better.
- C He feels that he doesn't deserve her.
- D He wishes she was less like her father.

- Read the text quickly to get a general idea of what it is about.
- Look at the first part of the question, and underline key words. Don't read the options A-D yet. Find the part of the text the question refers to.
- Go through the choices and underline the key words.
- Choose the answer that best fits. Keep in mind that the information may be rephrased.
- Even if you think you know the correct answer, always check that the others are not appropriate.
- Check your answer against the text.



You are going to read an article about the world of advertising. Seven sentences have been removed from the article. Choose from the sentences **A-H** the one which fits each gap (9-15). There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use.

## The perfect world

*We take a look at some of the 'tricks of the trade' employed by the world of advertising in the battle for our hearts, our minds and, most importantly, our cash.*

A few years ago, a company called Space Marketing came up with a plan to send a mile-long advertisement into space. Using light reflected from the sun, it would beam out a message as large as the moon that could be seen by every single person on the planet as it orbited the Earth.

Needless to say, this would have been one advert that couldn't have been thrown out with the junk mail or switched off by remote control.

**9**  Advertising standards agencies eventually decided not to allow Space Marketing to go ahead with their plans and they were forced to abandon them, but not before several major companies had made serious enquiries about launching their logos into space.

Space may indeed be the final frontier for advertisers, because on Earth we are already surrounded by advertising wherever we are and whatever we are doing. **10**  There are the promises of health and vitality on the cereal packet we ate from this morning, for example, and the ad that we saw on the side of the bus we caught to work. And what about the logos we see on the clothing of the people we walk past in the streets?

Most of the time, we are probably not even aware of these less obvious advertising tactics, but that doesn't mean that they aren't effective.

**11**  You are in a packed cinema, watching the latest Hollywood blockbuster. There are adverts before the film, there may even be adverts during a break in the film, but are there any during

the film? Well, look carefully at the make of car your favourite actor is driving. And what about his watch? Can you see what brand it is? Chances are, you can, and the company that owns the brand is likely to have paid thousands for it to appear in the film.

Whilst products are most often 'placed' in this way in movies and TV series, they also sometimes appear in music videos, video games, plays and even books. **12**  You may not realise you are being influenced by a technique that sounds so simple, but advertisers consider product placement to be a highly effective form of advertising. After all, they would not be willing to spend as much money as they do on it if they didn't truly believe it worked.

In fact, associating products with cool, exciting lives seems to be one of the most common forms of advertising. **13**

And let's not forget the power of pure entertainment! **14**  If the consumers are looking forward to the next 'episode' of an ad, once again the product has become associated with something 'cool' and is therefore likely to see a considerable rise in popularity.

So, whether Space Marketing eventually succeeds in launching ads into space or not is perhaps a less important issue than it might seem.

**15**  Our everyday lives are already strongly influenced by advertising, whether we realise it or not.



- A** The hope is to convince people to believe that if they can have the products, then they can have the cool, happy lifestyles of their heroes, too.
- B** Apart from the obvious adverts that we see every day on TV, on billboards and in newspapers and magazines, there is a whole 'other world' of advertising messages fighting for our attention.
- C** However, this is a truly inescapable form of advertising.
- D** Nowadays, many TV adverts have become more like soap operas with a series of humorous adventures complete with their own cast.
- E** To a certain extent, this would not change a thing.
- F** To advertising executives and agencies, it would have been 'a dream come true'.
- G** Take 'product placement', for example.
- H** Some advertising companies even employ 'cool hunters' or marketing professionals to find out for them exactly what young people find cool.

**Tip**

- Read the text through and think of what kind of information is missing.
- Read the list of missing sentences.
- Fit the sentences into the gaps.
- Remember to look for clues such as reference words (he, it, that, this, etc).
- Check your answers and read the text through to see if it makes sense. Remember that there is one sentence you do not need to use.

## PART 3

You are going to read a magazine article about people who go to music festivals. For questions **16-30**, choose from the people (**A-D**). The people may be chosen more than once.



Read the questions and underline the key words. Read the texts and find which part each question refers to. The information might be paraphrased.

### Which person

- |  |    |                      |
|--|----|----------------------|
| has had their opinion about a festival altered?                    | 16 | <input type="text"/> |
| doesn't leave as soon as the festival ends?                        | 17 | <input type="text"/> |
| appreciates the diversity of performers at the festival?           | 18 | <input type="text"/> |
| is relieved at not having to stay overnight at the festival?       | 19 | <input type="text"/> |
| finds a particular way an audience responds exciting?              | 20 | <input type="text"/> |
| enjoys an event in which festival-goers take part, too?            | 21 | <input type="text"/> |
| cannot buy festival tickets in advance?                            | 22 | <input type="text"/> |
| was impressed by an outstanding performance at a festival?         | 23 | <input type="text"/> |
| does not need to buy a ticket to attend the festival?              | 24 | <input type="text"/> |
| once didn't attend a festival event due to illness?                | 25 | <input type="text"/> |
| has to make arrangements a long time ahead of the festival?        | 26 | <input type="text"/> |
| first attended the festival by chance?                             | 27 | <input type="text"/> |
| is sometimes forced to miss the festival?                          | 28 | <input type="text"/> |
| boasts about a family member's performance skills?                 | 29 | <input type="text"/> |
| particularly likes the fact that the festival is a sociable event? | 30 | <input type="text"/> |



# Summer Music Festivals

**A** **Nick Hendon** has been going to the Cambridge Folk Festival for over twenty years. "Our house is barely a stone's throw from Cherry Hinton Hall, where the festival is held, so I don't have to put up with staying in a mud-filled tent for the weekend, British summers often being rather damp," he jokes. At first, he used to go with friends from university but now that he is married with two children, it has become an annual family event. "Both Sarah and I are avid folk music fans and the kids really enjoy the party atmosphere of the festival and the fact that they can run wild," he explains. The festival isn't just strictly folk music though, and a wide variety of artists perform. Nick likes to think that the word 'folk' actually refers to the people who attend the festival more than anything else. His favourite festival area is the Club Tent where, as well as the invited artists, members of the audience can get up and perform. "Sarah usually takes part. She has a beautiful singing voice and isn't the least bit shy about showing it off," he says proudly.

**B** **Debby Harris** says she would never have started going to the Glastonbury Festival if her friend who runs a food stall hadn't needed a hand a few years back. "I thought it would just be all mud, noise and chaos, so I'd never fancied it." Now she claims she would actually pay her friend for the privilege of working on her stall! "The tickets sell like hot cakes as soon as they're on sale, so it's the best way of making sure I can get to the festival," she points out. Debby says it's not just the rock music that makes the festival so special. "There are more than a hundred thousand people there and everyone is incredibly friendly. I've met some wonderful people." When the festival's over she stays on for a couple of days to help the organisers clean up the site. "I just love the atmosphere of the place and don't want it to end," she explains.

**C** **Graham Crosby** is a dedicated classical music enthusiast. Every year he tries to get to as many concerts as possible during the eight-week Proms festival season. "You have to queue up on the day of the concert to get a ticket, which can be a bit time-consuming if it's for one of the more popular concerts." The Proms is the largest classical music festival in the world and by the beginning of summer Graham is really looking forward to joining the other festival-goers under the vast dome of the Royal Albert Hall. Although there is seating at the concerts, the most popular tickets are for the standing area in front of the orchestra. "The atmosphere is much more relaxed than at other classical concerts, especially at the Last Night at the Proms. In fact, the audience sometimes behave more like rock fans, jumping up and down to the music, which is really exhilarating. I've only missed the last night once in forty years, and that was only because of a bout of the flu."

**D** **Joan Mitchell** does her best to get to The International Eisteddfod, a dance and music festival which takes place every July in Wales. "Work or the demands of family have meant I've had to skip it some years, so it's a real treat when I do make it." Whenever possible she makes it part of her summer holiday, staying at one of the town's hotels. "I have to book months in advance to stand even a slim chance of getting a room," she explains. For five days, thousands of dancers, singers and musicians from all over the globe descend on the Welsh town of Llangollen to take part in the festival. Joan loves the wide range of performers: "It's a real privilege to experience such an incredible variety of music and dance all in one place!" The festival is also famous for the final Sunday Evening Gala concert which usually has some of the biggest names in opera as guest performers. "I've seen Dame Kiri Te Kanawa and Montserrat Caballe, but no one could ever match up to Pavarotti. He was absolutely breathtaking!"



You **must** answer this question. Write your answer in **120-150** words in an appropriate style.

- 1 You have been asked to organise accommodation for a group of students who will be staying in London for three weeks in June. Read the advertisement below and the notes you have made. Then write a letter to Mr Williams asking for further information and giving any relevant details of the students' needs. Use **all** your notes.

**Tip**  
Read the rubric carefully, underlining the key words/phrases.

How many does each sleep? (say what I need)

Such as? (shops, swimming pool?)

**London Tourist Flats**  
*Wimbledon*

Beautiful new flats close to the heart of the city.  
5 mins from station, self-contained and furnished.  
1, 2 and 3-bedroom flats available.  
£200 - £400/week, depending on season.  
Excellent facilities nearby.  
Very good value for money.

**For further information contact:**  
**Mr B. Williams**  
17, St. Mary's Road, London SW19 7BZ  
Tel: (020) 8650192

Everything included? e.g. bed linen, towels

Say when & ask about cost

Write a **letter**. You must use grammatically correct sentences with accurate spelling and punctuation in a style appropriate for the situation. Do not include addresses.

**PART 2**

Write an answer to **one** of the questions **2-4** in this part. Write your answer in **120-180** words in an appropriate style.



Spend a short time reading each task carefully – ask yourself whether you know the appropriate vocabulary in each case before making your choice.

- 2** You have had a class discussion about the older generation and what they can offer young people. Your English teacher has now asked you to write a composition, giving your opinions on the following statement:

*There are many things that young people today can learn from the older generation.*

Write your **essay**.

- 3** Your school is running a story competition. The rules state that the story must begin **or** end with the following words:

*Although she was afraid, Linda knew she had to make the call.*

Write your **story**.

- 4** You recently saw this notice in your local newspaper.

## Fresh Tastes!

We are looking for new writers to tell us about their experiences in one of the many new restaurants that have opened in the city in the last year. If you have visited one of them and would like to review it, then we want to hear from you. Tell us about the atmosphere, the quality of the food and the standard of service and say if you would recommend the restaurant to others.

We will publish the best reviews over the coming weeks.

Write your **review**.



For questions 1-12, read the text and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap. There is an example at the beginning (0). Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Example:

- 0 A normal      B pure      C natural      D physical

0	A	B	C	D
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



- Read the title to get a general idea of what the text is going to be about.
- Read the text once to get the general idea.
- Read again. Pay close attention to the words before and after each gap.
- Look at the choices you have. Choose the best one.
- Read again to see whether it makes sense.

## The mystery of the vanishing bees

Most people are probably aware that honey, the (0) ..... sweetener that man has been using for thousands of years, is (1) ..... by bees; but perhaps fewer of us realise just how important these (2) ..... creatures are to farmers. Bees pollinate fruit and vegetable crops; it has been said that every third mouthful we eat depends (3) ..... a bee having pollinated one or more of the ingredients, but now farmers in the United States are (4) ..... a major problem. American bees are dying – and nobody knows why. Making sure crops are (5) ..... pollinated has become big (6) ..... in the United States. Beekeepers load their hives onto huge lorries and transport them (7) ..... the country to pollinate the farmers' crops. When the bees finish their work in one state and return to their hives, they are taken on to another state. The problem became apparent when the bees (8) ..... to return to their hives, with some beekeepers losing more than 70 per cent of their insects. It soon became clear that the bees were flying off and dying in huge (9) ..... . Now the race is on to find the cause and, hopefully, the solution. (10) ....., some beekeepers are importing bees from other countries in the hope that they will be (11) ..... to whatever it is that is killing their American cousins. Only time will (12) .....

- |                      |                |                   |                |
|----------------------|----------------|-------------------|----------------|
| 1 A manufactured     | B created      | C generated       | D produced     |
| 2 A tiny             | B miniature    | C minute          | D short        |
| 3 A from             | B to           | C on              | D about        |
| 4 A facing           | B finding      | C solving         | D meeting      |
| 5 A fairly           | B properly     | C precisely       | D distinctly   |
| 6 A business         | B industry     | C work            | D production   |
| 7 A through          | B along        | C over            | D around       |
| 8 A stopped          | B missed       | C ignored         | D failed       |
| 9 A quantities       | B levels       | C numbers         | D amounts      |
| 10 A Apart from this | B From then on | C In the meantime | D Nevertheless |
| 11 A opposed         | B resistant    | C defensive       | D hostile      |
| 12 A say             | B tell         | C prove           | D show         |



## PART 2

For questions **13-24**, read the text below and think of the word which best fits each gap. Use only **one** word in each gap. There is an example at the beginning **(0)**.

Write your answers **IN CAPITAL LETTERS** in the **answer boxes** provided.

Example: 

0	B	Y																
---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--



- Read the text quickly once, without paying attention to the gaps.
- Read again carefully, trying to fill each gap. The missing words can be: adverbs, auxiliary verbs, prepositions, pronouns, conjunctions, etc. If you can't find the answer for a gap, move on to the next one and return later.
- When you've finished, read the text again to see if your answers are grammatically correct and make sense in the sentence and the text.

## Swallowed by the sea?

The 'Lost City of Atlantis' was first described **(0)** ..... Plato, the famous Greek philosopher, over 2,000 years ago. His story paints a picture of an ancient civilisation whose hunger for power over others led to **(13)** ..... final downfall. According to Plato, after a failed attempt to invade Athens, 'the island of Atlantis was swallowed up by the sea and vanished' in only one day.

Ever **(14)** ..... this legendary account was given, philosophers and scientists have taken **(15)** ..... in many debates and discussions about **(16)** ..... the city was real or not. Some say that Plato was merely trying to warn people about the dangers of political greed, **(17)** ..... others believe the island really existed.

One American classical scholar, Daniel Dombrowski, claims that Plato wanted to show **(18)** ..... happened when man attempted to create an 'ideal state'. However, some people have **(19)** ..... forward the idea that Atlantis could **(20)** ..... been one of the islands we know today as Crete, Santorini, Malta **(21)** ..... Cyprus. And in their book 'When The Sky Fell', Rand and Rose Flem-Ath suggest that the lost nation could still exist today under the thick snow of Antarctica. Could a once sun-drenched paradise now **(22)** ..... a frozen tomb?

**(23)** ..... theory we choose to believe, the myth of Atlantis seems set to remain a subject of debate for quite **(24)** ..... time to come!







## PART 4

For questions 35-42, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. **Do not change the word given.** You must use between **two** and **five** words, including the word given. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Example:

- 0 Bill said he'd never been to such a good restaurant.  
**WAS**  
 Bill said .....  
 he'd ever been to.

**Tip**

Read the whole sentence, then look at the key word. Think of the structure tested (e.g. passive, reported, etc). Use the given word to complete the second sentence. Use between two and five words in each gap.

Example:

0 I T W A S T H E B E S T R E S T A U R A N T

Write the missing words **IN CAPITAL LETTERS** in the **answer boxes** provided.

- 35 I'm sure your brother didn't mean to scare you.  
**INTENTION**  
 I'm sure your brother ..... you.
- 36 When did he phone you?  
**SINCE**  
 How long ..... you?
- 37 I don't want to go out tonight.  
**STAY**  
 I'd ..... tonight.
- 38 It wasn't my fault that you lost your keys again.  
**BLAME**  
 You can't ..... keys again.
- 39 Unfortunately, I can't attend your wedding next week.  
**PRESENT**  
 Unfortunately, I won't be able ..... your wedding next week.
- 40 The last time I saw Paul was three weeks ago.  
**SEEN**  
 I ..... three weeks.
- 41 Would you mind if I turned the radio down?  
**TO**  
 Would you object ..... the radio down?
- 42 It might be cold so take a jacket.  
**CASE**  
 Take a jacket ..... cold.



You are going to read a magazine article about a Cuban baseball player. For questions 1-8, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text.

## For the Love of the Game

*Talented baseball player José Navarro tells us all about his move from Cuba to Canada.*

From the moment I open my mouth, the questions begin. It happens every single time without fail. "Where are you from?" people I meet ask me. "I'm from Cuba," I reply, a treat for the inquiring mind. For I think we humans are born with a natural curiosity. If we hear an accent that is different from our own, we want to put a place to the voice, we want to know where the person is from. Of course, this is not a bad thing, or at least I don't think it is. I believe our desire to learn more about others shows that, by and large, we are social creatures. The way I see it, it's like having a new neighbour that you often see from across the street but haven't had the chance to introduce yourself to yet. Well, it's perfectly natural to want to cross the road to say 'Hi!'

Before I continue, let me give you a brief history of how I came to be in Canada, a stranger in this new land. For as long as I can remember, I've been obsessed with baseball, the national sport of Cuba. I dedicated myself totally to both playing and watching it, sacrificing free time, friendships and sometimes school grades along the way. Eleven months ago, I finally made it onto a Cuban team. Wearing my team colours before fans in my home stadium for the first time was the proudest moment of my life. Then, six months ago, talent scouts from Canada saw me playing at the 'Estadio Latinoamericano' in Havana and were impressed enough to offer me a sports scholarship. I didn't think twice about accepting the offer. Within the month I was on a plane heading for Toronto. I realised my obsession had paid off.

The scholarship offered me a place at the renowned York University. I was given the

opportunity to choose from a list which degree I wanted to pursue. After one or two sleepless nights and five long and somewhat heated phone calls with my parents, I decided to do a law degree. I thought it was very important to pick something that I could fall back on if I didn't make it as a big league player. There was only one catch: when I wasn't studying, I had to play ball. My opinion on that: 'No objections, Your Honour!'

When I first arrived, I wasn't afraid, even though I was all alone in a foreign country. On the contrary, I was eager to explore this new, unknown city. Toronto was a brand new world; mine to discover. Gone were the 1950s Cadillacs and cobbled streets and before my eyes were sleek, shiny visions of the future. And for reasons I've already explained, it hasn't been difficult to make friends with my fellow students. "What's it like living in Cuba?" they ask. "Did you like it?", "Have you come here to escape it?" You see, Cuba, Cubans and the Cuban way of life are something of an enigma to them. They see my home as a secretive island, shrouded in mystery.

Sometimes we talk into the early hours of the morning, exchanging stories. I reminisce about walking barefoot along the Havana coastline in the tropical warmth. I talk about the many hours spent playing dominoes and eating shellfish with my family. I joke that it's not all politics and cigars! They say they realise this and joke back. But then we also chat about the many shared experiences that we have here in Canada. You know, we may start off thinking about our differences, but when all is said and done, we look for what we have in common.

line 35





Try reading only the questions, not the answers, and underlining the key words. This will help you read more effectively later.

**1 What is the writer's attitude to being asked a lot of questions?**

- A He welcomes the attention.
- B He wishes people weren't so curious.
- C He believes it will help him make new friends.
- D He believes it reflects human nature.

**2 What do we learn about the writer's love for baseball while growing up?**

- A It made him feel like a foreigner in his own country.
- B It developed over time.
- C It wasn't encouraged by others.
- D It caused him to miss out on certain things.

**3 What does the writer mean by the phrase 'my obsession had paid off' in line 35?**

- A His love for baseball was now bringing rewards.
- B His talent would at last bring financial benefits.
- C His dream had become a reality.
- D His passion had led to more than expected.

**4 The writer decided to study law because**

- A the course allowed him plenty of time to play baseball.
- B he realised he was unlikely to succeed as a baseball player.
- C he felt it would be useful if he failed in sport.
- D he was respecting his parents' wishes.

**5 When the writer first arrived in Toronto, he felt**

- A homesick.
- B lonely.
- C excited.
- D anxious.

**6 According to the writer, why were the other students so interested in his life back home?**

- A They wanted to understand why he had left his country.
- B They were curious about something they knew very little about.
- C They enjoyed the stories he told about it.
- D They were eager to get to know him better.

**7 At the end of the passage, the writer concludes that**

- A he would prefer to be living in his own country.
- B life in his own country is very different to life in Canada.
- C people from different cultures may be more similar than they realise.
- D he still has a lot to learn about the Canadian people.

**8 What was the writer's main purpose in writing the text?**

- A to describe his great love for baseball
- B to share his experience of becoming a foreigner
- C to show the value of learning more about others
- D to encourage others to follow their dreams



You are going to read an article about what it takes to become a detective. Seven sentences have been removed from the article. Choose from the sentences **A-H** the one which fits each gap (9-15). There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use.

## A Far Cry from Sherlock

*Being a huge Sherlock Holmes fan, our reporter Anne Carlisle decided to do a bit of investigating of her own to find out about the history and work of Britain's police detectives. Here's what she discovered.*

Way back in 1828, the world's first modern police force was created by Sir Robert Peel. The Metropolitan Police Force of London made its home at the famous Scotland Yard and quickly became the model for police forces around the world. But it would be another decade before the Detective Branch of Scotland Yard was set up. This branch later became the Criminal Investigation Department (commonly known as C.I.D) and to this day remains the main police department in Britain responsible for major crime investigation.

Becoming a plain clothes detective in the C.I.D is no easy task. Firstly, a police officer needs to have served for at least two years as a uniformed officer. **9**  Once this period has been completed the officer can then apply to go to a detective training school. However, there's no guarantee they will be accepted.

In order to become a detective, an officer needs to possess a wide range of skills and qualities, the most obvious being complete honesty and good character. They also need to be highly observant and to have good judgement. **10**  An officer with all these skills could more than likely find themselves being accepted to train as a detective.

Most of these 'detectives-to-be' discover that the really hard work begins once they get to the training school. **11**  For instance, they will have to learn about psychology, which will come in handy when they are questioning suspects and witnesses. Perhaps the most difficult subjects

though deal with learning all about the modern scientific methods now used in crime detection.

Once our future Sherlocks have completed their initial training, they begin life as detective constables and start working on unsolved crime cases in the C.I.D. Most of the work they do is not nearly as glamorous as it seems on TV and in novels. **12**  Not exactly enthralling, but essential duties all the same.

Apart from having to do painstaking investigative work, detectives also have a lot of paperwork to deal with. **13**  Every detail of a crime and its investigation must be recorded. Most detectives find the amount of clerical work they have to do the most frustrating part of their job.

Nonetheless, it can be a very rewarding job; a detective gets great satisfaction knowing they have solved a major crime. However, a detective's job is still not over after a suspect has been arrested and charged. **14**  Only when the offender is actually behind bars is the detective's goal achieved. Then there's always the next case to tackle, of course.

In many ways the detectives of today are similar to the ones of the past. Much of the work has hardly changed at all. **15**  The main difference is the technology and modern science now available to help them. Whether it be using computers or looking through a microscope, it all helps to get the crime solved. In the end, just like the detectives we avidly watch on TV, they are heroes doing everything in their power to get the bad guys off our streets.



- A** For every investigation, forms have to be filled in and reports written.
- B** During this time, the officer learns all the basics of general police work.
- C** In addition to catching criminals, they have to give evidence in court.
- D** Last but not least, a high degree of patience is an absolute must as, believe it or not, crime investigation can often be a very lengthy and boring process.
- E** In fact, it is nothing like it used to be.
- F** Detectives still have to ask questions and find answers.
- G** Typical mundane tasks include going house to house asking questions or searching carefully through a suspect's phone records for clues to a crime.
- H** There the officers receive intensive instruction in all areas related to solving major crime.



Try to find the links between the sentences and the text before and after each gap.



## PART 3

You are going to read a magazine article about four different readers. For questions **16-30**, choose from the people (**A-D**). The people may be chosen more than once. When more than one answer is required, these may be given in any order.



The texts contain similarities. Keep in mind the key words in the questions.

### Which person

- |  |    |                      |                         |
|--|----|----------------------|-------------------------|
| enjoys the humour in the books they read?                              | 16 | <input type="text"/> |                         |
| regrets people's lack of interest in a particular type of book?        | 17 | <input type="text"/> |                         |
| appreciates books that are true to life?                               | 18 | <input type="text"/> |                         |
| chooses what to read based on how they are feeling?                    | 19 | <input type="text"/> |                         |
| dislikes being able to predict what will happen in a book?             | 20 | <input type="text"/> |                         |
| doesn't read a particular type of book very often?                     | 21 | <input type="text"/> |                         |
| mentions reading for a particular purpose?                             | 22 | <input type="text"/> | 23 <input type="text"/> |
| has read some of their books more than once?                           | 24 | <input type="text"/> |                         |
| thinks there is a misunderstanding regarding the themes of some books? | 25 | <input type="text"/> |                         |
| is concerned that some information could be inaccurate?                | 26 | <input type="text"/> |                         |
| mentions a change in their reading habits?                             | 27 | <input type="text"/> |                         |
| likes to read without interruptions?                                   | 28 | <input type="text"/> |                         |
| is influenced by book reviews?   | 29 | <input type="text"/> |                         |
| believes something has become easier?                                  | 30 | <input type="text"/> |                         |



# Book Worms

## A Isabella Milbank

People often comment that I've always got my head in a book. I just find that reading is such a great way to pass idle moments; when I'm on the bus or in a doctor's waiting room, for example, or whenever I have a spare minute, really.

I'll read almost anything, but on the whole, I tend to go for books that a friend has recommended or that have had a positive write-up in a newspaper or magazine. That way, you're almost guaranteed to get a good read. And I guess I'd have to say that my favourite kinds of books are modern crime thrillers. I just love it when the plots are really cleverly constructed, especially when you can tell the author has thoroughly researched how modern police work is carried out. Then, you get into it more easily because you feel like you're reading about something that really happened. The very best ones are those that keep you guessing right up until the end. It's so disappointing if you manage to work everything out half way through.

## B Emily Hawthorne

I used to read a lot of romantic novels, but I guess I sort of grew out of them. Now, I'm hooked on biographies. I've read about so many different kinds of people: historical figures, politicians, celebrities, you name it. They're all interesting in their own way, but when I'm not in the mood for anything too heavy, I just go for something more light-hearted: the gossip and scandals of the rich and famous, for example!

I enjoy autobiographies, too, but I sometimes wonder how true a picture they actually paint. I mean, when you're writing about yourself, it must be tempting to leave out anything that shows you in a bad light. You're probably more likely to get a more rounded picture of the person by reading a well-researched biography.

## C Ian Reed

I don't usually read purely for entertainment; I guess it just feels like a waste of time to me. But what I do enjoy reading are books that I think I can learn something from. You know, non-fiction books about historical events or current or political issues like the environment, for example. I realise these kinds of books aren't everyone's cup of tea, but it's a shame that more people don't give them a try. I admit that in the past they, could often be a bit tricky to read, but that has all changed now. These days, plenty of them are written in quite an entertaining style and in a language that any reasonably educated person can comprehend. You can learn an incredible amount about the world by reading those kinds of books.

## D Henry Crawford

I most enjoy reading when I know I can sit down for at least a couple of hours without being disturbed. Sunday mornings are the best time. I guess some would say that I read a fairly narrow range of books. I do read the occasional modern novel, when something particularly catches my attention, but generally, I prefer the classics, by authors like Dickens and Eliot, for example. They are both wonderful, of course, but in my opinion, no one compares to Jane Austen!

People are often surprised when I tell them that Jane Austen is my favourite author because they think she only wrote romance novels. Her books do deal with love and marriage, but on the whole, they're actually more about general relationships and human nature. And they're hilarious at times, too, which makes them incredibly entertaining to read. I've read all of her books, some of them several times over. They are like old friends you need to meet up with every once in a while!



You **must** answer this question. Write your answer in **120-150** words in an appropriate style.

- 1 You have received an email from an English-speaking friend, Jerry, who works for a radio station. Read Jerry's email and the notes you have made. Then write an email to Jerry, using **all** your notes.

### email

**From:** Jerry Grant  
**Sent:** 15<sup>th</sup> April  
**Subject:** Radio programme

You know I work for a radio station – well, this summer we want to produce a series of programmes about music around the world and I think you could really help me!

*Sounds interesting!*

I know you are in a group that plays traditional music so I was wondering if you could send me a copy of your latest CD before the end of June.

*No, suggest a different time*

Also, I'm planning to come to your country later this month to do some research. Could you please suggest some places I could go to listen to music from your country?

*Make some suggestions*

While I'm there, I'd also love to find out what different kinds of music people enjoy listening to. What's the best way for me to do that?

*Tell him how*

Reply soon.

Jerry

Write an **email**. You must use grammatically correct sentences with accurate spelling and punctuation in a style appropriate for the situation.



Keep the target reader – e.g. fellow students, newspaper readers – in mind as you write. This will help you keep to an appropriate style and register.



## PART 2

Write an answer to **one** of the questions **2-4** in this part. Write your answer in **120-180** words in an appropriate style.



Plan the structure and make notes before you start writing. This will ensure that you don't run out of ideas halfway through the task.

**2** You have seen this announcement in an English-language magazine.

## A Perfect Day

Write and tell us what your perfect day would be like.

- Where would you go?
- What would you do?
- Who would you go with?

We will publish the most interesting articles next month!

Write your **article**.

**3** Your English teacher has noticed that many students in your class have been handing in their homework late, and she has asked you to find out why. Write a report describing the reasons and suggesting some possible ways to solve the problem.

Write your **report**.

**4** Your teacher has asked you to write a story for the school magazine. The story must **begin** with the following words:

*I was walking in the park when suddenly, I heard the most terrible sound.*

Write your **story**.



For questions 1-12, read the text and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap. There is an example at the beginning (0). Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Example:

0 A ahead of      B in front of      C preceding      D earlier than

0	A	B	C	D
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Many of the missing words are parts of set phrases.

## The Best of Britain

It's time for the 'Planetsong Music Competition' again. Several British hopefuls are working hard (0)..... the finals in Brussels in the hope of (1) ..... the contest for their country. Like the other contestants, Marcus Inman is excited to have an (2) ..... to represent his nation. He says that it's every boy's dream to perform for his country at the (3) ..... level. Marcus adds that he believes the contest is the most important music event of the year and that he feels he has a (4) ..... to do his very best for the UK.

Marcus isn't a newcomer to the music business, though. He was (5) ..... the lead singer of the noted heavy rock band, 'The Fortress'. His band's first album sold hundreds of thousands of copies and as a (6) ..... their first single, 'Missing a Piece of the Puzzle', (7) ..... number one in the music charts. After his huge achievement, Marcus (8) ..... his mind to take a short break from recording songs. However, he assures everyone that his new 'PlanetSong' ballad means he's well and truly back! He says that he is hoping that the judges will like his unique singing (9) ..... as much as the Brits do. Whatever happens, though, he has (10) ..... a promise that he will not (11) ..... even if he is unsuccessful this time around. We've got our fingers (12) ..... for you, Marcus!

- |                 |               |             |              |
|-----------------|---------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1 A gaining     | B earning     | C winning   | D beating    |
| 2 A appointment | B opportunity | C option    | D occasion   |
| 3 A highest     | B steepest    | C tallest   | D biggest    |
| 4 A service     | B duty        | C job       | D task       |
| 5 A lately      | B recently    | C currently | D previously |
| 6 A reason      | B cause       | C reaction  | D result     |
| 7 A took        | B reached     | C arrived   | D grabbed    |
| 8 A made up     | B put down    | C set out   | D got on     |
| 9 A way         | B kind        | C style     | D pattern    |
| 10 A taken      | B given       | C made      | D said       |
| 11 A give up    | B hold back   | C get out   | D fall away  |
| 12 A stretched  | B raised      | C folded    | D crossed    |



## PART 2

For questions 13-24, read the text below and think of the word which best fits each gap. Use only **one** word in each gap. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Write your answers **IN CAPITAL LETTERS** in the **answer boxes** provided.

Example: 0 | N | O | T | / | N | E | V | E | R | | | | | | | |



There may be more than one correct answer, but do not write more than one word in each gap.

## Adventures at sea

Yann Martel's *Life of Pi* is a novel that you should (0) ..... read late in the evening if you intend to get (13) ..... sleep at night! It is definitely a page-turner; I personally found it absolutely impossible to (14) ..... down before I had read it cover (15) ..... cover.

The book tells the unusual story of a sixteen-year-old boy, Pi. (16) ..... Pi is making the voyage from India to Canada on a boat full of zoo animals, his boat sinks. Being the (17) ..... human survivor, he finds (18) ..... sharing a lifeboat with a menagerie of creatures, including a hyena, a zebra, an orang-utan and a 200 kg Bengal Tiger.

Although the book is written in a fairly simple style, (19) ..... examines some very complex themes. In (20) ....., the novel reads like a fable or a fairy tale as it discusses the question (21) ..... faith and belief.

If you read only (22) ..... good book this year, I (23) ..... strongly recommend Martel's *Life of Pi*. The writer has come up (24) ..... a story that is enlightening, humorous and therefore highly entertaining.



**PART 3**

For questions **25-34**, read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of some of the lines to form a word that fits in the gap **in the same line**. There is an example at the beginning **(0)**.

Write your answers **IN CAPITAL LETTERS** in the answer boxes provided.

**Example:**

0	D	I	F	F	E	R	E	N	C	E								
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--



Occasionally, more than one form of noun, adjective, etc may exist. Read the sentence carefully to see which one you should choose.

## Something Different

If you are looking for a holiday with a **(0)** ....., then 'Koryo Travel' are the people to speak to. While some agencies send their clients off to admire the **(25)** ..... sights of bustling Athens or to bask on beaches on the sunny Costa Brava, they fly tourists to **(26)** ..... North Korea.

For years, North Korea has been the subject of increasing **(27)** ..... . In the past, its doors were closed to foreign visitors, but now they are very slowly beginning to open and very few people are refused **(28)** ..... . There are one or two drawbacks, though. Nicholas Bonner, of Koryo Travel, admits the trip is **(29)** ..... and normally requires a lot of boring paperwork before you can embark on your journey. But he insists that the positives outweigh the negatives.

Mount Paekdu is a paradise for **(30)** ..... hill-climbers. Then moving away from the **(31)** ..... nature reserves and over to the wide avenues of P'yongyang lies the May Day Stadium. The stadium is home to the 'Arirang Festival', a **(32)** ..... gymnastics show in which 100,000 gymnasts take part. With all these magnificent and **(33)** ..... sights, North Korea promises to be a **(34)** ..... experience, ideal for people who want the most from their holiday.

- DIFFER**
- HISTORY**
- MYSTERY**
- CURIOUS**
- ENTER**
- EXPENSE**
- ADVENTURE**
- COLOUR**
- YEAR**
- USUAL**
- MEMORY**



## PART 4

For questions 35-42, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. **Do not change the word given.** You must use between **two** and **five** words, including the word given. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Example:

- 0 Your house needs redecorating.

**SHOULD**

You .....  
redecorated.



Make sure you use between two and five words.  
Contractions (e.g. can't, isn't) count as two words.

Example:

0   S H O U L D   H A V E   Y O U R   H O U S E

Write the missing words **IN CAPITAL LETTERS** in the **answer boxes** provided.

- 35 You might get tired walking so you should wear comfortable shoes..

**CASE**

Wear comfortable shoes ..... walking.

- 36 He hasn't played tennis for five years.

**UP**

He ..... five years ago.

- 37 There's no sugar left.

**RUN**

We've ..... sugar.

- 38 It's not worth saving this left-over food.

**POINT**

There's ..... this left-over food.

- 39 You mustn't miss this opportunity to study abroad.

**ADVANTAGE**

You must ..... this opportunity to study abroad.

- 40 She watched a film at home and didn't go to the cinema with him.

**INSTEAD**

She watched a film at home ..... to the cinema with him.

- 41 Peter was eighteen when he started driving.

**BEEN**

Peter ..... he was eighteen.

- 42 Sally is as tall as John.

**SAME**

John is ..... Sally.



You are going to read an extract from a book about a man who is travelling around Britain. For questions 1-8, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text.

To the west of Weymouth stands the 80 kms long Lyme Bay. Since the landscape just west of Weymouth is not particularly memorable, I took a taxi to Abbotsbury, and began my walk midway along Chesil Beach. I don't know what Chesil Beach is like towards the Weymouth end, but along this stretch it consisted of small pebbles worn to a uniform smoothness by years of wave action. They are nearly impossible to walk on since you sink to your ankle-tops with each step. Therefore, I took the coast path which is on firmer ground immediately behind the beach, but that left me unable to see over the stony dunes. Instead, you just hear the sea, crashing into the shore on the other side and sending endless successions of pebbles clattering along the water's edge. It was the most boring walk I've ever had. By the time I reached West Bay, early in the afternoon, I was ready for a good sit-down and something to eat.

*line 11* West Bay is an odd little place, spread out in a higgledy-piggledy fashion across a duney landscape. It lacked any kind of logical arrangement and had something of the air of a gold-rush town, as if it had been built hurriedly, and it looked poor and grey and battered by the sea. I hunted around for some place to eat and happened on a surprising establishment called the Riverside Café. From the outside it looked nondescript, but I opened the door and found myself in the most extraordinary setting. The place was buzzing, the air thick with extremely loud chatter. As for the customers, they all looked as if they had just stepped out of a Ralph Lauren advertisement. They all had jumpers hanging casually around their shoulders and sunglasses perched on their heads. It was as if a little piece of London's Fulham or Chelsea had been magically transported to this little corner of the Dorset coast.

Certainly I had never seen this kind of tempo outside a restaurant in London. Waiters and waitresses dashed everywhere trying to fulfil what appeared to be an inexhaustible demand to keep the customers fed. It was quite extraordinary. As I stood there, trying to remember where I was, Keith Floyd, the celebrity chef, dashed past. I was impressed.

*line 24* It all rather went to my head. I'm not usually much of one for lunch, but the food smelled so wonderful and the atmosphere was so extraordinary that I found myself ordering like a king. I had a starter of lobster terrine, an exquisite fillet of sea bass with green beans and a mountain of chips, and rounded it off with coffee and a generous piece of cheesecake. The proprietor, a jolly nice man named Arthur Watson, wandered among the tables and even called on me. He told me that until ten years before the place had been just a normal café doing roast lunches and burger and chips, and little by little they had begun introducing fresh fish and fancier foods and found that it was very popular. Now it was packed out every mealtime and had just been named the Good Food Guide's restaurant of the year for Dorset, but they still did burgers and they still did chips with everything, and I thought that was just wonderful.

It was gone three when I emerged from the Riverside with a light head and heavy everything else. Taking a seat on a bench, I pulled out my map and realised with dismay that I was still 16 kms from Lyme Regis, with the 190 m of Golden Cap, the highest hill on the south coast, standing between me and it. My blisters throbbed, my legs ached, my stomach was grotesquely full and a light rain was beginning to fall.

As I sat there, a bus pulled up. I got up and put my head in the open door. "Going west?" I said to the driver. He nodded. Impulsively, I jumped aboard. The trick of successful walking, I always say, is knowing when to stop.





Underline parts of the text where you expect to find the answers to each question. Write the question number in the margin if it helps you.

- 1 **Why was the writer disappointed with his walk at Lyme Bay?**
  - A He was too tired and hungry to appreciate it.
  - B He hadn't expected it to be so noisy.
  - C He wasn't able to walk along the beach.
  - D He found the landscape of the area very dull.
  
- 2 **What is meant by 'higgledy-piggledy' in line 11?**
  - A characterless
  - B strange
  - C unattractive
  - D disorganised
  
- 3 **What immediately surprises the writer about the Riverside Café?**
  - A its extraordinary location
  - B the lively atmosphere inside
  - C its appealing name
  - D its ugly exterior
  
- 4 **The writer tells us that the customers in the restaurant**
  - A made him feel unsuitably dressed.
  - B reminded him of the type of diners found somewhere else.
  - C seemed like they were enjoying themselves very much.
  - D were extraordinarily demanding.
  
- 5 **The waiters and waitresses in the restaurant seemed very**
  - A efficient.
  - B tired.
  - C busy.
  - D professional.
  
- 6 **The writer uses the phrase 'it all rather went to my head' (line 24) to help explain how the atmosphere in the restaurant caused him to**
  - A do something unusual.
  - B feel confused.
  - C make a bad decision.
  - D change his mind about something.
  
- 7 **The owner told the writer that, despite the restaurant becoming more successful,**
  - A the style of the food it served had hardly changed.
  - B it was little known outside of Dorset.
  - C it was still very popular with the locals.
  - D some of the food it served was the same as it had always been.
  
- 8 **After the writer left the restaurant, he decided to**
  - A ask directions before continuing his journey.
  - B complete the rest of his journey by public transport.
  - C end his journey there.
  - D rest a little longer before he continued his journey



You are going to read an article about a man who is interested in an extreme sport. Seven sentences have been removed from the article. Choose from the sentences **A-H** the one which fits each gap (9-15). There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use.

## BMX-TREME

*Despite almost disappearing in the 1990s, BMX (Bicycle Moto-Cross) has returned.*

*Alex Schwartz talks to us about his love for the sport.*

I will never forget the year 1979. I was just ten years old when my father decided to take me to see a stunt show starring the legendary motorcyclist, Evel Knievel. After seeing the amazing stunts, I started dreaming about riding bikes and performing stunts myself one day.

My entire childhood was spent at skate parks; there was a gang of us that would go there every day after school with our brand new BMX bikes. After all, I would need to get some practice if I was going to be like my hero! Mostly we just copied the skateboarders, but did the tricks on our bikes instead, pretending we were riding motorcycles. Anyone could invent a new trick. **9**  We were in control of the sport, so it was a direct reflection of who we were.

My later teenage years were spent competing in endless BMX freestyling championships; some I won and others I lost. **10**  The atmosphere was magical, with over 1,000 riders at some events. I just loved the rush of energy I got from this, and from continuously trying newer, more daring stunts.

By the late 1980s, sponsorship money for the sport had begun to dry up and we freestyle BMX-ers had to go it alone. **11**  Sometimes, I would leave with a few hundred pounds in my pocket; most often I left empty-handed but with a story to tell and a concussion!

In 1995, I was chosen to compete in an international action sports competition called the X-Games. **12**  I was attempting a back flip with a 360-degree twist, when I landed badly on my hand and pulled several tendons. It took me out of the sport for a while, but my attitude was: 'If others have suffered more and gone on, then why can't I?' I had once read that Evel Knievel suffered a total of thirty-five broken bones during his career!

The current popularity of extreme sports has meant that BMX has seen a recent revival. **13**  There is now also a growing number of women participating in competitions at a professional level.

A few years ago, the International Olympic Committee made BMX an Olympic sport. I couldn't have been more delighted! **14**  Its entry into the Olympics is guaranteed to further raise its profile and encourage more people to take it up seriously.

I have heard some people say that BMX is too dangerous for kids. **15**  With riders pushing the limits far beyond what I could ever have imagined when I first started riding professionally, BMX seems set to remain one of the most risky and exciting sports in history.



**A** But it was never the trophies that mattered.

**B** Old tracks are being renovated and new ones are being built.

**C** The way I see it, the sport finally got the recognition it deserved.

**D** The risks, though, are really no greater than, say rollerblading or skateboarding.

**E** Well, they just might have a point.

**F** For once in my life I was nervous.

**G** There were no real rules, but that's what was so great about it.

**H** We organised our own events and fed off each other's tricks.



When reading the text, pay special attention to information that refers to people, time and places. This information can provide clues to the correct sentences.



**PART 3**

You are going to read a magazine article in which people give their opinions about some different hotels. For questions **16-30**, choose from the hotels (**A-E**). The hotels may be chosen more than once. When more than one answer is required, these may be given in any order.



Scan the text and look for paraphrases of questions rather than the same words.

- A** Captain's Resort
- B** Odyssey Hotel
- C** George's Villas
- D** Clifftop Hotel
- E** Santorini Plaza

**For which hotel is the following information mentioned?**

The hotel has a new look.

16

The rooms are clean.

17  18

It is often overcrowded.

19

It is part of a club of similar hotels.

20

There is a wonderful view from every room.

21

You get exactly what you pay for.

22  23

Something does not work properly.

24

The hotel is advertised incorrectly.

25

The hotel employees do a good job.

26  27

A free meal is offered each day.

28

It has an unexpected feature.

29

It would suit people who are not demanding.

30



## Choosing the Right Hotel

**These days more and more people are booking their holidays on the Net after reading information on different websites. Perhaps, though, there's no better advice than first-hand advice! This year, my wife and I are going to the Greek island of Santorini for our holidays but before choosing our hotel, we asked a few people who had been there to share their experiences.**

Choosing the right hotel is not always simply a question of looking for the nicest pictures on a website, as one of my friends, Barry Roberts, found out. He booked a room at the **Captain's Resort** online last year and explains how he was deceived: "You are led to believe that you will be staying at a small, elegant hotel. I was so disappointed. Don't be fooled: what can look just fine online can be absolutely horrible in real life! The view from my room was of a burned-out car. The place is a hostel, at best, and there is an awful smell that wafts through the hotel. It isn't dirty though, and may work for people on a limited budget with low expectations. However, from the photos on the home page, you might think it is of the highest quality. The truth is, it is second-rate."

My neighbour Kate Smith also had a bad experience after booking a room at the **Odyssey Hotel** online. "On arrival we were greeted with the news that the hotel didn't have a room for us," she told me. "And just to annoy us even further, the manager couldn't, or wouldn't, give an exact answer as to when our room would be available, which ruined the first two days of our seven-day holiday! Two other couples had the same problem and while we were leaving I saw the same thing happening to some other new arrivals. They obviously constantly overbook! Then once we got our room, we found it was damp due to the air conditioning unit leaking — not exactly what you expect from a member of the 'Small Luxury Hotels of the World' group. The island is fantastic, but don't ruin your

holiday by booking a hotel you don't know anything about!"

There are two sides to every coin, of course, and we did find someone who had enjoyed their holiday. Henry Porter stayed at **George's Villas** for four nights. "I wish we could have stayed longer," he said. "Everything about this place is amazing and it has the best views in Santorini. The service was the best we have ever experienced. The staff are wonderful and they think of absolutely everything, from the tour of the hotel on arrival to the little box of chocolates you receive to welcome you. This hotel is a little more expensive than most in the area but worth every penny. We would definitely stay here again and recommend it to anyone who wants to relax and take in the beautiful scenery in style."

Another happy customer is my wife's boss, Debbie Graham, who stayed at the **Clifftop Hotel**. "The hotel has recently been redecorated and looks fantastic, with bright paintings everywhere," she explained. "The rooms aren't huge but they were kept spotless during our stay. The bathrooms are newly renovated and have nice, powerful showers. The location of the hotel is perfect! Although it doesn't have direct views of the cliffs, you only have to walk two minutes for one of the most amazing views on the island." Daily breakfast is also included in the price of the room.

Unfortunately, none of the people we talked to stayed at the **Santorini Plaza**, which is the hotel we were particularly interested in. It is supposed to be one of the best on the island, with two swimming pools, a gymnasium and a tennis court. The staff has a reputation for being the best and the food is said to be delicious. It has large rooms, each one with a balcony and a sea view. Sounds great, but after talking to our friends I've realised that you just never know until you get there!



You **must** answer this question. Write your answer in **120-150** words in an appropriate style.

- 1** You have received an email from your English-speaking friend, Clara, who would like your advice about something. Read Clara's email and the notes you have made. Then write an email to Clara using **all** your notes.



Make sure you have covered all the points in your answer.

page 1 of 1

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**From:** Clara Ellis  
**Sent:** April 25<sup>th</sup>  
**Subject:** Help!

---

I haven't heard from you for ages – what's been keeping you so busy?

I really need your advice because I just can't decide what to do this summer!

The thing is, I've been offered a job organising activities for kids at a summer camp in July and August. I think it would be quite easy. I could also save up some money and it would be good experience, too.

There's just one problem, though! I've also got a place at a youth orchestra summer school. Do you think it would be worth missing this opportunity to work at the summer camp?

And what about you? Are you looking forward to the summer?  
 What are your plans?

Write soon.

Clara

*Apologise for not writing (say why)*

*Not true! When I worked at a summer camp...*

*Give your opinion*

*Tell her*

Write an **email**. You must use grammatically correct sentences with accurate spelling and punctuation in a style appropriate for the situation.



**PART 2**

Write an answer to **one** of the questions **2-4** in this part. Write your answer in **120-180** words in an appropriate style.

- 2** You recently went on a day trip to a popular tourist attraction in your country. Write a letter to your Canadian penfriend, describing the day **and** explaining which part you enjoyed the most and why.

Write your **letter**.

- 3** Your teacher has asked you to write an essay, giving your opinion on the following statement:

*The use of mobile phones in public places should be banned.*

Write your **essay**.

- 4** The new librarian at your school would like to make some changes to the library in order to encourage students to use it more often. She has invited students to write a report making some recommendations.

Write your **report**.



In order to write a report you need to use straightforward, formal language and write in an impersonal style. Make sure you do not use contracted forms.



For questions 1-12, read the text and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap. There is an example at the beginning (0). Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Example:

0 A currently      B recently      C lately      D newly

0	A	B	C	D
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Pay close attention to the words before and after each gap.

## Exploring the Pantanal

Photojournalist David Rafferty was (0) ..... offered the chance to explore the world's largest wetlands. The Pantanal is (1) ..... in the Brazilian state of Mato Grosso do Sul, but also spreads into parts of Bolivia and Paraguay. In fact, Rafferty was amazed to learn that it is bigger than many small countries! His adventure began in the state capital of Campo Grande, where he took a short plane (2) ..... to Corumba. Once there, he (3) ..... for the wetlands by boat. Then, taking (4) ..... only food, water and a camera, David and his guide began their journey into the (5) .....

For David, the Pantanal was a photographer's paradise. He says that the area boasts a wide (6) ..... of open landscapes ranging from wondrous lakes and lagoons to fantastic forests and mountains. It was enough to (7) ..... tears to his eyes, he tells us. David's (8) ..... of career means that he has been fortunate enough to see some of the world's most amazing places, but he claims that the Pantanal's breathtaking beauty was (9) ..... comparison. During his expedition, he also (10) ..... an abundance of wildlife, including some of the world's rarest (11) ..... of reptiles and mammals.

David's photographic exhibition, 'Undiscovered Paradise', can be seen at the Northridge Arts Centre in Central London until the (12) ..... of June.

- |                  |              |             |               |
|------------------|--------------|-------------|---------------|
| 1 A situated     | B set        | C settled   | D placed      |
| 2 A tour         | B ride       | C trek      | D excursion   |
| 3 A went off     | B took away  | C set off   | D made away   |
| 4 A over         | B on         | C with      | D along       |
| 5 A unbelievable | B impossible | C unknown   | D unclear     |
| 6 A choice       | B variety    | C mixture   | D collection  |
| 7 A bring        | B take       | C fetch     | D carry       |
| 8 A decision     | B option     | C choice    | D pick        |
| 9 A beyond       | B above      | C past      | D over        |
| 10 A found out   | B took away  | C picked up | D came across |
| 11 A samples     | B species    | C classes   | D members     |
| 12 A completion  | B latest     | C end       | D finish      |



## PART 2

For questions 13-24, read the text below and think of the word which best fits each gap. Use only **one** word in each gap. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Write your answers **IN CAPITAL LETTERS** in the **answer boxes** provided.

Example: 0 

A	S																		
---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--



Bear in mind the general sense of the passage in order to decide what the missing words are.

## The truth is in there?

For many years now, a top secret military air base, known only (0) ..... 'Area 51', has been the subject of intense curiosity for people (13) ..... believe in UFOs. They think the United States Air Force is hiding (14) ..... from the public.

It has been suggested that the base is (15) ..... used as a place for humans and aliens to meet. While this (16) ..... be far-fetched enough for most people, others put forward even (17) ..... extraordinary theories. Some, for example, think the base is used as a 'garage' for fixing crashed alien spacecraft; a rumour which started after a flying saucer was said to (18) ..... crashed in New Mexico in 1947.

'Area 51' doesn't appear on any maps and its location has been erased from (19) ..... satellite photographs. It has been reported that photographers who get (20) ..... close to the site have been questioned and even fined. (21) ..... to this secrecy, conspiracy theories have continued to increase. One of the craziest ideas (22) ..... far is that the base is used by a secret group whose aim is to develop time-travel technology!

It is (23) ..... that the 'alien hunters' will ever find out what really goes on behind the closed doors of 'Area 51'. So, (24) ..... the doors open, the stories are just likely to get bigger, better and maybe even crazier!



**PART 3**

For questions **25-34**, read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of some of the lines to form a word that fits in the gap **in the same line**. There is an example at the beginning **(0)**.

Write your answers **IN CAPITAL LETTERS** in the answer boxes provided.

Example: 

0	W	O	R	L	D	W	I	D	E										
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--



Remember that the prompt word may need to be changed into a noun, adjective, adverb, participle or occasionally verb. Read the sentence and try to decide what part of speech the missing word is.

## Very Big Brother

*Big Brother* has seen great success throughout the past decade. Shown in over 70 countries **(0)** ....., the show has turned into 'must-watch' television. The **(25)** ..... night of *Big Brother* UK attracted a record 8.1 million **(26)** ..... this year. With audience figures higher than ever before, there is little chance that the show's incredible **(27)** ..... will decline any time soon.

The show has received **(28)** ..... from some TV commentators who say that the **(29)** ..... embarrass the contestants on the show. Of course, this is often the reason the audience finds the show so **(30)** .....! They say that if the cameras recorded normal, **(31)** ..... life it would not make for exciting viewing. The producers' **(32)** ..... hand, therefore, simply aims to **(33)** ..... that the show remains a hit.

Whatever your opinion, the **(34)** ..... 'goings-on' in the *Big Brother* house keep people tuning in time and time again!

- WORLD**
- OPEN**
- VIEW**
  
- POPULAR**
  
- CRITICISE**
- PRODUCE**
  
- APPEAL**
- EVERY**
- HELP**
- SURE**
  
- DAY**



## PART 4

For questions 35-42, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. **Do not change the word given.** You must use between **two** and **five** words, including the word given. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Example:

- 0 Bill said he'd never been to such a good restaurant.  
**WAS**  
 Bill said .....  
 he'd ever been to.

**Tip**

Remember to make all necessary changes to the sentence – e.g. changing verbs to nouns or infinitive to -ing form.

Example:

0 I T W A S T H E B E S T R E S T A U R A N T

Write the missing words **IN CAPITAL LETTERS** in the **answer boxes** provided.

- 35 The train reached Edinburgh in three hours.  
**TOOK**  
 The train ..... Edinburgh.
- 36 Ann has always had a good relationship with her father.  
**ON**  
 Ann has always ..... with her father.
- 37 The heavy rainfall caused floods in the area.  
**RESULT**  
 There were floods in the area ..... the heavy rainfall.
- 38 I'm against banning cars from city centres.  
**AGREE**  
 I ..... banning cars from city centres.
- 39 They postponed the match because of the bad weather.  
**PUT**  
 The match ..... because of the bad weather.
- 40 I wish I had listened to your advice.  
**PITY**  
 It's ..... listen to your advice.
- 41 I can't really tell you what he is like as I haven't seen him.  
**HAVING**  
 I can't really tell you what he is like ..... him.
- 42 At the end of the race he had very little strength left.  
**HARDLY**  
 At the end of the race ..... left.



You are going to read an article in which a student describes her first day at college. For questions 1-8, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text.

I had dressed quite nicely for my first day as a student. At 16, I had been upgraded from lowly pupil to proud student upon enrolment at St. Anne's College of Further Education. I would be spending the next two years on a drama foundation course, which I hoped would pave the way for me to become one of the great actresses of British theatre. In celebration of this new beginning and higher status, I had swapped my usual ripped jeans and sloppy jumpers for a pair of clean dungarees with a neatly pressed white shirt and, much to my mother's shock, I had actually brushed my hair.

Like many young people my age, I was under the impression that the best way to show your individuality and creativity was by wearing the kind of clothing that my despairing mother claimed was not fit to be seen in public. But for my first day as a student I had made an effort to look what my mother called 'respectable'.

There were fifteen of us, sitting in a large circle on wobbly old chairs in the theatre hall, while the head of the drama department, Mr Wilson, gave us a warm welcoming speech and told us all about the course we were about to start. To my horror, he then invited us to say a little bit about ourselves and why we had decided to do a drama course. I had no idea what I would say in front of all these people, which was a bit embarrassing for a would-be actress. The truth was that despite a taste for unusual clothing, I was painfully shy.

My alarm grew as it came closer to my turn. My mind went blank and my mouth dry in dread of making a complete idiot of myself within the first hour of my new life. One by one, the new students enthusiastically explained their reasons for their longing for the stage. Then it was the turn of a girl who I hadn't really noticed until that moment because I was too busy panicking about what I would say.

While all the other students, including me, looked fresh-faced and eager to please sitting bolt upright on the rickety chairs, this girl stood out like a sore thumb. She was slumped down so low in her chair and her jacket collar was pulled up so high that you could hardly see her face at all. All that was visible was a mop of untidy short brown hair and extraordinarily large, furious blue eyes. She briefly poked her chin above her collar and grunted, "My name's Tracy and I'm from Blackburn". She then retreated like a turtle back into her shell leaving only her wild blue eyes on show and added no further information about herself.

Everyone smiled politely in stunned silence but I was both impressed and relieved: I was impressed at her bravery in saying almost nothing even under pressure, and relieved that you could get away with saying so little about yourself. It gave me the confidence to say just a few words, without saying too much and sounding foolish.

After Mr. Wilson at long last let us out of the hall to go to lunch, I managed to find the courage to go up to Tracy. She was sitting alone at a table in the cafeteria still slumped in her chair, eating a bar of chocolate. She looked very unfriendly and unapproachable. Taking a deep breath, I introduced myself. To my surprise, she looked up at me with her huge eyes and gave me a very bright, sweet smile. That was twenty-seven years ago, and although we never did become famous stars of the stage or screen, we're still best friends.





Remember that the answers will be found in the text in the same order as the questions – except for the last one which may be a ‘global’ question on the text as a whole.

**1 Why did the writer change her appearance for her first day at college?**

- A She was responding to pressure from her mother.
- B She wanted to look like a great actress.
- C She felt it was appropriate to look neat and tidy.
- D She wanted to fit in with the other students.

**2 What do we learn about the writer in paragraph 3?**

- A She was not as extroverted as she may have seemed.
- B She was unsure of her reasons for wanting to do the course.
- C Her clothing differed to the other students’.
- D She was afraid that she would find the course too demanding.

**3 The writer tells us that as she waited to speak,**

- A she became more confident about what she would say.
- B she worried that she would embarrass herself in front of the others.
- C she began to wonder if she had made the wrong choice of career.
- D she found it hard to concentrate on what the others were saying.

**4 What does ‘their longing for the stage’ mean in line 19?**

- A their decision to do the course
- B their determination to act
- C their enthusiasm about the course
- D their strong desire for an acting career

**5 When the writer tells us that the girl she had just noticed ‘stood out like a sore thumb’ (line 22), she means that she**

- A seemed as if she was in pain.
- B was noticeable as she was different to the others.
- C looked very uncomfortable.
- D wasn’t sitting with the others.

**6 What does ‘it’ refer to in line 30?**

- A the fact that all attention was currently on Tracy
- B the other students’ reaction to Tracy
- C the fact that Tracy hadn’t said very much
- D the fact that Tracy seemed anxious, too

**7 When the writer introduced herself to Tracy,**

- A she responded more positively than expected.
- B she made it clear that she wanted to be by herself.
- C she totally ignored her and carried on eating.
- D she seemed surprised that anyone had spoken to her.

**8 What was the writer’s main purpose in writing the article?**

- A to tell us how she felt on her first day at college
- B to explain why she decided not to become an actress
- C to show how her first day at college changed her character
- D to show how overcoming a fear led to meeting her best friend



You are going to read a newspaper article about a politician who made a film about climate change. Seven sentences have been removed from the article. Choose from the sentences **A-H** the one which fits each gap (9-15). There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use.

## The Accidental Movie Star

*Former Vice President of the U.S.A. Al Gore has made a film he hopes will help to change the way we view climate change.*

Al Gore has been concerned with climate change, or 'climate crisis' as he calls it, for the majority of his political career. As the years passed and he became more passionate about this issue, he started travelling the world in order to educate people about the effects of global warming using computer slideshows. Free of charge, he explained to his audiences that the world is facing a 'planetary emergency' and that it isn't too late to stop it if appropriate action is taken now.

It was during this time of touring and giving lectures that Gore was spotted by Hollywood producer Laurie David, who asked him to turn his slideshow into a documentary in which he would play the starring role. **9**  Eventually, though, David managed to persuade him. The result was a fascinating documentary combining references to Gore's own life story with horrifying predictions about the future of our planet.

Little did Gore know that just one year later he would be walking along the red carpet at the Cannes Film Festival and later collecting an Oscar for 'Best Documentary'. **10**  Advertised as 'the scariest movie you'll ever see,' it concentrates on the potentially terrifying consequences of climate change.

'An Inconvenient Truth' certainly gives us much to consider. For example, is there a link between the frequency of strong hurricanes and global warming? Why was 2005 the hottest year ever recorded? Could

whole cities such as San Francisco one day be submerged in water due to rising sea levels? **11**  As the title of the film suggests, however, it may be inconvenient for us to have to think about the future of the planet, but think we must.

Published at the same time as the release of the film, Gore's book of the same title contains additional information and scientific analysis to further support his claims. **12**  Gore is delighted that some schools are even using the DVD to help them teach awareness of environmental issues to their students.

As pessimistic as the film may seem, it ends on a positive note. **13**  If Gore was going to present a problem, he wanted to offer a potential solution, too. His main hope is that people accept the reality of the crisis and then turn that knowledge into action.

Gore leads by example. **14**  He realises, however, that most people need a little more help when it comes to changing their habits. For this reason, he has also been working hard to encourage large shops to sell more environmentally friendly products.

So can this one man's efforts really make a difference? **15**  It may not seem as if the decisions of individuals can achieve very much, but put them all together and they may add up to something that will, literally, change the world.



- A** The movie owes its success to its ability to hold our attention.
- B** He insists on using biodiesel vehicles and has decided to become carbon neutral, which means that he reduces the amount of carbon dioxide he produces every day.
- C** Well, according to Gore, if we are clear about what the problem is, then we are more likely to introduce changes into our daily lives, such as choosing the 'greenest' light bulbs or cars.
- D** Whilst both the film and the book have largely been well received by critics, they have been criticised by some as being 'exaggerated' and 'over-the-top'.
- E** The aim of the film certainly seems to be to 'shock' people into action, which may or may not be the best way to tackle the issue of global warming.
- F** The profits from both the film and the book are now funding other campaigns to spread the message about global warming.
- G** As Gore himself says, "It's not too late to solve this crisis, and solving it means avoiding the worst of the consequences and reversing this trend towards catastrophe."
- H** At first, Gore was reluctant, as he has always been a very private person, despite being used to being in the public eye.



Look for points in the text where the writer changes the subject or moves backward or forwards in time. This will help eliminate inappropriate verb tenses.



## PART 3

You are going to read a magazine article about desert holidays. For questions **16-30**, choose from the people (**A-D**). The people may be chosen more than once.



Don't waste time reading the whole text in detail – zoom in on what answers the questions.

### Which person

- |   |    |                      |
|---|----|----------------------|
| has returned to a destination they have been to before?     | 16 | <input type="text"/> |
| took a long time choosing their holiday destination?        | 17 | <input type="text"/> |
| says they knew little about an activity they tried?         | 18 | <input type="text"/> |
| mentions an aspect of their trip being as they expected?    | 19 | <input type="text"/> |
| followed a path that has been used for centuries?           | 20 | <input type="text"/> |
| isn't planning on going on holiday again any time soon?     | 21 | <input type="text"/> |
| chose their holiday on the recommendation of a relative?    | 22 | <input type="text"/> |
| found something at their destination surprising?            | 23 | <input type="text"/> |
| cooked food in the desert?                                  | 24 | <input type="text"/> |
| went to more than one destination?                          | 25 | <input type="text"/> |
| mentions something that could have gone wrong?              | 26 | <input type="text"/> |
| missed out on a meal?                                       | 27 | <input type="text"/> |
| learnt about their destination from the media?              | 28 | <input type="text"/> |
| gives a warning to anyone tempted to go on the same trip?   | 29 | <input type="text"/> |
| found something they could use in their work on their trip? | 30 | <input type="text"/> |



# Desert Destinations

*Flying off to the desert probably isn't the first idea that comes to mind when you're deciding where to go on holiday, but our reporter spoke to four people who did exactly that.*

**A** John went 'dune bashing' in the Dubai Desert.

John Harper spent his teenage years trying his hand at various extreme sports. "I've tried most things," he says, "bungee jumping, hang gliding, white water rafting, even skydiving!" But John's favourite experience of all was this year when he went on holiday to the Dubai Desert. My cousin had suggested 'dune bashing', something he had heard about previously but had never even seen, let alone had the opportunity to try. The desert was a short drive from Dubai City. "When we arrived, we were invited to take control of the jeeps and drive them up and down the sand dunes as fast as we could!" John admits it was a challenge, and it was just as well he enjoyed driving fast. "If we hadn't maintained high speeds up the dunes, the car might have rolled back down the slopes," he says. He loved the risk and the adrenaline rush but the experience was tiring. "We spent the night camping in the desert, but even before the guides could get the fire roaring for dinner, I was fast asleep!"

**B** Harry has just been to Las Vegas, in the Mojave Desert, 'the entertainment capital of the world'.

Harry Clarke had spent months trying to decide where to go for his 'dream holiday' and finally settled on Las Vegas after reading about it in a travel guide.

Harry's unique desert experience didn't come cheaply, of course, but he had been planning on spending quite a lot. "I figured why not just go for it and really do it in style!" he says. Harry finally opted to stay at one of the most expensive casino hotels in Las Vegas, the famous Bellagio. "My room was beautifully decorated and had a view over a huge lake with elaborate fountains," Harry enthuses. "There are so many amazing water features in Las Vegas, which is quite odd really considering you're in the middle of a desert!"

Harry says it really was the holiday of a lifetime, but now it will be at least another five years until his next holiday!

**C** Elena joined local traders on a camel trek into the vast Thar Desert.

Elena Stafford is a writer of cookery books who combined business with pleasure on a recent trip to one of the world's hidden beauty spots.

"I first became interested in the Thar Desert as a possible travel destination when I came across an article about it in a newspaper travel supplement," Elena tells me. "Before I knew it, I was on a plane heading for the Indian city of Jaipur which borders this vast desert."

After exploring the many interesting sights of the city, Elena then joined local traders on an unforgettable journey into the desert. "We rode camels over sand dunes until we reached a town of narrow twisting alleys where the traders had come to sell their desert spices," she recounts. "And they were what I had really come for. Even now I can smell those wonderful combinations of aromas. This was surely travelling at its very best!"

**D** Jane Edmonds is a keen adventure-seeker who recently went trekking in the Sahara Desert.

Jane Edmonds began her journey in Douz, a Tunisian town known as the gateway to the Sahara. She took the same route as ancient Arabian traders and their camel caravans. "I've already done this trek once," she says, "but I felt I wanted to experience it all over again. The terrain can be harsh but the desert's beauty is enchanting."

Jane admits that it wasn't all hard work. She often sat down for long breaks with her guides for a refreshing drink or to bake bread in the heat of the sand. "Also, at night, we would put up Bedouin tents and sing and dance beneath the stars!" However, Jane says that if you are thinking of doing a trek like this, you must be very healthy as you will be required to walk long distances in extreme heat.



You **must** answer this question. Write your answer in **120-150** words in an appropriate style.

- 1 You have received an email from your English penfriend Robert, who you are going to visit this summer. Read Robert's email and the notes you have made. Then write an email to Robert using **all** your notes.

**email**

**From:** Robert Sellers  
**Sent:** June 2nd  
**Subject:** Your visit

It's so great that you're coming to visit me at last! Let me know when your flight arrives on the 15<sup>th</sup> and I'll come and meet you at the airport. I hope I recognise you – it's three years since we last saw each other!

I know you've never been to England before so I was wondering if there was anything you'd particularly like to see or do while you're here? Tell me if there is and I'll see what

I can do!

My parents can't wait to meet you!

Reply soon.

Robert

*Give details*

*Tell him what you look like now*

*Yes! I'd love to ...*

*Would like to bring them a gift - any ideas?*

Write your **email**. You must use grammatically correct sentences with accurate spelling and punctuation in a style appropriate for the situation.



Both parts of Paper 2 carry the same number of marks, so spend the same length of time on each one.



## PART 2

Write an answer to **one** of the questions **2-4** in this part. Write your answer in **120-180** words in an appropriate style.

- 2** You recently saw this notice in an English-language magazine called *The New Review*.

## Tell Us What You Think!

Have you read a good book recently? If so, we want to know all about it! Write a review of the book, including information on the type of book it is, the plot and the characters and saying whether or not you would recommend it to others.

The writer of the best review that we publish will win a weekend away for two during the Hay-on-Wye Book Festival.

**Tip**

In reviews of books, films, etc you should only discuss the basic details of the plot, without revealing too much of the storyline.

Write your **review**.

- 3** You recently entered a competition on TV and won a holiday for two to a beach resort. Write a letter to a friend telling him/her how you won the holiday, describing the holiday and inviting them to join you. Do not write any postal addresses.

Write your **letter**.

- 4** You have had a class discussion about Internet shopping. Your teacher has now asked you to write an essay giving your views on the following statement:

*Shopping on the Internet has both advantages and disadvantages.*

Write your **essay**.



For questions 1-12, read the text and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap. There is an example at the beginning (0). Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Example:

0 A just

B quite

C hardly

D already

0	A	B	C	D
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Remember that all four options are similar in meaning but only one should be used in this context.

## Food to fear

We all know that eating too much junk food is bad for our health, but did you know that eating some kinds of health foods could be (0) ..... as bad for you?

Michel Simon, who (1) ..... the Centre for Informed Food Choices in the USA, says there are sugary sports drinks that are as unhealthy as cola. "These drinks may be (2) ..... for marathon runners, but for kids doing ordinary exercise, they may end up doing more (3) ..... than good."

Breakfast cereals, which of course are very (4) ..... with kids, have also been criticised. Whilst they are often high in fibre, some of them (5) ..... a lot more sugar and salt than you would expect. In addition, some of the foods we have (6) ..... to know as 'health snacks' have also been added to the black (7) ..... . Although they look and sound nutritious, in most (8) ..... they are much tastier than they are healthy for you. For example, some types of dried fruit were (9) ..... to have more fat and sugar than the fruit they were (10) ..... from.

So next time you decide to cut down (11) ..... junk food, think twice about what you end up eating (12) ..... .

- |               |            |               |                 |
|---------------|------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 1 A arranged  | B invented | C constructed | D founded       |
| 2 A precious  | B worthy   | C beneficial  | D valuable      |
| 3 A loss      | B injury   | C harm        | D damage        |
| 4 A common    | B known    | C popular     | D famous        |
| 5 A involve   | B contain  | C consist     | D include       |
| 6 A come      | B started  | C brought     | D arrived       |
| 7 A guide     | B account  | C column      | D list          |
| 8 A cases     | B purposes | C occasions   | D situations    |
| 9 A searched  | B found    | C discovered  | D realised      |
| 10 A produced | B created  | C formed      | D developed     |
| 11 A with     | B from     | C on          | D for           |
| 12 A instead  | B or else  | C in place    | D alternatively |



## PART 2

For questions 13-24, read the text below and think of the word which best fits each gap. Use only **one** word in each gap. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Write your answers **IN CAPITAL LETTERS** in the **answer boxes** provided.

Example:

0	O	F																	
---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

**Tip** Remember that a word may fit a gap grammatically but will not convey the intended meaning and is therefore wrong. Always read the completed text to check if it makes sense.

## Entering the Blogosphere

The explosive growth (0) ..... the Internet over the past decade has been accompanied (13) ..... a rise in new ways of interacting and communicating in cyberspace. First came emails and then chat rooms. Now, growing in popularity (14) ..... an incredible rate, is something known as blogging. For those (15) ..... have never heard of it, a blog, which is short for web log, is a kind of journal or diary that people write (16) ..... 'post' online.

The beauty of blogging is that anyone (17) ..... put a blog on the web and write about any topic (18) ..... the sun. Many people just write about their daily lives (19) ..... others use a blog to give their opinions about current topics. Favourite subjects tend to be sports, politics, food and gossip.

Some of the (20) ..... interesting blogs can be found on Internet newspaper sites (21) ..... readers post their comments on articles in the news. One surprising development of blogging is that they are now (22) ..... used as a source of news themselves. It is (23) ..... uncommon for journalists to use information that they have found on blog sites to write their articles.

On the downside, (24) ....., there have been cases in which people have written bad things about their jobs and bosses on a blog and then ended up getting the sack.



**PART 3**

For questions **25-34**, read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of some of the lines to form a word that fits in the gap **in the same line**. There is an example at the beginning **(0)**.

Write your answers **IN CAPITAL LETTERS** in the answer boxes provided.

**Example:**

0	T	E	A	C	H	I	N	G										
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--



Bear in mind prefixes (e.g. un-, im-), suffixes (e.g. -ance, -ful) and spelling changes.

## Being a teacher

Without a doubt, **(0)** ..... is one of the oldest professions and one of the most **(25)** ..... . To be a good teacher, you need certain qualities such as **(26)** ....., understanding and patience. Teachers must also be good communicators if they are to convey **(27)** ..... to their students. Language teachers in particular have to be aware of all the skills students need to communicate **(28)** ..... with others.

As well as being **(29)** ..... to students' needs, teachers also need to be **(30)** ..... and approachable while at the same time maintaining high standards of discipline in the classroom.

Perhaps most **(31)** ..... of all, teachers need to keep themselves well-informed about current **(32)** ..... in their field and the world in general in order to give their best. However, although it can be difficult when teachers find themselves **(33)** ..... to help students outside of class, they **(34)** ..... try to help everyone in class.

- TEACH**
- CHALLENGE**
- MATURE**
  
- KNOW**
  
- SUCCESS**
  
- SENSE**
- HELP**
  
- IMPORTANT**
- DEVELOP**
  
- ABLE**
- CONSTANT**







You are going to read an article about a puppeteer. For questions 1-8, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text.

## The Master Puppeteer

*Peter Roberts describes what it is like to work in the world of puppet theatre and explains what is so special about this art form.*

Watching wooden dolls come to life may not be one of the most popular forms of entertainment today, but with over twenty years' experience, talented puppeteer Peter Roberts has earned himself the title 'master puppeteer' due to his extraordinary ability to transform puppets into believable, almost living characters. "People are quite often surprised to hear what I do for a living and have little appreciation of puppetry as a form of entertainment. But while the exact origins of puppet theatre are unknown, it has been popular in many cultures and may have been the very first kind of theatre," he explains.

As Roberts writes his own scripts and musical scores, his shows are highly original. "A puppet show can involve anything from clowning to storytelling," he explains. Equally diverse is the audience he performs for. "Some come to be entranced with the puppets themselves, while others enjoy the catchy tunes and witty dialogue." Roberts believes that this form of entertainment crosses international boundaries and can be appreciated by people of all ages and cultures.

Roberts' fascination for puppets started when he received some beautiful glove puppets one Christmas. He started putting on shows with these for family and friends and then moved on to handmade Chinese string puppets. Learning mostly from books and personal experience, he continued with his 'hobby' while studying for a degree in architecture. "By the time I left university," he explains, "I was already spending most of my free time carving puppets and putting on shows in the community, so I hardly noticed the transition from student to full-time professional puppeteer. I realised I had long since abandoned all thoughts of pursuing any other career!"

The puppets are designed specifically for each show, which is extremely time-consuming. Each one is carved out of English limewood and then painted. According to Roberts: "Sometimes what you

anticipate and what you actually create in the end are two very different things, but I've made some of my best puppets 'accidentally', as it were." Some of his 'characters' then appear in exhibitions; others are used for puppeteering workshops. "They have to be strong enough to withstand a great deal," Roberts says, "as they are often thrown into boxes or dropped from a great height."

Anyone interested in puppetry can be trained to assist, and not just with the actual puppet making. Puppet theatre companies in the U.K. are usually small, but each one still needs writers, performers, musicians and even sound and lighting engineers. In China they can be huge, with literally hundreds involved, including a full orchestra!

An important sideline for Roberts is designing figures for the film industry, as there is relatively little money to be made in puppet making for theatre. This is a complicated and expensive business – it can take a whole day to perfect something, like a smile on a puppet's face, for example. Once captured on computer, however, it is there forever. Still, for Roberts it's traditional puppet shows that are his passion. "As the story is mainly communicated visually, it draws people in. The puppets come alive and immediately the audience are in a magical fantasyland. It's just so different from any other kind of theatre."

When most people hear the word 'puppetry', they more than likely think of *The Muppet Show* or the *Punch and Judy* show at the English seaside, or a way of keeping children entertained at birthday parties. Certainly the subject matter will be expected to be light-hearted rather than serious. However, Roberts is keen to point out that puppet theatre can often be used as an effective educational tool. "Through the mouths of puppets come serious messages sometimes," he says.

line 58

line 64





Avoid options that use words from the text but convey a different meaning.

- 1 **What do we learn about puppet theatre in the first paragraph?**
  - A Its value as an art form is not fully recognised.
  - B It has always been highly valued as a form of entertainment.
  - C It is gaining popularity.
  - D It is a highly skilled art form.
  
- 2 **In the second paragraph, we learn that Roberts believes that his shows**
  - A are most suitable for a particular kind of audience.
  - B offer something for everyone.
  - C usually appeal to people with a good sense of humour.
  - D are mainly appreciated for their originality.
  
- 3 **Roberts started working as a professional puppeteer**
  - A after doing a puppetry course.
  - B after leaving university.
  - C while he was still a student.
  - D when he realised he didn't want to be an architect.
  
- 4 **The puppets that Roberts designs**
  - A are made using a variety of techniques.
  - B aren't made to last.
  - C sometimes turn out better than expected.
  - D usually appear in several different shows.
  
- 5 **The writer informs those who might be interested in puppetry that**
  - A they don't need any special skills to get involved.
  - B they would need to be able to work well in a team.
  - C there are more ways to get involved than you might think.
  - D theatres in the U.K. need more people to get involved.
  
- 6 **What does 'this' refer to in line 58?**
  - A capturing figures on computer
  - B Roberts' work for the film industry
  - C perfecting a detail of a puppet
  - D puppet making for theatre shows
  
- 7 **Roberts says 'it draws people in' (line 64) to explain how puppet shows**
  - A are enjoyed by everyone.
  - B bring characters to life.
  - C make an audience feel personally involved.
  - D attract large audiences.
  
- 8 **What would Roberts like people to understand about puppet theatre?**
  - A It can be educational as well as entertaining.
  - B It's not just a thing of the past.
  - C It should be kept light-hearted.
  - D Its main purpose should be to educate.



You are going to read an article about a chef. Seven sentences have been removed from the article. Choose from the sentences **A-H** the one which fits each gap (9-15). There is one extra sentence which you do not need.

## Something's Cooking

*Chris Armstrong is a successful London chef who has recently opened his second restaurant. He tells us all about his journey to the top.*

My childhood wasn't easy. Both of my parents were in the army and consequently we never lived anywhere for more than a year or two. It was very difficult for me to settle into the different schools I went to, so I didn't try as hard as I should have and I often wasn't very well-behaved. When I was sixteen, I left school and signed up for a career in the army.

I enjoyed the army training and really thought that I had made the right career choice. But then one day my whole world came crashing down when I fell awkwardly and badly injured my ankle.

**9**  I spent many months feeling sorry for myself until I realised that, during this time, I had become quite the amateur chef!

You see, during my recovery I'd started leafing through some of my mum's cookbooks in the kitchen. I tried out a few of the simpler recipes, just to occupy my time really, but then I started becoming more adventurous. I began substituting and adding my own ingredients and even making up entire new recipes. Then a friend jokingly suggested that I should train to be a chef.

**10**  Before I had time to change my mind, I enrolled myself on a course at a local catering college.

I gained a lot of valuable experience in my first few jobs after leaving college and had the opportunity to work alongside some very talented chefs. **11**  I was offered the chance to train under the head chef at a very distinguished restaurant in Paris. Needless to say, I didn't agonise over my reply.

The time spent working as a sous-chef was a wonderful learning experience. **12**  When you're working under top chefs, you can expect to be on the receiving end of their world famous bad tempers a lot more often than you would like! Once, Mr Duvalier threw a saucepan at me because I let a dish go out to a customer cold. Still, however 'heated' it got in the kitchen, I still thrived on working hard as part of a team.

After four years in Paris, I decided to take the plunge and try opening up my own restaurant.

**13**  There was one point when the building was found to have major structural problems and I thought I would lose all my money. Fortunately, I was able to get the necessary repairs done without delaying the opening too long. Finally, about a year after I'd first had the idea, 'A Cappella' was open for business!

The restaurant was successful beyond my wildest dreams. There were some difficulties at first, but I was determined to overcome them. **14**  Soon, I had made enough profit to start thinking about opening a second 'A Cappella' in Edinburgh.

I was recently approached by a TV company about the possibility of filming a 'fly on the wall' television documentary about the London restaurant.

**15**  This business certainly isn't easy, but if you are prepared to give it everything you've got, the world really is your oyster.



- A** I managed to get a loan from a bank and for six months, a design team worked on my idea to turn an old building in East London into a brand new, stylish restaurant.
- B** Well, I just couldn't get the idea out of my head!
- C** After a couple more years, I returned to London and became head chef at a newly opened restaurant.
- D** I haven't decided whether to go ahead with that or not, but the whole thing has just made me realise how far I've come.
- E** Within three years, the restaurant had started to win awards and appeared in various good food guides.
- F** I was informed that I would never be fit enough for active duty.
- G** It certainly had its share of difficult moments, though.
- H** But it was only after moving to London that I felt that my career really started to take off.



Look for links at the beginning and end of the missing paragraphs as well as before and after the gaps.



## PART 3

You are going to read some information about people who entertain others for a living. For questions 16-30, choose from the people (A-D). The people may be chosen more than once.



It may be useful to go through each section of the text in turn and match the questions which refer to it.

### Which performer ...

- |   |    |                      |
|---|----|----------------------|
| travels widely to perform?  | 16 | <input type="text"/> |
| prefers one type of work they do to another?                      | 17 | <input type="text"/> |
| mentions experiencing pain when performing?                       | 18 | <input type="text"/> |
| performs in a particular spot each day?                           | 19 | <input type="text"/> |
| ended up in their profession because of a family member?          | 20 | <input type="text"/> |
| captures the attention of people of all ages?                     | 21 | <input type="text"/> |
| believes that people in their profession share similar pressures? | 22 | <input type="text"/> |
| lives in a quiet place?   | 23 | <input type="text"/> |
| refuses to answer one of the interviewer's questions?             | 24 | <input type="text"/> |
| feels grateful to their audience?                                 | 25 | <input type="text"/> |
| prepares for a performance by repeating something many times?     | 26 | <input type="text"/> |
| suggests that people want them to fail at something?              | 27 | <input type="text"/> |
| owes some of their success to a technique used by someone else?   | 28 | <input type="text"/> |
| is becoming more popular?   | 29 | <input type="text"/> |
| mentions the tough training they undertook?                       | 30 | <input type="text"/> |



# Let me entertain you

*They make us stare in wonder, laugh until our sides split or, sometimes, gasp in horror. But what is it like to be them? John McGregor talks to four performers who have made a career out of entertaining others.*

## A The Illusionist

Who would expect to find England's answer to Harry Houdini in the sleepy Lancashire village of Mawdsley? Well, thirty-one-year-old Matthew Tate seems to be exactly that. Undoubtedly, Matthew has built up an impressive range of daring illusions and spectacular magic tricks to shock and thrill his audience, but many attribute his mounting success to the way he manages to involve and excite his audience. They watch wide-eyed, for example, as he frees himself after being submerged handcuffed in a water-filled tank. He reminds his audience that failure would mean certain death and even asks them to hold their breath with him, just as Houdini did! Each member of the audience, from the youngest child to the grandparent accompanying them, seems equally transfixed.

At the end of my interview with Matthew, I ask him if he can tell me just one of his secrets. My question is met with a cheeky grin and, of course, complete silence!

## B The Living Statue

When people ask Maria Marks what she does for a living, she often tells them "nothing" because, in a sense, that's the truth! Every day, she makes her living by dressing in an antique wedding dress, covering her skin in white clown paint and standing absolutely motionless on a pedestal in London's Covent Garden until a coin is thrown into her hat.

So, what exactly draws the crowd when Maria 'performs'? "Well, people want me to prove that I'm human. They watch intently to see if I will blink, wobble on my pedestal or even breathe!"

I ask Maria if she gets bored just standing there day after day. "No," she says. "I enter an almost trance-like state and an hour passes like a minute. But standing still for hours requires a great deal of physical stamina. It's my aching feet that bother me the most!"

## C

## The Actor

Michael Webster has been an actor in London for almost fifteen years. Whilst his true love is the theatre, he has also played many minor parts in TV films and series.

Michael tells me all about the ups and downs of a typical actor's life. "Acting as a career brings more than its fair share of stress and uncertainty," he explains. "You constantly strive to deliver a perfect performance, often under imperfect or unpleasant conditions. And then there is the constant worry about where the next job will come from."

I ask Michael how he feels when he's performing. "One of the most amazing feelings I have," he tells me, "is standing in front of an audience knowing that they expressly came to see me perform. It fills me with two overwhelming sensations: joy and extreme gratitude!"

## D

## The Circus Performer

Twenty-year-old Chinese-born Zhao Jian explains to me how she came to be touring the world as a hand balancer with a circus troupe. "As a young girl I was always jumping around," she tells me, "so one day my mum suggested that I enrol in one of the many acrobatic schools in Wuqiao county." The school of every child's dreams, perhaps, but what Zhao tells me about her three years there leaves me in no doubt that sweat was often mixed with tears! "We followed an exceptionally harsh programme, waking at five thirty in the morning each day to begin eight hours of tough physical exercises." And now that she has a job in the circus? "I practise an acrobatic move over and over again before I'm ready to perform it. Then when I'm on stage I balance on one hand for six minutes, which needs incredible strength and endurance," Zhao says. I ask her if she has any regrets. She answers me without the least hesitation: "No, I was made for this life."



You **must** answer this question. Write your answer in **120-150** words in an appropriate style.

- 1 You are on a study holiday in Britain. You have been going to a local sports centre every day and have just been given this leaflet. Write a letter to Dave Thorsby, the manager of the gym, using **all** your notes.

**Tip**

Remember to include an appropriate greeting (e.g. Dear Mr Jones, etc) and ending (e.g. Yours sincerely, Adam Smith, etc) in your letter.

### Oakley Sports Centre

We are about to celebrate our first birthday and would like to know if those of you who use the sports centre are happy with it.

Write us a letter and give us your opinions. We are especially interested in knowing what you think about:

- \* the sports facilities
- \* the opening hours (currently 8am – 8pm Mon – Fri, 9am – 4pm Sat & Sun)
- \* the changing rooms

*Great, because ...*

*Crowded, not enough lockers*

*Open later at the weekend?*

Is there anything new you would like to see?

Everyone who writes a letter will receive a voucher for a free meal in our poolside restaurant!

*More classes, please*

Dave Thorsby, Manager

Write your **letter**. You must use grammatically correct sentences with accurate spelling and punctuation in a style appropriate for the situation.



## PART 2

Write an answer to **one** of the questions **2-4** in this part. Write your answer in **120-180** words in an appropriate style.

**2** You have just seen this advertisement in a local newspaper.

## International Book Fair

Wanted: people of all ages to work at an international book fair taking place in London from 10th to 15th June. Accommodation and travel costs will be paid for. Applicants must be:

- interested in different kinds of books.
- cheerful and good at dealing with people.
- able to speak English (other languages an advantage).

Apply in writing, explaining why you would be a suitable person to help at the fair.



Remember that letters of application are written in a formal style and you need to be consistent – i.e. you can't use short forms or other examples of everyday, informal language in a formal letter.

Write your **letter of application**. Do not write any addresses.

**3** You have decided to write a short story for your school's English language magazine. The story must begin with the following words:

*As Jeremy walked up to his front door, he just knew something wasn't quite right.*

Write your **story**.

**4** You have seen this announcement in an international magazine.

### Camping or staying in a hotel – which is best?



We are looking for some articles on this subject. Write and tell us which **you** think is best and **why**.



Write your **article**.



For questions 1-12, read the text and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap. There is an example at the beginning (0). Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

**Example:**

0 A situated                      B involved                      C occupied                      D connected

0	A <input type="checkbox"/>	B <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	C <input type="checkbox"/>	D <input type="checkbox"/>
---	-------------------------------	--	-------------------------------	-------------------------------



Be prepared to consider alternative synonyms in the options to the ones you are used to (e.g. 'tackle a problem' instead of 'face a problem').

## Accident prone

According to a recent study, personality could determine how likely you are to be (0) ..... in an accident. In fact, it could be the most important (1) ..... behind around a quarter of all mishaps.

The (2) ..... have found that there are three key personality traits that may make some people more accident prone than others. Firstly, (3) ..... levels of aggressiveness or selfishness may (4) ..... people more at risk of having accidents as individuals with these characteristics are often highly competitive and therefore more likely to not follow instructions and to (5) ..... rules. It also seems that those who have very open personalities may also have more accidents as these (6) ..... of people can be dreamy and (7) ..... concentration. Finally, people who aren't very dependable or (8) ..... may also be more at risk.

Not everyone, (9) ..... , agrees with the study's (10) ..... . A spokesperson for an accident prevention organisation said: "We must (11) ..... responsibility for our actions and educate people to prevent accidents (12) ..... blaming our personalities."

- |                   |               |                |               |
|-------------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1 A factor        | B point       | C item         | D detail      |
| 2 A investigators | B inventors   | C explorers    | D researchers |
| 3 A steep         | B wide        | C high         | D top         |
| 4 A put           | B bring       | C carry        | D make        |
| 5 A refuse        | B ignore      | C reject       | D deny        |
| 6 A portions      | B kinds       | C forms        | D varieties   |
| 7 A lose          | B need        | C lack         | D miss        |
| 8 A responsible   | B acceptable  | C appropriate  | D suitable    |
| 9 A therefore     | B however     | C nevertheless | D moreover    |
| 10 A solutions    | B discoveries | C findings     | D answers     |
| 11 A accept       | B receive     | C draw         | D have        |
| 12 A other than   | B apart from  | C more than    | D instead of  |



## PART 2

For questions 13-24, read the text below and think of the word which best fits each gap. Use only **one** word in each gap. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Write your answers **IN CAPITAL LETTERS** in the **answer boxes** provided.

Example:

0	A	G	O																
---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--



A number of the missing words are prepositions or articles.

## Tea

The story of tea began over 5,000 years (0) ..... in ancient China. According (13) ..... legend, an early emperor, Shen Nung, required all drinking water to be boiled as a health precaution. One day, when he had stopped to rest during a long journey, his servants were boiling the water (14) ..... usual when dried leaves from a nearby bush fell into it and turned the water brown. (15) ..... the emperor was curious (16) ..... nature, he drank some of this new liquid and found it very refreshing.

The drinking of tea soon spread throughout Chinese, and later Japanese, society. In Japan, (17) ..... became a complicated art form called 'Tea Ceremony'. The (18) ..... important aspect of this was that the tea should be served (19) ..... the most polite, graceful and charming manner possible. This required years of training and practice.

Tea first arrived (20) ..... Europe around the sixteenth century. At first it was very expensive, so only (21) ..... very wealthy could afford it, but as larger amounts were imported, it slowly got cheaper and (22) ..... part of the European way of life. The first tea didn't reach England (23) ..... around 1650, but it was (24) ..... popular that it wasn't long before it became the national drink!




**PART 3**

For questions **25-34**, read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of some of the lines to form a word that fits in the gap **in the same line**. There is an example at the beginning **(0)**.

Write your answers **IN CAPITAL LETTERS** in the answer boxes provided.

**Example:**

0	M	E	E	T	I	N	G										
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

 Never leave the prompt word at the end of the line unchanged.

## Lessons in Happiness

A **(0)** ..... was held at Cromwell Secondary School last Tuesday in order to discuss the **(25)** ..... of ‘Happiness’ lessons in September. Head teacher Russell Groves believes that this idea may help to fight a **(26)** ..... rise in **(27)** ..... and anti-social behaviour among the pupils at the school. “21st century **(28)** ..... has many new pressures and there is a growing **(29)** ..... to cope with them. We need to find new ways to help our teenagers with this problem,” says Groves.

Three teachers from the school travelled to America last term to receive **(30)** ..... on how to teach the new lessons. Aims include building up self-esteem, challenging negative ways of thinking and learning how to express thoughts clearly. Trials have shown that these things can improve class **(31)** ..... and exam results.

Pupils will also be taught special **(32)** ..... exercises to keep them calm when their parents are arguing and stop them from blaming themselves for **(33)** ..... that they can’t control, such as their parents getting divorced. If the lessons are **(34)** ....., the classes could become part of the regular school timetable.

- MEET
- INTRODUCE
  
- CONSIDER
- DEPRESS
- LIVE
- ABLE
  
- TRAIN
  
- PERFORM
  
- BREATH
  
- SITUATE
- SUCCESS



## PART 4

For questions 35-42, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. **Do not change the word given.** You must use between **two** and **five** words, including the word given. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Example:

- 0 Bill said he'd never been to such a good restaurant.  
**WAS**  
 Bill said .....  
 he'd ever been to.



When transferring your answers to the answer sheet, don't write out the full sentence.

Example:

0 I T W A S T H E B E S T R E S T A U R A N T

Write the missing words **IN CAPITAL LETTERS** in the **answer boxes** provided.

- 35 I first met Sarah two years ago.  
**YEARS**  
 It ..... I first met Sarah.
- 36 The food was excellent and good value for money, too.  
**ONLY**  
 Not ....., it was good value for money, too.
- 37 Sally went to work despite feeling ill.  
**THE**  
 Sally went to work ..... she was feeling ill.
- 38 The police are investigating the cause of the explosion.  
**LOOKED**  
 The cause of the explosion ..... by the police.
- 39 The travel agent hasn't called me yet.  
**FOR**  
 I am still ..... from the travel agent.
- 40 Pete had to work very hard to pass the exam.  
**DID**  
 Only after a lot of ..... pass the exam.
- 41 I found it difficult to settle down to work.  
**TROUBLE**  
 I ..... down to work.
- 42 Because of the rain, not many people turned up at the picnic.  
**SMALL**  
 Because of the rain, only ..... turned up at the picnic.



You are going to read an extract from a novel. For questions 1-8, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text.

At the office that day, Martha was left to 'keep her eyes open' until after the lunch hour. Then Mr Max Cohen brought her a document to copy. She was so tense, she had to start afresh three times; and when he came to fetch it, all that had been achieved were the words 'Memorandum of an Agreement of Sale' typed raggedly across the top of the sheet. She shrank under his impatient assurance that it did not matter in the least, and she must take her time. Her fingers were heavy and trembling, and her head was thick. To type two pages of his small neat writing into something clean and pleasant to look at seemed to her, just then, an impossibly difficult task. He went home without coming to her desk again; and she flung a dozen sheets of paper into the wastepaper basket, and decided she would come early next morning and do it before anyone else arrived.

Mrs Buss, on her way out, asked, "Have you got any certificates?" Martha said no, she had learned to type at home. Mrs Buss said nothing consoling, but merely nodded absent-mindedly, for her eyes were on the elegant Mrs Jasper Cohen. Martha could barely see where she was going as she left the office. She was filled with a violent revulsion against the law and everything connected with it. What she said to herself was, I won't spend the rest of my life typing this stupid jargon.

She stood at the corner of the street and watched a crowd of carefree young people going into McGrath's Hotel, and felt sick with envy. Then she crossed the street and went into the offices of the Zambesi News. She was going to see if Mr Spur, an old journalist, whom she had known 'as a child' – that is to say, she had spent a month's holiday with him and his wife about four years before – could offer her any kind of position. She was in the building about half an hour, and when she came out her face was hot with embarrassment. It had been so painful she could not bear to remember what had happened. What she must remember was that she had no qualifications whatsoever.

She understood, finally, the extent of the favour Mr Cohen was doing her; and next morning she was at her desk in a very chastened frame of mind. Her eyes were certainly opened, but she had no time to use them, for long before that first document was finished, several more arrived on her desk, and it was lunchtime before she knew it. She tried to persuade herself that the papers she sent in, neatly clipped and tied with green tape in the form of the exquisite, faultless documents Mrs Buss turned out with such ease, were satisfactory. Mr Max Cohen received them with a noncommittal glance and a nod; and later Martha saw Mrs Buss doing them again. She was given no more. For a whole day she sat idle at her desk, feeling sick and useless, wishing that she could run away, wondering what would happen.

*line 31* The fair, plump girl, Maisie Gale, who sat next to her said consolingly, "Don't lose any sleep. Just do what you can get away with, that's my motto."  
Martha was offended, and replied with a stiff smile.





Don't choose options which sound likely but for which there is no evidence in the text.

- 1 **Why did Martha find her first day at the office difficult?**
  - A She was not used to working under pressure.
  - B The task given to her was very difficult.
  - C She was too nervous to think.
  - D Mr Cohen was not easy to please.
  
- 2 **By the end of the day, which of the following was true of Martha?**
  - A She knew that Mr Cohen was disappointed in her.
  - B She still hadn't handed in any work.
  - C She had handed in her work unfinished.
  - D She had decided she would work better when the office was empty.
  
- 3 **As Mrs Buss left the office, what impression do we get of her attitude towards Martha?**
  - A She seemed disinterested in her.
  - B She seemed concerned about her lack of qualifications.
  - C She seemed to have taken a dislike to her.
  - D She seemed eager to help her.
  
- 4 **The writer tells us that Martha left the office feeling**
  - A determined to find another occupation.
  - B angry with Mrs Buss.
  - C frustrated at her failure that day.
  - D worried that she would lose her job.
  
- 5 **Why did Martha go to see Mr Spur?**
  - A to help him out
  - B to ask him for advice
  - C to pay him a social call
  - D to ask him for a job
  
- 6 **How had Martha's attitude towards her job changed by the following day?**
  - A She was starting to feel more enthusiastic about it.
  - B She now realised she was lucky to have a job at all.
  - C She had made her mind up to try harder.
  - D She was now feeling more confident of her abilities.
  
- 7 **Martha was given no more documents to type because**
  - A she seemed to have been forgotten about.
  - B she was taking too long to type them.
  - C the standard of her work was poor.
  - D Mrs Buss preferred to do them herself.
  
- 8 **When Maisie Gale says 'just do what you can get away with' (line 31-32), she is advising Martha to**
  - A do whatever is necessary to make a good impression.
  - B do her best to find another job.
  - C just do the best she can.
  - D only do the least amount of work acceptable.



You are going to read an article about a young person who is a mountaineer. Seven sentences have been removed from the article. Choose from the sentences **A-H** the one which fits each gap (9-15). There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use.

## On Top of the World

*21-year-old Suzie Richards recently became one of the youngest people to climb the highest peaks on each of the seven continents. She tells our reporter all about it.*

I'm lucky enough to have come from a family of mountaineers, so I have been climbing for as long as I can remember, really. But it's particularly thanks to my father that I started tackling serious peaks at such a young age. When I was twelve years old, we travelled together to Alaska to climb Mount Denali, which at 6,194 metres is the highest peak in North America.

The following year, I joined a youth expedition to Africa to climb Mount Kilimanjaro. **9**  I went on to climb peaks in Australia, Argentina and Russia, each time with a different team. Sometimes the difficulty was in getting a visa to enter a particular country, most times it was in finding sponsors willing to help fund my trip.

In December of the year I turned 19, I headed out to Mount Vinson in the Antarctic. This turned out to be the most challenging expedition I had done so far. First there was the long, arduous journey down to the 'frozen continent'. We took a flight to Southern Chile and then caught a cargo plane on to the Antarctic, with no heating, real seats or windows. **10**  Still, it was an indescribable experience. The colours of the ice, air and sky there are so pure without the pollution we have got so used to everywhere else.

By this time, I had gained a lot of experience and felt I was ready for 'the big one', Mount Everest. Everest stands at 8,848 metres high and is not only the highest mountain on Earth but possibly the most unforgiving, too. **11**  We set about making

our own preparations, moving our gear up the mountain in stages and burying supplies at regular intervals for later use.

Throughout most of the climb itself, visibility was down to literally a few metres. **12**  We then had a heart-stopping wait to see if any large chunks of ice were going to fall and crush us or if a crevasse was going to open up and swallow us.

The cold is different to what you might expect. Because of the lack of moisture at such high altitude, you can touch the snow without your hands getting wet. Altitude is a major consideration when you're climbing. **13**  However, despite the extra calories you're burning, you lose your appetite considerably. But this is just as well, as most of the food is boil-in-the-bag!

Mountaineering isn't for the faint-hearted. **14**  Obviously it's also important to maintain a high level of physical fitness. I run and cycle to build up endurance and stamina and as each new mountain challenge approaches I increase my training to include long walks carrying a heavy bag.

Since returning from Everest I've been giving a series of talks and presentations on my expeditions. I hope more than anything that they will inspire other young people to follow their dreams whatever the cost. **15**  But I never doubted what I was doing. I truly believed that one day I was going to stand on the top of the world!



- A** When we arrived at the base camp, which itself stands at around 5,600 metres, around one hundred other climbers were there preparing for their shot at the mountain, too.
- B** You have to discipline yourself mentally to keep going in very harsh conditions.
- C** The fact that there's a lot less oxygen means that you need a lot more energy than you would normally.
- D** There's no doubt that mountaineering is extremely challenging, but that's one of the reasons why I like it so much.
- E** From there, things began to get more tricky.
- F** During the Everest expedition, I worked out that I had taken 68 flights along my journey to reach the seven summits.
- G** One of the scariest moments was when we suddenly heard some loud cracking noises and felt the side of the mountain shake under us.
- H** Then during the actual climb I got frozen hands and was in a lot of pain.



If you cannot fit a paragraph into a gap, move on to the next one. Don't waste time on it. You can always go back to the gap later.



## PART 3

You are going to read an article about guidebooks on Scotland. For questions **16-30**, choose from the guidebooks (**A-F**). The guidebooks may be chosen more than once. When more than one answer is required, these may be given in any order.



Make sure you select all the options at least once.

**Of which guidebook(s) is the following stated?**

It is aimed at both locals and foreigners.

16

It is ideal for those who want a peaceful, relaxing break.

17

Its information is well organised.

18

It enables readers to learn a new skill.

19

Its appearance makes it better than similar guidebooks.

20

It isn't suitable for those who would like to take their time to explore.

21

It aims to help travellers decide on a suitable route to take.

22

23

It is suitable for someone travelling on a low budget.

24

25

It gives travellers some cultural advice.

26

It is full of information about the past.

27

It is written by people who have all the latest information.

28

It is interesting to read even if you aren't planning a trip.

29

It would appeal to those who are keen to do something completely different.

30



# Guidebooks on Scotland

## Guidebook A

### Island Fling

A highly informative read, this book is a must for those wishing to explore the Western Isles. It is packed with essential information such as ferry timetables and descriptions of B&Bs, and also includes useful tips on how to fit in with the local way of life and dress suitably for the Scottish weather. Particularly interesting is the section on 'music festivals of the north', as well as the English-Gaelic phrasebook for those who fancy trying their hand at the local language.

## Guidebook B

### Scotland's Heritage

Not only does this guide take you on a tour of all the main sites of historical significance, it also explores Scotland's Celtic heritage in depth and includes well thought out suggested travel itineraries. Whether you simply wish to read about Scotland from the comfort of your armchair or are planning an actual tour of the country, this guide is well worth a read.

## Guidebook C

### The Great Scottish Outdoors

Helpfully divided into different sections for each region of the country, this guidebook focuses on action and adventure and is full of ideas about how to get the most out of your stay in Scotland, such as where to go, what you can do there and where to get any equipment you might need. Written in a humorous tone, it assumes that the reader is travelling on a shoestring and would like to have a good time without breaking the bank.

## Guidebook D

### Capturing the Magic

Written by experienced travellers, this guide contains absolutely everything you could ever need to know about Scotland. It is so comprehensive that it is quite clearly intended to appeal to Scots, too. Covering popular places as well as those off the beaten track, this guide provides a wealth of information on various day trips, as well as suggestions on places to stay and eat to suit every budget. Whether you are interested in historic towns and cities, beautiful lochs, cliff-top castles or quiet fishing villages along the north-east coast, this book is for you.

## Guidebook E

### Essential Scotland

This has been revised for this year and so is the most up-to-date guide available on Scotland's top attractions, restaurants and hotels. It also now suggests a selection of tours aiming to cover the whole country in just ten days, including some of Scotland's finest sights, such as Loch Lomond, the Highlands and Edinburgh. This is ideal for those who simply want to get a 'taste' of Scotland but perhaps not for those who prefer a more relaxed approach to holidaying.

## Guidebook F

### Secret Scotland

Scotland's quietest, most beautiful corners are explored in this guide along with plenty of suggestions for enjoying a stress-free holiday. As the key to a good holiday, according to the guide, is to have 'a unique experience in scenic surroundings', the book suggests a variety of ways in which to do this, such as staying in a lighthouse or going caving. This book stands out from its competitors, not least for its fantastic photographs, illustrations and maps.



You **must** answer this question. Write your answer in **120-150** words in an appropriate style.

- 1 You recently went on a two-week activity holiday in Ireland. Unfortunately, you were very disappointed. Read the GHL Adventure Breaks advertisement and the notes you made about the holiday. Then write a letter to GHL Adventure Breaks complaining about your holiday and asking for some money back. Use **all** your notes.

### **GHL Adventure Breaks**

Fancy trying your hand at rock climbing, sailing and canoeing? Or how about white water rafting, caving or bungee jumping?

GHL Adventure Breaks offers all this and more!

- You will receive expert instruction in small groups.
- Comfortable 3-star accommodation provided.
- We will arrange all your travel by air and coach.

**Book now for the adventure of a lifetime!**

#### Activities

- groups too big, instruction often poor
- some activities advertised not offered

#### Accommodation

- very poor quality

#### Journey there

- a complete disaster!

**ASK FOR SOME MONEY BACK!**

Write your **letter**. You must use grammatically correct sentences with accurate spelling and punctuation in a style appropriate for the situation.



Don't use sentences as given in the rubric. You need to rewrite the information given in the rubric using your own words as much as possible.



## PART 2

Write an answer to **one** of the questions 2-4 in this part. Write your answer in **120-180** words in an appropriate style.

- 2 A group of Australian students is touring your country and is coming to your area for two days. The group leader would like some ideas on how best to spend their visit. Write a report for the group leader, recommending what the group should see and do, giving reasons for your recommendations.

Write your **report**.

- 3 You have seen this announcement in your school English-language magazine.

## Film reviews wanted

From next month, we would like to include some film reviews in our new 'Entertainment' section. Why not write us a review of a film you have seen recently? Include information on the plot, the acting, the soundtrack/special effects etc. and say whether you would recommend it or not.

We will publish the best reviews over the coming months.

Write your **review**.

- 4 You have seen this notice in an international magazine.

## Competition!

We are looking for articles on:

### The schools of the future

How do you think schools will be different in the future? In what ways do you think they will stay the same?

The winning article will be published in our magazine and the winner will receive a prize of £500.



**Tip**  
Avoid writing the task out twice – there isn't time. Instead, keep your work clear and tidy and make your corrections neatly.

Write your **article**.



For questions 1-12, read the text and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap. There is an example at the beginning (0). Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Example:

0 A creation

B origin

C design

D production

0	A	B	C	D
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Several of the options may at first seem correct. Check words surrounding the gap (e.g. prepositions, articles) to help you make the correct choice

## Return to the British Seaside

The British began to take trips to the seaside after the (0) ..... of bank holidays in 1871. Coastal towns such as Bournemouth and Blackpool enjoyed great popularity with families (1) ..... the benefits of sea-water bathing and (2) ..... air. However, when the airline industry started to offer low (3) ..... flights to sunnier destinations in the 1970s, many British people started taking their holidays (4) ..... . This resulted in a lack of investment into seaside resorts and before (5) ..... many of them were no longer the attractive, lively places they once were.

However, improved water quality, cleaner beaches and warmer British summers have all helped to (6) ..... people back to the British seaside. Also, many people are now preferring to take shorter (7) ..... and don't want to waste time queuing at airports. (8) ..... to say, facilities, attractions and the quality of hotels and guesthouses in many resorts have improved dramatically.

There are many reasons why a holiday at the seaside is appealing. You can slowly (9) ..... along the seafront with a bag of fish and chips, go windsurfing, look for crabs in rock pools or (10) ..... sit in a deckchair and watch the world go (11) ..... . And if the British weather (12) ..... you down, you can always go shopping for souvenirs or visit a gallery or museum.

- |             |               |            |             |
|-------------|---------------|------------|-------------|
| 1 A looking | B searching   | C seeking  | D finding   |
| 2 A pure    | B fresh       | C natural  | D cool      |
| 3 A cost    | B price       | C expense  | D money     |
| 4 A away    | B outside     | C beyond   | D abroad    |
| 5 A long    | B time        | C soon     | D while     |
| 6 A attract | B interest    | C push     | D persuade  |
| 7 A stops   | B breaks      | C rests    | D pauses    |
| 8 A Useless | B Unnecessary | C Needless | D Unhelpful |
| 9 A skip    | B stride      | C stroll   | D stumble   |
| 10 A lately | B only        | C simply   | D merely    |
| 11 A along  | B forward     | C across   | D by        |
| 12 A lets   | B makes       | C puts     | D sets      |



## PART 2

For questions 13-24, read the text below and think of the word which best fits each gap. Use only **one** word in each gap. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Write your answers **IN CAPITAL LETTERS** in the **answer boxes** provided.

Example: 0 M O S T



Look for any clues which are not obvious or which come much earlier or later in the sentence.

## Stone circles

Ancient stone circles are (0) ..... often found in Ireland and the United Kingdom. The number of stones in (13) ..... circle can vary from four to sixty and despite the name, the stones are not always arranged (14) ..... a circle. Archaeologists have pointed (15) ..... that these stone circles have no equivalent anywhere (16) ..... in Europe.

(17) ..... the stone circles were often placed according to the position of the sun or moon at certain times of the year, it is apparent that the cycle of seasons was very important to the people who built (18) ..... . However, the size and shape of the stones indicate that they (19) ..... not have been used as astronomical calculators, (20) ..... their positioning was probably more symbolic than functional. Although most surviving stone circles are found in upland areas, the most famous stone circles of (21) ..... – at Stonehenge and Avebury – are located in lowlands.

The purpose of stone circles is thought to (22) ..... connected to people's beliefs. Nevertheless, exactly what they were used (23) ..... remains a mystery. It has been suggested that people may have come to the stones to take part in celebrations. Others have associated stone circles with the Druids, but there is no evidence that they (24) ..... used by them.



**PART 3**

For questions **25-34**, read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of some of the lines to form a word that fits in the gap **in the same line**. There is an example at the beginning **(0)**.

Write your answers **IN CAPITAL LETTERS** in the answer boxes provided.

**Example:**

0	S	E	A	S	O	N	A	L										
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--



When filling in a gap with a noun, check the verb it refers to in the sentence. This will determine whether the noun is a singular or plural form.

## The White Nights of St. Petersburg

St. Petersburg's **(0)** ..... phenomenon known as the White Nights generally lasts from the 11th of June to the 2nd of July. It is not unique to St. Petersburg, but this is the only city where such an event occurs **(25)** ..... every summer.

The nature of the White Nights can be explained by the **(26)** ..... location of St. Petersburg. As the world's most **(27)** ..... city with a population of over 1 million **(28)** ..... , the sun never falls far enough below the horizon for the sky to get dark and dusk eventually becomes dawn. The **(29)** ..... of the nights during this time means that street **(30)** ..... never need to be turned on!

During these White Nights, the centre of the city is very **(31)** ....., full of people sitting in outside bars and cafeterias, watching street **(32)** ..... or simply strolling along the banks of the city's rivers and canals. And at around 2am, **(33)** ..... often gather by the River Neva to watch **(34)** ..... drawbridges being raised to let through large boats and ships.

- SEASON**
- REGULAR**
- GEOGRAPHY**
- NORTH**
- INHABIT**
- BRIGHT**
- LIGHT**
- LIVE**
- ENTERTAIN**
- SPECTATE**
- VARY**



## PART 4

For questions 35-42, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. **Do not change the word given.** You must use between **two** and **five** words, including the word given. There is an example at the beginning (0).

**Example:**

- 0 Your house needs redecorating.

**SHOULD**

You .....  
redecorated.

**Tip**

Don't forget to use the word in bold and make sure that you do not change this word in any way.

**Example:**

0   S H O U L D   H A V E   Y O U R   H O U S E  

Write the missing words **IN CAPITAL LETTERS** in the **answer boxes** provided.

- 35 Everyone thinks that Mike will win the race.

**EXPECTED**

Mike is ..... of the race.

- 36 You can surf the Net from here for nothing.

**COSTS**

It ..... the Net from here.

- 37 She promised to be back before noon.

**WORD**

She ..... that she would be back before noon.

- 38 It wasn't necessary for me buy milk as Amy had already bought some.

**NEED**

I ..... milk as Amy had already bought some.

- 39 The customer became extremely angry with the assistant after being kept waiting for hours.

**TEMPER**

The customer ..... the assistant after being kept waiting for hours.

- 40 The headteacher had the respect of everyone in the school.

**UP**

Everyone in the school ..... the headteacher.

- 41 Mum let us stay out late last night.

**WERE**

We ..... stay out late last night.

- 42 Could you give me your opinion on this matter?

**KNOW**

Could you ..... on this matter?



You are going to read an article about the first female space tourist. For questions 1-8, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text.

## Beyond the Final Frontier

*For Anousheh Ansari, a lifelong dream turned into reality when she became the first ever female 'space tourist'.*

"When I was a child, space was all I dreamt and talked about. My mum and dad thought it was just a phase, but as I grew up I became fascinated by science, which just reinforced my passion. I never doubted that one day I'd be an astronaut." As an adult, Anousheh left her native Iran, settled in the USA and started a telecommunications company. The company was so successful that she was eventually able to sell it for \$750 million. "The first thing that crossed my mind was that my life's goal might now be within reach and I signed up to become the first female private space explorer at a cost of around \$20 million."

Of course, becoming a space tourist is not simply a matter of paying and picking up your ticket at the check-in desk; there is a rigorous six-month training programme, which for Anousheh did not present too many difficulties. There was another obstacle to overcome, however, that wasn't entirely anticipated. "During my training, my husband came a few times, but still, it's not the same because ever since we got married, over 15 years ago, we've spent almost every day together."

Ansari blasted off on September 18 along with a NASA astronaut and a Russian cosmonaut. It doesn't take long to achieve orbit, around 17 minutes, and that's when she got her first sight of the Earth: "Looking at it from up there, you can't see any borders or any differences between races. All you see is one planet; one place that all of us have to take care of if we want to be able to live on it for a long time. You look at your safe haven on Earth and then you turn around, see the blackness of the universe and realise that you have nowhere else to go, at least not for a while."

Life on a space station is not just about enjoying the view, however. Each member of a space crew, tourist or not, is expected to carry out vital

experiments on board. For Anousheh, this meant working on lower back pain in astronauts and cosmonauts and studying tiny life forms that can carry diseases on board the station. Many people might have objected to this 'working holiday', but Anousheh loved it. "I enjoyed being able to offer something to the life of the station," she says.

Anousheh continually gets asked about the challenges she faced on board. To wash her hair, for example, she had to make a huge 'water bubble' and put it over her head. At the slightest sudden movement, little bits of water would escape and float away. In fact, there were many amusing situations caused by the lack of gravity. "The guys liked to tease me. They'd ask me to pass the bread and when I handed it to them, rather than floating it, they'd say I'd taken all the fun out of it. After a while I got used to all this, though, and I felt so at home that in the end it was hard to go back to normality."

Anousheh is proud of her status as the first female space tourist and intends to use her fame to raise awareness about space projects and to inspire women all over the world. The title 'space tourist' is, however, not one she particularly appreciates. She explains: "I think if it is to be compared to an experiment or an experience on Earth, it is probably closer to an expedition to Antarctica or climbing Mount Everest than to just another touristy trip somewhere."

The journey back to Earth was physically and emotionally exhausting for Anousheh. "The G-force while re-entering Earth's atmosphere was equivalent to four times my weight," she says. "But going into space was the most freeing experience I've ever had. I'd do it again in a heartbeat. If I could take my husband with me, I'd be tempted to never come back!"





All four options in the questions are referred to in some way or other in the text, so you need to check each one carefully.

- 1 **What do we learn about Anousheh as she was growing up?**
  - A She didn't think she would ever become an astronaut.
  - B Her interest in space wasn't expected to last.
  - C She was very good at science.
  - D Others tried to discourage her dreams.
  
- 2 **How was Anousheh eventually able to become the first female space tourist?**
  - A She could afford it after selling her business.
  - B She moved to a country where it was possible.
  - C She was invited to apply for it by the space programme.
  - D She saved up while working in telecommunications.
  
- 3 **Which of the following are true of Anousheh's training?**
  - A There was an unexpected challenge.
  - B She found the course too demanding.
  - C It led to difficulties in her marriage.
  - D She enjoyed the feeling of independence it gave her.
  
- 4 **What was Anousheh reminded of when she first saw the earth from space?**
  - A how enormous the universe is
  - B how far away from home she was
  - C the problems that our planet has
  - D the importance of looking after the Earth
  
- 5 **In paragraph four, we learn that space crew members**
  - A are at high risk of catching diseases in space.
  - B can suffer aches and pains.
  - C must have a strong background in science.
  - D have little time to relax.
  
- 6 **What do we learn about Anousheh's time on the space station in paragraph five?**
  - A She took a long time to perform simple tasks.
  - B She found it impossible to wash with water.
  - C She got on very well with the other astronauts.
  - D She took some time to get used to the conditions.
  
- 7 **In paragraph six, we learn that Ansari believes her experience as a space tourist**
  - A cannot be compared to any experience on Earth.
  - B will inspire other women to become space tourists.
  - C has changed the way she approaches life.
  - D runs the risk of being misunderstood.
  
- 8 **What does the phrase 'in a heartbeat' in line 75-76 mean?**
  - A without hesitation
  - B with enthusiasm
  - C without fear
  - D with caution



You are going to read an article about a woman who started her own business. Seven sentences have been removed from the article. Choose from the sentences **A-H** the one which fits each gap (9-15). There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use.

## From Rags to Riches

*Penelope Travers turned her passion for recycling into a business. She tells us all about it, from its humble beginnings to its present-day success.*

It was back in 1995, when my husband Eric was working as a rubbish collector for the local town council, that I first got the idea of recycling clothes. He would frequently find bags of perfectly good clothes just thrown into the rubbish. Obviously people who no longer wanted these clothes didn't know what else to do with them. I wondered if I would be able to do something with them which would make money for me and perhaps even help the community at the same time. I decided to give it a try.

The first thing I did was to place an advertisement in the newspaper inviting people in the neighbourhood to bring me their second-hand clothing, shoes and bedding instead of throwing them away. Within a week, our garage was bursting with black plastic bags. **9**  This kept me busy for weeks.

At the same time, I was also looking for a shop to rent where I could sell these salvaged items. **10**  But it wasn't until I contacted AdVenture, an organisation which helps people to set up their own businesses, that I finally got the assistance I needed. They helped me find the right shop and gave me advice about getting a business loan to get me started. That's how *Second Best* was born.

For my idea to work, I was going to need a steady supply of clothes. The town council already had recycling bins for paper, glass and the like. **11**  I was able to make arrangements to have the clothes collected and brought to my shop, where I had installed laundry facilities to cope with all the washloads I needed to do! Once people got to know about the shop, they would also bring in their unwanted 'stuff' directly from their wardrobes.

It wasn't only making money in the shop that interested me, though. I was still eager for the community to benefit from my idea, too, so I started to find ways that the large quantities of very old or damaged clothing that I couldn't sell in the shop could be put to use. **12**  Some of the old clothing is now turned into bandages for hospitals, for example, while one school in the area asks for old jeans to make into lunch bags. I've even been approached by an animal rescue centre looking for low-cost rags to use as bedding.

AdVenture believes in encouraging people by giving an annual Special Merit Award to the most successful new business they have helped. **13**  Not only had I helped so many others, they said, but I had also had to overcome a major difficulty. In 2000, my shop had been destroyed by fire and I had had to start the business all over again from scratch.

Getting back on track wasn't easy. Not only did I have to search for another shop to rent, but I also had to spend time building up new stocks of clothes, as nearly all of the original stock had been destroyed. **14**  Otherwise, I would have been forced to call it a day.

Today, twelve years after I first started up, *Second Best* is now a very successful small business which employs a team of over twenty staff. I am still very passionate about recycling clothes and encourage others to do so at every opportunity. **15**  Old styles regularly come back into fashion, which means there is always a market for second-hand clothes.



- A** Eric and I managed to persuade them to provide ones for clothes, too.
- B** I think the most valuable piece of advice I can give them is never to throw anything away.
- C** In 2002, my turn came around.
- D** You might think this would be a relatively easy task.
- E** Once again, though, AdVenture came to my aid, providing me with financial support through this difficult time.
- F** The contents had to be washed, ironed and sorted.
- G** Once I had learnt the basic principles of managing my own business, I never looked back, they said.
- H** It turned out that there were plenty!



Don't be discouraged by unknown vocabulary, as you are not expected to understand every single word in the text. A second careful reading of the text will help you understand it better.



## PART 3

You are going to read a magazine article about confidence. For questions **16-30**, choose from the sections of the article (**A-F**). The sections may be chosen more than once. When more than one answer is required, these may be given in any order.



Try reading all the texts through before looking at the questions. Quickly eliminate the easy questions, leaving yourself time at the end to deal with the harder ones.

**In which section(s) of the article are the following mentioned?**

people acting differently to the way they might feel

16

17

making sure people listen to what you say

18

levels of confidence being affected by events in our lives

19

20

having an inaccurate view of ourselves

21

helping other people to develop their confidence

22

appreciating being with others

23

24

worrying about the consequences of doing something

25

resisting the temptation to copy what others do

26

training ourselves to think more positively

27

focusing on your talents can help you become more confident

28

feeling confident about the decisions you make

29

understanding how someone is feeling without speaking to them

30



# Confidence Tricks

**A** Ever wondered why some people naturally exude confidence whereas others hate being in the spotlight? While our ability to be confident is partly down to inheritance and personality, we should remember that as babies we are all born with the same capacity to cry and draw attention to ourselves and our needs. Some of us, however, lose confidence as we grow older as a result of negative experiences. Even those who appear to be confident may not feel that way inside. In fact, we may all wish to develop greater confidence to some extent. So, how can this be done?

**B** Put simply, to a large degree confidence depends on the state of our self-esteem; that is, the way you value yourself. Often when people look at themselves, they see not what others see but their own 'self-image'. When someone suffers from low self-esteem, the self-image that they have can be overly negative and unrealistic. The good news, however, is that there are many things you can do to raise your self-esteem, such as spending time with people who like you and care about you, and therefore cause you to feel good about yourself. Likewise, doing as many things as possible that you enjoy or are good at will also raise your self-esteem and therefore give you more confidence.

**C** All this may sound fairly easy. However, there are different types of confidence (and being confident in one way is no guarantee that you will be confident in another). One essential type is social confidence, or the ability to interact successfully with individuals or small groups of people and enjoy their company. If we are socially confident, we are more likely to be continually sharing our experiences with others and building up fulfilling friendships. If we are able to communicate openly in this way, we make it safe for others to open up, too. Hundreds of people cross our paths every year, so it makes sense to develop social confidence.

**D** Another type of confidence is communication confidence, which basically all boils down to body language. Total strangers can often 'read' your thoughts and feelings in the space of a few moments simply by looking at your facial expression, mannerisms and posture. Try reprogramming your body language in the following ways: smile, and you will look and feel happier, maintain eye contact with your listener at all times and stand up straight and speak clearly and confidently, even if this isn't a reflection of the way you really feel. If you do these things, you will find that you are able to draw people to you more easily and hold their attention when you speak, and slowly but surely you will feel your confidence grow.

**E** Confidence also comes from the ability to remain true to your own personal values rather than just 'following the crowd'. Basically, this means learning to make good choices for yourself rather than letting others make all the choices for you. If you take responsibility for yourself and your actions, always doing what you think is right, you are less likely to be the victim of peer pressure because you feel happy and confident about who you are and what you believe.

**F** Fear of failure is another factor which may prevent many from reaching their full potential. When we have failed at doing something in the past, we may not feel as confident about doing it again in the future. Take making a speech, for example. Many tremble at the mere thought of having to stand up in front of a large audience and imagine themselves being laughed at or forgetting what to say. The truth is, if you believe that you will fail, you probably will. So, it's time to start programming yourself to remember the successes, not the failures, in your life. Only by doing this can you move forward with enough confidence and determination to succeed.



You **must** answer this question. Write your answer in **120-150** words in an appropriate style.

- 1 You recently returned home after spending two weeks staying with the Barton family while doing an English course in Britain. You have now received an email from Mrs Barton. Read her email and the notes you have made. Then write an email to Mrs Barton, using **all** your notes.

**Tip**

Don't spend more than 40 minutes perfecting the first writing task. It is vital that you attempt both tasks.

**email**

**From:** Sandra Barton  
**Sent:** 13<sup>th</sup> August  
**Subject:** Your stay

It was great having you stay with us. How was your journey home? *Awful, because...*

You left a diary in a drawer in your room after you left – would you like me to post it to you?

*Yes, please!*

We have put all the photos we took during your stay on our family website. Have a look at them and let us know which ones you would like copies of. *Tell them*

Also, we'd like your advice. We're planning a short holiday sometime this summer in your country. Can you suggest a nice area for us to go to?

*Suggest where and why*

Write back soon.

Sandra Barton

Write your **email**. You must use grammatically correct sentences with accurate spelling and punctuation in a style appropriate for the situation.



## PART 2

Write an answer to **one** of the questions 2-4 in this part. Write your answer in **120-180** words in an appropriate style.

- 2 You see this announcement in an international magazine.

## Friendship

### What makes a good friend?

Write an article, explaining what qualities you think a good friend should have and why. The best articles will appear in next month's edition of the magazine.

Write your **article**.

- 3 You recently saw this notice in an English-language magazine.

## Short Story Competition

We will award a cash prize of £500 to the best entry. Your story must **begin** with the following words:

*As the plane finally took off, Amanda had a strange feeling that she had forgotten something.*

**Tip**

Before you write your story decide on the main characters, place and time the event takes place, then list the events in the order they happened.

Write your **story**.

- 4 You have recently had a class discussion about languages. Now your English teacher has asked you to write an essay, giving your opinions on the following statement:

*Everyone should learn at least one foreign language.*

Write your **essay**.



For questions 1-12, read the text and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap. There is an example at the beginning (0). Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Example:

- 0 A beginning      B first      C primary      D basic

0	A <input type="checkbox"/>	B <input type="checkbox"/>	C <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	D <input type="checkbox"/>
---	----------------------------	----------------------------	---------------------------------------	----------------------------



If a verb is being tested, look for structural factors, like prepositions, which are needed to produce the meaning that fits the situation.

## Volunteering

When Pamela Jarrett left university to become a (0) ..... school teacher, it was by no (1) ..... easy to find a job. She therefore decided to go abroad as a volunteer teacher for a year. When she realised she would be teaching deaf and blind children, she was a (2) ..... taken aback. But after a month's training she felt more confident that she would be able to (3) ..... with the situation.

The basic living conditions also (4) ..... as something of a shock. Pamela's school was situated in a remote Ethiopian village, where her accommodation (5) ..... of one room and a shared bathroom. Not only was the space cramped, (6) ..... there was no electricity, Internet or telephone access, so she felt totally cut (7) ..... from the outside world.

Now back home in Britain, Pamela has used her (8) ..... experience to set up a similar school. The specialised help she offers to the deaf and blind has made a huge (9) ..... to dozens of children who would (10) ..... find themselves struggling to learn.

Pamela would certainly like to revisit Africa someday. At the moment, though, she is concentrating her efforts on (11) ..... her school to cater for children with other learning difficulties, too. It seems as if the more people get to know her, the (12) ..... the demand is for her skills.

- |                |              |                  |             |
|----------------|--------------|------------------|-------------|
| 1 A means      | B way        | C account        | D extent    |
| 2 A somewhat   | B quite      | C rather         | D little    |
| 3 A handle     | B manage     | C cope           | D succeed   |
| 4 A appeared   | B proved     | C arrived        | D came      |
| 5 A consisted  | B contained  | C composed       | D combined  |
| 6 A and        | B also       | C then           | D but       |
| 7 A out        | B down       | C off            | D away      |
| 8 A priceless  | B valuable   | C worthy         | D precious  |
| 9 A change     | B difference | C transformation | D contrast  |
| 10 A otherwise | B besides    | C alternatively  | D instead   |
| 11 A widening  | B stretching | C growing        | D expanding |
| 12 A taller    | B larger     | C greater        | D steeper   |



## PART 2

For questions 13-24, read the text below and think of the word which best fits each gap. Use only **one** word in each gap. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Write your answers **IN CAPITAL LETTERS** in the **answer boxes** provided.

Example:

0	B	A	C	K															
---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--



If the text contains dates, these can be valuable clues to the kind of time words needed in some of the gaps.

## Blue jeans

The story of blue jeans goes (0) ..... a long way. Even (13) ..... Levi Strauss started manufacturing them in San Francisco in 1850, sixteenth-century sailors in Genoa were making trousers out (14) ..... a cloth which they named 'gene', after their city. Jeans were thought to be excellent work clothes, as the material didn't wear out easily and was strong (15) ..... to allow people to carry tools in their pockets. Then in the 1950s jeans took on a new image when teenagers started to wear (16) ..... as a fashion statement.

The jeans of today have changed very (17) ..... from their original design. Cotton is still used and most jeans are still blue, (18) ..... they were in the beginning when they were dyed using indigo. Back pockets have remained a common feature, too, as (19) ..... the metal pins used to strengthen the jeans at certain points.

The (20) ..... decades, however, have seen variations in style. In the 1970s, for example, wide-legged 'bell-bottoms' were popular, and then more recently jeans with rips in the knees became fashionable. (21) ..... have also been times when it has been trendy for the colour of the jeans (22) ..... look faded. Designer jeans have always been popular, but of course they tend to be expensive. Arguably, lesser-known brands can be (23) ..... as good quality and bought at (24) ..... more reasonable prices.



**PART 3**

For questions 25-34, read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of some of the lines to form a word that fits in the gap **in the same line**. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Write your answers **IN CAPITAL LETTERS** in the answer boxes provided.

**Example:** 0    E X C I T I N G



You may have to make more than one change to the prompt word to make it fit the meaning.

## Aerobatics

One of the most (0) ..... extreme sports, both for those participating and for (25) ....., has to be aerobatics. This aviation sport owes much of its (26) ..... to the Red Arrows, a team of nine (27) ..... skilled pilots who have been putting on (28) ..... air displays since 1964.

To the (29) ..... of the crowds below, the pilots fly in fantastically shaped formations such as the Corkscrew or the Heart, leaving a trail of brightly coloured smoke behind them. This can be a risky business, (30) ..... when the pilots have to fly very close to each other. They have to stay to within 50 centimetres of the formation pattern, or the lack of coordination will be (31) ..... to the people on the ground.

(32) ....., the Red Arrows' rigorous training and experience makes the chances of an accident (33) ..... . All pilots have 1,500 hours of flying time behind them, including at least one flight in a (34) ..... jet and spend six months every year training for their aerobatics shows.

- EXCITE
- SPECTATE
- POPULAR
- HIGH
- DARE
- AMAZE
- SPECIAL
- NOTICE
- FORTUNE
- LIKE
- COMMERCE



## PART 4

For questions 35-42, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. **Do not change the word given.** You must use between **two** and **five** words, including the word given. There is an example at the beginning (0).

## Example:

- 0 Bill said he'd never been to such a good restaurant.  
**WAS**  
 Bill said .....  
 he'd ever been to.

**Tip**

If you change your mind and want to replace a word on the answer sheet, clearly rub it out and replace it. Don't try changing the word itself and don't put it in brackets because it will seem as if you are providing an alternative answer.

## Example:

0 I T W A S T H E B E S T R E S T A U R A N T

Write the missing words **IN CAPITAL LETTERS** in the **answer boxes** provided.

- 35 Thieves broke into John's house last Saturday night.  
**HAD**  
 John ..... last Saturday night.
- 36 The project could have been successful if you had worked harder on it.  
**SUCCEEDED**  
 The project could only ..... you had worked harder on it.
- 37 The insurance company asked me to describe the stolen painting in detail.  
**FULL**  
 The insurance company asked me to give them ..... the stolen painting.
- 38 Seamus finds both Mathematics and Chemistry easy.  
**ARE**  
 Neither ..... for Seamus.
- 39 "Be quiet, or you'll wake the baby," Mother told us.  
**IF**  
 Mother told us that the baby ..... made a noise.
- 40 The match couldn't take place because of a heavy snowstorm.  
**PREVENTED**  
 A heavy snowstorm ..... place.
- 41 You can wear my dress, but you must be careful not to ruin it.  
**LONG**  
 You can wear my dress ..... careful not to ruin it.
- 42 The politician refused to say anything about the matter.  
**COMMENT**  
 The politician would make ..... the matter.



You are going to read an extract from a novel. For questions 1-8, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text.

*line 1* Maycomb was an old town, but it was a tired old town when I first knew it. In rainy weather the streets were filled with red mud; grass grew on the pavements, the courthouse sagged in the square. Somehow, it was hotter then: a black dog suffered on a summer's day, bony mules hitched to carts flicked flies in the sweltering shade of the oaks on the square. Men's stiff collars wilted by nine in the morning. Ladies bathed before noon, took their three-o'clock naps, and by nightfall were like soft teacakes with frostings of sweat and sweet talcum.

People ambled across the square then, shuffled in and out of the stores around it, took their time about everything. A day was twenty-four hours long but seemed longer. There was no hurry, for there was nowhere to go, nothing to buy and no money to buy it with, nothing to see outside the boundaries of Maycomb County. But it was a time of vague optimism for some of the people: Maycomb County had recently been told that it had nothing to fear but fear itself.

We lived on the main residential street in town – Atticus, Jem and I, plus Calpurnia our cook. Jem and I found our father satisfactory: he played with us, read to us, and treated us with respectful detachment.

Calpurnia was something else again: She was always ordering me out of the kitchen, asking me why I couldn't behave as well as Jem when she knew he was older, calling me home when I wasn't ready to come. Our battles were epic and one-sided. Calpurnia always won, mainly because Atticus always took her side. She had been with us ever since Jem was born, and I had felt her tyrannical presence as long as I could remember.

*line 21* When I was almost six, and Jem was nearly ten, our summertime boundaries (within calling distance of Calpurnia) were Mrs Henry Lafayette Dubose's house two doors to the north of us, and the Radley place three doors to the south. We were never tempted to break them.

That was the summer Dill came to us.

Dill, from Meridian, Mississippi, was spending the summer with his aunt, Miss Rachel, and would be spending every summer in Maycomb from now on. He was a curiosity. He wore blue linen shorts that buttoned to his shirt, his hair was snow white and stuck to his head like duck-fluff; he was a year older than me but I towered over him.

Dill had seen Dracula, a revelation that moved Jem to eye him with the beginning of respect. As he told us the old tale his blue eyes would lighten and darken; his laugh was sudden and happy. We came to know Dill as someone whose head was full of odd plans and strange longings.

*line 33* Thereafter the summer passed in routine contentment. Routine contentment was: improving our treehouse that rested between giant chinaberry trees in the back yard, quarelling, running through our list of dramas based on the works of Oliver Optic, Victor Appleton, and Edgar Rice Burroughs. In this matter we were lucky to have Dill. He played the character parts formerly thrust upon me. By the end of August our repertoire was worn out from countless productions.





If a question is in the form of an incomplete sentence, make sure that you read both parts of the sentence very carefully and that the whole sentence agrees with the information in the text.

- 1 What does the writer mean when he describes Maycomb as 'a tired old town' (line 1)?
  - A Its inhabitants were mostly old and retired.
  - B It lacked action and energy.
  - C It was extremely quiet.
  - D It was better looked after in former days.
  
- 2 In the second paragraph, we get the impression that the people of Maycomb
  - A were fearful about the future of their town.
  - B led dull, pointless lives.
  - C rarely left their homes.
  - D lived life at a very slow pace.
  
- 3 What impression does the writer give of her father?
  - A He thoroughly enjoyed spending time with his children.
  - B He didn't fully involve himself in his children's lives.
  - C He took his responsibilities as a father very seriously.
  - D He was attentive towards his children but very strict.
  
- 4 The writer felt that Calpurnia
  - A preferred her brother to her.
  - B never supported her in family arguments.
  - C treated her very unfairly.
  - D got too involved in the family's affairs.
  
- 5 The phrase 'we were never tempted to break them' (line 21) refers to the writer and her brother's
  - A obedience to a rule.
  - B continuation of a habit.
  - C following of a tradition.
  - D carrying out of an activity.
  
- 6 When the writer talks about Dill, she mentions that
  - A he spent every summer in Maycomb.
  - B his shirt was always unbuttoned.
  - C his white hair made him look older than he was.
  - D he looked small for his age.
  
- 7 What did the writer and her brother realise as they got to know Dill better?
  - A He wasn't as strange as they had first thought.
  - B He had a desire to do unusual things.
  - C He had had many strange experiences.
  - D He was a very good storyteller.
  
- 8 What does 'this matter' (line 33) refer to?
  - A deciding who plays each character part in different plays
  - B the writer's dislike of playing certain characters in plays
  - C acting out different plays from a list
  - D finding plays suitable to act out



You are going to read an article about a young woman who spent some time studying overseas. Seven sentences have been removed from the article. Choose from the sentences **A-H** the one which fits each gap (**9-15**). There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use.

## Studying in Salzburg

*Anne Cleveland tells us about her experience of fulfilling an ambition to study overseas.*

I had often dreamt of the possibility of spending a year away from my hometown of Leeds in England, living in a foreign country. By the time I was old enough, however, I thought that my severe lack of talent for languages was going to hold me back.

When you don't speak another language, it can be quite difficult to follow a course of study abroad.

**9**  I was studying at Leeds University which offers its students the chance to participate in this scheme, so I was able to apply.

ERASMUS did all the hard work, organising the whole transfer for me, and before I knew it I was boarding a plane bound for Salzburg, Austria.

**10**  As it turned out, I soon realised that my year abroad was going to involve a lot more than just sitting in cafés sipping decent coffee. For one thing, there was a lot of bureaucracy and no central office to sort everything out.

As for the university, it is quite small but the classes are large. Also, on average Austrian students take five years to complete their courses and therefore the pace of studying is somewhat more relaxed than at home. The students tend to go home quite often for home-cooked schnitzels, too. **11**  As a consequence, the foreign students tended to socialise with each other quite a lot, which didn't help our language skills.

Salzburg itself is a picture-postcard Austrian city, full of Baroque architecture and surrounded by

mountains and lakes. It is also famous for being the birthplace of Mozart and the setting for *The Sound of Music*. **12**  I also found that it doesn't have a lot going on for young people in comparison to Leeds.

There were, all the same, numerous advantages of living in Salzburg. For example, its central location in Europe makes it very convenient for travelling.

**13**  Altogether, I had visited eight other countries, including places I had wanted to visit for a long time, such as Slovenia and Croatia, by the end of my year in Salzburg.

I also joined a theatre group where I finally made lots of Austrian friends. **14**  I started to appreciate the outdoor life, too; in Austria you can ski in the winter and cycle or hike around the lakes in the summer. I really fell in love with the beauty of the Austrian countryside.

Spending a year overseas meant that the people I had started university with had graduated by the time I returned. However, I went back to my course in Leeds much more focused on what I wanted to get out of my last year and more appreciative of the opportunities university provides. **15**  It showed me that you get a lot more out of a place when you live there compared to when you are just travelling through. I'd thoroughly recommend all students to spend a year studying abroad if they can.



- A** I wasn't entirely sure what to expect of the experience ahead of me but I was ready to embrace the challenge.
- B** It was almost the complete opposite of Leeds.
- C** The year in Salzburg really broadened my horizons.
- D** This helped my German to progress from almost non-existent to quite an acceptable level, and towards the end of the year I noticed that even the waiters stopped frowning when I ordered my coffee!
- E** Hop on a train and you can be in Prague, Krakow or Rome within a matter of hours.
- F** Therefore, although I lived in the halls of residence, it took a long time to meet many of the Austrian students.
- G** However, luckily for me, an international student organisation called ERASMUS makes it possible for any student, even a monolingualist like myself.
- H** As a result of all this, it is usually very busy with tourists.

**Tip**

When you have chosen a particular sentence, check that it fits grammatically and follows the structure of the text. Pay special attention to changes in verb tenses, which should make sense and flow smoothly.



## PART 3

You are going to read some information from a holiday brochure about African safaris. For questions **16-30**, choose from the safaris (**A-E**). The safaris may be chosen more than once. When more than one answer is required, these may be given in any order.

**Tip**

Remember that texts contain similar information in order to distract you. It is vital to read the questions carefully; they contain details which limit your options.

**On which safari(s)**

are visitors warned to be cautious when doing something?

16

do visitors stay in more than one place?

17

18

19

is there a chance that you won't see a particular animal?

20

21

are visitors promised a particularly good view of the animals?

22

23

will visitors enjoy food prepared in the open air?

24

can visitors enjoy a facility considered to be better than others like it?

25

do visitors get the chance to see (an) impressive geographical feature(s)?

26

27

28

are you particularly likely to see an endangered mammal?

29

are visitors given the chance to get some handmade souvenirs?

30



# African Safaris

A

## Camping Safari

This safari in the Masai Mara Game Reserve offers comfortable accommodation in tents which are fully equipped with beds, sheets, blankets and mosquito nets. Each day there is a drive through the reserve in a 4 x 4 vehicle with an open roof hatch allowing you to see the animals up close without the obstruction of windows. Back at the camp in the evening you will enjoy a meal cooked over a traditional wood fire. Optional activities include guided nature walks and a visit to Lake Bogoria, which is generally covered with huge flocks of flamingos. If they are not there, however, there are other attractions at the lake, such as the magnificent hot springs.

C

## Cultural Safari

On this safari, all visitors spend their first night at a small lodge situated in a lush wooded area close to the Masai Mara Game Reserve in Kenya. Thereafter, you will stay in several locations, including in a tribal bush village where you will have the wonderful opportunity to learn about the Masai culture and traditions and purchase some of their unique handicrafts. A short drive from the village will also take you to meet nomadic hunters or 'bushmen' from the Hadzabe and Datoga tribes. This safari experience also includes several game drives through the reserve, where you may be lucky enough to have the chance to photograph the spectacular annual migration of one million wildebeest across the plains.

B

## Family Safari

This safari has been created with families particularly in mind. Guests will stay at the comfortable, family-friendly Norfolk Hotel in Nairobi, which boasts one of the best swimming pools in Kenya. Don't miss a visit to the Giraffe Centre, a short self-guided forest hike followed by an up-close encounter with tame giraffes. But this is not just a city holiday. There are morning and evening game drives against the magnificent backdrop of Mount Kilimanjaro, all suitable for small children as there are always plenty of big wild animals to see, including elephants, leopards and the now rare Serval cat. The hotel also offers an evening babysitting service.

D

## Chimpanzee Safari

At the beginning of this tour, visitors are treated to an overnight stay in a cottage built in the colonial style of a hundred years ago and overlooking Lake Tanganyika, estimated to be the second largest freshwater lake in the world. Then, three days are spent tracking chimps in the forest, which is a truly unforgettable experience. Photography is permitted but care should be taken not to upset or frighten the animals. During this part of the tour, accommodation is in luxury tents. The safari ends with a climb to the majestic Kakombe Waterfalls, where you will be able to enjoy the breathtaking view.

E

## Photographic Safari

So named because of its closeness to the much photographed Ngorongoro Crater, this safari enables visitors to view wild game in the spectacular setting of an extinct volcano. A day's drive away is Lake Manyara National Park, especially notable for its tree-climbing lions and hundreds of bird species. Whilst you will initially be based in modern hotel accommodation, you will also spend four nights on a luxury mobile camp in Serengeti, where each evening you will have the chance to share your impressions of the day with others around a campfire. Game drives are usually scheduled either for the early morning or evening, when the lighting conditions are most suitable for taking pictures.



You **must** answer this question. Write your answer in **120-150** words in an appropriate style.

- 1 You have received an email from your English speaking friend, Anthea. Read Anthea's email and the notes you have made. Then write an email to Anthea, using **all** your notes.

**Tip**  
Try to organise the content points presented in Part 1 in clear, easy-to-follow paragraphs.

email page 1 of 1

---

**From:** Anthea Jones  
**Sent:** May 11<sup>th</sup>  
**Subject:** Hi!

---

I'm so sorry I haven't been in touch for a while. I've been really busy with exams. Thank goodness they've finished now!

Anyway, I hope you are well. In your last email, you told me you were about to go on a weekend camping trip. Did you have a nice time?

I'd like to ask you something. I'm thinking of booking some kind of activity holiday this August. I know you went on an extreme sports holiday last summer in Wales. Would you recommend it? Perhaps we could go together – what do you think?

Write back soon.

Anthea

Ask how they went

Yes, but ...

Yes! (explain why)

Not possible, because ...

Write your **email**. You must use grammatically correct sentences with accurate spelling and punctuation in a style appropriate for the situation.





## PART 2

Write an answer to **one** of the questions 2-4 in this part. Write your answer in **120-180** words in an appropriate style.



Use a wide variety of complex language and grammar structures. Don't worry about possible mistakes – candidates are always awarded credit for their effort to use more sophisticated language, as long as the mistakes don't result in lack of clarity.

**2** You have seen this advertisement for a job in a local newspaper.

 *pop rock jazz classical salsa blues* 

**CITY SOUNDS MUSIC SHOP – ENGLISH SPEAKERS  
NEEDED FOR SUMMER WORK**

- Are you interested in different kinds of music?
- Are you hard-working and reliable?
- Do you have any useful experience?

Apply to the shop manager, Mr Holborn, explaining why you would be suitable for the job.

Write your **letter of application**. Do not write any postal addresses.

**3** You have seen this notice in an English-language magazine for young people.

**FOOD AROUND THE WORLD**

We would like to publish some articles about what people around the world eat. Write us an article about food in your country. Tell us:

- what people usually eat every day
- what people eat on special occasions
- if eating habits have changed recently

We will publish all the best articles!

Write your **article**.

**4** A group of American students is coming to stay in your town and their group leader has asked you to write a report on the sports facilities there. Mention the main sports that young people do in your town and where they usually do them. Then recommend the best places for the group to go to do sport, giving reasons for your recommendations.

Write your **report**.



For questions 1-12, read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap. There is an example at the beginning (0). Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

**Example:**

0 A favoured      B famous      C popular      D liked

0	A	B	C	D
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Try to follow the logic of the sentences and the text. What kind of word does the meaning require (e.g. a contrast word, a result clause, etc)?

### A true pioneer

Marco Polo is probably the most (0) ..... traveller-explorer of the Far East. He was born in 1254 and was the son of an Italian merchant living in Venice, an important trade centre at that time. Marco was well educated and also very curious, (1) ..... particular interest in different cultures. His father had already travelled to the Far East (2) ..... times, and in 1271, when Marco was seventeen, he decided to take Marco with him on his journey to China along the Silk Road, a series of trade (3) ..... through Asia.

They (4) ..... out from Venice, travelled through Armenia, Persia, and Afghanistan, and along the Silk Road. After travelling for (5) ..... three years, they finally arrived at their (6) ..... ; the summer (7) ..... of the emperor Kublai Khan at Shang-tu, close to modern-day Beijing. Marco Polo (8) ..... in love with the city and became close to Kublai Khan, advising him on many (9) .....

Marco Polo left a (10) ..... account of his journey to China and his stay there. (11) ..... the fact that he was not really a historian, he also wrote a long history of the Mongol people. Not everyone agrees that Marco Polo's stories are real. However, fiction or not, they have captivated readers (12) ..... the centuries.

- |                |              |               |               |
|----------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1 A presenting | B putting    | C showing     | D giving      |
| 2 A few        | B several    | C plenty      | D assorted    |
| 3 A routes     | B ways       | C courses     | D tracks      |
| 4 A made       | B went       | C set         | D put         |
| 5 A beyond     | B after      | C above       | D over        |
| 6 A position   | B goal       | C destination | D location    |
| 7 A residence  | B habitat    | C place       | D institution |
| 8 A set        | B went       | C fell        | D dropped     |
| 9 A tasks      | B questions  | C themes      | D matters     |
| 10 A specific  | B detailed   | C particular  | D proper      |
| 11 A Although  | B Owing      | C Due         | D Despite     |
| 12 A during    | B throughout | C in          | D by          |



## PART 2

For questions 13-24, read the text below and think of the word which best fits each gap. Use only **one** word in each gap. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Write your answers **IN CAPITAL LETTERS** in the **answer boxes** provided.

Example:

0 B E I N G



Make sure that your answer fits grammatically and makes sense.

## The West End

London's West End is renowned for (0) ..... the entertainment centre of the city. No matter what time of year it is, the West End is always filled (13) ..... tourists and Londoners alike, all wanting to soak up the energetic atmosphere!

At the very heart of the West End lies the area now (14) ..... as 'Theatreland'. Its name reflects the fact that (15) ..... is a high concentration of theatres in this area, playing host to (16) ..... of the most famous stage productions in the world. It can often be impossible to get tickets for the (17) ..... popular shows!

The West End is (18) ..... home to some of the best shopping London (19) ..... to offer. In particular, the world-famous Oxford Street has hundreds of clothing shops and some of the city's biggest department stores. And then when you've had enough (20) ..... shopping there are plenty of cafés, restaurants and nightclubs to choose (21) .....

Finally, there are many cultural attractions to visit in (22) ..... part of London. There are numerous fascinating art galleries and museums as (23) ..... as famous monuments such as Nelson's Column. In fact, no matter (24) ..... your tastes are, London's West End has something for everyone!



**PART 3**

For questions **25-34**, read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of some of the lines to form a word that fits in the gap **in the same line**. There is an example at the beginning **(0)**.

Write your answers **IN CAPITAL LETTERS** in the answer boxes provided.

**Example:**

0	B	E	G	I	N	N	I	N	G										
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--



Look carefully at the structure of the sentence and the text as a whole before you fill in the gaps.

## Dubai

Dubai, in the United Arab Emirates, has been an important port city since the **(0)** ..... of the 20th century. Its nickname is 'City of Gold' as it is **(25)** ..... for its trade in gold.

Dubai is an important business and **(26)** ..... centre as well as a popular tourist **(27)** ..... . Most of the United Arab Emirates' banks and **(28)** ..... companies have their headquarters there.

**(29)** ..... in Dubai centres around shopping. This comes in the form of large shopping centres selling **(30)** ..... labels and international goods. There are also the souks, or markets which offer a more **(31)** ..... and **(32)** ..... shopping experience for the tourist. Dubai has a well-earned reputation as a shopper's paradise.

Unfortunately, **(33)** ..... usually comes second to shopping. However, there are many attractions to enjoy **(34)** ..... Sheikh Saeed Al Maktoum House, the Dubai Museum in the restored Al Fahidi Fort, and the Heritage Village of Hatta.

- BEGIN**
- FAME**
  
- COMMERCE**
- LOCATE**
- INSURE**
  
- TOUR**
- DESIGN**
  
- TRADITION**
- ATMOSPHERE**
  
- SIGHT**
  
- INCLUDE**



## PART 4

For questions 35-42, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. **Do not change the word given.** You must use between **two** and **five** words, including the word given. There is an example at the beginning (0).

**Example:**

0 Your house needs redecorating.

**SHOULD**

You .....  
redecorated.

**Tip**

Consider whether some of the words in bold should be used as verbs or nouns. If used as nouns, they are often accompanied by a specific verb in a set phrase.

**Example:**

0

S	H	O	U	L	D	H	A	V	E	Y	O	U	R	H	O	U	S	E			
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--

Write the missing words **IN CAPITAL LETTERS** in the **answer boxes** provided.

35 Mary went to the airport early because she did not want to miss her plane.

**THAT**

Mary went to the airport early ..... miss her plane.

36 Jack's mum was completely unaware of his decision to study abroad.

**IDEA**

Jack's mum had ..... decided to study abroad.

37 We must contact our travel agent about our forthcoming trip.

**TOUCH**

We must ..... our travel agent about our forthcoming trip.

38 Jane's opinion on the matter is exactly the same as John's.

**DIFFERENCE**

There ..... Jane's and John's opinions on the matter.

39 The chef said that they had run out of sauce for that night's special.

**LEFT**

The chef said that there wasn't ..... for that night's special.

40 John should exercise more regularly if he wants to be fit.

**ON**

John should exercise ..... basis if he wants to be fit.

41 They will be selling wedding dresses at half price at Harrods's tomorrow.

**SALE**

Wedding dresses will ..... at half price at Harrods's tomorrow.

42 I regret not contacting my dentist when I first felt my tooth ache.

**TOUCH**

I wish I ..... my dentist when I first felt my tooth ache.



You are going to read an extract from a novel. For questions 1-8, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text.

This expedition began this morning almost an hour later than I had planned, despite my having completed my packing and loaded the Ford with all necessary items well before eight o'clock. What with Mrs Clements and the girls also gone for the week, I suppose I was very conscious of the fact that once I departed, Darlington Hall would stand empty for probably the first time this century – perhaps for the first time since the day it was built. It was an odd feeling and perhaps accounts for why I delayed my departure so long, wandering around the house many times over, checking one last time all was in order.

line 9 It is hard to explain my feelings once I did finally set off. For the first twenty minutes or so of motoring, I cannot say I was seized by any excitement or anticipation at all. This was due, no doubt, to the fact that though I motored further and further from the house, I continued to find myself in surroundings with which I had at least a passing acquaintance. Now I had always supposed I had travelled very little, restricted as I am by my responsibilities in the house, but of course, over time, one does make various excursions for one professional reason or another, and it would seem I have become much more acquainted with those neighbouring districts than I had realised. For as I say, as I motored on in the sunshine towards the Berkshire border, I continued to be surprised by the familiarity of the country around me.

line 17 But then eventually the surroundings grew unrecognisable and I knew I had gone beyond all previous boundaries. I have heard people describe the moment, when setting sail in a ship, when one finally loses sight of the land. I imagine the experience of unease mixed with exhilaration often described in connection with this moment is very similar to what I felt in the Ford as the surroundings grew strange to me. I took a turning and found myself on a road curving round the edge of a hill. I could sense the steep drop to my left, though I could not see it due to the trees and thick foliage that lined the roadside. The feeling swept over me that I had truly left Darlington Hall behind, and I must confess I did feel a slight sense of alarm – a sense aggravated by the feeling that I was perhaps not on the correct road at all, but speeding off in totally the wrong direction into a wilderness. It was only the feeling of a moment, but it caused me to slow down. And even when I had assured myself I was on the right road, I felt compelled to stop the car a moment to take stock, as it were.

I decided to step out and stretch my legs a little and when I did so, I received a stronger impression than ever of being perched on the side of a hill. On the one side of the road, thickets and small trees rose sharply, while on the other I could now glimpse through the foliage the distant countryside.

I believe I had walked a little way along the roadside, peering through the foliage hoping to get a better view, when I heard a voice behind me. Until this point, of course, I had believed myself quite alone and I turned in some surprise. A little way further up the road on the opposite side, I could see the start of a footpath, which disappeared sharply up into the thickets. Sitting on the large stone that marked this spot was a thin, white-haired man in a cloth cap, smoking his pipe. He called to me again and though I could not quite make out his words, I could see him gesturing for me to join him. For a moment, I took him for a vagrant, but then I saw he was just some local fellow enjoying the fresh air and summer sunshine, and saw no reason not to comply.





Pace yourself – leave time at the end to go back to any questions you may have left and check all your answers.

- 1 **The writer set out on his journey later than planned because**
  - A packing his belongings took longer than expected.
  - B there was no one to help him get everything ready.
  - C he was feeling sad about leaving the house.
  - D he repeatedly inspected the house.
  
- 2 **'This' (line 9) refers to the fact that the writer**
  - A couldn't explain his feelings.
  - B was struggling with his feelings.
  - C wasn't experiencing certain feelings.
  - D wasn't feeling anything at all.
  
- 3 **What did the writer realise as he drove further away from the house?**
  - A how well he knew the local area
  - B how busy he had become
  - C how little he had travelled
  - D how many trips he'd made for his job
  
- 4 **The writer uses the phrase 'I had gone beyond all previous boundaries' (line 17-18), to mean that**
  - A he now felt that there was no turning back.
  - B he had entered an area that was new to him.
  - C he had crossed the border into a different county.
  - D he now had no idea where he was going.
  
- 5 **The writer compares his journey to the beginning of a sea voyage because**
  - A his feelings matched those he imagines people experiencing on a sea voyage.
  - B it reminds him of a sea voyage he once went on.
  - C he remembers feeling as if he was 'sailing' into the unknown.
  - D his surroundings were unfamiliar, just as on a sea voyage.
  
- 6 **What caused the writer to start driving more slowly?**
  - A The road had become steep and winding.
  - B He suddenly realised he was driving too fast.
  - C He began to feel panic, making it difficult to drive.
  - D He suddenly feared that he might have got lost.
  
- 7 **Where was the old man that the writer came across?**
  - A directly behind the writer
  - B at the side of the road looking out from the bushes
  - C in some trees at the top of a hill
  - D at the start of a footpath
  
- 8 **All in all, what seemed to be the writer's attitude to his trip?**
  - A He regretted having started it.
  - B He felt unable to continue it.
  - C He had mixed feelings about it.
  - D He just wanted to get it over with.



You are going to read an article about a woman who went on a photography tour. Seven sentences have been removed from the article. Choose from the sentences **A-H** the one which fits each gap (9-15). There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use.

## Snapping up Rome

*Beth Carter wanted to improve her holiday snaps, so she booked a tour of Rome with photography classes included! She tells us all about it.*

Like most tourists, I enjoy taking photographs on holiday and can't wait to show them to friends and family when I get back. But whilst for me they represent treasured memories, to others they are more often than not simply a collection of boring, badly composed, out of focus pictures. So this year I decided to do something about this by booking myself on a trip to Rome which included photography lessons.

The first time I went to Rome, I remember thinking that it was a photographer's paradise with a fantastic photo opportunity lying around every corner. **9**  Added to this was the fact that there were crowds of tourists everywhere, blocking all the best views. But this second time things were different. Antonio, my photography tutor, was on hand to give expert advice every step of the way.

The first thing Antonio told our group was that the secret to creating a good photographic image rather than just a snapshot is to first take a long look at what you want to photograph. For example, he said, you should consider the background just as much as you do the subject. **10**  You can get unwanted figures out of your image simply by getting down on your knees to take a picture, for instance, or changing the angle of the shot.

Our first port of call was Piazza Navona, where Antonio gave us advice about how to photograph the Fountain of Neptune. **11**  Then, he added that we should take the photo with the fountain slightly off centre. By not having your subject exactly in the middle of the

photograph, you instantly make the picture more interesting.

Next, we headed off to the Pantheon, which was originally an ancient Roman temple. Along the way, I took the opportunity to photograph anything that caught my eye. I photographed doorways and beautiful wall carvings and even a lovely old street lamp. The Pantheon itself is so huge that it is impossible to take a good photograph of the whole thing. **12**  I tried out this technique by lying down on the floor and taking a picture of just one section of the great domed ceiling. I was pretty pleased with the results.

For the next couple of hours, we wandered around the historic centre visiting many of Rome's architectural highlights. **13**  And I felt that I was really able to appreciate the sights as I had to look at each one so carefully in order to get good pictures.

We finished off our first morning tour with a stop at a traditional Roman street café. After all the hard work and walking I'd done, a large Italian ice cream seemed like the perfect reward! **14**  It felt like a whole new world had opened up to me.

I learnt an incredible amount over the next two days, as well as having a thoroughly enjoyable time in one of the world's most beautiful cities. I would definitely recommend this kind of break for anyone interested in developing a few basic photographic skills. You don't even need to have an expensive camera. I used my ordinary digital camera and the results were excellent. **15**  So just maybe my friends and family will show a little more enthusiasm when I show them my holiday snaps from now on!



- A** According to Antonio, however, it's much better to try to find one interesting detail.
- B** Yet by myself I didn't have a clue how to go about getting some good shots.
- C** Firstly, he said, we should try to include the background in an unusual way.
- D** How you position yourself is also really important.
- E** I didn't get at all tired, even though I was on my feet for such a long time.
- F** Afterwards, feeling refreshed, I spent the rest of the afternoon alone practising my new skills.
- G** Some of the advice didn't work as well as I expected.
- H** It just goes to show that it is not the equipment that counts but how you use it.



Remember that there is one sentence that will not fit the text at all.



## PART 3

You are going to read a magazine article about public gardens in Great Britain. For questions **16-30**, choose from the places (**A-E**). The places may be chosen more than once. When more than one answer is required, these may be given in any order.



When reading the text, be aware of negatives and questions that may appear similar.

### Which place(s)

has a garden that is very realistic, unlike similar ones elsewhere?

16

is well-known for its impressive architecture?

17

use alternative energy sources?

18

19

was developed over a very long period of time?

20

has many illustrations of plants?

21

has gardens which were planned by their owners?

22

is in much better condition now than it once was?

23

is partly famous for the scientific studies that take place there?

24

have gardens designed to prevent views of the ones next to them?

25

26

sets out to teach how necessary plants are?

27

has a garden created with a particular kind of visitor in mind?

28

recreates weather conditions found in different countries?

29

gives visitors the option of listening to some extra information?

30



# English Country Gardens

## A Kew Gardens

As well as being the most visited gardens in Britain, the Royal Botanic Gardens at Kew are also a world renowned botanical research centre and a place of training for professional gardeners. The massive 300-acre site has three huge glasshouses containing an astonishingly rich variety of plants.

Many of the buildings at Kew are as interesting as the plants. There is a large Chinese pagoda built in 1762 and a model of a Japanese temple. Also of interest are the Palm House, a beautiful Victorian iron and glass building, and the Temperate House, which is the largest Victorian glass structure in the world. And let's not forget Kew's library which has one of the largest botanical collections in the world including books, drawings and photographs.

## B The Eden Project

The Eden Project is a large-scale environmental project set up to show the close relationship between people and plants. It also aims to educate people about the need to protect the earth to ensure humanity's survival. Visitors enter the site along a winding path that takes them through a variety of gardens to the two plastic domed structures called biomes. The biomes reproduce the climate conditions of tropical and Mediterranean regions, allowing visitors to see a wide range of plants from these areas. As it is an environmental project, most waste and water is recycled and power is provided by local wind farms.

## E Sissinghurst Castle Garden

The poet and gardening writer Vita Sackville West and her husband bought the ruins of this Elizabethan manor house in the 1930s. They then began to restore the buildings and ultimately created one of the most impressive gardens in Britain. While her husband designed the layout of the gardens, Vita chose the plants. The garden is designed as a series of 'rooms' separated by high hedges and pink brick walls. Each 'room' represents a different theme or colour scheme. The gardens are now owned and maintained by the National Trust, an organisation that protects special places in Britain.

## C Compton Acres

These ten acres of gardens, which overlook Poole Harbour, consist of ten separate areas, each of which show a different garden style from around the world. The paths and terraces separating the gardens are designed so that only one garden can be experienced at a time. The gardens include a Roman Garden, an Italian Garden and an Indian Garden and the Japanese Garden is said to be the only genuine Japanese Garden in Europe. In order to fully appreciate the gardens, visitors are able to rent a cassette audio tour which provides them with information about the history of the gardens as they walk around them. There are also tea rooms, restaurants and an ice cream parlour.

## D Chatsworth House

Set in a huge park, Chatsworth is one of the most popular country houses in Britain. Its fabulous gardens were gradually shaped over a period of six centuries. There is a cottage garden and a kitchen garden growing vegetables as well as a garden containing many fragrant plants which was specially designed to be fully accessible to disabled visitors. There are also a number of fountains. These include the Willow Tree Fountain, which looks like a real tree and sprays water at visitors when they aren't expecting it. There is also the Emperor Fountain, which has a water jet that reaches up to 200 feet in height. The power generated by this fountain is used to supply some of the electricity for the house.



You **must** answer this question. Write your answer in **120-150** words in an appropriate style.

- 1 You have just received a letter informing you that you have won an essay-writing competition you entered in an English-language magazine. Read the letter and the notes you have made. Then write a letter to the competition organiser, using **all** your notes.

**Tip**

Try to keep to the word limit but remember that answers that are too short are probably incomplete, while answers that are too long may have a negative effect as they can be repetitive and poorly organised.

Yes, please!

Tell him

**Congratulations!**

I am pleased to inform you that your entry into our essay-writing competition has won first prize. Your prize is a weekend trip for two to Edinburgh and £300 spending money. The prize includes:

- return flight
- three nights' accommodation in a 3-star hotel
- an optional tour of Edinburgh's most popular tourist attractions

Meals included?

Please let me know when you would prefer to take your prize, if you would like to take the optional sightseeing tour and if there are any special arrangements that you would like me to make for you.

I look forward to hearing from you.

Yes ...

Yours sincerely,  
*Roger White*

Roger White  
Competition Organiser

Write your **letter**. You must use grammatically correct sentences with accurate spelling and punctuation in a style that is appropriate for the situation.



**PART 2**

Write an answer to **one** of the questions 2-4 in this part. Write your answer in **120-180** words in an appropriate style.

- 2** You have seen this notice in your school English-language newspaper.

**Attention all shopaholics!**

Have you got a favourite shop? We want to do a special feature on shopping in our area and would like to include some reviews of different shops. Write us a review of a shop you particularly like, including information about what the shop looks like (e.g. size, décor, displays), what it sells, the prices, and what kinds of people you would recommend it to.

If your review is published, you will win a £50 gift voucher to spend in a shop of your choice.

**Tip**

Use a variety of adjectives to make your review more interesting.

Write your **review**.

- 3** Your teacher has asked you to write a story for an international magazine. The story must **begin** with the following words.

*It was a perfectly normal day until I got to the train station.*

Write your **story**.

- 4** Your teacher has asked you to write an essay, giving your opinions on the following statement:

*Watching TV is a complete waste of time.*

Write your **essay**.



For questions 1-12, read the text and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap. There is an example at the beginning (0). Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Example:

0 A process                      B operation                      C system                      D programme

0	A	B	C	D
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Even if you are not completely sure about an answer, don't leave anything unanswered – rather than leave a blank, make an educated guess.

## The Secret of a long life

Growing older is a natural (0) ..... that we cannot avoid. However, some people manage to keep their looks for longer than others, and live to a (1) ..... old age. So, what exactly is their secret?

Age is (2) ..... by many to be a mental attitude. As our minds and bodies are not (3) ..... from each other, if you feel content, you are more likely to be healthy and therefore to live a long life. Others stress the (4) ..... of having an interesting occupation. Having a deep interest in whatever you do (5) ..... to a more fulfilled and active life.

Many also recommend yoga or other types of physical exercise. Everybody, young or old, can (6) ..... from regular exercise and spending time with others.

Some, on the other hand, (7) ..... old age without taking special care of their health. But research has shown that people who (8) ..... to a low-calorie diet have a greater chance of living longer. Of course, having access to good medical care (9) ..... a difference, too.

Recent studies suggest that people with more high-powered jobs are healthier, as are people who have (10) ..... a good education. But scientific opinion (11) ..... changing. Maybe longevity just depends on genes or perhaps it's (12) ..... down to good luck.

- |                |              |              |             |
|----------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|
| 1 A ripe       | B ready      | C plump      | D prime     |
| 2 A valued     | B considered | C suggested  | D mentioned |
| 3 A different  | B individual | C separate   | D divided   |
| 4 A greatness  | B strength   | C importance | D power     |
| 5 A runs       | B results    | C directs    | D leads     |
| 6 A take       | B advance    | C win        | D benefit   |
| 7 A get        | B reach      | C touch      | D grab      |
| 8 A stick      | B stay       | C hold       | D remain    |
| 9 A shows      | B has        | C makes      | D is        |
| 10 A received  | B made       | C taken      | D owned     |
| 11 A maintains | B keeps      | C stays      | D continues |
| 12 A usually   | B hardly     | C simply     | D only      |



## PART 2

For questions 13-24, read the text below and think of the word which best fits each gap. Use only **one** word in each gap. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Write your answers **IN CAPITAL LETTERS** in the **answer boxes** provided.

Example:

0

I N



Think of forms and tenses of verbs, common verb and noun combinations, and phrasal verbs.

## The Red Planet

The planet Mars, often known as 'The Red Planet', can be seen from Earth (0) ..... the night sky without a telescope. Its size and brightness varies greatly according to (13) ..... position. Countless books have been written (14) ..... Mars. It has always held a fascination for people who are interested in the possibility of life on other planets.

Until the first spacecraft visited Mars in 1965, it (15) ..... believed that there was water on the planet. But photographs sent back to Earth did not support (16) ..... belief.

Although astronomer Phelps stated in 1895 that 'conditions are all favourable for life', the truth (17) ..... that the planet Mars would be unsuitable for human habitation, not (18) ..... due to a lack of water, but also (19) ..... of the cold temperatures and high winds. Therefore, the possibility of humans (20) ..... foot on the Red Planet in the (21) ..... future is unlikely.

It is possible, (22) ....., that there was life on the Red Planet in the past. Signs of riverbeds have been found – now dried up, but perhaps they (23) ..... contained water. And where there's water, there is always the possibility of life. More research will be carried (24) ..... during future missions to Mars.



**PART 3**

For questions **25-34**, read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of some of the lines to form a word that fits in the gap **in the same line**. There is an example at the beginning **(0)**.

Write your answers **IN CAPITAL LETTERS** in the answer boxes provided.

**Example:**

0	A	L	A	R	M	I	N	G										
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--



Remember that the prompt word may need to be changed into the plural. Read the text carefully and make your decision.

## Disappearing Languages

Many of the world's languages are disappearing at an **(0)** ..... rate due to political or **(25)** ..... reasons. It is estimated that as many as half of all known languages may disappear by 2100. The **(26)** ..... of some elements of a language is a natural result of the passage of time, but now that we all live in a **(27)** ..... village, this process is speeding up. And as language is an essential part of a people's culture, if one disappears it is a terrible **(28)** ..... for all humanity.

Sometimes local languages co-exist with the dominant language, but they are **(29)** ..... replaced as older speakers die and younger ones adopt what they consider to be the more **(30)** ..... tongue.

Although interest in language **(31)** ..... is on the rise, many people have an equally strong interest in stamping out **(32)** ..... languages. It is essential, therefore, for language **(33)** ....., language professionals and **(34)** ..... to work together to try to stop them from doing this.

- ALARM**
- ECONOMY**
  
- APPEAR**
  
- GLOBE**
  
- LOSE**
  
- EVENTUAL**
  
- USE**
  
- PRESERVE**
  
- MINOR**
- COMMUNE**
- GOVERN**



## PART 4

For questions 35-42, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. **Do not change the word given.** You must use between **two** and **five** words, including the word given. There is an example at the beginning (0).

**Example:**

- 0 Bill said he'd never been to such a good restaurant.  
**WAS**  
 Bill said .....  
 he'd ever been to.



There are two marks for each question, so even if you cannot complete an answer, fill in as much as you can.

**Example:**

0	I	T	W	A	S	T	H	E	B	E	S	T	R	E	S	T	A	R	A	N	T
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Write the missing words **IN CAPITAL LETTERS** in the **answer boxes** provided.

- 35 The local mechanic always fixes my car.  
**HAVE**  
 I always ..... by the local mechanic.
- 36 People say that Susan was a brilliant actress.  
**SAID**  
 Susan ..... been a brilliant actress.
- 37 Emma failed the exam because she hadn't revised.  
**HAVE**  
 If Emma had revised, she..... the exam.
- 38 In my opinion, the two boys are completely different.  
**COMPARISON**  
 In my opinion, ..... the two boys.
- 39 The damaged bridge meant that people could not get to the other side of the city.  
**PREVENTED**  
 People ..... to the other side of the city due to the damaged bridge.
- 40 My sister helped me with my homework.  
**HAND**  
 My sister ..... with my homework.
- 41 Doctors are now saying it is all right to drink a glass of wine daily.  
**WRONG**  
 Doctors are now saying ..... drinking a glass of wine daily.
- 42 Whose coat is this?  
**DOES**  
 Who ..... to?



You are going to read an article about a treasure hunter. For questions 1-8, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text.

## Treasure Hunter

line 7 Claudio Bonifacio is a modern day treasure hunter. For most people, the title 'treasure hunter' more than likely conjures up images of intrepid explorers braving unfriendly natives and fighting pirates to find a chest full of sparkling jewels – or something like that, anyway. But contrary to this stereotype, Bonifacio finds most of his bullion (gold and silver) in libraries full of ancient shipping records rather than with the help of the ancient magical map you might expect. He has spent many years searching the naval archives in Seville, from which he has located the positions of more than 2,500 sunken galleons – the ships the Spaniards used to sail the high seas from the 15th to the 18th centuries.

line 19 Bonifacio has turned his activities into a very lucrative career. Such is his fame as a marine archaeologist that he can demand very large fees. He provides the information he gathers out from his research to companies with the resources to raise the bullion from the wrecks.

Bonifacio has worked for several Latin American governments, including the government of Cuba which was interested in some galleons which it knew had sunk somewhere off the Cuban coast. He has also carried out survey work for the Spanish government and the Italian national council.

However, Bonifacio is unwilling to reveal the names of his private clients, or say how much money they have made from the wrecks. The reason for this is that they wish to remain anonymous due to uncertainty about ownership of the ocean floor. Countries such as Honduras, where Bonifacio has discovered many wrecks, insist on claiming all the treasures found in their

territorial waters. One of the richest wrecks Bonifacio has ever found is the 'San Roque', located near an island in Honduran waters. It is estimated to contain 180 chests of gold and silver. Honduras plans to recover the treasure from more than 20 Spanish galleons in its territorial waters, including the 'San Roque', in order to pay back some of its huge national debt. This unfortunately means that the company who hired Bonifacio to locate the 'San Roque' will miss out on a share of the profits.

Bonifacio is unsure of exactly how much bullion has been found by others as a result of his years of hard work, but he is sure that it must be many millions of dollars worth. "I hear reports," he says, "but in this type of work there is a great amount of secrecy, not only because of the problems of governments demanding the entire treasure, but also for tax reasons."

Bonifacio's passion has also led to the discovery of old Spanish and Portuguese gold mines in South America, Mexico and the Caribbean. "In the the 1560s and 1570s," he explains, "most of the gold and silver transported to Europe was stolen from the Incas and the Aztecs; but later, mines provided the main source of bullion. Mining technology in those days, however, was naturally very basic and the mines were not worked very efficiently. Most were eventually abandoned because it was believed there was no more gold to be found."

Now, though, with modern day techniques, the world's mining companies are of course only too happy to pay me to search the records and find them! They know only too well that there is more than likely still plenty of gold just waiting to be discovered." line 78





Take care when completing the answer sheet – make sure that you are filling in the appropriate lozenge for your answer and that you fill in only one lozenge for each answer.

**1 What does 'that' (line 7) refer to?**

- A what Claudio Bonifacio is like
- B what treasure hunters usually find
- C the type of people that usually become treasure hunters
- D how people imagine treasure hunters to be

**2 Where does Bonifacio look for clues to hidden treasure?**

- A in secret libraries
- B around the Spanish coast
- C in historical documents
- D on ancient maps

**3 The word 'lucrative' (line 19) means producing**

- A a lot of money
- B great success
- C a good reputation
- D great satisfaction

**4 How does Bonifacio make a living?**

- A People employ him to raise bullion from shipwrecks.
- B He sells information about the whereabouts of sunken treasure.
- C Governments buy bullion he raises from shipwrecks.
- D He usually keeps a share of any bullion found.

**5 What problem do Bonifacio's private clients face?**

- A how exactly to raise the shipwrecks
- B Bonifacio's insistence on knowing who they are
- C the possibility that they could be breaking the law
- D Bonifacio's refusal to tell them everything they want to know

**6 The government of Honduras**

- A believes Honduras has more wrecks in its waters than other countries.
- B hopes to solve a particular problem by finding bullion in wrecks.
- C has already raised many of the wrecks in Honduran waters.
- D shares the treasure from wrecks in its waters with whoever finds it.

**7 Bonifacio doesn't know the total amount of bullion found due to his work because**

- A some of his clients won't tell him how much they find.
- B there are complications related to tax.
- C governments never tell him the truth.
- D he has never been particularly interested in knowing.

**8 What does 'them' (line 78) refer to?**

- A the mining companies
- B modern day mining techniques
- C records from old mines
- D abandoned gold mines



You are going to read an article about a woman who is a professional dancer. Seven sentences have been removed from the article. Choose from the sentences **A-H** the one which fits each gap (**9-15**). There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use.

## Contemporary Dancer

*Wendy Mallory interviewed Beatrice Smythe about her career as a contemporary dancer and learned how a performance artist is motivated.*

When you first meet Beatrice Smythe, you are struck by her wonderful smile and her well-toned muscles. The muscles might be expected in someone who has spent the last eighteen years dancing. The smile, as Beatrice herself explains, is a reflection of the great joy that dancing has given her.

“Performing on stage is one of the most exhilarating experiences possible. All the nerves and fright you feel in the wings just melt away when you face the audience. Although you are aware of a sea of faces watching you, this is not what you concentrate on. **9**  If you focus on this, then your dancing will look natural and unforced.”

So how did Beatrice get started? “I began taking ballet lessons in a local school when I was six. My teachers felt I had talent but after eleven years of ballet, I realised I wanted to do something different. **10**  That was it! I had never seen dancing like this before and immediately decided it was for me. The following year I was offered a place at a London contemporary dance school where I completed a three-year course.”

Today Beatrice is a permanent member of the Charmed Circle Dance Company. But was it a difficult transition from studies to career? “I was warned that the competition would be fierce. **11**  Applying for even the smallest part meant auditioning with dozens of others. Finally, I was lucky enough to be offered a trial period of one year with Charmed Circle, even though it meant working without pay. It was an extremely difficult period, as you can imagine, but it gave me the hope of something permanent.”

“I could have been tempted to join other dance companies on a temporary basis doing one-off paid performances.

But this would have meant missing out on the chance to become part of the regular line-up of what is now one of Britain’s leading contemporary dance companies.” **12**  But Beatrice’s ultimate ambition is to make it to America, where the ideas behind contemporary dance were first pioneered and developed.

When asked about what it takes to become a dancer, Beatrice didn’t hesitate. “You have to completely love what you’re doing, you have to keep pushing yourself to the limit and quite frankly you have to be slightly mad, too! **13**  Most dancers will tell you how physically painful daily training can be. You also have to be extremely self-motivated, as it is all too easy to take a day off instead of getting down to the studio for a hard training session!”

So what does Beatrice particularly enjoy about contemporary dance? “Well, for one thing, contemporary movements are so different from those in other types of dance. In ballet, for example, the movements are strictly structured and you have to stick to them. In contemporary dance, however, the movements are more expressive and each have individual meanings in themselves. **14**  This makes them very moving experiences both to perform and to watch.”

“Charmed Circle offers a great opportunity for performers, but other career paths are also possible within contemporary dance. Our director is one of the best teachers I’ve ever had. I’ve lost count of the times he has helped me achieve something I thought I couldn’t do. **15**  I would also like to gain further experience in choreographing pieces, as I really enjoyed the choreography lessons we did at dance school.”



- A** In London, there are literally thousands of highly talented performing artists of all kinds.
- B** For this reason, I feel inspired to try having a similar job myself someday.
- C** What matters is using the act of moving as a means of expressing yourself.
- D** Also, although the pieces don't tell a story in the way, say, a ballet does, they explore themes and issues related to our everyday lives.
- E** *Charmed Circle* regularly tours all the major cities at home and has also been to several European capitals, including Madrid, Prague and Berlin.
- F** Contemporary dance is often termed, more simply, modern dance, though some claim there are slight differences between them.
- G** Then a contemporary dance company who were on tour staged a performance in our town, which I went to see.
- H** Nobody would willingly put their bodies through what we do.

**Tip**

Be prepared to change your mind about the sentences you insert. Sometimes, it will be a matter of logic, not language, which will help you decide.



## PART 3

You are going to read a magazine article in which people talk about their favourite London theatres. For questions **16-30**, choose from the theatres **(A-E)**. The theatres may be chosen more than once. When more than one answer is required, these may be given in any order.



You may find it helpful to underline the parts of the text that relate to the key points in the questions and then do a quick matching.

### Which theatre(s)

is very convenient for sightseeing?

16

have helped make history?

17

18

19

recently acquired a new owner?

20

was the venue of a first experience for an important person?

21

are sometimes visited for more than just shows and events on stage?

22

23

at one time made it possible for its performances to be seen by people outside the theatre?

24

could be unpleasant on a rainy day?

25

do people sometimes not pay very much attention to?

26

is exactly the same as an earlier theatre built on the same site?

27

are being used today for the exact purpose they were built for?

28

29

30



# London Theatreland

A

## The Lyceum Theatre

David Bateman is a huge fan of this theatre. "You cannot find a theatre with a more varied past," he argues.

So is he right? Well, initially a venue for musicals, the Lyceum soon began to host a variety of different events, such as the very first Madame Tussard's exhibition in 1802. After this came many successful theatrical productions but it wasn't long before there were more changes and the theatre was used as a music hall before once again becoming a theatre. And it was during this period, in 1934, that Queen Elizabeth II saw her very first pantomime here! Today it is the proud home of the stage musical version of the massively successful Disney animation *The Lion King*.

B

## The Savoy Theatre

The Savoy Theatre is built in a style called 'Art Deco', which is what first caught the attention of Mark Ford. "It is incredibly beautiful," he explains, "and the first place in the world ever to be lit entirely by electricity."

The Savoy was built specifically for performances of Gilbert and Sullivan operettas, but other productions such as Shakespeare plays and ballet performances have also graced its stage over the years. Now it puts on Gilbert and Sullivan musical productions again. "It was recently bought by the Savoy Hotel, which added another storey to the top of the building," says Mark. "So now it has a health club and even a swimming pool, which I think is absolutely wonderful!"

C

## The London Palladium

Felix Knight would be surprised if you hadn't heard of this very famous theatre in the West End. "It is very dear to me," says Felix, who has fond memories of the Palladium.

In the 1950s Felix, along with millions of other viewers across Britain, would watch Saturday Night at the Palladium, a weekly variety show televised live from the theatre. Stars from all over the world appeared on the show, including Felix's idol, Frank Sinatra. "I was so familiar with the Palladium, but I had never actually been there!" laughs Felix.

Nowadays, the theatre hosts musicals, currently *The Sound of Music*, but it also maintains its glamorous image, hosting a number of important events such as the British film awards in 2007.

D

## The Globe Theatre

"People tend to overlook the Globe Theatre because it's not in the West End, but this theatre is a jewel!" says Jane Campbell.

The theatre is a replica of the Elizabethan playhouse that was built there in 1599 and where Shakespeare's plays were written and performed. Every last inch of the rebuilt Globe is authentic, even the fact that it is an open-air theatre (so consider choosing a dry day to go there!). The only difference is that four hundred years ago plays by different playwrights were performed there, whereas now the Globe is strictly for Shakespeare only.

Jane has enjoyed many plays at the Globe, but also appreciates other aspects of the theatre. "The theatre hosts many interesting exhibitions. Plus, it's only minutes away from other great attractions such as St Paul's Cathedral."

E

## The Piccadilly Theatre

For Mariella Clark, this theatre is her number one choice. Opened in 1928, it may not be the oldest theatre in the West End, but it is one of the biggest and has definitely made its mark – during its time as a cinema it actually showed the first talking movie ever! For a while it went back to functioning as a theatre again before its reinvention as a cabaret venue, The London Casino. Now it's a theatre once again.

"I'd always assumed that theatres put on plays or musicals from day one," Mariella says, "so I was quite surprised when I first began to realise that they often have quite interesting histories."



You **must** answer this question. Write your answer in **120-150** words in an appropriate style.

- 1 The student council has invited a famous sportswoman to your school and has planned a schedule for the visit. The leader of the council, John Burrows, has asked for your opinion. Read the schedule and the notes you have made. Then write an email to John Burrows, using **all** your notes.

**Tip**

Make sure you leave enough time to read through your work and make any corrections necessary at the end.

*Nice idea!*

*Important meeting – need at least 1 hour!*

**Re: Sandra Rose's visit to Frampton Secondary School  
17th October**

**Proposed Schedule**

9.00 - 9.15	Arrival at Frampton Secondary. Welcome by head teacher, school council. Performance by school choir.
9.30 - 10.30	Acrobatics display by year 9 pupils.
10.30 - 11.00	Meeting with Miss Rose and parents to discuss sponsorship of school sports teams.
11.00 - 11.45	Take Miss Rose on tour of sports facilities.
12.30 - 13.00	Show Miss Rose new tennis courts.
13.15 - 14.00	Miss Rose gives talk to year 7, 8 and 9 pupils about her career as a sportswoman.
14.15	Departure.

*Not ready yet (suggest something else)*

*Why not invite whole school?*

Write your **email**. You must use grammatically correct sentences with accurate spelling and punctuation in the style appropriate for the situation.



**PART 2**

Write an answer to **one** of the questions **2-4** in this part. Write your answer in **120-180** words in an appropriate style.

- 2** You recently took part in a class discussion about studying abroad. Your teacher has now asked you to write an essay discussing the following statement:

*There are both advantages and disadvantages of studying abroad.*

Write your **essay**.

- 3** You have seen this announcement in an International magazine.

## People to remember

Write us an article about someone who has been important in your country in some way, describing the person and explaining why he/she is or was important.

The best articles will be published in the magazine.



In essays, it is important to use appropriate linking words to connect similar ideas and introduce opposing ideas.

Write your **article**.

- 4** You have been doing voluntary work at a hospital for sick animals. Write a letter to your English-speaking friend, Alex, describing what you do and what you are enjoying about the experience.

Write your **letter**. Do not write any postal addresses.



For questions 1-12, read the text and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap. There is an example at the beginning (0). Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Example:

0 A standard

B degree

C measure

D ability

0	A	B	C	D
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Remember that although the four choices may seem to be exact synonyms, only one is the correct collocation for the word in the sentence.

## At Home Abroad

Every year thousands of people travel to Britain in order to improve their (0) ..... of English. For many, however, this can be (1) ..... experience due to the fact that it involves (2) ..... a strange school, staying in sometimes unpleasant accommodation and living in an (3) ..... culture.

One (4) ..... to these problems is the Homestay method. With this, students are each assigned a teacher (5) ..... to their language requirements and interests, who they then stay with throughout their course. As well as giving individual tuition, the teacher (6) ..... the student with information about what activities are available locally and (7) ..... them on trips.

The idea (8) ..... Homestay is for students to be totally immersed in English language and culture. Students get between ten and twenty hours of tuition a week and are also expected to (9) ..... the family's daily activities. The students speak English at all times and therefore learn how to use the language in everyday (10) .....

Homestay programmes usually (11) ..... for up to four weeks. Although costs are higher than of regular language schools, students can feel (12) ..... that they will be receiving top-class language teaching in a safe and pleasant environment.

- |                |                 |                |                |
|----------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1 A a sore     | B an aching     | C a hurtful    | D a painful    |
| 2 A attending  | B going         | C studying     | D learning     |
| 3 A unfamiliar | B inexperienced | C unaccustomed | D unknown      |
| 4 A reply      | B answer        | C key          | D reaction     |
| 5 A right      | B proper        | C suited       | D correct      |
| 6 A advises    | B provides      | C offers       | D suggests     |
| 7 A goes       | B takes         | C brings       | D fetches      |
| 8 A between    | B before        | C beside       | D behind       |
| 9 A go along   | B join in       | C tie up       | D connect with |
| 10 A positions | B parts         | C situations   | D backgrounds  |
| 11 A stand     | B stay          | C last         | D remain       |
| 12 A confident | B reliable      | C self-assured | D believed     |



## PART 2

For questions **13-24**, read the text below and think of the word which best fits each gap. Use only **one** word in each gap. There is an example at the beginning **(0)**.

Write your answers **IN CAPITAL LETTERS** in the **answer boxes** provided.

Example: 

0	W	H	I	C	H										
---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--



When finished, read through the text again and look for any items that don't fit. They will be easy to correct once most of the text is complete.

## Going Bananas

The banana, **(0)** ..... is one of the most popular varieties of fruit in the world, originally **(13)** ..... from Southeast Asia. One banana might seem the same as **(14)** ..... to you, but there are actually hundreds of different varieties. And **(15)** ..... rice, milk and wheat, they are the world's fourth most important food crop. Today, bananas are grown in more than 130 countries throughout the tropics and worldwide annual production totals **(16)** ..... incredible one hundred million tons. So **(17)** ..... out because that's a lot of skins to slip on!

Only a small proportion of bananas are grown **(18)** ..... commercial farms for export to places **(19)** ..... as the USA and Europe. The **(20)** ..... of the crop is grown on smaller privately owned farms **(21)** ..... local populations to enjoy.

Bananas are an important dietary source of carbohydrates and essential vitamins in the developing world. So much so **(22)** ..... in tropical Africa, Asia and America over half a billion people rely heavily on bananas to provide them **(23)** ..... essential nutrition. In some parts of Africa, bananas are eaten with every meal. Most of the varieties that are eaten in the tropics are not the same as the **(24)** ..... that appear on our supermarket shelves, however; they are more like a potato and are eaten cooked.



**PART 3**

For questions **25-34**, read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of some of the lines to form a word that fits in the gap **in the same line**. There is an example at the beginning **(0)**.

Write your answers **IN CAPITAL LETTERS** in the answer boxes provided.

Example: 

0	R	E	A	L	I	T	Y												
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

**Tip** Remember that all words must be spelt correctly!

## So you want to be Famous?

The rise of **(0)** ..... television is causing more and more teenagers to believe that they can become instantly **(25)** ..... According to a recent survey, young people find the idea of fame so **(26)** ..... that almost one in ten would give up their **(27)** ..... if they had the chance to appear on TV.

I can see the **(28)** ..... Students see young people just like themselves becoming stars on TV shows almost **(29)** ..... and believe that it is possible for them, too. As someone whose parents always stressed the **(30)** ..... of getting the best qualifications I could, however, I find this difficult to accept. Statistics also show that leaving school without **(31)** ..... qualifications will leave young people more likely to be **(32)** ..... or stuck in low-paid jobs. Apart from this, the chances of achieving fame through television are thirty million to one!

If making money is the main reason a young person wants fame, surely a **(33)** ..... way of increasing your future earning power is to get some **(34)** ..... qualificatons?

- REAL**
- FAME**
- ATTRACT**
- EDUCATE**
- TEMPT**
- OVER**
- IMPORTANT**
- BASE**
- EMPLOY**
- GOOD**
- USE**



## PART 4

For questions **35-42**, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. **Do not change the word given.** You must use between **two** and **five** words, including the word given. There is an example at the beginning (**0**).

**Example:**

- 0** Your house needs redecorating.

**SHOULD**

You .....  
redecorated.

**Tip**

Make sure that you transfer your answers onto the answer sheet correctly and that your spelling is accurate.

**Example:**

**0**

S	H	O	U	L	D	H	A	V	E	Y	O	U	R	H	O	U	S	E				
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--

Write the missing words **IN CAPITAL LETTERS** in the **answer boxes** provided.

- 35** Kelly admitted that she was not in the mood to go out that night.

**LIKE**

Kelly admitted that she did not ..... out that night.

- 36** My colleagues all disliked the way I talked to the boss.

**APPROVED**

None ..... the way I talked to the boss.

- 37** We were late due to an accident on the highway.

**ON**

We didn't arrive ..... an accident on the highway.

- 38** In my opinion, this model of car was the best one that he could have chosen.

**MADE**

In my opinion, he couldn't ..... choice of car.

- 39** Rather than walk home, we took the subway.

**FOOT**

Instead ....., we took the subway.

- 40** Although he tried very hard, he couldn't stop smoking.

**EVEN**

He couldn't give ..... he tried very hard.

- 41** "Excuse me, can I borrow your pen?" asked Bill.

**MIND**

"Excuse me, ..... I borrowed your pen?" asked Bill.

- 42** Matthew was twenty-five before he took up acting professionally.

**BECOME**

Matthew did not ..... he was twenty-five.



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# Further Practice on Word Distractors, 'Key' Word Transformations and Word Formation

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**Choose the correct item.**

- 1 It took us almost four hours to ..... to London.  
A reach                      C get  
B arrive                      D approach
- 2 Some medicines are only available on .....  
A description              C inscription  
B instruction              D prescription
- 3 She had to pay the adult ..... on the bus because she was 18.  
A fare                        C toll  
B amount                    D fine
- 4 If you're on a diet, you should ..... honey for sugar in your tea.  
A change                    C substitute  
B replace                    D convert
- 5 Be ....., you can't expect to learn a language in a week.  
A just                        C fair  
B sane                        D reasonable
- 6 It's difficult to ..... the difference between margarine and butter.  
A speak                    C say  
B tell                         D look
- 7 Without her ..... help they would never have survived the terrible ordeal.  
A priceless                C invaluable  
B worthy                    D treasured
- 8 I remember seeing him on one other ..... with his wife.  
A incident                 C occasion  
B moment                   D celebration
- 9 The two small companies are going to ..... at the end of the year.  
A mix                        C merge  
B blend                     D meet
- 10 Be careful not to ..... your finger with that needle.  
A bite                        C prick  
B scratch                    D sting
- 11 After you've eaten those sweets, make sure you throw the ..... in the bin.  
A waste                      C litter  
B junk                        D debris
- 12 How can I ..... you of her innocence?  
A convince                C assume  
B influence                D prove
- 13 The general was found guilty of dishonourable conduct and ..... of his rank.  
A stolen                    C ripped  
B robbed                    D stripped
- 14 Every ..... must take a drug test before the race.  
A contestant              C opponent  
B winner                    D rival
- 15 Gavin was hired to ..... young police cadets in the art of self-defence.  
A practise                C instruct  
B inform                    D rehearse
- 16 My headmaster made a ..... at his retirement party.  
A lecture                    C debate  
B speech                    D talk
- 17 Can you ..... the children from school since you're going out?  
A take                        C carry  
B bring                      D fetch
- 18 That coat is far too .....; I'll never be able to afford it.  
A rich                        C expensive  
B reasonable              D precious
- 19 She spends a great ..... of her time in London.  
A period                    C quantity  
B number                    D deal
- 20 The scientists ..... the behaviour of the laboratory animals.  
A observed                C uncovered  
B recognised              D discovered



- 21** She used the ..... of the cloth to make a patchwork quilt.  
A leftover      C ending  
B rest      D remaining
- 22** Many birds ..... south during the winter months.  
A emigrate      C immigrate  
B originate      D migrate
- 23** Certain medicines can now help to ..... life.  
A delay      C stretch  
B prolong      D expand
- 24** Workers are paid money for their .....  
A labour      C job  
B duty      D career
- 25** When he is nervous, his hands .....  
A shake      C shiver  
B vibrate      D shudder
- 26** He ..... something under his breath.  
A shouted      C muttered  
B mentioned      D told
- 27** He often gets lost because he never pays attention to the road .....  
A signals      C posts  
B signs      D symbols
- 28** If you ..... your gloves there, you'll never remember to pick them up.  
A leave      C forget  
B misplace      D lose
- 29** The baby tried to walk, but it kept falling .....  
A back      C on  
B off      D over
- 30** The sun is too hot - let's sit in the .....  
A shadow      C shade  
B darkness      D cover
- 31** The Republican Party have been in ..... in the U.S.A since 2000.  
A force      C authority  
B rule      D power
- 32** He was so tired that he fell ..... during the lecture.  
A sleeping      C sleepy  
B asleep      D sleepless
- 33** A huge ..... spread across her face when she saw her boyfriend.  
A grin      C chuckle  
B giggle      D laugh
- 34** The driver had to ..... quickly to avoid hitting a tree.  
A swing      C twist  
B sway      D swerve
- 35** James won a ..... to go and study in America.  
A grant      C donation  
B scholarship      D charity
- 36** Working in the bar at night provided another source of ..... for Paul.  
A wage      C salary  
B pay      D income
- 37** The ..... of the roses was beautiful.  
A flavour      C odour  
B savour      D scent
- 38** My friends and I are going to ..... a house together.  
A lend      C rent  
B hire      D borrow
- 39** Be careful skating on that pond - the ice might .....  
A crash      C crack  
B smash      D tear
- 40** You need a ..... to be able to park your car there.  
A licence      C certificate  
B permit      D diploma
- 41** I didn't have time to read the newspaper but I had a quick ..... at the headlines.  
A glance      C wink  
B gaze      D stare
- 42** I had to ..... out of the window to shout to him.  
A bend      C bow  
B lean      D stick
- 43** Look in the telephone ..... for his phone number.  
A directory      C leaflet  
B catalogue      D brochure



- 44** There was a long ..... on his face.  
 A bruise                      C scar  
 B blister                      D bump
- 45** I remember the amazing mountain .....  
 from my holiday in Austria.  
 A display                      C sight  
 B spectacle                    D scenery
- 46** Late arrivals to the theatre will be ..... entry  
 until the interval.  
 A neglected                  C ignored  
 B refused                      D rejected
- 47** The princess hoped one day to marry a .....  
 prince.  
 A handsome                  C beautiful  
 B pretty                        D delightful
- 48** Ruth is a very ..... person who enjoys going  
 to parties.  
 A solitary                      C bold  
 B communal                  D sociable
- 49** It was a terrible accident, but fortunately  
 there were very ..... casualties.  
 A little                        C few  
 B small                        D less
- 50** She really should get a new coat because her  
 old one is so .....  
 A messy                        C untidy  
 B scruffy                       D careless
- 51** The murderer was ..... to life  
 imprisonment.  
 A accused                      C charged  
 B sentenced                  D tried
- 52** She ..... herself with her new perfume.  
 A showered                  C sprayed  
 B sprinkled                  D scattered
- 53** The school was very small, with a ..... of  
 only three teachers.  
 A team                         C cast  
 B crew                         D staff
- 54** Somebody's loss is often somebody else's  
 .....  
 A win                          C gain  
 B achievement              D rise
- 55** The cinema is right on the corner – you can't  
 ..... it.  
 A lose                         C avoid  
 B miss                        D drop
- 56** The cricket match was stopped early due to  
 ..... rain that lasted two hours.  
 A huge                        C big  
 B heavy                       D powerful
- 57** The jury ..... their verdict of not guilty.  
 A mentioned                  C announced  
 B presented                  D said
- 58** The TV was very expensive so I've arranged  
 to pay for it in .....  
 A deposits                    C instalments  
 B sections                    D portions
- 59** We arrived early at the airport and were able  
 to check ..... for our flight straight away.  
 A in                            C up  
 B out                          D off
- 60** I'm going to buy some ..... in order to make  
 myself a new dress.  
 A clothes                      C costumes  
 B cloth                        D clothing
- 61** It took us ages to get here, but ..... we're  
 home!  
 A lately                        C at last  
 B eventually                  D in the end
- 62** Since I live on the ..... of the city, I have a  
 long drive into town every day.  
 A suburbs                      C outskirts  
 B outside                      D border
- 63** Large companies sometimes try to take .....  
 smaller companies by buying a majority of the  
 shares.  
 A in                            C down  
 B after                        D over
- 64** The only tourist ..... in the town was the  
 medieval church.  
 A fascination                  C charm  
 B appeal                        D attraction



- 65** Sally ..... down on everyone who isn't as clever as her.  
 A puts                      C takes  
 B pushes                    D looks
- 66** John decided to ..... his subscription to the magazine.  
 A delay                      C cancel  
 B undo                        D delete
- 67** His injuries seemed minor at first, but in the end they were .....  
 A deathly                    C fatal  
 B lethal                      D terminal
- 68** I grew up in a small town on the south ..... of England.  
 A shore                      C bank  
 B coast                        D side
- 69** Julie decided to break ..... with her boyfriend after they'd been together for two years.  
 A down                        C up  
 B out                          D away
- 70** To get the best view, we drove right to the ..... of the cliff.  
 A border                      C edge  
 B limit                        D margin
- 71** The astronauts' landing on the moon was a historic ..... for the world.  
 A moment                    C instant  
 B interval                    D period
- 72** I haven't yet ..... all my ambitions.  
 A managed                    C succeeded  
 B achieved                    D reached
- 73** Bill managed to get ..... a lot of paperwork today.  
 A along                        C by  
 B over                         D through
- 74** He gave a ..... of relief when the exam was over.  
 A yawn                        C cough  
 B sigh                         D breath
- 75** It's easier to ..... a pill if you take it with water.  
 A bite                         C swallow  
 B chew                        D lick
- 76** I've just seen an interesting news ..... about global warming.  
 A study                        C announcement  
 B account                    D report
- 77** My rich uncle ..... a large estate in England.  
 A belongs                    C claims  
 B owns                        D holds
- 78** This brooch has been passed ..... through three generations as a family heirloom.  
 A over                         C down  
 B away                        D off
- 79** I'm feeling quite ill and may not be ..... such a long journey.  
 A in with                    C up to  
 B in for                        D over to
- 80** The lion gave such a ..... that we all ran away.  
 A purr                         C grunt  
 B bark                        D roar
- 81** I'm quite good at golf but I need to ..... my swing.  
 A train                        C exercise  
 B coach                        D practise
- 82** Jake got up early and left quietly without ..... anyone.  
 A bothering                    C annoying  
 B upsetting                    D disturbing
- 83** Tom bought a ..... of bananas at the supermarket yesterday.  
 A group                        C stack  
 B pile                         D bunch
- 84** It was rather childish of her to ..... into tears when you corrected her mistake.  
 A fall                         C burst  
 B melt                        D break
- 85** Donna knew that she was right and was determined to ..... up for herself.  
 A stay                         C stand  
 B shout                        D support



- 86** The plumber changed into his ..... before he started work.  
 A suit                      C overalls  
 B uniform                 D costume
- 87** Her diamond necklace ..... in the sunlight.  
 A polished                 C brightened  
 B sparkled                 D lightened
- 88** I've left you a ..... on the table.  
 A note                      C mark  
 B sign                        D notice
- 89** We spent a fortune ..... the living room in our grandparents' house.  
 A repairing                C renovating  
 B restoring                D renewing
- 90** I prefer to pay for everything in ..... so I always know how much money I have.  
 A credit                    C currency  
 B cash                        D change
- 91** I live near the office so I only have a short ..... to work.  
 A trip                        C travel  
 B expedition                D excursion
- 92** The house is in a(n) ..... location, very near the shops and public transport.  
 A essential                C convenient  
 B comfortable             D beneficial
- 93** The old man strolled down the quiet country ..... with his dog.  
 A lane                        C way  
 B route                        D alley
- 94** To promote their product, the company is going to give ..... free samples.  
 A over                        C up  
 B off                          D away
- 95** There's still speculation that one day they will ..... the Titanic from the sea bed.  
 A pull                        C increase  
 B raise                        D tow
- 96** The farmer led his ..... of cows into the field to graze.  
 A flock                      C herd  
 B swarm                      D school
- 97** Banking is a respected ..... .  
 A task                        C work  
 B employment             D career
- 98** He decided it wasn't ..... reading the report as he'd been informed of all the changes already.  
 A worthy                    C worthwhile  
 B valuable                 D important
- 99** Don't forget to ..... off the lights before you go to bed.  
 A turn                        C make  
 B put                         D close
- 100** I got the ..... for goulash from my colleague. She's Hungarian.  
 A receipt                    C formula  
 B recipe                     D menu
- 101** He's a very lively child who doesn't sit ..... for one minute.  
 A unmoving                C peaceful  
 B still                         D inactive
- 102** She could barely ..... out the cottage in the darkness.  
 A spot                        C see  
 B make                        D draw
- 103** After all that walking, my legs were so ..... that I could hardly bend them.  
 A tight                        C solid  
 B stiff                        D hard
- 104** The build-up of fumes in cities results in terrible ..... .  
 A smog                        C fog  
 B haze                        D mist
- 105** This book ..... a glossary of popular terms.  
 A includes                    C contains  
 B consists                    D involves
- 106** 'What ..... of hair gel do you usually use, Lisa?'  
 A mark                        C name  
 B brand                        D label
- 107** John can still recite poems he learnt off by ..... at school.  
 A memory                    C mind  
 B head                        D heart



- 108** The police tried to catch the thief, but he ran ..... too quickly.  
A away                      C past  
B forward                  D after
- 109** It's your ..... that everything has gone wrong.  
A mistake                  C error  
B blame                    D fault
- 110** After the accident they took him to the ambulance ..... a stretcher.  
A onto                      C in  
B with                      D on
- 111** Have you got the ..... for your mother's chocolate cake?  
A recipe                    C method  
B prescription            D formula
- 112** The ..... of Italy is very mountainous.  
A interior                  C inside  
B core                      D middle
- 113** Some of the ..... tried to help the victims of the accident.  
A spectators              C audience  
B viewers                  D onlookers
- 114** Martin found an ..... coin in his garden.  
A aged                      C elderly  
B ancient                  D old-fashioned
- 115** There are many small brown ..... on the beach.  
A rocks                    C pebbles  
B bricks                    D boulders
- 116** He ..... some jam on his toast.  
A spread                    C scattered  
B spilt                      D sprinkled
- 117** If you ..... the cheese, I'll make the sauce for the spaghetti.  
A grate                    C beat  
B chop                      D cut
- 118** When the bread dough had risen, I ..... it in the oven.  
A baked                    C grilled  
B fried                      D boiled
- 119** I can't eat this apple, it's too ..... .  
A salty                      C sour  
B peppery                  D spicy
- 120** That sculpture is a very interesting ..... of art, actually.  
A part                      C piece  
B bit                        D unit
- 121** There will be a twenty-minute ..... halfway through the performance.  
A stop                      C interval  
B pause                    D gap
- 122** Stress brings out the worst ..... of his character.  
A area                      C view  
B side                      D point
- 123** He expects to be given everything he wants because his parents have ..... him.  
A ruined                    C damaged  
B destroyed                D spoiled
- 124** I have many business ..... in Germany, but I don't know them well.  
A allies                    C companions  
B friends                    D associates
- 125** It is his ..... to become a famous singer.  
A fortune                    C chance  
B destiny                    D opportunity
- 126** We were ..... up for five hours in heavy traffic.  
A put                        C held  
B picked                    D hurried
- 127** This diet is ..... in vitamins.  
A deficient                  C short  
B inadequate                D insufficient
- 128** You can see the ..... of the mountain on a clear day.  
A point                      C tip  
B cap                        D summit
- 129** He is so ..... to criticism that you can't say a thing about his work.  
A aware                    C conscious  
B sensitive                  D sensible
- 130** Clara has got perfect ..... and can even see well in the dark.  
A view                      C sight  
B eyesight                  D site



**Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence using the word given. Do not change the word given. You must use between two and five words including the word given.**

- 1 Tom last called me about a month ago.  
**HEARD** I ..... Tom for about a month.
- 2 Karen failed to persuade the landlord to change the locks.  
**SUCCEED** Karen ..... the landlord to change the locks.
- 3 I haven't seen my sister since she left for university.  
**LAST** The ..... my sister was before she left for university.
- 4 The professor said that his assistant had given away the secret formula.  
**ACCUSED** The professor ..... away the secret formula.
- 5 How long have you been studying French?  
**DID** When ..... French?
- 6 They are too young to stay out late.  
**ENOUGH** They ..... to stay out late.
- 7 Car workers have refused to work for two days.  
**STRIKE** Car workers ..... for two days.
- 8 You don't seem to realise the risk involved.  
**AWARE** You don't seem to ..... the risk involved.
- 9 They say a multinational company owns this mine.  
**SAID** The mine ..... by a multinational company.
- 10 The company relocated to France six years ago.  
**SINCE** It ..... the company relocated to France.
- 11 He felt happy after getting his exam results.  
**MOOD** He was ..... after getting his exam results.
- 12 You should remove this old settee.  
**RID** You should ..... this old settee.
- 13 My parents said I could go to the graduation party.  
**PERMISSION** My parents ..... go to the graduation party.
- 14 His doctor advised him to reduce the amount of caffeine he consumed.  
**DOWN** He was advised ..... the amount of caffeine he consumed.
- 15 It's the nicest gift I've ever been given.  
**SUCH** I've ..... nice gift.
- 16 Perhaps they went the wrong way and got lost.  
**MAY** They ..... the wrong way and got lost.
- 17 I don't want to lend him any money.  
**RATHER** I ..... him any money.
- 18 I'm certain they didn't plan this.  
**HAVE** They ..... this.
- 19 I don't feel like working today.  
**PREFER** I'd ..... today.
- 20 They are blaming the weather for the delay.  
**IS** The weather ..... for the delay.
- 21 She has a good relationship with her assistant.  
**WELL** She ..... with her assistant.
- 22 Her employer won't tolerate her tardiness any longer.  
**PUT** Her employer won't ..... her tardiness any longer.
- 23 He'll probably win the race.  
**LIKELY** He ..... the race.



- 24** He guarded the luggage while I bought the tickets.  
**EYE** He ..... the luggage while I bought the tickets.
- 25** She woke up early so that she could catch the 5:30 train.  
**ORDER** She woke up early ..... the 5:30 train.
- 26** All the employees received a pay cheque apart from Charles.  
**WHO** Charles was the ..... receive a pay cheque.
- 27** The candidate definitely won't win the election.  
**CHANCE** The candidate has got ..... the election.
- 28** Martin realised that he could never be an athlete.  
**CUT** Martin realised that he ..... be an athlete.
- 29** You really should learn to use the computer.  
**HIGH** It's ..... to use the computer.
- 30** Mark is taller than Tony.  
**AS** Tony ..... Mark.
- 31** You can borrow my book, but you must promise to return it by Monday.  
**LONG** You can borrow my book ..... to return it by Monday.
- 32** Peter went to the library and didn't go to the cinema.  
**INSTEAD** Peter went to the library ..... to the cinema.
- 33** The bad weather conditions caused many coaches to be delayed.  
**RESULT** Many coaches were ..... the bad weather conditions.
- 34** There was no fuel left in the car.  
**RUN** The car ..... fuel.
- 35** Philip was the only one who managed to find the solution to the problem.  
**UP** Only Philip ..... to the problem.
- 36** I got the job because I knew the manager.  
**WOULD** If I had not known the manager, I ..... the job.
- 37** It was wrong of you to insult him.  
**HAVE** You ..... him.
- 38** He becomes angry whenever people call him by his nickname.  
**TEMPER** He ..... whenever people call him by his nickname.
- 39** The teacher advised him to study harder.  
**WERE** "If ..... study harder," said the teacher.
- 40** I only managed to see the driver for a second.  
**GLIMPSE** I only ..... the driver.
- 41** You mustn't smoke in this area.  
**ALLOWED** You ..... in this area.
- 42** The coffee machine has stopped working again.  
**ORDER** The coffee machine ..... again.
- 43** Less than 100 people came to the concert yesterday.  
**TURNED** Less than 100 people ..... the concert yesterday.
- 44** It's a shame that we missed our flight.  
**MISSED** I wish ..... our flight.
- 45** He said he was sorry he had yelled at his sister.  
**YELLING** He ..... at his sister.
- 46** She will probably be late for the meeting.  
**UNLIKELY** She is ..... for the meeting.
- 47** They're launching a new product these days.  
**IS** A new product ..... these days.



- 48** Mrs Cashmore is head of this department.  
**CHARGE** Mrs Cashmore ..... this department.
- 49** Shall I get you a cup of coffee?  
**LIKE** Would ..... you a cup of coffee?
- 50** It wasn't necessary for her to spend so much money.  
**NEEDN'T** She ..... much money.
- 51** It's not possible that he ran away with the stolen goods.  
**RUN** He ..... with the stolen goods.
- 52** He has always supported the idea of nuclear disarmament.  
**FAVOUR** He has always ..... nuclear disarmament.
- 53** She had taken an umbrella so she wouldn't get wet.  
**AVOID** She had taken an umbrella ..... wet.
- 54** We must try not to lose contact with each other.  
**KEEP** We must try ..... each other.
- 55** She got the part even though she didn't have much acting experience.  
**OF** In ..... much acting experience, she got the part.
- 56** Perhaps they were not informed about the change of plan.  
**MAY** They ..... about the change of plan.
- 57** She cleaned the house, although she found it tiring.  
**FACT** She cleaned the house, ..... she found it tiring.
- 58** The concert had already finished when I arrived.  
**BY** The concert had already finished ..... I arrived.
- 59** "You have to memorise this poem," the teacher said to us.  
**HEART** "You have to .....,," the teacher said to us.
- 60** He studied history because he wanted to be a teacher.  
**VIEW** He studied history ..... a teacher.
- 61** I packed some biscuits because we might get hungry.  
**CASE** I packed some biscuits ..... hungry.
- 62** Whatever you say, I will never change my opinion.  
**WHAT** I won't change my opinion ..... you say.
- 63** May I use your computer?  
**MIND** Would you ..... your computer?
- 64** She is less demanding than her mother.  
**NOT** She is ..... her mother.
- 65** 'Don't forget your jacket,' said Mum.  
**ME** Mum ..... my jacket.
- 66** He couldn't walk properly because of his sprained ankle.  
**PREVENTED** His sprained ankle ..... properly.
- 67** I'm sure he didn't know all the details.  
**KNOWN** He ..... all the details.
- 68** The man was arrested because he had been caught shoplifting.  
**DUE** The man was arrested ..... he had been caught shoplifting.
- 69** "You mustn't touch the statues," said the museum guide.  
**FORBADE** The museum guide ..... touch the statues.
- 70** He was about to start the car when someone called him.  
**POINT** He was ..... the car when someone called him.
- 71** If there is a fire, you must stay calm.  
**EVENT** In ....., you must stay calm.



- 72** I advise you not to go out in this hailstorm.  
**BETTER** You ..... out in this hailstorm.
- 73** These two cameras look the same to me.  
**DIFFERENCE** I can not ..... these two cameras.
- 74** She regrets ever having married him.  
**WISHES** She ..... him.
- 75** Appearing in public is natural to him.  
**USED** He ..... in public.
- 76** "Of course I didn't give them your phone number," she said to me.  
**HAVING** She ..... my phone number.
- 77** Will there ever be an opportunity for me to meet him in person?  
**CHANCE** Will I ever ..... him in person?
- 78** It's time the government abolished that law.  
**AWAY** It's time ..... that law.
- 79** It's possible that he hasn't received the bill.  
**MAY** He ..... the bill.
- 80** The detective could no longer see the suspect when he entered the building.  
**SIGHT** The detective ..... the suspect when he entered the building.
- 81** He never seems to have the time to surf on the Net.  
**ROUND** He never seems ..... on the Net.
- 82** She offered to give them some money to compensate for the damage.  
**MAKE** She offered to give them some money ..... the damage.
- 83** It wasn't necessary for her to wake up early, but she did.  
**WOKEN** She ..... early.
- 84** It's a pity I forgot my purse at home.  
**ONLY** If ..... my purse at home.
- 85** The teachers found the exam results alarming.  
**WERE** The teachers ..... the exam results.
- 86** Please write to me whenever you feel like it.  
**DROP** Please ..... whenever you feel like it.
- 87** My father was furious when he saw the credit card bill.  
**ROOF** My father ..... he saw the credit card bill
- 88** Our car and theirs are alike.  
**SIMILAR** Our car ..... theirs.
- 89** They cancelled the picnic because of the rain.  
**OFF** The picnic ..... because of the rain.
- 90** She wouldn't have started singing if her parents hadn't persuaded her.  
**TAKEN** Had it not been for her parent's persuasion, she ..... singing.
- 91** I'm sure Jack didn't intend to disturb you.  
**INTENTION** I'm sure Jack ..... you.
- 92** "Whose car is this?" he asked.  
**BELONG** 'Who .....?' he asked.
- 93** We couldn't decide which make of car to buy.  
**DECISION** We couldn't ..... which make of car to buy.
- 94** He has a friendly relationship with his boss.  
**TERMS** He ..... with his boss.
- 95** The topic was too complicated for them to understand.  
**SIMPLE** The topic ..... for them to understand.



- 96** My father used to work in that shop.  
**IS** That ..... my father used to work.
- 97** It would be a good idea for your car to be serviced.  
**OUGHT** You ..... serviced.
- 98** Sue prefers watching football to playing it.  
**SOONER** Sue ..... play it.
- 99** She headed for the exit.  
**WAY** She ..... the exit.
- 100** She has as many students as I have.  
**NUMBER** She ..... students as I have.
- 101** An MP3 player isn't as expensive as a computer.  
**MORE** A computer ..... an MP3 player.
- 102** I'm sure he was involved in the robbery.  
**MUST** He ..... in the robbery.
- 103** Jack's mother didn't let him watch TV until he had tidied his room.  
**MADE** Jack's mother ..... his room before he watched TV.
- 104** She has already made up her mind so it's not worth trying to convince her.  
**POINT** She has already made up her mind, so ..... trying to convince her.
- 105** Regrettably, I can't attend the wedding.  
**PRESENT** Regrettably, I won't be able ..... the wedding.
- 106** Although the dolphin got caught in the net, it managed to escape.  
**EVEN** The dolphin managed to get ..... it got caught in the net.
- 107** You'll have to pay at least £20 if you want a nice room.  
**IMPOSSIBLE** You'll ..... get a nice room for less than £20.
- 108** I had never flown on a plane before.  
**FIRST** It ..... I had ever flown on a plane.
- 109** It was cruel of you to tell her that she was overweight.  
**OUGHT** You ..... her that she was overweight.
- 110** He started his business ten years ago.  
**SET** His business ..... ten years ago.
- 111** It's possible that she didn't get the message.  
**MIGHT** She ..... the message.
- 112** Her mother doesn't like her to stay out late.  
**APPROVE** Her mother doesn't ..... out late.
- 113** Don't bother to talk to her; she won't listen.  
**GOOD** It's ..... to her as she won't listen to you.
- 114** "We'll be late if we don't hurry," said Tracey.  
**HURRIED** Tracey said that ..... be late.
- 115** Could you look after the children while I'm at work?  
**CARE** Would you mind ..... the children while I'm at work?
- 116** Simon replaced the chairman at the meeting.  
**PLACE** Simon ..... the chairman at the meeting.
- 117** I have driven a car only once before.  
**TIME** This ..... I have ever driven a car.
- 118** She'll probably be nominated for an award.  
**LIKELY** She ..... for an award.
- 119** I didn't sleep much because of the noise outside.  
**HARD** The noise outside ..... to sleep.



- 120** People say that China is a beautiful country.  
**SAID** China ..... a beautiful country.
- 121** I promise that I won't disturb you any more.  
**WORD** I ..... that I won't disturb you any more.
- 122** The director has postponed the performance for a month.  
**OFF** The performance has ..... by the director for a month.
- 123** People admire him for his integrity and courage.  
**LOOK** People ..... him for his integrity and courage.
- 124** You only get into trouble because of your stupid behaviour.  
**STUPIDLY** If you ....., you wouldn't get into trouble.
- 125** I find Tom's behaviour really annoying.  
**GETS** Tom's behaviour really ..... nerves.
- 126** I can't be sure that Susan will help me because she is always busy.  
**RELY** I can't ..... me because she's always busy.
- 127** I'm certain that David is going to pass his driving test.  
**DOUBT** I ..... that David is going to pass his driving test.
- 128** There were very few guests at Paula's wedding yesterday.  
**CAME** Hardly ..... Paula's wedding yesterday.
- 129** The athlete wasn't successful in breaking the world high jump record.  
**VAIN** The athlete tried ..... the world high jump record.
- 130** He appears to be fighting with that man over there.  
**AS** It looks ..... with that man over there.
- 131** Sally knew that her boss had to sign the contract by Monday morning.  
**NECESSARY** Sally knew ..... her boss to sign the contract by Monday morning.
- 132** Tom doesn't play the piano very well.  
**GOOD** Tom isn't very ..... the piano.
- 133** Frank helped me with the washing up after dinner.  
**HAND** Frank ..... with the washing up after dinner.
- 134** Derek did not become a professional actor until he was forty.  
**TOOK** Derek was forty ..... acting professionally.
- 135** She wrote that book during her summer holiday.  
**WHILE** It was ..... summer holiday that she wrote that book.
- 136** They're going to destroy that old building.  
**KNOCKED** That old building ..... down.
- 137** Our teacher demands that we hand in our homework regularly.  
**INSISTS** Our teacher ..... our homework regularly.
- 138** Angie doesn't often go to the cinema.  
**UNUSUAL** It ..... go to the cinema.
- 139** I apologise, but I cannot renew your contract.  
**ME** I apologise but it is not ..... renew your contract.
- 140** Her involvement in music started when she was just four.  
**INVOLVED** She has ..... she was just four.
- 141** I don't know why Jane left in such a hurry.  
**CAUSED** I don't know ..... in such a hurry.
- 142** Lyn never pays attention to the signs when she drives.  
**NOTICE** Lyn never ..... the signs when she drives.
- 143** I don't find mathematics at all interesting.  
**IN** I have ..... mathematics at all.



**Use the word given in capitals at the end of some of the lines to form a word that fits in the gap.**

- |   |           |
|---|-----------|
| 1 The author's first ..... of title for the book was not accepted.                            | CHOOSE    |
| 2 The most ..... item on show today is a Louis XIV armchair.                                  | VALUE     |
| 3 I've tried to call her ..... times but she isn't picking up.                                | COUNT     |
| 4 Her visit was totally ..... and I had nothing to offer her to drink.                        | EXPECT    |
| 5 Carmel never stops working. She is the most ..... girl I've ever met.                       | ENERGY    |
| 6 ....., I couldn't go to my son's birthday party yesterday.                                  | FORTUNE   |
| 7 Mary and Liz have always had a great .....  | RELATE    |
| 8 Many elderly people suffer from .....   | LONELY    |
| 9 The country offers a great variety of ..... and wildlife.                                   | SCENE     |
| 10 We usually get our physical ..... from our parents.  | CHARACTER |
| 11 The students carried out an ..... study of local geography.                                | EXTEND    |
| 12 We all have a ..... to exaggerate sometimes.   | TEND      |
| 13 Laura hung colourful ..... from the walls and ceiling.                                     | DECORATE  |
| 14 Apart from her dyed hair, Ann has remained ..... since I last saw her all those years ago. | CHANGE    |
| 15 The authorities have warned the ..... not to drink the water.                              | INHABIT   |
| 16 Almost two ..... of the students passed the exams.   | THREE     |
| 17 They think he is the most ..... person for the job.  | SUIT      |
| 18 Some people ..... believe that cats see better in the dark.                                | MISTAKE   |
| 19 I've always had great ..... for people who speak several languages.                        | ADMIRE    |
| 20 A degree is the minimum ..... for this job.  | REQUIRE   |
| 21 My uncle has a ..... collection of old coins.  | REMARK    |
| 22 It gave me a great feeling of ..... to see my book published.                              | SATISFY   |
| 23 It's always good to have a ..... guide when visiting a new place.                          | KNOW      |
| 24 They never seem to be in ..... about anything.   | AGREE     |
| 25 Matt has such ..... talent and energy. He's great!   | BELIEVE   |
| 26 We can ..... our minds by trying to understand other cultures.                             | BROAD     |
| 27 Sara was always very ..... of her sister's success.  | ENVY      |
| 28 Everyone has been so ..... to me since I had the accident.                                 | SYMPATHY  |
| 29 Belinda bought a lovely dress in a ..... at a boutique in Oxford Street.                   | SELL      |
| 30 The president's ..... continues to rise.   | POPULAR   |
| 31 There are ..... two types of carbohydrates.  | BASIC     |
| 32 ..... of speech is the most fundamental of human rights.                                   | FREE      |
| 33 The closure of the factory will lead to a ..... of hundreds of jobs.                       | LOSE      |
| 34 There are ..... few cafés in this town.  | RELATIVE  |
| 35 My aunt made all the ..... for my parents' golden wedding anniversary party.               | ARRANGE   |
| 36 The group's aim is to raise people's ..... of endangered species.                          | AWARE     |
| 37 Certain ..... don't actually believe that pollution is the cause of global warming.        | SCIENCE   |
| 38 My dad says there are no problems; only .....  | SOLVE     |
| 39 If you dislike someone it is difficult to be fair in your ..... of their work.             | JUDGE     |
| 40 Most educators agree that it is not ..... to stay up all night studying before an exam.    | ADVISE    |
| 41 They were having an ..... about the weather. How silly!                                    | ARGUE     |
| 42 It's quite ..... to think that he may be making the whole story up.                        | REASON    |
| 43 She had a very ..... career in the textile industry.                                       | SUCCEED   |



- 44 The ..... of rainforests continues at a rapid rate.
- 45 The police asked the man if it was his ..... on the document.
- 46 The ..... decided not to release the book due to protests.
- 47 Do you know if he has a ..... for fish or meat?
- 48 A lot of entertainers get ..... just before appearing on stage.
- 49 A large ..... of voters decided not to re-elect the same deputies.
- 50 Many ..... factory workers are paid more than university graduates.
- 51 Athletes must be careful to avoid ..... before competitions.
- 52 They are both keen ..... and do about 120 km a week.
- 53 Mike's a detective, so he works very ..... hours.
- 54 The ..... was delayed due to heavy fog.
- 55 Mary is never late and is the most ..... employee in the company.
- 56 The ..... of the town were protesting against plans for a new motorway.
- 57 The tailor took the gentleman's ..... for a new suit.
- 58 Set the timer to ..... that it isn't overcooked.
- 59 Many authors make surprise ..... at bookstores.
- 60 ....., they will finish the bridge by next June.
- 61 Dave made the ..... to leave his job after an argument with his boss.
- 62 He was very ..... to lose all his wealth due to the war.
- 63 Their ..... album entered the charts at number two.
- 64 Miners have to take precautions not to enter areas where there are ..... gases.
- 65 Sadly, many people are still suffering from ..... diseases today.
- 66 You usually need a ..... from your previous employer.
- 67 Extreme sports are becoming ..... popular with teenagers.
- 68 Household products often contain ..... chemicals.
- 69 You can call me anytime if you need ..... material.
- 70 I think the manager has got too many .....
- 71 We haven't received ..... for the work we did yet.
- 72 Sam is only of average ..... but he's a great basketball player.
- 73 Cycling and swimming help ..... your heart.
- 74 The biggest great white shark on record was 7 metres in .....
- 75 The ..... rate has gone up for the third consecutive year.
- 76 *Bouillabaisse* is a fish soup and a ..... of the Marseilles area.
- 77 He has always donated ..... sums of money to charity.
- 78 Electricity ..... in China is causing a lot of air pollution.
- 79 Light and water are essential for all plant .....
- 80 I always make my hotel ..... well in advance.
- 81 Several ..... villages were destroyed by the hurricane.
- 82 His interest in the painting was of a ..... business nature.
- 83 Most of the students here have a very ..... knowledge of world geography.
- 84 Frank is always ..... no matter what happens.
- 85 Helen studies medicine and wants to ..... in cardiology.
- 86 Yoga is Jane and Tim's favourite form of .....
- 87 The teacher shouted ..... at her students.
- 88 Tourism is of vital ..... to many developing countries.
- 89 He was taken to hospital after complaining of feeling ..... in his chest.
- 90 ..... his brother, Brian has always been careful with money.

DESTROY  
SIGN  
PUBLISH  
PREFER  
NERVE  
MAJOR  
SKILL  
INJURE  
CYCLE  
REGULAR  
FLY  
RELY  
RESIDE  
MEASURE  
SURE  
APPEAR  
HOPE  
DECIDE  
LUCK  
LATE  
  
POISON  
CURE  
REFER  
INCREASE  
HARM  
ADDITION  
RESPONSIBLE  
PAY  
HIGH  
STRONG  
LONG  
EMPLOY  
SPECIAL  
CONSIDER  
PRODUCE  
GROW  
RESERVE  
COAST  
PURE  
  
LIMIT  
CHEER  
SPECIAL  
RELAX  
ANGER  
IMPORTANT  
COMFORT  
LIKE



## Practice Test 1

- 0** A **normal (conditions)** (adj) = usual  
 B **pure (water)** (adj) = clean  
 C **natural (product)** (adj) = not processed  
 D **physical (environment)** (adj) = can be touched/seen
- 1** A **manufacture (cars)** (v) = to mass produce  
 B **create (a design)** (v) = to make  
 C **generate (new jobs)** (v) = to cause sth to happen  
 D **produce (bananas)** (v) = to make a natural product
- 2** A **tiny (fraction)** (adj) = very small  
 B **miniature (airplane)** (adj) = very small copy  
 C **minute** (adj) = extremely small  
 D **short (boy)** (adj) = not tall
- 3** C **to depend on** (v + prep) = to rely on
- 4** A **face (difficulties)** (v) = to come up against  
 B **find (a solution)** (v) = to discover  
 C **look (for sth)** (v) = to search  
 D **meet (with obstacles)** (v) = to encounter
- 5** A **fairly (marked tests)** (adv) = without bias  
 B **properly (done)** (adv) = in the correct way  
 C **precisely (two o' clock)** (adv) = exactly  
 D **distinctly (heard)** (adv) = clearly
- 6** A **(big) business** (n) = trade  
 B **(heavy/light) industry** (n) = manufacturing  
 C **(hard/easy) work** (n) = task, job  
 D **(mass) production** (n) = creation
- 7** A **through (a tunnel)** (prep) = from one side/end to the other  
 B **along (a path)** (prep) = over the length of  
 C **over (a bridge)** (prep) = directly above  
 D **around (the world)** (prep) = at/in various places

- 8** A **stop (to have a coffee)** (v) = to interrupt an action  
 B **miss (the bus)** (v) = to arrive too late  
 C **ignore (someone)** (v) = not pay attention  
 D **fail (to appear)** (phr) = to not be present  
*zabavit'sya, ne yavitsya*
- 9** A **(large) quantities (of food)** (n) = amount or number  
*K-CTB*  
 B **(high/low) levels (of)** (n) = degree  
 C **(in large) numbers** (n) = figures  
 D **amount (of money)** (n) = the total  
*ypira*
- 10** A **apart from this** (phr) = except for; in addition to  
 B **from then on** (phr) = afterwards  
 C **in the meantime** (phr) = meanwhile  
 D **nevertheless** (adv) = however
- 11** A **opposed (to higher taxes)** (adj) = to be against sth  
*nenabivno*  
 B **resistant (to heat)** (adj) = not harmed or affected by sth  
 C **defensive (weapons)** (adj) = sth meant to protect against attack  
*zaxishchennyye*  
 D **hostile (environment)** (adj) = aggressive, unfriendly  
*boypriyatel'skiy*
- 12** **(only) time will tell** (phr) = we will see in the future

## Practice Test 2

- 0** A **ahead of (time)** (adv) = in advance  
 B **(in) front (of)** (noun) = in the lead  
 C **preceding (event)** (adj) = prior  
 D **(arrive) earlier than** (phr) = sooner
- 1** A **gain (power)** (v) = to acquire  
 B **earn (money)** (v) = to receive in return for doing sth  
 C **win (the race)** (v) = to achieve first place  
 D **beat (an opponent)** (v) = to defeat
- 2** A **(be) appointed** (n) = given a job  
 B **(have an) opportunity** (n) = chance  
 C **(have an) option** (n) = have a choice  
 D **(on an) occasion** (n) = event



- 3** A **highest (point)** (adj) = uppermost  
 B **steepest (cliff)** (adj) = sharpest slope  
 C **tallest (building)** (adj) = highest  
 D **biggest (house)** (adj) = largest
- 4** A **(provide/do a) service** (n) = assistance  
 B **(have a) duty (to)** (n) = obligation  
 C **(have the) job** (of + ing) (n) = assignment  
 D **(have the) task** (of + ing) (n) = job
- 5** A **(have been) lately** (adv) = recent past  
 B **(have been) recently** (adv) = not long ago  
 C **(is) currently** (adv) = presently  
 D **(was) previously** (adv) = formerly
- 6** A **(for a) reason** (n) = motive or basis for sth  
 B **(the) cause (of)** (n) = sth that produces an effect  
 C **reaction (to)** (n) = response  
 D **(as a) result** (n) = consequence
- 7** A **take (first prize)** (v) = to win/earn sth  
 B **reach number one** (phr) = become a success  
 C **(sb) arrives** (v) = to become successful  
 D **grab (an opportunity)** (v) = to take advantage of sth good
- 8** A **make up (one's mind)** (phr) = to decide  
 B **put down (to)** (phr v) = to believe sth is caused by sth else  
 C **set out** (phr v) = to start a trip  
 D **get on (with)** (phr v) = to continue doing sth
- 9** A **way (of doing)** (n) = method  
 B **kind (of sth)** (n) = sort, type  
 C **(dancing) style** (n) = manner  
 D **(circular) pattern** (n) = design
- 10** A **take (your word)** (phr) = to believe you  
 B **give (your word)** (phr) = to promise  
 C **make (a promise)** (phr) = to state you will do sth  
 D **say (sth)** (phr) = to express in words
- 11** A **give up (trying)** (phr v) = to stop trying  
 B **hold back (action)** (phr v) = hesitate  
 C **get out (of work)** (phr v) = to avoid  
 D **fall away** (phr v) = to come off

- 12** A **(legs) stretched** (v) = out straight  
 B **(hands) raised** (v) = in the air  
 C **(arms) folded** (v) = crossed in front of you  
 D **(fingers) crossed** (phr) = to wish someone luck

### Practice Test 3

- 0** A **currently (working)** (adv) = presently  
 B **recently (died)** (adv) = not long ago  
 C **(working hard) lately** (adv) = these days  
 D **newly (married)** (adv) = just now
- 1** A **situate (in a building)** (v) = to locate  
 B **set (on a table)** (v) = to position  
 C **settle (in a town)** (v) = to move and stay permanently  
 D **place (on a desk)** (v) = to put
- 2** A **(guided) tour** (n) = a visit to look around/learn about a place  
 B **(plane) ride** (n) = short trip by air  
 C **(desert) trek** (n) = a difficult journey usually on foot  
 D **(weekend) excursion** (n) = a short trip
- 3** A **go off (on holiday)** (phr v) = to begin  
 B **take away (from)** (phr v) = to remove  
 C **set off (on the road)** (phr v) = to begin a journey  
 D **make away (from)** (phr v) = to escape
- 4** A **take over** (phr v) = to become responsible for sth  
 B **take on** (phr v) = to accept responsibility  
 C **be taken up with sth** (phr v) = to be involved with sth that keeps you busy  
 D **take along** (phr v) = to have sth with you
- 5** A **(it was) unbelievable** (adj) = incredible  
 B **impossible (situation)** (adj) = without a solution  
 C **into the unknown** (phr) = into somewhere not familiar  
 D **unclear (meaning)** (adj) = vague
- 6** A **choice (of desserts)** (n) = option  
 B **variety (of choices)** (n) = range  
 C **mixture (of biscuits)** (n) = blend  
 D **collection (of art)** (n) = assortment



- 7** A **bring tears to one's eyes** (phr) = to make sb cry  
 B **take (sth badly)** (phr) = to be upset by news  
 C **fetch (a ball)** (v) = to go and get  
 D **carry (a burden)** (phr) = to have a lot of responsibility or difficulties
- 8** A **(make a) decision** (n) = choice made after some thought  
 B **(decide on an) option** (n) = alternative  
 C **choice (of fruits)** (n) = selection  
 D **(the) pick (of)** (n) = best of a group of things
- 9** A **beyond comparison** (phr) = like no other  
 B **above (the rest)** (phr) = better than anything of its kind  
 C **(long) past** (phr) = no longer existing  
 D **over and above** (phr) = more than usual in quantity or importance
- 10** A **find out (a secret)** (phr v) = to discover  
 B **take away (from the child)** (phr v) = to remove  
 C **pick up (a habit)** (phr v) = to learn  
 D **come across (sth new)** (phr v) = to meet; to find by accident
- 11** A **(free) sample** (n) = a small amount that shows you what the rest is like  
 B **species (of animals)** (n) = kind  
 C **(high) class** (n) = category  
 D **member (of a club)** (n) = part of a group
- 12** A **completion (date)** (n) = conclusion  
 B **latest (newspaper)** (adj) = most recent  
 C **end (of the test)** (n) = when sth stops  
 D **finish (line)** (n) = end point

## Practice Test 4

- 0** A **just (so)** (adv) = exactly  
 B **quite (large)** (adv) = fairly  
 C **hardly (any)** (adv) = barely  
 D **already (eaten)** (adv) = by or before a specified time

- 1** A **arrange (furniture)** (v) = to position  
 B **invent (a story)** (v) = to devise; to make up  
 C **construct (a house)** (v) = to build  
 D **found (a company)** (v) = to set up
- 2** A **precious (jewel)** (adj) = valuable  
 B **worthy (opponent)** (adj) = deserving  
 C **beneficial (effect)** (adj) = helpful, useful  
 D **valuable (property)** (adj) = expensive
- 3** A **loss (of privacy)** (n) = to no longer have sth you used to have  
 B **(serious) injury** (n) = damage done to the body of a person or animal  
 C **to do more harm than good** (phr) = to cause more damage than benefit  
 D **(do) damage** (n) = to cause physical harm to an object or to a human body part
- 4** A **common (knowledge)** (adj) = familiar  
 B **(well) known** (adj) = recognised  
 C **popular (music)** (adj) = widely liked  
 D **famous (actor)** (adj) = well-known
- 5** A **involve (sth)** (v) = to entail; contain as part of  
 B **contain (water)** (v) = to have sth inside  
 C **consist (of glass)** (v) = to be made up of  
 D **include (in a discussion)** (v) = to make part of
- 6** A **come to know** (phr) = to become familiar with  
 B **started (as)** (v) = originally known as  
 C **brought (to the public)** (v) = broadcast by an organisation  
 D **arrive (at a conclusion)** (v) = to come to an end point
- 7** A **guide (book)** (n) = a book for tourists with information about a country, region, etc  
 B **account (of robbery)** (n) = description or report of event or incident  
 C **(sports) column** (n) = a section in a magazine or newspaper  
 D **black list** (phr) = a list of people or things to be avoided



- 8** A **case (of malaria)** (n) = instance, example  
 B **purpose (of the book)** (n) = aim  
 C **(special) occasion** (n) = event  
 D **(dangerous) situation** (n) = state
- 9** A **search (for sth)** (v) = to look for  
 B **find (a mistake)** (v) = to discover by observation  
 C **discover (some treasure)** (v) = to detect  
 D **realise (an error)** (v) = to understand
- 10** A **produce (from)** (v) = to originate from  
 B **create (a card)** (v) = to make  
 C **form (an opinion)** (v) = to shape  
 D **develop (a skill)** (v) = to evolve; to gradually learn
- 11** A **cut down on** (phr) = to reduce
- 12** A **instead (of)** (adv) = as another option  
 B **or else (go home)** (phr) = the only other option or a consequence  
 C **in place (of)** (phr) = replacing  
 D **alternatively** (adv) = otherwise

## Practice Test 5

- 0** A **situate (nearby)** (v) = to locate  
 B **involve (in a decision)** (v) = to take part  
 C **occupy (your time)** (v) = to use in a certain way  
 D **connect (a wire)** (v) = to join
- 1** A **factor (in a decision)** (n) = element  
 B **point (of the story)** (n) = meaning  
 C **item (of discussion)** (n) = a point; an issue on a list of things  
 D **(fine) detail (of)** (n) = feature
- 2** A **investigator (of crime)** (n) = sb who tries to find out what has happened in a situation  
 B **inventor (of the television)** (n) = creator  
 C **explorer (of countries)** (n) = sb who travels somewhere to learn about it  
 D **researcher (of books)** (n) = sb who tries to discover facts

- 3** A **steep (hill)** (adj) = rising at a sharp angle  
 B **wide (open)** (adj) = not narrow  
 C **high (performance)** (adj) = great in degree or intensity  
 D **top (player)** (adj) = best
- 4** A **put someone at risk** (phr) = to place someone in danger  
 B **bring (about)** (phr v) = to cause to happen  
 C **(sth) carries (a risk)** (v) = can have a negative effect  
 D **make (a threat)** (v) = to say you will do harm to sb, especially if they don't do what you want
- 5** A **refuse (to say)** (v) = to firmly say or show you won't do sth  
 B **ignore (a person)** (v) = to disregard  
 C **reject (a job)** (v) = to decline; to turn down  
 D **deny (knowledge)** (v) = to say sth is not true
- 6** A **portion (of food)** (n) = part  
 B **kind (of bird)** (n) = sort, type  
 C **form (of travel)** (n) = type  
 D **variety (of nuts)** (n) = variation, assortment
- 7** A **lose (some money)** (v) = to mislay  
 B **need (some help)** (v) = to require  
 C **lack (knowledge)** (v) = to be short of  
 D **miss (an opportunity)** (v) = to not take advantage of
- 8** A **responsible (parents)** (adj) = to behave and carry out duties properly  
 B **(talking is not) acceptable** (adj) = admissible, allowed  
 C **appropriate (behaviour)** (adj) = correct, proper  
 D **suitable (clothes)** (adj) = proper
- 9** A **therefore** (adv) = consequently  
 B **however** (adv) = on the other hand  
 C **nevertheless** (adv) = though  
 D **moreover** (adv) = additionally



- 10** A **solution (to a problem)** (n) = a way of dealing with a problem  
 B **discovery (in science)** (n) = sth that was previously not known  
 C **finding (of the report)** (n) = conclusion, result  
 D **answer (to the question)** (n) = response
- 11** A **accept (a present)** (v) = to take  
 B **receive (a letter)** (v) = to get  
 C **draw (to a conclusion)** (v) = to come to an end  
 D **have (some money)** (v) = to possess
- 12** A **other than (the bus)** (phr) = apart from  
 B **apart from (my friends)** (phr) = except for  
 C **more than (the coat)** (phr) = in addition to  
 D **instead of (a hotel)** (phr) = rather than

## Practice Test 6

- 0** A **(new) creation** (n) = formation  
 B **origin (of sth)** (n) = the beginning or cause of sth  
 C **design (a building)** (n) = plan  
 D **production (line)** (n) = the act of manufacturing goods
- 1** A **look (for)** (v) = to try to find  
 B **search (for)** (v) = to look carefully for sb/sth  
 C **seek (out)** (v) = to look for until you find  
 D **find (out)** (v) = to discover
- 2** A **pure (water)** (adj) = clean  
 B **fresh (air)** (adj) = free of pollution  
 C **natural (looking)** (adj) = normal  
 D **cool (drink)** (adj) = with a low temperature
- 3** A **(high) cost** (n) = amount sth is bought for  
 B **price (of goods)** (n) = amount sth is sold for  
 C **expense (account)** (n) = amount spent  
 D **(counterfeit) money** (n) = cash
- 4** A **(look) away** (adv) = elsewhere  
 B **(put the cat) outside** (adv) = exterior  
 C **beyond (the fence)** (prep) = in the distance  
 D **(trip) abroad** (adv) = out of the country

- 5** A **before long** (phr) = after a short time  
 B **long (time ago)** (phr) = in the distant past  
 C **(some time) soon** (adv) = in the very near future  
 D **while (during)** (conj) = at the same time
- 6** A **attract (people)** (v) = to draw towards because of positive qualities  
 B **interest (sb in sth)** (phr v) = to hold sb's attention to/by sth  
 C **push (through a crowd)** (v) = to make sth or sb move in a certain direction  
 D **persuade (someone)** (v) = to convince
- 7** A **(suddenly) stop** (n) = halt  
 B **(lunch) break** (n) = interval  
 C **(a long) rest** (n) = relaxation  
 D **(a short) pause** (n) = stopping sth you are doing for a short period
- 8** A **useless (to say)** (adj) = having no effect  
 B **unnecessary** (adj) = not needed  
 C **needless to say** (phr) = as expected  
 D **unhelpful** (adj) = does not improve a situation
- 9** A **skip (along)** (v) = to move with little jumps from one foot to another  
 B **stride (somewhere)** (v) = to walk quickly with long steps  
 C **stroll (along)** (v) = to walk in a slow and relaxed way  
 D **stumble** (v) = to nearly fall over after you have taken an awkward step
- 10** A **lately (I'm always hungry)** (adv) = recently  
 B **only (on sale here)** (adv) = solely  
 C **simply (the best)** (adv) = just  
 D **merely (a guess)** (adv) = barely
- 11** A **(walk) along** (adv) = to move in a particular direction  
 B **(go) forward** (adv) = to move in the direction in front of you  
 C **(go) across** (adv/prep) = to go from one side of sth to another  
 D **go by** (phr) = to pass by



- 12** A **let down** (phr) = to disappoint  
 B **makes (you feel down)** (phr) = causes you to feel sth  
 C **put (sb down)** (phr v) = to be critical of sb and try to make them appear foolish  
 D **set (sb down)** (phr v) = to stop a car or other means of transport so sb can get out

## Practice Test 7

- 0** A **(a new) beginning** (n) = start  
 B **first (day)** (adj) = earliest  
 C **primary (school)** (adj) = elementary  
 D **basic (requirements)** (adj) = essential
- 1** A **(by no) means** (phr) = definitely not  
 B **(no) way** (phr) = certainly not  
 C **(on no) account** (phr) = not for any reason  
 D **(to some) extent** (phr) = up to a certain degree
- 2** A **somewhat (surprised)** (adv) = to a limited extent  
 B **quite (dangerous)** (adv) = fairly  
 C **rather (stupid)** (adv) = relatively  
 D **a little (cold)** (adv) = a small degree
- 3** A **handle (the pressure)** (v) = to control  
 B **manage (stress)** (v) = to make do; deal with  
 C **cope (in a crisis)** (v) = to deal with successfully  
 D **succeed (in life)** (v) = to do well
- 4** A **appear (closed)** (v) = to seem  
 B **prove (to be easy)** (v) = to turn out  
 C **arrive (at home)** (v) = to reach  
 D **come as a shock** (phr) = to be an unhappy surprise
- 5** A **consist (of sth)** (v) = to be made up of  
 B **contain (sth)** (v) = to have sth inside  
 C **(be) composed (of)** (v) = to be made up of  
 D **combine (with sth)** (v) = to connect; to blend
- 6** D **not only ... but** (phr) = in addition to being or doing sth

- 7** A **cut out** (phr v) = to leave out  
 B **cut down** (phr v) = to reduce  
 C **cut off** (phr v) = to disconnect; isolate  
 D **cut away** (phr v) = to remove by cutting
- 8** A **priceless (jewel)** (adj) = expensive  
 B **valuable (knowledge)** (adj) = useful  
 C **worthy (opponent)** (adj) = admirable  
 D **precious (stone)** (adj) = of great value
- 9** A **change (in style)** (n) = alteration  
 B **(make a) difference** (phr) = to affect a situation  
 C **transformation (of character)** (n) = a change into sth else  
 D **contrast (of colours)** (n) = an obvious difference
- 10** A **otherwise (have left)** (adv) = differently  
 B **besides (which)** (adv) = furthermore  
 C **alternatively (go elsewhere)** (adv) = or  
 D **(do this) instead** (adv) = as another option
- 11** A **widen (the gap)** (v) = to broaden  
 B **stretch (the truth)** (v) = to extend  
 C **grow (your hair)** (v) = to increase, develop  
 D **expand (your mind)** (v) = to enlarge, to increase variety of sth
- 12** A **tall (house)** (adj) = to have great height  
 B **large (country)** (adj) = enormous  
 C **great (demand)** (adj) = large in quantity  
 D **steep (hill)** (adj) = abrupt

## Practice Test 8

- 0** A **favoured (child)** (adj) = favourite  
 B **famous (singer)** (adj) = well-known  
 C **popular (song)** (adj) = liked by many  
 D **liked (by everyone)** (adj) = popular
- 1** A **present (a show)** (v) = to exhibit  
 B **put (sth somewhere)** (v) = to place  
 C **show (interest)** (v) = to be interested in sth  
 D **give (advice)** (v) = to provide



- 2** A **few (friends)** (adj) = not many  
 B **several (books)** (adj) = many  
 C **plenty (of food)** (n) = lots  
 D **assorted (colours)** (adj) = mixed
- 3** A **route (to work)** (n) = road  
 B **way (we do sth)** (n) = method  
 C **course (of a plane)** (n) = direction  
 D **(athletics) track** (n) = pathway
- 4** A **make out (his writing)** (phr v) = to be able to see/read (with difficulty)  
 B **go out (of the room)** (phr v) = to leave  
 C **set out (on their trip)** (phr v) = to start a journey  
 D **put out (the rubbish/a fire)** (phr v) = to take outside; to stop a fire from burning
- 5** A **beyond (the door)** (prep) = past  
 B **after (lunch)** (adv) = following  
 C **above (your head)** (prep) = higher than  
 D **over (5 years)** (prep) = more than
- 6** A **(to be in a) position** (n) = location  
 B **(achieve a) goal** (n) = aim  
 C **(arrive at) destination** (n) = journey's end  
 D **location (on a map)** (n) = place
- 7** A **(the president's) residence** (n) = home  
 B **(natural) habitat** (n) = surroundings  
 C **(interesting) place** (n) = location  
 D **(medical) institution** (n) = establishment
- 8** A **set (the table)** (v) = to put  
 B **go (to school)** (v) = to move  
 C **fall in love** (phr) = to start having romantic feelings for sb  
 D **drop (the ball)** (v) = to let fall from a higher to a lower position
- 9** A **task (of preparing the programme)** (n) = assignment, job  
 B **question (of money)** (n) = point, issue  
 C **(essay) theme** (n) = topic  
 D **(private) matter** (n) = subject of concern
- 10** A **specific (information)** (adj) = particular  
 B **detailed (report)** (adj) = thorough  
 C **particular (subject)** (adj) = distinct  
 D **proper (attitude)** (adj) = suitable
- 11** A **although** (conj) = though  
 B **owing (to)** (prep) = as a result of  
 C **due (to)** (prep) = because of  
 D **despite (the fact)** (prep) = in spite of, even though
- 12** A **during (lunch)** (prep) = while  
 B **throughout (the evening)** (adv) = from start to finish  
 C **in (time)** (prep) = within  
 D **by (hand)** (prep) = with the use of

## Practice Test 9

- 0** A **process (meat)** (n) = procedure  
 B **(rescue) operation** (n) = action  
 C **(filing) system** (n) = method  
 D **(school) programme** (n) = schedule
- 1** A **ripe (age)** (adj) = a very old age  
 B **ready (supply)** (adj) = sth immediately available  
 C **plump (lips)** (adj) = quite fat and rounded, usu positive meaning  
 D **(in your) prime** (phr) = the most active and productive part of sb's life
- 2** A **value (your health)** (v) = to regard highly  
 B **consider (sb's feelings)** (v) = to think of  
 C **suggest (going to the theatre)** (v) = to recommend  
 D **mention (an idea to sb)** (v) = to refer to
- 3** A **different (colours)** (adj) = unlike  
 B **individual (rooms)** (adj) = personal, separate  
 C **separate (from)** (adj) = apart  
 D **divided (into pairs)** (adj) = split in two or more parts
- 4** A **(achieve) greatness** (n) = superiority  
 B **(physical) strength** (n) = toughness  
 C **importance (of)** (n) = significance  
 D **power (to do)** (n) = ability; strength
- 5** A **run (a business)** (v) = to be in charge  
 B **results (in)** (v) = causes sth  
 C **direct (sb somewhere)** (v) = to point the way  
 D **lead (to sth)** (v) = to cause sth to happen



- 6** A **take (your hat)** (v) = to get  
 B **advance (to)** (v) = to progress  
 C **win (a match)** (v) = to come first  
 D **benefit (from sth)** (v) = to profit
- 7** A **get (to work)** (v) = to arrive  
 B **reach (adulthood)** (v) = to get to  
 C **touch (my face)** (v) = to feel  
 D **grab (your coat)** (v) = to take hold of
- 8** A **stick (to sth)** (v) = to abide by; to obey  
 B **stay (on sth)** (v) = to continue to do sth  
 C **hold (to my opinion)** (v) = to continue to believe  
 D **remain (somewhere)** (v) = to stay
- 9** A **show (a room)** (v) = to present  
 B **have (a choice)** (v) = to possess  
 C **make (a difference)** (phr) = to influence  
 D **be (different)** (v) = not the same
- 10** A **receive (a gift)** (v) = to acquire; to get  
 B **make (a mistake)** (v) = to create  
 C **take (control of)** (v) = to get  
 D **own (a house)** (v) = to possess
- 11** A **maintain (law and order)** (v) = to preserve  
 B **keep (moving)** (v) = to continue  
 C **stay (in a place)** (v) = to remain  
 D **continue (doing sth)** (v) = to carry on
- 12** A **usually (happens)** (adv) = what most often happens in a particular situation  
 B **hardly (any at all)** (adv) = barely, only just  
 C **simply (can't do it)** (adv) = just  
 D **only (pay in cash)** (adv) = no more than a particular number; using a particular method

## Practice Test 10

- 0** A **(up to) standard** (phr) = the correct level  
 B **degree (course)** (n) = level; amount  
 C **(temporary) measure** (n) = action  
 D **ability (to do sth)** (n) = skill

- 1** A **sore (throat)** (adj) = painful or feeling uncomfortable  
 B **aching (back)** (adj) = dully painful  
 C **hurtful (words)** (adj) = unkind or upsetting  
 D **painful (experience)** (adj) = causing physical or emotional pain
- 2** A **attend (school)** (v) = to go to  
 B **go (to school)** (v) = to move towards sth  
 C **study (at a school)** (v) = to be a student at  
 D **assist (sb)** (v) = to help sb
- 3** A **unfamiliar (word)** (adj) = strange  
 B **inexperienced (teacher)** (adj) = to have little practice doing sth  
 C **unaccustomed (to)** (adj) = not used to  
 D **unknown** (adj) = not known or familiar
- 4** A **reply (to a letter)** (n) = a written or verbal answer to a question or letter  
 B **answer (to a question)** (n) = a response to sth asked  
 C **key (to a test)** (n) = answers  
 D **reaction (to problems)** (n) = a response to a particular situation
- 5** A **right (answer)** (adj) = fitting, correct  
 B **proper (procedure)** (adj) = correct  
 C **suited (to the job)** (adj) = appropriate for a situation or purpose  
 D **correct (answer)** (adj) = right or appropriate
- 6** A **advise (sb on sth)** (v) = to counsel  
 B **provide (sb with sth)** (v) = to cater  
 C **offer (sth to sb)** (v) = to give  
 D **suggest (going to the cinema)** (v) = to propose
- 7** A **go (on trips)** (phr) = to travel  
 B **take (sb on a tour)** (phr) = to show tourists or visitors the sights of a place  
 C **bring (sth or sb with you)** (v) = to take sth or sb with you  
 D **fetch (from the station)** (v) = to collect sb from somewhere



- 8** A **between (two people)** (prep) = to be in the space separating two objects or people  
 B **before (noon)** (adv) = earlier than  
 C **(sit) beside** (prep) = next to  
 D **the idea behind sth** (phr) = the purpose
- 9** A **go along (with sb)** (v) = to participate  
 B **join in (sb/sth)** (phr) = to participate  
 C **tie up (the dog)** (v) = to secure, to bind  
 D **connect (with people)** = come in contact with
- 10** A **(central) position** (n) = location  
 B **parts (in a play)** (n) = the roles sb has  
 C **(everyday) situation** (n) = what is happening at a certain time  
 D **(family) background** (n) = information that has to do with how sb was raised, education and work experience
- 11** A **(a symbol) stands for sth** (phr v) = to represent sth  
 B **stay (at home)** (v) = to remain, to not leave  
 C **last (for a year)** (v) = to continue  
 D **remain (in your place)** (v) = to linger; to stay in same place or condition
- 12** A **(feel) confident** (adj) = certain; sure of yourself  
 B **reliable (information)** (adj) = dependable  
 C **self-assured (person)** (adj) = sure of him/herself  
 D **believed (by sb)** (adj) = accepted as true



- 1** A **reach (a destination)** (v) = to arrive at a place  
 B **arrive in/at** (v) = to get to a place  
 C **get to (Paris)** (v) = to reach a place  
 D **approach (with care)** (v) = to get near to a place
- 2** A **(by) description** (n) = account  
 B **(under) instruction** (n) = guideline  
 C **(as an) inscription** (n) = engraving  
 D **(on) prescription** (n) = details of medication required
- 3** A **(train) fare** (n) = money paid for a journey on a means of public transport  
 B **amount (of money)** (n) = a quantity of sth  
 C **(road) toll** (n) = payment, tax  
 D **(parking) fine** (n) = money charged as punishment for doing sth illegal
- 4** A **change (into)** (v) = to replace  
 B **replace with** (v) = to use as a substitute for  
 C **substitute for** (v) = to use sb or sth in the place of sb or sth else  
 D **convert (to)** (v) = to change into a different form
- 5** A **just (sentence)** (adj) = fair  
 B **sane (person)** (adj) = not mad  
 C **fair (person)** (adj) = impartial  
 D **reasonable (time)** (adj) = logical
- 6** A **speak (clearly)** (v) = to talk  
 B **tell the difference** (phr) = to distinguish  
 C **say (to someone)** (v) = to declare  
 D **look (at the difference)** (v) = to see
- 7** A **priceless (jewel)** (adj) = value is beyond money  
 B **worthy (rival)** (adj) = having respected qualities  
 C **invaluable (assistant)** (adj) = very useful  
 D **treasured (prize)** (adj) = gives great pleasure
- 8** A **incident (violent)** (n) = sth that happens  
 B **(special) occasion** (n) = time when sth takes place  
 C **(sad) moment** (n) = a very short period of time  
 D **(peculiar) celebration** (n) = a special event people organise because of a special occasion
- 9** A **mix (with flour)** (v) = to blend substances or things together  
 B **blend (together)** (v) = to mix things together  
 C **merge (operations)** (v) = (esp of businesses) to combine and become one  
 D **meet (a friend)** (v) = to encounter
- 10** A **(take a) bite** (v) = to cut into sth with the teeth  
 B **scratch (your arm)** (v) = to make marks on sth with sth sharp  
 C **prick (your arm)** (v) = to make a hole or mark with sth sharp  
 D **sting (of a bee)** (v) = (of an insect) to cause sudden sharp pain
- 11** A **waste (disposal)** (n) = sth that is not wanted and is (to be) disposed of  
 B **junk (food)** (n) = useless or worthless items  
 C **litter (bin)** (n) = rubbish that can be seen lying about  
 D **(car) debris** (n) = wreckage
- 12** A **convince sb (of sth)** (v) = to cause sb to realise sth  
 B **influence (an opinion)** (v) = to affect  
 C **assume (to be correct)** (v) = to accept the truth of sth without proof  
 D **prove (a point)** (v) = to use evidence to convince sb about sth
- 13** A **steal (a bike)** (v) = to take sb else's possessions dishonestly  
 B **rob of (possessions)** (v) = to take property from a person or place illegally  
 C **rip the (sheet)** (v) = to tear apart  
 D **strip of (property)** (v) = to take away one's possessions, honours, etc



- 14** A **(lucky) contestant** (n) = person who takes part in a contest  
 B **winner (of a competition)** (n) = person that wins  
 C **(sb's) opponent** (n) = person who is against another person  
 D **(main) rival** (n) = person or thing competing with another
- 15** A **practise (speaking)** (v) = to repeat regularly so as to gain skill  
 B **inform (public)** (v) = to give news of knowledge to sb  
 C **instruct (children)** (v) = to teach sb a skill, a sport, etc  
 D **rehearse (a play)** (v) = to practise so as to be ready for public performance
- 16** A **(give a) lecture** (n) = talk given to an audience or class for teaching purposes  
 B **(deliver a) speech** (n) = formal talk given in public  
 C **(start a) debate** (n) = organised discussion on a set topic  
 D **(have a) talk** (n) = a formal discussion in order to reach an agreement
- 17** A **take (this money to)** (v) = to carry sth from one place to another  
 B **bring (it back)** (v) = to come carrying sth  
 C **carry (the bag)** (v) = to take sth from one place to another  
 D **fetch (the stick)** (v) = to go and get sth
- 18** A **rich (man)** (adj) = having a lot of money; well-off  
 B **reasonable (price)** (adj) = (of price) fair; not high  
 C **expensive (car)** (adj) = costing a lot  
 D **precious (jewel)** (adj) = valuable
- 19** A **(long) period** (n) = amount of time  
 B **(big/small) number** (n) = figure  
 C **quantity (of food)** (n) = size, amount  
 D **a great deal of** (phr) = a lot of
- 20** A **observe (an experiment)** (v) = to watch  
 B **recognise (a friend)** (v) = to be familiar with  
 C **uncover (a secret)** (v) = to find out  
 D **discover (a new planet)** (v) = to find
- 21** A **leftover (food)** (adj) = remaining  
 B **rest (of the day)** (U n) = what is left  
 C **ending (of the story)** (C n) = finish  
 D **remaining (time)** (adj) = what is left
- 22** A **emigrate (from England)** (v) = to leave one place to live in another  
 B **originate (in France)** (v) = to come from a place  
 C **immigrate (to Germany)** (v) = to move into one place from another to live permanently  
 D **migrate (west)** (v) = to move in search of food/work
- 23** A **delay (the journey)** (v) = to (cause to) be late  
 B **prolong (the experience)** (v) = to make longer in time  
 C **stretch (the jumper)** (v) = to make wider, longer, etc by pulling  
 D **expand (your mind)** (v) = to increase the size of sth
- 24** A **(hard) labour** (U n) = work involving physical effort  
 B **duty (to others)** (C n) = obligation  
 C **(new) job** (C n) = regularly paid working position  
 D **career (in teaching)** (C n) = profession with opportunities for promotion
- 25** A **(hands) shake** (v) = to tremble, usu from nervousness  
 B **(windows) vibrate (from the music)** (v) = to move continuously back and forth  
 C **shiver (in terror)** (v) = (of the whole body) to tremble with cold or fear  
 D **shudder (at the thought)** (v) = to shiver violently with cold, fear, disgust, etc



- 26** A **shout (out loud)** (v) = to speak loudly  
 B **mention (in passing)** (v) = to refer briefly to sth or sb  
 C **mutter (to yourself)** (v) = to speak in a low, usu angry, voice that is hard to hear  
 D **tell (a secret)** (v) = to say sth to sb
- 27** A **(distress) signal** (n) = a sound intended to give a message to whoever sees or hears it  
 B **(traffic) sign** (n) = a piece of metal or wood that gives a warning or information about sth  
 C **(sign) post** (n) = an upright piece of metal or wood fixed into the ground  
 D **(chemical) symbol** (n) = sth that represents sth else
- 28** A **leave (your money at home)** (v) = to fail to take sth  
 B **misplace (a book)** (v) = to put an object in the wrong place; lose temporarily  
 C **forget (to buy milk)** (v) = to fail to remember  
 D **lose (your keys)** (v) = to be unable to find sth
- 29** A **(go/move) back** (adv) = reverse  
 B **(take) off** (prep) = remove from sth  
 C **(sit) on** (prep) = be placed above and touching sth  
 D **(topple) over** (prep) = above; from one position to another
- 30** A **shadow (of a man)** (n) = an area of darkness caused by an object or person  
 B **(sleep in) darkness** (n) = state of having no or very little light  
 C **(in the) shade** (n) = place protected from the sun  
 D **(under) cover** (n) = protection from rain/cold, etc
- 31** A **in force** (phr) = in operation  
 B **rule (of law)** (n) = regulation  
 C **(local) authority** (n) = administration  
 D **in power** (phr) = in control
- 32** A **sleeping (in a bed)** (pres p) = being asleep  
 B **fall asleep** (phr) = go to sleep  
 C **sleepy (baby)** (adj) = in need of sleep  
 D **sleepless (night)** (adj) = without sleep; unable to sleep
- 33** A **(wide) grin** (n) = broad smile showing one's teeth  
 B **(little) giggle** (n) = act of laughing in a silly manner  
 C **(small) chuckle** (n) = act of laughing quietly  
 D **laugh (out loud)** (n) = the sound we make when sth is funny
- 34** A **swing (your arms)** (v) = to move forwards and backwards  
 B **sway (in the wind)** (v) = to move from side to side  
 C **twist (your body)** (v) = to turn round; revolve  
 D **swerve (the car)** (v) = to change direction suddenly
- 35** A **(government) grant** (n) = money given by an organisation for a purpose  
 B **(school) scholarship** (n) = money awarded to a student for educational purposes  
 C **(charitable) donation** (n) = contribution to a charity  
 D **(donate to) charity** (n) = act of giving money to those in need
- 36** A **(minimum) wage** (n) = (usu wages) money paid weekly for work or services  
 B **pay (increase)** (n) = money that one gets by working  
 C **(monthly) salary** (n) = money paid monthly for work  
 D **(yearly) income** (n) = money received from work, investments, etc
- 37** A **(strong) flavour** (n) = taste of sth  
 B **(sweet) savour** (n) = a pleasant taste  
 C **(nasty) odour** (n) = strong smell  
 D **(fragrant) scent** (n) = characteristic (usu pleasant) smell of sth



- 38** A **lend (money)** (v) = to give sth on condition that it is to be returned  
 B **hire (a car)** (v) = to pay to use sth for a short period of time  
 C **rent (a flat)** (v) = to pay for a building/land for a period of time  
 D **borrow (from a bank)** (v) = to be lent money/sth for a period of time
- 39** A **crash (the car)** (v) = to hit sth suddenly and cause a loud noise  
 B **smash (the window)** (v) = to break violently  
 C **crack (the egg)** (v) = to break sth but not into pieces  
 D **tear (the paper)** (v) = to rip
- 40** A **(driving) licence** (n) = official document that entitles you to own or do sth  
 B **(visitors) permit** (n) = official document that entitles you to do sth  
 C **(birth) certificate** (n) = official printed statement used as proof or evidence  
 D **(school) diploma** (n) = certificate awarded for passing an examination, etc
- 41** A **have a glance at** (phr) = to look at sth quickly  
 B **gaze (out of the window)** (v) = to look at sth/sb for a long time  
 C **(friendly) wink** (n) = quick opening and shutting of one eye  
 D **(angry) stare** (n) = long steady gaze
- 42** A **bend (in the road)** (v) = to curve or cause to become curved  
 B **lean (over)** (v) = to be at an angle; bend  
 C **bow (your head)** (v) = to lower the head or upper part of the body as a greeting  
 D **stick your neck out** (phr) = to give an opinion which others might be afraid to give
- 43** A **(department) directory** (n) = book containing phone numbers, school listings, etc  
 B **(clothes) catalogue** (n) = book containing details of items available for sale  
 C **(information) leaflet** (n) = informative sheet of paper distributed free  
 D **(travel) brochure** (n) = magazine with information about sth being sold
- 44** A **(dark) bruise** (n) = dark-coloured mark on the skin caused by a blow  
 B **(water) blister** (n) = swelling under the skin filled with fluid  
 C **(facial) scar** (n) = mark remaining on the skin after a cut, operation, etc  
 D **bump (on the head)** (n) = lump on the body caused by a blow
- 45** A **display (in a window)** (n) = show  
 B **(public) spectacle** (n) = performance  
 C **(loss of) sight** (n) = ability to see  
 D **(picturesque) scenery** (n) = general features of the countryside/mountains etc
- 46** A **neglect (a child)** (v) = to fail to look after sth properly  
 B **refuse (admittance)** (v) = to stop from doing sth  
 C **ignore (completely)** (v) = to not pay attention to sth  
 D **reject (an offer)** (v) = to not accept sth
- 47** A **handsome (man)** (adj) = (of men) having a nice appearance  
 B **pretty (dress)** (adj) = attractive though not necessarily beautiful  
 C **beautiful (lady)** (adj) = (of women) having a nice appearance  
 D **delightful (child)** (adj) = to be very pleasant
- 48** A **solitary (moments)** (adj) = being without others  
 B **communal (bathroom)** (adj) = used by everybody  
 C **bold (colours)** (adj) = dynamic and enterprising, bright  
 D **sociable (group)** (adj) = enjoying the company of other people
- 49** A **little (money)** (adj) = not very much  
 B **small (child)** (adj) = short or young  
 C **few (people)** (adj) = not very many  
 D **less (than)** (adj) = not as much



- 50** A **messy (hair)** (adj) = untidy and disorganised  
 B **scruffy (clothes)** (adj) = dirty and untidy  
 C **untidy (bedroom)** (adj) = messy and disorganised  
 D **careless (talk)** (adj) = not paying enough attention to what you are doing
- 51** A **accuse (of)** (v) = to say that sb is guilty of a crime  
 B **sentence (to)** (v) = to state the punishment sb is to have  
 C **charge with** (v) = to formally accuse sb of committing a crime  
 D **tried (for murder)** (v) = taken to court
- 52** A **shower (with water)** (v) = to splash  
 B **sprinkle (with sugar)** (v) = to scatter drops of liquid or powder over sth  
 C **spray (with a hose)** (v) = to force tiny drops out of sth  
 D **scatter (on the ground)** (v) = to throw about
- 53** A **(football) team** (n) = group of players in sports  
 B **(rowing) crew** (n) = group of people working together on a ship, aircraft, etc  
 C **cast (of a film)** (n) = all the actors in a play/film etc  
 D **(office) staff** (n) = group of people working in a business, school, etc
- 54** A **win (a game)** (n) = victory in a game, etc  
 B **(academic) achievement** (n) = success  
 C **gain (weight)** (n) = profit  
 D **rise (in stature)** (n) = progress
- 55** A **lose (weight)** (v) = to mislay; fail to keep  
 B **miss (seeing sth)** (v) = to fail to see  
 C **avoid (a trap)** (v) = to keep clear of  
 D **drop (down)** (v) = to fall, to plunge
- 56** A **huge (house)** (adj) = massive in size  
 B **heavy (weight)** (adj) = large in weight  
 C **big (car)** (adj) = wide or long  
 D **powerful (spell)** (adj) = able to influence people or events; strong
- 57** A **mention (in passing)** (v) = to say sth, usu briefly  
 B **present (a gift)** (v) = to formally give to someone  
 C **announce (an engagement)** (v) = to declare formally  
 D **say (to someone)** (v) = to speak to another person
- 58** A **deposit (on a house)** (n) = initial part payment to be followed by the rest  
 B **section (of the room)** (n) = part, division  
 C **(first) instalment** (n) = one of several part payments  
 D **portion (of food)** (n) = amount, piece
- 59** A **check in** (phr v) = to register arrival at airport or hotel  
 B **check out** (phr v) = to pay bills and return key when leaving a hotel  
 C **check up** (phr v) = to make sure all is as it should be  
 D **check off** (phr v) = to tick items on a list
- 60** A **clothes (dryer)** (pl n) = items of clothing  
 B **(silk) cloth** (U n) = material used for making clothes  
 C **(swimming) costume** (n) = set of clothes for a specific purpose  
 D **(sensible) clothing** (U n) = all types of clothes
- 61** A **(It's been hot) lately** (adv) = recently  
 B **(We arrived home) eventually** (adv) = in the end  
 C **(It happened) at last** (phr) = finally  
 D **in the end** (phr) = coming after everything else
- 62** A **(city) suburb** (n) = residential area around the city centre  
 B **(on the) outside** (n) = external part of sth  
 C **outskirts (of the town)** (pl n) = areas on the edge of a city  
 D **(German) border** (n) = dividing line between two countries



- 63** A **take in** (phr v) = to deceive  
 B **take after** (phr v) = to resemble a relative  
 C **take down** (phr v) = to write down  
 D **take over** (phr v) = to get control of
- 64** A **fascination (with sth)** (n) = a great interest in sth  
 B **(broad) appeal** (n) = the quality of being attractive  
 C **(turn on) charm** (n) = the quality of being pleasant and attractive  
 D **(tourist) attraction** (n) = a place people visit because it is interesting
- 65** A **put down** (phr v) = to verbally mock  
 B **push down** (phr v) = to force lower  
 C **take down** (phr v) = to remove objects or decorations  
 D **look down on** (phr v) = to consider to be inferior
- 66** A **delay (a trip)** (v) = to (cause to) be late or slow  
 B **undo (typing)** (v) = to reverse an effect  
 C **cancel (the newspapers)** (v) = to make invalid; stop (of subscriptions, contracts, etc)  
 D **delete (a file)** (v) = to erase
- 67** A **deathly (look)** (adj) = appearing like death  
 B **lethal (injection)** (adj) = (of poisons, etc) able to kill  
 C **fatal (illness)** (adj) = causing death  
 D **terminal (cancer)** (adj) = (of diseases) leading to death
- 68** A **(lake) shore** (n) = land along the edge of any large body of water  
 B **(sea) coast** (n) = area of land near the sea  
 C **(river) bank** (n) = side of a river  
 D **(front) side** (n) = one of the surfaces of an object
- 69** A **break down** (phr v) = to become distressed or upset  
 B **break out** (phr v) = to escape (from prison, etc)  
 C **break up** (phr v) = to end a relationship  
 D **break away** (phr v) = to separate from a group
- 70** A **(Mexican) border** (n) = division between two countries  
 B **(speed) limit** (n) = maximum possible or allowable  
 C **(rivers) edge** (n) = line where the flat surface of an object ends  
 D **(page) margin** (n) = area next to the edge (of a lake, page)
- 71** A **(significant) moment** (n) = a short period of importance  
 B **(play) interval** (n) = break in a performance  
 C **(for an) instant** (n) = extremely short space of time, usu less than a second  
 D **(long) period** (n) = an unspecified length of time
- 72** A **manage to** (v) = to complete sth after effort  
 B **achieve (a result)** (v) = to reach a point of success  
 C **succeed in** (v) = to achieve sth after effort  
 D **reach (the destination)** (v) = to arrive at a place
- 73** A **get along** (phr v) = to have relations with sb  
 B **get over** (phr v) = to recover from  
 C **get by** (phr v) = to manage with difficulty  
 D **get through** (phr v) = to complete or consume
- 74** A **(huge) yawn** (n) = deep breath taken with an open mouth when sleepy  
 B **(relieved) sigh** (n) = audible deep breath indicating relief or sadness  
 C **cough (violently)** (n) = act of letting out air to clear the throat  
 D **(deep) breath** (n) = the amount of air taken in through the mouth



- 75** A **bite (off)** (v) = to cut into sth with the teeth  
 B **chew (meat)** (v) = to grind with teeth  
 C **swallow (food)** (v) = to take (food or drink) from mouth into throat  
 D **lick (your lips)** (v) = to move the tongue across
- 76** A **(detailed) study** (n) = a piece of research on a subject  
 B **(full) account** (n) = a written or spoken report of an event  
 C **(public) announcement** (n) = a formal statement about sth that has, or will happen  
 D **(written) report** (n) = sth that tells sb what has happened
- 77** A **belong (to sb)** (v) = to own/have  
 B **(he) own** (v) = to possess/have  
 C **(she) claim** (v) = to state  
 D **(it) hold** (v) = to have a position of power or authority
- 78** A **pass over** (phr v) = not to be selected for a job/position  
 B **pass away** (phr v) = polite way of saying sb died  
 C **pass down** (phr v) = to give sth from generation to generation (usu an item)  
 D **pass off** (phr v) = to happen without problems
- 79** A **be in with** (phr v) = to be friendly with sb  
 B **be in for** (phr v) = to expect sth (usu bad)  
 C **be up to** (phr v) = to be capable of sth  
 D **be over** (phr v) = to be finished
- 80** A **(loud) purr** (n) = sound of contentment made by a cat  
 B **(sharp) bark** (n) = short loud sound made by a dog  
 C **(pig's) grunt** (n) = short low sound made by a pig, etc  
 D **(engine's) roar** (n) = loud sound made by a lion, motor, etc
- 81** A **train (nurses)** (v) = to teach  
 B **coach (a team)** (v) = to instruct  
 C **exercise (muscle groups)** (v) = to move body so as to get fit  
 D **practise (running)** (v) = to do sth repeatedly in order to become better at it
- 82** A **bother (sb)** (v) = to cause trouble or difficulty  
 B **upset (sb)** (v) = to cause sb to worry or be unhappy  
 C **annoy (sb)** (v) = to make sb angry or impatient  
 D **disturb (sb)** (v) = to interrupt what sb is doing and upset them
- 83** A **group (of singers)** (n) = a number of people or things  
 B **pile (of books)** (n) = a number of things arranged one on top of the other  
 C **stack (of papers)** (n) = a large number of things arranged one on top of the other  
 D **bunch (of grapes)** (n) = identical things grouped together
- 84** A **fall into** (phr v) = to start doing sth by chance  
 B **melt into** (phr v) = to change shape into sth else by liquifying  
 C **burst into** (phr v) = to spontaneously change behaviour  
 D **break into** (phr v) = to gain access illegally to sth
- 85** A **stay up** (phr v) = to remain awake, when you would normally be asleep  
 B **shout** (phr v) = to make yourself clearly heard  
 C **stand up for/to** (phr v) = to support or defend when attacked or criticised  
 D **support** (v) = to agree with, or to back up someone's argument



- 86** A **(sharp) suit** (n) = tailored jacket and matching trousers or skirt  
 B **(school) uniform** (n) = clothing worn by soldiers, policemen, etc  
 C **(dirty) overalls** (n) = item of protective clothing covering body, arms and legs  
 D **(play) costume** (n) = outfit worn for a performance
- 87** A **polish (silver)** (v) = to clean until shining  
 B **sparkle (in the light)** (v) = to flash with reflections of light  
 C **brighten (the room)** (v) = to give more light  
 D **lighten (the mood)** (v) = to give more light; make less strong/heavy
- 88** A **(handwritten) note** (n) = short quickly written message left for sb  
 B **(warning) sign** (n) = board with information for the public  
 C **(birth) mark** (n) = scratch, stain or spot which cannot be removed  
 D **notice (of application)** (n) = temporary sheet of paper giving information for the public
- 89** A **repair (the roof)** (v) = to fix sth that has been damaged  
 B **restore (a historical building)** (v) = to return sth to its previous condition  
 C **renovate (an old building)** (v) = to make sth as new  
 D **renew (a licence)** (v) = to extend period of time sth is valid
- 90** A **in credit (exp)** = having money in your bank account  
 B **in cash (exp)** = with banknotes and coins  
 C **currency** (n) = banknotes and coins of a particular country  
 D **in change (exp)** = with coins
- 91** A **trip (to the shops)** (n) = short journey  
 B **(safari) expedition** (n) = organised adventure  
 C **(worldwide) travel** (U n) = act of making a journey (great distances)  
 D **excursion (to the castle)** (n) = visit a site of interest usu for one/part of a day
- 92** A **essential (facts)** (adj) = definitely needed  
 B **comfortable (bed)** (adj) = relaxing and agreeable  
 C **convenient (excuse)** (adj) = easy to reach; useful  
 D **(physically) beneficial** (adj) = sth that helps people or improves their lives
- 93** A **(country) lane** (n) = a narrow road  
 B **(shipping) route** (n) = the way from one place to another  
 C **way (to the dock)** (n) = a certain direction to reach a destination  
 D **(dark) alley** (n) = a very narrow street between buildings or walls
- 94** A **give over** (phr v) = to suddenly stop doing an activity  
 B **give off** (phr v) = to emit smells, etc  
 C **give up** (phr v) = to stop trying  
 D **give away** (phr v) = to give sth to sb without accepting payment
- 95** A **pull (the cart)** (v) = to drag sth  
 B **raise (the bar)** (v) = to cause to rise (usu permanently); lift up  
 C **increase (in temperature)** (v) = to become larger in number, level or amount  
 D **tow (the car)** (v) = to pull along behind sth
- 96** A **flock (of geese)** (n) = large group of sheep or birds  
 B **swarm (of bees)** (n) = a group of insects (bees etc) flying together  
 C **herd (of elephants)** (n) = (of cows or elephants) group of animals which live together  
 D **school (of whales)** (n) = (of fish or whales) group of fish which swim together
- 97** A **(set a) task** (n) = a piece of work or an activity that must be done  
 B **(permanent) employment** (n) = paid job  
 C **(hard) work** (n) = a job, usu paid  
 D **(long) career** (n) = a job or profession done by sb for a long period of their life



- 98** A **worthy (cause)** (adj) = deserving respect  
 B **valuable (antique)** (adj) = of great worth  
 C **worthwhile (exercise)** (adj) = beneficial or useful  
 D **important (day)** (adj) = very significant, or necessary
- 99** A **turn off** (phr v) = to switch off  
 B **put off** (phr v) = to postpone  
 C **make off with** (phr v) = to run away with sth (usu stolen)  
 D **close off** (phr v) = to separate from people so that they cannot go there
- 100** A **receipt** (n) = proof of purchase  
 B **recipe** (n) = cooking instructions  
 C **formula** (n) = chemical makeup; mathematical rule  
 D **menu** (n) = list of available food
- 101** A **(stands) unmoving** (adj) = not moving  
 B **(stays) still** (adj) = in the same position  
 C **peaceful (protest)** (adj) = in a quiet and relaxing state  
 D **inactive (volcano)** (adj) = not doing anything or not working
- 102** A **spot (a friend)** (v) = to notice  
 B **make out** (phr v) = to distinguish; be able to see with difficulty  
 C **see out** (phr v) = to stay with sth till the end  
 D **draw out** (phr v) = to extend sth (usu time)
- 103** A **tight (space)** (adj) = constricted  
 B **stiff (joints)** (adj) = difficult to move or bend  
 C **solid (wall)** (adj) = compact  
 D **hard (task)** (adj) = tough, difficult
- 104** A **(city) smog** (n) = thick cloud of pollution  
 B **(summer) haze** (n) = thin mist, esp in hot weather  
 C **(grey) fog** (n) = thick mist, seriously impairing vision  
 D **(thin) mist** (n) = cloud at ground level
- 105** A **include** (v) = to feel like  
 B **consist (of)** (v) = to pull towards; arouse interest  
 C **contain** (v) = to be liked by sb  
 D **involve** (v) = to pull sth in slowly
- 106** A **mark** (n) = written or printed symbol  
 B **brand** (n) = version of a product that is made by one particular manufacturer  
 C **name** (n) = word we use to identify a person, place or thing  
 D **label** (n) = piece of paper or plastic attached to an object giving information about it
- 107** A **(vivid) memory** (n) = recollection  
 B **(use your) head** (n) = part of body above the neck  
 C **(clear your) mind** (n) = brain  
 D **off by heart** (phr) = sth learned so well that it can be remembered perfectly
- 108** A **run away** (phr v) = to leave by running; escape  
 B **(move) forward** (adv) = towards the direction in front of you  
 C **run past** (v) = to pass sth or sb quickly  
 D **run after** (phr v) = to chase
- 109** A **(simple) mistake** (n) = sth accidentally done wrongly  
 B **(take the) blame** (n) = responsibility for a mistake  
 C **(common) error** (n) = mistake (often technical)  
 D **(her) fault** (n) = (sb's) actual responsibility for a mistake
- 110** A **onto** (prep) = to show movement from one surface to the other *e.g. fell onto the floor*  
 B **with** (prep) = together *e.g. I went to the park with David*  
 C **in** (prep) = inside *e.g. Put the wallet in the bag*  
 D **on** (prep) = above surface of sth and touching it *e.g. the glass is on the table*
- 111** A **recipe (for the cake)** (n) = list of ingredients and cooking instructions  
 B **prescription (for cough syrup)** (n) = an order for medicine, written by a doctor  
 C **method (of payment)** (n) = way of doing sth  
 D **formula (for mathematics)** (n) = a scientific rule



- 112** A **interior (of a house)** (n) = the inside part of sth  
 B **core (of the earth)** (n) = the centre  
 C **inside (of the box)** (n) = inner part of sth  
 D **middle (of the road)** (n) = halfway point
- 113** A **spectator (at the stadium)** (n) = person watching sport  
 B **viewer (of TV programme)** (n) = person watching television  
 C **audience (of the theatre)** (U n) = people attending a live performance  
 D **onlooker (at the side of the road)** (n) = witness
- 114** A **aged (relative)** (adj) = having lived a long time  
 B **ancient (tool)** (adj) = extremely old; belonging to history  
 C **elderly (parent)** (adj) = very old (polite)  
 D **old-fashioned (dress)** (adj) = not modern
- 115** A **rocks (at the cliff bottom)** (n) = large stones  
 B **brick (wall)** s(n) = rectangular block used for building  
 C **pebble (beach)** (n) = small, smooth, round stone  
 D **boulder** (n) = very large stone or rock
- 116** A **spread (the butter)** (v) = to cover a surface  
 B **spill (liquid)** (v) = to accidentally come out of its container  
 C **scatter (the toys)** (v) = to throw around  
 D **sprinkle (the cheese on the spaghetti)** (v) = to scatter a liquid or powder in small drops/pieces
- 117** A **grate (cheese)** (v) = to cut into very fine strands using a grater  
 B **chop (onions)** (v) = to cut into slices or cubes  
 C **beat (eggs)** (v) = to vigorously mix  
 D **cut (meat)** (v) = to use a knife to cut sth in two or more pieces
- 118** A **bake (biscuits)** (v) = to cook in an oven  
 B **fry (chips)** (v) = to cook in fat or oil  
 C **grill (steak)** (v) = to cook by placing over a flame or hot element  
 D **boil (eggs)** (v) = to cook in hot water
- 119** A **salty** (adj) = containing or tasting like salt  
 B **peppery** (adj) = containing or tasting like pepper  
 C **sour (lemon)** (adj) = tasting sharp  
 D **spicy (saùce)** (adj) = tasting hot
- 120** A **part (of a movie)** (n) = a piece or section of sth  
 B **bit (of time)** (n) = a small amount of sth  
 C **piece (of furniture)** (n) = an individual object that belongs to a category of things  
 D **(research) unit** (n) = a group of people that work together for a common goal
- 121** A **(bus) stop** (C n) = an end, a finish  
 B **pause (the video)** (C n) = brief stop in action or speech  
 C **(game) interval** (C n) = a break between parts of a performance/sports event  
 D **gap (between your teeth)** (C n) = empty space
- 122** A **area (of land)** (C n) = region  
 B **side (of a personality)** (C n) = aspect of sth  
 C **view (of the sea)** (C n) = a sight, a look; an opinion  
 D **(strong) point** (C n) = a detail or quality of sth or sb
- 123** A **(rain) ruin (our holiday)** (v) = to spoil or destroy sth  
 B **(fire) destroy (the house)** (v) = to damage sth so that it no longer exists  
 C **damage (his reputation)** (v) = to harm  
 D **spoil (a child)** (v) = to harm a child's character by giving too much



- 124** A **(war) allies** (C n) = friends in war  
 B **(close) friends** (C n) = person whom one likes and gets on well with  
 C **(travelling) companions** (C n) = person one shares time with  
 D **(work) associates** (C n) = person one does business with
- 125** A **(have good/ill) fortune** (U n) = luck  
 B **(to be your) destiny** (n) = fate  
 C **(have a) chance** (n) = opportunity  
 D **(have a good) opportunity** (U n) = a situation that makes it possible to achieve a goal
- 126** A **put up (a wall)** (phr v) = to build  
 B **pick up (a hitchhiker)** (phr v) = to give someone a lift in a car  
 C **hold up (a bus)** (phr v) = to delay  
 D **hurry up** (phr v) = to move quickly
- 127** A **(is) deficient (in)** (adj) = lacking sth  
 B **(sth is) inadequate** (adj) = not good enough  
 C **short (of)** (adj) = not enough  
 D **insufficient (amount of)** (adj) = not enough
- 128** A **point (of a needle)** (n) = the sharp end of sth  
 B **(bottle) cap** (n) = a lid used to close a container  
 C **(finger) tip** (n) = the end of sth long and narrow  
 D **(mountain) summit** (n) = the top of a mountain
- 129** A **aware (of)** (adj) = have knowledge of sth  
 B **sensitive (to)** (adj) = easily hurt  
 C **conscious of** (adj) = aware of  
 D **sensible** (adj) = reasonable, logical
- 130** A **view (of the sea)** (n) = what you can see from a particular place  
 B **(good) eyesight** (n) = the ability to see  
 C **(a beautiful) sight** (n) = sth seen  
 D **(a historic) site** (n) = the place or location of sth



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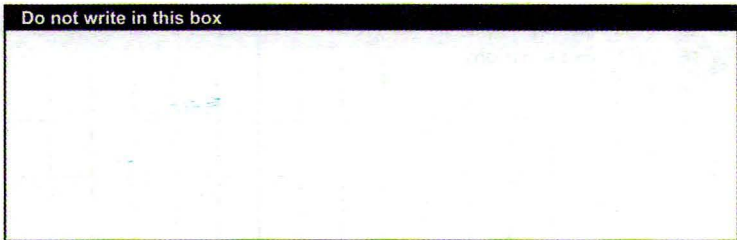
# Sample Answer Sheet

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Do not write in this box



**Candidate Name**

If not already printed, write name in CAPITALS and complete the Candidate No. grid (in pencil).

Candidate Signature \_\_\_\_\_

Examination Title

Centre

Supervisor:

If the candidate is ABSENT or has WITHDRAWN shade here

Centre No.

Candidate No.

Examination  
Details

0	0	0	0
1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4
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6	6	6	6
7	7	7	7
8	8	8	8
9	9	9	9

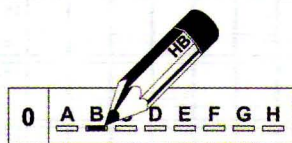
**Candidate Answer Sheet**

**Instructions**

Use a PENCIL (B or HB).

Mark ONE letter for each question.

For example, if you think B is the right answer to the question, mark your answer sheet like this:



Rub out any answer you wish to change using an eraser.

1	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
2	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
3	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
4	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
5	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
6	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
7	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
8	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
9	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
10	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
11	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
12	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
13	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
14	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
15	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
16	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
17	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
18	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
19	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
20	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H

21	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
22	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
23	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
24	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
25	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
26	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
27	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
28	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
29	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
30	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H







Part 3											Do not write below here			
25											25	1	0	u
26											26	1	0	u
27											27	1	0	u
28											28	1	0	u
29											29	1	0	u
30											30	1	0	u
31											31	1	0	u
32											32	1	0	u
33											33	1	0	u
34											34	1	0	u

Part 4											Do not write below here				
35	SAMPLE										35	2	1	0	u
36											36	2	1	0	u
37											37	2	1	0	u
38											38	2	1	0	u
39											39	2	1	0	u
40											40	2	1	0	u
41											41	2	1	0	u
42											42	2	1	0	u