



7

NAME: _____

Test

1 Match the underlined modals with the explanations a–p.

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------|
| a ability | i annoying habit |
| b mild obligation | j prediction of future event |
| c request for help | k evidence that it is |
| d permission refused | l evidence that it isn't |
| e unwillingness | m strong invitation |
| f sometimes true | n advice not to do |
| g if all goes to plan | o prediction of present event |
| h there's a possibility | p permission |

- 1 ___ No, you may not take every Monday morning off!
- 2 ___ She must be very strong to lift that.
- 3 ___ I think you should work a bit harder.
- 4 ___ These numbers can't be right!
- 5 ___ You may leave if you have finished your essays.
- 6 ___ You shouldn't eat so many cream cakes.
- 7 ___ Few students can speak Rumanian as well as Alicia.
- 8 ___ This might be the right shop but I'm not sure.
- 9 ___ You must stay with us over the weekend.
- 10 ___ Crossing roads in the city centre can be dangerous.
- 11 ___ Research shows that people will live to be 120.
- 12 ___ Don't worry – we should be home very soon.
- 13 ___ The early-morning buses will be running by now.
- 14 ___ That child won't do what his mother tells him.
- 15 ___ Will you hold the torch for me please?
- 16 ___ They will play that horrible music all night!

0.5 points for each correct answer 8

2 Cross out the underlined word in each sentence which is not possible.

- 1 There might / can / may be another train later today.
- 2 No, you can't / may not / might not go yet. There's still work to be done.
- 3 Take your coat. It should / could / might be cold tonight.
- 4 Can / May / Will you wait here for me, please?
- 5 You might / should / must go to the party. You'll enjoy it.
- 6 It's late so the film must / will / can be over by now.
- 7 You can't / shouldn't / mustn't drive so fast. You'll crash!
- 8 Passengers may / can / could cross the line when it is safe to do so.

0.5 points for each correct answer 4

3 Rewrite the sentences using a modal verb. In some cases more than one answer is possible.

- 1 Rachel is an extremely good swimmer.

- 2 I'm not certain he will take any notice.

- 3 There's a strong possibility she's already asleep.

- 4 He refuses to listen to what his father says.

- 5 It's possible that someone will complain.

- 6 Old sayings sometimes pass on useful advice.

- 7 No, we don't allow people to smoke here.

- 8 My advice is to find yourself another boyfriend.

1 point for each correct answer 8

4 Cross out the underlined word in each sentence which is not possible.

- 1 He's not answering the phone. He should / may / might / must have gone out.
- 2 There were dozens of people there. Somebody must / can / should / will have seen something.
- 3 The school was closed on Friday, so it can't / couldn't / won't / mustn't have happened then.
- 4 If you heard a loud noise, it may / would / will / should have been his motorbike.
- 5 I expected to see Jim at the meeting, but he can't / couldn't / wouldn't / didn't need to go last week.
- 6 I read it somewhere, but it might / should / may / could not have been in that book.
- 7 Matt could / must / ought to / should have helped me, but he didn't.
- 8 If I'd known about the danger in advance, I could / would / will / might have done something.

1 point for each correct answer 8

5 Circle the correct answer: a, b, or c.

- 1 A We spent the week on a tropical island.
B That ... have been wonderful!
a might b must c should
- 2 A This car's damaged.
B It ... have been in an accident.
a may b should c can
- 3 A Where did you last see your keys?
B I don't really know, but it ... have been in the kitchen.
a will b might c would
- 4 A I've finished my homework.
B You ... have done. You've only just started!
a can't b mustn't c mightn't
- 5 A I've just called Emilio in Argentina.
B Well, you ... have done. That's my phone!
a mustn't b won't c shouldn't
- 6 A Was Karen at Jane's party?
B No, she ... have been there. She can't stand Jane.
a shouldn't b mustn't c wouldn't

0.5 points for each correct answer

3**6 Correct the mistakes in the modal verbs.**

- 1 I failed the exam two years ago so I must have tried again last year. _____
- 2 You don't have to drink alcohol before you drive. _____
- 3 When the fire broke out I could get out of the building just in time. _____
- 4 They will have flown to New York by now. They're probably half-way across the Atlantic. _____
- 5 She needn't have waited long because her friend arrived almost immediately. _____
- 6 Nowadays you mustn't be a man to be a police officer. _____
- 7 They won't let me into the place until I told them my name. _____
- 8 I'm very happy that I needn't have had that painful operation. _____

0.5 points for each correct answer

4**7 Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first, using the word in capitals. Don't change this word. Write between three and five words, including a modal verb.**

- 1 Maybe your team won't lose next time.
MIGHT
Your team _____ next time.
- 2 It's possible Jamie was there, but I didn't notice him.
MAY
Jamie _____, but I didn't notice him.
- 3 I'm sure you were surprised when you heard the news.
HAVE
You _____ when you heard the news.
- 4 It would have been a good idea to warn us of the ice.
WARNED
You _____ of the ice.
- 5 Perhaps she isn't listening to him at all.
NOT
She _____ to him at all.
- 6 It isn't always necessary to pay in advance.
HAVE
You _____ in advance.
- 7 It was a mistake to go to that bar last night.
GONE
We _____ that bar last night.
- 8 It was really unnecessary to buy so many clothes, but she did.
REALLY
She _____ so many clothes.

1 point for each correct answer

8

8 Complete the sentences with the adjectives in the box.

vivid regular foreign glorious haunted
rhetorical muscular bitter

- Lifting a heavy weight requires great _____ effort.
- She claims she once saw a ghost in a _____ castle in Scotland.
- Fanatics called it a _____ victory, but we saw it as a terrorist attack.
- Losing his job last month was a _____ experience for Mr Marshall.
- Politicians love to ask _____ questions, and then answer them.
- The boy woke after a _____ dream about a flying snowman.
- You should take the medicine at _____ intervals.
- Simpson has worked as a _____ correspondent in many parts of the world.

0.5 points for each correct answer

4

9 Correct the mistake in each sentence. Then decide which type a-j each mistake is.

- ___ We bought some apple's and a melon.
- ___ Everyone need a holiday sometime.
- ___ Ms Evans is the person to who I spoke.
- ___ There are feirce wild animals in the hills.
- ___ We don't need no education.
- ___ There's fewer snow these days.
- ___ They had to quickly run in order to get away.
- ___ Satellites orbit highly above the Earth.
- ___ Us and the neighbours get on very well.
- ___ They must left the house last night.

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|
| a double negative | f incorrect adverb |
| b missing word | g incorrect subject pronoun |
| c split infinitive | h use of <i>less</i> for quantity |
| d use of <i>whom</i> | i <i>i</i> before <i>e</i> except after <i>c</i> |
| e incorrect apostrophe | j incorrect subject/verb agreement |

1 point for each correct answer

10

10 Read the text and circle the letter of the word which best fits each space.

Colleagues from the TV networks had warned me what to expect, but nothing they said did (1) ... to the horrific scene I encountered as I entered the (2) ... of what had been a great city. During the war, the few remaining buildings had been (3) ... , with anything of (4) ... long since taken. Even more shocking, though, was coming (5) ... with the inhabitants. The lack of food had caused widespread (6) I saw one old man (7) ... an ancient piece of bread as if his life depended on it, as – I was soon to realise – it might well have done. Some sat (8) ... under blankets, the only protection from the chill of the night, and stared into (9) I could only (10) ... on what they had seen, and endured. An exhausted-looking young woman, with a small boy (11) ... to her, finally broke the silence: 'Why did they do this to us?' she asked, almost in (12) There was also, though, tremendous (13) ... in those eyes, and I knew that somehow she and her child would survive. I searched for some suitable words of (14) ... , but none came.

- | | | |
|------------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1 a truth | b justice | c reflection |
| 2 a rests | b leftovers | c ruins |
| 3 a stolen | b removed | c ransacked |
| 4 a value | b price | c cost |
| 5 a eye to eye | b face to face | c head to head |
| 6 a appetite | b slimming | c malnutrition |
| 7 a clutching | b capturing | c embracing |
| 8 a huddled | b piled | c heaped |
| 9 a air | b sky | c space |
| 10 a wonder | b guess | c speculate |
| 11 a grabbing | b clinging | c uniting |
| 12 a tears | b crying | c weeping |
| 13 a willingness | b willpower | c wilfulness |
| 14 a cleverness | b wisdom | c knowledge |

0.5 points for each correct answer

7

11 Read the text. Then circle the best answer: a, b, or c.**VERSE**

The succession of syllables gives natural rhythm to speech through stress, vowel quantity, and pitch. Verse builds on this rhythm, organizing it into stretches of speech with recurring syllabic patterns. Such stretches have traditionally been written as sequences of lines, with the result that the expression a 'line of verse/poetry' is used in discussing all such works, whether oral or written.

As an oral conception, verse depends on the repetition of sound effects. Many cultures without a written language have or had verse, often in elaborate forms. Written verse is therefore a translation from the oral to the written code, in which a literate society reinterprets verse as a written form whose pattern is 'heard' imaginatively in silent reading or re-expressed orally in various ways, through reading aloud or recitation from memory.

Verse is not only used for poetry. Its patterning gives it a strong mnemonic value which is essential in a non-literate society and remains useful in a literate one. The oral origins of early written verse can often be detected by the presence of repeated formulas and stock phrases which aid the mnemonic effect of the metre. There are charms and riddles in Old English, as well as heroic poetry. Spells, charms, weather-lore, and useful information are passed on and remembered in verse:

*Thirty days hath September,
April, June and November;
All the rest have thirty one,
Excepting February alone
and that has twenty-eight days clear
and twenty-nine each leap year.*

*Red sky at night, shepherd's delight,
Red sky in the morning, shepherd's warning.*

Mnemonic verse can also have a more formal pedagogic value:
*In fourteen hundred and ninety-two
Columbus sailed the ocean blue.*

The contemporary world is rich in verse. Popular songs continue the tradition of songs and ballads with (often meaningless) refrains that allow the audiences to participate. Children make up jingles about people and places as well as repeating traditional nursery rhymes. Advertisers use the power of verse and, through commercial media, have adapted orality and combined it with the pictorial, so that advertising jingles have, while they last, a role comparable to the nursery rhyme.

- 1 Verse consists of ...
 - a a series of syllables spoken with rhythm.
 - b continuous speech with vowels at regular intervals.
 - c lines of speech with a regular rhythm and repeated sounds.
- 2 Cultures that have no written language ...
 - a have no verse.
 - b may have complex verse.
 - c have only very simple verse.
- 3 It is possible to appreciate the rhythm of written verse ...
 - a only by reading it silently.
 - b only by speaking the words aloud.
 - c either by reading it silently or speaking the words aloud.
- 4 The word 'mnemonic' probably means something that ...
 - a makes poetry beautiful to listen to.
 - b helps you remember something.
 - c makes written text easy to read.
- 5 The use of repetition shows that old verse ...
 - a only existed in societies where people could read.
 - b first began in spoken form.
 - c first began in written form.
- 6 Which of these pairs of words do not rhyme?
 - a one/alone
 - b clear/year
 - c morning/warning
- 7 The purpose of the first piece of verse is to help people remember ...
 - a the names of the months.
 - b the number of months in any year.
 - c the number of days in any month in any year.
- 8 The second piece of verse aims to ...
 - a point out the beauty of sunsets and sunrises.
 - b emphasize the risks of working with sheep.
 - c give advice on forecasting the weather.
- 9 What is the purpose of the third piece of verse?
 - a To teach the date of an historical event.
 - b To make the listener or reader laugh.
 - c To show what Old English spelling looked like.

10 According to the text, ...

- a modern pop music has nothing in common with traditional songs.
- b the words in traditional songs always had something useful to say.
- c listeners can join in and sing both traditional and modern songs.

11 The text says that children ...

- a invent their own verse.
- b copy advertising jingles
- c don't like old nursery rhymes.

12 Advertisers' verse is ...

- a linked to visual images.
- b as permanent as traditional verse.
- c often written by children.

1 point for each correct answer

12

12 What do the underlined words from the text in exercise 11 refer to? Circle **a** or **b**.

1 Such stretches (line 4)

- a succession of syllables
- b speech with recurring syllabic patterns

2 in which a literate society (line 10)

- a the oral code b the written code

3 gives it a strong mnemonic value (line 14 and 15)

- a verse b poetry

4 a literate one (line 16)

- a value b society

5 All the rest (line 24)

- a the other days b the other months

6 and that has (line 26)

- a February b the year

7 combined it with (line 38)

- a media b orality

8 while they last (line 39)

- a advertisers b jingles

0.5 points for each correct answer

4

13 Describe an event that changed your life. Answer the questions below, then write 200–300 words, using the paragraph plan as a guide.

1 Tick the things you should do in your opening paragraph.

- 1 Use a wide range of vocabulary.
- 2 Describe your emotions at the time.
- 3 Concentrate only on the facts as they happened.
- 4 Describe the setting, e.g. the surroundings, the weather.
- 5 Use the same kinds of structure in all the sentences.

2 Add one or two words to make these sentences emphatic.

- 1 _____ bothered me was the fact that I was utterly alone.
- 2 _____ have I seen such an incredible sight.
- 3 _____ courage that you need in a risky situation like that.
- 4 _____ do ordinary people witness such bizarre events.
- 5 _____ we needed to do was get help, fast.

Paragraph 1: Set the scene and grab the reader's attention at the beginning. Describe the situation and the surroundings, but leave some of the facts until later.

Paragraphs 2–3: Say what happened. Describe what you were doing and feeling at the time. Say who else, if anyone, was involved, and what they did.

Paragraph 4: Say what happened in the end and what you learned from the experience.

Maximum number of points possible

20

TOTAL

100

1 Match the uses of *would* a-c with the sentences.

a past refusal b future in the past c past habit

- 1 ____ In those days, I'd spend hours playing cards.
- 2 ____ Patrick said he would help me, and he did.
- 3 ____ It was obvious the plan would fail.
- 4 ____ My mobile wouldn't work, so I called from a phone box.
- 5 ____ Some cinemas wouldn't show the film, saying it was 'offensive'.
- 6 ____ Everyone would leave school at fifteen, and start work on the farm.

0.5 points for each correct answer

3

2 Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

Suppose I wish It's time If I were you I'd rather

- 1 ____ sit here if you don't mind. It's cold by the door.
- 2 ____ she came home. It's midnight already.
- 3 ____ you could live anywhere in the world.
Where would you go?
- 4 ____ I had known all that before I married him.
- 5 ____, I'd think seriously about buying a new computer.

0.5 points for each correct answer

2.5

3 Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the verbs in brackets.

- 1 If I (have) _____ enough money, I (buy) _____ a new bike tomorrow.
- 2 I'm sure they (tell) _____ us last week if they (know) _____ then.
- 3 To be honest, if I (be) _____ you, I (not go) _____ to that meeting next Monday.
- 4 I know I (stay) _____ in bed late every day if I (not have to) _____ go to work.
- 5 I'm sorry, but if I (not be) _____ so busy last night, I (phone) _____ you.
- 6 They (might be) _____ hurt yesterday if it (not be) _____ for her quick thinking.

- 7 If I (not know) _____ you better, I (say) _____ you were telling lies.

- 8 They (not avoid) _____ a disaster if you (not point out) _____ the danger last month.

1 point for each correct answer

8

4 Rewrite the sentences using conditional forms.

- 1 I don't buy CDs because they're so expensive.
I _____.
- 2 It's raining heavily, so we can't play tennis.
If _____.
- 3 Kim didn't burn her hands because she was wearing oven gloves.
If _____.
- 4 The reason Louise coughs all the time is that she smokes.
Louise _____.
- 5 You're sleepy now because you went to bed so late last night.
If _____.
- 6 He didn't know what to expect, so he stayed at that motel.
Had _____.

1 point for each correct answer

6

5 Respond to each situation using *wish* or *(if) only*.

- 1 You've just deleted a page of text by mistake.
I _____ deleted that.
- 2 You can't play the guitar as well as him.
If _____ as well as him.
- 3 You can't reach a book on the top shelf of a library.
I _____ a bit taller.
- 4 You're in a nightclub, but you've run out of cash.
If _____ more money with me.
- 5 You said something nasty to a friend, and now regret it.
I _____ that to her.
- 6 Your boss is always criticizing your work.
I _____ my work all the time.

0.5 points for each correct answer

3

6 Circle the correct alternative.

- I think it's time you and I *have / have had / had* a little chat.
- That man talks as though he *would be / were / had been* a genius.
- I'd rather you *don't / didn't / won't* go there next Friday.
- Judith looked as if she *didn't sleep / wasn't sleeping / hadn't slept* for a week.
- Suppose you *can / could / can't* see into the future. What would you do?
- Wally *has got / was getting / would get* angry if anyone laughed at his name.

0.5 points for each correct answer

3

7 Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first, using the word in capitals. Don't change this word. Write between three and eight words. Forms such as *didn't* count as two words.

- When are you going to tidy your room?
WISH
I _____ tidy your room.
- Please don't use my toothbrush.
RATHER
I _____ my toothbrush.
- I didn't notice because I wasn't there at the time.
IF
I _____ there at the time.
- I'm sorry I ever met him.
ONLY
If _____ him.
- The reason the ship sank was that it hit an iceberg.
IF
The ship _____ hit an iceberg.
- George often refused to take any notice.
WOULD
George _____ notice.
- It's a pity you always speak to her like that.
WISH
I _____ to her like that.

- 8 He talks like a senior manager, which he isn't.

THOUGH

He _____ a senior manager.

- 9 The company didn't sack him because it didn't know.

SACKED

Had _____ him.

- 10 It's after four o'clock so we should be leaving now.

TIME

It's after four o'clock so it's _____ now.

- 11 The truth is I'm not pleased you told everyone.

RATHER

The truth is, _____ everyone.

1 point for each correct answer

11

8 Complete each polite/tactful sentence with one word.

- Would it be _____ for you to look after the kids for an hour?
- We were _____ you would help us paint the hall.
- I wouldn't be _____ if it all ended in tears.
- Would you _____ telling me your name and address?
- You'd have _____ they might've invited us, too.
- I was _____ if you'd like to come over to my place for dinner.
- Could you _____ check my English homework for me?
- I just _____ I'd move the furniture round a bit. Is that OK?
- I was _____ of going out for a drink. Is anyone else thirsty?
- Wouldn't it be _____ if you took a taxi home?
- I'd _____ you need a few drops more oil on that salad.
- _____ you think you should tell your parents where you are?

0.5 points for each correct answer

6

9 Some of the lines in the text are correct, but most have one unnecessary word. Tick the correct lines and write the unnecessary words on the line, as in the examples.

- 0 In Dini's new film *Regret*, a convict looks back at the events that ✓
 00 led up to his imprisonment. He is wishes, not surprisingly, he is
 1 were somewhere else, that he could somehow has return to the
 2 world he won't see again for twenty years. He talks as if it was being
 3 all a terrible mistake, as though he had done nothing to deserve
 4 his fate, when in fact we know he would not be there at all if he
 5 would had not shot an innocent passer-by during a failed robbery.
 6 'If only,' he seems to be saying, 'I hadn't been caught,' not 'I wish
 7 I hadn't have been so stupid as to get involved in violent crime.'
 8 That is what his victim, at least, would rather he were is thinking.

0.5 points for each correct answer

4

10 Circle the correct answer: a or b.

- 1 A story that idealizes a person shows them as ...
 a perfect, when they are not. b exactly as they are.
 2 A rambling Oscar acceptance speech is ...
 a long and confused. b short and to the point.
 3 If life on a beautiful island is idyllic, it is ...
 a not as good as it seems. b calm and pleasant.
 4 A play that gets rave reviews has been ...
 a well received by theatre critics.
 b badly received by theatre critics.
 5 A film that romanticizes a boring town shows it ...
 a as more exciting than it really is.
 b even more boring than it really is.
 6 If someone is nostalgic, they ...
 a want to forget about the past.
 b feel a strong affection for the past.
 7 An airbrushed photo has been ...
 a taken in the countryside.
 b changed since it was developed.
 8 If someone oversees the making of a film scene, they ...
 a make sure it is done properly.
 b take little notice of it.

0.5 points for each correct answer

4

11 Match the metaphors and idioms in A with the meanings in B.

- | A | B |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1 — root | a suddenly |
| 2 — deep water | b damaged psychologically |
| 3 — make great strides | c time for a life-changing decision |
| 4 — waste of space | d very happy |
| 5 — over the moon | e crying a lot |
| 6 — out of the blue | f make no progress |
| 7 — stormy | g basic cause |
| 8 — crossroads in life | h develop successfully |
| 9 — scarred | i quite unexpectedly |
| 10 — glowing with pride | j become clear to (someone) |
| 11 — in floods of tears | k very pleased with yourself |
| 12 — go round in circles | l useless person |
| 13 — in a flash | m serious trouble |
| 14 — overshadowed | n with a lot of arguments |
| 15 — dawn on | o without a clue |
| 16 — not the foggiest idea | p made to seem less important |

0.5 points for each correct answer

8

12 One key word in each sentence belongs in a different idiom. Make the necessary changes.

- 1 He said he would complain to the boss, but he soon got cold socks.
- 2 When you first see the Colosseum in Rome, it takes your tongue away.
- 3 The enquiry pointed the feet at the Minister for the loss of public money.
- 4 It broke my brother's finger when his pet rat died.
- 5 The answer was on the tip of her breath, but she just couldn't think of it.
- 6 I put my heart in it by asking the bride when the baby was due.
- 7 We're having a few footsteps with the new system, but we'll soon sort them out.
- 8 If you want to pass the exam you'll have to pull your foot up, boy.
- 9 He never stops drinking: he's following in his father's hiccups.

0.5 points for each correct answer

4.5

13 Read the text and choose the best heading A–H for each section. There is one extra heading which you do not need to use.

- A WHO DOES HE WORK WITH?
- B WHAT SORT OF FILMS IS HE FAMOUS FOR?
- C WHICH IS HIS WORST FILM?
- D WHO IS HE?
- E WHAT ABOUT HIS RELATIONSHIPS?
- F WHAT MAKES HIS FILMS SPECIAL?
- G WHY IS HE IMPORTANT?
- H HOW DID HE GET INTO PRODUCTION?

- 1 ____ Born in August 1923, Lord Attenborough (he was knighted in 1976) shot to fame as the terrified stoker in Lean and Coward's *In Which We Serve* and the psychotic baby-faced gangster 'Pinkie' in *Brighton Rock*, before directing and producing epic biopics such as *Young Winston*, *Gandhi*, *Chaplin*, and *Cry Freedom*.
- 2 ____ Attenborough is nothing short of a national treasure. His charitable works (which are many and began in his early twenties, long before he made money), his disarmingly warm manner and his modesty have possibly focused public attention away from his considerable talent as a film-maker.
- 3 ____ Attenborough's films reflect passions for two things, history and ideas, joint concerns which came to most obvious fruition in *Gandhi*. Today Attenborough's long cherished but as yet unrealized project is, in his own words, a \$60–70 million epic about the Norfolk-born political thinker Thomas Paine, whose writing inspired much of the American Declaration of Independence.
- 4 ____ Attenborough established his first production company, Beaver Films, with friend and writer Brian Forbes. Their first film, *The Angry Silence* (1959), gets to the heart of Attenborough's contradictions as a man. A long time socialist and union supporter, Attenborough not only made a sympathetic film about a man crossing a picket line, he made it by bypassing film union regulations with a system of deferred payments and profit sharing. For Attenborough there are no contradictions. He is a champion of the individual against oppression and exploitation, whether by socialists or anyone else, and the film reflects this. Beaver was wound up in 1964, but not before the company had produced his all time classic *Whistle Down The Wind* (1961).
- 5 ____ Considering that he's been working since 1941, when he was plucked out of drama school to appear in *In Which We Serve*, it would probably be quicker to list people he hasn't worked with.
- 6 ____ Attenborough met his wife, the actress Sheila Sim, at RADA. They were married in 1945.
- 7 ____ Attenborough's films may not have an obvious 'house style', but his better work is incredibly well crafted; *Gandhi*, *A Bridge Too Far* and *Shadowlands* are immaculately shot, edited and filled with utterly convincing performances thanks to Attenborough's own experience of acting (on set Attenborough talks endlessly to his actors about their feelings). He's also one of the most successful producers ever to come out of the UK, convincing Hollywood studios to part with enormous budgets for political biopics of people they've never heard of – a skill which today is in drastically short supply.

1 point for each correct answer

7

NAME: _____

14 Answer the questions using two to four words from the text.

- 1 In which film did Attenborough play a gangster?

- 2 How old was he when he started doing charity work?

- 3 Who does he still want to make a film about?

- 4 What did he avoid in his film about a strike?

- 5 What does Attenborough strongly oppose?

- 6 When did his firm go out of business?

- 7 What, apparently, do his films lack?

- 8 What is the acting like in films such as *Gandhi*?

- 9 Where does he manage to get lots of money from?

- 10 What kind of films does he make with his money?

1 point for each correct answer

10

15 Write a 250-word review of a story you have seen on television or heard on the radio. Ask yourself the following questions, then follow the advice below.

- What kind of story was it?
- Was it adapted from a book?
- Where and when is it set?
- What is the plot?
- What are the main events?
- Who are the main characters?
- What is the soundtrack like?
- What is the photography (including special effects) like?
- Is the script good?
- Is there an atmosphere of suspense?
- What is the acting like?
- What message does the story convey?
- What is the ending like?
- Would you recommend this story? For which viewers?

- 1 Choose a programme that you remember well.
- 2 Note down your answers to some or all of the questions above.
- 3 Give your opinions more force by using intensifiers.
- 4 Sum up the story briefly.
- 5 Put your positive and negative points into separate paragraphs.
- 6 Give your recommendation at the end, in a fair and balanced way.

Maximum number of points possible

20

TOTAL

100

1 Complete the verb pattern used in each sentence with the words in the box.

adjective infinitive -ing object preposition

- I happened to notice a strange noise.
verb + _____
- They were happy to see the rescue team.
verb + _____ + _____
- Everybody encouraged her to try again.
verb + _____ + _____
- Are you thinking of going to the museum?
verb + _____ + _____
- You should have told those people to leave.
verb + _____ + _____
- They've decided to put off holding an enquiry.
verb + _____ + _____

0.5 points for each correct answer

3

2 Complete the sentences with the -ing or infinitive form of the verb in brackets.

- If you manage (find) _____ it, let me know.
- I'm sure they won't mind (wait) _____ for you.
- Do you want me (help) _____ you get ready?
- We always suggest (take out) _____ insurance.
- I'm delighted (hear about) _____ your news.
- He should apologize for (upset) _____ everyone.
- You should remind Jane (call) _____ him.
- He's tried to give up (smoke) _____ twice.

0.5 points for each correct answer

4

3 Circle the correct form: a, b, or c.

- I asked my grandfather ... me there.
a taking b take c to take
- I don't really feel up ... a long way.
a walking b to walk c to walking
- The kids were frightened ... there alone.
a to go b to going c go
- He wouldn't dare ... that again.
a doing b to do c to doing
- Don't let her ... things like that.
a say b to say c saying

- The three men arranged ... later.
a to meet b meeting c meet
- We're pleased ... you both back.
a welcoming b welcome c to welcome
- We had to help him ... to the top.
a climb b climbing c to climbing
- He says he was forced into ... the crime.
a commit b to commit c committing
- I was looking forward ... her again.
a seeing b to see c to seeing

0.5 points for each correct answer

5

4 Circle the correct alternative.

- He was persuaded *that / into* accepting the job.
- We were all agreed *on / that* the next step to take.
- It was difficult to persuade her *that / by* he cared.
- We don't agree *to / with* them about the causes.
- I'm not persuaded *into / of* the benefits of GM crops.
- At last they agreed *about / to* do something about it.
- Try to persuade them *that / to* reduce the price.
- Her parents agreed *that / with* she could stay out late.
- I'm not persuaded *by / on* arguments like that.
- Eventually it was agreed *to / that* close the factory.

0.5 points for each correct answer

5

5 Rewrite the sentences using *that* + subject + verb.

- Gary denied breaking the rules.

- Do you admit making a serious mistake?

- Gerald promised to pay for the damage.

- Gail recalled staying at that hotel in 2003.

- Why did she threaten to tell the police?

- Hermione claimed to know all the answers.

1 point for each correct answer

6

6 Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first, using the word in capitals. Don't change this word. Write between three and five words.

1 'You should take a break,' the teacher said to them.

ADVISED

The teacher _____ break.

2 'Yes, I stole the rings,' Brown confessed.

STOLEN

Brown _____ the rings.

3 'I'm sorry I hurt you,' Andrew said to her.

APOLOGIZED

Andrew _____ her.

4 'Well done, you've succeeded!' she said to him.

CONGRATULATED

She _____ success.

5 'Don't go near the main road,' their mother told them.

WARNED

Their mother _____ near the main road.

6 'You're making a terrible mess,' she said to him.

COMPLAINED

She _____ a terrible mess.

7 'You should get yourself a good lawyer,' I told her.

URGED

I _____ a good lawyer.

8 'You murdered your husband, Mrs Kay,' said Morse.

ACCUSED

Morse _____ her husband.

1 point for each correct answer

8

7 Complete the pairs of sentences with the verb in brackets, once using the *-ing* form and once using the correct form of the infinitive.

1 a Remember (take) _____ your camera tomorrow.

b Do you remember (take) _____ the train to Moscow?

2 a I regret (tell) _____ the newspapers what I saw.

b I regret (tell) _____ you that there has been an accident.

3 a Robbie went on (sing) _____ after everyone else had stopped.

b Robbie went on (sing) _____ another of his greatest hits.

4 a I forget (write) _____ that note, but I suppose I must have done.

b Don't forget (write) _____ to your cousin.

5 a We saw them (play) _____ the whole match, including extra time.

b We saw them (play) _____ in the park as we went past on the bus.

6 a I tried (turn up) _____ the heat, but I still felt cold.

b I tried (turn up) _____ the heat, but it was already on maximum.

1 point for each correct answer

6

8 Match the underlined words with the meanings a-j.

a fault

f injury

b line of seats

g hole

c argument

h behaviour

d rubbish

i salty liquid from the eyes

e subject and ideas

j tiny

1 ___ Use only a minute quantity of powder.

2 ___ There was a long tear in the ship's sail.

3 ___ Front row theatre tickets are expensive.

4 ___ There were bags of refuse all over the street.

5 ___ One soldier had a bad wound to the head.

6 ___ A defect in the new car made it dangerous.

7 ___ I saw a tear trickle down her face.

8 ___ The content of her speech was interesting.

9 ___ The neighbours have a row almost every night.

10 ___ Your son's conduct has been poor this term.

0.5 points for each correct answer

5

- 9 Write homophones (words with the same pronunciation) of the words in the box to match the meanings 1–8.

berry draft caught higher lone site soar wail

- 1 rent _____
- 2 air current _____
- 3 huge mammal _____
- 4 painful _____
- 5 put into the ground _____
- 6 ability to see _____
- 7 money borrowed _____
- 8 what you play tennis on _____

1 point for each correct answer

8

- 10 Complete the pairs of sentences with the same word.

- 1 a During the storm, a _____ broke off a tree and nearly hit me.
- b My aunt's _____ of the family all live in Ohio.
- 2 a Many students use a _____ to take their belongings to university.
- b That elephant likes to use its _____ to squirt water at people.
- 3 a You'll need an electric _____ to make holes in the wood.
- b You have to know the emergency _____ on board ship.
- 4 a The _____ of the yacht hit a rock just under the surface.
- b When he saw the Queen, the ambassador gave a deep _____.
- 5 a Their car was sold for _____ after the accident.
- b There's not a _____ of evidence to prove this.
- 6 a He's old now, and starts _____ when he speaks.
- b As a child, he used to go _____ through the countryside.
- 7 a The casino uses a new _____ of cards before every game begins.
- b The water already covered the lower _____ of the ship and was rising.
- 8 a Wearing a _____ in her hair at her age makes her look like a child.
- b The archer raised his _____ and shot the arrow.

0.5 points for each correct answer

4

- 11 Circle the odd one out.

- 1 scared / hospitable / terrified / panic-stricken
- 2 stern / deck / bow / cockpit
- 3 shriek / scream / cry out / pine
- 4 sentry / mob / khaki / rifle
- 5 deploy / smash / ruin / demolish
- 6 sway / swarm / shake / rock
- 7 conquer / dump / toss away / jettison
- 8 upright / vertical / slanted / perpendicular
- 9 hatred / threat / grudge / goodwill
- 10 aerial / valve / vale / antenna
- 11 extensive / crude / elaborate / ornate
- 12 obscured / blotted out / illuminated / plunged into darkness

0.5 points for each correct answer

6

- 12 Read the text. Then complete the summary on the next page, using one word from the text for each answer.

THE SAN FRANCISCO EARTHQUAKE, 1906

I had \$600 in gold under my pillow. I awoke as I was thrown out of bed. When I attempted to walk, the floor shook so that I fell. I grabbed my clothing and rushed down into the office, where dozens were already congregated. Suddenly the lights went out, and every one rushed for the door.

Outside I witnessed a sight I never want to see again. It was dawn and light. I looked up. The air was filled with falling stones. People around me were crushed to death on all sides. All around the huge buildings were shaking and waving. Every moment there were reports similar to 100 cannons going off at one time. Then streams of fire would shoot out, and other reports followed.

I asked a man standing next to me what had happened. Before he could answer a thousand bricks fell on him and he was killed. A woman threw her arms around my neck. I pushed her away and fled. All around me buildings were rocking and flames shooting. As I ran, people on all sides were crying, praying and calling for help. I thought the end of the world had come.

I met a Catholic priest, and he said: 'We must get to the ferry.' He knew the way, and we rushed down Market Street. Men, women, and children were crawling from the debris. Hundreds were rushing down the street and every minute people were felled by debris.

At places the streets had cracked and opened. Chasms extended in all directions. I saw a drove of cattle, wild with fright, rushing up Market Street. I crouched beside a swaying building. As they came nearer they disappeared, seeming to drop out into the earth. When the last had gone I went nearer and found they had indeed been precipitated into the earth, a wide fissure having swallowed them.

NAME: _____

I was crazy with fear and the horrible sights.

How I reached the ferry I cannot say. It was bedlam, pandemonium, and hell rolled into one. There must have been 10,000 people trying to get on that boat. Men and women fought like wildcats to push their way aboard. Clothes were torn from the backs of men and women and children indiscriminately. Women fainted, and there was no water at hand with which to revive them. Men lost their reason at those awful moments. One big, strong man beat his head against one of the iron pillars on the dock, and cried out in a loud voice: 'This fire must be put out! The city must be saved!' It was awful.

When the earthquake struck, he dressed, ran downstairs and joined other people in the (1) _____. Leaving the building, he saw (2) _____ raining down, people dying and (3) _____ swaying. There were bangs like (4) _____, and shooting flames. A man he spoke to was crushed to death by (5) _____, and he ran away from a (6) _____ who grabbed him. As the buildings shook and the fires blazed, he heard the despair of the (7) _____ around him. Following a priest towards the (8) _____, he saw people running and falling as (9) _____ hit them. By now there were huge holes in the (10) _____, and he watched as (11) _____ fell into one. At the ferry he found chaos. People (12) _____ to get onto the boat, tearing each other's (13) _____. Some (14) _____, but could not be helped, while others went mad. One man deliberately injured his own (15) _____ as he appealed for the (16) _____ to be extinguished.

1 point for each correct answer

16

13 Find words in the text in exercise 12 which can also have these meanings.

- 1 didn't stay at home (paragraph 1) _____
- 2 not heavy (para 2) _____
- 3 moving their hands in the air (para 2) _____
- 4 written accounts of events (para 2) _____
- 5 firing a gun (para 3) _____
- 6 explanation for something (para 6) _____
- 7 defeated (para 6) _____
- 8 not spent (para 6) _____

0.5 points for each correct answer

4

14 Imagine your ideal job. Write your own personal profile for it (the details don't have to be true) in 250–300 words. Think about these points and use the paragraph plan as a guide.

Which of the following have you experienced?

- working under pressure
- running a business
- taking responsibility for a project
- meeting tight deadlines
- co-ordinating people
- managing budgets

Paragraph 1: Say who you are and what you do. Mention the skills and responsibilities you have.

Paragraph 2: Describe your experiences and achievements, showing how they developed the personal qualities you have.

Paragraph 3: Describe your leisure activities and the part they have played in developing your skills and experience.

Paragraph 4: Discuss your main contributions to the place where you study or work, and sum up your main skills and qualities.

Maximum number of points possible

20

TOTAL

100



10

Test

NAME: _____

- 1 Match the intensifying adverbs in A with the verbs in B to form the most likely collocation.

A	B
1 ___ deeply	a disagree
2 ___ desperately	b regret
3 ___ greatly	c need
4 ___ perfectly	d disapprove
5 ___ thoroughly	e understand
6 ___ totally	f appreciate

0.5 points for each correct answer 3

- 2 Match the verbs in the box with the groups of intensifying adverbs 1-4. There is one verb you do not need to use.

agree remember believe depends enjoy

1 sincerely really seriously	_____
2 entirely partly greatly	_____
3 greatly thoroughly really	_____
4 completely quite absolutely	_____

1 point for each correct answer 4

- 3 Correct the mistakes in the sentences using adverbs from exercises 1 and 2. In some cases, more than one answer is possible.

- Pauline completely likes playing darts. _____
- The bombs quite destroyed the buildings.

- I perfectly hope the better team wins. _____
- Jack thoroughly forgot his girlfriend's birthday.

- I totally think you should get more exercise.

- She entirely can't stand watching sport on TV.

0.5 points for each correct answer 3

- 4 Cross out the underlined word in each sentence which is not possible.

- Running at that speed for 40 kilometres is absolutely / fairly / simply / utterly impossible.
- The fans were totally / terribly / extremely / very angry with the referee.
- Everyone's quite / completely / pretty / seriously sure that number 9 will win.
- Rosa is really / utterly / absolutely / entirely determined to succeed.
- It was a very / fairly / simply / pretty interesting game, especially at the end.
- The umpire said the ball was out, and he was entirely / quite / awfully / completely right.

1 point for each correct answer 6

- 5 Correct the sentences by replacing the underlined word with a gradable or extreme adjective with a similar meaning.

- There's a very delightful view from the hotel.

- Pelé was an absolutely clever player. _____
- It was a very ridiculous idea to eat before swimming.

- He ran the race wearing a very extraordinary pair of shorts. _____
- The team was absolutely upset by their defeat in the final. _____
- Footballers' transfer fees have become absolutely expensive. _____

1 point for each correct answer 6

- 6 Most of the sentences contain a mistake. Correct those that are wrong with *absolutely*, *fairly*, or *very*.

- It was a totally nice meal and we all enjoyed it.
- They were very terrified when their boat sank.
- We had a very pleasant day at the races.
- It is very crucial that we get more points than them.
- He's absolutely happy with his score, though he wanted to do better.
- Fiona is utterly dedicated to her training.
- It was a pretty big prize, but not enormous.
- Everyone looked absolutely surprised by the result.

0.5 points for each correct answer 4

7 Read the text and circle the letter of the word which best fits each space.

Many top sports people are becoming (1) ... angry over the gap between their (2) ... modest earnings and the (3) ... high salaries of professional footballers. It is now (4) ... common for (5) ... ordinary players in the English Premiership, La Liga in Spain or Serie A in Italy to earn two million euros a year, with the (6) ... big stars making (7) ... enormous amounts, perhaps over five million a year. Compared to these figures, even (8) ... successful players of (9) ... popular sports such as rugby and athletics receive (10) ... small amounts. The reason is (11) ... obvious: television money. With the TV rights now owned by (12) ... large multinational channels, the games can be shown to (13) ... huge audiences throughout the world. Much of this money goes straight into the pockets of a few already (14) ... rich clubs, who use it to buy and pay (15) ... expensive players.

- | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 1 a absolutely | b utterly | c very |
| 2 a rather | b completely | c totally |
| 3 a extremely | b simply | c seriously |
| 4 a totally | b very | c fully |
| 5 a fairly | b strongly | c sincerely |
| 6 a completely | b absolutely | c really |
| 7 a absolutely | b terribly | c awfully |
| 8 a utterly | b highly | c strongly |
| 9 a really | b completely | c totally |
| 10 a pretty | b thoroughly | c absolutely |
| 11 a sincerely | b fully | c completely |
| 12 a greatly | b extremely | c utterly |
| 13 a totally | b simply | c very |
| 14 a entirely | b totally | c immensely |
| 15 a absolutely | b completely | c exceptionally |

0.5 points for each correct answer 7.5

8 Match the groups of words with the areas of the body.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|
| 1 ___ knuckle, wrist, thumb | a side of the head |
| 2 ___ cheek, jaw, lips | b upper trunk |
| 3 ___ thigh, calf, shin | c lower trunk |
| 4 ___ groin, waist, hip | d hands |
| 5 ___ earlobe, temple | e legs |
| 6 ___ heel, toe | f neck |
| 7 ___ shoulder, chest | g feet |
| 8 ___ throat | h face |

0.5 points for each correct answer 4

9 Write the parts of the body.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------|
| 1 between the foot and the leg | _____ |
| 2 between the upper and the lower leg | _____ |
| 3 hairy and just above each eye | _____ |
| 4 above 3 and below the hairline | _____ |
| 5 under the arm at the shoulder | _____ |
| 6 below the mouth | _____ |

0.5 points for each correct answer 3

10 Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

around facts out groin ball bill lift up

- As I'd missed the last bus home, I thumbed a _____ from a passing lorry.
- Derek said he'd left his wallet at home, so I had to foot the restaurant _____.
- Stevie passed the _____ to Michael, who headed it past United's goalkeeper.
- Judith's mum handed sweets _____ to all the kids at the party.
- It's time to face _____: you're not Serena Williams, and never will be.
- Two small boys were eyeing _____ all the chocolates on display in the shop.
- There was a strange man nosing _____, looking inside all the parked cars.
- Kneeing someone in the _____ always works in films, but may not in real life.

0.5 points for each correct answer 4

11 Match the verbs in A with the parts of the body in B.

- | A | B |
|----------------------------|---------------|
| 1 ___ clap, squeeze, frisk | a fingers |
| 2 ___ grin, munch, spit | b fingernails |
| 3 ___ scratch | c hands |
| 4 ___ sniff | d arms |
| 5 ___ hug | e elbow |
| 6 ___ tickle, pinch | f eye |
| 7 ___ wink | g mouth |
| 8 ___ nudge | h nose |

0.5 points for each correct answer 4

12 Complete the sentences with the verbs in exercise 11.

- 1 You _____ a mosquito bite.
- 2 You _____ someone to make them laugh.
- 3 You _____ an apple or a biscuit.
- 4 You _____ after a good performance.
- 5 You _____ when you have a cold.
- 6 You _____ a friend you haven't seen for ages.
- 7 You _____ the toothpaste out of the tube.
- 8 You _____ out something that tastes nasty.
- 9 You _____ someone to get their attention.
- 10 You _____ someone to check they haven't got a gun.
- 11 You _____ to show you are amused.
- 12 You _____ to give someone a private signal.
- 13 You _____ yourself to make sure you're not dreaming.

0.5 points for each correct answer

65**13** A key word in each sentence belongs in a different cliché. Make the necessary changes.

- 1 You can say that never. _____
- 2 Better late than sorry. _____
- 3 The pain boggles. _____
- 4 At the end of the mind. _____
- 5 It takes all threes. _____
- 6 It's just what the rest ordered. _____
- 7 Better safe than again. _____
- 8 These things come in sorts. _____
- 9 Don't do accidents I wouldn't do. _____
- 10 No day, no gain. _____
- 11 Anything will happen. _____
- 12 It doesn't bear said about. _____
- 13 Easier thinking than done. _____
- 14 A change is as good as a doctor. _____

0.5 points for each correct answer

7**14** Read the text. Then complete the notes using one or two words from the text for each answer.**BRAIN STUDY SHOWS SOME ANIMALS CRAVE EXERCISE**

Like junkies without drugs, mice without running wheels crave what they lack, suggesting that some animals can develop an addiction for exercise, report scientists.

We all know someone who can't get enough exercise: the marathon runner who jogged 26 miles in all 50 states, the neighbour who speed walks at the crack of dawn or the cyclist who zooms by every Sunday. We might say these people are addicted to physical activity. But the debate on exercise addiction has remained largely unresolved – until now, that is.

The new study, conducted at the University of Wisconsin-Madison, adds evidence that the same brain circuitry involved in other types of craving – such as for food, drugs or sex – is activated in mice that are denied access to the running wheel. The findings, say the researchers, lend support to the addictive nature of exercise in some animals.

The researchers studied changes in brain activity in two groups of rodents: typical laboratory mice and a special breed of mice selected over 29 generations for their affinity for voluntary wheel running.

'All mice run on wheels, and, therefore, have a motivation to run,' says researcher Justin Rhodes. But he adds that the specially bred mice have a genetic predisposition to run longer distances. 'They represent those few extreme individuals in the population with an intense desire or compulsion to run,' he says.

To understand what drives these mice to run faster and farther than the average mouse, Rhodes and his colleague Stephen Gammie at UW-Madison designed a study to measure changes in brain activity when both groups of mice were granted or denied access to the running wheel. For six days, they let all mice run as long as they wanted, and they recorded their distances. By and large, the high-running mice, compared to the other group, covered more ground in the same amount of time on their spinning treadmills.

On the seventh day, the researchers blocked half the mice in each group from the wheel while giving free access to the other half. Five hours later, when the mice usually reach their running peak, the researchers compared brain activity in each mouse.

What they found was that all the mice denied access showed higher levels of stimulation in 16 out of 25 brain regions. Stimulation was even greater in mice that typically ran longer distances, showing a correlation between brain activity levels and average amount of wheel running.

'In the high-running mice, certain brain regions displayed extremely high levels of activity, more than normal,' says Rhodes. 'These were the same brain regions that become activated when you prevent rats from getting their daily fix of cocaine, morphine, alcohol or nicotine.'

Whether these findings on exercise motivation hold true for humans remains to be studied. If it does, anecdotal evidence from Rhodes and Gammie would suggest that they've got more in common with the study's control mice: while they bike or play ultimate Frisbee, neither one says he feels the compulsion to do it on a regular basis.

'I need to force myself to do it,' admits Rhodes. But he keeps on pedalling, he says, because he knows it's good for his body and mind.

The study indicates that certain mice feel they must take
(1) _____.

The regular runner, walker, or (2) _____ could be described as an addict.

There has recently been a breakthrough in the study of
(3) _____.

Mice prevented from running use (4) _____ that hunger also activates.

The second mouse group came from many previous
(5) _____ of high-running rodents.

They are likely to (6) _____ further than the ordinary mice because they feel they have to.

The researchers looked at the varying (7) _____ of ordinary and high-running mice.

Both groups were allowed to run and the
(8) _____ they covered were measured.

It was found that overall the (9) _____ group of mice ran more quickly.

After the six days, some mice were not allowed on the
(10) _____.

The effect on the mice was checked after
(11) _____ had elapsed.

There was greater (12) _____ of most parts of the brain among mice not allowed to run.

The more (13) _____ the high-running mice normally did, the greater the brain activity.

The (14) _____ affected were those also stimulated when addictive drugs are withdrawn.

It is not yet clear whether the results of this study can also be applied to (15) _____.

The researchers say that they and the high-running mice probably have little (16) _____.

1 point for each correct answer

16

15 Which of **a**, **b**, **c**, or **d** could replace the underlined words?

1 largely unresolved (paragraph 2)

a very b extremely c strongly d essentially

2 extremely high (paragraph 9)

a absolutely b utterly c very d totally

1 point for each correct answer

2

16 Read the competition advert. Then write a 200–300 word entry, using the paragraph plan as a guide.

SPORTS INTERNATIONAL

Sports International magazine is offering a week's free tickets for the next Olympic Games. All you have to do is tell us about the most popular sport in your country, by answering these simple questions.

1 What is it and what are the main rules?

2 What kind of people play it, and why?

3 Why do people like to watch it?

Send your (200–300 word) article to:

Sports International magazine, 79 Penarth Road, Cardiff CF6 10RN

Paragraph 1: First illustrate the appeal of the sport with a personal anecdote, either as a participant or spectator.

Paragraphs 2–3: Deal with each question in the entry in turn, giving clear opinions and appropriate examples.

Paragraph 4: Summarize your ideas and state your opinion.

Maximum number of points possible

20

TOTAL

100

Test

1 Circle the correct alternative.

- 1 A philatelist is a person *collects* / *who collects* / *which collects* postage stamps.
- 2 The countries *which I like* / *what I like* / *where I like* best are near the Equator.
- 3 All the museums were closed, *which was* / *that was* / *what was* a pity.
- 4 That's the man *I spoke to* / *whom I spoke* / *to who I spoke* yesterday.
- 5 Simon, *felt tired* / *that felt tired* / *who felt tired*, went home early.
- 6 Tickets *which bought* / *that bought* / *bought* on the Internet are often cheaper.

1 point for each correct answer

6

2 Some of the lines in the text are correct, but most have one unnecessary word. Tick the correct lines and write the unnecessary words on the lines, as in the examples.

- 0 On the Tuesday we left Arica, which on the Pacific coast. It was a which
- 00 mild and sunny July morning in what local people call 'the city of ✓
- 1 eternal spring'. At a crossroads we saw a sign that saying Peru 10km, _____
- 2 but our bus took a right turn, which it led inland and upwards towards _____
- 3 Bolivia. Beside us was the old railway line along which the ferrobús, _____
- 4 is a kind of bus on rails, runs to La Paz. As we climbed, the valley _____
- 5 what we were following became less green and more arid. Soon the _____
- 6 only signs of life were huge candelabra cactus plants, which standing _____
- 7 four metres tall. Near Putre, which is at 3,500 metres, the view from _____
- 8 the bus window was of a kind that normally only seen from a plane. _____

1 point for each correct answer

8

3 Join the sentences using the words in the box.

who which whose whom where

- 1 That's the hostel. We spent the night there.

- 2 He has a friend. His friend lives nearby.

- 3 Sonia spoke to the border police. Her Russian is better than mine.

- 4 The sun was getting stronger by the minute. It was by now high in the sky.

- 5 Mother Teresa was a wonderful person. Much has been written about her.

1 point for each correct answer

5

4 Complete the sentences with the correct participle form of the verbs in brackets.

- 1 (talk) _____ slowly in English, the official explained the problem to us.
- 2 (eat) _____ with plenty of rice, a vegetable curry makes an excellent meal.
- 3 The storm sank our boat, (leave) _____ us stranded on the small island.
- 4 (have) _____ enough money, we couldn't buy tickets for the plane.
- 5 (lose) _____ his passport, Thomas had to go the embassy for a replacement.
- 6 (bear) _____ in mind it is the dry season, you'd better take lots of water.

0.5 points for each correct answer

3

5 Rewrite the sentences using participle clauses.

- 1 As I flew over the Sahara desert, I realized just how enormous it is.

- 2 If an injury is cleaned immediately, it usually heals up quickly.

- 3 After they had walked all day, they at last reached the remote village.

- 4 It snowed heavily for hours, with the result that all the roads were blocked.

- 5 As they felt hungry, the four travellers stopped at a small café for lunch.

- 6 I set the alarm clock before I went to bed because I didn't want to oversleep.

1 point for each correct answer

6

6 Complete the text with the prepositions in the box.

on from up of into after off to in at

Situated (1) _____ the Pacific Ocean just (2) _____ Australia's east coast, Fraser Island is the world's largest island entirely made (3) _____ (4) _____ sand. It was formed by sediments washed north by ocean currents, over a period estimated (5) _____ two million years. Although named (6) _____ a Captain Fraser, whose ship was wrecked there in 1836, escaped convicts had already settled (7) _____ the island, welcomed by the native Aboriginal people. Nowadays, it is a popular holiday destination, divided (8) _____ a national park in the north and private ownership to the south. Average temperatures range (9) _____ about 20°C in June (10) _____ 28°C in January.

0.5 points for each correct answer

5

7 Cross out the word in each group which cannot collocate with the weather word on the left.

- | | |
|--------|---------------------------|
| 1 ice | cap / berg / -soaked |
| 2 wind | stroke / -blown / swept |
| 3 sun | drop / burnt / roof |
| 4 snow | drift / -drenched / storm |
| 5 rain | -soaked / drift / fall |
| 6 snow | flake / tanned / plough |

1 point for each correct answer

6

8 Complete the text with the correct form of the words in brackets.

The island of La Chirimoya lies 60 km west of the (1 main) _____, which is itself an area of few (2 inhabit) _____ and poor roads. There are no permanent (3 settle) _____ on the island, which is surprising as there is an (4 abundant) _____ of fruit and other food growing wild there. Perhaps the (5 land) _____, dominated as it is by a towering mountain clearly of (6 volcano) _____ origin, put early settlers off; but inevitably La Chirimoya's beauty and its (7 favour) _____ climate will lead to the discovery of its (8 tap) _____ potential for tourism.

1 point for each correct answer

8

9 Write the adjectives in italics in a better order.

- 1 In winter I wear a *woollen, warm, loose-fitting* sweater.

- 2 Emma was riding a *red, new, gorgeous* Ducati 900.

- 3 Suddenly a *massive, salt-water, grey* crocodile swam by.

- 4 They lived in a *19th-century, little, terraced, tiny* house.

- 5 I love this *metal, garden, pretty, old* seat.

- 6 We met some *language, Italian, friendly, young* students.

1 point for each correct answer

6

10 Match the nouns in A with the definitions in B.

- | A | B |
|--------------|---------------------------------|
| 1 ___ floor | a not the sea |
| 2 ___ ground | b third planet from the Sun |
| 3 ___ soil | c level of a building |
| 4 ___ earth | d everybody, every country |
| 5 ___ world | e solid surface outdoors |
| 6 ___ land | f material in which plants grow |

0.5 points for each correct answer

3

11 Correct the mistakes in the idioms.

- 1 It costs the world to fly first class to Tokyo. _____
- 2 I love sleeping in all morning, so an afternoon job suits me down to the soil. _____
- 3 After our holidays, the traffic jams brought us back to ground with a bump. _____
- 4 After Jay stayed out all night, his parents earthed him for a week. _____
- 5 The Minister was completely landed by a difficult question from a journalist. _____
- 6 The emergency services will move heaven and world to find the missing children. _____
- 7 Jan says she wouldn't marry Keith even if he were the last man on ground. _____
- 8 Our next-door neighbours never speak to us; they live in a land of their own. _____

0.5 points for each correct answer

4

12 Do these adjectives normally have positive (P) or negative (N) connotations?

- | | | | |
|----------------|---|--------------|---|
| 1 appalling | — | 6 thriving | — |
| 2 impeccable | — | 7 hospitable | — |
| 3 fertile | — | 8 harsh | — |
| 4 bloodthirsty | — | 9 derelict | — |
| 5 desolate | — | 10 exquisite | — |

0.5 points for each correct answer

5

13 Read the text. Then circle the best answer: **a**, **b**, or **c** on the next page.

Lost in the vastness of the Pacific is tiny Easter Island. It was annexed by Chile in 1888, but over a century later it remains a world unto itself, surrounded on all sides by thousands of kilometres of empty ocean. Its closest inhabited neighbour is Pitcairn Island, 2,250 kilometres north-west, while to the east, it's separated from the Chilean coast by 3,878 kilometres – the distance between Spain and Canada. Isolation on this scale is barely comprehensible, though you begin to feel something of the island's remoteness during the five hours it takes to fly there from Santiago or Tahiti (the closest international airports).

Once there, you're faced with a windswept land of low, gently rolling hills and steep cliffs riddled with caves, pounded on all sides by crashing waves. Spanning just twenty-three kilometres at its longest stretch, the island is triangular in shape, with low-lying extinct volcanoes rising out of each corner. Scattered between these points, running parallel to the shore, are the unique monuments that have made this little island so famous – the hundreds of monolithic stone statues of squat torsos and long, brooding heads looming sombrely over the coast. These are the Easter Island moai, among the most arresting and intriguing prehistoric sculptures in the world. Their fascination lies not only in their visual impact, but also in the many questions that surround them. Like, why were they made? When? What did they signify? And how on earth were they transported and erected?

Rapa Nui, as it is known by its people, is home to some 2,700 islanders, of whom around seventy per cent are native *pascuenses*, with the rest being mainly Chilean immigrants. Virtually the entire population is confined to the island's single settlement, Hanga Roa, and just about all the islanders make their living from tourism. Lan Chile deposits a jet-load of Western tourists onto the little island three times a week, which means, paradoxically, that the most remote inhabited island on earth is almost permanently swarming with visitors. This can be a serious fly in the ointment, though it's also true to say that the vast majority of tourists limit their exploration of the sites to quick, guided tours in minibuses, so with only a little patience you can contrive to have the monuments to yourself.

- 1 Where is the nearest human population to Easter Island?
a Pitcairn Island b mainland Chile c Canada
- 2 It is a five-hour flight from Santiago to ...
a Easter Island. b Pitcairn Island. c Tahiti.
- 3 The land on Easter Island is mainly ...
a flat. b mountainous.
c neither flat nor mountainous.
- 4 In how many parts of Easter Island are there volcanoes?
a two b three c four
- 5 Where are the *moai* sculptures?
a by the coast b in the centre of the island
c on the beaches
- 6 The writer says the sculptures ...
a have religious significance. b are extremely old.
c are uninteresting to look at.
- 7 Most people who live on Easter Island ...
a are originally from South America.
b live in Hanga Roa c are Western tourists
- 8 The writer feels that the number of tourists on Easter Island is ...
a too high. b too low. c about right.
- 9 The writer advises readers to see the sights of Easter Island ...
a with groups of tourists. b accompanied by a guide.
c when the tourists have left.
- 10 This extract is probably taken from ...
a an advertisement. b a guide book for travellers.
c a geography text book.

1 point for each correct answer

	10
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- 14 Find words or phrases in the text in exercise 13 that mean the following.

- 1 added to a country (paragraph 1) _____
- 2 a place with its own distinct identity (para 1)

- 3 feeling of complete separation from other people (para 1) _____
- 4 almost impossible to imagine (para 1) _____
- 5 extreme distance from other communities (para 1)

- 6 near-vertical, natural rock faces by the sea (para 2)

- 7 measuring (para 2) _____
- 8 no longer active (para 2) _____
- 9 brings an aeroplane full (para 3) _____
- 10 something that spoils a good occasion or situation (para 3) _____

0.5 points for each correct answer

	5
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- 15 Write a 250-word description of an eventful journey in a film or TV programme you have seen, or in a story you have read. Use the paragraph plan as a guide.

Paragraph 1: Describe the main characters and their intentions. What sort of people were they? Where were they going and why?

Paragraph 2–3: Describe the places they went to and the main events. What happened during their journey? Where? How did the people feel and react?

Paragraph 4: Describe the end of their journey and events afterwards. Where did they get to in the end? What happened there? What effect did the journey have on them?

Maximum number of points possible

	20
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TOTAL

	100
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Test

1 Circle the correct alternative.

- 1 After / Having she graduated, Pamela started work.
- 2 When / Since I get to work, I always check my email.
- 3 Whenever / While anyone asks that question, he gives the same answer.
- 4 Breakfast is at 7.30 and after / afterwards I go out.
- 5 Parking / Having parked the car, we all got out.
- 6 I've been learning English after / since I was ten years old.
- 7 I usually read after / while I've had something to eat.
- 8 When I finally arrived the boss was there, pointed / pointing at his watch.

0.5 points for each correct answer

4

2 Circle the correct answer: a, b, or c.

- 1 Jenny spent a month in Paris ... improve her French.
a so that b in order to c so as
- 2 Colin worked all night ... be late finishing the project.
a so as not to b to not c so that not
- 3 Take some more money ... you need to pay to get in.
a so as to b in order that c in case
- 4 She phoned me ... she could discuss the problem.
a in order to b so that c so as to
- 5 Kathy spoke to a lawyer ... find out what to do next.
a to b in order that c so that
- 6 I repeated the point ... he hadn't understood me.
a in case b so as not c in order not

0.5 points for each correct answer

3

3 Rewrite the sentences beginning with the words given.

- 1 As the first shop was closed, I went to another one.
The first shop was closed, _____.
- 2 I can't do this exercise because it is very difficult.
This exercise is too _____.
- 3 I had to have a rest because I was tired.
I was so _____.
- 4 He didn't get the job as he wasn't very experienced.
He wasn't experienced _____.
- 5 Because she's a good swimmer she's won lots of prizes.
She swims so _____.
- 6 He was brilliant at art and he therefore became famous.
He was such _____.

- 7 There isn't enough time to do so much work.

There's too _____.

- 8 There were too many people for such a small space.

There wasn't enough _____.

0.5 points for each correct answer

4

4 Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

no matter what even if unless
as long as whoever whether

- 1 I'll see you inside the stadium _____ you decide not to go.
- 2 I'm going out tonight, _____ you like it or not.
- 3 He can wait in the queue with everyone else, _____ he is.
- 4 I'll have one of those cocktails _____ it isn't too expensive.
- 5 He said he'd always love her, _____ happened.
- 6 He goes to the office _____ he's ill. Today he's got flu, but he's still at work.

0.5 points for each correct answer

3

5 Most of the sentences contain mistakes. Correct those that are wrong by using a different linker.

- 1 Sheila became rich, despite she did badly at school.
- 2 He finished the course successfully, though at times he thought he wouldn't.
- 3 It rained every day of our holiday in the mountains. Even though, we enjoyed ourselves.
- 4 His first attempt at running a business failed. Although, he tried again.
- 5 In spite of the fact that nobody bought the product, they kept advertising it.
- 6 However I usually like his films, I didn't enjoy that one.
- 7 Even so they had no food, they survived for two weeks in the desert.
- 8 She carried on studying, though being very tired.
- 9 Although the government tried to stop them, they reported the incident on the news.
- 10 It's not a particularly well-written novel. It's exciting at the end, although.

0.5 points for each correct answer

5

6 Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first, using the word in capitals. Don't change this word. Write between three and eight words.

- 1 Heather brought her new computer home and began to set it up.

SOON

Heather began to set up her new computer _____ home.

- 2 He plays so well that one of the Milan teams want to buy him.

SUCH

He _____ one of the Milan teams want to buy him.

- 3 Although it's like a squirrel, a chipmunk is a different animal.

SIMILAR

Despite _____, a chipmunk is a different animal.

- 4 The room was so damp that we couldn't sleep in it.

TOO

The room was _____ sleep in.

- 5 She thought the traffic might be bad, so she took an earlier bus.

CASE

She took an earlier bus _____ bad.

- 6 Although his plan failed, it was a good idea to try again.

SPITE

It was a good idea to try again, _____ his plan.

- 7 Despite the heavy snow in Moscow, the match went ahead.

EVEN

The match went ahead, _____ in Moscow.

- 8 You mustn't go there unless your brother is with you.

LONG

You can _____ with you.

- 9 I left early because I didn't want to miss the last train home.

SO

I left early _____ the last train home.

1 point for each correct answer

9

7 Match the words in the box with a synonym in each sentence. Then circle the synonym in the sentence.

approximate attack cunning ease illness say

- 1 It was sly of him to say nothing; he knew the answer all along! _____

- 2 She didn't mention there was a problem at the time. _____

- 3 It seemed that SARS would become a global disease. _____

- 4 A rough estimate of the cost would be around 300 euros. _____

- 5 Drinking alcohol doesn't relieve the pain of a broken heart. _____

- 6 The army launched a final assault on the enemy's lines. _____

1 point for each correct answer

6

8 Cross out the underlined word in each sentence which is not possible.

- 1 For once, nothing went wrong. It was an absolutely faultless / flawed / perfect / impeccable show.
- 2 He's one of those biased / bigoted / prejudiced / impartial people who think only foreign teams cheat.
- 3 I've got better things to do than waste time over such essential / trivial / petty / irrelevant matters.
- 4 Nineteenth-century manufacturing processes are not exactly novel / up-to-date / antiquated / current methods.
- 5 That shop may be cheap, but I'm afraid it sells faulty / second-rate / flawed / immaculate goods.
- 6 My uncle's very bigoted / liberal / open-minded / fair; he always gives a balanced view of issues.
- 7 There are two urgent / vital / irrelevant / essential matters that need the school director's immediate attention.
- 8 Her grandmother lives in a big old house surrounded by antique / antiquated / ancient / retired furniture.

0.5 points for each correct answer

4

- 9 Find pairs of expressions with the same meaning and put them under the correct headings.

wrong	have a dialogue
going on strike	die
taking industrial action	losing money
neutralized	dehired
talk	pass away
lie	misleading
killed	lower income bracket
big row	poor
in a non-profit situation	frank, open exchange of views
fired	be economical with the truth

euphemism

real meaning

- | | | |
|----|-------|-------|
| 1 | _____ | _____ |
| 2 | _____ | _____ |
| 3 | _____ | _____ |
| 4 | _____ | _____ |
| 5 | _____ | _____ |
| 6 | _____ | _____ |
| 7 | _____ | _____ |
| 8 | _____ | _____ |
| 9 | _____ | _____ |
| 10 | _____ | _____ |

1 point for each correct answer

10

- 10 Match the adjectives in A with the nouns in B. Then use the collocations to complete the sentences.

A petty vital natural ancient current impeccable

B organs manners affairs Greece crime disasters

- The myths of _____ have been told in many languages for thousands of years.
- People interested in _____ find rolling news channels like BBC World fascinating.
- Government statistics show that _____ is down, but more serious offences have risen sharply.
- The bullet did not damage any _____, despite passing right through the soldier's body.
- Andrew's kindness, politeness, and _____ make him welcome everywhere.
- The area has suffered a series of _____, including earthquakes and floods.

1 point for each correct answer

6

- 11 Match the words in the box with the group of words they collocate with.

idea machinery performance Press racist vase

- antiquated, faulty, ancient _____
- biased, impartial, liberal _____
- faultless, flawed, second-rate _____
- bigoted, biased, prejudiced _____
- irrelevant, novel, up-to-date _____
- ancient, antique, flawed _____

0.5 points for each correct answer

3

- 12 Read the text. Are the statements on the next page true (T), false (F), or not stated (NS)?

SLOW DOWN, YOU MOVE TOO FAST

The clock runs our lives, and the more we try to save time the less we seem to have. Now the backlash against haste has begun.

The alarm rings. You jump out of bed, get the kids up and shovel cereal down them while the radio announcer counts out the minutes: 7.32, 7.41. You run for the bus, wishing you could afford a taxi, making a mental note to buy something for supper that you can stick in the microwave.

At the office, you press the 'doors close' button in the lift in the hope of shaving off another few seconds. You arrive with a cup of takeout coffee (you're too rushed to sit in a café doing nothing), to find that you already have ten emails, four voicemail messages, and that your boss wants some figures, preferably yesterday.

Speed is increasingly equated with efficiency. Every invention – mobiles, laptops, fast food – is designed to cut corners. Haste, once a vice, is a virtue. Klaus Schwab, president of the World Economic Forum, which met in Davos last week, says: 'We are moving from a world in which the big eat the small to a world in which the fast eat the slow.'

But not everyone wants to negotiate the world at the speed of a silicon chip. Our full-throttle lives are beset by anxieties. Some of these are minor: is it worth spending an hour programming the speed-dial on the phone to save a couple of seconds every time we make a call? Others are more troubling. Writer and inventor Stewart Brand says: 'Civilisation is revving itself into a pathologically short attention span'. We are changing the earth more rapidly than we are understanding it, yet we are so buzzing with adrenaline that we have no mental energy left to contemplate the consequences.

The sense that this is a stupid way to live is encouraging pockets of resistance and creating a movement for slowness. Its adherents may be coming from different directions, but they have similar ends. They want to eat slowly, to live in slow cities, and to extend their horizons beyond the next set of quarterly figures or the next software upgrade.

'We don't pretend to be able to slow down the whole of life,' says Renato Sando of Slow Food, 'but we do think it is possible to stop for

a bit during the day. Slow rhythms at the table are better for health. Knowing where your food has come from is important psychologically. We are all going to the same place; it's better to get there slowly.'

Slow Food began in 1986, when an Italian journalist, Carlo Petrini, was so affronted by the opening of a McDonald's in Rome that he decided something must be done to counter the homogenisation of culture and nuke-it-and-eat-it attitudes to food. The organisation now has 60,000 members in forty-five countries.

- 1 According to the writer, we'd all like more money. ____
- 2 She says you try to save time going to work even when you're already inside the building. ____
- 3 She says the boss asked you for some information the day before. ____
- 4 The aim of making electrical equipment smaller is to reduce prices. ____
- 5 According to Schwab, people are migrating to faster-moving countries. ____
- 6 Living at high speed make us feel more relaxed. ____
- 7 It is pointless making your telephone dial numbers as quickly as possible. ____
- 8 According to Brand, we are becoming incapable of concentrating on anything for long. ____
- 9 He says we are now so lazy and inactive that we hardly bother thinking. ____
- 10 In general, supporters of the slow movement aim to achieve the same things. ____
- 11 They believe that people's interests nowadays are too limited. ____
- 12 Sardo believes they can reduce the pace of life in every respect. ____
- 13 He recommends relaxing music at meal times. ____
- 14 He points out that everyone is going to die one day. ____
- 15 He believes we should all live the same way. ____

1 point for each correct answer

15

13 Find synonyms in the text for the following.

- 1 speed _____
- 2 put quickly _____
- 3 save time and effort (two words) _____
- 4 worries _____
- 5 improvement _____
- 6 think about carefully _____
- 7 mentally _____
- 8 offended _____

0.5 points for each correct answer

4

14 Find antonyms in the text for the following.

- 1 adding (two words) _____
- 2 virtue _____
- 3 major _____
- 4 causes _____
- 5 opponents _____
- 6 restrict _____
- 7 support _____
- 8 diversification _____

0.5 points for each correct answer

4

15 Write a biography, either of someone famous in your country, or of Mary Robinson using these notes. Whichever you choose, use the paragraph plan as a guide.

Mary Robinson

Paragraph 1: birth and early years

- 1944: born in Ballina, County Mayo, Ireland
- 1967: graduated from Trinity College, Dublin
- 1969: became professor of law at Trinity College

Paragraph 2: building a reputation

- 1969–89: Member of Irish Parliament (Upper House), presenting bills on adoption and the legalization of contraception
- as a lawyer, campaigned for the right of women to serve on juries, and for changes to the laws on illegitimacy and separate taxation for couples

Paragraph 3: continuing success

- 1990: first woman to become President of Ireland
- 1997–2002: United Nations Commissioner for Human Rights

Paragraph 4: achievements evaluated

- now lives in New York with husband Nick Robinson; they have three children
- now leads the Ethical Globalization Initiative
- has tirelessly promoted human rights in general and women's rights in particular; never afraid to speak out wherever abuses occur

Maximum number of points possible

20

TOTAL

100