

## ESL C2 Level MCQ Test With Answers PROFICIENCY TEST 1

### 1. C2 MOCK EXAMINATION - Use of English and Reading Sections

#### SECTION I

Choose the correct alternatives to complete the sentences.

- \_\_\_\_\_, he always has difficulty in making ends meet.
- A)** How much work he takes on  
**B)** How he takes on a lot of work  
**C)** How much work does he take on  
**D)** However much work he takes on
2. Since the law works so slowly, there is a considerable \_\_\_\_\_ of cases waiting for trial.
- A)** remainder  
**B)** hangover  
**C)** backlog  
**D)** reserve
3. Hardly \_\_\_\_\_ under the shower when the phone rang.
- A)** had he got  
**B)** he has got  
**C)** he got  
**D)** he was getting
4. They don't work the same shift any longer, but they still meet \_\_\_\_\_ in the canteen.
- A)** in time  
**B)** at the same time  
**C)** from time to time  
**D)** on time
5. The more he does for her, \_\_\_\_\_.
- A)** she seems dissatisfied  
**B)** the more dissatisfied she seems  
**C)** she's seeming dissatisfied  
**D)** she seems more dissatisfied
6. You had nothing better to do. You \_\_\_\_\_ a hand with moving the furniture!
- A)** would have given  
**B)** had to give  
**C)** should give  
**D)** might have given
7. By the time she realizes what's going on, the little money they've managed to save over the years \_\_\_\_\_ on another woman.
- A)** will have spent  
**B)** will have been spent  
**C)** is spending  
**D)** has been spent
8. If his boss \_\_\_\_\_ him telling a competitor about their new products, he would still have a job.
- A)** hadn't caught  
**B)** wouldn't have caught  
**C)** didn't catch  
**D)** wouldn't catch
9. \_\_\_\_\_ my colleagues, I would like to thank you for everything you have done for us.
- A)** On behalf of  
**B)** Instead of  
**C)** In spite of  
**D)** On account of
10. Can you give me a rough \_\_\_\_\_ of what the job might cost me?
- A)** calculating  
**B)** value  
**C)** estimate  
**D)** esteem
11. He'd hate to work in an office. He'd prefer a job that allowed him to spend most of his time \_\_\_\_\_.
- A)** in air  
**B)** off limits  
**C)** in open  
**D)** out of doors
12. \_\_\_\_\_ for her support and help, he would have given up years ago.
- A)** Unless it was  
**B)** Had it not been  
**C)** If she hadn't been  
**D)** If it were
13. Don't you like it? I was \_\_\_\_\_ you liked Indian food.
- A)** off the idea  
**B)** thinking  
**C)** in response to  
**D)** under the impression



## ESL C2 Level MCQ Test With Answers PROFICIENCY TEST 1

14. The article you want is \_\_\_\_\_. It should take about twenty working days to arrive. Shall I order it for you?
- A) out of sale
  - B) out of stock
  - C) on order
  - D) in stock
15. He is well \_\_\_\_\_ of the problems involved in setting up a business.
- A) acquainted
  - B) knowledgeable
  - C) learned
  - D) aware
16. She seems a lively, fun-loving person, but it would be a great mistake to \_\_\_\_\_ her intelligence.
- A) underrate
  - B) despise
  - C) depreciate
  - D) devalue
17. Section 3
- Choose the correct alternatives to complete the sentences.**
- Your name \_\_\_\_\_ up in the course of our conversation.
- A) brought
  - B) came
  - C) got
  - D) took
18. Those trainers have \_\_\_\_\_. Why don't you get a new pair?
- A) gone off
  - B) expired
  - C) dropped off
  - D) seen better days
19. She wasn't helped. She did it \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) off-hand
  - B) with slight of hand
  - C) single-handed
  - D) with one hand
20. You're living in a world of make-believe! You'll have to \_\_\_\_\_ up to facts sooner or later.
- A) come
  - B) bring
  - C) look
  - D) face
21. They treated you very badly. Aren't you tempted to \_\_\_\_\_ in some way?
- A) win them again
  - B) go round the bend
  - C) get your own back
  - D) give them back
22. It's a formal wedding, so my husband and I will have to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) get dressed
  - B) dress up
  - C) wear our birthday suits
  - D) wear dresses
23. She \_\_\_\_\_ a rage when she saw the mess they'd made.
- A) flew into
  - B) went off
  - C) blew up
  - D) came into
24. She never comes here now. We only see her \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) when the cows come home
  - B) once in a blue moon
  - C) time and time again
  - D) once upon a time
25. The news of the robbery soon \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) broke out
  - B) came over
  - C) spread out
  - D) got round
26. John's doctor says he is \_\_\_\_\_ a nervous breakdown.
- A) closed to
  - B) on edge
  - C) nearby
  - D) on the verge of
27. One little mistake shouldn't \_\_\_\_\_ again.
- A) stop you to try
  - B) put you off trying
  - C) prevent you to try
  - D) get you off
28. I thought her behaviour was very out of \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) mind
  - B) personality
  - C) character
  - D) role



## ESL C2 Level MCQ Test With Answers PROFICIENCY TEST 1

### 29. Section 5

**Read the text and choose the most suitable answer to each question.**

Outsiders are to be banned from buying houses in some of Britain's most desirable villages in an attempt to reduce the influx of wealthy owners of second homes. The Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority claims that the banning of holiday home purchases will mean new properties selling at a discount of thirty per cent.

This radical move, which includes barn conversions, is being watched carefully by national parks across the UK. The aim of the move is to reverse the trend of young people being forced to move out because they cannot afford to live locally. House prices in the national park average £228,000, which is £100,000 more than the average cost of a home elsewhere in the region. Wealthy outsiders, looking for second homes or holiday cottages, are forcing up the price of homes so much that local people cannot buy. Other national parks, including Exmoor and the Lake District, are facing similar problems

In the Dales, fifteen per cent of all properties are second homes or holiday cottages and in the most popular villages, the proportion is as high as sixty-five per cent. In Exmoor and the Lake District national parks, the proportion is of about twenty per cent.

A mass house-building programme is not feasible in national parks, where large-scale development would destroy the landscape they have been established to protect. The restricted occupancy strategy adopted by the Dales national park will not affect the sale of existing homes. The 10,000 existing historical houses in the Dales will continue to be bought and sold on the open market.

However, in thirty-three villages considered suitable for the building of new homes, developers will be allowed to sell only to people who have lived within the 684 square miles of the national park for at least three years or outsiders who have full-time employment in the area. The restriction will be permanent. Estate agents selling new homes or barn conversions will, in future, be obliged to advertise the fact that they can be purchased only by those who meet 'local needs' criteria.

The chairman of the Dales authority said that some of their villages were dying because local services such as buses, the post office, shops and pubs cannot be kept up. 'We have to provide affordable homes for local people. If a community dies, there will be no one left to protect the beautiful countryside which attracts millions of visitors every year,' he said.

The new policy was welcomed by local residents and parish councils that have been campaigning for the introduction of restrictive occupancy. One resident, who has run a café for the past nine years, said that the local housing situation had become desperate. 'About three-quarters of the people I grew up with here have gone to the cities and towns for work and cheaper housing. A couple has to earn £20,000 each

30. Outsiders are to be banned from buying houses in some of Britain's most desirable villages in an attempt to reduce the influx of wealthy owners of second homes. The Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority claims that the banning of holiday home purchases will mean new properties selling at a discount of thirty per cent.

This radical move, which includes barn conversions, is being watched carefully by national parks across the UK. The aim of the move is to reverse the trend of young people being forced to move out because they cannot afford to live locally. House prices in the national park average £228,000, which is £100,000 more than the average cost of a home elsewhere in the region. Wealthy outsiders, looking for second homes or holiday cottages, are forcing up the price of homes so much that local people cannot buy. Other national parks, including Exmoor and the Lake District, are facing similar problems

In the Dales, fifteen per cent of all properties are second homes or holiday cottages and in the most popular villages, the proportion is as high as sixty-five per cent. In Exmoor and the Lake District national parks, the proportion is of about twenty per cent.

A mass house-building programme is not feasible in national parks, where large-scale development would destroy the landscape they have been established to protect. The restricted occupancy strategy adopted by the Dales national park will not affect the sale of existing homes. The 10,000 existing historical houses in the Dales will continue to be bought and sold on the open market.

However, in thirty-three villages considered suitable for the building of new homes, developers will be allowed to sell only to people who have lived within the 684 square miles of the national park for at least three years or outsiders who have full-time employment in the area. The restriction will be permanent. Estate agents selling new homes or barn conversions will, in future, be obliged to advertise the fact that they can be purchased only by those who meet 'local needs' criteria.

The chairman of the Dales authority said that some of their villages were dying because local services such as buses, the post office, shops and pubs cannot be kept up. 'We have to provide affordable homes for local people. If a community dies, there will be no one left to protect the beautiful countryside which attracts millions of visitors every year,' he said.

The new policy was welcomed by local residents and parish councils that have been campaigning for the introduction of restrictive occupancy. One resident, who has run a café for the past nine years, said that the local housing situation had become desperate. 'About three-quarters of the people I grew up with here have gone to the cities and towns for work and cheaper housing. A couple has to earn £20,000 each to be able to afford a mortgage and you're not going to find many round here who earn that,' he said.

The Yorkshire Dales is the third national park authority to implement restrictions on who can buy



## ESL C2 Level MCQ Test With Answers PROFICIENCY TEST 1

- 31.** Outsiders are to be banned from buying houses in some of Britain's most desirable villages in an attempt to reduce the influx of wealthy owners of second homes. The Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority claims that the banning of holiday home purchases will mean new properties selling at a discount of thirty per cent.

This radical move, which includes barn conversions, is being watched carefully by national parks across the UK. The aim of the move is to reverse the trend of young people being forced to move out because they cannot afford to live locally. House prices in the national park average £228,000, which is £100,000 more than the average cost of a home elsewhere in the region. Wealthy outsiders, looking for second homes or holiday cottages, are forcing up the price of homes so much that local people cannot buy. Other national parks, including Exmoor and the Lake District, are facing similar problems

In the Dales, fifteen per cent of all properties are second homes or holiday cottages and in the most popular villages, the proportion is as high as sixty-five per cent. In Exmoor and the Lake District national parks, the proportion is of about twenty per cent.

A mass house-building programme is not feasible in national parks, where large-scale development would destroy the landscape they have been established to protect. The restricted occupancy strategy adopted by the Dales national park will not affect the sale of existing homes. The 10,000 existing historical houses in the Dales will continue to be bought and sold on the open market.

However, in thirty-three villages considered suitable for the building of new homes, developers will be allowed to sell only to people who have lived within the 684 square miles of the national park for at least three years or outsiders who have full-time employment in the area. The restriction will be permanent. Estate agents selling new homes or barn conversions will, in future, be obliged to advertise the fact that they can be purchased only by those who meet 'local needs' criteria.

The chairman of the Dales authority said that some of their villages were dying because local services such as buses, the post office, shops and pubs cannot be kept up. 'We have to provide affordable homes for local people. If a community dies, there will be no one left to protect the beautiful countryside which attracts millions of visitors every year,' he said.

The new policy was welcomed by local residents and parish councils that have been campaigning for the introduction of restrictive occupancy. One resident, who has run a café for the past nine years, said that the local housing situation had become desperate. 'About three-quarters of the people I grew up with here have gone to the cities and towns for work and cheaper housing. A couple has to earn £20,000 each to be able to afford a mortgage and you're not going to find many round here who earn that,' he said.

The Yorkshire Dales is the third national park authority to implement restrictions on who can buy

- 32.** Outsiders are to be banned from buying houses in some of Britain's most desirable villages in an attempt to reduce the influx of wealthy owners of second homes. The Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority claims that the banning of holiday home purchases will mean new properties selling at a discount of thirty per cent.

This radical move, which includes barn conversions, is being watched carefully by national parks across the UK. The aim of the move is to reverse the trend of young people being forced to move out because they cannot afford to live locally. House prices in the national park average £228,000, which is £100,000 more than the average cost of a home elsewhere in the region. Wealthy outsiders, looking for second homes or holiday cottages, are forcing up the price of homes so much that local people cannot buy. Other national parks, including Exmoor and the Lake District, are facing similar problems

In the Dales, fifteen per cent of all properties are second homes or holiday cottages and in the most popular villages, the proportion is as high as sixty-five per cent. In Exmoor and the Lake District national parks, the proportion is of about twenty per cent.

A mass house-building programme is not feasible in national parks, where large-scale development would destroy the landscape they have been established to protect. The restricted occupancy strategy adopted by the Dales national park will not affect the sale of existing homes. The 10,000 existing historical houses in the Dales will continue to be bought and sold on the open market.

However, in thirty-three villages considered suitable for the building of new homes, developers will be allowed to sell only to people who have lived within the 684 square miles of the national park for at least three years or outsiders who have full-time employment in the area. The restriction will be permanent. Estate agents selling new homes or barn conversions will, in future, be obliged to advertise the fact that they can be purchased only by those who meet 'local needs' criteria.

The chairman of the Dales authority said that some of their villages were dying because local services such as buses, the post office, shops and pubs cannot be kept up. 'We have to provide affordable homes for local people. If a community dies, there will be no one left to protect the beautiful countryside which attracts millions of visitors every year,' he said.

The new policy was welcomed by local residents and parish councils that have been campaigning for the introduction of restrictive occupancy. One resident, who has run a café for the past nine years, said that the local housing situation had become desperate. 'About three-quarters of the people I grew up with here have gone to the cities and towns for work and cheaper housing. A couple has to earn £20,000 each to be able to afford a mortgage and you're not going to find many round here who earn that,' he said.

The Yorkshire Dales is the third national park authority to implement restrictions on who can buy



## ESL C2 Level MCQ Test With Answers PROFICIENCY TEST 1

- 33.** Outsiders are to be banned from buying houses in some of Britain's most desirable villages in an attempt to reduce the influx of wealthy owners of second homes. The Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority claims that the banning of holiday home purchases will mean new properties selling at a discount of thirty per cent.

This radical move, which includes barn conversions, is being watched carefully by national parks across the UK. The aim of the move is to reverse the trend of young people being forced to move out because they cannot afford to live locally. House prices in the national park average £228,000, which is £100,000 more than the average cost of a home elsewhere in the region. Wealthy outsiders, looking for second homes or holiday cottages, are forcing up the price of homes so much that local people cannot buy. Other national parks, including Exmoor and the Lake District, are facing similar problems

In the Dales, fifteen per cent of all properties are second homes or holiday cottages and in the most popular villages, the proportion is as high as sixty-five per cent. In Exmoor and the Lake District national parks, the proportion is of about twenty per cent.

A mass house-building programme is not feasible in national parks, where large-scale development would destroy the landscape they have been established to protect. The restricted occupancy strategy adopted by the Dales national park will not affect the sale of existing homes. The 10,000 existing historical houses in the Dales will continue to be bought and sold on the open market.

However, in thirty-three villages considered suitable for the building of new homes, developers will be allowed to sell only to people who have lived within the 684 square miles of the national park for at least three years or outsiders who have full-time employment in the area. The restriction will be permanent. Estate agents selling new homes or barn conversions will, in future, be obliged to advertise the fact that they can be purchased only by those who meet 'local needs' criteria.

The chairman of the Dales authority said that some of their villages were dying because local services such as buses, the post office, shops and pubs cannot be kept up. 'We have to provide affordable homes for local people. If a community dies, there will be no one left to protect the beautiful countryside which attracts millions of visitors every year,' he said.

The new policy was welcomed by local residents and parish councils that have been campaigning for the introduction of restrictive occupancy. One resident, who has run a café for the past nine years, said that the local housing situation had become desperate. 'About three-quarters of the people I grew up with here have gone to the cities and towns for work and cheaper housing. A couple has to earn £20,000 each to be able to afford a mortgage and you're not going to find many round here who earn that,' he said.

The Yorkshire Dales is the third national park authority to implement restrictions on who can buy

- 34.** Outsiders are to be banned from buying houses in some of Britain's most desirable villages in an attempt to reduce the influx of wealthy owners of second homes. The Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority claims that the banning of holiday home purchases will mean new properties selling at a discount of thirty per cent.

This radical move, which includes barn conversions, is being watched carefully by national parks across the UK. The aim of the move is to reverse the trend of young people being forced to move out because they cannot afford to live locally. House prices in the national park average £228,000, which is £100,000 more than the average cost of a home elsewhere in the region. Wealthy outsiders, looking for second homes or holiday cottages, are forcing up the price of homes so much that local people cannot buy. Other national parks, including Exmoor and the Lake District, are facing similar problems

In the Dales, fifteen per cent of all properties are second homes or holiday cottages and in the most popular villages, the proportion is as high as sixty-five per cent. In Exmoor and the Lake District national parks, the proportion is of about twenty per cent.

A mass house-building programme is not feasible in national parks, where large-scale development would destroy the landscape they have been established to protect. The restricted occupancy strategy adopted by the Dales national park will not affect the sale of existing homes. The 10,000 existing historical houses in the Dales will continue to be bought and sold on the open market.

However, in thirty-three villages considered suitable for the building of new homes, developers will be allowed to sell only to people who have lived within the 684 square miles of the national park for at least three years or outsiders who have full-time employment in the area. The restriction will be permanent. Estate agents selling new homes or barn conversions will, in future, be obliged to advertise the fact that they can be purchased only by those who meet 'local needs' criteria.

The chairman of the Dales authority said that some of their villages were dying because local services such as buses, the post office, shops and pubs cannot be kept up. 'We have to provide affordable homes for local people. If a community dies, there will be no one left to protect the beautiful countryside which attracts millions of visitors every year,' he said.

The new policy was welcomed by local residents and parish councils that have been campaigning for the introduction of restrictive occupancy. One resident, who has run a café for the past nine years, said that the local housing situation had become desperate. 'About three-quarters of the people I grew up with here have gone to the cities and towns for work and cheaper housing. A couple has to earn £20,000 each to be able to afford a mortgage and you're not going to find many round here who earn that,' he said.

The Yorkshire Dales is the third national park authority to implement restrictions on who can buy





## ESL C2 Level MCQ Test With Answers PROFICIENCY TEST 1

- 35.** Outsiders are to be banned from buying houses in some of Britain's most desirable villages in an attempt to reduce the influx of wealthy owners of second homes. The Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority claims that the banning of holiday home purchases will mean new properties selling at a discount of thirty per cent.

This radical move, which includes barn conversions, is being watched carefully by national parks across the UK. The aim of the move is to reverse the trend of young people being forced to move out because they cannot afford to live locally. House prices in the national park average £228,000, which is £100,000 more than the average cost of a home elsewhere in the region. Wealthy outsiders, looking for second homes or holiday cottages, are forcing up the price of homes so much that local people cannot buy. Other national parks, including Exmoor and the Lake District, are facing similar problems

In the Dales, fifteen per cent of all properties are second homes or holiday cottages and in the most popular villages, the proportion is as high as sixty-five per cent. In Exmoor and the Lake District national parks, the proportion is of about twenty per cent.

A mass house-building programme is not feasible in national parks, where large-scale development would destroy the landscape they have been established to protect. The restricted occupancy strategy adopted by the Dales national park will not affect the sale of existing homes. The 10,000 existing historical houses in the Dales will continue to be bought and sold on the open market.

However, in thirty-three villages considered suitable for the building of new homes, developers will be allowed to sell only to people who have lived within the 684 square miles of the national park for at least three years or outsiders who have full-time employment in the area. The restriction will be permanent. Estate agents selling new homes or barn conversions will, in future, be obliged to advertise the fact that they can be purchased only by those who meet 'local needs' criteria.

The chairman of the Dales authority said that some of their villages were dying because local services such as buses, the post office, shops and pubs cannot be kept up. 'We have to provide affordable homes for local people. If a community dies, there will be no one left to protect the beautiful countryside which attracts millions of visitors every year,' he said.

The new policy was welcomed by local residents and parish councils that have been campaigning for the introduction of restrictive occupancy. One resident, who has run a café for the past nine years, said that the local housing situation had become desperate. 'About three-quarters of the people I grew up with here have gone to the cities and towns for work and cheaper housing. A couple has to earn £20,000 each to be able to afford a mortgage and you're not going to find many round here who earn that,' he said.

The Yorkshire Dales is the third national park authority to implement restrictions on who can buy

- 36.** Outsiders are to be banned from buying houses in some of Britain's most desirable villages in an attempt to reduce the influx of wealthy owners of second homes. The Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority claims that the banning of holiday home purchases will mean new properties selling at a discount of thirty per cent.

This radical move, which includes barn conversions, is being watched carefully by national parks across the UK. The aim of the move is to reverse the trend of young people being forced to move out because they cannot afford to live locally. House prices in the national park average £228,000, which is £100,000 more than the average cost of a home elsewhere in the region. Wealthy outsiders, looking for second homes or holiday cottages, are forcing up the price of homes so much that local people cannot buy. Other national parks, including Exmoor and the Lake District, are facing similar problems

In the Dales, fifteen per cent of all properties are second homes or holiday cottages and in the most popular villages, the proportion is as high as sixty-five per cent. In Exmoor and the Lake District national parks, the proportion is of about twenty per cent.

A mass house-building programme is not feasible in national parks, where large-scale development would destroy the landscape they have been established to protect. The restricted occupancy strategy adopted by the Dales national park will not affect the sale of existing homes. The 10,000 existing historical houses in the Dales will continue to be bought and sold on the open market.

However, in thirty-three villages considered suitable for the building of new homes, developers will be allowed to sell only to people who have lived within the 684 square miles of the national park for at least three years or outsiders who have full-time employment in the area. The restriction will be permanent. Estate agents selling new homes or barn conversions will, in future, be obliged to advertise the fact that they can be purchased only by those who meet 'local needs' criteria.

The chairman of the Dales authority said that some of their villages were dying because local services such as buses, the post office, shops and pubs cannot be kept up. 'We have to provide affordable homes for local people. If a community dies, there will be no one left to protect the beautiful countryside which attracts millions of visitors every year,' he said.

The new policy was welcomed by local residents and parish councils that have been campaigning for the introduction of restrictive occupancy. One resident, who has run a café for the past nine years, said that the local housing situation had become desperate. 'About three-quarters of the people I grew up with here have gone to the cities and towns for work and cheaper housing. A couple has to earn £20,000 each to be able to afford a mortgage and you're not going to find many round here who earn that,' he said.

The Yorkshire Dales is the third national park authority to implement restrictions on who can buy



## ESL C2 Level MCQ Test With Answers PROFICIENCY TEST 1

- 37.** Outsiders are to be banned from buying houses in some of Britain's most desirable villages in an attempt to reduce the influx of wealthy owners of second homes. The Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority claims that the banning of holiday home purchases will mean new properties selling at a discount of thirty per cent.

This radical move, which includes barn conversions, is being watched carefully by national parks across the UK. The aim of the move is to reverse the trend of young people being forced to move out because they cannot afford to live locally. House prices in the national park average £228,000, which is £100,000 more than the average cost of a home elsewhere in the region. Wealthy outsiders, looking for second homes or holiday cottages, are forcing up the price of homes so much that local people cannot buy. Other national parks, including Exmoor and the Lake District, are facing similar problems

In the Dales, fifteen per cent of all properties are second homes or holiday cottages and in the most popular villages, the proportion is as high as sixty-five per cent. In Exmoor and the Lake District national parks, the proportion is of about twenty per cent.

A mass house-building programme is not feasible in national parks, where large-scale development would destroy the landscape they have been established to protect. The restricted occupancy strategy adopted by the Dales national park will not affect the sale of existing homes. The 10,000 existing historical houses in the Dales will continue to be bought and sold on the open market.

However, in thirty-three villages considered suitable for the building of new homes, developers will be allowed to sell only to people who have lived within the 684 square miles of the national park for at least three years or outsiders who have full-time employment in the area. The restriction will be permanent. Estate agents selling new homes or barn conversions will, in future, be obliged to advertise the fact that they can be purchased only by those who meet 'local needs' criteria.

The chairman of the Dales authority said that some of their villages were dying because local services such as buses, the post office, shops and pubs cannot be kept up. 'We have to provide affordable homes for local people. If a community dies, there will be no one left to protect the beautiful countryside which attracts millions of visitors every year,' he said.

The new policy was welcomed by local residents and parish councils that have been campaigning for the introduction of restrictive occupancy. One resident, who has run a café for the past nine years, said that the local housing situation had become desperate. 'About three-quarters of the people I grew up with here have gone to the cities and towns for work and cheaper housing. A couple has to earn £20,000 each to be able to afford a mortgage and you're not going to find many round here who earn that,' he said.

The Yorkshire Dales is the third national park authority to implement restrictions on who can buy

- 38.** Outsiders are to be banned from buying houses in some of Britain's most desirable villages in an attempt to reduce the influx of wealthy owners of second homes. The Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority claims that the banning of holiday home purchases will mean new properties selling at a discount of thirty per cent.

This radical move, which includes barn conversions, is being watched carefully by national parks across the UK. The aim of the move is to reverse the trend of young people being forced to move out because they cannot afford to live locally. House prices in the national park average £228,000, which is £100,000 more than the average cost of a home elsewhere in the region. Wealthy outsiders, looking for second homes or holiday cottages, are forcing up the price of homes so much that local people cannot buy. Other national parks, including Exmoor and the Lake District, are facing similar problems

In the Dales, fifteen per cent of all properties are second homes or holiday cottages and in the most popular villages, the proportion is as high as sixty-five per cent. In Exmoor and the Lake District national parks, the proportion is of about twenty per cent.

A mass house-building programme is not feasible in national parks, where large-scale development would destroy the landscape they have been established to protect. The restricted occupancy strategy adopted by the Dales national park will not affect the sale of existing homes. The 10,000 existing historical houses in the Dales will continue to be bought and sold on the open market.

However, in thirty-three villages considered suitable for the building of new homes, developers will be allowed to sell only to people who have lived within the 684 square miles of the national park for at least three years or outsiders who have full-time employment in the area. The restriction will be permanent. Estate agents selling new homes or barn conversions will, in future, be obliged to advertise the fact that they can be purchased only by those who meet 'local needs' criteria.

The chairman of the Dales authority said that some of their villages were dying because local services such as buses, the post office, shops and pubs cannot be kept up. 'We have to provide affordable homes for local people. If a community dies, there will be no one left to protect the beautiful countryside which attracts millions of visitors every year,' he said.

The new policy was welcomed by local residents and parish councils that have been campaigning for the introduction of restrictive occupancy. One resident, who has run a café for the past nine years, said that the local housing situation had become desperate. 'About three-quarters of the people I grew up with here have gone to the cities and towns for work and cheaper housing. A couple has to earn £20,000 each to be able to afford a mortgage and you're not going to find many round here who earn that,' he said.

The Yorkshire Dales is the third national park authority to implement restrictions on who can buy



## ESL C2 Level MCQ Test With Answers PROFICIENCY TEST 1

### Answer Key:

- |       |       |
|-------|-------|
| 1: D  | 20: D |
| 2: C  | 21: C |
| 3: A  | 22: B |
| 4: C  | 23: A |
| 5: B  | 24: B |
| 6: D  | 25: D |
| 7: B  | 26: D |
| 8: A  | 27: B |
| 9: A  | 28: C |
| 10: C | 29: C |
| 11: D | 30: B |
| 12: B | 31: D |
| 13: D | 32: A |
| 14: B | 33: C |
| 15: D | 34: B |
| 16: A | 35: D |
| 17: B | 36: A |
| 18: D | 37: C |
| 19: C | 38: B |

www.english-test-online.com



By visiting the link below, you can access the online version of this test and see the most recent updates.

<https://www.english-test-online.com/esl-c2-level-mcq-test-with-answers-proficiency-test-1/>