

## MOCK EXAM B2

### PAPER II. READING (28 points)

**PART 1. Read the text about unusual and dangerous activities that some people enjoy. For questions 15-24, choose from the activities (A-E). The activities may be chosen more than once.**

A – GORGE WALKING

B – DIVING WITH SHARKS

C – ICE BOATING

D – CANOEING DOWN WATERFALLS

E – TRAVELLING WITH DOGS IN THE YUKON

Which activity(ies)...

- |  |          |          |
|--|----------|----------|
| began as something other than a sport?           | 15. ____ | 16. ____ |
| needs personalised equipment?                    | 17. ____ |          |
| may put the natural environment at risk?         | 18. ____ |          |
| has been going for about ten years?              | 19. ____ |          |
| has surprising benefits?                         | 20. ____ |          |
| should be done with a teacher?                   | 21. ____ |          |
| is less dangerous than it seems?                 | 22. ____ |          |
| is unlikely to attract large numbers of people?  | 23. ____ |          |
| is more dangerous in certain weather conditions? | 24. ____ |          |

### THE THINGS PEOPLE DO FOR FUN!

Ray Thomas reports on different and unusual ways some people find excitement and danger.

#### A GORGE WALKING

At its most intense, gorge-walking requires even more nerve than something as obviously **daunting** as bungee jumping. It should never be done alone, and the ratio of instructor to client should not exceed 6:1. Often the route that you take follows the course of a young river, going where the water goes, which means when you encounter a waterfall with a deep enough pool, you jump – sometimes as much as 12 metres. Gorge-walking is always exhausting, drenching and challenging to your courage – or lack of it. The routes often have real hazards, perhaps making you zip across a narrow ravine faster than you ever thought you wanted to go, your legs dangling in the void.

#### B DIVING WITH SHARKS

Nothing in the sea fascinates people like great white sharks, and off an island 200 miles north west of Tahiti, divers are guaranteed to see **dozens** of them. The diving centre prides itself on taking small groups of divers out to the area where sharks come to breed and feed, but this is not without risk – there are strong water currents and groups of divers must be small. But what about the risk from sharks themselves? Shark divers are apparently rarely a target for sharks, but certain species do have to be treated with special caution – among them the great whites. Commercial companies have been running shark feeding dives for more than a decade without serious incident; in fact, some believe that human activities are more of a threat to sharks rather than vice versa. Even so, it is not for the **fainthearted!**

#### C ICE BOATING

Sailing on ice started in Europe in the 1600s, when sailing boats were fitted with runners and used for moving cargo on frozen canals in the Netherlands. Now it is the fastest sailing and non-powered sport in the world. In temperatures of about minus 11°C, the speed that these craft can reach sailing over the ice means that the wind-chill factor is minus 43°C – and frostbite is a real danger. The pilot lies almost flat on his back, pinned to his seat by a speed that can increase from 60-110 mph in two seconds – faster than a Formula One car. But unlike car drivers, there are no **brakes**, the pilot has no seatbelts or protection of any kind. Less than 5 mm of fiberglass separates him from destruction – and weather conditions play an important part. Yet, many are prepared to risk it.

#### D CANOEING DOWN WATERFALLS

People have enjoyed white water rafting for years. But this is an extended challenge to those who want to take on the forces of nature. Place a blunt tube over a vertical drop with tons of water cascading over it, and then let yourself go. Those who have done it say that going over a waterfall in a canoe, or kayak, is an amazing experience, although full of danger. Every item of equipment has to be specially **manufactured** or customised for the individual, and spinal injury is the biggest risk. Even if the fall itself does not cause injury, there are hidden dangers from rocks or trees in the waterfall itself. Iceland, with its hundreds of waterfalls and rapids, offers many exciting challenges to the extreme white water kayaker – but this is an activity limited to a very small number of adventurers who are prepared to take the very real risk.

#### E TRAVELLING WITH DOGS IN THE YUKON

The Yukon lies between Alaska and the Canadian Arctic, and has a population of only 31,000 people, but 185 caribou, 50,000 moose and 17,000 bears. It is also a huge playground for those adventurous types who want to explore this **wilderness** of ice and snow, and the best way for them to do it is standing on a sled being pulled by dogs. This used to be the traditional form of transport in such vast places, but travelling like this is now big business, and there are plenty of people prepared to pay a lot for it. Speeding through the snowy landscape for hours without seeing another person provides an unexpected escape from the stresses of life. However, even after initial instruction, it's still dangerous, cold and not as easy as some films make it look, yet sledding remains an exhilarating and unusual experience.

**Choose the right meaning for the underlined words (25-30) from the text.**

25. daunting      A. really boring  
                      B. frightening in a way that makes you feel less confident  
                      C. very modern

26. dozens      A. lots of      B. twelve      C. between 6 and 12
27. fainthearted      A. cruel and unkind  
B. not brave or enthusiastic  
C. extremely sad, especially because someone you love has left you
28. a brake      A. a period of time when something stops happening before it starts again  
B. a piece of equipment that makes a vehicle go more slowly or stop  
C. a space or hole in something
29. manufacture      A. to use      B. to buy      C. to produce
30. wilderness      A. a large area of land that is covered with very rare plants  
B. land which is protected by a government because of its natural beauty  
C. a large area of land that has never been developed or farmed

**PART 2. Read the text about the reality TV show, 'The Apprentice' and choose the best answer A, B or C for the following questions (31-36).**

THE APPRENTICE

One of the most watched and most talked about television series in Britain is 'The Apprentice'. Fourteen men and women **compete** to see who can win a six-figure salary working for British self-made millionaire, Sir Alan Sugar.

Sir Alan made his way from **poverty** to being one of the richest men in Britain and believes that others can do the same. He says that society has been good to him and now it's time to give something back.

Over twelve weeks the **contestants** live and work together and are given a different business task for their teams to complete each week. This can range from putting on a social event to designing and selling a charity calendar. After the task each week, Sir Alan Sugar decides who did well. One of those who didn't hears the words, 'You're fired!' Finally, only one contestant is left and is told, 'You're **hired**', winning a year's contract and a salary of £100,000.

Sir Alan Sugar is looking for someone who can make a profit, has new ideas, a **flexibility** of approach and the determination to help him build a successful business. The tasks require the candidates to combine a variety of business-related skills such as selling, negotiating and managing budgets. They need to work well with other team mates and show they can lead a team.

Last year over 10,000 people applied to be on the programme, keen to show off their business skills. Most of the candidates chosen for the TV series had experience of running their own businesses, though some had been more successful than others. Aged between 25 and 39, they came from a **broad** range of backgrounds, including finance, events management, politics, marketing, recruitment, IT, sales and the public sector. They brought with them a wide range of skills and experience.

The programme was first produced in the USA, but has since been sold to eleven other countries. Six million people watched the final episode in the UK this series.

31. Sir Alan Sugar is  
A. the richest person in Britain.  
B. rich but unselfish.  
C. one of the competitors.
32. What is Sir Alan's main reason for taking part in the programme?  
A. To help other people become successful like him.  
B. To improve society.  
C. To show people how lazy they are.
33. How is the winner decided?  
A. The person who does best in all the weekly tasks will win.  
B. The winner is the person who makes the most profit each week.  
C. One contestant is fired each week until only the winner is left.
34. What kind of person does Sir Alan think should win?  
A. Hard-working, determined and imaginative.  
B. Polite and experienced.  
C. Friendly, sociable and good-looking.
35. What kind of people become contestants on the show?  
A. People of all ages with very different backgrounds.  
B. Relatively young people from different backgrounds.  
C. Only people who have already been successful in some kind of business.
36. The writer's main purpose is to  
A. explain why people enjoy watching 'The Apprentice'.  
B. describe 'The Apprentice'.  
C. sell 'The Apprentice' to other countries.

**Match the words (37-42) from the text to their definitions (A-H).**

- |                  |   |
|------------------|---|
| 37. to compete   | A. a situation in which someone does not have enough money    |
| 38. poverty      | B. the ability to control people or things                    |
| 39. a contestant | C. someone who takes part in a contest or competition         |
| 40. hired        | D. borrowed for a short time                                  |
| 41. flexibility  | E. including many different kinds of things or people         |
| 42. broad        | F. the ability to change easily to suit a different situation |
|                  | G. to try to be more successful than others                   |
|                  | H. employed   |

**PAPER III. USE OF ENGLISH (28 points)**

**PART 1. Put the verbs in brackets (43-50) into the correct form.**

43. Tom \_\_\_\_\_ (*write*) the report for five days but he hasn't finished yet.
44. I \_\_\_\_\_ (*use, eat*) meat but now I am a vegetarian.
45. If James had been more careful, he \_\_\_\_\_ (*not, break*) the plate.
46. Peter \_\_\_\_\_ (*offer*) a job yesterday so now he's celebrating.
47. You \_\_\_\_\_ (*must, be*) delighted when you heard you had won the lottery!
48. While they (*have*) \_\_\_\_\_ a picnic, it started to rain.
49. He told me \_\_\_\_\_ (*not, shout*) at him.
50. When I arrived my car was \_\_\_\_\_ (*wash*).

**PART 2. Choose the correct form A, B, C or D.**

Peter: 51 ..... from Alan yet?

Kate: No, he hasn't phoned me ever since he 52 ..... for the US last week. I guess he 53 ..... for a job and a good place to stay there. In fact, I am a bit worried. I wish he 54 ..... to America.

Peter: I thought he 55 ..... for some job and a decent hotel before he went there. So, you don't know where 56 ..... now, do you?

Kate: That's right. But I hope he 57 ..... me 58 ..... as soon as he 59 ..... his problems out.

Peter: I think everything will be fine with Alan. Don't forget 60 ..... him good luck from me next time you talk to him.

- |     |                     |                    |                      |                    |
|-----|---------------------|--------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| 51. | A. Did you hear     | B. Do you hear     | C. you heard         | D. Have you heard  |
| 52. | A. leaves           | B. left            | C. had left          | D. was left        |
| 53. | A. is still looking | B. is being looked | C. was looked        | D. has been looked |
| 54. | A. went             | B. had gone        | C. hasn't gone       | D. hadn't gone     |
| 55. | A. arranges         | B. has arranged    | C. has been arranged | D. had arranged    |
| 56. | A. he is            | B. he is being     | C. is he             | D. he has been     |
| 57. | A. will let         | B. let             | C. had let           | D. was let         |
| 58. | A. knew             | B. knowing         | C. knows             | D. know            |
| 59. | A. will work        | B. work            | C. has been worked   | D. works           |
| 60. | A. to wish          | B. wish            | C. wishing           | D. wished          |

**PART 3. Read the text and decide which word A-L is missing in items 61-70. There are more words than you need.**

It takes all sorts of different people to make things 61 ..... . Sometimes we don't take time 62 ..... appreciate all the different 'sorts'. Leonardo da Vinci was 63 ..... of the greatest painters and geniuses in history. Thomas Alva Edison invented the electric light bulb and 64 ..... the first modern research laboratory. Albert Einstein, one of 65 ..... greatest scientists in history, was responsible 66 ..... the theory of relativity and many other contributions to 67 ..... What 'sort' of person were these geniuses? Just a few of the many gifted people with dyslexia. 68 ..... dyslexic celebrities include Tom Cruise, Whoopi Goldberg and Cher, to name just a few. These gifted people didn't let anything 69 ..... them from 70 ..... successful.

- |          |              |          |            |          |         |
|----------|--------------|----------|------------|----------|---------|
| A. BE    | C. DEVELOPED | E. ONE   | G. PREVENT | I. SINCE | K. TO   |
| B. BEING | D. FOR       | F. OTHER | H. SCIENCE | J. THE   | L. WORK |

**MOCK EXAM B2**  
**ANSWER SHEET**

**PAPER I. LISTENING (14 points)**

**PART 1**

**You will hear people talking in eight different situations. For questions 1 – 8, choose the best answer, (A, B or C).**

1. You hear a young man talking. Why did he go back to college?  
A He needed a better job.  
B He needed an evening activity.  
C He needed new skills.
2. You hear a man talking on the radio. What is he?  
A an inventor  
B a company employee  
C a writer
3. You hear someone talking on the radio about an artist. How does the artist feel about his work?  
A He would like to exhibit it in an art gallery.  
B He wants to make his creations last longer.  
C He is happy to see his work destroyed.
4. You hear a woman talking to her son. Why is she talking to him?  
A to give him a warning  
B to refuse permission  
C to make a suggestion
5. You hear part of a lecture about the role of retired people in the economy. What is the lecturer describing?  
A reasons why something is changing  
B errors in statistical information  
C disagreements between researchers
6. You hear a chef being interviewed on the radio. Why did he decide to become a chef?  
A to follow a family tradition  
B to develop a natural talent  
C to pursue his love of cooking
7. You hear a teenager talking about the sport she plays. How does she feel while she is playing the sport?  
A uncomfortable                      B embarrassed                      C confident
8. You hear an explorer talking about a journey he is making. How will he travel once he is across the river?  
A by motor vehicle                      B on horseback                      C on foot

**PART 2. You will hear part of an interview with a linguist. For questions 9-14, choose the best answer (A, B or C).**

9. The programme is about  
A. American poetry.  
B. language and genetics.  
C. scientists working at Charleston University.
10. What does Carol blame some journalists for?  
A. being rude  
B. misrepresenting what scientists have said  
C. not knowing any foreign languages
11. Carol says that it's obvious that  
A. our DNA tells us which language to speak.  
B. Japanese people have problems learning English.  
C. where we live affects the language we speak.
12. Carol says that all the languages in the world  
A. have something in common.  
B. have numbers.  
C. ignore all rules.
13. Carol uses the example of making a question to show that  
A. there are some things that no languages do.  
B. Chinese and English are very different languages.  
C. English is easier to learn than Chinese.
14. Which statement sums up Carol's view of language?  
A. Learning foreign languages is difficult.  
B. Human languages have more similarities than differences.  
C. It would be better if we all learnt one universal language.

**PAPER II. READING (28 points)**

**PART 1:** 15 ..... 16 ..... 17 ..... 18 ..... 19 ..... 20 ..... 21 ..... 22 ..... 23 ..... 24 .....

25 ..... 26 ..... 27 ..... 28 ..... 29 ..... 30 .....

**PART 2:** 31 ..... 32 ..... 33 ..... 34 ..... 35 ..... 36 .....

37 ..... 38 ..... 39 ..... 40 ..... 41 ..... 42 .....

**PAPER III. USE OF ENGLISH (28 points)**

**PART 1:** 43. \_\_\_\_\_

44. \_\_\_\_\_

45. \_\_\_\_\_

46. \_\_\_\_\_

47. \_\_\_\_\_

48. \_\_\_\_\_

49. \_\_\_\_\_

50. \_\_\_\_\_

**PART 2:** 51 ..... 52 ..... 53 ..... 54 ..... 55 ..... 56 ..... 57 ..... 58 ..... 59 ..... 60 .....

**PART 3:** 61 ..... 62 ..... 63 ..... 64 ..... 65 ..... 66 ..... 67 ..... 68 ..... 69 ..... 70 .....