

## PRACTICE TESTS

### Practice Test 1

#### PAPER 1 READING COMPREHENSION (1 hour)

##### PART A: VOCABULARY

In this part you must choose the word or phrase which best completes each sentence. On your answer sheet indicate the letter A, B, C or D against the number of each item 1 to 10 for the word or phrase you choose.

1. I like your new car. What \_\_\_\_\_ is it?  
A. mark      B. make      C. name      D. label
2. Don't buy those fish; they aren't very \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. young      B. new      C. recent      D. fresh
3. A number of \_\_\_\_\_ at the game had their faces painted with the colors of their favorite team.  
A. spectators      B. witnesses      C. observers      D. viewers
4. We'll have to get a \_\_\_\_\_. I can't turn this tap off.  
A. miner      B. plumber      C. surgeon      D. undertaker
5. We asked for a room with a \_\_\_\_\_ of the sea, but we were given one overlooking the car park.  
A. sight      B. scene      C. look      D. view
6. We had to stop for petrol at a filling \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. garage      B. service      C. pump      D. station
7. Jennifer Lopez is one of the most \_\_\_\_\_ singers in the world.  
A. popular      B. common      C. public      D. favorite
8. She's watching TV but she can't hear clearly because the \_\_\_\_\_ is very low.  
A. quality      B. quantity      C. sound      D. volume
9. Sara claims she can be happy no \_\_\_\_\_ where she lives.  
A. wonder      B. matter      C. problem      D. doubt
10. Don't be so \_\_\_\_\_. We've only been waiting a few minutes.  
A. impatient      B. improper      C. immoderate      D. immature

##### PART B: READING PASSAGES

In this section you will find after each of the passages a number of questions or unfinished statements about the passage. You must choose the answer which you think fits best. On your answer sheet, indicate the letter A, B, C or D against the number of each item 11-35 for the answer you choose.

## FIRST PASSAGE

### The Origin of Jeans

In 153, the California gold rush was in full swing and everyday items were in short supply. Levi Strauss, a 24-year-old German immigrant, left New York for San Francisco with a small supply of dry goods with the intention of opening a branch of his brother's New York dry goods business. Shortly after his arrival, a prospector wanted to know what Mr. Strauss was selling. When Strauss told him he had rough canvas cloth used for tents and wagon covers, the prospector said, "You should have brought trousers!", because he couldn't find a pair of trousers strong enough to last.

Levi Strauss had the canvas made into work trousers. Miners liked the trousers, but complained that the fabric was not very comfortable and tended to chafe. Levi Strauss substituted the canvas with a twilled cotton cloth from France called "serge de Nimes." The fabric later became known as denim and the trousers were nicknamed blue jeans. Then Levi Strauss and Nevada tailor David Jacobs co-patented the process of putting small metal rivets in places such as the sides of the pockets that needed extra strength. On May 20, 1873, they received U.S. Patent No. 139,121. This date is now considered the official birthday of "blue jeans."

But why were they called blue jeans? Denim is unique in its singular connection with one colour. It is made from thread that is traditionally dyed with blue pigment obtained from indigo dye. Indigo was linked with practical fabrics and work clothing. The durability of indigo as a colour and its darkness of tone made it a good choice when frequent washing was not possible.

11. What is the purpose of this text?

- A. To sell a product.
- B. To solve a problem.
- C. To argue a point.
- D. To inform.

12. What was Levi Strauss's job?

- A. He was a clothes designer.
- B. He was a prospector.
- C. He was selling textile and clothing.
- D. He was selling tools for gold mining.

13. The expression 'in full swing' in Line 1 most probably means

- A. in trouble.
- B. at the height of activity.
- C. causing lots of chaos.
- D. in decline.

14. 'in short supply' (Line 1) means nearly the same as

- A. going on for a short time.
- B. lacking.
- C. supplied in a very short time
- D. not of good quality.

15. What problem did the prospector have?

- A. There were no trousers in California.
- B. They did not like Levi's product.
- C. Their clothes were not stylish.
- D. Their clothes wore out quickly.

16. Where did the word 'denim' come from?

- A. The name of a French fabric.
- B. The indigo colour.
- C. David Jacobs, the tailor, thought of it.
- D. Levi Strauss invented it.

17. Which of the following best describes indigo dye?

- A. A long-lasting, practical colour that did not show dirt.
- B. A colour used on all kinds of fabric to make it stronger.
- C. A very rare and desirable colour that was difficult to create.
- D. An affordable dark colour that was only used by poor people.

## SECOND PASSAGE

### The Furby Fad

The Furby, a five-inch-tall doll with bulging eyes and a round mouth, which had a great resemblance to the character from the movie "Gremlins", was a cute enough toy. But how did it become so very popular for a short time, causing a Furby fad?

Part of the interest in the toy was because it displayed life like qualities. It was interactive. In particular, it needed nurturing. The toy responded to light, sound and touch and had the ability to learn to speak English. Conversely, it could teach its owner how to speak Furbish, which was a mixture of several language sounds.

However, most of its popularity was due to media exposure. The Furby was first demonstrated at the 1998 Toy Fair in New York City. The toy was subsequently mentioned in Time magazine and USA Today and on a number of early morning television shows. The Toy Fair took place in February, but the manufacturer, Tiger Electronics, had planned to release it in October. But because of the media exposure, toy stores began placing large orders for the toy as more and more parents began inquiring about its availability .By the time the toy was released in October, Tiger had already sold out the initial lot of 1.3 million units.

The Furby fad seemed to have been fuelled by the inability of parents to find the toy. When it was not available, everyone needed one. Yet, as soon as they became plentiful, interest in them evaporated.

18. What is the writer doing in this text?

- A. Trying to show how toys are made.
- B. Presenting the history of a movie character.
- C. Trying to explain the success of a product.
- D. Trying to protect shoppers.

19. What did people particularly like about the Furby?

- A. It resembled a movie character.
- B. It could speak English.
- C. It was extremely cute.
- D. It seemed alive.

20. The first place anyone saw the Furby was
- A. at a toy fair.
  - B. in a well-known magazine.
  - C. on morning television.
  - D. in toy stores.

21. "media exposure" most probably refers to the fact that
- A. the toy was endorsed by reporters.
  - B. the toy could be ordered via newspapers or television.
  - C. the toy was sold online.
  - D. people knew about the toy from the news or television.

22. Why does the writer think Furby became a fad?
- A. It was a new idea.
  - B. It was not widely available on release.
  - C. It was well advertised.
  - D. It was affordable.

23. Which best describes the Furby toy?
- A. A cute, innovative toy that was extremely popular for a short time.
  - B. A strange-looking toy that was a huge hit with children despite the doubts of parents.
  - C. A toy that achieved unexplained and surprising popularity.
  - D. A modern toy that interacts with children and deserves more popularity than it was.

### **THIRD PASSAGE**

#### **Getting fit and slim**

You started the year in fine form, made a promise to yourself to get fit and slim, joined a gym and started a diet. But what happened to those gym visits and the lettuce diet? At least half of us who try to get fit and thinner give up after less than a month. Many people blame their failure on lack of time. Lack of will power was highly important too.

Much of this is down to the way we set unrealistic fitness goals – a flat stomach in eight weeks and a celebrity diet plan – instead of the boringly practical long-term fix of exercising a bit more and eating a bit less. Most fitness clubs get an influx of new members from January to March, but their use of the gym tends to decline after that. So how do you beat the temptation to give up? First, don't expect to fail as soon as you start – be positive, even if you've failed before. Many people are fooled into believing that they need to follow an expensive eating plan. This is simply not true. The answer is to soul-search for the thing that really interests and motivates you. It's fine to have small motivations, but you should write them down and put them together to make a list of things to keep you going.

You also need to change the way you think about things. Women feel particularly guilty about doing a three-hour-a-week exercise routine, thinking it's selfish time that take them away from responsibilities to family and friends. It is better to regard this as vital 'self

care' time. People also think three hours is a lot of time out of their week, but we spend around 98 hours a week awake—and the other 95 we are just sitting around.

24. Where might this text be found?

- A. In a novel.
- B. In a diary.
- C. In a newspaper.
- D. In a proposal.

25. "unrealistic goals" refer to the fact that we want to

- A. see dramatic results in just a short time.
- B. become like celebrities.
- C. eat too little.
- D. do long-term exercise.

26. How would you describe this text?

- A. Entertaining.
- B. Sarcastic.
- C. Informative.
- D. Frustrating.

27. People tend to give up on a fitness regime because

- A. they have achieved their goals.
- B. they expect too much of themselves.
- C. they become too tired.
- D. they can't afford to continue.

28. In order to continue a successful fitness programme,

- A. you need to find a strong and lasting reason.
- B. you need a soul mate to exercise with.
- C. you can't avoid suffering.
- D. your family and friends will have to suffer.

29. Which headline would best the text?

- A. Exercise – long term and short term.
- B. Getting fit and slim: No big deal!
- C. How to balance health and work.
- D. You can get fit if you really want to.

## **FOURTH PASSAGE**

### **JEFF STRINGER - JUDGE**

I've always enjoyed being with other people and I suppose I've always had a strong opinion about what is wrong and what is right, even from when I was a young child. That used to irritate my brothers and sisters because I would grass on them if they did something wrong. They had secrets that they wouldn't share with me and I probably missed out on a lot, because of that. Not that I blame them.

I actually studied history at university and then, in my final year, I had a work placement in a lawyer's office. I was fascinated from day one and as soon as I graduated I applied to do a degree in law.

I get a real buzz from fighting for justice, no matter what kind of case it is. It can be hard not to get emotionally involved at times. You have to follow your head and not your heart in such situations.

I make it a personal rule not to take my work home with me. Once I leave the court, I switch off and concentrate on my family. They will always be my number one priority.

30. Which of the following best describes the writer?

- A. A strict family man.
- B. A workaholic who puts work before family.
- C. A man who cares about his family and his clients.
- D. A judge that everyone fears.

31. Why did the writer's brothers and sisters get annoyed with him?

- A. Because he was always misbehaving.
- B. Because he was their parents' favourite child.
- C. Because he followed them all the time.
- D. Because he got them into trouble.

32. What does he say about his job?

- A. He has a lot of job satisfaction.
- B. He often gets emotionally involved with his clients.
- C. He wins a lot of cases.
- D. It is hard.

33. "such situations" refer to

- A. when he gets a real buzz from his job.
- B. when he fights a case.
- C. when he gets emotionally involved.
- D. when he follows his head and not his heart.

34. What does the writer do at the end of the working day?

- A. Finish off any work that he has at home.
- B. Leave all his work problems at the court.
- C. Tell his family all about his working day.
- D. Worry overly about his family.

35. Which of the following is the best description of how the writer feels about life?

- A. Positive and satisfied.
- B. Tense and worried.
- C. Ambitious but stressed.
- D. Relaxed but bored.

## PAPER 2 GRAMMAR & USE OF ENGLISH (1/2 hour)

### PART A: SENTENCE COMPLETION

*In this part you must choose the word or phrase which best completes each sentence.  
On your answer sheet indicate the letter A, B, C or D against the number of each item*

36 to 45 for the word or phrase you choose.

36. I live in Nha Trang, \_\_\_\_\_ is one of the most beautiful cities of Vietnam.

- A. that      B. which      C. where      D. it

37. Daniel won't be able to understand the speakers \_\_\_\_\_ there's an interpreter.

- A. if not      B. if only      C. unless      D. provided

38. Debbie won't be able to understand the speakers \_\_\_\_\_ there's an interpreter.

- A. if      B. if only      C. unless      D. provided

39. Trung drank only \_\_\_\_\_ water because he didn't play any sports.

- A. a few      B. few      C. a little      D. little

40. What are you complaining about? It's so easy that \_\_\_\_\_ a baby can do it.

- A. even      B. even if      C. even though      D. even that

41. The manager, \_\_\_\_\_ his factory's products were poor in quality, decided to give his workers further training.

- A. knowing      B. known      C. to know      D. knew

42. I know he doesn't want to go the meeting – but he shall go, \_\_\_\_\_ he likes it or not.

- A. although      B. even though      C. whether      D. if

43. "Can you wait while I run into the library? - OK, \_\_\_\_\_ you hurry.

- A. unless      B. even if      C. as long as      D. even though

44. I'm much fitter now \_\_\_\_\_ all the exercise I take.

- A. since      B. because      C. ever since      D. because of

45. The man \_\_\_\_\_ by the dustbin stopped us and asked us for some money.

- A. stand      B. stood      C. standing      D. was standing

## PART B: ERROR IDENTIFICATION

In this part of the test, each sentence has four words or phrases underlined. The four underlined parts are marked A, B, C or D. You are to identify the ONE underlined word or phrase that should be corrected or rewritten. On your answer sheet indicate the letter A, B, C or D against the number of each item 46 to 55 for the word or phrase you choose.

46. When she heard the loud crash, Marge ran outside in the snow despite she wasn't

- A                  B                  C                  D

wearing any shoes.

47. Almost every fruits and vegetables contain riboflavin; the richest sources are leafy green

- A                  B                  C

vegetables such as spinach, kale, or turnip greens.

- D

48. Although he tried his best to be the winner, but he failed to win the race.

A                      B                      C                      D

49. Some parents have expressed concern about the number of homework their children have

A                      B                      C                      D

to do.

50. The only good way to get achievement in learning English is to practise it as frequent as

A                      B                      C                      D

possible.

51. I was just about to enter the station then someone grabbed me by the shoulders and threw

A                      B                      C

me to the ground.

D

52. James has always wanted to go into politics and he has just been elected as a MP.

A                      B                      C                      D

53. I haven't used the computer since last week, therefore I don't know what's wrong with it.

A                      B                      C                      D

54. Children's games, which are amusements involve more than one individual, appear to

A                      B

be culturally universal.

C                      D

55. Ginger capsules, that are sold in most health-food stores, have been found effective as a

A                      B                      C                      D

remedy.

### PART C: CLOZE

In this part you must fill each of the numbered blanks in the following passage with a word given. On your answer sheet indicate the letter A, B, C or D against the number of each item 56 to 65 for the word you choose.

### THE ESCALATOR

An American, Charles D. Seeberger, invented moving stairs to transport people in the 1890s. He (56) \_\_\_\_\_ this invention an "escalator", (57) \_\_\_\_\_ the name from the Latin word "scala", (58) \_\_\_\_\_ means "ladder". Escalators move people up and down short (59) \_\_\_\_\_. Lifts do the same, but only move (60) \_\_\_\_\_ small number of people. If an escalator breaks down, it can still be (61) \_\_\_\_\_ as ordinary stairs. An escalator can move (62) \_\_\_\_\_ 8, 000 and 9, 600 people (63) \_\_\_\_\_ hour, and it does not need a person to operate it.

Towards the end of the nineteenth century, cities were (64) \_\_\_\_\_ more crowded and the first escalators were built at railway stations and in big department stores, (65) \_\_\_\_\_

people could move about more quickly. Today we see escalators everywhere.

- |                  |               |                 |               |
|------------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 56. A. announced | B. called     | C. translated   | D. explained  |
| 57. A. fetching  | B. lending    | C. taking       | D. carrying   |
| 58. A. what      | B. whose      | C. who          | D. which      |
| 59. A. distances | B. directions | C. measurements | D. lengths    |
| 60. A. the       | B. a          | C. some         | D. any        |
| 61. A. walked    | B. made       | C. used         | D. changed    |
| 62. A. from      | B. between    | C. to           | D. above      |
| 63. A. an        | B. a          | C. one          | D. the        |
| 64. A. appearing | B. becoming   | C. continuing   | D. developing |
| 65. A. although  | B. because    | C. unless       | D. so that    |

## PART D: SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION

*In this part you must finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it means the same as the sentence printed before it. Write your work for questions 66-70 in the appropriate places on your answer sheet.*

66. Although the weather was good, we stayed indoors.

Despite \_\_\_\_\_.

67. In spite of having an English name, he is in fact German.

Although \_\_\_\_\_.

68. I am not as good as football as he is.

He is \_\_\_\_\_.

69. He isn't old enough to vote.

He is too \_\_\_\_\_.

70. It is impossible to learn a foreign language in a week.

Learning \_\_\_\_\_.

## PAPER 3 LISTENING COMPREHENSION

### PART A: SHORT CONVERSATIONS

*In this part you will hear ten conversations between two people. After the second listening of each conversation, you will hear a question and there are four possible answers*

*provided. Select the best answer to each question and record your choices on the answer sheet. You will hear the recording twice.*

**Questions 71 through 80.**

71. (A) This morning.  
(B) Two days ago.  
(C) Last Tuesday.  
(D) On Friday.
72. (A) A month ago.  
(B) Two months ago.  
(C) A year ago.  
(D) Eight years ago
73. (A) This afternoon.  
(B) On Monday.  
(C) In eight days.  
(D) In two weeks.
74. (A) Once a month.  
(B) Four times a month.  
(C) Once a year.  
(D) Four times a year.
75. (A) By morning.  
(B) By this afternoon.  
(C) In three days.  
(D) In nine days.
76. (A) A week ago.  
(B) Three weeks ago.  
(C) A year ago.  
(D) Five years ago.
77. (A) This afternoon.  
(B) Tomorrow.  
(C) On Friday.  
(D) Next month.
78. (A) Every two days.  
(B) Once a week.  
(C) Every ten days.  
(D) Once a month.
79. (A) This afternoon.  
(B) Tomorrow.

- (C) The day after tomorrow.  
(D) On Friday.
80. (A) Ten minutes.  
(B) Fifteen minutes.  
(C) Thirty minutes  
(D) Forty minutes

## PART B

*In this part you will hear a longer conversation followed by five questions. Select the best answer to each question and record your choices on the answer sheet. You will hear the recording twice.*

Questions 81 through 85: You will hear an interview with a singer called Nick Parker who plays in a band called Krispy with her sister Mel.

81. When Nick and Mel were younger, \_\_\_\_\_  
A. they studied music at school.  
B. their father took them to live concerts.  
C. their mother encouraged them to play music.  
D. they joined some great bands.
82. When Nick and Mel started writing music together, they \_\_\_\_\_  
A. disagreed about the style they should have.  
B. didn't want to be the same as other bands.  
C. were influenced by different kinds of music.  
D. both loved music from Africa.
83. The band Krispy was started after \_\_\_\_\_  
A. Nick began studying at music school.  
B. two other musicians heard Nick and Mel playing.  
C. Nick and Mel advertised for the band members.  
D. they invited two other students to join.
84. In the band's first year together, \_\_\_\_\_  
A. they just spent time studying at school.  
B. they signed a recording contract.  
C. their national tour was very successful.  
D. concert audiences liked their music.
85. What does Nick say about life in the band today?  
A. The older members look after him and Mel.  
B. He's pleased to have the chance to travel.

- C. There's no opportunity for them to relax together.
- D. It is hard to work together

### PART C

*In this part you will hear a talk given by a single person followed by five questions. Select the best answer to each question and record your choices on the answer sheet. You will hear the recording twice.*

#### **Questions 86 through 90: You will hear a talk given to visitors to a fashion museum**

86. According to the speaker, who does fashion now interest?

- (A). Rich people.    (B.) Young people.    (C). Most people.    (D). Rich women.

87. How were fashion clothes made before the 1990's?

- (A). They were individually made.                (B). They were copied from pictures.
- (C) They were made of light material.            (D). They were made in factories.

88. Which of the following is true about Coco Chanel?

- (A). She was born in 1908.
- (B). She changed people's ideas about fashion.
- (C). She was admired for her beauty.
- (D). She designed clothes for smart people.

89. Which of these was part of the "New Look"?

- (A). Material with flowers.                        (B). Very short skirts.
- (C.) Longer skirts.                                  (D). War-time clothes.

90. What exhibition is introduced by the speaker?

- (A) Clothes of the old days.                        (B). Fashion for the future.
- (C). Pictures of today's fashion.                    (D). Fashions of all times.

## Practice Test 2

### PAPER 1 READING COMPREHENSION (1 hour)

#### PART A: VOCABULARY

In this part you must choose the word or phrase which best completes each sentence. On your answer sheet indicate the letter A, B, C or D against the number of each item 1 to 10 for the word or phrase you choose.

1. It was the longest film I have ever seen; it \_\_\_\_\_ three hours.  
A. lasted      B. completed      C. continued      D. remained
2. He got up so late that he \_\_\_\_\_ the school bus this morning.  
A. lost      B. slipped      C. missed      D. dropped
3. A novelist has to possess the ability to \_\_\_\_\_ stories that will interest people.  
A. take up      B. put up      C. make up      D. set up
4. \_\_\_\_\_ is the study of the systems involved in the world's weather, mountains, seas, lakes, etc.,  
A. Geology      B. Geography      C. Astrology      D. Physics
5. Ann couldn't eat the meal I'd cooked because she was \_\_\_\_\_ to seafood.  
A. allergic      B. opposite      C. controversial      D. contrary
6. Some of the programs are shareware, which means you pay a \_\_\_\_\_ if you keep the program.  
A. fine      B. fare      C. cost      D. fee
7. He was \_\_\_\_\_ enough to understand my question from the gestures I made.  
A. intelligent      B. efficient      C. proficient      D. diligent
8. The football team won partly because they had been so well trained by their \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. teacher      B. director      C. instructor      D. coach
9. American students agree that a husband is \_\_\_\_\_ to tell his wife where he has been if he comes home late.  
A. obsessed      B. obliged      C. obtained      D. observed
10. You can watch this special concert free of \_\_\_\_\_ in the Digital Concert Hall only until 15 May.  
A. cost      B. charge      C. price      D. fare

#### PART B: READING PASSAGES

In this section you will find after each of the passages a number of questions or unfinished statements about the passage. You must choose the answer which you think fits best. On your answer sheet, indicate the letter A, B, C or D against the number of each item 11-35 for the answer you choose.

## FIRST PASSAGE

### Alice Bradley

I guess you could say that acting is in my blood as my mother and father are both actors, my grandfather was a theatre musician and my grandmother was a singer and dancer. I suppose it seemed normal for me to do a little turn for family and friends. I certainly wasn't a shy wallflower.

I went to drama school in London on Saturdays from the age of six. We were taught how to sing and dance as well as act so I was a good all-rounder by my teens.

Once I'd left school I went to drama school in London full-time to do a degree. I must admit that I had a slight lapse in commitment at that time, for a period of about six months. I joined up with the party crowd and danced the nights away and slept late most mornings. It was only when my personal tutor told me that I was on my final warning that I realised I might be expelled.

After the shock of that realisation I got my act together very quickly and ended up graduating with a first.

The Royal Shakespeare Company gave me my first real role and I acted alongside some great names in the world of the stage. Now of course I am better known for my Hollywood roles and people will probably be amazed to hear that I first walked the board as a Shakespearean actor.

11. What is the writer's main purpose in writing the text?

- A. To express her ambition for the future.
- B. To discuss acting in plays by Shakespeare.
- C. To talk about her acting career.
- D. To describe how she lives now.

12. What does the writer say about her childhood?

- A. Her parents forced her to be an actor.
- B. She was surrounded by entertainers.
- C. She was reluctant to perform for her family.
- D. She was too young to enjoy drama school when her parents first sent her.

13. "a shy wallflower" most probably means

- A. someone who is the only girl at a party.
- B. someone who is shy because of the flowery pattern of her blouse.
- C. someone who sits next to the wall at parties.
- D. someone who does not like being in a crowd and standing out.

14. What happened when the writer was a full-time drama student?

- A. She was nearly told to leave the course.
- B. She had an argument with her personal tutor.

C. She concentrated on developing as a serious dancer.

D. She worked as a dancer in the evening.

15. "I got my act together" means

- A. I rehearsed for an act of a play.
- B. I tried to memorize the lines of my role in an act.
- C. I became better organized and changed my behaviour.
- D. I joined my classmates for acting together.

16. What does the writer say about working as a Shakespearean actor?

- A. She found it boring after awhile.
- B. It is what she is mostly known for.
- C. It is something she had to do to get into Hollywood.
- D. It gave her the chance to work with distinguished actors.

17. Which of the following is the best description of the writer?

- A. The young actor who is developing a career.
- B. The actor who has followed in her parents' footsteps and made the leap from Shakespeare to Hollywood.
- C. The reluctant actor who struggled through drama school and became a Hollywood director.
- D. The rebel actor whose wild life is affecting her career but who is now trying to mend her way.

## **SECOND PASSAGE**

### **Axel Thorn**

I have had many years as a successful rock star, but will always remember my roots and how I formed my first band.

At sixteen I was still growing up in a bad part of town. I didn't have any way to express myself; I was frustrated at the terrible state of the neighbourhood and the unfairness that existed. Just a few miles away rich people lived who had everything, while we had nothing, and could only hope for the worst of jobs.

One night, while I was at a friend's house we found a pair of electric guitars, and started playing. We pretty much taught ourselves the music, and when a couple of other guys joined, who really knew how to play, I knew we had something. With my lyrics, I could express far more emotion and communicate with other people.

Soon after that we set up our band. The songs we write are still very important to us. They're about voicing how we feel about the problems and issues about us, crime, unemployment, exploitation, and the inequality present in the country.

Of course, we are also expressing our own dreams and desires. It can be sensational to be on stage and have twenty thousand people sing the songs that you write, songs that are about people like them, and in the end, they are for people like them.

Our music has been very popular and is worth listening to, as it is the ordinary people who made it such a success. We sing what we feel, so we're sure that if people listen to the music, they'll understand the message too.

18. What is Axel Thorn's main aim in writing the text?

- A. To explain the music industry to poor people.
- B. To describe how and why he took up music.
- C. To explain why he has been so successful.
- D. To describe the life of a rock star.

19. What could a reader learn about Axel's childhood?

- A. His family always treated him terribly.
- B. He was surrounded by rich people.
- C. He grew up in a poor area of town.
- D. His family had the worst jobs in the area.

20. Which of the following does Axel NOT say about his music?

- A. It helps him enrich himself.
- B. It expresses his feelings about social problems.
- C. It helps him communicate with other people.
- D. It is welcomed by ordinary people.

21. How does Axel describe his lyrics?

- A. They communicate how he feels about important issues.
- B. They are written by ordinary people.
- C. They are sensational.
- D. They convey an important message to the rich.

22. What does Axel say about performing on stage?

- A. It was his great dream, as he always loved attention.
- B. They always perform in front of crowds of twenty thousand or more.
- C. Most people at the concerts do not understand his music.
- D. He feels it amazing when the crowd sing his own songs.

23. How might Axel describe being in a band?

- A. Being in a band is the greatest thing I could ever hope to do. The best part is the money and being famous.

- B. We are now a hugely successful band all over the world. I want to make more pop and commercial music to make more money.
- C. Music has always been important to me as a way to comment on social problems and communicate with people.
- D. The enjoyment I got when I was younger is no longer there, I don't feel so connected with the people as I used to.

### **THIRD PASSAGE**

#### **Madonna**

Ever since she burst onto the pop scene in the early eighties, Madonna has remained one of the best-known celebrities in the world. She has shown herself to be a talented singer, dancer, songwriter and actress. To have achieved this she undoubtedly has a strong belief in herself and her abilities.

It is possible she gained her strong personality through her tough childhood experiences. She went to a strict Catholic school, was one of many children and her family was split up after her mother died from cancer. Eventually, in search of fame, she left college and went to New York with only her suitcase and a few dollars.

Hugely successful, often through controversy, Madonna has always known what the public and media want. She has gone from shocking clothes and pop songs to setting trends and family life. She caused disagreement by playing feminist roles in films and featuring in pop videos with images of Jesus Christ.

Throughout all her years and different styles and phases, she has always been able to give the general public entertainment. Madonna has become one of the biggest stars on the planet, and has sold over 100 million records worldwide, making her one of the highest-earning entertainers of her generation.

Even now as she approaches fifty and is a mother, Madonna is likely to continue to entertain us for many more years, but what nobody can be sure of is exactly what she will do next.

24. What is the writer's main purpose in writing this text?
- A. To argue that to be successful an entertainer should lead a controversial life.
  - B. To show how well Madonna has achieved success throughout the years.
  - C. To prove that personal or family disasters can make great artists.
  - D. To illustrate the fact that, like Madonna, most famous people do not complete college education.

25. As a child, Madonna was probably  
A. fighting all the time with her siblings.  
B. lonely and without anyone to talk to.  
C. very attached to her mother.  
D. made stronger due to difficult events.

26. “her family was split up” most probably means  
A. her father moved out to live with his second wife.  
B. the members went different ways.  
C. the children missed their mother so much they couldn’t stay in the house.  
D. the family house was sold.

27. What is true according to the text?  
A. Madonna has always been careful not to offend the public.  
B. Madonna made a pop video with images of Jesus Christ because she used to go to a Catholic school.  
C. Madonna often upset people but achieved a great deal.  
D. Madonna enjoys offending the public and the media.

28. What does the writer say about Madonna’s success?  
A. She is one of the richest performers of her time.  
B. No one has ever sold as many records as she did.  
C. Most of her success came from disagreements she caused.  
D. She may be even more successful after becoming a mother.

29. How would the writer describe Madonna’s future?  
A. Her family life will make her a different Madonna from the one we used to know.  
B. At fifty, she is certainly past her prime now.  
C. This woman will never stop her search of fame and wealth.  
D. Madonna is sure to keep us guessing on her future plans.

## **FOURTH PASSAGE**

### **Tom Cruise**

Over the years, Tom Cruise has become one of the most popular and successful actors in the world. Tom is now an international star, who gets paid millions of dollars for every film he makes. ‘I’m lucky,’ says Tom. ‘I’m doing what I love, and I’m having a great time. Lots of people would love to do this job, but they didn’t get the lucky breaks or chances that I did.’ For many of us, however, Tom was more than just lucky or good-looking, as acting ability and great determination were needed for him to become one of Hollywood’s biggest names.

Is Tom happy with his success so far? He has a different outlook on his career than you might expect. “I’ve always looked to the future,” says Tom. “I feel I’m always developing as an actor. I’m looking for new things all the time. I want to challenge myself to be better and always try new things. I know I’ve made a lot of progress in my career, but I still have ambitions for the future.”

After interviewing him, I understood that the real Tom Cruise is a man with a very interesting and agreeable personality. He has a mind of his own and he’s not like the characters in his movies, even though they may reflect Tom’s personal style in the way he plays them.

The amazing success of Tom’s career has been due to his talent as an actor and his personal strength and single-mindedness. Tom knew what he wanted to do with his life and gave his best to succeed.

30. The purpose of this text is to

- A. discuss Tom Cruise’s success in acting
- B. discuss Tom cruise’s outlook on life.
- C. tell the readers how Tom Cruise’s strong personality is an important part of his success.
- D. argue that Tom Cruise’s success is mostly good luck.

31. Which of the following does NOT describe Tom Cruise?

- A. Ambitious.
- B. Pleasant.
- C. Determined.
- D. Conservative.

32. What does Tom compare himself to other people who try to become actors?

- A. He works harder than they do.
- B. He was more fortunate at certain points in his career.
- C. He had more qualities than they do to be a successful actor.
- D. He looks to the future more than they do.

33. How does Tom describe his attitude to his work?

- A. He is now very satisfied with what he has achieved.
- B. He looks forward and wants to improve and develop.
- C. He has to face too many challenges.
- D. He is the characters in his movies.

34. The writer says that Tom Cruise

- A. hides his real personality.

- B. has a personality similar to the characters he plays.
- C. has no personal style when acting.
- D. is very likeable as a person.

35. A synonym of “single-mindedness” is
- A. Stubbornness
  - B. Concentration.
  - C. Determination.
  - D. Tirelessness.

## PAPER 2 GRAMMAR & USE OF ENGLISH (1/2 hour)

### PART A: SENTENCE COMPLETION

*In this part you must choose the word or phrase which best completes each sentence. On your answer sheet indicate the letter A, B, C or D against the number of each item 36 to 45 for the word or phrase you choose.*

36. I wasn't frightened by the film, but my sister was \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. terrible
  - B. terrified
  - C. terrifying
  - D. terrific
37. The girl wishes she \_\_\_\_\_ in Hue for the festival next week.
- A. can stay
  - B. is going to stay
  - C. is staying
  - D. could stay
38. “Who is Susan getting married to?” “Some guy\_\_\_\_\_ since her childhood.”
- A. she has known
  - B. has been knowing her
  - C. that have known her
  - D. she has been knowing
39. The students didn't have to do any homework as the teacher forgot to give them \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. much
  - B. many
  - C. any
  - D. none
40. The more you talk about the matter, \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. the situation seems worse
  - B. the worse seems the situation
  - C. the worse the situation seems
  - D. the situation seems the worse
41. Your son is too obsessed with the computer games. It's time he\_\_\_\_\_ playing them.
- A. gave up
  - B. gives up
  - C. must give up
  - D. should give up
42. \_\_\_\_\_ he was good at physics in lower grade, he was terrible at it in grade 12.
- A. While
  - B. Even
  - C. When
  - D. Except that
43. Look at those black clouds. It \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. has been raining
  - B. is going to rain
  - C. will rain
  - D. is raining
44. We had a French architect \_\_\_\_\_ our villa last month
- A. designing
  - B. designed
  - C. to design
  - D. design
45. He had \_\_\_\_\_ money that he had to travel everywhere on foot.
- A. too little
  - B. such little
  - C. so few
  - D. so little

### PART B: ERROR IDENTIFICATION

In this part of the test, each sentence has four words or phrases underlined. The four underlined parts are marked A, B, C or D. You are to identify the ONE underlined word or phrase that should be corrected or rewritten. On your answer sheet indicate the letter A, B, C or D against the number of each item 46 to 55 for the word or phrase you choose.

46. It is convenient to subscribe to the newspaper although it is delivered to your house daily.

A B C D

47. How do Europeans think of the American accent which can be usually heard in the movies?

A B C D

48. We found an interesting piece of furnitures in that old house we bought.

A B C D

49. A five-thousand- dollars reward was offered for the capture of the escaped criminals.

A B C D

50. Alike other forms of energy, natural gas may be used to heat homes, cook food, and

A B C

even run automobiles.

D

51. In very early times, people around the fire were entertained by storytellers with stories of

A B

heroes's wonderful actions and victories.

C D

52. Unless you take my advices, you won't be successful in your future career.

A B C D

53. The decision to withdraw all support from the activities of the athletes are causing an

A B C

uproar among the athletes' fans.

D

54. I don't think you should be so strict with the children. Watching television for half a hour a

A B C

day won't do them any harm.

D

55. Pearl Buck who was the first American woman to win a Nobel prize for literature, is

A B

best known for her novel The Good Earth.

C D

### PART C: CLOZE

In this part you must fill each of the numbered blanks in the following passage with a word given. On your answer sheet indicate the letter A, B, C or D against the number of each item 56 to 65 for the word you choose.

## From School To Clown

Gareth Ellis is the youngest of Alan and Kath's sons. His two older brothers have already left their parents' home. (56) \_\_\_\_\_ he is only twelve, Gareth is sure that he will be a clown. When Gareth was three, his parents (57) \_\_\_\_\_ him to see Zippo's circus and he (58) \_\_\_\_\_ remembers that visit today. All Gareth (59) \_\_\_\_\_ for as birthday presents was to go back to Zippo's, his father (60) \_\_\_\_\_.

Then, in 1996, Alan (61) \_\_\_\_\_ his job, so together with Kath, they decided to try and find full-time jobs in a circus (62) \_\_\_\_\_ Gareth would have a chance to learn clown skills. (63) \_\_\_\_\_ of them got jobs with the Moscow State Circus. Alan (64) \_\_\_\_\_ a lights operator and Kath was in the box office. After two years there, the director of Zippo's offered them jobs and training for Gareth. One day Gareth hopes to be (65) \_\_\_\_\_ clown in the world.

- |                 |               |            |             |
|-----------------|---------------|------------|-------------|
| 56. A. Although | B. However    | C. Even    | D. So       |
| 57. A. went     | B. travelled  | C. took    | D. carried  |
| 58. A. since    | B. still      | C. already | D. yet      |
| 59. A. demanded | B. requested  | C. asked   | D. wanted   |
| 60. A. tells    | B. speaks     | C. informs | D. says     |
| 61. A. missed   | B. gave       | C. lost    | D. threw    |
| 62. A. when     | B. where      | C. which   | D. that     |
| 63. A. Both     | B. Some       | C. Either  | D. Any      |
| 64. A. worked   | B. turned     | C. became  | D. applied  |
| 65. A. better   | B. the better | C. best    | D. the best |

**PART D: SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION** *In this part you must finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it means the same as the sentence printed before it. Write your work for questions 66-70 in the appropriate places on your answer sheet.*

66. 'Let's go for a walk in the park', said Andrews.

Andrews suggested that \_\_\_\_\_.

67. A friend of hers repaired her computer yesterday.

She had \_\_\_\_\_.

68. Although the traffic was bad, I arrived on time.

Despite \_\_\_\_\_.

69. Someone stole my purse from my handbag.

My purse \_\_\_\_\_.

70. Patton didn't see the red light so he crashed into a car.

If \_\_\_\_\_.

## PAPER 3 LISTENING COMPREHENSION

### PART A: SHORT CONVERSATIONS

*In this part you will hear ten conversations between two people. After the second listening of each conversation, you will hear a question and there are four possible answers provided. Select the best answer to each question and record your choices on the answer sheet. You will hear the recording twice.*

## PAPER 3 LISTENING COMPREHENSION

### PART A: SHORT CONVERSATIONS

In this part you will hear ten conversations between two people. After the second listening of each conversation, you will hear a question and there are four possible answers provided. Select the best answer to each question and record your choices on the answer sheet. You will hear the recording twice.

#### Questions 71 through 80

- 71. A. Only Pat.  
B. Only Sam.  
C. Both Sam and Jim.  
D. Sam, Jim, and Pat.
- 72. A. She's the director.  
B. She's the accountant.  
C. She's the director's assistant.  
D. She's the accountant's assistant.
- 73. A. A waitress.  
B. A grocery store clerk.  
C. A friend  
D. A specialist.
- 74. A. An accountant.  
B. A painter.  
C. A telephone operator.  
D. An office manager.
- 75. A. Cindy's boss's office.  
B. Cindy's office.  
C. John's boss's office.  
D. John's office.
- 76. A. Bill.  
B. Bob.  
C. Mr. Ortega.  
D. Mrs. Ortega.
- 77. A. He's a lawyer.  
B. He's an economist.  
C. He's a student.

- D. He's a professor.
- 78. A. Marsha.
  - B. Jim.
  - C. Linda.
  - D. Jim's wife.
- 79. A. Martin's car.
  - B. Sandy's car.
  - C. The secretary's car.
  - D. The director's car.
- 80. A. She's a bank teller.
  - B. She's a police officer.
  - C. She's a bus driver.
  - D. She's a mail carrier.

## PART B

In this part you will hear a longer conversation followed by five questions. Select the best answer to each question and record your choices on the answer sheet. You will hear the recording twice.

**Questions 81 through 85: You will hear an interview with a teenager called Simon about going to an indoor climbing center that has a climbing wall.**

- 81. Simon's mum decided to take him to the climbing centre because
  - A. she had enjoyed going there.
  - B. her friend had recommended it.
  - C. Simon had been there with her school.
  - D. he was sick last year.
- 82. Before he went to the centre, Simon was
  - A. worried about going climbing there.
  - B. interested in seeing the climbing wall.
  - C. disappointed to hear it was all indoors.
  - D. happy it was not outdoors.
- 83. What did Simon think about the climbing wall?
  - A. He thought it looked very high.
  - B. He was afraid he might fall.
  - C. He did not like rocks of different sizes.
  - D. He found the foot holes helpful.
- 84. Simon was unhappy with his first climb because
  - A. he was slower than everyone else.
  - B. he found it hurt his arms.

- C. he didn't get to the top.
- D. the instructor did not tell him what to do.

85. When climbing at the centre, Sumon learnt

- A. how to improve his fitness.
- B. to think before he does something.
- C. the best way to work with other people.
- D. how to do the same thing as other people.

### PART C

**In this part you will hear a talk given by a single person followed by five questions. Select the best answer to each question and record your choices on the answer sheet. You will hear the recording twice.**

**Questions 86 through 90: You will hear an announcement about what's on television tomorrow.**

86. When is The Railway Princess on television?

- A. From 9.00 to 10.00.
- B. From 9.00 to 10.30.
- C. From 9.30 to 11.00.
- D. From 9.30 to 12.00.

87. When is there a music programme for teenagers?

- A. Early in the morning.
- B. Before lunch.
- C. At lunchtime.
- D. At 2.00.

88. What football match can you see?

- A. One between Ireland and Spain.
- B. One between Brazil and Ireland.
- C. One between Spain and Italy.
- D. One between Italy and Brazil.

89. If the weather is bad, there will be no

- A. cycling.
- B. skiing.
- C. football.
- D. tennis.

90. What do teams have to guess in the quiz programme?

- A. The year.
- B. The person.
- C. The place.
- D. The event.

## Practice Test 3

### PAPER 1 READING COMPREHENSION (1 hour)

#### PART A: VOCABULARY

In this part you must choose the word or phrase which best completes each sentence. On your answer sheet indicate the letter A, B, C or D against the number of each item 1 to 10 for the word or phrase you choose.

1. Over the years, the role of the security \_\_\_\_\_ has evolved to take into account personal safety and the safety of one's surroundings.  
A. keeper      B. holder      C. guard      D. maker
2. We would like to stay in the centre of London. Can you \_\_\_\_\_ a good hotel?  
A. invent      B. communicate      C. recommend      D. introduce
3. Don't just throw that bottle away-you should \_\_\_\_\_ it.  
A. reserve      B. reproduce      C. recreate      D. recycle
4. A woman has to \_\_\_\_\_ more in marriage than a man.  
A. determine      B. sacrifice      C. devote      D. equalize
5. A person is more likely to be hit by lightning, or killed by a dog than to \_\_\_\_\_ the lottery.  
A. win      B. earn      C. hit      D. reach
6. Kitty \_\_\_\_\_ to quit her job if she didn't get a pay rise.  
A. applied      B. threatened      C. required      D. forced
7. He told a rude joke that \_\_\_\_\_ several people.  
A. despised      B. ignored      C. contemplated      D. offended
8. The \_\_\_\_\_ blew his whistle and signaled that a foul had been committed.  
A. coach      B. referee      C. manager      D. commentator
9. The blind children \_\_\_\_\_ a great effort to learn "Braille".  
A. made      B. got      C. did      D. created
10. The exhibition \_\_\_\_\_ is a light, bright area offering over 750sqm of dedicated exhibition space.  
A. studio      B. gallery      C. museum      D. mansion

#### PART B: READING PASSAGES

In this section you will find after each of the passages a number of questions or unfinished statements about the passage. You must choose the answer which you think fits best. On your answer sheet, indicate the letter A, B, C or D against the number of each item 11-35 for the answer you choose.

## FIRST PASSAGE

There can be something brutal about emerging pale and tired from an overnight flight into the bright African sun. However, when you are met by a smiling, tanned pilot who whisks you through Customs and on to the runway to a waiting plane, life suddenly seems a whole lot better. When you are on a short break, every hour matters so we were short-cutting the queues at Customs and heading to the bush in time for breakfast.

The flight north from Nairobi lasts less than an hour but is a fascinating safari in itself. It took us out of the city and low over the patchwork fields and dark red roads of the Kenyan agricultural heartland until we reached Mount Kenya. Here suddenly the view changes. The pilot swooped breathtakingly low over the trees pointing out elephants, giraffes, gazelles and even rhinos as they scattered beneath us. The tiny shadow of the plane followed us across the dry rugged land. We circled high above our final destination, Loisaba Lodge, before landing neatly on the dirt airstrip.

Loisaba Wilderness is a 150sq km, privately managed wildlife conservancy. It is larger than many of Kenya's game parks and a haven for more than 250 species of bird and 50 species of mammal – elephants, buffaloes. *The wildlife here, unlike in the game parks, is still wild, and so, far more exciting to see than bored lions sprawled in front of a crowd of tourists in jeeps* The lodge perches high on a ridge. From each of the seven rooms, guests can walk out on to their private terrace to marvel at the wildly dramatic view – 61,000 acres of acacia savannah and rocky outcrops lie beneath you.

A thousand feet straight down the escarpment is a watering hole constantly drawing in animals for a drink; shimmering in the far distance swathed in cloud sit the darkly forested foothills of Mount Kenya. It's a view to knock you out, to savour, to return to again and again.

11. Why has the writer written this piece?

- A. To give information about transportation to savannah in Kenya.
- B. To inform readers about a short break in Africa.
- C. To introduce wildlife in Africa.
- D. To raise awareness of animal conservation.

12. Why was the writer so pleased to be met by the pilot?

- A. Because he didn't expect the pilot to be so friendly.
- B. Because the pilot helped him to shorten the time to be spent at the Customs.
- C. Because without the pilot, he would have no one to fly him to his destination.
- D. Because he was anxious to be in time for breakfast.

13. What does the writer say about the flight from Nairobi?

- A. There was not much to see from the plane.
- B. The pilot flew in a dangerous way.
- C. They were followed by a smaller plane.
- D It offered many impressive views.

14. Who does the writer suggest about Loisaba?

- A It is also a game park.
- B It is not spoiled by tourists.
- C It is a national conservancy.
- D. Tourists drove there to see lions.

15. The sentence "The wild life here,.....in jeeps" is meant to

- A. show that Loisaba is wilder than many game parks.
- B. emphasize that Loisaba does not have lions like in the game parks.
- C. tell us that wild animals do not attack people.
- D. Loisaba is not exciting to see because there aren't many tourists.

16. The phrasal verb "knock you out" most probably means

- A. Render you unconscious.
- B. Scare you.
- C. Get you bored
- D. Impress you enormously.

## **SECOND PASSAGE**

### **"Mandy Jones – Holiday Company Manager"**

I did a business administration degree at Bristol University and then worked for a credit card company for eight years. During this time, I was assistant marketing manager. I gained a lot of useful experience doing this job, but in 1997, I decided that I needed a change. I moved to Thomson Holidays where I have worked as a manager ever since. My main job is to think up new and interesting ideas for holidays.

When I'm working from my office in the UK, I arrive at 9 a.m. First I answer my e-mails, then plan the day. My role is to investigate new projects for Thomson Holidays in our Mediterranean resorts. I am responsible for thinking up ideas, developing them and evaluating their success.

We have lots of meeting in the office which involve the marketing department, holiday reps and people that we bring from outside such as entertainment organisers. The aim is to develop an exciting idea into a realistic and workable project.

Once a month I spend a few days overseas checking possible resorts, meeting with reps to develop their roles and working out how events should be sold to the customer. I work with resort supervisors, use their local knowledge of bars and clubs for venues, talk through new ideas and find out how existing ones are working. I also meet holidaymakers.

I have to be very open-minded because ideas come from anywhere. I love my job because I get to travel and I am working on projects that really excite me.

17. What is the writer's main aim in writing the text?

- A. To introduce her company Thomson Holidays.
- B. To describe how resorts are managed.
- C. To explain what her jobs involve.
- D. To suggest that it is important to stay open-minded to new ideas.

18. What do we learn about the writer in the first paragraph?

- A. She learned a lot from her first job.
- B. She didn't stay long in her first job.
- C. Her degree is more suitable for the second job than the first job.
- D. It took her a while to be promoted to manager in Thomson Holidays.

19. What can be said about her job with the second employer?

- A. She works overseas more than in the UK.
- B. She is responsible for trying new ideas.
- C. Her department alone thinks up ideas and develops them into projects.
- D. She needs other department to tell her whether her ideas work or not.

20 Who does she NOT meet at resorts?

- A. Reps.
- B. Supervisors.
- C. Bar and club owners.
- D. Those who spend their holidays there.

21. Which of the following is the best description of the writer?

- A. A working woman who very much enjoys what she does for a living.
- B. A travel agent who focuses on selling events to clients.
- C. An employee who enjoys travel and frequents bars and clubs.
- D. A manager who is very strict with her subordinates and check on them all the time.

### **THIRD PASSAGE**

#### **Airbus crises over**

Airbus says it has turned the corner after a crisis connected to production problems and turmoil in the boardroom at its A380 super-jumbo project that has gone on for the past year. Speaking at the Paris air show, Louis Gallois, CEO of the European planemaker, said, "Airbus is back."

Airbus, which announced a raft of orders on the first day of the show, is competing with Boeing, its American rival, for the title of the largest planemaker in the world.

Boeing is expected to reveal the numbers of orders for its 787 Dreamliner soon. Airbus orders unveiled on Monday included Qatar Airways confirming a \$16bn order for 80 A350 Airbus planes and ordering three A380 super-jumbos for about \$750m.

Boeing and Airbus are also competing for orders from aircraft leasing firms. Orders from these companies - who rank highly among the biggest global buyers of aircraft - are often regarded as an indication of how successful a model will be in the long term.

Airbus also secured orders from US Airways that are worth \$10bn for 22 of its A350 jets, 60 A320s and ten of its A330-200 wide-body planes.

A few months ago, Airbus unveiled a major cost-cutting programme aiming to reduce the workforce in Europe by 10,000, as well as announcing a group restructuring. "I can tell you with full confidence that Airbus is back and fully back, as you have started noting yesterday as demonstrated by our first day announcements," said Mr Gallois on the second day of the air show.

However, Boeing also announced a deal with General Electric (GE) on the show's first day. GE's commercial aviation services placed an order for six 777 Boeing freighters valued at around \$1.4bn, to be delivered in the last quarter of 2018.

22. The problems at Airbus

- A. have lasted many years.
- B. have been mainly mechanical.
- C. have been resolved completely.
- D are far from resolved.

23. The expression "turned the corner" (Line 1) most likely means

- A changed strategies.
- B passed the critical point and started to improve.
- C found another way to handle problems.
- D hired new managers.

24. The term "orders" as used in the text refers to

- A how things are arranged in relation to each other.
- B commands or instructions.
- C requests to supply services or goods.
- D foods or drinks asked for by customers in a restaurant.

25. It can be inferred from the passage that being the largest planemaker in the world means

- A. producing models that last for a long time.
- B. selling planes for the highest prices.
- C. offering the biggest jets.
- D. getting the most airplane orders.

26. Which of the following is NOT a buyer of Airbus planes?

- A. Qatar Airways.
- B. General Electric.

C. Aircraft leasing firms.

D US Airways.

27. Which of the following will most likely happen after Airbus takes action to improve its operations?

- A. Many of its employees will lose their jobs.
- B. Airbus will overtake Boeing as the biggest planemaker.
- C. Airbus will increase the prices of its aircraft.
- D. The group will participate more in aviation shows..

## **FOURTH PASSAGE**

### **Reality Television**

Reality television is a genre of television programming which, it is claimed, presents unscripted dramatic or humorous situations, documents actual events, and features ordinary people rather than professional actors. It could be described as a form of artificial or "heightened" documentary. Although the genre has existed in some form or another since the early years of television, the current explosion of popularity dates from around 2000.

Reality television covers a wide range of television programming formats, from game or quiz shows which resemble the frantic, often demeaning programmes produced in Japan in the 1980s and 1990s (a modern example is Gaki no tsukai), to surveillance- or voyeurism- focused productions such as Big Brother.

Critics say that the term "reality television" is somewhat of a misnomer and that such shows frequently portray a modified and highly influenced form of reality, with participants put in exotic locations or abnormal situations, sometimes coached to act in certain ways by off-screen handlers, and with events on screen manipulated through editing and other post-production techniques.

Part of reality television's appeal is due to its ability to place ordinary people in extraordinary situations. For example, on the ABC show, The Bachelor, an eligible male dates a dozen women simultaneously, travelling on extraordinary dates to scenic locales. Reality television also has the potential to turn its participants into national celebrities, outwardly in talent and performance programs such as Pop Idol, though frequently Survivor and Big Brother participants also reach some degree of celebrity.

Some commentators have said that the name "reality television" is an inaccurate description for several styles of program included in the genre. In competition-based programs such as Big Brother and Survivor, and other special-living-environment shows like The Real World, the producers design the format of the show and control the day-to-day activities and the environment, creating a completely fabricated world in which the competition plays out. Producers specifically select the participants, and use carefully designed scenarios, challenges, events, and settings to encourage particular behaviours and conflicts. Mark Burnett, creator of Survivor and other reality shows, has agreed with this assessment, and avoids the word "reality"

to describe his shows; he has said, "I tell good stories. It really is not reality TV. It really is unscripted drama."

28. Reality television

- A. has always been popular.
- B. has been popular since well before 2000.
- C. has only been popular since 2000.
- D. has been popular since approximately 2000.

29. Japan

- A. is the only place to produce demeaning TV shows.
- B. has produced demeaning TV shows copied elsewhere.
- C. produced Big Brother.
- D. invented surveillance-focused productions.

30. People have criticised reality television because

- A. it is demeaning.
- B. it uses exotic locations.
- C. the name is inaccurate.
- D. it shows reality.

31. Reality TV appeals to some because

- A. it shows eligible males dating women.
- B. it uses exotic location.
- C. it shows average people in exceptional circumstances.
- D. it can turn ordinary people into celebrities.

32. Pop Idol

- A. turns all its participants into celebrities.
- B. is more likely to turn its participants into celebrities than Big Brother.
- C. is less likely to turn its participants into celebrities than Big Brother.
- D. is a dating show.

33. The term 'reality television' is inaccurate?

- A. for all programs.
- B. just for Big Brother and Survivor.
- C. for talent and performance programs.
- D. for special-living-environment programs.

34. Producers choose the participants?

- A. on the ground of talent.

- B. only for special-living-environment shows.
- C. to create conflict among other things.
- D. to make a fabricated world.

35. Paul Burnett

- A. was a participant on Survivor.
- B. is a critic of reality TV.
- C. thinks the term 'reality television' is inaccurate.
- D. writes the script for Survivor.

## PAPER 2 GRAMMAR & USE OF ENGLISH (1/2 hour)

### PART A: SENTENCE COMPLETION

*In this part you must choose the word or phrase which best completes each sentence. On your answer sheet indicate the letter A, B, C or D against the number of each item 36 to 45 for the word or phrase you choose.*

36. It was \_\_\_\_\_ hot day that we decided to leave work early.

- A. so a
- B. such
- C. a so
- D. such a

37. I \_\_\_\_\_ lots of interesting people in the last two years and I am never bored.

- A. met
- B. have met
- C. was meeting
- D. had met

38. \_\_\_\_\_ I'm anxious to get the television repaired as quickly as possible.

- A. Soon as it will be Christmas
- B. As soon as it will be Christmas
- C. As it will soon be Christmas
- D. As it will be soon Christmas

39. Daisy told me \_\_\_\_\_, she would leave for London to find a job.

- A. that if she were me
- B. if that she were me
- C. that if she had been me
- D. that had she been me

40. \_\_\_\_\_ is a complete mystery how they ever got there in that car.

- A. There
- B. That
- C. It
- D. This

41. "I wish you would just forget about it."

"I can't. I want to know \_\_\_\_\_ she said about us."

- A. that
- B. which
- C. what
- D. it

42. A fisherman is restricted to catching \_\_\_\_\_ two red grouper per day when fishing in the Gulf of Mexico.

- A. at most
- B. almost
- C. most
- D. mostly

43. "Are these gloves necessary?" "Yes. You \_\_\_\_\_ use this chemical without gloves. It will burn your skin."

- A. must not
- B. don't have to
- C. could not
- D. need not

44. \_\_\_\_\_ we have finished the course, we should start doing more revision work.

- A. For now
- B. Now that
- C. Ever since
- D. By now

45. Everybody at the party was pleased with the \_\_\_\_\_ .

- A. vegetable soup delicious hot      B. hot delicious vegetable soup  
C. delicious hot vegetable soup      D. delicious vegetable hot soup

## PART B: ERROR IDENTIFICATION

In this part of the test, each sentence has four words or phrases underlined. The four underlined parts are marked A, B, C or D. You are to identify the ONE underlined word or phrase that should be corrected or rewritten. On your answer sheet indicate the letter A, B, C or D against the number of each item 46 to 55 for the word or phrase you choose.

46. Television provides a means by which people discover what is happening on the world.

A                  B                  C                  D

47. Will you help me move this trunk? It's too heavy for me to move it all by myself.

A                  B                  C                  D

48. The rapid growth of the world's population has produced serious social and economical

A                  B                  C                  D

problems.

49. Computer can be used to forecast the weather or to control robots which make cars.

A                  B                  C                  D

50. Although to some people reading is a favourite way to spend time, the others just do not like

A                  B                  C

reading.

D

51. If a species does not have the natural genetic protection against particular diseases, an

A                  B

introduced disease can have severely effects on that species.

C                  D

52. The biologist found some pollutants, a little of which can be considered very harmful to fish

A                  B                  C

and other living organisms in the river.

D

53. The economies of Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City are both growing at around 20% a year,

A                  B                  C

provide new opportunities for men like Phong.

D

54. It was felt that he was lacked the commitment to pursue a difficult task to the very end.

A                  B                  C                  D

55. Amelia Earhart, the first woman to fly solo across the Atlantic, had disappeared in June  
A B C  
1937 while attempting to fly around the world.  
D

## PART C: CLOZE

*In this part you must fill each of the numbered blanks in the following passage with a word given. On your answer sheet indicate the letter A, B, C or D against the number of each item 56 to 65 for the word you choose.*

Computers are helpful in many ways. First, they are fast. They can work with information (56) \_\_\_\_\_ more quickly than persons. Second, computers can work with (57) \_\_\_\_\_ information at the same time. Third, they can (58) \_\_\_\_\_ information for a long time. They do not forget things the common people do. Also, computers are almost always correct. They are not (59) \_\_\_\_\_, of course, but they usually do not (60) \_\_\_\_\_ mistakes.

These day, (61) \_\_\_\_\_ is important to know about computers. There are a number of things to learn. Some companies have classes (62) \_\_\_\_\_ work. Also, most universities offer day and night courses in computer science. (63) \_\_\_\_\_ way to learn is from a book, or from a friend. After (64) \_\_\_\_\_ hours of practise, you can work with computers. You (65) \_\_\_\_\_ not be an expert, but you can have fun.

56. A. even              B. quite              C. very              D. so  
57. A. many              B. a lot of              C. plenty              D. much of  
58. A. stay              B. remain              C. hold              D. keep  
59. A. perfect              B. excellent              C. intelligent              D. complete  
60. A. do              B. take              C. make              D. have  
61. A. this              B. that              C. they              D. it  
62. A. at              B. in              C. for              D. with  
63. A. Another              B. Other              C. Others              D. The other  
64. A. little              B. a little              C. few              D. a few  
65. A. can              B. may              C. must              D. should

## PART D: SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION

*In this part you must finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it means the same as the sentence printed before it. Write your work for questions 66-70 in the appropriate places on your answer sheet.*

66. It is two years since we decorated the room.  
We haven't \_\_\_\_\_.

67. You can't visit New York unless you get a visa.  
If you \_\_\_\_\_.

68. My brother doesn't know how to dance.

I wish \_\_\_\_\_.

69. The news was wonderful that we decided to have a celebration.

It was \_\_\_\_\_.

70. Tourists keep coming here despite the terrible weather.

Although \_\_\_\_\_.

## PAPER 3 LISTENING COMPREHENSION

### PART A: SHORT CONVERSATIONS

*In this part you will hear ten conversations between two people. After the second listening of each conversation, you will hear a question and there are four possible answers provided. Select the best answer to each question and record your choices on the answer sheet. You will hear the recording twice.*

#### Questions 71 through 80

- 71. A. Watch a baseball game.  
B. See a movie.  
C. Go to a concert.  
D. Visit the capital.
- 72. A. Buy a new rug.  
B. Buy new furniture.  
C. Paint the old furniture.  
D. Get another office.
- 73. A. Eat a pizza.  
B. Pick up her office.  
C. Put things in order.  
D. Make a delivery.
- 74. A. Some ice cream.  
B. Some hot tea.  
C. Some cold cuts.  
D. Some iced tea.
- 75. A. Train  
B. Walking.  
C. Bus.  
D. Cab.
- 76. A. With the money order.  
B. With a credit card.  
C. With cash.  
D. With a check.
- 77. A. Turn off the air-conditioning.  
B. Open the window.  
C. Turn on the air-conditioning.  
D. Close the window.

78. A. Buy a new machine.  
B. Fix the old machine.  
C. Plug the machine in.  
D. Use his coworker's machine.

79. A. Look at the movie schedule.  
B. Borrow some paper.  
C. Read the news.  
D. Buy a newspaper.

80. A. A sweater.  
B. A skirt.  
C. A suit.  
D. A dress.

## PART B

In this part you will hear a longer conversation followed by five questions. Select the best answer to each question and record your choices on the answer sheet. You will hear the recording twice.

**Questions 81 through 85: You will hear a radio interview with a teenage surfer called Abby Fielding.**

81. Abby first decided to go surfing when

- A. her dad offered to teach her.
- B. she saw some local competitions.
- C. her mother gave her money for a surfboard.
- D. her family started to love going to the beach.

82. When she started surfing, Abby discovered that

- A. it cost a lot to practise.
- B. her local surfing school was expensive.
- C. she needed more equipment than she'd expected.
- D. it was good to try different surfboards.

83. Abby says that when surfing in the winter

- A. the sea is warm enough where she lives.
- B. she wears a special suit for winter surfing.
- C. she needs to always wear gloves.
- D. the beaches are very quiet then.

84. How did Abby feel about surfing the enormous wave?

- A. Disappointed that she didn't have the right board.
- B. Worried at first by the size of the wave.
- C. Scared about falling off her board.

- D. It was not as big as she had thought.
85. Abby suggests that teenagers interested in surfing should
- A. not start until they are very strong swimmers.
  - B. find a good surfing teacher.
  - C. learn to surf in different conditions.
  - D. not do what others do.
- PART C**
- In this part you will hear a talk given by a single person followed by five questions. Select the best answer to each question and record your choices on the answer sheet. You will hear the recording twice.*
- You will hear a radio presenter talking about weekend events at the Carlisle area.**
86. What time does the concert start?
- A. 7 pm.
  - B. 7.30 pm.
  - C. 8 pm.
  - D. 8.30 pm.
87. What will the money from the concert pay for?
- A. Books for the school library.
  - B. Some school sports equipment.
  - C. A school trip to London.
  - D. A new computer.
88. Where will the Walking Club meet?
- A. In the market square.
  - B. At the bus station.
  - C. In the car park by the lake.
  - D. At the picnic site.
89. Where can you hear a talk by a writer?
- A. In the library.
  - B. At the bookshop.
  - C. At the university.
  - D. At the theatre.
90. What will the writer talk about?
- A. A famous person she has written about.
  - B. A recent journey she has made.
  - C. The next book she will write.
  - D. Her life experiences.

## Practice Test 4

### PAPER 1 READING COMPREHENSION (1 hour)

#### PART A: VOCABULARY

In this part you must choose the word or phrase which best completes each sentence. On your answer sheet indicate the letter A, B, C or D against the number of each item 1 to 10 for the word or phrase you choose.

1. The bus conductor told him to get off because he couldn't pay the \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. fare              B. fees              C. bill              D. cost
2. Alfred once said that actors should be treated like cattle. No \_\_\_\_\_ he never won an Oscar!  
A. reason              B. surprise              C. astonishment              D. wonder
3. While the food that arrived was nice, it's a \_\_\_\_\_ that they missed two of the six ordered.  
A. regret              B. pity              C. sorrow              D. sadness
4. The president refused to accept \_\_\_\_\_ of the two new proposals made by the contractors.  
A. either              B. neither              C. not any              D. none
5. It's a good thing she \_\_\_\_\_ so much money in the last year as she will be taking time off to have her first baby.  
A. found              B. did              C. earned              D. took
6. I'm a very \_\_\_\_\_ person and I hate lying, especially to the people I love.  
A. haughty              B. polite              C. generous              D. honest
7. The light in the room had grown so \_\_\_\_\_ that she could no longer see well enough to read.  
A. dim              B. faded              C. dark              D. dull
8. Lucia was surprised when her guests \_\_\_\_\_ late for the party.  
A. looked up              B. turned up              C. came up              D. put up
9. Some people seem to be born lucky – they meet their perfect partners, \_\_\_\_\_ their ambitions, and live happy lives.  
A. acquire              B. satisfy              C. achieve              D. commit
10. People who work together for a common cause often develop a strong \_\_\_\_\_ of community.  
A. sense              B. sensitivity              C. sensation              D. sentiment

#### PART B: READING PASSAGES

In this section you will find after each of the passages a number of questions or unfinished statements about the passage. You must choose the answer which you think fits best. On your answer sheet, indicate the letter A, B, C or D against the number of each item 11-35 for the answer you choose.

## FIRST PASSAGE

### JAZZ

I play the trumpet in my school jazz band. Last month we held a jazz competition with bands from local high schools – and our band won!

Each band had their own costumes, ranging from black school uniforms like my band wore, to brightly-coloured T-shirts. We didn't look much like adult professional bands, but all of us were used to performing in competitions, so the quality of playing was amazing, especially considering everyone was so young. Players from each band even created new tunes right there on stage. It was exciting to watch – but even better when my band played on stage!

We have a great jazz band at my school, but not everyone who wants to play in it gets accepted – only about half, in fact. But anyone who's keen to play goes to jazz practice before school, and we often spend time together after school, listening to jazz and learning its language. There are also trips to jazz summer camps across the country – I've been to a couple and learnt a lot.

Adults are often surprised that young people are getting interested in jazz. My music teacher thinks it's because pop music isn't challenging enough for people like me who are serious about music. But I find it exciting because it's both new and old at the same time – you can create your own music, but you also feel you're part of its history, as you're playing on stage in the same way as great jazz performers before you.

My school is really lucky because we have great teachers, and parents who've supported us all the way. Without them, we'd never get anywhere with our music.

11. What is the writer trying to do in this text?

- A. Encourage people to try to listen to more jazz.
- B. Explain how jazz is becoming popular with young people.
- C. Advertise young people's jazz in his area.
- D. Give advice on how to create great jazz music.

12. The writer says the bands in his school's jazz competition

- A. played music they'd written themselves before they came.
- B. had little experience of playing in public.
- C. played at a high level despite their age.
- D. were dressed to look like professional jazz bands.

13. Most people at the writer's school who are interested in jazz

- A. attend early jazz sessions at school.      B. join the school jazz bands.
- C. learn about jazz in after-school classes. D. go to jazz summer camps at the school.

14. Why does the writer enjoy playing jazz so much?
- A. He finds it easier to learn than other forms of music.
  - B. He thinks it is more serious than pop music.
  - C. He likes the chance to perform with others on stage.
  - D. He feels in touch with jazz players of the past.

15. Which of the following CANNOT be inferred from the text?
- A. The selection of players for the school's jazz band was careful.
  - B. Adults often think that jazz is not for young people.
  - C. Jazz players do not have to always play exactly a chosen tune.
  - D. To play jazz well, all students need to join jazz summer camps.

16. Which of the following would the author write to a friend?
- A. 'The competition was great, but I think I preferred being in the audience to playing – I was nervous!'
  - B. 'My mum and dad always do all they can to help with my trumpet playing – I couldn't do this successfully without their help.'
  - C. 'One band wore really colourful clothes, but we chose dark costumes. Maybe that's one reason why they won instead of us.'
  - D. 'One music teacher left a while ago and no one's replaced him yet. We just haven't got anyone good to help us now.'

## **SECOND PASSAGE**

It is well-known that the building development company Cityspace wants to knock down the existing seafront sports club in Layton and replace it with a leisure centre that will consist of a multi-screen cinema, restaurants and an entertainment centre. But a local action group has promised to fight the £30 million redevelopment of the sports club, which has provided family facilities for over 25 years.

The action group was set up three weeks after the project was announced. Members of the group argue that the new centre will be too big and will totally change the way the town looks. They also dislike the removal of sports facilities from the centre and the change to less healthy activities such as video games and films. Apart from the size of the project, they say that the 550 parking spaces provided will be too few and parking will be more difficult as a result.

Local hotel owners have welcomed the project, but the action group says that in general it will only have a bad effect on the neighbourhood. According to one group member it will result in up to 4,000 being around Layton seafront late at night. 'A lot of old people and families live nearby,' he explained. A meeting is being held tonight to discuss the plan.

17. What is the writer trying to do in the article?

- A. Show why the new leisure centre is needed.
- B. Give her own opinion about the new leisure centre.
- C. Describe the arguments against the new leisure centre.
- D. Suggest where the new leisure centre should be built.

18. What will the reader discover from the article?

- A. How long it will take to complete the new leisure centre.
- B. How many members the action group has.
- C. How much it will cost to join the new leisure centre.
- D. How long the sports club has been in Layton.

19. What does the action group think about the new leisure centre?

- A. It will not be right for the area.
- B. It will cost too much to build.
- C. It will not attract enough people.
- D. It will provide too little entertainment.

20. Which of the following is NOT one of the action group's arguments against the new leisure centre project?

- A. Its size affects the town's looks.
- B. Its activities will be less healthy than those provided by the existing sports facilities.
- C. It will make parking more of a problem.
- D. Its video games and films will have negative impacts on children of families living nearby.

21. Which group of people is keen on having the new leisure centre?

- A. People who do a lot of sports.
- B. People working in the tourist industry.
- C. People who come into Layton by car.
- D. People living near the seafront.

22. What would be a good headline for the article?

- A. Action group changed its mind.
- B. Leisure plan under attack.
- C. Seafront invaded by crowd again.
- D. Good news for cityspace.

### **THIRD PASSAGE**

Imagine if everyone in your street suddenly came out into the road one day and started singing together. Singing teacher Ruth Black believes it would make everyone so friendly that they would never walk past each other again without saying hello.

Singing helps people live in peace together, she says. All over the world people have always sung together and in most places they still do, but in England it is no longer traditional. Nowadays, says Ruth, people only sing together in church and football grounds, although it could be done anywhere. Everyone is able to sing, she says, but most of us either think we can't or have forgotten what we learned as children.

However, as with everything musical, you need to practise and the same applies to your voice. Ruth believes that singing itself brings other benefits. It encourages good breathing, for example. Through singing, people often become more confident and also learn to control their voices. But more than anything, it brings people together.

When Ruth first started singing, there was little opportunity to sing with others. Then, through a friend, she discovered an excellent singing class and became so keen that she started running her own classes. These are held twice a month for all singers, whatever their level, and are now enormously successful.

23. What is the writer trying to do in this article?

- A. Explain why singing has become less popular everywhere.
- B. Describe a teacher's ideas about the benefits of singing.
- C. Advertise a teacher's singing class.
- D. Encourage children to learn to sing.

24. What can the reader find out from the article?

- A. How singing is something anyone can do.
- B. Where the best places to learn to sing are.
- C. Why traditional singing has disappeared.
- D. How to improve your singing voice.

25. Ruth believes the main benefit of singing with other people is that

- A. you learn to breathe more easily.
- B. you are able to improve your speaking.
- C. you can get to know other people.
- D. you become a confident musician.

26. What made Ruth start her class?

- A. She couldn't find a suitable class.
- B. She was asked to teach people she knew.
- C. She wanted to improve her own teaching.
- D. She enjoyed going to a singing class herself.

27. Which of the following CANNOT be an inference from the information in the article?

- A. Singing together helps people to get along better with each other.
- B. People in England now sing together in fewer places than they used to.

- C. Some people cannot sing because they have forgotten what they have learned as children.
- D. Singing also brings physical and psychological benefits.

28. Which is the best advertisement for Ruth's singing classes?

- A. CALLING ALL SINGERS! Want an opportunity to sing with others? We need professional singers to join our group. Come along.
- B. THE SOUND OF MUSIC. Our class wants individual singers for a neighbourhood street concert. Come and join us.
- C. SING WITH US. Think you can sing? See how you improve with practice! Our popular class is for singers, both with and without experience.
- D. SONG FOR ALL! Can you sing? Try our 'Singing for Everyone' class every week and find out! Make new friends.

## FOURTH PASSAGE

Lisa Tyler was weary after a long, hard day at the pottery factory where she works. But as she approached her home, her heart lightened; soon she would be having a nice cup of tea, putting her feet up and watching Friends, her favourite TV series. But first, she needed to change out of her work clothes and pick up her three-year-old son from his grandmother's house nearby.

As Lisa walked up her garden path, she noticed a light flashing on and off in an upstairs bedroom. A shiver went down her back. What if it was a burglar? Quietly, she crept round the back of the house to see if there was any sign of break-in. Sure enough, a window was open and someone's coat was hanging on the gatepost!

Well, 26-year-old Lisa didn't fancy coming face to face with a burglar, so she ran to a neighbour's house and rang the police. But as she sat waiting for the police to arrive, Lisa's curiosity got the better of her and she decided to go back and see what was going on. That's when she saw a leg coming out of the downstairs front window. It was a man climbing out. Lisa gasped in shock. The burglar was carrying her portable television!

At this point, Lisa saw red. She didn't have many possessions and she'd saved long and hard to buy that set. Besides, nobody was going to stop her watching Friends.

'Oh, no you don't,' she muttered under her breath, as the fury swelled inside her. Without even stopping to think, she tore across the garden and started shouting at the burglar. 'Give me my TV – drop it now!' she screamed.

Ignoring her, the man fled across the garden. So Lisa threw herself at him and successfully rugby-tackled him to the ground. The burglar struggled to escape, but Lisa hung on despite being punched and kicked. As she looked up, she realised that she recognised the burglar's face. She was so surprised that she lost her grip and the burglar got away, leaving the TV behind in the garden.

By the time the police and father arrived, Lisa was in tears. 'I can't believe you were so foolish, Lisa,' scolded her father. 'You ought to have been killed.'

'I know, but at least he didn't get my TV,' she replied.

Lisa later remembered the name of the burglar, who had been in the same year as her at school. He was later caught and jailed for 15 months after admitting burglary and assault. In May last year, Lisa was given a Certificate of Appreciation by Staffordshire police, for her 'outstanding and public action.' But in the future she intends to leave household security to a new member of her family, Chan, who is a real guard dog.

29. How was Lisa feeling as she walked home from work?

- A. Tired.
- B. Anxious.
- C. Depressed.
- D. Relieved.

30. What does 'pick up' mean ?

- A. Contact.
- B. Visit.
- C. Collect.
- D. Check.

31. What first led Lisa to think there was a burglar in her house?

- A. Something had been broken.
- B. Something had been left outside.
- C. Something was in the wrong place.
- D. Something was moving inside.

32. Why didn't Lisa wait in her neighbour's until the police arrive?

- A. She was worried about losing her television.
- B. She wanted to know what was happening.
- C. She noticed something from her neighbour's window.
- D. She realised that the burglar was leaving.

33. What does 'Lisa saw red' mean?

- A. She got impatient.
- B. She felt frightened.
- C. She got angry.
- D. She felt brave.

34. What happened when Lisa shouted at the burglar?

- A. He tried to explain why he was there.

- B. He fell over as he ran towards her.
- C. He pretended not to have heard her.
- D. He dropped the TV and attacked her.

35. What did Lisa's father do when he arrived?

- A. He told her off.
- B. He comforted her.
- C. He praised her.
- D. He argued with her

## PAPER 2 GRAMMAR & USE OF ENGLISH (1/2 hour)

### PART A: SENTENCE COMPLETION

*In this part you must choose the word or phrase which best completes each sentence.*

*On your answer sheet indicate the letter A, B, C or D against the number of each item*

*36 to 45 for the word or phrase you choose.*

36. The teacher with \_\_\_\_\_ we studied last year no longer teaches in our school.

- A. who
- B. whom
- C. whose
- D. that

37. He looks so much \_\_\_\_\_ his boss that it's easy to mistake the two of them.

- A. like
- B. alike
- C. likely
- D. unlike

38. Nobody \_\_\_\_\_ any more to say, the meeting was closed.

- A. having
- B. have
- C. had
- D. has

39. Whose books are these?" "I don't know who \_\_\_\_\_ to."

- A. do they belong
- B. are they belonging
- C. they belong
- D. they are belonging

40. \_\_\_\_\_ finds the treasure is entitled to twenty five percent of it.

- A. Who
- B. Anyone
- C. Whoever
- D. Those who

41. - What \_\_\_\_\_ beautiful dress you are wearing! - Thank you. That is \_\_\_\_\_ nice compliment.

- A. Ø / Ø
- B. the / Ø
- C. a / a
- D. the / the

42. They stayed in \_\_\_\_\_ hotel in London during their visit.

- A. an small old interesting Victorian
- B. an small interesting Victorian old
- C. a Victorian small old interesting
- D. an interesting small old Victorian

43. -How many eggs have we got? - \_\_\_\_\_. I'll go and buy some from the shop if you like.

- A. No one
- B. None
- C. Nothing
- D. No

44. He \_\_\_\_\_ very bright to have been accepted at such a good university as Harvard.

- A. might be
- B. must be
- C. can be
- D. could be

45. Of the two applicants, one is experienced and \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. another isn't      B. the other isn't      C. others aren't      D. the others aren't

## PART B: ERROR IDENTIFICATION

In this part of the test, each sentence has four words or phrases underlined. The four underlined parts are marked A, B, C or D. You are to identify the ONE underlined word or phrase that should be corrected or rewritten. On your answer sheet indicate the letter A, B, C or D against the number of each item 46 to 55 for the word or phrase you choose.

46. F. Scott Fitzgerald's novel *The Great Gatsby* is about the pursuit of wealthy, status, and

- A                  B                  C

love in the 1920s.

- D

47. If the ozone layer were destroyed, most living things would be disappeared from the Earth in

- A

- B

- C

a few years.

- D

48. People with big cars who always drive too fast should think about how they are doing to

- A                  B                  C                  D

the environment.

49. An 18-year -old girl was violently attacked by a knife that resulted in her death and with

- A

- B

- C

that, the death of the dream of becoming an air hostess.

- D

50. Every man, woman and child in this line are required to sign the forms in order to complete

- A                  B                  C

the registration process.

- D

51. It is very difficult to integrate yourself into a community whose culture is quite different

- A                  B                  C

from you.

- D

52. Nelsons asked us to look after their garden while they were away on vacation.

- A                  B                  C                  D

53. London is a big city, but many of the people live there regard it as a number of small towns

- A                  B                  C

put together.

- D

54. The children were surprising when the teacher made them close their books.

A                      B                      C                      D

55. In recent years many countries of the world have been faced with the problem of

A                      B

how to make their workers more productively.

C                      D

### PART C: CLOZE

In this part you must fill each of the numbered blanks in the following passage with a word given. On your answer sheet indicate the letter A, B, C or D against the number of each item 56 to 65 for the word you choose.

Everyone in our school loves sports. Every morning when we (56) \_\_\_\_\_ up, we do morning exercises. After the second class we do exercise again. We only have P.E classes twice (57) \_\_\_\_\_ week, but we do physical training at five every afternoon. (58) \_\_\_\_\_ sport is basketball. The boys enjoy playing it and many of the girls like it, too. (59) \_\_\_\_\_ popular sport is football and in every class there are a lot of football (60) \_\_\_\_\_. Volleyball is often played when the weather is (61) \_\_\_\_\_. We have school teams in basketball, football and volleyball. Our teams often have friendship matches with teams from other schools. (62) \_\_\_\_\_ there is a match, many of us go to watch it and cheer our side on. Besides ball (63) \_\_\_\_\_, some of us like track-and-field events, and we often (64) \_\_\_\_\_ running, jumping and throwing. Every term we have tests in these events and once a year, we (65) \_\_\_\_\_ a sports meeting.

Sports help us to keep healthy and happy.

56. A. make            B. get                      C. put                      D. take

57. A. one            B. each                      C. a                              D. the

58. A. More popular                              B. The more popular

          C. Most popular                              D. The most popular

59. A. Another            B. Other                      C. The other                      D. Others

60. A. fields            B. places                      C. games                              D. fans

61. A. fine            B. shiny                      C. dry                              D. sunny

62. A. During            B. Since                      C. When                              D. Though

63. A. plays            B. games                      C. matches                              D. fights

64. A. try            B. play                              C. train                              D. practice

65. A. hold            B. make                              C. show                              D. choose

### PART D: SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION

In this part you must finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it means the same as the sentence printed before it. Write your work for questions 66-70 in the appropriate places on your answer sheet.

66. It was two years ago when I last saw him.

I haven't \_\_\_\_\_.

67. That watch was the most expensive one in the shop.

No other \_\_\_\_\_.

68. "Do you like my new house?" I asked him.

I asked him \_\_\_\_\_.

69. This is too hard a question for her to answer.

The question is so \_\_\_\_\_.

70. Ben is overweight because she eats so many chips.

If \_\_\_\_\_.

### PAPER 3 LISTENING COMPREHENSION

#### PART A: SHORT CONVERSATIONS

In this part you will hear ten conversations between two people. After the second listening of each conversation, you will hear a question and there are four possible answers provided. Select the best answer to each question and record your choices on the answer sheet. You will hear the recording twice.

Questions 71 through 80

71. A. It has broken glass.

B. It has a flat tire.

C. It doesn't run fast.

D. It's out of gas.

72. A. A cake.

B. Some steak.

C. A diet.

D. The cook.

73. A. It doesn't look nice.

B. It's too far away.

C. The service isn't good.

D. The food is bad.

74. A. Airplane tickets.

B. Movie tickets.

C. A hotel reservation.

D. Books.

75. A. How to speak in public.

B. How to save money.

C. How to buy a house

D. How to live without a lot of money.

76. A. Going to the movies.

B. A TV show.

C. Eating dinner.

D. A snowstorm.

77. A. It doesn't taste good.

B. It's still in the kitchen.

C. It's undercooked.

D. It's burnt.

78. A. Photocopy paper.

B. Money.

- C. The newspaper.  
D. Furniture.
79. A. Earning money.  
B. Managing your finances.
- C. Finding a job.  
C. Organizing your time.
80. A. Going to work.  
B. Going to party.
- C. Going out for dinner.  
D. Going out for a drink.

## PART B

**In this part you will hear a longer conversation followed by five questions. Select the best answer to each question and record your choices on the answer sheet. You will hear the recording twice.**

**Questions 81 through 85: You will hear an interview with a champion gymnast called Maria Anderson.**

81. Maria decided to take up gymnastics  
A. when her teacher said she's good at sports.    B. at a gymnastics competition.  
C. in a sports lesson at the school.               D. when she read a book about a gymnast.
82. Maria realised she could be champion gymnast  
A. when she won some local competitions.  
B. as soon as she started to practise gymnastics.  
C. after she nearly gave up gymnastics.  
D. when a well-known coach offered to teach her.
83. Maria thinks success has not changed her because  
A. she believes she's a sensible person.  
B. her parents help her live a normal life.  
C. people tell her she's the same as before.  
D. she has a lot of experience to stay the same.
84. What does Maria say about school?  
A. She feels too tired to study.                 B. She has little time with school friends.  
C. She is allowed to miss some lessons.       D. She has too much homework to do at night.
85. In her free time, Maria  
A. makes videos.                                  B. goes to concerts.  
C. watches cartoon films.                       D. travels.

## PART C

**In this part you will hear a talk given by a single person followed by five questions. Select the best answer to each question and record your choices on the answer sheet. You will hear the recording twice.**

**Questions 86 through 90: You will hear someone talking to a group of students about a visit to an Arts Centre.**

86. There are still tickets for

- A. the piano concert.
- B. Twelfth Night.
- C. The Wild Duck.
- D. Spider and Rose.

87. Why will the coach leave at 3.30?

- A. They don't want to miss the shows.
- B. They want free time at the Arts Centre.
- C. It's a long journey to the Arts Centre.
- D. They need more time to find the Arts Centre.

88. What do you have to pay to see?

- A. The Russian ballet exhibition.
- B. Children's prize-winning paintings.
- C. The Scottish jewellery.
- D. The South American photograph.

89. Where can you buy clothes?

- A. On the first floor.
- B. Next to the bookshop.
- C. In the souvenir shop.
- D. Close to the Arts Centre.

90. What should you try if you want a snack and hot drink?

- A. The Balcony Restaurant.
- B. The Fountain Restaurant.
- C. Charlie's.
- D. The cinema kiosk.

## Practice Test 5

### PAPER 1 READING COMPREHENSION (1 hour)

#### PART A: VOCABULARY

In this part you must choose the word or phrase which best completes each sentence. On your answer sheet indicate the letter A, B, C or D against the number of each item 1 to 10 for the word or phrase you choose.

1. We should do everything possible to protect all endangered species from \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. expulsion      B. extinction      C. destruction      D. demolition
2. A child falls while walking with a man on the railway tracks near the \_\_\_\_\_ between Greece and Macedonia.  
A. limit                  B. border                  C. side                  D. line
3. This job \_\_\_\_\_ working very long hours in unfavorable conditions.  
A. involves      B. consists      C. includes      D. contains
4. My colleague fell \_\_\_\_\_ during an important meeting.  
A. asleep      B. sleepy      C. sleeping      D. sleepily
5. She \_\_\_\_\_ and fell from the top of the stairs to the bottom.  
A. slipped      B. sloped      C. split      D. spilt
6. \_\_\_\_\_ with the young woman's talent, the agent signed her to a contract right away.  
A. Assured      B. Concerned      C. Impressed      D. Convinced
7. Paul stayed home from school because he had \_\_\_\_\_ a bad cold.  
A. taken      B. put      C. caught      D. made
8. Read the fire \_\_\_\_\_ on the back of your room door and know where the nearest fire emergency exit is located on your hall.  
A. requirements      B. explanations      C. signs      D. instructions
9. This store is one of a \_\_\_\_\_ that is well-known all over the United States.  
A. chain      B. serial      C. string      D. link
10. The \_\_\_\_\_ fell silent when the first actor came onto the stage.  
A. viewers      B. audience      C. mass      D. spectators

#### PART B: READING PASSAGES

In this section you will find after each of the passages a number of questions or unfinished statements about the passage. You must choose the answer which you think fits best. On your answer sheet, indicate the letter A, B, C or D against the number of each item 11-35 for the answer you choose.

#### FIRST PASSAGE

When musician Colin Baker won five hundred thousand pounds in a competition, it seemed the answer to his dreams. Almost immediately, he bought a house and made his own CD recording

of some classical music. He intended to save the rest of his money and retire, even though he was only in his late forties.

Then he saw a violin in a shop. It was of such high quality that even top professional players are rarely able to afford one like it. 'T'd never felt money was important until then,' he explained. 'Even with the money I'd won, I wasn't sure I could afford to buy the violin, so I started to leave the shop. Then I thought I'd just try it, and I fell in love with the beautiful sound it made. I knew it was perfect both for live concerts and for recordings.'

Now all the money has gone. 'My wife can't have the study room I promised her, and I can't retire,' says Colin, 'but it doesn't matter.' His wife says, 'I sometimes wish he was more responsible with money, but I'm still pleased for him. I've always helped him in his career, as he's helped me, by sharing everything. We weren't happy with our jobs, so we didn't really need the money to escape, and although Colin considered retiring, I know he wouldn't be happy doing that – he loves music too much. I think he did the right thing.'

11. What is the writer trying to do in this text?

- A. Advise musicians to enter competitions.
- B. Explain why someone spent a lot of money.
- C. Describe how someone upset his wife.
- D. Persuade people to spend money wisely.

12. What can a reader learn from the text?

- A. How one man dream ended unhappily.
- B. How much was paid for a special violin.
- C. How one couple support each other.
- D. How much money musicians need for their music.

13. What does Colin's wife say about what he did ?

- A. She wishes he had used the money differently.
- B. She feels she didn't really benefit from the money.
- C She is sorry she could not have her study room.
- D. She accepts the decision that he made.

14. 'T'd never felt money was important until then,' implies that

- A. he has so far spent money carelessly.
- B. he has found something valuable he very much wants to have.
- C. he is aware that if he buys that violin all the money is gone.
- D. he is sure that owning the violin will bring him lots of money.

15. When Colin first found the violin, he thought

- A. he might not have enough money to buy it.
- B. he should not spend all of his money on it.

C. he was not a good enough player to own it.

D. he could not leave the shop without it.

16. What did a local newspaper say about Colin's story?

A. A well-known record company has asked a local musician to record a CD after winning a competition ....

B. A local musician today announced he would spend every penny of the money he'd won in a competition ...

C. A concert audience heard a local musician give a brilliant performance last night on the violin he'd won in a competition ...

D. A local musician has decided to continue his career in music in spite of winning some money in a competition ...

## SECOND PASSAGE

It's just before 7 a.m. and I'm at an outdoor swimming pool in London, where the temperature of the water is only 11 degrees above freezing! Amazingly, there are already eight people swimming.

I had intended to discover, by taking a swim myself, why anyone would want to swim in such cold water. However, in the end, I decided to ask people instead. Peter Smith has been a swimmer here for three years, coming every morning before work. 'It's wonderful on a cold winter morning,' he says. 'I thought it would make me healthier and I haven't been ill once I started.'

All the swimmers here say the same thing. They all feel fitter. However, not everyone agrees with them. Some doctors say it helps fight illness, while others say it could be dangerous, especially for your heart.

I asked Peter what they did on the days when the pool was frozen. 'That's easy,' he said. 'There's a place in the middle where the ice is thin and easy to break. You have to avoid the sides where the ice is thicker. I did try to swim there once just to see what it was like, but I found that it was impossible to break through the ice.'

I would like to be able to say that I too dived happily into the water and swam a couple of hundred metres. But the truth is, fearing the worst, I walked very carefully into the pool, stood there almost in shock and then got out again after 50 seconds before I became a block of ice.

17. What is the writer's main aim in writing the text?

A. Explain why some people like swimming in the cold.

B. Prove an idea he has had about keeping fit.

C. Warn people not to go swimming in cold water.

D. Advise people on ways to stay healthy.

18. What can a reader find out from this text?

- A. Where to go swimming in London.
- B. What happened to the writer at the pool.
- C. How to keep warm in cold water.
- D. How often the writer goes swimming.

19. What does Peter say about his morning swim?

- A It has helped him recover from a recent illness.
- B. He enjoys it when the pool is covered in ice.
- C. It is the reason why he keeps well all year.
- D. He thinks it makes him work better.

20. It can be inferred from the text that

- A. all the swimmers at the pool enjoy the benefits from swimming in the cold water.
- B. the writer will never be able to swim in such cold water.
- C. the writer is not convinced of the health benefits of swimming in cold water.
- D. doctors will not advise patients to swim in cold water.

21. What did the writer feel about swimming at the pool?

- A. It was as cold as he expected.
- B. He did not like the ice.
- C. It made him feel healthier.
- D. He enjoyed swimming up and down.

22. What do you think the writer would say to his friends?

- A. My doctor has advised me not to go swimming there.
- B. It's amazing how the pool stays clear of ice all winter.
- C. I really enjoyed my early morning swim at the outdoor pool.
- D. I was surprised at the number of people in the pool – they must be crazy.

### **THIRD PASSAGE**

#### **Life Before the Mobile Phone**

Once upon a time if we wanted to make a phone call or wait for someone to contact us, we had to sit at home or at our desks. There were public phones in the street of course, but it could be hard to find one that was working and there were often long queues to use them. And of course you had to remember to bring a lot of coins to pay for the calls. So people didn't phone their friends as often. Mobile phone, or cellphones as the Americans call them, these small pieces of electronic equipment which allow us to talk with friends and family while we are on the move, have dramatically changed the way we live. *Before the age of the mobile phone, our loved ones would sit around worried sick if we were late coming home. There were no quick calls to tell*

*mum that there would be additional guests coming for dinner. We would have to depend on notes left on fridges or desks to communicate messages. How did we survive?*

But mobile phones have also had a negative effect and what people don't seem to realise is that we've lost something very valuable: our privacy. Now our friends and family can contact us wherever and whenever they want to. We can never get away from them. The way people communicate with each other is completely different now. It's difficult to have a conversation face-to-face with a friend without being interrupted every couple of minutes by the ring of their phone. Most people don't see anything wrong in having a long conversation on their mobile phone while forgetting all about the person sitting opposite they are supposed to be talking to. It seems the art of real conversation may be dying.

Of course, people could leave their mobile phones at home or even switch them off but no one ever does that. Why not? Because the worrying thing is we can't live without our phones. We've become communication addicts, unable to spend a few minutes out of contact, in case we miss something important.

23. What is the writer's main purpose in writing this article?

- A. To inform people about methods of communication in the past.
- B. To show how mobile phones affect the way we live.
- C. To persuade people to avoid using mobile phones.
- D. To compare different types of phone conversations.

24. What point does the writer make about using telephones before the invention of mobile phones?

- A. Using a telephone was very expensive.
- B. Phone calls were much shorter.
- C. People made fewer phone calls.
- D. People were more dependent on public telephones than home telephones.

25. 'Before the age ... communicate messages.' provides examples to illustrate the fact that

- A. mobile phones help strengthen ties between family members.
- B. without mobile phones parents would feel more worried about their children.
- C. before the age of mobile phones fewer guests visited our homes for a meal.
- D. mobile phones help us communicate instantly and be less dependent on where we are.

26. By the question 'How did we survive?' , the author

- A. wants to emphasize that it is unimaginable we kept our parents worried for so many years.
- B. wishes to say that life expectancy now is much higher than before the mobile phone.
- C. means how dramatically the invention of mobile phones have changed the way we live.
- D. intends to announce that the next paragraph is to discuss how we survived life before the mobile phone

27. What does the writer think about life before mobile phones?

- A. It was much more convenient.
- B. People were more bound to their families.
- C. People didn't have as many friends.
- D. Coins were used more.

28. What is the writer's main argument against mobile phones?

- A. They have damaged relationships.
- B. It is impossible to escape from them.
- C. They turn all of us into communication addicts.
- D. We experience more fear of missing out on something.

29. Which of the following is not mentioned as a disadvantage of mobile phones?

- A. Loss of privacy.
- B. Unwanted phone calls.
- C. Disrupted face-to-face conversations.
- D. People forgetting all about those near them.

## FOURTH PASSAGE

### Moonshine

The band Moonshine released their third CD last week. 'Here again' is a follow-up to 'The Waves'. There have been a few changes since the last CD, with Tom Wilcott on bass guitar replacing Simon McVee, who left the band last year, and the arrival of Tom Simpson on drums.

It is clear from the first song on the CD, which is a dance tune, that the band is no longer going to concentrate on slow songs. The second tune is also a dance tune and is even louder and heavier. Most later tracks are in the band's more usual slow style. Those two tracks will certainly come as a surprise to many fans. Either of them could easily become a hit single though, because they are excellent.

Singer Rob Letchford gets a chance to really show how good he is, reaching each note perfectly. Fans should be grateful he recorded the songs for the album before he had trouble with his throat. This has resulted in the band having to cancel their next tour. (Anyone who has bought tickets need not worry as all the concerts will be rearranged as soon as Rob has recovered.)

On this CD, Moonshine show they can produce perfect music in a variety of styles, from the slow ones we are familiar with to the ones that will keep your feet tapping. I did feel, though, that they put their best songs at the beginning and the last few tracks were not of quite the same quality. Despite this, 'Here again' is certain to be a big hit and bring more success to this band.

30. What is the writer trying to do?

- A. Make suggestions about how a band could improve.
- B. Offer his opinion of a band's new CD.
- C. Give information about the members of a band.
- D. Explain why a CD has been so successful.

31. What does the writer say about the two songs at the beginning of the CD?

- A. They are unlike the songs the band normally performs.
- B. They are similar to other songs on the CD.
- C. They may not be enjoyed as much as other songs on the CD.
- D. They are too loud and heavy.

32. What does the writer tell us about Rob Letchford?

- A. He was not at his best when he recorded the CD.
- B. He is unable to do any more performances.
- C. He has become unwell since making the CD.
- D. He will not appear at some performances with the band.

33. What conclusion does the writer come to about the CD?

- A. He enjoyed the slow songs in particular.
- B. He prefers some of their earlier CDs.
- C. He thinks some of the songs may become annoying.
- D. He feels the songs at the end are less good.

34. 'The ones that will keep your feet tapping' (Lines 17-18) most probably means the music styles that

- A. are exciting to you.
- B. urge you to dance.
- C. confuse you.
- D. annoy you.

35. Which of the following did a fan say about the CD?

- A. 'I'm so pleased the band have made a CD with all their best hits. I love their music, so I know all these songs and can sing along to them.'
- B. 'This CD is better than the last one because it's got some dance tunes on it as well as some lovely slow tunes.'
- C. 'I saw the band perform this CD recently at a concert so I went and bought it immediately.'
- D. 'The members of this band haven't changed much since they started and this CD shows how they have learnt to produce an amazing sound together.'

## PAPER 2 GRAMMAR & USE OF ENGLISH (1/2 hour)

### PART A: SENTENCE COMPLETION

In this part you must choose the word or phrase which best completes each sentence.

On your answer sheet indicate the letter A, B, C or D against the number of each item 36 to 45 for the word or phrase you choose.

36. When Lily came home at 5 p.m. yesterday, her mother \_\_\_\_\_ dinner in the kitchen.  
A. cooked      B. was cooking      C. cooks      D. has cooked
37. I told the police officer that in my opinion \_\_\_\_\_ of the two drivers was responsible.  
A. no      B. none      C. not one      D. neither
38. We should do everything we can \_\_\_\_\_ these kinds of things from happening again.  
A. prevent      B. to prevent      C. preventing      D. for preventing
39. Wear a helmet when riding a motorbike. Helmets are used \_\_\_\_\_ our heads.  
A. to protect      B. protect      C. to protecting      D. protected
40. "Who's the man with the red tie?"  
"He's the person \_\_\_\_\_ owns the shop next door".  
A. of whom mother      B. whose mother  
C. whose the mother      D. who has his mother
41. Only because she had to support her family \_\_\_\_\_ to leave school.  
A. that Alice decides      B. did Alice decide  
C. does Alice decide      D. Alice decided
42. We have fitted a burglar alarm to the house \_\_\_\_\_ somebody tries to break in.  
A. unless      B. if      C. as long as      D. in case
43. Alice, why didn't you come yesterday? -I \_\_\_\_\_, but I had an unexpected visitor.  
A. had      B. would      C. was going to      D. did
44. We couldn't find \_\_\_\_\_ could take over his job.  
A. anyone      B. whom      C. someone      D. anyone who
45. We'd better \_\_\_\_\_ on the road. A car may hit us.  
A. not to play      B. to not play      C. not play      D. play not

### PART B: ERROR IDENTIFICATION

In this part of the test, each sentence has four words or phrases underlined. The four underlined parts are marked A, B, C or D. You are to identify the ONE underlined word or phrase that should be corrected or rewritten. On your answer sheet indicate the letter A, B, C or D against the number of each item 46 to 55 for the word or phrase you choose.

46. An European woman expect to live until the age of 74; a man only until he is 68.  
A      B      C      D

47. People who exercise frequently have greater physical endurance than those who aren't.  
A B C D

48. When I got home from work, everybody were already sitting at the dining table.  
A B C D

49. The Red River, so named because of the red-colored sediment it carries, it is one of the main  
A B C  
branches of the Mississippi.

D

50. When a piano board is substituted for buttons on the right side of an accordion, the  
A B  
instrument is known like a piano accordion.  
C D

51. Arthur's and Diana's marriage was really not succeeding so they agreed to live apart for  
A B C  
a while.

D

52. In October 12<sup>th</sup> 1999, the world's population reached the huge figure of six billion.  
A B C D

53. Each of the nurses report to the operating room when his or her name is called.  
A B C D

54. Mr. Lee didn't remember bringing his passport when he went to the consulate.  
A B C D

55. Generally speaking, proteins that come from animal sources are complete whereas those  
A B C  
that come from others sources are incomplete proteins.  
D

## PART C: CLOZE

*In this part you must fill each of the numbered blanks in the following passage with a word given. On your answer sheet indicate the letter A, B, C or D against the number of each item 56 to 65 for the word you choose.*

### New Opportunities With An Open University Degree

Like any other university, the Open University can give you a degree. However, you don't have to (56) \_\_\_\_\_ working to study. It can also open up a whole variety (57) \_\_\_\_\_ interests.

If you have (58) \_\_\_\_\_ studied before, you will enjoy the special, new pleasure of (59) \_\_\_\_\_ your knowledge. You will make friend of (60) \_\_\_\_\_ kinds. You may also (62) \_\_\_\_\_ that your qualification provides new career opportunities.

You don't actually (62) \_\_\_\_\_ to the Open University for lectures, but study at home, using television, radio and computer software. You can (63) \_\_\_\_\_ one class a month if you wish at an Open University centre. Of course, there are exams to take, as in (64) \_\_\_\_\_ university.

If you (65) \_\_\_\_\_ like to know more, all you have to do is complete the form below. It could be the start of a wonderful new period in your life.

- |                |             |           |               |
|----------------|-------------|-----------|---------------|
| 56. A. stop    | B. end      | C. break  | D. leave      |
| 57. A. from    | B. of       | C. in     | D. for        |
| 58. A. ever    | B. never    | C. often  | D. always     |
| 59. A. growing | B. changing | C. adding | D. increasing |
| 60. A. all     | B. each     | C. both   | D.<br>every   |
| 61. A. suggest | B. find     | C. wish   | D. want       |
| 62. A. join    | B. enter    | C. arrive | D. go         |
| 63. A. give    | B. attend   | C. learn  | D. study      |
| 64. A. any     | B. some     | C. many   | D.<br>most    |
| 65. A. did     | B. will     | C. would  | D. can        |

#### PART D: SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION

In this part you must finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it means the same as the sentence printed before it. Write your work for questions 66-70 in the appropriate places on your answer sheet.

66. As he grows older, he becomes wiser.

The \_\_\_\_\_.

67. Helen is too short to reach the book on the shelf.

Helen is not \_\_\_\_\_.

68. De Gea was too slow to save the shot by Ronaldo.

De Gea was not \_\_\_\_\_.

69. If he doesn't start work right away, he'll never finish it.

Unless \_\_\_\_\_.

70. Despite his old age, he's very active.

Although \_\_\_\_\_.

#### PAPER 3 LISTENING COMPREHENSION

##### PART A: SHORT CONVERSATIONS

In this part you will hear ten conversations between two people. After the second listening of each conversation, you will hear a question and there are four possible answers provided. Select

the best answer to each question and record your choices on the answer sheet. You will hear the recording twice.

### Questions 71 through 80

71. A. The chairs haven't been ordered yet.  
C. The chairs haven't arrived yet.  
B. Nobody wants to sit down.  
D. People prefer to sit on the floor.
72. A. Because he needs some help.  
C. Because he's bored.  
B. To invite her to dinner.  
D. To arrange a meeting.
73. A. To spend her vacation.  
C. To attend a conference.  
B. To buy new clothes.  
D. To visit friends.
74. A. She was in an accident.  
C. She felt tired.  
B. She had a flat tire.  
D. She was waiting for someone.
75. A. It's cool outside.  
C. The room isn't warm enough.  
B. The air-conditioning is on.  
D. The street is very noisy.
76. A. The elevator is slow.  
C. It's late.  
B. They're going down.  
D. He likes to walk.
77. A. He has to finish his work.  
B. He's expecting a phone call.  
C. He has a day off tomorrow.  
D. He isn't tired.
78. A. There aren't enough chairs.  
C. The office is more comfortable.  
B. It's isn't big enough.  
D. It's being painted.
79. A. The office is close.  
C. Traffic is heavy  
B. The car is too fast.  
D. It's late.
80. A. He forgot to eat.  
C. He got to go to the cafeteria too late.  
B. He wasn't hungry.  
D. He didn't have time.

### PART B

In this part you will hear a longer conversation followed by five questions. Select the best answer to each question and record your choices on the answer sheet. You will hear the recording twice.

**Questions 81 through 85: You will hear part of a local radio programme in which someone is talking about a shopping centre.**

81. The shopping centre opened  
A. last week.  
B. three weeks ago.  
C. two months ago.  
D. three years ago.
82. The speaker suggests the best way of travelling to Waterside is by

A. coach.

B. car.

C. train.

D. walking.

83. On Friday the shops are open from

A. 9 to 9.

B. 10 to 8.

C. 10 to 9.

D. 10 to 10.

84. On the third level, you can

A. get information.

B. watch a film.

C. find a bank.

D. get a map.

85. At Waterside, apart from shopping, you can

A. feed the ducks.

B. go swimming.

C. go sailing.

D. have a picnic.

## PART C

In this part you will hear a talk given by a single person followed by five questions. Select the best answer to each question and record your choices on the answer sheet. You will hear the recording twice.

Questions 86 through 90: You will hear part of a radio programme about classical music.

86. What is the week's prize?

A. A music cassette.

B. Two concert tickets.

C. Two theater tickets.

D. A classical CD.

87. Where did the person who wrote the music live?

A. In Italy.

B. In Spain.

C. In France.

D. In England.

88. What else shares the title of this music?

A. A garden.

B. A play.

C. A park.

D. A theatre.

89. What did people do when they first heard the music?

- A. Some left before the end.
- B. Some clapped their hands at the end.
- C. Some asked for their money back.
- D. Many thought it was amazing.

90. What has happened to this piece of music?

- A. It has been played in the cinema.
- B. It has been used in advertising.
- C. It has been used for a TV play.
- D. It has been advertised in a magazine.

## Practice Test 6

### PAPER 1 READING COMPREHENSION (1 hour)

#### PART A: VOCABULARY

In this part you must choose the word or phrase which best completes each sentence. On your answer sheet indicate the letter A, B, C or D against the number of each item 1 to 10 for the word or phrase you choose.

1. She took twice the prescribed \_\_\_\_\_ of sleeping tablets.  
A. portion      B. dose      C. amount      D. ration
2. "The man who has made up his \_\_\_\_\_ to win will never say 'impossible.'" - Napoleon Bonaparte.  
A. idea      B. decision      C. mind      D. brain
3. Patricia's a funny woman. She always tells \_\_\_\_\_ stories.  
A. horrible      B. amusing      C. boring      D. casual
4. Thomas was feeling sleepy because he \_\_\_\_\_ up late doing his homework.  
A. put      B. showed      C. turned      D. stayed
5. Young children often \_\_\_\_\_ what they see others doing.  
A. regard      B. irritate      C. imitate      D. relate
6. This canned soup \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of salt.  
A. remains      B. contains      C. holds      D. involves
7. I couldn't tell what time it was because the workmen had removed the \_\_\_\_\_ of the clock.  
A. pointers      B. hands      C. arms      D. fingers
8. I'm glad to \_\_\_\_\_ Miss Fionna to you. She will go to your school next month to teach English.  
A. recommend      B. command      C. present      D. suggest
9. Fred was \_\_\_\_\_ in a road accident and couldn't walk normally for half a month.  
A. harmed      B. wounded      C. injured      D. damaged
10. When we came back from holiday our suitcase were \_\_\_\_\_ by the customs officer.  
A. guarded      B. tested      C. corrected      D. examined

#### PART B: READING PASSAGES

In this section you will find after each of the passages a number of questions or unfinished statements about the passage. You must choose the answer which you think fits best. On your answer sheet, indicate the letter A, B, C or D against the number of each item 11-35 for the answer you choose.

## FIRST PASSAGE

I'm a big fan of films featuring the spy James Bond. I've got most of them on DVD. We've recently bought Quantum of Solace, in which Daniel Craig plays the part of Bond. I don't know why the films got that name – but it's a great movie anyway.

All the actors who've played James Bond have been great, but Daniel Craig, who's made lots of other films, plays the part better than any of them. Even though he doesn't talk very much, I think he's the most perfect actor for the role. He even does a few of the more dangerous things in the film himself, instead of getting someone else to do them. I did wonder sometimes whether he'd be clever enough to defeat bad people – but I'm not going to tell you the ending! The actress who stars with Craig gives a fantastic performance too – I love all the glamorous clothes she wore!

The director probably had a hard job making this Bond film as full of action as earlier ones. But the excitement starts right at the beginning here, with a car chase along a mountain road, and plenty of other thrilling scenes, too – Bond leaping off tall buildings and so on. Unfortunately I found the story difficult to follow in places, and it also seemed to be over very quickly – it lasted under two hours. I also felt there weren't as many jokes as in the old Bond films. And where was all the ridiculous Bond equipment – the underwater car or exploding watch that everyone laughed at? This is a more serious, darker Bond film, but I still enjoyed it

11. What is the writer trying to do in this essay?

- A. Explain what first attracted her to Bond films.
- B. Tell readers about the Bond DVDs she owns.
- C. Give a balanced view of a Bond film she has seen.
- D. Describe how Daniel Craig got the part of James Bond.

12. What can a reader find out from this essay?

- A. Whether Quantum of Solace is her favourite Bond film.
- B. What other films Daniel Craig has made.
- C. Which other actors have played James Bond.
- D. Whether she thinks Daniel Craig is the best James Bond.

13. What does the writer tell us about Craig in the new Bond film?

- A. He performs some of the action scenes.
- B. He wears some stylish clothes.
- C. He is given a lot of lines to say.
- D. He looks strong and fit enough to fight the criminals.

14. What is one problem with the film, according to Jessica?

- A. It seems a bit too long.
- B. It's sometimes hard to understand what's happening.
- C. It has too much silly technology in it.

D. It has jokes that aren't very funny.

15. Which of the following does not describe Quantum of Solace?

- A. Exciting.      B. Short      C. Ridiculous      D. Serious

16. Which of these might appear in a magazine review of the new Bond film?

- A. 'It's full of excitement, with Bond jumping across rooftops, so don't be disappointed by the slow start.'
- B. 'The director wanted to move away from the last Bond film and include a bit less action.'
- C. I'm not sure the title tells you much ... but be prepared to watch a rather different kind of Bond movie.'
- D. 'Daniel Craig performed well as James Bond, but the main female star was disappointing.'

## SECOND PASSAGE

### Cycling in the countryside

Have you ever been cycling? This spring my older brother left the busy city and spent a long weekend cycling in the countryside. Our average speed was only around 14 kph, but that didn't matter. We hadn't come to break any speed records, or to get fit and healthy. All we wanted was some fresh air and a break from schoolwork. My bike only once went more than 30kph, and that was when I raced my brother down the only hill on our route.

We really enjoyed cycling along flat, traffic-free country paths. There was plenty of spring sunshine, but it was quite cold, especially in the mornings. We didn't mind, though – and we soon warmed up as we rode along. Our only problem was when my brakes started making a terrible noise. But I didn't mind as it gave us an excuse to visit a café while a helpful bike mechanic had a look at it.

That was one of the best things about our route: every few kilometres there was a village where we could find everything we needed. All the local people were really friendly, too. However, most places we stopped at served chips with all the meals, which soon got fairly boring.

One night we were woken at 4 a.m. by a group of rugby fans singing loudly in the hotel corridor. We were tired and bad-tempered when we set off the next morning and very really got lost, but soon felt more cheerful when the sun came out. That's what I like about cycling – it's simple and it's fun. If you're looking for a short break that's active and cheap, then cycling is a great choice.

17. What is the writer doing in the text?

- A. Describing the different places he saw while cycling.
- B. Comparing cycling to other forms of exercise.
- C. Pointing out the differences between cycling in the city and cycling in the countryside.
- D. Recommending cycling as a good type of holiday.

18. What do we find about the writer's bike?

- A. It wasn't as good as his brother's.
- B. It was too old to go fast.
- C. It needed attention at one point.
- D. It had trouble going uphill.

19. The writer was pleased because

- A. he and his brother had chosen a good route.
- B. he felt much healthier than before he began his trip.
- C. he met other people who was keen on cycling.
- D. he went away at the best time of year for cycling.

20. What did the writer dislike about his trip?

- A. breaking down.
- B. the food.
- C. the weather.
- D. getting lost.

21. Which of the following does NOT describe his holiday?

- A. For a change.
- B. To get fit.
- C. Active.
- D. Short and cheap.

22. What might the writer say in a postcard to a friend?

- A. 'I'm having a great holiday, spending lots of time in friendly cafes and enjoying being by myself for once.'
- B. 'I'm having really fit cycling so fast up and down the hills in this part of the countryside.'
- C. 'I'm pleased to be away from cars and lorries for a change. Having a good time, despite some problems.'
- D. 'I'm enjoying cycling with my brother this weekend, and staying at a very quiet hotel in this countryside.'

### **THIRD PASSAGE**

#### **The Western Alphabet**

The western alphabet, which is used in Europe, the Americas, Africa, Australia and New Zealand as well as in other countries, originated in the Middle East. The people who gave the world this alphabet were the Phoenicians, a people who established colonies all over the Mediterranean, including Carthage in Africa and Gades in Spain. In their alphabet, the letters were represented by little pictures which represented sounds. The Phoenician A was aelph,

which means "bull", and it was made from a little picture of a bull's head. The letter B was beth which meant "house", and showed the round-roofed buildings which you can still see today in Syria.

The Phoenicians had contact with another nation of sailors, the Greeks, with whom they fought and traded. The Greeks also started to use the Phoenician alphabet. They changed the names so aleph and beth became alpha and beta. The shapes of the letters are the same but they have been turned sideways. If you know any Greek, you can try turning the letters around again, and see how they look. You will see that the curve on the right of the Greek A becomes the horns of a little bull.

Of course, the first two letters of the alphabet (alpha + beta) give it its name. Over the years there have been changes. Latin developed an alphabet with some different letters to the Greeks, and other letters have been added since. But really westerners are using the same system of writing which has served them so well for thousands of years.

23. What is the purpose of this text?

- A. To tell something of Phoenician history.
- B. To tell the story of why we write as we do.
- C. To compare the western alphabet with other alphabet.
- D. Describe particular films directed by Jacques Cousteau.

24. Where did the Phoenicians come from originally?

- A. Carthage.
- B. Gades.
- C. The Middle East.
- D. All over the Mediterranean

25. What can be said about the Phoenician alphabet?

- A. The Phoenicians got it from the colonies.
- B. The letters were represented by little pictures.
- C. It is still used in today's Syria.
- D. The letter B means "Bull" which showed a picture of a bull's head

26. Which change did the Greeks make to the Phoenician alphabet?

- A. They changed the pictures to sounds.
- B. They turned the letters in a different direction.
- C. They altered the shapes of the letters.
- D. They put a curve on the letter A.

27. The information in the text is meant to be

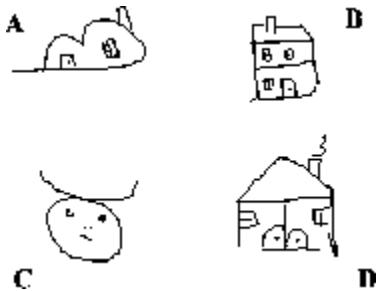
- A .entertaining.
- B .informative.

- C .funny.
- D .challenging.

28. What is a conclusion from the text?

- A. The Phoenician alphabet has been the best in the world.
- B. Without colonies, we wouldn't have today's Western alphabet.
- C. The Latin alphabet was an improvement on the Greek alphabet.
- D. The system of writing originated from the Phoenicians has been very useful for westerners for thousands of years.

29. Which picture, according to the text, represents beth?



#### **FOURTH PASSAGE**

**(A woman writes about her life on an island)**

We live on the island of Hale. It's about four kilometres long and two kilometres wide, and it's joined to the mainland by a narrow road – called the Stand - built across the mouth of a river which separates us from the rest of the country. Most of the time you wouldn't know we're on an island because the river mouth between us and the mainland is just a vast stretch of tall grasses and brown mud. But when there's a high tide and the water rises a half metre or so above the road and nothing can pass until the tide goes out again a few hours later, then you know it's an island.

We were on our way back from the mainland. My older brother, Dominic, had just finished his first year at university in a town 150 km away. Dominic's train was due in at five and he'd asked for a lift back from the station. Now, Dad normally hates being disturbed when he's writing (which is just about all the time), and he also hates going anywhere, but despite the sighs and moans (why can't he get a taxi? what's wrong with the bus?), I could tell by the sparkle in his eyes that he was really looking forward to seeing Dominic.

So, anyway, Dad and I had driven to the mainland and picked up Dominic from the station. He had been talking non-stop since he'd slung his rucksack in the boot and got in the car. University this, university that, writers, books, parties, people, money, gigs ....And when I say talking, I don't mean talking as in having a conversation, I mean talking as in jabbering like a

mad thing. I didn't like it.... the way he spoke and waved his hands around as if he was some kind of intellectual or something. It was embarrassing. It made feel uncomfortable – that kind of discomfort you feel when someone you like, someone close to you, suddenly starts acting like a complete idiot. And I didn't like the way he was ignoring me, either. For all the attention I was getting I might as well not have been there. I felt a stranger in my own car.

As we approached the island on that Friday afternoon, the tide was low and the Stand welcomed us home, stretched out before us, clean and dry, beautifully hazy in the heat – a raised strip of grey concrete bound by white railings and a low footpath on either side, with rough cobbled banks leading down to the water. Beyond the railings, the water was glinting with that wonderful silver light we sometimes get here in the late afternoon which lazes through to the early evening.

We were about halfway across when I saw the boy. My first thought was how odd it was to see someone walking on the Stand. You don't often see people walking around here. Between Hale and Moulton (the nearest town about thirty kilometres away on the mainland), there's nothing but small cottages, farmland, heathland and a couple of hills. So islanders don't walk because of that. If they're going to Moulton they tend to take the bus. So the only pedestrians you're likely to see around here are walkers or bird-watchers. But even from a distance I could tell that the figure ahead didn't fit into either of these categories. I wasn't sure how I knew, I just did.

As we drew closer, he became clearer. He was actually a young man rather than a boy. Although he was on the small side, he wasn't as slight as I'd first thought. He wasn't exactly muscular, but he wasn't weedy-looking either. It's hard to explain. There was a sense of strength about him, a graceful strength that showed in his balance, the way he held himself, the way he walked ...

30. In the first paragraph, what is the writer's main point about the island?

- A. It can be dangerous to try to cross from the mainland.
- B. It is much smaller than it looks from the mainland.
- C. It is completely cut off at certain times.
- D. It can be a difficult place for people to live in.

31. What does the writer suggest about her father?

- A. His writing prevents him from doing things he wants to with his family.
- B. His initial reaction to his son's request is different from usual.
- C. His true feelings are easily hidden from his daughter.
- D. His son's arrival is one event he will take time off for.

32. The writer emphasises her feelings of discomfort because she

- A. is embarrassed that she doesn't understand what her brother is talking about.
- B. feels confused about why she can't relate to her brother anymore.
- C. is upset by the unexpected change in her brother's behaviour.
- D. feels foolish that her brother's attention is so important to her.

33. In the fourth paragraph, what is the writer's purpose in describing the island?

- A. To express her positive feeling about it.
- B. To explain how the road was built.
- C. To illustrate what kind of weather was usual.
- D. To describe her journey home.

34. In 'because of that' in line 39, 'that' refers to the fact that

- A. locals think it's odd to walk anywhere.
- B. it's easier for people to take the bus than walk.
- C. people have everything they need on the island.
- D. there's nowhere in particular to walk to from the island.

35. What do we learn about the writer's reaction to the boy?

- A. She felt his air of confidence contrasted with his physical appearance.
- B. She was able to come up with a reason for him being there.
- C. She realised her first impression of him was inaccurate.
- D. She thought she had seen him somewhere before.

## PAPER 2 GRAMMAR & USE OF ENGLISH (1/2 hour)

### PART A: SENTENCE COMPLETION

*In this part you must choose the word or phrase which best completes each sentence.*

*On your answer sheet indicate the letter A, B, C or D against the number of each item 36 to 45 for the word or phrase you choose.*

36. The man sitting next to us on the plane was nervous because he \_\_\_\_\_ before.

- A. hasn't flown
- B. didn't fly
- C. hadn't flown
- D. wasn't flying

37. That awful drilling noise, \_\_\_\_\_ from our neighbour's house across the street, woke us up.

- A. come
- B. comes
- C. came
- D. coming

38. "How many pages \_\_\_\_\_ so far?" – "Sixteen".

- A. do you study
- B. did you study
- C. have you studied
- D. had you studied

39. -Do you like football? -No, I have \_\_\_\_\_ interest in it.

- A. little
- B. a few
- C. a little
- D. few

40. It's a beautiful photo. I'm going to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. get it enlarging
- B. have it enlarging
- C. have it enlarged
- D. set it enlarged

41. The \_\_\_\_\_ is just around the corner and you won't miss it.

- A. bicycle's shop
- B. bicycle shop
- C. bicycles shop
- D. bicycles' shop

42. \_\_\_\_\_ these plants regularly or they will die.

- A. Water
- B. If you water
- C. Unless you water
- D. Because you water

43. Our parents join hands to give us \_\_\_\_\_ nice house and \_\_\_\_\_ happy home.

- A. a / the
- B. a / a
- C. Ø / Ø
- D. the / a

44. I wish I \_\_\_\_\_ work today. I'm so tired.

- A. mustn't      B. needn't      C. don't have to      D. didn't have to

45. Just think ! This time tomorrow we \_\_\_\_\_ on a beach in Nha Trang.

- A. will be      B. are lying      C. will be lying      D. will have lain

## PART B: ERROR IDENTIFICATION

In this part of the test, each sentence has four words or phrases underlined. The four underlined parts are marked A, B, C or D. You are to identify the ONE underlined word or phrase that should be corrected or rewritten. On your answer sheet indicate the letter A, B, C or D against the number of each item 46 to 55 for the word or phrase you choose.

46. On June 14th, in Carmel, Indiana, a woman saw a strange bright light moving around

- A                          B                          C

on the sky.

D

47. We were listening to the radio when suddenly the music stopped and the announcer

- A                          B

warned that a severe storm approached the area.

- C                          D

48. As soon as Cecil got home, she turned on her computer to check her e-mail, even if she

- A                          B                          C

was really tired.

D

49. I was born and grew up in France but Italy is the country where I have grown to love and

- A                          B

where I now live.

- C                          D

50. Wood from the ash tree becomes extremely flexibly when it is exposed to steam.

- A                          B                          C                          D

51. Since the world began, nations have had difficulty to keep peace with their neighbors.

- A                          B                          C                          D

52. To think that Rick was a liar, Barbara refused even to listen to him even though Harriet

- A                          B                          C

explained that he really was telling the truth.

D

53. John tried to finish his research but he found only part of information that he needed.

- A                          B                          C                          D

54. The problem is that we don't have room enough in the car to take your mother with us.

- A                          B                          C                          D

55. John had so interesting and creative plans that everyone wanted to work with him.

A

B

C

D

### PART C: CLOZE

In this part you must fill each of the numbered blanks in the following passage with a word given. On your answer sheet indicate the letter A, B, C or D against the number of each item 56 to 65 for the word you choose.

Despite the wealth of information campaigns telling people about global warming and its causes, most people have yet to realize (56) \_\_\_\_\_. Coming climate changes could alter as much as (57) \_\_\_\_\_ of plant and animal habitats by the end of the 22nd century. These changes could in (58) \_\_\_\_\_ cause widespread extinctions among plant and animal (59) \_\_\_\_\_ around the globe.

Coastal and island habitats are perhaps in the greatest danger (60) \_\_\_\_\_ they face the combined threats of warming oceans and rising sea (61) \_\_\_\_\_. As habitats change, many animals will come (62) \_\_\_\_\_ intense pressure to find more suitable homes for themselves. Mass migration of at least some animals are certainly to be expected, but the fact remains that many animals will simply not be able to move fast enough.

Such dire predictions (63) \_\_\_\_\_ sound alarming, but they are based on the rather moderate estimate (64) \_\_\_\_\_ the amount of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere will double by 2100. Many scientists believe, however, that this figure is actually very conservative, and they claim that a tripling is far more (65) \_\_\_\_\_. If they are correct, the effects on nature will be even more dramatic.

56. A. how the problem is severe

C. how severe the problem is

57. A. one -thirds      B. one - third

58. A. turn      B. result

59. A. types      B. genres

60. A. although      B. since

61. A. heights      B. altitudes

62. A. from      B. under

63. A. may      B. must

64. A. which      B. what

65. A. truthful      B. proper

B. how severe is the problem

D. the problem is how severe

C. one - three      D. the third

C. order      D. line

C. categories      D. species

C. providing      D. therefore

C. levels      D. tides

C. across      D. by

C. can      D. ought to

C. that      D. why

C. exact      D. realistic

## PART D: SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION

In this part you must finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it means the same as the sentence printed before it. Write your work for questions 66-70 in the appropriate places on your answer sheet.

66. The film was so funny that I burst out laughing

It was such \_\_\_\_\_.

67. I first met my boyfriend in 2016.

I have \_\_\_\_\_.

68. Peter advised me to sell the shares immediately.

Peter suggested \_\_\_\_\_.

69.-"Did you write a note for Anna?" I asked my mother.

I asked my mother \_\_\_\_\_ a note for Anna.

70. I have never known a better tennis player than Roger Federer.

Roger Federer is \_\_\_\_\_.

## PAPER 3 LISTENING COMPREHENSION

### PART A: SHORT CONVERSATIONS

In this part you will hear ten conversations between two people. After the second listening of each conversation, you will hear a question and there are four possible answers provided. Select the best answer to each question and record your choices on the answer sheet. You will hear the recording twice.

#### Questions 71 through 80

71. A. Downstairs.

B. At the park.

C. At the office.

D. At a café.

72. A. At a train station.

B. At a bus stop.

C. At a swimming pool.

D. At an airport.

73. A. In a hotel.

B. At an airport.

C. In a parking garage.

D. At a store

74. A. In the office.

B. At a restaurant.

C. In a cab.

D. On a bus.

75. A. Upstairs.

B. By the front door.

- C. Outside.
- D. Near the elevator.

76. A. On a bus

- B. In a cab.

C. At a fair.

- D. In a store.

77. A. In a grocery store.

- B. In a restaurant.

C. In a kitchen.

- D. On an airplane.

78. A. To a bookstore.

- B. To the library.

C. To school.

- D. To the police station.

79. A. In Los Angeles.

- B. At an airport.

C. At a travel agency.

- D. On an airplane.

80. A. In an office.

- B. In a gym.

C. In a garage.

- D. In a park.

## PART B

**In this part you will hear a longer conversation followed by five questions. Select the best answer to each question and record your choices on the answer sheet. You will hear the recording twice.**

**Questions 81 through 85: You will hear an interview with Angela Morgan, who has recently flown around the world in a helicopter.**

81. The main reason for Angela's trip was to

- A. make money for her business.
- B. make money for other people.
- C. have an exciting adventure.
- D. do it before she was too old.

82. About her life now, Angela

- A. feels much older.
- B. likes to be active and busy.
- C. is lonely without her children.
- D. feels different inside.

83. When Angela had flying lessons,  
A. her course lasted five months.  
B. it took her three years to be able to fly.  
C. she got to know her teacher well.  
D. her husband took lessons as well.

84. During the trip, Angela and her teacher  
A. did very little sightseeing.  
B. carried all the water they needed.  
C. had engine problems several times.  
D. spent many days in each country.

85. On the trip, Angela most enjoyed  
A. flying at night.  
B. walking in the desert.  
C. watching the changes in the scenery.  
D. undergoing the frightening experience.

## PART C

**In this part you will hear a talk given by a single person followed by five questions.  
Select the best answer to each question and record your choices on the answer sheet.  
You will hear the recording twice.**

Questions 856 through 90: You will hear a recorded message about an arts festival.

86. When does the festival take place?  
A. 12 to 18 May.  
B. 12 to 20 May.  
C. 12 to 28 May.  
D. 20 to 28 May.

87. What is on at the Theatre Royal on 19 May?  
A. Jazz.  
B. A comedy.

C. Opera.  
D. Classical music.

88. What do they sell during lunchtime jazz concerts at the Corn Exchange?

A. Soft drinks and sandwiches.  
B. Wine and sandwiches.

C. Soft drinks and light meals.  
D. Wine and soft drinks.

89. What is on at the cathedral?  
A. Music.  
B. Poetry.  
C. Films.  
D. A play.

90. What does the programme offer at Ickworth?  
A. A walk and a book reading.  
B. A concert and a meal.

C. A walk and a concert.  
D. A concert and a book reading.

## WRITING PRACTICE - SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION

### Practice 1:

#### ALTHOUGH / EVEN THOUGH/THOUGH — DESPITE / IN SPITE OF

*Ex: Despite his old age, he runs every morning.*

*Although he is old, he runs every morning.*

1. Although we tried very hard, we failed.

In spite \_\_\_\_\_.

2. Although he was very tired, he kept on working.

Despite \_\_\_\_\_.

3. Despite having several broken bones, John was able to compete in the race.

John was able to compete in the race even \_\_\_\_\_ several broken bones.

4. Although it rained heavily, my father went to work.

Despite the \_\_\_\_\_.

5. In spite of admiring Shakespeare's comedies, I cannot agree that they are any superior to his tragedies.

Although I \_\_\_\_\_ admire Shakespeare's comedies, I cannot agree that they are any superior to his tragedies.

### Practice 2:

#### COMPARISON

*Ex: Mai is the most beautiful girl in her school. — Nobody is as beautiful as Mai in her school.*

1. My brother is shorter than all the other boys in his class.

My brother is the \_\_\_\_\_ in his class.

2. They don't speak English as fluently as we do.

We speak \_\_\_\_\_.

3. He doesn't run as fast as his brother.

His brother \_\_\_\_\_.

4. The film I saw last week was better than this one.

This film is \_\_\_\_\_ than \_\_\_\_\_.

5. The ring I bought was more expensive than the others in the shop.

I bought \_\_\_\_\_ ring in the shop.

### **Practice 3:**

**ADJ+ENOUGH TO INF — SO ADJ THAT — SUCH (a/ an) (ADJ) NOUN THAT**

*Ex: It was such a cold day that we stayed indoors.*

*The day was so cold that we stayed indoors.*

1. He is rich enough to buy whatever he wants

He is so \_\_\_\_\_.

2. Richard was so tall he could change light bulbs in some rooms without having to stand on a chair.

Richard was tall enough to change light bulbs in some rooms without having to stand on a chair.

3. It was such a boring film that we left before the end.

The film was so \_\_\_\_\_.

4. The question was so difficult that no one could answer it.

It was such \_\_\_\_\_.

5. She isn't very intelligent so she can't do that exercise.

She isn't intelligent \_\_\_\_\_.

### **Practice 4:**

**IT+BE +ADJ +TO INFINITIVE — TO INFINITIVE/ GERUND + BE+ ADJ**

*Ex: He thinks speaking English is difficult.*

*He thinks it is difficult to speak English.*

1. It's important to be there on time.

To be \_\_\_\_\_.

2. It's difficult to understand what she's talking about.

To understand \_\_\_\_\_.

3. It is very relaxing to spend a day in the country.

To spend \_\_\_\_\_.

4. It must be hard to live on your salary.

Living \_\_\_\_\_.

5. Sitting here with you is so nice.

It \_\_\_\_\_.

### **Practice 5:**

**AGO / SINCE / FOR**

*Ex: -Naomi began studying Korean 5 years ago.*

*Naomi has been studying (has studied) Korean for 5 years.*

*-The last time I played football was in 2010.*

*I haven't played football since 2010.*

1. She last saw him when she was ten.

*She hasn't \_\_\_\_\_.*

2. Tom began to study English a year ago.

*Tom has \_\_\_\_\_.*

3. They haven't written email for two months.

*They last \_\_\_\_\_.*

4. The last time we were here was in 1980.

*We haven't \_\_\_\_\_.*

5. The last time Jack went swimming was in 2012.

*Jack hasn't \_\_\_\_\_.*

### **Practice 6:**

#### **SHOULD / OUGHT TO — HAD BETTER**

*Ex: 'I have an interview tomorrow, so I ought to leave soon,' Michael said.*

*'I have an interview tomorrow, so I had better leave soon,' Michael said.*

1. If you're not well, you ought to ask Ann to go instead.

*You'd \_\_\_\_\_.*

2. It's cold outside, so you should wear a warm coat.

*It's cold \_\_\_\_\_ you'd \_\_\_\_\_.*

3. As you are feeling ill, you shouldn't go to work.

*As you \_\_\_\_\_.*

4. Kids, you should leave now, or you will miss the school bus.

*Kids, you'd \_\_\_\_\_.*

5. You will need a high school education for any good job, so you shouldn't quit high school.

*You will \_\_\_\_\_.*

### **Practice 7:**

#### **IF I WERE YOU — YOU HAD BETTER — ADVISE YOU TO INF**

*Ex: If I were you, I would go and speak to your boss.*

*I advise you to go and speak to your boss.*

1. I advise you to go now or you'll be late.

*You'd \_\_\_\_\_.*

2. I advise you not to go to work today  
You'd \_\_\_\_\_.
3. You had better begin by introducing yourself.  
I advise \_\_\_\_\_.
4. If I were you, I would forget about buying a new house.  
I advise \_\_\_\_\_.
5. You'd better take a complete rest  
I advise \_\_\_\_\_.

### Practice 8:

**SUCH (a/an) ( ADJ) NOUN THAT — SO +ADJECTIVE /ADVERB + THAT  
— ADJ / ADV+ENOUGH — TOO ADJ / ADV (FOR) TO**

*This song is simple enough for all of us to sing.*  
→ *This song is so simple that all of us can sing it.*  
→ *It is such a simple song that all of us can sing it.*

*Ex: It was such hot tea that I couldn't drink it.*

*The tea was so hot that I couldn't drink it.*

*It was such hot tea that I couldn't drink it.*

*The tea was too hot for me to drink.*

1. The water was so cold that the children could not swim in it.

The water too \_\_\_\_\_.

2. They didn't arrive early enough to see the 1st half of the match.

They arrived too late to see the first half of the match.

3. He was so tired that he couldn't stay awake until the end of the film.

He was too \_\_\_\_\_.

4. The runner was so exhausted that he couldn't complete the last lap of the race.

The runner was too \_\_\_\_\_.

5. Peter is too young to see the horror film.

Peter is not \_\_\_\_\_.

6. The problem is too difficult for her to solve.

It is such \_\_\_\_\_.

7. He speaks too fast to be understood.

He speaks so fast that he cannot be understood.

8. The house isn't big enough for us to live in.

The house is too \_\_\_\_\_.

9. The meat was so rotten that it had to be thrown away.

It was \_\_\_\_\_.

10. She is such a good tennis player that she wins all her matches.

She plays tennis so \_\_\_\_\_.

### Practice 9:

#### IF - CLAUSES

*Ex: She isn't tall; that's why she can't reach that shelf.*

*If she were taller, she could reach that shelf.*

*Ex: I have to get home before nine. Otherwise my father will be angry with me.*

*My father will be angry with me if I don't get home before nine.*

*Ex: I didn't understand what he was saying because I hadn't read his book.*

*If I had read his book I would have understood what he was saying.*

1. My brother didn't buy that car because he didn't have enough money.

If my brother \_\_\_\_\_.

2. People don't understand him because he doesn't speak clearly.

If he spoke \_\_\_\_\_.

3. He smokes too much; perhaps that's why he can't get rid of his cough.

If he \_\_\_\_\_.

4. I live near my office, so I don't spend much time travelling to work.

If I \_\_\_\_\_.

5. You didn't tell me we had run out of bread, so I didn't buy any.

If you had \_\_\_\_\_.

### Practice 10:

*Ex. Unless he phones her immediately, he won't get any information.*

*If he doesn't phone her immediately, he won't get any information*

#### IF — UNLESS

1. If you don't go on a diet you won't lose weight.

Unless you go \_\_\_\_\_.

2. If there isn't anything in the fridge, I'll go to the shops.

Unless there's \_\_\_\_\_.

3. If you keep adding salt, you'll spoil the dinner.

Unless you stop \_\_\_\_\_.

4. Unless it rains soon, a lot of our crops will be lost.

If it \_\_\_\_\_ doesn't rain soon, a lot of our crops will be lost.

5. If you don't leave immediately, I will call a policeman.

Unless \_\_\_\_\_.

### Practice 11:

*Ex: Diana didn't apply for the job in the library and regrets it now.*

*Diana wishes she had applied for the job in the library*

### WISH +NOUN CLAUSES

1. I'm sorry we can't find a taxi.

I wish \_\_\_\_\_

2. I didn't know that she was ill.

I wish \_\_\_\_\_

3. He is sorry that he hasn't done his homework.

He wishes he \_\_\_\_\_

4. It rained a lot when we were in England.

I wish \_\_\_\_\_

5. What a pity I don't know the answer to this question.

I wish \_\_\_\_\_

### Practice 12:

#### ACTIVE — PASSIVE

*Ex: Someone carried my luggage to the train station.*

*My luggage was carried to the train station.*

1. We clean the garage every day.

The garage \_\_\_\_\_.

2. The police arrested two hundred people.

Two hundred people \_\_\_\_\_.

3. They have cancelled the meeting.

The meeting \_\_\_\_\_.

4. The secretary has just finished the report.

The report \_\_\_\_\_.

5. The journalists were given an interesting interview by the Prime Minister.

-The Prime Minister \_\_\_\_\_.

### Practice 13:

#### CAUSATIVE

*She has the hairdresser do her hair every month.*

*She has her hair done every month.*

1. We ask someone to check the accounts every month.

We have the \_\_\_\_\_.

2. I had someone dry- clean my coat a week ago.

I had \_\_\_\_\_.  
I got an \_\_\_\_\_.  
3. An engineer repaired my computer a week ago.

4. I'm going to have the barber cut my hair tomorrow.  
I'm going to \_\_\_\_\_.  
5. We'll probably have someone paint our house next month.  
We'll probably get our \_\_\_\_\_.  
  
**Practice 14:**  
**BECAUSE /AS /SINCE — BECAUSE OF / DUE TO**  
*Because she behaves well, everybody loves her.*  
*Because of her good behavior, everybody loves her.*

1. As he has behaved badly, he must be punished.  
Due to his \_\_\_\_\_.  
2. Because the weather is hot, we are going swimming.  
Because of \_\_\_\_\_.  
3. I can't do the work because I'm ill.  
Because of \_\_\_\_\_.  
4. The car crashed because the driver was careless.  
Because of the \_\_\_\_\_.  
5. Because of her poor performance, she was eliminated.  
She was eliminated because of \_\_\_\_\_.  
  
**Practice 15:**  
**IT TAKES...**  
*Ex: I spent three weeks reading War and Peace  
It took me three weeks to read War and Peace.*

*It took her a long time to decide what to eat.  
She spent a long time deciding what to eat.*

1. I walked to school in 15 minutes.

It took \_\_\_\_\_.  
2. The flight to Hanoi lasts an hour and a half.  
It takes \_\_\_\_\_.  
3. It took them 5 months to build the house.  
They \_\_\_\_\_.  
4. I can get to school in 20 minutes.

It takes \_\_\_\_\_.

5. When Mary wanted a new car, she had to save up for a year.

It took \_\_\_\_\_.

### Practice 16:

#### IT IS ... SINCE + CLAUSE

*Ex: I haven't seen her for three weeks.*

*It's three weeks since I (last) saw her.*

1. Nam hasn't been to Ha Noi for 2 years.

It is \_\_\_\_\_.

2. I haven't had a holiday for two years.

It is \_\_\_\_\_.

3. They haven't visited us for ages.

It is \_\_\_\_\_.

4. We have known each other for 6 months.

It is \_\_\_\_\_.

5. John hasn't had his car repaired for over six months.

It is \_\_\_\_\_.

### Practice 17:

#### THE MORE...THE MORE

*As it is hotter, I feel more miserable*

*The hotter it is, the more miserable I feel.*

1. You leave sooner. You will arrive at your destination earlier.

The sooner \_\_\_\_\_.

2. As T.V programmes become more popular, they seem to get worse.

The more \_\_\_\_\_.

3. If we sit near to the stage, we can see clearly.

The nearer to \_\_\_\_\_.

4. That worker works better when he does not have enough time.

The less \_\_\_\_\_.

5. As he grows older, he becomes increasingly cheerful.

The older \_\_\_\_\_.

### Practice 18:

#### SUGGEST + NOUN CLAUSE

*Ex: Why don't you buy them the picture as a wedding present, Sarah?*

*Robin suggested that Sarah (should) buy the picture as a wedding present.*

1. "Why don't you apply for the job, Ann?" said Sue.  
Sue suggested \_\_\_\_\_.
2. "Why don't you put an advertisement in the local paper?" they said to me.  
They suggested \_\_\_\_\_.
3. "Why don't you go to Paris to study French?" Mary asked Peter.  
Mary suggested \_\_\_\_\_.
4. The doctor said, "Why don't you stop smoking?"  
The doctor suggested \_\_\_\_\_.
5. The teacher said, "Why don't you take the prerequisites before registering for this course?"  
The teacher suggested \_\_\_\_\_.

### **Practice 19:**

#### **LET'S +VERB — WHY DON'T WE...?**

1. Let's try that new pizza place.  
Why don't \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Let's share the cost of accommodation.  
Why don't \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Let's get together next Sunday.  
Why don't \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Let's plan to meet when we both have free time.  
Why don't \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Let's stay in this evening.  
Why don't \_\_\_\_\_.

### **Practice 20A:**

#### **DIRECT SPEECH — INDIRECT SPEECH**

1. She said, "Are you hungry, Tom?"  
She asked \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Tom said, "Can you remember where you put the dictionary, Mary?"  
Tom asked \_\_\_\_\_.
3. My brother said to her, "Did you see George at the football match?"  
My brother asked \_\_\_\_\_.
4. She said, "Didn't they all do the exercise correctly?"  
She wondered \_\_\_\_\_.
5. She said to me, "Will you go with me?"  
She asked \_\_\_\_\_.

**Practice 20 B:**

**DIRECT SPEECH — INDIRECT SPEECH**

1. “Where did you buy your shoes, Sally?” asked Gail.

Gail asked \_\_\_\_\_.

2. “Why don’t you close the door, John?” said Mrs. Clark.

Mrs. Clark asked \_\_\_\_\_.

3. Tom asked me “What is her name?”

Tom asked \_\_\_\_\_.

4. He said, “Why do they go to Paris so often?”

He asked \_\_\_\_\_.

5. I said to my brother, “How much did you pay for these over ripe tomatoes?”

I asked \_\_\_\_\_.

**Practice 20 C:**

**DIRECT SPEECH — INDIRECT SPEECH**

1. He said to the stewardess, “Please bring me some hot drink.”

He requested \_\_\_\_\_.

2. “Don’t swim too far out”, she warned him.

She warned \_\_\_\_\_.

3. The officer gave the order: “Fire!”

The office ordered \_\_\_\_\_.

4. The teacher said to his student, “Don’t be late tomorrow.”

The teacher told \_\_\_\_\_.

5. The officer said to the soldier, “Present arms!”

The office ordered \_\_\_\_\_.