

Unit 6 Test**Vocabulary****1** Complete the sentences with the words in the box. There is an example at the beginning (0).

boring fun incredible last night scared terrible this morning twenties write year— yesterday

- 0 Sometimes there are 366 days in a year.
- 1 That's not a very interesting story. In fact, it's quite _____.
- 2 Can you spell your name again, please? I want to _____ it down.
- 3 The day before today is _____.
- 4 Oh no! I'm _____! I can hear strange noises outside!
- 5 Look at the rain! The weather is _____ today.
- 6 I need a big breakfast _____. I've got rugby.
- 7 Most people think that going to parties is _____.
- 8 I love this song! I think it's _____.
- 9 My grandmother was born in the _____.
- 10 Where were you _____?

____ / 10

2 Complete the text with ONE word in each gap. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Queen Elizabeth II of England became queen (0) in the early fifties, over 65 years ago. She became Queen (1) _____ her father died, and is the English monarch with the longest reign*.

The second longest reign in English history is Queen Victoria's. It ended (2) _____ century, (3) _____ 22nd January, 1901. She was 81 years old. (4) _____ she became queen, she was just eighteen.

Queen Elizabeth I was queen over five hundred years (5) _____, (6) _____ the sixteenth and early seventeenth century. Shakespeare lived (7) _____ Elizabeth's time, and admired her very much. In fact, he wrote (8) _____ her in *A Midsummer Night's Dream*.

Elizabeth I's half-sister, Queen Mary, became queen (9) _____ 1553. Mary was the first woman to become the Queen of England. England had no queens (10) _____ the sixteenth century. There were only kings.

**reign* the period of time as king or queen

____ / 10

Grammar**3** Complete the text using the past simple form of the verbs in brackets. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Hilary Mantel is an author. Her name (0) was (be) Hilary Thompson when she was born in 1952, but she (1) _____ (change) it to Hilary Mantel, her stepfather's surname. Her real father left home when she was eleven and she (2) _____ (not see) him again.

She (3) _____ (write) her first two books in 1985 and 1986, but they (4) _____ (not be) very popular. She (5) _____ (not have) the same problem with her next book, *A Place of Greater Safety*. It's about three men who (6) _____ (be) important during the French Revolution. Nowadays, Mantel usually writes about lives from the past. Her book *Wolf Hall* is very good, and it (7) _____ (win) prizes when it came out. How long (8) _____ (she/spend) writing it? She says she (9) _____ (spend) five years and she (10) _____ (be) scared of forgetting all the names. She used cards to remember all the characters.

____ / 10

4 Complete the conversation with the correct letters A–K. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Norah: Where did you live before you came here?

Ryan: 0 H

Norah: Did you live in Devon or Cornwall?

Ryan: 1 _____

Norah: When did you move here?

Ryan: 2 _____

Norah: Why did you leave Australia?

Ryan: 3 _____

Norah: Did he work in the tourist industry in Australia, too?

Ryan: 4 _____

Norah: Was it a good job?

Ryan: 5 _____

Norah: Sorry! Why did he decide to leave?

Ryan: 6 _____

Norah: That's great! Did your mum have a job in Australia?

Ryan: 7 _____

Norah: What did she do when you moved here?

Ryan: 8 _____

Norah: That's lucky! And did you find it easy to make friends here?

Ryan: 9 _____

Norah: That's true. You and I met there.

Ryan: 10 _____

A A fantastic hotel here in Bath offered him a good job.

B She brought her job with her. It was easy to do.

C My dad found a new job in a hotel here.

D No, we didn't. We lived in Yallingup, in South West Australia.

E We came last spring.

F Yes, he did. He was the manager of a hotel in Yallingup.

G Yes, she did, but she worked from home.

H We lived in a small town in the south-west.

I Yes, I did. I started going to an art class and I made lots of friends there.

J Yes, it was, and you ask a lot of questions!

K Yes, we did!

___ / 10

Reading

5 Read the article about two popular animals from the past. Are the sentences 'Right' (A) or 'Wrong' (B)? If there is not enough information to answer 'Right' or 'Wrong', choose 'Doesn't say' (C). There is an example at the beginning (0).

In nineteenth-century Edinburgh, there was a dog called Bobby. This dog became famous because he belonged to a man called John Gray. John Gray died fourteen years before Bobby did, but Bobby sat on his grave and waited for fourteen years. The grave was next to Greyfriars Church and the people who went to the church gave the dog food. This became a popular place for tourists to visit. When Bobby was alive, he was famous and a lot of people went to Greyfriars to see him. After the dog died, the city put him next to John Gray and made a small statue* of Bobby. Some people nowadays think the story wasn't completely true. They say that there were two Bobbys, an old one and a young one; they think the old one died and a new one took his place, to bring more people to the area.

Apart from Bobby, there's a second animal statue in Scotland. It's of an animal that had a Facebook page and many fans and friends. Hamish McHamish was a large orange cat from the university city of St Andrews. He belonged to a journalist, but he preferred to 'live free' and spent much of his time sleeping in different shops and places around St Andrews. Everybody gave him food and love. He became very popular with the students, and there were many photos with people on his Facebook page. Hamish McHamish was an example of an animal that a whole community loved and looked after. They say that cats have nine lives; Hamish McHamish enjoyed all nine, and made a lot of friends. He died in 2014 at the age of fifteen, and he has a statue in the centre of St Andrews.

*statue a model, usually of somebody important, e.g. the Statue of Liberty, in New York City

0 Both animals were from Scotland.

(A) Right **B** Wrong **C** Doesn't say

1 Bobby belonged to a Scottish policeman.

A Right **B** Wrong **C** Doesn't say

2 Bobby waited for fourteen years.

A Right **B** Wrong **C** Doesn't say

3 Bobby didn't have any food or friends.

A Right **B** Wrong **C** Doesn't say

4 The people from the church knew Bobby.

A Right **B** Wrong **C** Doesn't say

5 The statue of Bobby is in Greyfriars Church.

A Right **B** Wrong **C** Doesn't say

6 Some people think the real Bobby didn't wait for fourteen years.

A Right **B** Wrong **C** Doesn't say

7 Hamish McHamish didn't belong to anyone.

A Right **B** Wrong **C** Doesn't say

8 Hamish often slept in shops.

A Right **B** Wrong **C** Doesn't say

9 Hamish had a lot of photos on social media.

A Right **B** Wrong **C** Doesn't say

10 A lot of people in St Andrews didn't like Hamish.

A Right **B** Wrong **C** Doesn't say

___ / 10

Listening

- 6 [121] You will hear a programme about pioneers (people who crossed the USA in the nineteenth century). Decide if each sentence is true (T) or false (F). There is an example at the beginning (0).

- 0 In the nineteenth century, everybody wanted to live in New York. F
- 1 It wasn't easy to live in New York during the nineteenth century. _____
- 2 Everybody in New York had lots of money. _____
- 3 Some pioneers went west to find gold. _____
- 4 Travelling was easy for most pioneers. _____
- 5 Pioneers built bridges to cross the rivers. _____
- 6 The pioneers couldn't always drink water from rivers. _____
- 7 The pioneers stopped by trees because of their horses. _____
- 8 There were dangerous animals near the mountains. _____
- 9 The mountains were quite easy to cross with wagons. _____
- 10 Pioneers didn't have any problems when their journey was over. _____

___ / 10

Writing

- 7 Read the task below.

Your English teacher has asked you to write a story. Your story must begin like this:

It was nine o'clock in the evening, and Mary didn't know where she was.

Write your story (60–80 words). Make sure you use:

- the past forms of verbs.
- time expressions.
- opinion adjectives.

___ / 10

Speaking

- 8 Read the task below and give your presentation in class.

Prepare a one-minute presentation for your teacher and classmates about your childhood.

In your presentation, give information about the following:

- where you lived.
- what you liked doing at school.
- what you liked doing in your free time.
- how much time you spent with your family (grandparents, cousins, etc.) and what you enjoyed doing with them.
- what your favourite food was.
- what you didn't like doing/eating.

___ / 10

Unit 7 Test

Vocabulary

1 Choose the correct option (A, B or C) to complete the questions. There is an example at the beginning (0).

- 0 Do you ever use _____ exchange offices to change your money?
A coin **B** currency C money
- 1 When you travel, do you pay for everything _____ credit card or cash?
A by B for C with
- 2 Do you often use _____ machines in public places, or do you go into banks?
A cash B currency C money
- 3 Do you like travelling _____ plane?
A by B on C with
- 4 If you're on a plane, can you _____ any time sleeping?
A have B spend C take
- 5 When you want to visit a big city, do you ever _____ a train?
A ride B take C travel
- 6 Do you usually check in online, to _____ time?
A save B spend C win
- 7 Do you use a debit card to _____ out money, or do you change currency?
A bring B find C take
- 8 When you need things for a trip, like a tent or a rucksack, do you buy it or _____ it?
A borrow B lend C take out
- 9 Do you always _____ time for shopping in Duty Free, when you go to an airport?
A do B have C spend
- 10 Do you take _____ to get from an airport to a hotel?
A by taxi B in taxi C a taxi

___ / 10

2 Read the descriptions and match them to the words (a-k). There is an example at the beginning (0).

- | | | |
|---|-----------|-----------------------|
| 0 Another word for the money of a country. | ___ c ___ | a by bike |
| 1 Nice skin is usually very ... | _____ | b coins |
| 2 Leaves in autumn ... red and yellow. | _____ | c currency |
| 3 How you travel when cycling. | _____ | d drive |
| 4 It covers and protects your body. | _____ | e flies |
| 5 When you use your money to buy things. | _____ | f lend |
| 6 Can you ... me your pen, please? | _____ | g port |
| 7 metal money | _____ | h skin |
| 8 When you ... a car, a bus or a train, it moves. | _____ | i smooth |
| 9 A place where ships leave from. | _____ | j spend |
| 10 A pilot doesn't pilot a plane, he/she ... it. | _____ | k turn |

___ / 10

Grammar

- 3** Complete the text using the comparative or superlative form of the adjectives in brackets.
There is an example at the beginning (0).

Ice cream is one of the (0) most popular (popular) desserts. But do you know about the journey of vanilla and chocolate ice cream, the world's favourite flavours? It's possibly the (1) _____ (long) journey of all your favourite foods. In Ancient Greece, people ate snow with honey. In Ancient China, there was a dessert with ice, too. Ice and snow, at 0°C, are (2) _____ (cold) than ice cream, which is 0°C–2°C. This means that they were (3) _____ (bad) for people's teeth. Teeth can break when we eat cold things, but the Greeks and Chinese possibly had (4) _____ (strong) teeth than us. Was the Greek recipe (5) _____ (old) than the Chinese one? Nobody knows which one was first. What we do know is where modern ice cream comes from – France. The English had an (6) _____ (early) recipe with milk. Later a man from Sicily put eggs and sugar in it too, in his café in Paris in the seventeenth century. This made the dessert (7) _____ (sweet). The ingredients travelled a long way, too. Vanilla and chocolate were both from Mexico. Chocolate was the (8) _____ (good) drink for men who went to fight against other villages. It was also (9) _____ (hot) than modern hot chocolate and (10) _____ (bitter) to drink, because there was no sugar. Sugar was originally from India. So when you have ice cream on your plate, you have a map in front of you! Enjoy it.

___ / 10

- 4** Here are some sentences about a famous walk in Spain. Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence. Use no more than THREE words. There is an example at the beginning (0).

- 0 The Camino de Santiago is more important than other walks in Spain.
The Camino de Santiago is the most important walk in Spain.
- 1 There are many routes, but the part along the north of Spain is more famous than the others.
There are many routes, but _____ part is along the north of Spain.
- 2 Some parts of the walk are difficult. Some parts of the walk aren't very difficult.
Some parts of the walk are _____ others.
- 3 Some months are not good for doing the walk, particularly July.
July is _____ for doing the walk.
- 4 Most of the Camino is flat across the north of Spain. The last 200 km are not flat.
Most of the Camino across the north of Spain is _____ the last 200 km.
- 5 There are interesting towns and cities along the Camino, in particular León and Pamplona.
León and Pamplona are _____ the other towns and cities along the Camino.
- 6 Santiago is in the region of Spain with more wet weather than the rest of Spain.
Santiago is the region that has _____ in Spain.
- 7 The Camino along the north is about 767 km. The Camino from Seville to Santiago is 884 km.
The Camino from Seville to Santiago _____ the Camino along the north.
- 8 The hotel at the end of the Camino de Santiago is older than all the hotels in the world.
_____ in the world is in Santiago de Compostela, at the end of the Camino.
- 9 April, May, June and September are better than the other months for the Camino.
_____ for the Camino are April, May, June and September.
- 10 The Camino in April is not as crowded as it is in July.
The Camino in July is _____ in April.

___ / 10

Reading

5 Read the article about journeys into space. Are the sentences true (T) or false (F)? There is an example at the beginning (0).

In the 1950s, when the popular science-fiction programme *Journey into Space* was on the radio, the idea of space travel was just a fantastic story. Nowadays, it is still one of our most exciting dreams. We love films and TV series like *Star Trek* and *Star Wars*, but it is also a real possibility. We know a lot more about space now – and some people can go there! Yuri Gagarin was the first person in space. He went on 12th April 1961 and he flew around the world for 108 minutes. The Americans wanted to be first, but the Russians were quicker. Alan Shepherd was the second man in space in May 1961, a month after Gagarin, but his flight was shorter – it was fifteen minutes long. Shepherd also went to the moon. He was the fifth person there, and the oldest. He also played golf there, so he was the most famous golfer on the moon!

Nowadays, the Russians and the Americans work together with fourteen other nationalities on the International Space Station. The ISS first went into space in 2000 with two Russians, Yuri Gidzenko and Sergei Krikalev, and an American, Bill Shepherd. Their journey was 141 days long. There are still people on the ISS now.

Russian Valeri Polyakov spent the longest time in one visit to space. He spent 437 days and eighteen hours there between 1994 and 1995. The American with the longest time in space is Peggy Whitson. She broke the record in 2017 after 665 days in space (in more than one visit). Her last journey ended on 3rd September 2017 after 288 days. In that time, she travelled 196.66 million kilometres. That's a very long journey.

- 0 In the fifties, *Journey into Space* wasn't about a real journey. T
- 1 The article says the idea of journeys into space are a little boring now. _____
- 2 The article doesn't say what country Gagarin was from. _____
- 3 Gagarin spent more time in space than Shepherd. _____
- 4 Shepherd was older than all other people who walked on the moon. _____
- 5 Shepherd was also one of the most famous golfers in the world. _____
- 6 More than fifteen countries work together on the ISS project. _____
- 7 One of the first people on the ISS had the same first name or surname as the first two men in space. _____
- 8 Polyakov spent 437 days on more than one space journey. _____
- 9 Whitson spent 665 days on more than one space journey. _____
- 10 Whitson travelled over 196 million kilometres in one journey. _____

___ / 10

Listening

6 [122] You will hear a conversation between Robin and her parents about an Interrail trip (a trip that involves travelling through many countries by train). For each question (1–10), choose the best answer (A, B or C). There is an example at the beginning (0).

- | | | | |
|--|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|---|
| 0 How does Robin's dad feel? | A happy | B sad | C worried |
| 1 Where is Robin's credit card? | A in her rucksack | B in her sock | C with her ticket |
| 2 What has Robin got with her? | A a book of maps | B a lot of money | C her phone |
| 3 When did Robin buy her ticket? | A last month | B last week | C two days ago |
| 4 What does Robin's dad think is better than a mobile phone? | A a good rucksack | B a newspaper | C a paper map |
| 5 Where does Robin's dad go? | A to find her phone | B to put something on a shelf | C to the living room |
| 6 Who did Robin's mum take the train with? | A her cousin | B a friend | C Robin's dad |
| 7 Why does Robin's mum think travelling alone isn't as good as travelling with a friend? | A Because it can be boring. | B Because it can be stressful. | C Because it's more exciting with others. |
| 8 What does Robin's mum say was the problem with the two girls on her trip? | A They wanted to do something bad. | B They were boring. | C They were scary. |
| 9 What did the woman on the train give Robin's mum and her friend? | A some directions | B some food | C some money |
| 10 What time does Robin's train leave? | A 8.30 a.m. | B 9 a.m. | C 9.30 a.m. |

___ / 10

Writing

7 Read the task below.

You receive this email from your English friend.

Hi!

I'm arriving by plane on Sunday at 2.30 p.m. Can you tell me the quickest way to get to your house? And the cheapest way, too, please? I have a small bag and a heavier rucksack. Do you think they'll be safe? And is there somewhere I can eat on my way there?

Thanks!

Fraser

Now write your email (60–75 words). Make sure you:

- answer all the questions.
- use comparative and superlative forms of adjectives.

___ / 10

Speaking

8 Read the task below and give your presentation in class.

Prepare a one-minute presentation for your teacher and classmates about the best journey in your life.

In your presentation, include details about:

- where you went.
- how you travelled.
- what you liked best, who you met, etc.

___ / 10

Unit 8 Test

Vocabulary

1 Read the descriptions and write the word. There is an example at the beginning (0).

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| 0 In Europe, men don't often wear this. | s <u>k</u> <u>i</u> <u>r</u> <u>t</u> |
| 1 My wife is a police officer and she wears this at work. | u _____ |
| 2 Another word for <i>fantastic</i> . | w _____ |
| 3 You wear it on your trousers, but you take it off at the airport. | b ____ |
| 4 You put food and drink in it and you need it to talk. | m ____ |
| 5 Women usually wear this on their fingers or ears. | j _____ |
| 6 A musical instrument you play with your hands and feet. | d ____ |
| 7 You need these for your eyes in the summer. | s _____ |
| 8 They're like trousers for cycling and they're often black. | l _____ |
| 9 These are between your shoulders and hands. | a ____ |
| 10 The best thing to wear outside in winter. | c ____ |

___ / 10

2 Choose the correct option (A, B or C) to complete the sentences about fashion. There is an example at the beginning (0).

- | | | | |
|---|---|--------------|---------------|
| 0 Frank thinks that wearing a _____ to the office makes him look too serious. | <input checked="" type="radio"/> A suit | B top | C scarf |
| 1 They say Marlon Brando made a _____ the coolest thing to wear. | A jeans | B sunglasses | C T-shirt |
| 2 Having a _____ has become fashionable again. | A beard | B glasses | C black jeans |
| 3 You wear a scarf around your _____. | A arm | B eyes | C neck |
| 4 In the 1980s, _____ with no fingers became very popular. | A gloves | B leggings | C trainers |
| 5 A lot of people at the carnival were wearing a _____ to cover their eyes. | A make-up | B jewellery | C mask |
| 6 Some nice clothes, _____ as suits or dresses, are quite expensive. | A as | B like | C such |
| 7 Sheila always wears bright colours _____ pink, yellow and red. | A like | B such like | C as |
| 8 In Ancient Egypt, people cut off all their _____ because it was cleaner. | A eyes | B hair | C shoes |
| 9 In the 70s, some young people didn't wear shoes on their _____ ! | A eyes | B feet | C hands |
| 10 _____ are often part of a uniform that men and women wear in some jobs. | A Bags | B Skirts | C Ties |

___ / 10

Grammar

3 Complete the text with ONE or TWO words in each gap. There is an example at the beginning (0).

(0) Do you know that, at a costume party, your costume sometimes tells people about who you are or how you are feeling? Imagine (1) _____ preparing for a party, right now. If you wear a uniform to work, (2) _____ wearing a similar uniform now? No, you (3) _____. We (4) _____ wear our normal clothes to parties, we wear the opposite. If you're feeling a little bored of your daily life, maybe you're wearing an exciting or scary costume. When you look in the mirror, do you think 'I (5) _____ feeling terrible today'? You feel better if (6) _____ got a beautiful mask. Look at your friend; (7) _____ he or she wearing a lion costume? These costumes are fun; they make us feel good and strong. Experts say that when you wear a costume, you're saying something about yourself. Is your friend wearing a superhero costume? Perhaps she's saying she (8) _____ feeling very strong today, but she wants to. Or (9) _____ she got a Hawaiian costume on? (10) _____ she think she needs a holiday?

___ / 10

4 Choose the correct option (A, B or C) to complete the text. There is an example at the beginning (0).

People often (0) _____ that women are more interested in fashion, and that they (1) _____ after their hair and skin more than men, but is that true? (2) _____ more money on their hair, or do women? (3) _____ it depend on the age of the person or not? When women go for a haircut, it's a lot more expensive than for men, but men (4) _____ more often. And nowadays, men's hair is 'in fashion', so the average man (5) _____ more shampoo and other products than fifty years ago. Men (6) _____ more time on their hair. In general, women (7) _____ more different hairstyles, and they buy more colours, but of course, they (8) _____ beards! Beards also follow fashion, and all fashion comes and (9) _____. If there's one thing that's always true about fashion, it's that nothing stays the same. It's always changing. And men and women usually (10) _____ it.

- | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 0 A are saying | B is saying | © say |
| 1 A are looking | B look | C looks |
| 2 A Are men spending | B Do men spend | C Does men spend |
| 3 A Do | B Does | C Is |
| 4 A are usually going | B usually go | C usually going |
| 5 A buy | B buying | C is buying |
| 6 A are also spending | B also spending | C also spends |
| 7 A are | B have | C has got |
| 8 A aren't | B hasn't got | C haven't got |
| 9 A go | B goes | C is going |
| 10 A are following | B follow | C follows |

___ / 10

Reading

5 Read the article about changes of appearance. For questions 1–10, choose the best answer (A, B or C).

There is an example at the beginning (0).

Most people don't change their appearance, or their style of clothes, very often but, for some occupations, it's necessary. Film and music stars sometimes change their appearance for their job. Some actors look very different in each film, and they change their appearance in real life too. For example, they become thinner.

Nicole Kidman wore a latex nose for *The Hours*, and she changed her hair colour – it is darker in the film. Renee Zellweger often changes for films. She looked very different in the musical film about the 1920s, *Chicago*, after she played a modern English journalist in *The Diary of Bridget Jones*. She spoke differently as Bridget Jones, too – she spoke British English, but she is American!

Male actors change their body more often than female actors. When they're preparing to be superheroes, they go to the gym a lot, they work on their arms, and eat different food. For other films, they lose twenty kilos,

or they put on thirty. They change their hair, beards, moustaches – and then they change again, at the end of the job.

For music stars, the situation is different. Top music stars create fashions, they don't follow them. They need a new style every year or two, because they want to stay at the top. In the 1960s and '70s, for example, some created styles that are still fashionable, but that doesn't often happen now. When popular stars nowadays change their appearance a lot and wear strange clothes, we watch their changes, but we don't copy them. Their style or styles are personal. We often take fashion from music and usually from stars that look a little like us. These 'familiar' stars come and go; they don't stay for long. But for music or film stars, who want to stay at the top for a long time, change is good. And change is necessary.

- 0 Changing your appearance is necessary in some _____.
 A places B films C jobs
- 1 In their real life, actors sometimes change appearance _____.
 A because they want to B for a movie part C with a latex mask
- 2 In one film, Nicole Kidman's _____ wasn't real.
 A accent B hairstyle C nose
- 3 Nicole Kidman and Renee Zellweger both changed _____ in one of their movies.
 A their body B their face C more than one thing
- 4 In one film, Renee Zellweger _____ differently from usual.
 A acts B dresses C speaks
- 5 The article says that sometimes in the film industry, men want _____.
 A a better job B bigger arms C more food
- 6 Men often change _____ for a film.
 A the hair on their faces B their clothes C their age
- 7 The article says that nowadays, _____ people copy modern music stars' styles than in the 1960s and '70s.
 A more B fewer C older
- 8 The article says that people don't _____ clothes like some popular stars.
 A like B understand C wear
- 9 The article says people follow the fashions of stars who are _____.
 A like us B not like us C very famous
- 10 The article says that top actors and music stars have _____ in common.
 A change B fashion C money

___ / 10

Listening

- 6 [123] Listen to five people talking about Carnival in Santa Cruz, in Tenerife. Match each speaker to the information you hear. There are four extra letters. There is an example at the beginning.

- | | | |
|-----------|----------|----------------------|
| Speaker 1 | <u>F</u> | A beautiful clothes |
| | _____ | B big hat |
| | _____ | C bottle of milk |
| Speaker 2 | _____ | D carnival bus |
| | _____ | E cat woman |
| Speaker 3 | _____ | F expensive costumes |
| | _____ | G fruit |
| Speaker 4 | _____ | H holiday clothes |
| | _____ | I fashion |
| Speaker 5 | _____ | J no hair |
| | _____ | K rucksack |
| | | L superhero |
| | | M teacher |
| | | N trumpets |
| | | O two days only |

___ / 10

Writing

- 7 Read the task below.

Your teacher has asked you and a friend to meet an important person at the airport. While you are waiting, send an email describing you and your friend in detail, so they can recognize you.

Write your email (55–70 words). Make sure you describe:

- your friend in detail.
- yourself in detail.
- what you are both wearing and where you are standing.

___ / 10

Speaking

- 8 Read the task below and take part in a discussion with your classmates.

Prepare to talk about fashion. Answer these questions:

- 1 Do you think people spend too much money on clothes and hair?
- 2 Do you think make-up is a good or a bad thing?
- 3 What do you think of fashion modelling as a profession?
- 4 How important is it for you to follow fashion?
- 5 What fashions do you like?

___ / 10

Unit 9 Test

Vocabulary

1 Choose the correct option (A, B or C) to complete the text. There is an example at the beginning (0).

A great film to (0) _____ is *The Eagle Huntress*, and it's better (1) _____ the cinema than on TV. It's a fantastic film made in the incredible (2) _____ of west Mongolia. What kind of film is it? It's a (3) _____, but it's different from the (4) _____ ones on TV. This one tells a story. The film-(5) _____ went to the (6) _____ of west Mongolia to film a 13-year-old Kazakh girl called Aisholpan. She is learning to hunt with an eagle, a job that women in that region (7) _____ do. There is an (8) _____ moment when Aisholpan is going down (9) _____ to catch a baby eagle, but all the photography is great. It's a fantastic film with a very (10) _____ story.

- | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|---------------|
| 0 A look | (B) see | C watch |
| 1 A at | B in | C on |
| 2 A landscape | B picture | C river |
| 3 A documentary | B romantic | C sci-fi |
| 4 A horror | B thriller | C wildlife |
| 5 A makers | B people | C team |
| 6 A leaves | B mountains | C sky |
| 7 A rarely | B recent | C sometime |
| 8 A animation | B exciting | C scary |
| 9 A grass | B lakes | C rocks |
| 10 A boring | B comedy | C interesting |

___ / 10

2 Read the descriptions and write the words. There is an example at the beginning (0).

- | | |
|--|-------------------------|
| 0 The opposite of <i>interesting</i> . | b o r i n g |
| 1 A type of film: a boy, a girl, funny problems, a happy ending. | r _ _ _ _ _ c _ _ _ _ _ |
| 2 Water that has salt in it. | s _ _ |
| 3 When a show makes people laugh. | f _ _ _ _ |
| 4 When a film makes you feel worried. | s _ _ _ _ |
| 5 An exciting film with police and bad guys. | t _ _ _ _ _ _ |
| 6 A film with lots of magic in it. | f _ _ _ _ _ _ |
| 7 A TV competition with questions. | q _ _ _ s _ _ _ |
| 8 Thin green leaves but not on trees. | g _ _ _ _ |
| 9 It can fly and sing. | b _ _ _ |
| 10 You watch this to get information about the day. | t _ _ n _ _ _ |

___ / 10

Grammar

3 Read the sentences about cinema and films. Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence. Use no more than THREE words. There is an example at the beginning (0).

- 0 In the past, the news was on at the cinema. People went there to watch it.
In the past, people went to the cinema to watch the news.
- 1 Only one or two children's films came out a year. They came out as holiday entertainment.
Only one or two children's films came out a year to _____ during the holidays.
- 2 People want to remember happy times, so they watch their favourite old movies.
People watch their favourite old _____ happy times.
- 3 People want new things. Some film-makers try to give them.
Some film-makers make unusual films _____ new things.
- 4 At other times film-makers want to introduce young people to old things, like silent movies.
And sometimes film-makers make films _____ new generations to old things, like silent movies.

- 5 Film-makers give people a fantastic experience by doing incredible things.
Film-makers do incredible things _____ a fantastic experience to the audience.
- 6 When film-makers plan to make a movie, how do they decide which movie to make?
How do film-makers decide what movie _____ to make?
- 7 Many top actors make the decision not to direct films.
Many actors decide they _____ direct films.
- 8 Directing films is more creative for other actors and they have more control.
Other actors want to direct _____ more creative and have more control.
- 9 Is someone in your family planning to study film direction?
Is someone in your family going _____ be a director?
- 10 She's very talented and she plans to become famous.
She's very talented and she _____ become famous.

___ / 10

4 Complete the conversation with the correct letter A–L. There is one extra letter. There is an example at the beginning (0).

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>Ian: What are you doing?</p> <p>Molly: 0 <u>C</u></p> <p>Ian: Are you going to go back to college?</p> <p>Molly: 1 _____</p> <p>Ian: What are you going to study?</p> <p>Molly: 2 _____</p> <p>Ian: Why do you want to do that?</p> <p>Molly: 3 _____</p> <p>Ian: Have you got an idea for a play?</p> <p>Molly: 4 _____</p> <p>Ian: What are you working on?</p> <p>Molly: 5 _____</p> <p>Ian: Can one of your team write music?</p> <p>Molly: 6 _____</p> <p>Ian: Is he going to write the words for the songs?</p> <p>Molly: 7 _____</p> <p>Ian: Do you need to learn to do that?</p> <p>Molly: 8 _____</p> <p>Ian: Do you enjoy it?</p> <p>Molly: 9 _____</p> <p>Ian: It sounds interesting. You're going to love it.</p> <p>Molly: 10 _____</p> | <p>A Because I want to write to entertain people.</p> <p>B I'm going to learn how to write plays.</p> <p>C I'm reading about a course.</p> <p>D No, he isn't. I'm going to do that.</p> <p>E No, I don't. I often write poems or song words.</p> <p>F No, I haven't. But I'm working with a team.</p> <p>G No, I'm not. I'm going to do an evening course.</p> <p>H No, we aren't. We want to do it for fun.</p> <p>I Thank you. I'll call you to tell you about it.</p> <p>J Yes, Jason can. He's very good at it and he can also sing.</p> <p>K Yes, I do. But I'm not going to study songs. I'm going to study plays.</p> <p>L We're going to write a musical.</p> |
|---|---|

___ / 10

Reading

5 Read the article about a popular type of entertainment from the past. Are the sentences 'Right' (A) or 'Wrong' (B)? If there is not enough information to answer 'Right' or 'Wrong', choose 'Doesn't say' (C). There is an example at the beginning (0).

One type of entertainment was the only type of entertainment for many people for decades. It is over one hundred years old and it helped save lives during World War II. It brought communities together, and it's still popular in houses, offices, shops, cafés and cars. What is it? The radio.

In Britain, until the '60s, 'radio' meant the BBC.

It belonged to the government, and had the news, stories for children, documentaries, plays, cooking programmes, and a little music. It was a little boring for young people, but families enjoyed listening together, and talking about the news. Some drama series were popular; neighbours listened to the same series, and then talked about them together, like TV nowadays. The king or queen and the government talked to the country on the radio, like they do on TV now. The radio was part of life.

In the 1960s, rock 'n' roll and Motown came to Europe from the USA, and European teenagers, like The Beatles, listened to it to copy it, to make their own music and dance. Traditional radio stations didn't like this new, young, American fashion and didn't play 'pop', but other, new stations did. Millions listened to the radio, and pop music became the biggest type of entertainment for teenagers.

In the '70s, the radio moved towards music and away from news, plays and documentaries. There were more and more pop stars, and more and more music.

Nowadays, we still have the radio, but we don't usually listen to it except in the car. At home or at work, we listen online. Times change, technology and music change, but we're going to have the radio for a long time.

- 0 A lot of people had a radio as their only entertainment.
 (A) Right B Wrong C Doesn't say
- 1 The article says the radio was useful during a war.
 A Right B Wrong C Doesn't say
- 2 In the '40s and '50s, British people listened to the BBC and other stations.
 A Right B Wrong C Doesn't say
- 3 Before the '60s, all the programmes on British radio were for adults.
 A Right B Wrong C Doesn't say
- 4 The radio was good for families because they spent time together.
 A Right B Wrong C Doesn't say
- 5 The drama series on the radio were similar to the drama series on TV today.
 A Right B Wrong C Doesn't say
- 6 In the '60s, different kinds of music arrived in Europe and young people wanted to make similar music.
 A Right B Wrong C Doesn't say
- 7 Not all radio stations liked the new kind of music.
 A Right B Wrong C Doesn't say
- 8 Radio plays ended in the 1970s.
 A Right B Wrong C Doesn't say
- 9 The writer says we don't listen to radio in the same way now.
 A Right B Wrong C Doesn't say
- 10 The writer thinks the radio isn't going to be popular in the future.
 A Right B Wrong C Doesn't say

___ / 10

Listening

- 6 [124] You will hear two people, Daisy and Charlie, talking about the cinema. Decide if each sentence is true (T) or false (F). There is an example at the beginning (0).

- 0 There's an old classic film on at the cinema. F
- 1 The actor in the film only acts in science-fiction movies. _____
- 2 Tom and Daisy are going to meet in a car park. _____
- 3 The film starts after 7.15 pm. _____
- 4 Charlie doesn't like watching films. _____
- 5 Noises at the cinema mean that Charlie can't hear the film. _____
- 6 Daisy says that in the past, people didn't eat at the cinema. _____
- 7 Charlie likes to text his friends from the cinema. _____
- 8 Daisy says the cinema helps her to forget about problems for two hours. _____
- 9 Charlie thinks superhero films are exciting. _____
- 10 Daisy and Tom are going to watch a scary and violent film. _____

___ / 10

Writing

- 7 Read the task below.

An English-speaking friend is coming to visit you and your family next week. He sends this email to you:

Good morning!

Next week is nearly here. I'm going to prepare everything for the visit this evening. Do you have any plans? Do you know what we're going to do while I'm there? Can you give me an idea, please? I need to know to take the right clothes. Are we going to go to the theatre, as you suggested?

Thanks!

Niall

Write your email (60–80 words). Make sure you use appropriate language for making plans and expressing purpose.

___ / 10

Speaking

- 8 Read the task below and take part in a discussion with your classmates.

Prepare to talk about your plans for the near future and about entertainment. Answer these questions:

- 1 What plans do you have for the weekend?
- 2 Where are you going to go on holiday?
- 3 Talk about the last concert you went to. What was it like? Would you recommend the music?
- 4 What is your favourite type of film? Why?

___ / 10

Unit 10 Test

Vocabulary

1 Choose the correct option (A, B or C) to complete the sentences. There is an example at the beginning (0).

- 0 How much do you B about Ancient Roman schools?
 A discover **B know** C memorize
- 1 The Ancient Romans often had Greek people in their house to _____ their children.
 A learn B study C teach
- 2 Children in Ancient Rome didn't have to _____ about music, but children in Ancient Greece did.
 A fail B invent C learn
- 3 In Ancient Rome, children often translated Greek _____ into Latin.
 A literature B mathematics C physics
- 4 Children in Ancient Rome didn't _____ music, because it wasn't a good subject for soldiers.
 A remember B study C teach
- 5 Children in Ancient Rome read a lot, to _____ mathematics, agriculture and war.
 A discover B fail C understand
- 6 Some children _____ their boxing skills with a teacher in Ancient Rome.
 A forgot B knew C practised
- 7 Children in Ancient Rome had lessons in speaking, and had to _____ long poems.
 A discover B fail C memorize
- 8 The only modern subject they had was _____. In these classes they learned how to use numbers.
 A biology B physics C maths
- 9 Students in Ancient Rome didn't pass or _____ because there weren't any exams or tests.
 A fail B forget C know
- 10 We don't know who _____ school first – Ancient Rome, Greece, China or India – but we know it was a little different from now.
 A discovered B invented C passed

____ / 10

2 Complete the text with ONE word in each gap. There is an example at the beginning (0).

A nervous student

I don't like taking music exams. Every time I have an exam, it's the same. I wake (0) up a hundred times during the night, and then I (1) _____ up to get a glass of water. Then in the morning, when I'm brushing my (2) _____, I use face cream by accident. I go to the kitchen and I (3) _____ too much sugar (or salt!) in my coffee, but I don't (4) _____ breakfast; I'm too scared about the exam. Then I (5) _____ where my car is, and spend fifteen or twenty minutes looking for it. I get to college and discover there's coffee on my shirt; everyone dresses (6) _____ for music exams and their clothes look smarter than mine. I wait opposite the door to the exam room, and I (7) _____ my nails, but I don't (8) _____ my phone because I don't want to hear from anybody! 'I'm too nervous. I'm going to fail. I'm going to (9) _____ up music!' I think to myself. Then I stand up, and go in. It's always the same. But I always (10) _____ the exam with 95%.

____ / 10

Grammar

3 Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence. Use no more than THREE words. There is an example at the beginning (0).

- 0 Did you have lunch earlier?
 Have you had lunch today?
- 1 What happened? Is your arm broken?
 What happened? Have _____ your arm?
- 2 I saw the Colosseum in 2009. That's the only time I saw it.
 I _____ the Colosseum once.
- 3 Your hair looks lovely! Did you wash it with your new shampoo?
 Have you _____ with your new shampoo?

- 4 Oh no! Someone ate the cake! I don't know when that happened.
Oh no! Someone _____ the cake!
- 5 I've been in a singing competition. I think it was in 2010.
I _____ a singing competition in 2010, I think.
- 6 I'm sorry, I've forgotten your surname.
I'm sorry, I don't _____ surname.
- 7 Is this her first visit to Paris?
_____ to Paris before?
- 8 Is the series over? I didn't see the last episode!
Has _____ ? I didn't see the last episode!
- 9 I don't know if I have any messages on my phone. I'm going to look.
I _____ checked my messages today. I'm going to look.
- 10 He stopped studying at four o'clock. He just gave up.
He has _____ studying for today.

___ / 10

4 Choose the correct option (A, B or C) to complete the text. There is an example at the beginning (0).

- Studies have (0) _____ that following some habits will give you energy in your daily life. Try this simple quiz, then make the changes!
- How many cups of green tea have you (1) _____ today? In tests, people who (2) _____ three cups of green tea every day (3) _____ fewer problems with their weight and more energy.
- (4) _____ for a short run before you went to work this morning? How much exercise (5) _____ today? The same studies (6) _____ that ten minutes' exercise before work increases your energy levels.
- Biologists (7) _____ that twenty minutes' exercise every day makes you happier and helps you to learn.
- When (8) _____ you last learn something new? Learning new things helps keep the mind young. And how many books (9) _____ this year? If you (10) _____ read anything, start now! Reading is relaxing and you discover new words and worlds.

- | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|------------------------|
| 0 A show | B showed | C shown |
| 1 A drink | B drank | C drunk |
| 2 A drank | B do they drink | C has drunk |
| 3 A has | B have has | C had |
| 4 A Do you go | B Have you been | C Did you go |
| 5 A do you do | B have you done | C did you do |
| 6 A find | B found | C founded |
| 7 A also discover | B has discovered | C have also discovered |
| 8 A did | B do | C have |
| 9 A did you read | B have you readed | C have you read |
| 10 A haven't | B didn't have | C don't have |

___ / 10

Reading

5 Complete the article about reading books. Choose from the phrases A–K the one which fits each gap (1–10). There is an example at the beginning (0).

If you read a lot, you know that reading is good for you. (0) B ? Scientists have discovered there are at least fifteen ways that reading is good for a person, so it's a good idea to sit down with a book for at least 30 minutes a day.

(1) _____. First of all, when you read, you talk in your mind: 'Who was Aurelio Buendía? Where was he from? Why did he do that?' You try to remember the answers to understand the story. If you don't remember all

the information, (2) _____. Also when we read, we practise memorizing and making connections between people or events. A real book is better for this. Have you forgotten a name, for example, but remember it was on the left, (3) _____? When you read the name, you had the book in your hands, and the page was a map. You memorized the map and the name. (4) _____ – the pages don't feel the same, and the 3D 'book map' isn't there.

Books make you more intelligent. We learn new words, and we learn more information. After reading a book, (5) _____, but you also learn to understand people. This is called *empathy*. When you read a thriller or a mystery, (6) _____. Your mind works, and is busy. Scientists have found that this makes you more intelligent.

Books help you study. (7) _____. In normal life, we don't read or write long texts very often. However, we need to do this for our studies. If you read a novel, you practise reading something longer, and you practise sitting in one place, doing one thing for more than ten or twenty

- A And this is how reading helps
- B But do you know why
- C Good books can also help your imagination
- D near the top or in the middle
- E Reading helps the memory in two ways
- F a book is like a good friend
- G You also see a lot of language and sentences

minutes. (8) _____ and the grammar and words stay in your memory, and help you to write.

Finally, reading is fantastic for relaxing and sleeping. At the end of a busy day, you need some quiet time, and you can find it in a good book. (9) _____, because you 'see', 'smell' and 'hear' things in the story, like a film in your head. When you talk to your friends, a book is a good thing to talk about. 'Have you read *Return to School*? What did you think?' is a great way to start a conversation. And last but not least, (10) _____. You're never alone with a book.

- H you think like a detective
- I You can't do that with a digital book
- J you don't understand the end
- K you know more about people, places and history

___ / 10

Listening

6 [125] You will hear a conversation between a boss and Damian on his first day at work in a coffee shop. Decide if each sentence is true (T) or false (F). There is an example at the beginning (0).

- | | |
|--|----------------------|
| 0 Damian has worked in a café before. | <u> T </u> |
| 1 Damian has never heard of a <i>flat white</i> before. | <u> </u> |
| 2 Damian made breakfast for people in his old job. | <u> </u> |
| 3 All the types of coffee in the café are Italian. | <u> </u> |
| 4 Damian is going to practise with Sara. | <u> </u> |
| 5 Some cakes are cheaper than toast. | <u> </u> |
| 6 The lemon-sparkle cake is more expensive than toast. | <u> </u> |
| 7 The boss tells Damian to offer lemon-sparkle cake to every customer. | <u> </u> |
| 8 Damian has a question about the colour of some coffees. | <u> </u> |
| 9 The cakes go on black plates. | <u> </u> |
| 10 The boss is happy with Damian at the end. | <u> </u> |

___ / 10

Writing

7 Read the task below.

Write a story about a person who taught you a lot.
Begin with the sentence:

I've never met anyone like ...

Write your story (60–75 words). Make sure you:

- describe the person and how you know him/her.
- describe what you learned from this person.
- say how this person has helped you in your life.

___ / 10

Speaking

8 Read the task below and take part in a discussion with your classmates.

Prepare to talk about learning. Answer these questions:

- 1 Have you ever been to a very interesting course or class?
- 2 What kind of courses, classes or conferences do you think are most useful and interesting for people? Why?
- 3 Do many people in your country do extra classes or courses in the evenings? What do they do?

___ / 10

Unit 11 Test

Vocabulary

1 Match 1–10 with A–K to make sentences. There is an example at the beginning (0).

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|----------|--|
| 0 Your carry-on | <u>D</u> | A transport is quite good in London. |
| 1 Package | _____ | B is the most important industry in many countries. |
| 2 You need a visa | _____ | C from the USA or UK are often red, white and blue. |
| 3 The currency | _____ | D bag has to go under the seat in front or above your head. |
| 4 In many countries, the local | _____ | E to the museum can't take photos. |
| 5 The temperature | _____ | F in many European countries is the euro. |
| 6 Public | _____ | G food is unusual but often very good. |
| 7 Tourism | _____ | H holidays offer you the flights, hotel and transport. |
| 8 Souvenirs | _____ | I in Dubai in summer is too high for many tourists. |
| 9 Visitors | _____ | J your hotel room on the hotel's website; it's usually cheaper. |
| 10 Book | _____ | K when you travel to some countries. |

____ / 10

2 Read the tourist's questions. Choose the best word for each question. There is an example at the beginning (0).

- 0 Are there any good hotels *in / on / (by)* the beach?
- 1 Excuse me. Could I have a *single / only-way / go* ticket to Edinburgh, please?
- 2 Are the local *guide / people / sightseeing* friendly?
- 3 How can I *book / meet / rent* people easily?
- 4 Should I *catch / take / wear* an umbrella in July?
- 5 Is *backpacking / beach / transporting* safe in that country?
- 6 Can we visit with a *package / sightseeing / tour* guide, please?
- 7 Is the climate nice or is it *too hot / multicultural / right-hand side* there?
- 8 Is it easy to *meet / licence / take* a taxi from the airport?
- 9 Can we book a *camping / mountains / tourism* holiday, please?
- 10 Have we got enough money to get a *carry-on / check in / return* ticket?

____ / 10

Grammar

3 Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence.

Use no more than THREE words. There is an example at the beginning (0).

- 0 Is a European licence necessary if you want to rent a car in Europe?
Do you have to have a European licence to rent a car in Europe?
- 1 Passengers mustn't use mobile phones on this plane.
Passengers _____ phones on this plane.
- 2 On some buses, you can't travel without wearing a seat belt.
You _____ a seat belt on some buses.
- 3 Their advice is to wear a seat belt on a plane during the flight, but you don't have to.
You _____ a seat belt during the flight, but you don't have to.
- 4 Airlines let people take small bottles on a plane, if they are smaller than 100 ml.
You _____ small bottles on planes if they are smaller than 100 ml.
- 5 If you don't want to take a carry-on bag, don't take one.
You _____ to take a carry-on bag if you don't want to.
- 6 Have they got food for vegetarians on flights?
Is there _____ vegetarians to eat on flights?
- 7 Is there a place you particularly recommend for a hiking holiday?
Can you recommend _____ good for a hiking holiday?
- 8 It isn't possible to travel to another country without a passport or ID card.
_____ can travel to another country without a passport or ID card.
- 9 It's a good idea to take a camera with you when you travel.
You _____ forget to take a camera with you when you travel.
- 10 Some airports don't have a place to change currency, so remember to take a credit card.
In some airports there _____ to change currency, so remember to take a credit card.

____ / 10

4 Choose the correct option (A, B or C) to complete the text. There is an example at the beginning (0).


To have a fantastic holiday, you (0) _____ to go away from home. You (1) _____ have a 'staycation'. (2) _____ needs to travel far to go on holiday or relax. There is always (3) _____ interesting and fun to do in every town or city, you just (4) _____ to look. We don't usually go sightseeing near home, so the first thing (5) _____ is imagine you are a tourist. Is there (6) _____ in your town or near your house that tourists always visit? It's also possible that there's (7) _____ you have always wanted to visit, but never had the time. If you take a staycation, you (8) _____ stay at home all the time. Go and visit a local museum. (9) _____ find a tour guide in your town? Or rent a bike and go sightseeing? Is there (10) _____ you can go hiking with? The important thing is to enjoy your time and relax.


- | | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| 0 A can't | B don't have | C shouldn't |
| 1 A can | B do | C have to |
| 2 A Anybody | B Nobody | C Somebody |
| 3 A anything | B nothing | C something |
| 4 A can | B have | C should |
| 5 A should you do | B you should do | C you shouldn't do |
| 6 A anywhere | B nothing | C somebody |
| 7 A anything | B nobody | C somewhere |
| 8 A can | B shouldn't | C have |
| 9 A Can you | B You can | C You can't |
| 10 A anybody | B nowhere | C something |


___ / 10


Reading

5 Read the signs and notices. Choose the correct option (A, B or C). There is an example at the beginning (0).

- 0  A You should park here before 8 a.m.
B You can't come in here between 8 a.m. and 2 p.m.
 C You have to leave before 2 a.m.

- 1  A You should finish dinner before 11.
 B You can't have lunch on Sunday at one o'clock.
 C You have to finish eating before 7.

- 2  A You can wait for ten minutes to speak to the travel agent.
 B You should go away and come back tomorrow.
 C You have to go away and come back later.

- 3  A You can speak to the shop assistant in any language.
 B No shop assistant speaks Spanish in this shop.
 C Somebody is from France.

4



FISH TAVERNE
Must try our local fish
and vegetables!
Special rice on Sundays.

- A You can't eat special rice every day.
B You have to eat fish.
C You can only go on Sundays.

5



11 am - 1 pm
3 pm - 5 pm
**WALKING
TOUR**
(rent a bike
£5 extra)

- A Nobody helps you in the afternoon.
B You don't have to walk.
C You don't have to pay for the bikes.

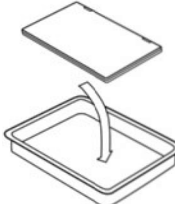
6



ONE WAY

- A People drive on the right-hand side here.
B You don't have to turn left.
C You can't turn left.

7



- A You have to take your laptop out of your bag.
B You can't have a laptop in your carry-on luggage.
C You shouldn't travel with your laptop.

8



orange juice, bread basket,
croissants, coffee / tea

- A You can't have bread and croissants.
B There is nothing cold to drink.
C You don't have to have coffee.

9



SPECIAL OFFER
48 hours only
(offer ends Thursday
midnight)
2 tickets for the
price of 1

- A You should buy your tickets before Friday.
B You can't buy your tickets until Friday.
C You can buy cheaper tickets after Thursday.

10

Attention!



**Only take official taxis
from designated area
- stay safe!**

- A You can't take taxis here.
B You can take any taxi you like.
C You shouldn't take some taxis.

Listening

6 [126] You will hear a travel advertisement about hiking in Norway. Decide if each sentence is true (T) or false (F). There is an example at the beginning (0).

- 0 Norway is a great destination if you like spending time outside. T
- 1 There isn't anything interesting for good photographers in Norway. _____
- 2 A visitor can see lots of different landscapes on one of the walks. _____
- 3 The programme recommends being very careful on the Trolltunga hike. _____
- 4 All the walks are about eight to twelve hours long, including the Trolltunga one. _____
- 5 You can sometimes walk in the snow. _____
- 6 About three thousand people go on the Preikestolen walk near Stavanger every year. _____
- 7 It's a good idea to have walking boots for the Romsdalseggen route. _____
- 8 It's not a good idea to take very young children on the Romsdalseggen walk. _____
- 9 You have to think about animals when you are hiking. _____
- 10 August isn't a good month for hiking in Norway. _____

___ / 10

Writing

7 Read the task below.

A friend in an English-speaking country has sent you an email. He is asking for help choosing a place to go on holiday with his 70-year-old parents in July. Write a reply. Give two suggestions of somewhere to stay.

Write your email (55–80 words). Make sure you:

- recommend the places and any activities you think are interesting or fun.
- describe the two places.
- explain why you think they are good places for two 70-year-olds.
- end your email in a suitable way.

___ / 10

Speaking

8 Read the task below and give your presentation in class.

You are free to choose and visit any country in the world. Decide which country to visit and present the reasons that helped you decide.

In your presentation, include some or all of the reasons below and explain why or give examples:

- | | |
|---|--|
| • it's near or far from your home country | • you can go hiking, walking or swimming |
| • you can speak the language | • shopping and entertainment are good |
| • the local food is good | • it's got a good/bad climate |
| • there is/isn't a beach | • there are a lot of things to see/do |

___ / 10