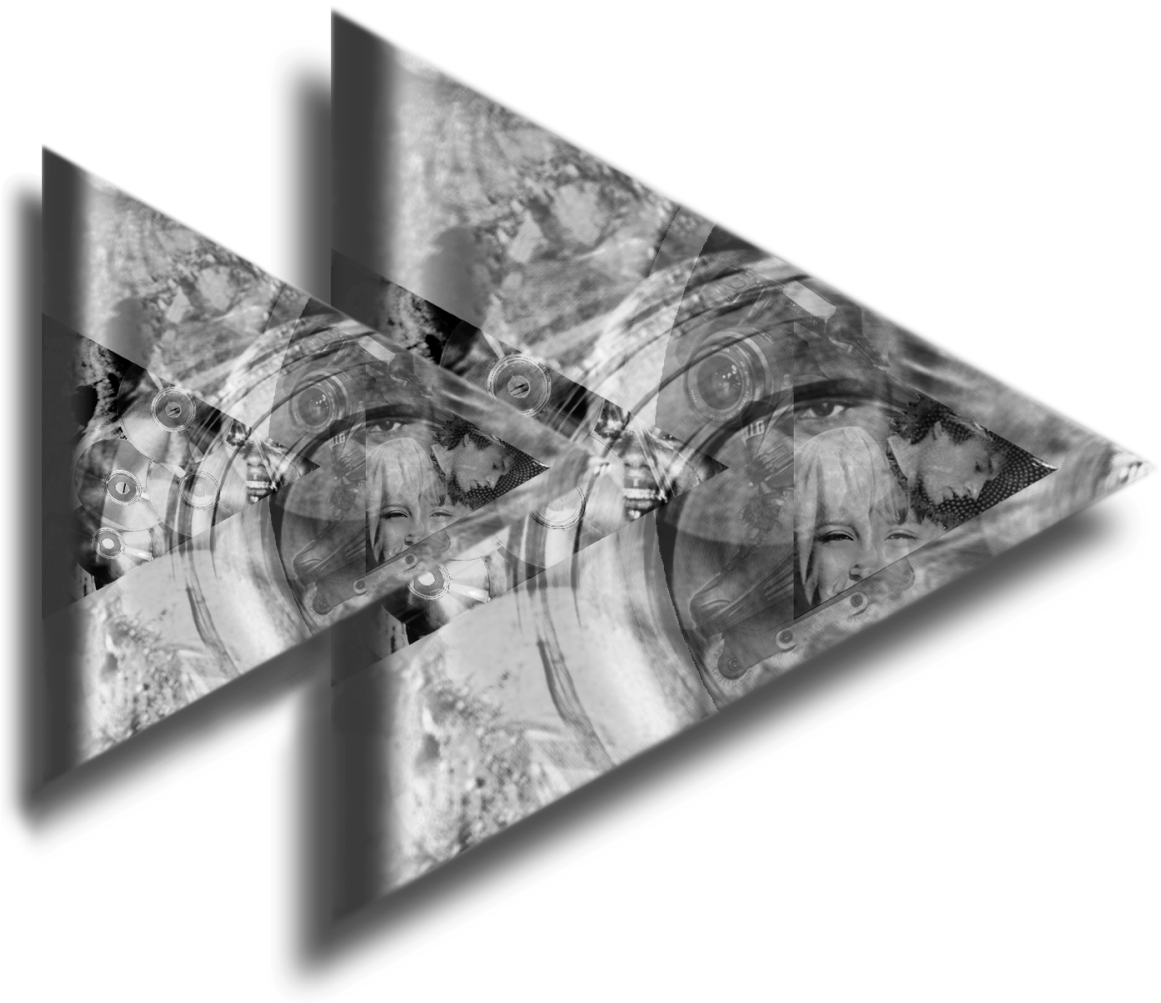


New **Headway**

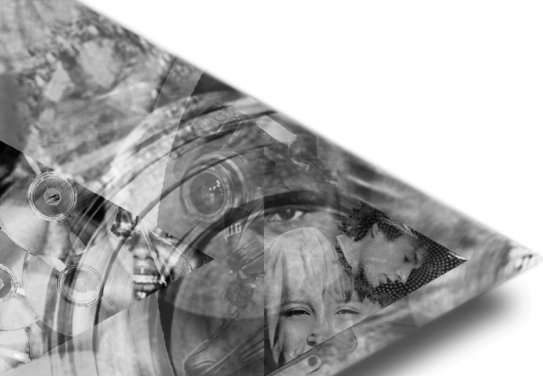
Advanced Tests

Peter May



OXFORD





New Headway Advanced Test Booklet

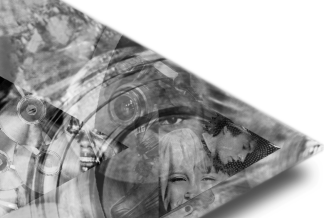
Note to the teacher

This booklet contains

- **12 Unit Tests** which revise the corresponding unit in *New Headway Advanced Student's Book*. Each test has a total score of 100.
- **An Answer Key** for all the exercises.

These tests may be photocopied freely for classroom use. They may not be adapted, printed, or sold without the permission of Oxford University Press.

Students will need a separate sheet of paper for the writing activity at the end of each test.



1

NAME: _____

Test

1 Match the questions with the correct responses.

- 1 ___ Do you think you'll get the job?
- 2 ___ Do you live near the town centre?
- 3 ___ Would you like to go out with me tonight?
- 4 ___ Did you have to go for an interview?
- 5 ___ Have you sorted out that problem yet?
- 6 ___ Don't you think the medical officers were rather strict?

- a Yes, but I didn't want to.
- b Well, they had to be.
- c No, I still haven't managed to.
- d Yes, I'm hoping to.
- e No, but I used to.
- f Yes, I'd love to.

0.5 points for each correct answer

	3
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2 Complete the responses with the words in the box and to.

beginning afraid planning allowed hope promised

- 1 A I'm sorry, but I can't help you today.
B But you _____ !
- 2 A Would you like to emigrate to Australia?
B Yes, in fact one day I _____ .
- 3 A Why didn't you tell me this sooner?
B I thought you'd get angry and I was _____ .
- 4 A Are the roses flowering yet?
B Not all of them, but some are _____ .
- 5 A Why don't you leave the office early?
B I would, but the boss says we're not _____ .
- 6 A Did Pete meet up with Kate yesterday?
B Not sure. I know he was _____ .

0.5 points for each correct answer

	3
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3 Cross out the words in B that can be omitted.

- 1 A Make sure you take your passport.
B Don't worry, I will take it.
- 2 A Would you stay in this country if you could?
B Yes, I would stay if I could.
- 3 A Do you think the others got lost on the way?
B Yes, they might have got lost.

- 4 A I didn't bring any money with me.
B Oh – you should have brought some.
- 5 A Do you think the border guards are expecting us?
B They could be expecting us.
- 6 A Maybe that man was working for them.
B Yes, he might have been working for them.

0.5 points for each correct answer

	3
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4 Write a positive and a negative short response.

Example: He's been very busy recently.

Positive: *Yes, he has.* Negative: *No, he hasn't.*

- 1 Jenny speaks Greek well.
Positive: _____ Negative: _____
- 2 Are you staying in tonight?
Positive: _____ Negative: _____
- 3 Both trains were running late.
Positive: _____ Negative: _____
- 4 They'll change the law soon.
Positive: _____ Negative: _____
- 5 Most immigrants arrived in the 19th century.
Positive: _____ Negative: _____
- 6 He should have been sent to prison.
Positive: _____ Negative: _____
- 7 You'd have won if you'd tried harder.
Positive: _____ Negative: _____
- 8 They'll have been waiting for us.
Positive: _____ Negative: _____

1 point for each correct answer

	8
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5 Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

so too neither either though

- 1 I wouldn't like to live there, and _____ would you.
- 2 Paul doesn't like Indian food. I do, _____ .
- 3 I won't be staying here, and the others won't, _____ .
- 4 Carla's intelligent, and _____ is her brother.
- 5 My family come from Hungary, and hers do _____ .

0.5 points for each correct answer

	2.5
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6 Which countries are these people from?

- 1 A Pole _____
- 2 A Spaniard _____
- 3 A Dutchman _____
- 4 A Turk _____
- 5 A Swede _____
- 6 A Frenchwoman _____
- 7 A Scot _____
- 8 An Afghan _____
- 9 A Welshman _____
- 10 A Dane _____

0.5 points for each correct answer 5**7** Complete the nationalities in each group with the same ending.

- 1 Brit _____
Dan _____
Pol _____
Scott _____
Span _____
Swed _____
Turk _____
- 2 Argentin _____
Austral _____
Belg _____
Ital _____
Peruv _____
- 3 Cze _____
Dut _____
Fren _____
- 4 Iceland _____
- 5 Sw _____
- 6 Americ _____
Germ _____
Keny _____

0.5 points for each correct answer 3**8** Which languages are spoken in these countries?

- 1 Wales _____
- 2 China _____
- 3 Syria _____
- 4 Peru _____

0.5 points for each correct answer 2**9** American or British English? Write *US* or *UK*.

- 1 I'll see you at the weekend. _____
- 2 Did the Hong Kong plane arrive yet? _____
- 3 Most immigrants live in blocks of flats. _____
- 4 Get a bottle from the liquor store. _____
- 5 There are long vacations in this job. _____
- 6 They had a really bad journey. _____
- 7 The office is open from Monday to Friday. _____
- 8 We had to stand in line for hours. _____

0.5 points for each correct answer 4**10** Pair the British English (UK) and American English (US) words.

bill post biscuit check closet
pavement restroom autumn rubbish mail
pants garbage bathrobe fall cupboard
cookie loo trousers sidewalk dressing-gown

- 1 _____ (UK) and _____ (US)
- 2 _____ (UK) and _____ (US)
- 3 _____ (UK) and _____ (US)
- 4 _____ (UK) and _____ (US)
- 5 _____ (UK) and _____ (US)
- 6 _____ (UK) and _____ (US)
- 7 _____ (UK) and _____ (US)
- 8 _____ (UK) and _____ (US)
- 9 _____ (UK) and _____ (US)
- 10 _____ (UK) and _____ (US)

0.5 points for each correct answer 5**11** Rewrite the sentences in British English.

- 1 Where can I get some gas for the truck?

- 2 There's a drugstore open all night downtown.

- 3 Take the elevator down to the first floor.

- 4 The movie starts at ten of nine.

- 5 Call me on your cellphone from the parking lot.

1 point for each correct answer 5

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

Every year, large numbers of desperately poor people, many of them (1) ... from war and oppression in Sub-Saharan countries, illegally attempt to cross the narrow straits between North Africa and Europe's southern border. Dreaming (2) ... a new life in prosperous Spain, or further north, they are often (3) ... by people-traffickers into handing over their life savings, (4) ... advance, for a tiny boat. These unscrupulous men (5) ... to tell them about the terrible dangers of the crossing, and the (6) ... immigrants, many of them unable to swim, set off in unseaworthy boats wearing (7) ... clothing. This is a (8) ... for disaster. The powerful currents and changeable weather sink many of the boats, with the number of victims (9) ... to be in the hundreds annually. Those few who make it to the coast, often suffering (10) ... exposure, are likely to be picked up quickly by the ever (11) ... Spanish authorities, who then (12) ... them back to where they came from.

- | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 1 a siblings | b refugees | c descendants |
| 2 a of | b with | c in |
| 3 a deceived | b distracted | c disappointed |
| 4 a on | b in | c at |
| 5 a avoid | b bother | c neglect |
| 6 a joint | b successive | c prospective |
| 7 a extravagant | b inadequate | c quaint |
| 8 a dose | b quota | c recipe |
| 9 a estimated | b nominated | c complemented |
| 10 a about | b from | c of |
| 11 a alert | b stumped | c philanthropic |
| 12 a clasp | b deport | c enhance |

1 point for each correct answer 12**13** Match the words in A with their synonyms in B.

- | A | B |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| 1 ___ diverse | a horrible |
| 2 ___ to pass away | b to shake slightly |
| 3 ___ timber | c disappointment |
| 4 ___ wounded | d wood |
| 5 ___ to tremble | e to improve |
| 6 ___ gruesome | f varied |
| 7 ___ to face | g to die |
| 8 ___ to enhance | h hurt |
| 9 ___ blow | i to stand opposite |

0.5 points for each correct answer 4.5**14** Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first, using the word in capitals. Don't change this word. Write between three and five words.

- You should take her away from the group and warn her.
ASIDE
You should _____ and warn her.
- People in that country don't trust the police.
FAITH
People in that country have _____ the police.
- They can't make any progress now that it is raining.
STANDSTILL
Everything has _____ now that it is raining.
- I use a knife to open tins and that works, usually.
PURPOSE
I use a knife to open tins and that _____, usually.
- You must memorize this message, and then destroy it.
HEART
You must _____, and then destroy it.
- She's going to try again to get a visa.
SHOT
She's going to _____ a visa.

1 point for each correct answer 6**15** Read the text. Are the statements true (T) or false (F)?

Culture shock describes the range of feelings and symptoms that can occur as a result of moving from a familiar to an unfamiliar culture. It includes the shock of a new environment, meeting lots of new people, and learning the ways of a different country. It also includes the shock of being separated from the important people in your life, maybe family, friends, colleagues, teachers; people you would normally talk to during times of uncertainty, people who give you support and advice.

Despite its name, culture shock is not quite as sudden as most people expect. The first few days in a new country can be a time of great excitement, when everything is new and intriguing. However, this period of excitement can fade as differences create an impact and you may start to feel confused, isolated, and inadequate as cultural differences intrude and familiar supports (e.g. family and friends) are not immediately available. Symptoms you may experience include physical complaints and a loss of appetite, sleep

disturbances, lack of concentration, and fatigue. This is probably the most difficult phase for any new student and it is important to remember that what you are feeling is a normal reaction for someone who has moved to new surroundings.

Next you may become very hostile to the new culture, and very conscious of all that you dislike about it. Despite what you may think, this is actually quite a healthy reaction as you are reconnecting with what you value about yourself and your own culture. You will hopefully progress from here to being able to accept the differences and similarities between the two cultures. This should lead to feelings of increased confidence, as you gain experience and are better able to cope with new situations.

Finally, most students come to value the differences and similarities between the two cultures, to the point where most situations are enjoyable and you are able to make choices according to your preferences and values.

- 1 Talking to people you haven't met before can be a cause of culture shock. ___
- 2 You may miss the people you used to work with. ___
- 3 Culture shock usually hits you as soon as you arrive in the foreign country. ___
- 4 You may enjoy being in the new country at first. ___
- 5 Because of culture shock, you might not feel hungry. ___
- 6 The worst time is when you start to hate things about the new culture. ___
- 7 You must avoid having negative feelings about the new culture. ___
- 8 To be happy, you need to find out what is the same in both cultures. ___
- 9 You will feel sure of yourself when you learn how to avoid unfamiliar situations. ___
- 10 You will probably learn to choose what suits you best from both cultures. ___

1 point for each correct answer 10

16 Circle the best definition, **a** or **b**, for the words from the text.

- 1 *range of* (line 1)
 - a** many reasons for
 - b** many different kinds of
- 2 *intriguing* (line 11)
 - a** very interesting
 - b** very boring
- 3 *fade* (line 12)
 - a** become stronger
 - b** become weaker
- 4 *inadequate* (line 13)
 - a** not patient enough
 - b** not competent enough

- 5 *intrude* (line 14)
 - a** start to bother you
 - b** become less important
- 6 *surroundings* (line 20)
 - a** living conditions
 - b** problems
- 7 *value* (line 24)
 - a** consider important
 - b** consider unimportant
- 8 *cope with* (line 28)
 - a** run away from
 - b** deal with successfully

0.5 points for each correct answer 4

17 Read the advert and write a letter to the organization. Give details about yourself and ask for more information about the things circled. Follow the advice below.

Before you start writing, decide whether you should:

- put your address and the date at the top or bottom of your letter.
- begin your letter *Dear Susan* or *Dear Ms Mills*.
- use formal or informal language.
- only ask for information, or both ask for and give information.

VOLUNTEERS INTERNATIONAL

Work abroad: 2-month contracts

We send young people of many nationalities to developing countries, where they help local people with environmental and community projects, e.g. improving water supplies, setting up schools.

You should be aged 18–26, reasonably fit, and able to communicate in English.

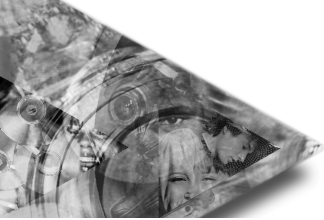
Interested?

Phone Susan Mills on + 44 151 843 6407, or write to her at: Volunteers International, 36 Croxteth Avenue, Liverpool, LI2 5RY.

Handwritten notes:
 - "which ones?" with arrows pointing to "2-month contracts" and "developing countries"
 - "starting when?" with an arrow pointing to "2-month contracts"
 - "to what level?" with an arrow pointing to "communicate in English"

Maximum number of points possible 20

TOTAL 100



2

Test

NAME: _____

1 Match the verb tenses a–l with the forms used in the sentences.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| a present perfect | g future perfect passive |
| b present perfect passive | h past simple passive |
| c future simple passive | i past continuous passive |
| d future continuous | j past perfect |
| e future perfect | k past perfect passive |
| f future perfect continuous | l past perfect continuous |

- 1 ___ I'd bumped into her once before.
- 2 ___ The effects will have worn off soon.
- 3 ___ The film was based on a book.
- 4 ___ He's never concealed his true feelings.
- 5 ___ I'll be staying with friends next week.
- 6 ___ Her talent has been wasted.
- 7 ___ He'd been misquoted in the press.
- 8 ___ By June, I'll have been working here for a year.
- 9 ___ They'd been going out together for ages.
- 10 ___ It will have been dealt with soon.
- 11 ___ The books were already being printed.
- 12 ___ Your message will be conveyed to him.

0.5 points for each correct answer

	6
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2 Circle the correct form of the verb. If both forms are possible, choose the most likely.

- 1 The office *is cleaned* / *is being cleaned* at the moment.
- 2 At last! I *'ve stood* / *'ve been standing* here for hours!
- 3 He *abandoned* / *was abandoning* his wife and children.
- 4 I *'ll wait* / *'ll be waiting* for you at the bus stop when the bus gets there.
- 5 I think that player *has broken* / *has been breaking* his leg.
- 6 What *are you doing* / *do you do*? Are you a journalist or a playwright?
- 7 She *had* / *was having* dinner when the phone rang.
- 8 According to the timetable, the train *arrives* / *is arriving* at 8.27.
- 9 I *never believe* / *am never believing* a word he says.
- 10 *Are you coming* / *Do you come* for a drink after work?

0.5 points for each correct answer

	5
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3 Match the beginnings of each pair of sentences with the most likely endings.

- 1 ___ The fields are ploughed
- 2 ___ The fields are being ploughed
 - a as we stand here watching.
 - b at this time of the year.
- 3 ___ We lost that match,
- 4 ___ We were losing that match,
 - a but in the end we won.
 - b but we'll win the next one.
- 5 ___ I've read that book
- 6 ___ I've been reading that book
 - a at least three times.
 - b for the last six hours.
- 7 ___ I stay with friends
- 8 ___ I'm staying with friends
 - a whenever I go to Paris.
 - b until I find a new flat.
- 9 ___ In the morning I'll sleep
- 10 ___ In the morning I'll be sleeping
 - a when the alarm clock goes off.
 - b until the alarm clock goes off.
- 11 ___ I've done the housework
- 12 ___ I've been doing the housework
 - a so there's nothing more to do.
 - b but there's still a bit more to do.

0.5 points for each correct answer

	6
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4 For each sentence, put a tick or correct the verb form.

- 1 George Orwell has written *1984* shortly before he died.
- 2 Have you ever read anything by Jane Austen?
- 3 We live in this part of town since 2003.
- 4 We'll decide when we've seen all the figures.
- 5 Hello, I come to ask for some information.
- 6 I wish I had time to go to the theatre last week.
- 7 When I take my final exams at university, I'll look for a job.
- 8 We went to the same place three times this year.
- 9 The film will end by the time you get there.
- 10 Now he wishes he hadn't left early yesterday.

0.5 points for each correct answer

	5
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5 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

- 1 The new Harry Potter book (come out) _____ last month, but I (not buy) _____ it yet.
- 2 Yesterday I (have to) _____ go back home because I (leave) _____ my books in my room.
- 3 Since she (start) _____ the detective novel, she (suffer from) _____ writer's block twice.
- 4 I (find out) _____ about it earlier today, but I wish I (know) _____ before.
- 5 Anna and Joe (get) _____ married two years ago, but they (be) _____ separated for the last six months.
- 6 When my aunt (have) _____ her operation next week, she (feel) _____ a lot better.
- 7 I (come from) _____ Italy. In fact, I (be born) _____ near Milan.
- 8 I (not enjoy) _____ holidaying in Ibiza when I was a child, but I wish I (be) _____ there now.

1 point for each correct answer

	8
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6 Complete the sentences with the correct passive form of the verbs in the box. There is one verb you do not need to use.

borrow	ensure	entitle	introduce	convert
invest	beckon	imprison	reward	

- 1 At present, the old theatre building _____ into a nightclub.
- 2 A weakness of the book is that too many new characters _____ too quickly.
- 3 Throughout history, writers _____ and even executed for the contents of their books.
- 4 Of course, it's not a tragedy, so all the hero's efforts _____ in the final scene.
- 5 I don't think the plot is original. I suspect the idea _____ from a Greek myth.
- 6 James Joyce's book of short stories, published in 1914, _____ *Dubliners*.
- 7 High-volume sales can _____ by organizing a big publicity campaign.
- 8 By the end of this year, twenty per cent more money _____ in cultural projects.

0.5 points for each correct answer

	4
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7 Rewrite the sentences beginning with the words given.

- 1 Pinter didn't actually write that play.
That play _____ .
- 2 One of the office staff was using the photocopier.
The photocopier _____ .
- 3 Historians are finding new evidence all the time.
New evidence _____ .
- 4 They've put the ceremony off until next Monday.
The ceremony _____ .
- 5 A note on the last page acknowledges his contribution.
His contribution _____ .
- 6 They will probably have sold all copies by tomorrow.
All copies _____ .
- 7 Somebody has tampered with the safety equipment.
The safety equipment _____ .
- 8 They might award her the prize for her first novel.
She _____ .

1 point for each correct answer

	8
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8 Complete the phrasal verbs in each pair of sentences with the same verb.

- 1 **a** I see they've _____ the price of music CDs up yet again.
b We can _____ you up at our place if you've missed the last bus.
- 2 **a** My parents still can't _____ out how to use the video.
b Professional sports people have to _____ out for many hours.
- 3 **a** Before she died, the author _____ away most of her money.
b He wrote under a pseudonym, but his writing style _____ him away.
- 4 **a** There was so much to see in Prague that I couldn't _____ it all in.
b In the story, they _____ in a lodger, Mr Kent, who needs a cheap room.
- 5 **a** The boss's comments _____ down badly with the workers.
b Last January, most of the class _____ down with flu.
- 6 **a** The dog was _____ down after it attacked a child.
b After she'd spoken on the phone, she _____ it down in writing for me.
- 7 **a** We don't _____ in for expensive advertising in this company.
b More people with science degrees should _____ in for teaching.
- 8 **a** I managed to _____ up to the chapter where she marries him before I fell asleep.
b You look exhausted! What did you _____ up to last night?

0.5 points for each correct answer 4

9 Write the particles in the box in the correct place in the sentences.

on around off with up back in away

- 1 A lot of young people have now given eating meat.
- 2 We're going to deal any problems as soon as they occur.
- 3 In this spy thriller, the protagonist is taken by the secret agent's story.
- 4 She told her son to keep from those boys, or he'd get into trouble.
- 5 If you can lend me some cash now, I promise I'll give it on Monday.
- 6 His idea of a great holiday is to spend weeks lying the place doing nothing.
- 7 As our initial enthusiasm wore, we began to realize it was very hard work.
- 8 If you fall into the water, hold to your surfboard.

0.5 points for each correct answer 4

10 Answer the questions with the words in the box.

patronizing reserved supportive cheerful
unconventional gentle witty considerate
inarticulate courteous

How do you describe someone who ...

- 1 says amusing things? _____
- 2 is always polite? _____
- 3 behaves differently from other people? _____
- 4 does not like to show their true feelings? _____
- 5 can't express themselves clearly in words? _____
- 6 treats other people as inferiors? _____
- 7 always seems to be happy? _____
- 8 avoids hurting or inconveniencing others? _____
- 9 gives help and encouragement to others? _____
- 10 is never rough or violent? _____

0.5 points for each correct answer 5

11 Pair the words with the same vowel sounds.

bird pear threat heard sword tough ward
 cough great debt rose shot choose fear
 bear beard front straight through dough

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

0.5 points for each correct answer

 5**12 Write the homophones of the words (same sound, but different spelling).**

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| 1 meat _____ | 7 suite _____ |
| 2 throne _____ | 8 piece _____ |
| 3 chews _____ | 9 threw _____ |
| 4 caught _____ | 10 which _____ |
| 5 flour _____ | 11 ware _____ |
| 6 wore _____ | 12 dear _____ |

0.5 points for each correct answer

 6**13 Read the text. Are the statements true (T) or false (F)?****MY FIRST BOOK** by Dick Sharples

'How did you get started?' is arguably the most commonly-asked question to an established writer by newcomers to the craft, and, in my experience, most professional writers will come up with totally different answers. In my case, I didn't start out as a writer. I was originally a cartoonist who was often compared to Ronald Searle. As one magazine editor put it, 'Compared to Ronald Searle, you're rubbish.'

It was then that I made up my mind to try writing and I joined a Manchester advertising agency, writing copy for local businesses such as H. Read & Son, owned and run by the late comedian Al Read.

H. Read & Son made meat pies, sausages, and a range of mysterious Cornish-type pasties called Frax Fratters: 'potato and meat, simply heat'. After an exhausting day producing brilliant catchphrases such as that, I used to drop into a local bar to refresh my creative talents with a drink before they faded away completely.

Which is where I bumped into a remarkable man called Archie Carmichael. Most writers I know can point to a certain chance meeting and say that it was the turning point in their careers. Unfortunately, in my case, this wasn't it.

Archie was a jobbing printer with his own small printing plant in Manchester's Great Ancoats Street. When business was slow, he published the odd pulp-fiction novelette and when I mentioned that I wrote advertisements for a living, he immediately asked me to write a 40,000-word Western. To Archie, a writer was a writer was a writer.

I hesitated, of course. Advertising writer or not, I still tried to maintain certain standards and the thought of having to turn out 40,000 words of utter rubbish for what – ten shillings? twelve shillings and sixpence per thousand words? It was hardly worth compromising one's creative integrity for.

'I pay twenty-one shillings a thousand,' said Archie, and six weeks later *The Man Who Rode by Night* hit the local bookstalls. As a Western, written by a fresh-faced young lad still in his teens, who hadn't been further west than West Lancashire, I thought it wasn't a bad effort.

- 1 New authors often want to know how experienced authors began writing. ____
- 2 An editor told Sharples he was good at drawing cartoons. ____
- 3 He was already an experienced writer when he started at the advertising agency. ____
- 4 He wrote the slogan 'potato and meat, simply heat'. ____
- 5 He met Carmichael in a pub near the agency. ____
- 6 This meeting was the most important event in his writing career. ____
- 7 Carmichael's company only produced its own books when it had nothing else to print. ____
- 8 Carmichael thought any writer should be able to write any kind of text. ____
- 9 Sharples refused to let money come before his principles. ____
- 10 He was quite pleased when his book was published. ____

1 point for each correct answer

 10

14 Find the phrasal verbs in the text with these meanings.

- 1 manage to think of _____
- 2 begin my career _____
- 3 decided _____
- 4 visit _____
- 5 disappeared _____
- 6 met by chance _____
- 7 identify _____
- 8 produce/manufacture _____

0.5 points for each correct answer

	4
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15 Read the opening paragraph from a story. Then answer the questions.

'If we stay here, we'll die,' said Mark, finally. The midday sun beat down mercilessly as they looked around the featureless desert that surrounded them. Next to the lifeless tree that gave them so little shade stood the 4X4 that had brought them into this wilderness: expensive, shiny and new, but now – with its shattered radiator – totally useless. Jane knew he was probably right, though she also knew the first rule of off-roading in situations like this: stay with the vehicle. For one thing, it was relatively easy to spot from the air. Always assuming, of course, that there just happened to be an alert pilot in a passing plane who realized they'd broken down. 'Some chance,' she thought, but she realized she had a decision to make: whether to set off with Mark on a 200-kilometre hike through incredibly inhospitable terrain, or else stay there with half of their rapidly diminishing supplies – and just hope for a miraculous rescue.

- 1 What choice does Jane have to make? What do you think she will decide?
- 2 What might be the results of that decision? How might it affect Mark?
- 3 What do you think will happen in the end?

Now complete the story in 200–300 words, using your ideas from questions 1–3 above. Follow the advice below.

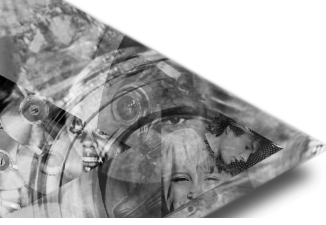
- Plan the events, the order of events and the ending.
- Decide how both characters will react to the events, and how you will describe their feelings and actions.
- Use linking words and direct speech.
- Check your completed story for correct use of tenses and time adverbials.

Maximum number of points possible

	20
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TOTAL

	100
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3

NAME: _____

Test

1 Match A and B to form adverb collocations.

- | A | B |
|-------------------|--------------|
| 1 ___ freely | a regret |
| 2 ___ severely | b need |
| 3 ___ deeply | c remember |
| 4 ___ sorely | d await |
| 5 ___ desperately | e injured |
| 6 ___ perfectly | f affected |
| 7 ___ distinctly | g impossible |
| 8 ___ eagerly | h admit |
| 9 ___ virtually | i tempted |
| 10 ___ fatally | j clear |

0.5 points for each correct answer

	5
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2 The sentences have the wrong adverbs in them. Change them around to make correct adverb collocations.

- Although some of the passengers were screaming strongly, there was no real danger. _____
- Men in grey suits walked passionately along Wall Street as another day at the office began. _____
- On the third day of her diet, Alice gazed conscientiously at the cakes in the shop window. _____
- The bank apologized hysterically for putting their customers' credit card details on the Internet. _____
- Carlos and Juanita loved each other profusely, but their families disapproved. _____
- After working longingly for five years, Joanna became tired of the same old routine. _____
- Mr Symons retires next month and will be utterly missed by all of us. _____
- At the annual dinner, the manager went on sadly about the company's achievements. _____
- All the firm's records were interminably destroyed in the mysterious fire. _____
- The authors of the report feel briskly that more investment is needed. _____

0.5 points for each correct answer

	5
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3 Circle the correct form of the adverbs.

Although the company has worked extremely (1) *hard* / *hardly* to improve its financial situation, rumours have been going round (2) *late* / *lately* that a take-over bid is imminent. Earlier in the year it was (3) *wide* / *widely* believed that it could survive on its own, particularly

when its annual report showed spending was being (4) *tight* / *tightly* controlled, but there was panic selling of shares when a director was (5) *wrong* / *wrongly* accused of fraud. Now certain shareholders, (6) *most* / *mostly* those with links to the likely purchaser, are beginning to talk (7) *free* / *freely* of an attempted buyout, which must now (8) *sure* / *surely* be coming sooner rather than later.

0.5 points for each correct answer

	4
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4 Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first, using the word in capitals. Don't change this word. Write between two and four words.

- After work, you should relax.
EASY
You should _____ after work.
- The photocopier has stopped working properly again.
WRONG
The photocopier has _____ again.
- Although we knew he was guilty, he was released from prison.
FREE
He _____ from prison, although we knew he was guilty.
- If you work there, you'll earn almost nothing.
HARDLY
You'll _____ if you work there.
- Tell the driver to make a complete turn at the end of the road.
RIGHT
Tell the driver to _____ at the end of the road.
- It's possible to buy our products in many places.
WIDELY
Our _____ available.
- If the horse starts to gallop, you mustn't loosen your grip.
TIGHT
You _____ if the horse starts to gallop.
- The boss has a very good opinion of you.
HIGHLY
The boss _____ you.

1 point for each correct answer

	8
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5 Match the meanings of just a–f with the sentences.

- a right now d exactly
 b only e equally, no less
 c a short time before f simply

- 1 ___ The cheap model is just as good as the expensive one.
 2 ___ The fall in interest rates is excellent news: it's just what we need.
 3 ___ I just can't stand any more of that noise.
 4 ___ Hold the line a second. He's just coming into the office.
 5 ___ Surely it can't have broken already? You've just bought it!
 6 ___ The huge new supermarket has no real competition: just a few small shops.

0.5 points for each correct answer

	3
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6 Put the words in the correct order. Then match the sentences with the meanings of just a–f in exercise 5.

- 1 ___ brother as Judy lazy just her is as

- 2 ___ resigned boss just our has

- 3 ___ I'm email just your reading

- 4 ___ what too think just I that's

- 5 ___ years just manager is old new the twenty-two

- 6 ___ to true good-looking just be he's too

- 7 ___ problem is the that just

- 8 ___ have profits announced just record they

- 9 ___ any all sense just make doesn't it at

- 10 ___ the are meeting just they finishing

1 point for each correct answer

	10
--	----

7 Do these verbs mean going up (U), going down (D), or neither (N)?

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------------|
| 1 decline ___ | 8 plunge ___ |
| 2 pick up ___ | 9 remain stable ___ |
| 3 level out ___ | 10 plummet ___ |
| 4 decrease ___ | 11 slump ___ |
| 5 tumble ___ | 12 soar ___ |
| 6 collapse ___ | 13 even out ___ |
| 7 leap ___ | 14 shoot up ___ |

0.5 points for each correct answer

	7
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8 Rewrite the sentences beginning with the words given.

- 1 There was a sharp rise in the retail price index.
 The retail price index _____ .
- 2 The value of gold has fallen steadily this year.
 There _____ .
- 3 There may be a dramatic increase in unemployment soon.
 Unemployment _____ .
- 4 Overheads have gone up substantially since January.
 There _____ .
- 5 There appears to have been a gradual fall in sales.
 Sales appear _____ .
- 6 It seems that profits have decreased slightly this month.
 There seems _____ .
- 7 City analysts predict a steady increase in share prices.
 Share prices are predicted _____ .
- 8 The latest figures show that turnover has dropped sharply.
 A _____ .

1 point for each correct answer

	8
--	---

9 Correct the mistakes.

- 1 Every month, Mike saves twice so much as I do.
- 2 Liz makes far less money than Julia is.
- 3 Carmen spends a 5% of her income on travel to and from work.
- 4 Dentists earn much more as nurses do.
- 5 Thomas didn't spend as many as Jack did.
- 6 Some people spend a quarter of everything they earn in food.
- 7 We pay 10% more for our electricity than they.
- 8 Matthew spends five times many on clothes as I do.
- 9 Life would be much cheaper here. You'd spend 50% than you do there.
- 10 Paula and Louise spend anywhere near as much on CDs as we do.

0.5 points for each correct answer

 5**10 Make complete sentences using the prompts.**

- 1 Philip / spends / quarter / salary / accommodation

- 2 Susana / spent / three times / much / presents / her sister

- 3 we / try / spend / 10% / less / bills / we / used to

- 4 my mother / doesn't spend / much / clothes / I

- 5 some people / spend / 100% / more / going out / think / they

1 point for each correct answer

 5**11 Read the text and circle the letter of the word which best fits each space.****SHOPS OR SUPERMARKETS?**

The plan to build a giant branch of a well-known supermarket (1) ... on the outskirts of town has divided local opinion. The council, ever keen to attract firms willing to (2) ... in an area that still suffers from (3) ... unemployment, denies that town-centre shops need fear (4) ... competition from aggressive price-cutting by the new store. The shopkeepers' reaction (5) ... the news, perhaps not surprisingly, has been somewhat different. They believe that the council's support for the scheme will lead to many small shops going (6) ... business, especially at a time when (7) ... like electricity and insurance are rising so quickly. They (8) ... the council to look at other (9) ..., such as improving access for shoppers to the badly (10) ... town centre, for instance by extending the new tram line to the (11) ... suburbs in the south-west. The shop owners also accuse the council of being 'totally (12) ... to' the environmental (13) ... of such a massive development, and claim councillors are failing to act in (14) ... with Government policy, which is to curb the construction of new out-of-town shopping centres.

- | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 1 a series | b chain | c channel |
| 2 a invest | b invert | c incur |
| 3 a chronic | b detached | c benevolent |
| 4 a obscene | b ruthless | c treacherous |
| 5 a of | b to | c from |
| 6 a out of | b away from | c down to |
| 7 a debts | b overheads | c brands |
| 8 a deem | b target | c urge |
| 9 a notions | b options | c dilemmas |
| 10 a manic | b trafficked | c congested |
| 11 a prosperous | b subservient | c sacred |
| 12 a virtual | b oblivious | c compassionate |
| 13 a downturn | b impact | c obesity |
| 14 a line | b aid | c feedback |

0.5 points for each correct answer

 7

12 Read the text. Then match the type of card A–E with the statements.**MONEY AND CREDIT – WHAT TYPE OF PLASTIC?**

If you decide to use a card to buy goods or services, use this list to decide which one is best for you.

A Debit cards

These take money directly from your bank account; they're not credit cards, but an alternative to cash or writing a cheque. Linked to your bank account, debit cards often also work in cash machines and as a cheque guarantee card. Switch and Visa operate these schemes for the banks.

B Charge cards

If you use a charge card, you'll be sent a bill each month which you usually have to pay in full – so again, this isn't a credit card. You'll generally be charged an annual fee.

C Budget, option, or store cards

Issued by stores or retail groups, these offer a form of credit. You can use the card to buy goods at the store and will be sent a monthly bill. Paying back the money you've borrowed varies. Some cards will demand a minimum monthly payment; others a fixed payment by standing order or direct debit. You will normally pay interest if you don't pay back all you owe each month.

D Credit cards

You can use a credit card to borrow money to buy things straightaway and then decide over what period to repay the money you owe, plus interest. You get a monthly statement showing what you have bought and how much you owe. Each month you can pay back the full amount (usually free from any interest) or only some of the amount. Normally, you must pay at least £5 or three to five per cent (whichever is greater) of the money you owe each month and you will be charged interest on the outstanding debt each month. Credit cards can usually be used in cash machines, but you are likely to pay extra if you do. There are advantages to using credit cards when buying by mail order or on the Internet: if your goods or services are misrepresented or don't arrive you may get a refund from the card issuer.

E Electronic purse cards

A relatively new scheme where you load a card with cash and then use it as an alternative to cash. Generally these cards are used for small purchases or to buy on the Internet.

- 1 ___ You are sent a list of purchases made with the card.
- 2 ___ It isn't normally used to buy expensive items.
- 3 ___ It may cost more to use it in a cash machine.
- 4 ___ You pay a fixed amount of money each year to be a card owner.

- 5 ___ , 6 ___ In most cases, you are only charged interest on money not repaid within the month.
- 7 ___ It can be used with or without a cheque.
- 8 ___ You must pay within the month for anything you buy with it.
- 9 ___ You might get your money back for items bought with the card but not received.
- 10 ___ , 11 ___ You must have enough money before you can buy anything with the card.
- 12 ___ It can only be used to buy items in certain places.
- 13 ___ If you buy goods with it, it provides some kind of insurance.

1 point for each correct answer

 13**13 Write a report on the financial situation of RTV Music Channel, based on the extract from the Profit and Loss Account below. Use the paragraph plan as a guide.**

Paragraph 1: Introduction. State your aims.

Paragraph 2: Sum up the negative aspects of the accounts, giving reasons. Compare figures, using *more/less than, as much as, slight rise, drop sharply, etc.*

Paragraph 3: Sum up the positive aspects, with reasons. Compare figures as above.

Paragraph 4: Conclusion. Give your recommendations for improving the figures in coming years.

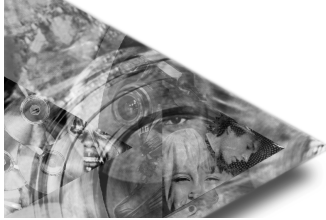
	to 31/12/03 € million	(to 31/12/02) (€ million)	Notes on 2003
Interest paid out taken	11.2	(4.3)	large bank loan
Interest received	2.7	(5.1)	fewer investments
Sale of businesses	27.5	(1.6)	unprofitable firm sold
Purchase of businesses	108.9	(16.5)	major competitor bought
Debt repayment to RTV	5.4	(21.7)	crisis in certain countries
Debt repayment by RTV	3.3	(19.4)	main amounts now repaid
Profit before tax	36.5	(90.8)	
Profit after tax	25.3	(75.2)	

Maximum number of points possible

 20

TOTAL

 100



4

Test

NAME: _____

1 Match the discourse markers with the uses 1–8.

- a Admittedly e Apparently
 b After all f By the way
 c All in all g Obviously
 d Surely h Quite honestly

- 1 ___ to show the speaker is being sincere
 2 ___ to claim that something is not in any doubt
 3 ___ to make a point, even though it weakens the speaker's own argument
 4 ___ to introduce something unconnected with what has been said
 5 ___ to indicate that every aspect has been considered
 6 ___ to say something may be true but has not yet been confirmed
 7 ___ to express surprise that the listener doesn't agree with the speaker
 8 ___ to tell the listener not to forget a point which proves the speaker is right

1 point for each correct answer

8

2 Circle the correct alternative.

- A Fame isn't a recent invention. (1) *I mean / Mind you*, there have been celebrities since history began: athletes, artists, musicians, and of course, leaders. (2) *All in all / Surely* everyone knows about the cave paintings, the references in ancient texts and songs?
 B (3) *Obviously / Anyway* there have always been heroes, yes; but you can't say they're the same as celebrities. (4) *By the way / Basically*, a celebrity is someone whose fame is created by the media, which really means only 20th and 21st century people.
 A (5) *Actually / Naturally*, I think you'll find the word just means 'famous person'. (6) *Apparently / At least*, that's what my dictionary says!
 B I think it's more than just that. (7) *By the way / Anyway*, the point I'm trying to make is that it was the early cinema, the silent movies, that first created celebrities as we know them today. (8) *Surely / Admittedly*, there wasn't all the present-day media hype and gossip about their private lives, but their image was built up with flattering photos of them on hoardings outside the cinemas. (9) *Admittedly / As a matter of fact*, in some countries you can still see pictures like those.

- A (10) *No doubt / Quite honestly*, though, the very biggest celebrities seem to me to be exactly the same people: royalty, presidents, prime ministers. The tribal leaders, (11) *so to speak / to tell you the truth*, of the modern era. (12) *All in all / Still*, the titles may have changed, but the kind of people that become top celebrities remains pretty much the same.

0.5 points for each correct answer

6

3 Complete the exchanges with the replies in the box. Then mark each reply SA (short answer), RQ (reply question), or AR (avoiding repetition).

we aren't wouldn't you were they he does
 this is she did

- 1 A Who told you about the party?
 B _____ . ____
 2 A They were on TV again last night.
 B _____ . ____
 3 A What's their best ever song?
 B _____ . ____
 4 A Are you both going to the concert?
 B No, _____ . ____
 5 A Does your boyfriend like them, too?
 B Yes, _____ . ____
 6 A I really wouldn't like to be famous.
 B _____ ? ____

1 point for each correct answer

6

4 Complete the responses.

- 1 'Will you be on TV?' 'No, I _____ ?'
 2 'Which singer would win?' 'She _____ ?'
 3 'Nobody's replied yet.' '_____ they?'
 4 'Who's feeling hungry?' 'I _____ ?'
 5 'I had a date last night.' '_____ you?'
 6 'Had you two met before?' 'No, we _____ ?'
 7 'Who's been in more films?' 'She _____ ?'
 8 'I was sleeping all day.' '_____ you?'

0.5 points for each correct answer

4

5 Does the intonation of the question tags rise (*R*) or fall (*F*)?

- 1 ___ Surely, they won't put him in prison, will they?
- 2 ___ Of course I'm old enough. I'm twenty-one, aren't I?
- 3 ___ You'll be famous one day, you will.
- 4 ___ He's a real liar, he is.
- 5 ___ This is a beautiful song, isn't it?
- 6 ___ So, you're going to pass the exam this time, are you?

0.5 points for each correct answer 3**6** Complete the sentences. Then write *R* if the tag is rising, and *F* if it's falling.

- 1 ___ You've done very well, you _____ .
- 2 ___ They weren't hurt, _____? I've had no news.
- 3 ___ 'Will's lucky to have all that money.' 'Yes, he is, _____?'
- 4 ___ That's not him, _____? I've never actually met him.
- 5 ___ So there was nobody there, _____? I thought it would be full.
- 6 ___ He'd probably succeed, he _____ .
- 7 ___ 'Rosa doesn't look happy.' 'No, she doesn't, _____?'
- 8 ___ So you saw her there with Hugh, _____? Tell me more!

0.5 points for each correct answer 8**7** Match the words in **A** with their antonyms in **B**.

- | A | B |
|------------------------|----------------|
| 1 ___ love | a contemptible |
| 2 ___ accidental | b success |
| 3 ___ failure | c short-lived |
| 4 ___ admirable | d genuine |
| 5 ___ public | e tame |
| 6 ___ wild | f deliberate |
| 7 ___ fake | g loathe |
| 8 ___ lasts a lifetime | h private |

0.5 points for each correct answer 4**8** Cross out the underlined word in each sentence which is not possible.

- 1 Malaria mainly / largely / highly affects people in tropical parts of the world.
- 2 We will start the clock at justly / exactly / precisely eleven forty-seven.
- 3 Fraud squad detectives will scrutinize / pursue / examine the company's accounts.
- 4 He was arrested for committing terrible acts of brutality / mercy / cruelty during the war.
- 5 Sheila has great faith / belief / coverage in her own abilities.
- 6 The president was slaughtered / killed / assassinated by a madman with a gun.
- 7 As he knew he had done wrong, he had a deep feeling of shame / guilt / envy.
- 8 The band's greatest achievement / blow / success was to win a gold disc.
- 9 The police are trying to expel / curb / control drug dealing in the area.
- 10 The strength of Christina's voice is quite amazing / astonishing / glittering.

1 point for each correct answer 10**9** Replace the words in *italics* in each sentence with the words in the box.

deemed consequences worship respect forced
admitted destroy assume

- 1 The photos taken at the nightclub may *ruin* his reputation. _____
- 2 Football fans around the world *adore* the players of Real Madrid. _____
- 3 It is reasonable to *suppose* that they will take legal action against the magazine. _____
- 4 Fame can be *thrust* upon some people, whether they want it or not. _____
- 5 Some pictures were *considered* to be too shocking for publication. _____
- 6 What would be the *results* of such a scandal? _____
- 7 In the end, the star *confessed* that the stories were all true. _____
- 8 Maybe people nowadays have less *admiration* for the rich and famous. _____

0.5 points for each correct answer 4

10 Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

familiar manufactured stupidity old-fashioned real
straight genius bend recognized trendy

- 1 The cyclists slow down round the _____ and then speed up along the _____.
- 2 When I saw her I _____ her immediately: her face was so _____ from the films.
- 3 Jennifer likes to go to smart, _____ clubs, while Mark prefers _____ pubs that haven't changed in forty years.
- 4 Some people contrast '_____' artists, who write their own music, with '_____' bands that may not even sing on their own records.
- 5 One critic said the film was 'brilliant', a 'work of _____', but another took the opposite view, accusing the director of 'absolute _____'.

1 point for each correct answer

	10
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her new boyfriend, and Posh Spice's spat with Tamzin Outhwaite. People see the celeb on the front, and buy the magazine to read about them.'

However, she does sound a warning bell that all is not well in celeb-land: 'The current wisdom is to use celebrities on the front cover of glossies. But I wish it were otherwise. Celebrities have become a bit like covermounts. They give magazines a big circulation boost at first, but they have become an expectation, so the boost is becoming less and less. I'd love to find out what would happen if we didn't put a celebrity on the cover, but we are not going to risk it. Yet.'

- 1 Who often have their pictures on the covers of magazines?
 - a Only internationally famous people.
 - b People who are no longer very famous.
 - c The very famous to the not-so-famous.
- 2 The CPG consists of ...
 - a magazine readers.
 - b magazines.
 - c celebrities.
- 3 CPG members believe that people ...
 - a only want to read about celebrities.
 - b do not want to read anything about entertainment.
 - c want a change in what they read about entertainment.
- 4 Some CPG members ...
 - a are reducing their prices.
 - b are increasing their prices.
 - c are giving away free copies.
- 5 Frith says that ...
 - a sales of all types of magazine are going down.
 - b he hopes the CPG is unsuccessful.
 - c there are readers for every kind of magazine.
- 6 What are now appearing more often on magazine covers?
 - a Pictures of celebrities.
 - b Interview with celebrities.
 - c Pictures of models.
- 7 What does Elvin say about the idea that celebrity covers help sales?
 - a Nobody believes that any more.
 - b She would like it not to be true.
 - c She would very much like to believe it.

11 Read the text. Then circle the best answer: a, b, or c.**IS CELEBRITY THE ANSWER TO EVERYTHING?**

The news-stand is clogged with A-list to Z-list 'celebrity' faces beaming down from the shelves. A Hollywood starlet on a tastefully photographed *Vogue* cover, a grainy picture of an ex-TV series star telling the world about her 'drugs hell', and any number of exclusive wedding pictures of actors, pop stars, soap stars and 'personalities'.

You might think this is the natural product of a celebrity-obsessed nation, but a recently formed group of magazine titles begs to differ. They claim that the general public is fed up with 'celebrity tat' and that people want a more serious read. The Cultural Publications Group (CPG) has been set up to dispel the myth that magazines have to be 'dumb and glossy', and to prove that the public's appetite for entertainment is not limited to where Jamie Oliver buys his underpants. CPG is made up of magazines such as *The Spectator*, *New Statesman*, and *The Week*, who are offering readers discounts on subscriptions to coincide with the launch of the group.

Mark Frith, editor of celebrity magazine *Heat*, is philosophical about this latest development: 'Celebrity is definitely not dead, and our circulation figures are proof of that. The magazine market is big enough to accommodate all sorts of titles, so if CPG have found a niche I wish them luck.' Jo Elvin, editor of *Glamour*, agrees: 'The success of *Heat*, *Hello!*, and *Now* proves that the public's appetite for celebrity news has not diminished.' She acknowledges that glossy magazines have been responding to the trend by replacing photographs of models on the front cover with pictures of personalities, saying: 'The bigger the celebrity, the more copies a magazine will sell. The best selling issues of *Glamour* have been the ones with Jennifer Lopez on the front, and an interview inside about

- 8 A 'covermount' is probably a kind of ...
- sticker on magazines showing a price increase.
 - plastic bag in which magazines are sold.
 - free gift stuck to the front of magazines.
- 9 What happens now when a magazine uses a celebrity on the cover?
- Sales go down.
 - Sales go up, but not as much as before.
 - Sales neither go up nor go down.
- 10 How, according to Elvin, would a cover without a celebrity affect sales?
- They would rise.
 - They would fall.
 - She doesn't know.

1 point for each correct answer

	10
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12 Find synonyms in the text for the following.

- full of _____
- smiling _____
- tired of _____
- unimportant things _____
- total sales _____
- evidence _____
- magazines printed on shiny paper _____
- sudden increase _____

0.5 points for each correct answer

	4
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13 Find antonyms in the text for the following.

- heaven _____
- agree _____
- true story _____
- intelligent _____
- exclude _____
- increased _____

0.5 points for each correct answer

	3
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14 Study the subject below. Then write a 250-word essay, using the paragraph plan as a guide. Decide which of the following points you will include, and add more of your own.

Some people say that celebrities deserve everything they get from the media. What do you think?

- The public has a right to know what the rich and famous are getting up to.
- Nobody forces people to become celebrities.
- Celebrities often manipulate the media for their own purposes.
- Many celebrities have the money and the lawyers to defend themselves.
- 'There is no such thing as bad publicity.'
- Everyone has a right to privacy; even celebrities.
- Some journalists use improper methods to get information.
- Many of the stories that appear are exaggerated, or simply made up.
- Sometimes it is the celebrities' families who suffer.
- The media should concentrate on more important issues.

Paragraph 1: Explain what the question means, possibly illustrating it with an example or two.

Paragraph 2: Give reasons why celebrities might deserve the treatment they get from the media. Say what you think.

Paragraph 3: Give reasons why they might not deserve it, with your opinion.

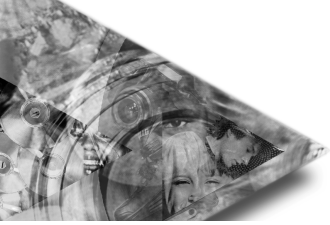
Paragraph 4: Conclude by summing up the main points and giving your opinion again.

Maximum number of points possible

	20
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TOTAL

	100
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5

Test

NAME: _____

1 Match A and B, making the sentences emphatic by adding a form of *do*.

Example:

f Finally I ~~found~~ the courage did find

- A**
- ___ We have a lot _____
 - ___ She felt attracted _____
 - ___ I believe _____
 - ___ Marriage often leads _____
 - ___ Please keep _____
 - ___ They both looked bored _____
 - ___ We look back _____
 - ___ She wants to meet you _____

- B**
- in love at first sight.
 - with their relationship.
 - to the man at the airport.
 - to changes in the way you live.
 - in common, like our hobbies.
 - ~~to ask her out.~~
 - in person, not just by email.
 - in touch with me.
 - on that as our happiest day.

0.5 points for each correct answer

	4
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2 Put the words in the correct order to form emphatic sentences.

- people meeting I is enjoy what
What _____ .
- hate jealousy I thing is most the
The thing _____ .
- true said what isn't she
What _____ .
- dancing liked something always I've is
Something _____ .
- love the everyone thing needs is
The thing _____ .
- know who I sister it's her
It's _____ .
- is appearance I something about my worry
Something _____ .
- his annoys arrogance me it's annoys that
It's _____ .

0.5 points for each correct answer

	4
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3 Rewrite the sentences beginning with the words given.

- I admire her courage.
Something _____ .
- I want the truth.
What _____ .
- The uncertainty bothers me.
The thing _____ .
- I'm going out with Tina, not Sheena.
It's _____ .
- I'm worried about my parents' reaction.
The thing _____ .
- I really can't stand his rudeness.
It's _____ .

1 point for each correct answer

	3
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4 Complete the emphatic sentences.

- One _____ I always miss on holiday _____ my own room at home.
- _____ we did every day last week _____ have lunch at my place.
- Venice _____ the city _____ we're having our honeymoon.
- _____ he did first _____ phone me; then he came here.
- Friendship _____, without doubt, _____ I value most.

1 point for each correct answer

	5
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5 Rewrite the sentences making them emphatic.

- We stayed in and watched TV.

- Your happiness is the thing that matters.

- I've found out that he snores!

- They sent messages to each other.

- He's going to ask her for a date.

1 point for each correct answer

	5
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6 Tick the ten expressions that can be used in negative inversion.Example: *Never had he met anyone like her.*

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| 1 rarely | 11 occasionally |
| 2 at no time | 12 already |
| 3 only | 13 finally |
| 4 since | 14 until |
| 5 not until | 15 nowhere |
| 6 sooner or later | 16 never again |
| 7 in no way | 17 less time |
| 8 on no account | 18 alone |
| 9 unlikely | 19 not only |
| 10 nobody | 20 not for a second |

1 point for each correct tick

	10
--	----

7 Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first, but with negative inversion.

- 1 You don't see countryside like this anywhere else.
Nowhere _____ .
- 2 She hadn't met David until last month.
Not _____ .
- 3 Jackie didn't say a word at any time.
At _____ .
- 4 I won't ever help those ungrateful people again.
Never _____ .
- 5 It was only when she smiled at him that he realized.
Only _____ .
- 6 I had hardly gone to sleep when the alarm went off.
Hardly _____ .
- 7 Jill had little idea how much Martin loved her.
Little _____ .
- 8 He didn't think for a minute that she would leave.
Not _____ .
- 9 They had no sooner met than they got engaged.
No sooner _____ .
- 10 It is rare to see such a happy couple.
Rarely _____ .

1 point for each correct answer

	10
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8 One key word in each sentence belongs in a different proverb. Make the necessary changes.

- 1 Love is smooth. _____
- 2 All's fair in love and heart. _____
- 3 Absence makes the heart grow blind. _____
- 4 Marry in haste, repent at war. _____
- 5 Cold hands, warm lover. _____
- 6 Better to have loved and scorned than never to have loved at all. _____
- 7 The course of true love never did run fonder.

- 8 The way to a man's heart is through his leisure.

- 9 Hell hath no fury like a woman lost. _____
- 10 All the world loves a stomach. _____

0.5 points for each correct answer

	5
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9 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the word in capitals.

- 1 To her _____ , she found out that her fiancé already had a wife. ASTONISH
- 2 He replied to our polite questions with _____ and insults. SARCASTIC
- 3 Some children need _____ to play with other kids. ENCOURAGE
- 4 In a _____ , he attacked the man who spoke to his girlfriend. FURIOUS
- 5 It causes people _____ when someone forgets their name. IRRITATE
- 6 After all his _____ , people smiled when he failed the exam. BOAST
- 7 He gave her every _____ that he would be kind to her. REASSURE
- 8 Cathy smiled in _____ when she heard what had happened. AMUSE
- 9 I have great _____ for people who overcome difficulties. ADMIRE
- 10 Robin still had great _____ , despite his fame and wealth. MODEST

0.5 points for each correct answer

	5
--	---

10 Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first, using the word in capitals. Don't change this word. Write between two and four words, including a noun of emotion.

1 Josie suspected that he was lying to her.

HAD

Josie _____ that he was lying to her.

2 I was greatly relieved when she came back.

GREAT

It _____ when she came back.

3 The photo made her curious, so she asked him.

AROUSED

The photo _____, so she asked him.

4 Max is proud of his daughter's achievements.

TAKES

Max _____ his daughter's achievements.

5 They told me they were grateful to me.

EXPRESSED

They _____ to me.

6 Margaret is irrationally afraid of the dark.

HAS

Margaret _____ of the dark.

7 He felt anxious as he waited on the corner.

FEELING

He had _____ as he waited on the corner.

8 She left him, which made him extremely indignant.

EXTREME

To _____, she left him.

1 point for each correct answer

11 Match the words formed from the anagrams in the box with their synonyms 1–10.

shulb	tugs	namrod	fullybash	yelloway	teams
evertier	trucksdumb	innstung	brazier		

1 courage _____

2 fetch _____

3 go red _____

4 haphazard _____

5 lost for words _____

6 narrow path _____

7 pals _____

8 shyly _____

9 striking _____

10 weird _____

0.5 points for each correct answer

12 Replace the words in italics with the expressions in the box.

spur-of-the-moment	back and forth
burst out	tore off
blown away	in the flesh
knock it on the head	not overly impressed

1 This relationship isn't working; it's time to *end it* and find someone else. _____

2 After all the phone calls, this was the first time I'd met him in *person*. _____

3 I was *rather disappointed* when I first heard that song, but now I like it. _____

4 As Jennifer read his last-ever letter, she suddenly *began* crying. _____

5 Harry made a *spontaneous* decision to go and see her at her home. _____

6 Two youths stole Gail's handbag and *went racing* down the street. _____

7 As she looked at the huge diamond ring, Gina was *overwhelmingly impressed*. _____

8 He walked *first in one direction and then the other*, waiting for her to call. _____

0.5 points for each correct answer

13 Read the text. Then tick the arguments 1–16 which are expressed in it.**ROMANCE LANGUAGE**

Roses are red. Violets are blue. Internet romance is better than true. The Psychological Conference was yesterday informed that romance formed in Internet chat rooms is deeper, better, more fulfilling and likely to last longer than relationships made by older methods. The usual suspect statistics were supplied to support this theory.

On the Internet, people are evidently less reserved than in face-to-face life. They find themselves in a virtual confessional. So they reveal their intimate emotions in the privileged intimacy of cyberspace, leaving their mundane facts about their height, appearance, prospects, bank balances, background, tastes, and mothers for later. Inhibitions are forgotten. In old-fashioned courting, the reverse process happened. Boring physical and social facts were established first. Later, possibly, came feelings and declarations.

But the process of engaging with the other sex has always found a way to use the latest technology. Cavemen invented the club as dating agency. Later cultures left it to the patriarchs to arrange marriages, with suitable financial provisions, as dowries or bride price, in one direction or the other. Some societies still run love arrangements this way.

Literacy introduced a new form of courting. The love letters of Dorothy Osborne provide an intimate picture of the life, manners and reading habits of the 17th century, of the relations between the sexes, and particularly of a woman's attitudes to marriage and filial duty. The paintings of Vermeer and the plays of Moliere show the potency of the love letter. In Victorian times, the ballroom was one of the few respectable places where the sexes could introduce themselves to each other.

The telephone has on the whole been a disappointment to romance. Too much waiting for it to ring. Too many calls from the wrong person. Where all these technologies in looking for the ideal partner err is in having to make one's selection before walking the full length of the counter. Internet romance increases access to a longer counter. It is trendy and non-committal. But in the long run, the choice of romantic partner remains as much of a leap in the dark as it was for caveman and cavewoman. You must jump or go under. If thy heart cancel thee, email not at all.

© *The Times*, 16th March 2002

- 1 The Conference heard that Internet romances start easily, but end quickly.
- 2 Data indicating the superiority of Internet romance may not be reliable.
- 3 People say things over the Internet that they wouldn't dare say in person.
- 4 On the Internet, people immediately tell others how much money they have.

- 5 In the past, people said what they felt about each other when they first met.
- 6 There is nothing new in using the most modern methods to find romance.
- 7 Prehistoric societies had places where men and women could meet socially.
- 8 At one time, women were bought and sold as wives.
- 9 People are no longer told who they must marry.
- 10 Osborne's letters showed what a woman felt about relationships in the 1600s.
- 11 Art and theatre were used as a means of expressing love to another person.
- 12 It was socially acceptable for Victorian men and women to meet at dances.
- 13 The problem with the phone is that no one of the opposite sex ever calls you.
- 14 The idea of encouraging dating in supermarkets has not proved successful.
- 15 Compared to other ways of finding a partner, the Internet lets you contact more people.
- 16 The Internet offers you no more chance of finding the right person than the oldest methods.

1 point for each correct tick

14 Match the expressions from the text with the meanings a–h.

- 1 ___ fulfilling
 - 2 ___ mundane
 - 3 ___ courting
 - 4 ___ patriarchs
 - 5 ___ dowries
 - 6 ___ filial duty
 - 7 ___ in the long run
 - 8 ___ a leap in the dark
- a over a considerable period of time
 - b satisfying
 - c male bosses of families
 - d a risk taken in the hope of success
 - e money given by families to the man their daughter marries
 - f ordinary and unexciting
 - g trying to win the love of someone, with a view to marriage
 - h responsibilities of a daughter or son

0.5 points for each correct answer

- 15** Study the subject below. Then write a 250-word essay, using the writing plan as a guide. Decide which of the arguments in the text and the following points you will include, and add more of your own.

What are the arguments for and against Internet dating?

- Those you meet over the Internet aren't 'real people'.
- It's better for shy people who don't like going out to socialize.
- Over the Internet, people can pretend to be something they're not.
- Computer dating agencies can make the search for the ideal partner easier.
- People can decide whether they trust each other before they actually meet.
- There's a risk of dishonest people finding out your personal details.

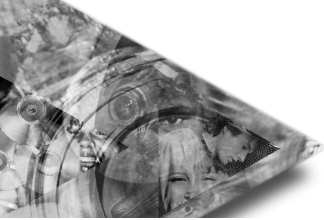
- 1 Make a plan: Introduction, 1st argument, 2nd argument, 3rd argument, Conclusion.
- 2 Introduce the topic, using words from the question.
- 3 Use appropriate introductory and linking expressions.
- 4 Back up your arguments with examples.
- 5 Use the arguments you agree with last.
- 6 Conclude by summing up the main ideas and giving your opinion.

Maximum number of points possible

	20
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TOTAL

	100
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6

Test A

NAME: _____

1 Rewrite the sentences beginning with the words given.

- 1 People believe that crime is increasing.
It _____ .
- 2 They predict that inflation will fall.
It _____ .
- 3 Everyone knows she made a big mistake.
It _____ .
- 4 They alleged he had stolen the painting.
It _____ .
- 5 The authorities decided to change the date.
It _____ .
- 6 An agreement was made to share the cost.
It _____ .
- 7 People say that the couple have split up.
It _____ .
- 8 They say it is the biggest in the world.
It _____ .

1 point for each correct answer

	8
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2 Rewrite the headlines using *It* + passive verb + *that* clause.

- 1 POPULATION SAID TO BE FALLING

- 2 JEWELS ASSUMED STOLEN YESTERDAY

- 3 PRICES EXPECTED TO RISE SHARPLY

- 4 TWO PER CENT GROWTH ESTIMATED NEXT YEAR

- 5 FIRE CALCULATED TO HAVE COST €5 MILLION

- 6 MISSING EXPLORER BELIEVED FOUND ALIVE

1 point for each correct answer

	6
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3 Complete the sentences using the correct form of the verb in brackets.

- 1 Terry seems (be) _____ very busy. He never stops working.
- 2 The train seems (slow down) _____ now. We must be getting near the station.
- 3 They appear (change) _____ their minds, probably in the last few minutes.
- 4 Nobody seems (notice) _____ what happened yesterday.
- 5 When at last the others arrived, I seemed (wait) _____ there for hours.
- 6 A famous sculpture appears (remove) _____ from the art gallery last night.

0.5 points for each correct answer

	3
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4 Put the words in the correct order.

- 1 here that seems no one there's it

- 2 wrong she appears it that was

- 3 on is seems that going it something

- 4 drinking that appeared had up it given he

- 5 were seems arrested both it they that

- 6 had lesson seemed it that learned he his

0.5 points for each correct answer

	3
--	---

5 Rewrite the sentences beginning with the words given.

- 1 They allege that Tony is the biggest criminal in New Jersey.
Tony _____.
- 2 Everyone considers that their last concert was their best ever.
Their last concert _____.
- 3 We suppose the rest of the family will be arriving soon.
The rest of the family _____.
- 4 We believe the three men were planning a bank raid.
The three men _____.
- 5 The security services know the suspect is carrying a weapon.
The suspect _____.
- 6 News agencies report that another plane has been hijacked.
Another plane _____.

1 point for each correct answer

	6
--	---

6 Rewrite the quotes, using a passive + to-infinitive.

- 1 'They estimate she has a fortune of over €1 billion.'

- 2 'We understand the Prime Minister is about to resign.'

- 3 'The police assume that the thieves have left the country.'

- 4 'We think they are spending the night in a nearby hotel.'

- 5 'Everyone expects a top footballer to be arrested soon.'

- 6 'They say she was told what would probably happen.'

- 7 'We presume he was standing there when it happened.'

- 8 'Everybody knows he had often been in trouble before.'

1 point for each correct answer

	8
--	---

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

- 1 The council think the situation will improve soon.
EXPECTED
The _____ soon.
- 2 They still claim she is having therapy.
IS
It _____ having therapy.
- 3 According to reports, the battle has ended.
REPORTED
The battle _____ ended.
- 4 It seems that people are starting to arrive now.
TO
People _____ now.
- 5 They feel that research should have been done.
HAVE
It _____ been done.
- 6 We believe that the prisoners are now free.
BELIEVED
The prisoners _____ released.
- 7 Apparently, the house has already been sold.
TO
The house _____ already.
- 8 He seems to have been trying for years, in fact.
THAT
In fact, _____ trying for years.

1 point for each correct answer

	8
--	---

8 Complete the nouns in each group with the same word from the box.

take break up by out back off down

- 1 _____ set... draw... ...lash
- 2 _____ out... ...through ...down
- 3 _____ ...away ...over ...-off
- 4 _____ ...pour show... ...load
- 5 _____ write-... ...shoot ...spring
- 6 _____ ...look ...come ...burst
- 7 _____ ...pass ...-product ...stander
- 8 _____ ...date ...keep slip-...

0.5 points for each correct answer

4

9 Circle the best alternative for each headline.

- 1 POLL SWOOP / BLOW / HAUL TO RE-ELECTION HOPES
- 2 ARMED ROW / PREY / RAID AT AIRPORT NETS €5M
- 3 ANGRY MP DEMANDS SCANDAL PROBE / BID / BREACH
- 4 VICTIMS' BIAS / FURY / HAVOC AT KILLER'S RELEASE
- 5 NEW ROW / BINGE / BAN OVER TAX RISE PLAN
- 6 TOP CLUB TO HOOVER / AXE / SPIT 'LAZY' PLAYERS
- 7 TIMESHARE TOUT DUMPS / CONS / EMBEZZLES TOURISTS
- 8 SNOW FORECAST – HAVOC / VIRTUE / ORGY ON ROADS LIKELY
- 9 FRESH SWOOP / BID / HAUL TO RAISE TITANIC FROM ATLANTIC
- 10 AIR RAGE ACTOR HELD BY COPS / HOLS / CONS AFTER FLIGHT

0.5 points for each correct answer

5

10 Complete the text with the correct form of the word in brackets.

Here is a brief (1 date) _____ on the latest news. There has been a complete (2 break) _____ in the talks between public sector employers and trade unions, and the (3 come) _____ now seems highly uncertain.

Government ministers see this as a major (4 set) _____ to the policy they have adopted since the economic (5 slow) _____ began last year.

Such problems make an early (6 turn) _____ in the economy unlikely, although to the giant firm CGL the economic (7 look) _____ must seem fairly bright, as they have just made a huge (8 take) _____ bid for their biggest rival, APR Industries. However, public spending (9 cut) _____ continue to harm the Government's popularity, and a (10 lash) _____ against the ruling party is likely in next month's local elections.

0.5 points for each correct answer

5

11 Match A and B.

- | A | B |
|------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1 ___ widespread | a stop at an early stage |
| 2 ___ booze | b give in to temptation |
| 3 ___ consequences | c a difficult person to control |
| 4 ___ emerge | d come out |
| 5 ___ go off the rails | e warn |
| 6 ___ harrowing | f cannabis |
| 7 ___ nip in the bud | g alcohol |
| 8 ___ a handful | h buildings of a business |
| 9 ___ pot | i happening in many places |
| 10 ___ premises | j results |
| 11 ___ succumb | k upsetting |
| 12 ___ alert | l behave in an uncontrolled way |

0.5 points for each correct answer

6

12 Match the responses a–l to the statements expressing the idea in brackets.

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| a What a cheek! | g Good riddance. |
| b Now you're talking! | h Over my dead body. |
| c Tough. | i Nice one! |
| d So what? I don't care. | j You've been a great help. |
| e That's just brilliant. | k You're kidding! |
| f In your dreams. | l Thank goodness for that! |

- 1 ___ I'm going to play in the World Cup one day.
(it won't happen)
- 2 ___ John's brother-in-law has bought a new car.
(how boring!)
- 3 ___ He's going to sign for United so he can make lots of money.
(I'm pleased he's leaving)
- 4 ___ That company in London has offered me a recording contract.
(I'm impressed!)
- 5 ___ She's spent all the \$10 million and now she says she's poor.
(no sympathy)
- 6 ___ I've just seen the doctor and he says it's not contagious.
(relief)
- 7 ___ Did you know they once made a TV programme about me?
(I don't believe you)
- 8 ___ Put your money away. I'll pay for everything.
(I like what you're saying)
- 9 ___ I've fixed your computer, and the printer too.
(gratitude)
- 10 ___ She accused me of being a bad driver. Me!
(how disrespectful)
- 11 ___ I'm going to tell *The Sun* everything I know about you.
(I won't allow this to happen)
- 12 ___ I'm afraid I forgot you wanted to keep it a secret from her.
(sarcasm)

0.5 points for each correct answer

6

13 Read the text. Are the statements on the next page true (T), false (F), or not stated (NS)?**HORSES FOR COURSES**

Traditional print journalists are wrong to assume they automatically have the skills to write for the Internet.

Most journalists apply the same news-writing structures to both online and print writing, and it is true that many of the basics apply. But as the demands of online journalism become more clearly defined, failure to understand the more complex aspects of writing for the web could be losing readers and holding back the development of the medium.

What's the difference?

Essentially, considerations for writing online are divided into three main areas – use of language, technical considerations, and graphic layout.

International style

The most common guide for web writing is to keep it brief – although the cheapness of publishing on the web makes it easy to post longer articles which are more likely to be found by search engines. Lists, short paragraphs and sub-headings all help direct the reader to the content they want.

The international platform of the web demands a more careful selection of words, making sure that language bridges both geographic and cultural gaps. Online content is often archived for several years and needs to be time-proofed.

Technical know-how

An understanding of the technical framework of the web can improve both access and usability for online content. Links to other sites and pages are a vital element of online content. They put the 'web' in world wide web, providing not only extra information for the reader, but also helping to connect and promote online communities.

Using multimedia

Images can be used to express key elements of the article, and related threads of content can be presented as pictures or links beside and below the feature. This also has the benefit of keeping text short. Graphical divisions and sub-headings that do not work in print can be effective online, drawing the reader to key points and allowing them to skim-read more easily.

Psychology of perception

Beyond the practical considerations of language, technology, and design, there are other more ethereal elements of writing for the web.

Reading online is undoubtedly harder work – we read around twenty-five per cent slower on screen than on paper. As the psychology of online browsing becomes more understood, design and text will be combined more scientifically to keep the attention of the viewer.

The flexibility of the web can accommodate an informal, more conversational style, which also acknowledges the younger audience and more instant supply of information that readers demand online.

- 1 There are no similarities between writing for newspapers and writing for the Internet. ___
- 2 Internet writing may evolve more slowly if journalists continue to write the same way online as they do in print. ___
- 3 Long Internet texts should be avoided because they are expensive. ___
- 4 Internet writing should use a smaller vocabulary than print text. ___
- 5 It doesn't matter whether Internet texts become dated in the future. ___
- 6 Journalists can make their texts easier to find and read if they learn how the Internet works. ___
- 7 Internet journalists can help develop communication among other people. ___
- 8 Pictures can refer the reader to further information on the same topic. ___
- 9 On-screen layout can make it simpler to find the main information in a text. ___
- 10 Internet reading is more damaging to the eyes than newspaper reading. ___
- 11 What we read on screen will change as a result of studies into the mental processes involved. ___
- 12 The style of online language is more like that of a broadsheet than a tabloid. ___

1 point for each correct answer

	12
--	----

- 14** Read the extract from a newspaper. Then write a 200–300-word letter to the editor, using the paragraph plan as a guide. Use the appropriate layout and register in your letter.

The apparently endless growth in air travel is causing ever greater damage to us and to our environment. In addition to the deafening noise near the relentlessly-expanding airports, there is the appalling air pollution from this inefficient and often unnecessary means of transport. As cheap holiday flights are largely responsible for the vast increase in air travel, what do you think should be done? Is it time to raise taxes on the fuel these aeroplanes use, and charge higher fees for them to land and take off?

Address letters to:

The Editor
Better Living
PO Box 1373
Oxford OX3 8PY

Paragraph 1: Say why you are writing.

Paragraph 2: Say whether you agree with the points made in the extract and answer the question.

Paragraph 3: Add some points of your own.

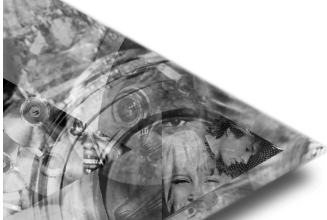
Paragraph 4: End by summarizing your opinion.

Maximum number of points possible

	20
--	----

TOTAL

	100
--	-----



7

NAME: _____

Test

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

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

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

0.5 points for each correct answer

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

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

0.5 points for each correct answer

	4
--	---

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

- 1 Rachel is an extremely good swimmer.

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

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

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

- 5 It's possible that someone will complain.

- 6 Old sayings sometimes pass on useful advice.

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

- 8 My advice is to find yourself another boyfriend.

1 point for each correct answer

	8
--	---

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

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

1 point for each correct answer

	8
--	---

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

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

0.5 points for each correct answer

	3
--	---

6 Correct the mistakes in the modal verbs.

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

0.5 points for each correct answer

	4
--	---

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

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

1 point for each correct answer

	8
--	---

8 Complete the sentences with the adjectives in the box.

vivid regular foreign glorious haunted
rhetorical muscular bitter

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

0.5 points for each correct answer

	4
--	---

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

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

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

1 point for each correct answer

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

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

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

0.5 points for each correct answer

	7
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11 Read the text. Then circle the best answer: a, b, or c.**VERSE**

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

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

Verse is not only used for poetry. Its patterning gives it a strong mnemonic value which is essential in a non-literate society and remains useful in a literate one. The oral origins of early written verse can often be detected by the presence of repeated formulas and stock phrases which aid the mnemonic effect of the metre.

There are charms and riddles in Old English, as well as heroic poetry. Spells, charms, weather-lore, and useful information are passed on and remembered in verse:

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

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

Mnemonic verse can also have a more formal pedagogic value:

*In fourteen hundred and ninety-two
Columbus sailed the ocean blue.*

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

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

- 10 According to the text, ...
- a modern pop music has nothing in common with traditional songs.
 - b the words in traditional songs always had something useful to say.
 - c listeners can join in and sing both traditional and modern songs.
- 11 The text says that children ...
- a invent their own verse.
 - b copy advertising jingles
 - c don't like old nursery rhymes.
- 12 Advertisers' verse is ...
- a linked to visual images.
 - b as permanent as traditional verse.
 - c often written by children.

1 point for each correct answer

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

- 1 Such stretches (line 4)
- a succession of syllables
 - b speech with recurring syllabic patterns
- 2 in which a literate society (line 10)
- a the oral code b the written code
- 3 gives it a strong mnemonic value (line 14 and 15)
- a verse b poetry
- 4 a literate one (line 16)
- a value b society
- 5 All the rest (line 24)
- a the other days b the other months
- 6 and that has (line 26)
- a February b the year
- 7 combined it with (line 38)
- a media b orality
- 8 while they last (line 39)
- a advertisers b jingles

0.5 points for each correct answer

	4
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13 Describe an event that changed your life. Answer the questions below, then write 200–300 words, using the paragraph plan as a guide.

- 1 Tick the things you should do in your opening paragraph.
- 1 Use a wide range of vocabulary.
 - 2 Describe your emotions at the time.
 - 3 Concentrate only on the facts as they happened.
 - 4 Describe the setting, e.g. the surroundings, the weather.
 - 5 Use the same kinds of structure in all the sentences.
- 2 Add one or two words to make these sentences emphatic.
- 1 _____ bothered me was the fact that I was utterly alone.
 - 2 _____ have I seen such an incredible sight.
 - 3 _____ courage that you need in a risky situation like that.
 - 4 _____ do ordinary people witness such bizarre events.
 - 5 _____ we needed to do was get help, fast.

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

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

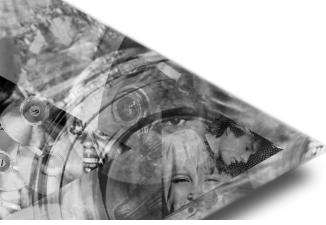
Paragraph 4: Say what happened in the end and what you learned from the experience.

Maximum number of points possible

	20
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TOTAL

	100
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8

NAME: _____

Test

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

- a past refusal b future in the past c past habit
- ___ In those days, I'd spend hours playing cards.
 - ___ Patrick said he would help me, and he did.
 - ___ It was obvious the plan would fail.
 - ___ My mobile wouldn't work, so I called from a phone box.
 - ___ Some cinemas wouldn't show the film, saying it was 'offensive'.
 - ___ Everyone would leave school at fifteen, and start work on the farm.

0.5 points for each correct answer

	3
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2 Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

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

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

0.5 points for each correct answer

	2.5
--	-----

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

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

- If I (not know) _____ you better, I (say) _____ you were telling lies.
- They (not avoid) _____ a disaster if you (not point out) _____ the danger last month.

1 point for each correct answer

	8
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4 Rewrite the sentences using conditional forms.

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

1 point for each correct answer

	6
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5 Respond to each situation using *wish* or (*if*) *only*.

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

0.5 points for each correct answer

	3
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6 Circle the correct alternative.

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

0.5 points for each correct answer

3

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

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

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

THOUGH

He _____ a senior manager.

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

SACKED

Had _____ him.

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

TIME

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

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

RATHER

The truth is, _____ everyone.

1 point for each correct answer

11

8 Complete each polite/tactful sentence with one word.

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

0.5 points for each correct answer

6

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

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

0.5 points for each correct answer

	4
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10 Circle the correct answer: **a** or **b**.

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

0.5 points for each correct answer

	4
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11 Match the metaphors and idioms in **A** with the meanings in **B**.

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

0.5 points for each correct answer

	8
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12 One key word in each sentence belongs in a different idiom. Make the necessary changes.

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

0.5 points for each correct answer

	4.5
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13 Read the text and choose the best heading A–H for each section. There is one extra heading which you do not need to use.

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

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

1 point for each correct answer

	7
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14 Answer the questions using two to four words from the text.

1 In which film did Attenborough play a gangster?

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

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

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

5 What does Attenborough strongly oppose?

6 When did his firm go out of business?

7 What, apparently, do his films lack?

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

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

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

1 point for each correct answer

	10
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15 Write a 250-word review of a story you have seen on television or heard on the radio. Ask yourself the following questions, then follow the advice below.

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

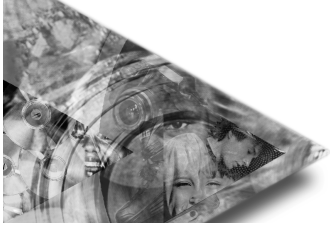
- 1 Choose a programme that you remember well.
- 2 Note down your answers to some or all of the questions above.
- 3 Give your opinions more force by using intensifiers.
- 4 Sum up the story briefly.
- 5 Put your positive and negative points into separate paragraphs.
- 6 Give your recommendation at the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

Maximum number of points possible

	20
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TOTAL

	100
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9

NAME: _____

Test

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

adjective infinitive *-ing* object preposition

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

0.5 points for each correct answer

3

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

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

0.5 points for each correct answer

4

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

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

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

0.5 points for each correct answer

5

4 Circle the correct alternative.

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

0.5 points for each correct answer

5

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

- Gary denied breaking the rules.

- Do you admit making a serious mistake?

- Gerald promised to pay for the damage.

- Gail recalled staying at that hotel in 2003.

- Why did she threaten to tell the police?

- Hermione claimed to know all the answers.

1 point for each correct answer

6

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

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

ADVISED

The teacher _____ break.

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

STOLEN

Brown _____ the rings.

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

APOLOGIZED

Andrew _____ her.

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

CONGRATULATED

She _____ success.

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

WARNED

Their mother _____ near the main road.

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

COMPLAINED

She _____ a terrible mess.

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

URGED

I _____ a good lawyer.

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

ACCUSED

Morse _____ her husband.

1 point for each correct answer

	8
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7 Complete the pairs of sentences with the verb in brackets, once using the *-ing* form and once using the correct form of the infinitive.

1 **a** Remember (take) _____ your camera tomorrow.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1 point for each correct answer

	6
--	---

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

a fault **f** injury

b line of seats **g** hole

c argument **h** behaviour

d rubbish **i** salty liquid from the eyes

e subject and ideas **j** tiny

1 ___ Use only a minute quantity of powder.

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

3 ___ Front row theatre tickets are expensive.

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

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

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

7 ___ I saw a tear trickle down her face.

8 ___ The content of her speech was interesting.

9 ___ The neighbours have a row almost every night.

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

0.5 points for each correct answer

	5
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9 Write homophones (words with the same pronunciation) of the words in the box to match the meanings 1–8.

berry draft caught higher lone site soar wail

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

1 point for each correct answer 8

11 Circle the odd one out.

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

0.5 points for each correct answer 6

10 Complete the pairs of sentences with the same word.

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

0.5 points for each correct answer 4

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

THE SAN FRANCISCO EARTHQUAKE, 1906

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

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

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

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

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

I was crazy with fear and the horrible sights.

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

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

1 point for each correct answer

	16
--	----

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

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

0.5 points for each correct answer

	4
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14 Imagine your ideal job. Write your own personal profile for it (the details don't have to be true) in 250–300 words. Think about these points and use the paragraph plan as a guide.

Which of the following have you experienced?

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

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

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

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

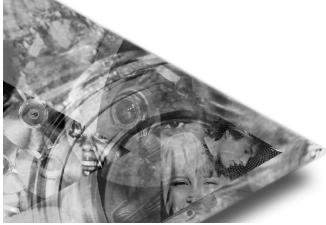
Paragraph 4: Discuss your main contributions to the place where you study or work, and sum up your main skills and qualities.

Maximum number of points possible

	20
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TOTAL

	100
--	-----



10

NAME: _____

Test

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

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

0.5 points for each correct answer

	3
--	---

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

agree remember believe depends enjoy

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

1 point for each correct answer

	4
--	---

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

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

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

- I totally think you should get more exercise.

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

0.5 points for each correct answer

	3
--	---

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

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

1 point for each correct answer

	6
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5 Correct the sentences by replacing the underlined word with a gradable or extreme adjective with a similar meaning.

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

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

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

1 point for each correct answer

	6
--	---

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

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

0.5 points for each correct answer

	4
--	---

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

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

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

0.5 points for each correct answer 7.5

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

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

0.5 points for each correct answer 4

9 Write the parts of the body.

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

0.5 points for each correct answer 3

10 Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

around facts out groin ball bill lift up

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

0.5 points for each correct answer 4

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

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

0.5 points for each correct answer 4

12 Complete the sentences with the verbs in exercise 11.

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

0.5 points for each correct answer

	6.5
--	-----

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

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

0.5 points for each correct answer

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1 point for each correct answer 16

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

1 largely unresolved (paragraph 2)

a very b extremely c strongly d essentially

2 extremely high (paragraph 9)

a absolutely b utterly c very d totally

1 point for each correct answer 2

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

SPORTS INTERNATIONAL

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

1 What is it and what are the main rules?

2 What kind of people play it, and why?

3 Why do people like to watch it?

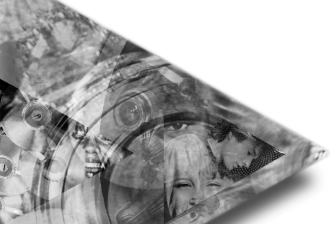
Send your (200–300 word) article to:

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

- Paragraph 1: First illustrate the appeal of the sport with a personal anecdote, either as a participant or spectator.
- Paragraphs 2–3: Deal with each question in the entry in turn, giving clear opinions and appropriate examples.
- Paragraph 4: Summarize your ideas and state your opinion.

Maximum number of points possible 20

TOTAL 100



11

NAME: _____

Test

1 Circle the correct alternative.

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

1 point for each correct answer

6

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

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

1 point for each correct answer

8

3 Join the sentences using the words in the box.

who which whose whom where

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

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

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

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

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

1 point for each correct answer

5

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

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

0.5 points for each correct answer

	3
--	---

5 Rewrite the sentences using participle clauses.

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

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

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

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

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

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

1 point for each correct answer

	6
--	---

6 Complete the text with the prepositions in the box.

on from up of into after off to in at

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

0.5 points for each correct answer

	5
--	---

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

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

1 point for each correct answer

	6
--	---

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

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

1 point for each correct answer

	8
--	---

9 Write the adjectives in italics in a better order.

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

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

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

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

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

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

1 point for each correct answer 6

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

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

0.5 points for each correct answer 3

11 Correct the mistakes in the idioms.

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

0.5 points for each correct answer 4

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

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

0.5 points for each correct answer 5

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

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

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

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

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

1 point for each correct answer

	10
--	----

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

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

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

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

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

0.5 points for each correct answer

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

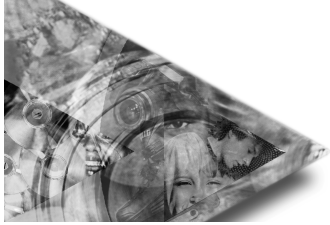
- Paragraph 1: Describe the main characters and their intentions. What sort of people were they? Where were they going and why?
- Paragraph 2–3: Describe the places they went to and the main events. What happened during their journey? Where? How did the people feel and react?
- Paragraph 4: Describe the end of their journey and events afterwards. Where did they get to in the end? What happened there? What effect did the journey have on them?

Maximum number of points possible

	20
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TOTAL

	100
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12

NAME: _____

Test

1 Circle the correct alternative.

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

0.5 points for each correct answer

	4
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2 Circle the correct answer: a, b, or c.

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

0.5 points for each correct answer

	3
--	---

3 Rewrite the sentences beginning with the words given.

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

- 7 There isn't enough time to do so much work.
There's too _____.
- 8 There were too many people for such a small space.
There wasn't enough _____.

0.5 points for each correct answer

	4
--	---

4 Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

no matter what even if unless
as long as whoever whether

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

0.5 points for each correct answer

	3
--	---

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

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

0.5 points for each correct answer

	5
--	---

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

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

SOON

Heather began to set up her new computer _____ home.

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

SUCH

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

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

SIMILAR

Despite _____, a chipmunk is a different animal.

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

TOO

The room was _____ sleep in.

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

CASE

She took an earlier bus _____ bad.

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

SPITE

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

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

EVEN

The match went ahead, _____ in Moscow.

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

LONG

You can _____ with you.

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

SO

I left early _____ the last train home.

1 point for each correct answer

	9
--	---

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

approximate	attack	cunning	ease	illness	say
-------------	--------	---------	------	---------	-----

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

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

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

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

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

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

1 point for each correct answer

	6
--	---

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

1 For once, nothing went wrong. It was an absolutely faultless / flawed / perfect / impeccable show.

2 He's one of those biased / bigoted / prejudiced / impartial people who think only foreign teams cheat.

3 I've got better things to do than waste time over such essential / trivial / petty / irrelevant matters.

4 Nineteenth-century manufacturing processes are not exactly novel / up-to-date / antiquated / current methods.

5 That shop may be cheap, but I'm afraid it sells faulty / second-rate / flawed / immaculate goods.

6 My uncle's very bigoted / liberal / open-minded / fair; he always gives a balanced view of issues.

7 There are two urgent / vital / irrelevant / essential matters that need the school director's immediate attention.

8 Her grandmother lives in a big old house surrounded by antique / antiquated / ancient / retired furniture.

0.5 points for each correct answer

	4
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9 Find pairs of expressions with the same meaning and put them under the correct headings.

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

euphemism

real meaning

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

1 point for each correct answer

	10
--	----

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

A petty vital natural ancient current impeccable

B organs manners affairs Greece crime disasters

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

1 point for each correct answer

	6
--	---

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

idea machinery performance Press racist vase

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

0.5 points for each correct answer

	3
--	---

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

SLOW DOWN, YOU MOVE TOO FAST

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1 point for each correct answer

	15
--	----

13 Find synonyms in the text for the following.

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

0.5 points for each correct answer

	4
--	---

14 Find antonyms in the text for the following.

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

0.5 points for each correct answer

	4
--	---

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

Mary Robinson

Paragraph 1: birth and early years

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

Paragraph 2: building a reputation

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

Paragraph 3: continuing success

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

Paragraph 4: achievements evaluated

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

Maximum number of points possible

	20
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TOTAL

	100
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Answer Key

UNIT 1

- 1** 1 d 2 e 3 f 4 a 5 c 6 b
- 2** 1 promised to 3 afraid to 5 allowed to
2 hope to 4 beginning to 6 planning to
- 3** 1 take it 3 got lost 5 expecting us
2 stay if I could 4 brought some 6 working for them
- 4** 1 Yes, she does. / No, she doesn't.
2 Yes, I am. / No, I'm not.
3 Yes, they were. / No, they weren't.
4 Yes, they will. / No, they won't.
5 Yes, they did. / No, they didn't.
6 Yes, he should (have). / No, he shouldn't (have).
7 Yes, I would (have). / No, I wouldn't (have).
8 Yes, they will (have been). / No, they won't (have been).
- 5** 1 neither 2 though 3 either 4 so 5 too
- 6** 1 Poland 6 France
2 Spain 7 Scotland
3 Holland / The Netherlands 8 Afghanistan
4 Turkey 9 Wales
5 Sweden 10 Denmark
- 7** 1 ish 2 ian 3 ch 4 ic 5 iss 6 an
- 8** 1 Welsh 2 Chinese 3 Arabic 4 Spanish
- 9** 1 UK 3 UK 5 US 7 UK
2 US 4 US 6 UK 8 US
- 10** 1 bill (UK) and check (US)
2 post (UK) and mail (US)
3 biscuit (UK) and cookie (US)
4 cupboard (UK) and closet (US)
5 pavement (UK) and sidewalk (US)
6 loo (UK) and restroom (US)
7 autumn (UK) and fall (US)
8 rubbish (UK) and garbage (US)
9 trousers (UK) and pants (US)
10 dressing-gown (UK) and bathrobe (US)
- 11** 1 Where can I get some *petrol* for the *lorry*?
2 There's a *chemist's* / *pharmacy* open all night in the *centre of town* / *city centre*.
3 Take the *lift* down to the *ground floor*.
4 The *film* starts at ten *to* nine.
5 Call me on your *mobile* (*phone*) from the *car park*.
- 12** 1 b 3 a 5 c 7 b 9 a 11 a
2 a 4 b 6 c 8 c 10 b 12 b
- 13** 1 f 3 d 5 b 7 i 9 c
2 g 4 h 6 a 8 e
- 14** 1 take her aside 4 serves the purpose
2 no faith in 5 learn this message by heart
3 come to a standstill 6 have another shot at getting
- 15** 1 T 3 F 5 T 7 F 9 F
2 T 4 T 6 F 8 F 10 T
- 16** 1 b 3 b 5 a 7 a
2 a 4 b 6 a 8 b

UNIT 2

- 1** 1 j 3 h 5 d 7 k 9 l 11 i
2 e 4 a 6 b 8 f 10 g 12 c
- 2** 1 is being cleaned 6 do you do
2 've been standing 7 was having
3 abandoned 8 arrives
4 'll be waiting 9 never believe
5 has broken 10 Are you coming
- 3** 1 b 3 b 5 a 7 a 9 b 11 a
2 a 4 a 6 b 8 b 10 a 12 b
- 4** 1 wrote 4 ✓ 7 've taken 10 ✓
2 ✓ 5 've come 8 have been
3 've lived 6 'd had 9 will have ended
- 5** 1 came out, haven't bought 5 got, have been
2 had to, had left 6 has had, will feel
3 started, has suffered from 7 come from, was born
4 found out, had known 8 didn't enjoy, was/were
- 6** 1 is being converted 5 is / has been / was borrowed
2 are introduced 6 was entitled
3 have been imprisoned 7 be ensured
4 are rewarded 8 will have been invested
- 7** 1 wasn't actually written by Pinter
2 was being used by one of the office staff
3 is being found all the time (by historians)
4 has been put off until next Monday
5 is acknowledged on the last page
6 will probably have been sold by tomorrow
7 has been tampered with
8 might be awarded the prize for her first novel
- 8** 1 put 3 gave 5 went 7 go
2 work 4 take 6 put 8 get
- 9** 1 given up 4 keep away from 7 wore off
2 deal with 5 give it back 8 hold on
3 taken in 6 lying around
- 10** 1 witty 5 inarticulate 9 supportive
2 courteous 6 patronizing 10 gentle
3 unconventional 7 cheerful
4 reserved 8 considerate
- 11** 1 bird/heard 5 tough/front 9 choose/through
2 pear/bear 6 cough/shot 10 fear/beard
3 threat/debt 7 great/straight
4 sword/ward 8 rose/dough
- 12** 1 meet 4 court 7 sweet 10 witch
2 thrown 5 flower 8 peace 11 wear
3 choose 6 war 9 through 12 deer
- 13** 1 T 3 F 5 T 7 T 9 F
2 F 4 T 6 F 8 T 10 T
- 14** 1 come up with 4 drop into 7 point to
2 start out 5 faded away 8 turn out
3 made up (my mind) 6 bumped into

UNIT 3

- 1** 1 h 3 a 5 b 7 c 9 g
2 f 4 i 6 j 8 d 10 e
- 2** 1 hysterically 5 passionately 9 utterly
2 briskly 6 conscientiously 10 strongly
3 longingly 7 sadly
4 profusely 8 interminably
- 3** 1 hard 3 widely 5 wrongly 7 freely
2 lately 4 tightly 6 mostly 8 surely
- 4** 1 take it easy 5 turn right round
2 gone wrong 6 products are widely
3 walked free / was set free 7 must hold on tight
4 earn hardly anything 8 thinks very highly of
- 5** 1 e 2 d 3 f 4 a 5 c 6 b
- 6** 1 Judy is just as lazy as her brother. (meaning e)
2 Our boss has just resigned. (meaning c)
3 I'm just reading your email. (meaning a)
4 That's just what I think too. (meaning d)
5 The new manager is just twenty-two years old. (meaning b)
6 He's just too good-looking to be true. (meaning f)
7 That is just the problem. (meaning d)
8 They have just announced record profits. (meaning c)
9 It just doesn't make any sense at all. (meaning f)
10 They are just finishing the meeting. (meaning a)
- 7** 1 D 4 D 7 U 10 D 13 N
2 U 5 D 8 D 11 D 14 U
3 N 6 D 9 N 12 U
- 8** 1 rose sharply
2 has been a steady fall in the value of gold this year
3 may increase dramatically soon
4 has been a substantial rise/increase in overheads since January
5 to have fallen gradually
6 to have been a slight decrease in profits this month
7 to increase steadily (by City analysts)
8 sharp drop in turnover is shown by the latest figures
- 9** 1 twice as much 4 more than 7 than they do
2 Julia does 5 as much as 8 five times as much
3 spends 5% 6 on food 9 50% less
10 spend nowhere near as much / don't spend anywhere near as much
- 10** 1 Philip spends a quarter of his salary on accommodation.
2 Susana spent three times as much on presents as her sister (did).
3 We try to spend 10% less on bills than we used to.
4 My mother doesn't spend as much on clothes as I do.
5 Some people spend 100% more on going out than they think they do.
- 11** 1 b 4 b 7 b 10 c 13 b
2 a 5 b 8 c 11 a 14 a
3 a 6 a 9 b 12 b
- 12** 1 D 4 B 7 A 10 A 12 C
2 E 5 C 8 B 11 E 13 D
3 D 6 D 9 D

UNIT 4

- 1** 1 h 3 a 5 c 7 d
2 g 4 f 6 e 8 b
- 2** 1 I mean 5 Actually 9 As a matter of fact
2 Surely 6 At least 10 Quite honestly
3 Obviously 7 Anyway 11 so to speak
4 Basically 8 Admittedly 12 All in all
- 3** 1 She did – AR 3 This is – AR 5 He does – SA
2 Were they – RQ 4 No, we aren't – SA 6 Wouldn't you – RQ
- 4** 1 won't 3 Haven't 5 Did 7 has
2 would 4 am 6 hadn't 8 Were
- 5** 1 R 2 F 3 R 4 R 5 F 6 R
- 6** 1 have – R 4 is it – R 7 does she – F
2 were they – R 5 was there – R 8 did you – R
3 isn't he – F 6 would – R
- 7** 1 g 3 b 5 h 7 d
2 f 4 a 6 e 8 c
- 8** 1 highly 3 pursue 5 coverage 7 envy 9 expel
2 justly 4 mercy 6 slaughtered 8 blow 10 glittering
- 9** 1 destroy 3 assume 5 deemed 7 admitted
2 worship 4 forced 6 consequences 8 respect
- 10** 1 bend, straight 4 real, manufactured
2 recognized, familiar 5 genius, stupidity
3 trendy, old-fashioned
- 11** 1 c 3 c 5 c 7 b 9 b
2 b 4 a 6 a 8 c 10 c
- 12** 1 clogged with 4 tat 7 glossies
2 beaming 5 circulation figures 8 boost
3 fed up with 6 proof
- 13** 1 hell 3 myth 5 accommodate
2 differ 4 dumb 6 diminished

UNIT 5

- 1**
- 1 e: do have
 - 2 c: did feel
 - 3 a: do believe
 - 4 d: does often lead / often does lead
 - 5 h: Please do keep / Do please keep
 - 6 b: did both look / both did look
 - 7 i: do look
 - 8 g: does want
- 2**
- 1 I enjoy is meeting people
 - 2 I hate most is jealousy
 - 3 she said isn't true
 - 4 I've always liked is dancing
 - 5 everyone needs is love
 - 6 her sister who I know
 - 7 I worry about is my appearance
 - 8 his arrogance that annoys me
- 3**
- 1 (that) I admire about her is her courage. / I admire is her courage
 - 2 I want is the truth
 - 3 that bothers me is the uncertainty
 - 4 Tina (who/that) I'm going out with, not Sheena
 - 5 (that) I'm worried about is my parents' reaction
 - 6 his rudeness (that) I really can't stand
- 4**
- 1 thing, is
 - 2 What / Something / One thing, was
 - 3 is, where
 - 4 What, was
 - 5 is, what / something / the thing
- 5**
- 1 What we did was stay in and watch TV.
 - 2 The thing that matters is your happiness.
 - 3 What/Something I've found out is that he snores!
 - 4 What / The thing / Something they did was send messages to each other.
 - 5 What he's going to do is ask her for a date.
- 6** Ticked: 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 8, 15, 16, 19, 20
- 7**
- 1 else do you see countryside like this
 - 2 until last month had she met David
 - 3 no time did Jackie say a word
 - 4 again will I help those ungrateful people
 - 5 when she smiled at him did he realize
 - 6 had I gone to sleep when the alarm went off
 - 7 did Jill know how much Martin loved her
 - 8 for a minute did he think that she would leave
 - 9 had they met than they got engaged
 - 10 do you see such a happy couple
- 8**
- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| 1 blind (3) | 6 lost (9) |
| 2 war (4) | 7 smooth (1) |
| 3 fonder (7) | 8 stomach (10) |
| 4 leisure (8) | 9 scorned (6) |
| 5 heart (2) | 10 lover (5) |
- 9**
- | | |
|-----------------|------------------------------|
| 1 astonishment | 6 boastfulness (or boasting) |
| 2 sarcasm | 7 reassurance |
| 3 encouragement | 8 amusement |
| 4 fury | 9 admiration |
| 5 irritation | 10 modesty |
- 10**
- | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 had a suspicion / suspicions | 5 expressed their gratitude |
| 2 was a great relief | 6 has an irrational fear |
| 3 aroused her curiosity | 7 a feeling of anxiety |
| 4 takes pride in | 8 his extreme indignation |
- 11**
- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 tugs – guts | 6 yelloway – alleyway |
| 2 evertier – retrieve | 7 teams – mates |
| 3 shulb – blush | 8 fullybash – bashfully |
| 4 namrod – random | 9 innstung – stunning |
| 5 trucksdumb – dumbstruck | 10 brazier – bizarre |
- 12**
- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| 1 knock it on the head | 5 spur-of-the-moment |
| 2 in the flesh | 6 tore off |
| 3 not overly impressed | 7 blown away |
| 4 burst out | 8 back and forth |
- 13** Ticked: 2, 3, 6, 8, 10, 12, 15, 16
- 14**
- | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 1 b | 3 g | 5 e | 7 a |
| 2 f | 4 c | 6 h | 8 d |

UNIT 6

- 1** 1 It is believed (that) crime is increasing.
2 It is predicted (that) inflation will fall.
3 It is known (that) she made a big mistake.
4 It was alleged (that) he had stolen the painting.
5 It was decided (by the authorities) to change the date.
6 It was agreed to share the cost.
7 It is said (that) the couple have split up.
8 It is said to be the biggest in the world.
- 2** 1 It is said that the population is falling.
2 It is assumed that the jewels were stolen yesterday.
3 It is expected that prices will rise sharply.
4 It is estimated that next year's growth will be two per cent.
5 It is calculated that the fire cost €5 million.
6 It is believed that a/the missing explorer has been found alive.
- 3** 1 to be 4 to have noticed
2 to be slowing 5 to have been waiting
3 to have changed 6 to have been removed
- 4** 1 It seems that there's no one here.
2 It appears that she was wrong.
3 It seems that something is going on.
4 It appeared that he had given up drinking.
5 It seems that they were both arrested.
6 It seemed that he had learned his lesson.
- 5** 1 is alleged to be the biggest criminal in New Jersey
2 is considered to have been their best ever
3 are supposed to be arriving soon
4 are believed to have been planning a bank raid
5 is known to be carrying a weapon
6 is reported to have been hijacked
- 6** 1 She is estimated to have a fortune of over €1 billion.
2 The Prime Minister is understood to be about to resign.
3 The thieves are assumed to have left the country.
4 They are thought to be spending the night in a nearby hotel.
5 A top footballer is expected to be arrested soon.
6 She is said to have been told what would probably happen.
7 He is presumed to have been standing there when it happened.
8 He is known to have often been in trouble before.
- 7** 1 situation is expected to improve
2 is still claimed that she is
3 is reported to have
4 seem to be starting to arrive
5 is felt that research should have
6 are believed to have been
7 appears to have been sold
8 it seems that he has been
- 8** 1 back 3 take 5 off 7 by
2 break 4 down 6 out 8 up
- 9** 1 blow 3 probe 5 row 7 cons 9 bid
2 raid 4 fury 6 axe 8 havoc 10 cops
- 10** 1 update 5 slowdown 9 cutbacks
2 breakdown 6 upturn 10 backlash
3 outcome 7 outlook
4 setback 8 takeover
- 11** 1 i 3 j 5 l 7 a 9 f 11 b
2 g 4 d 6 k 8 c 10 h 12 e
- 12** 1 f 3 g 5 c 7 k 9 j 11 h
2 d 4 i 6 l 8 b 10 a 12 e
- 13** 1 F 3 F 5 F 7 T 9 T 11 T
2 T 4 NS 6 T 8 T 10 NS 12 F

UNIT 7

- 1** 1 d 4 l 7 a 10 f 13 o 15 c
2 k 5 p 8 h 11 j 14 e 16 i
3 b 6 n 9 m 12 g
- 2** 1 can 3 should 5 might 7 can't
2 might not 4 May 6 can 8 could
- 3** 1 Rachel can swim very well.
2 He may/might not take any notice.
3 She must already be asleep. / She'll already be asleep.
4 He won't listen to his father.
5 Someone may/might/could complain.
6 Old sayings can sometimes pass on useful advice.
7 You may not / can't smoke here.
8 You should find yourself another boyfriend.
- 4** 1 should 3 mustn't 5 can't 7 must
2 can 4 should 6 should 8 will
- 5** 1 b 2 a 3 b 4 a 5 c 6 c
- 6** 1 had to try 4 will be flying 7 wouldn't let
2 mustn't 5 didn't need to wait 8 didn't need to have
3 was able to 6 don't have to be
- 7** 1 might not lose 5 might/may not be listening
2 may have been 6 don't always have to pay
3 must have been surprised 7 shouldn't have gone to
4 should have warned us 8 really needn't have bought
- 8** 1 muscular 3 glorious 5 rhetorical 7 regular
2 haunted 4 bitter 6 vivid 8 foreign
- 9** 1 apples: e 6 less: h
2 needs: j 7 to run quickly: c
3 to whom: d 8 high: f
4 fierce: i 9 We and: g
5 don't need any / need no: a 10 must have left: b
- 10** 1 b 4 a 7 a 10 c 13 b
2 c 5 b 8 a 11 b 14 b
3 c 6 c 9 c 12 a
- 11** 1 c 3 c 5 b 7 c 9 a 11 a
2 b 4 b 6 a 8 c 10 c 12 a
- 12** 1 b 3 a 5 b 7 b
2 b 4 b 6 a 8 b
- 13** 1 1, 2, 4
2 Possible answers: 1 What 2 Never 3 It's 4 Rarely 5 What

UNIT 8

- 1** 1 c 2 b 3 b 4 a 5 a 6 c
- 2** 1 I'd rather 3 Suppose 5 If I were you
2 It's time 4 I wish
- 3** 1 had, would buy
2 would have told, had known
3 were, wouldn't go
4 would stay, didn't have to
5 hadn't been, would have phoned
6 might have been, hadn't been
7 didn't know, would say
8 wouldn't have avoided, hadn't pointed out
- 4** 1 I would buy CDs if they weren't so expensive.
2 If it weren't raining heavily, we could play tennis.
3 If Kim hadn't been wearing gloves she would have burnt her hands.
4 Louise wouldn't cough all the time if she didn't smoke.
5 If you hadn't gone to bed so late last night, you wouldn't be sleepy now.
6 Had he known what to expect, he wouldn't have stayed at that motel.
- 5** 1 wish I hadn't
2 only I could play the guitar
3 wish I was/were
4 only I'd brought / I had
5 wish I hadn't said
6 wish my boss wouldn't criticize
- 6** 1 had 3 didn't 5 could
2 were 4 hadn't slept 6 would get
- 7** 1 wish you would
2 would ('d) rather you didn't use
3 would've noticed if I'd been
4 only I hadn't ever / had never met
5 wouldn't have sunk if it hadn't
6 would often refuse to take any
7 wish you didn't always speak
8 talks as though he was/were
9 the company known, it would have sacked
10 time we were leaving
11 I'd rather you hadn't told
- 8** 1 possible 4 mind 7 possibly 10 better
2 hoping 5 thought 8 thought 11 say
3 surprised 6 wondering 9 thinking 12 Don't
- 9** 1 has 3 ✓ 5 would 7 have
2 being 4 ✓ 6 ✓ 8 is
- 10** 1 a 3 b 5 a 7 b
2 a 4 a 6 b 8 a
- 11** 1 g 4 l 7 n 10 k 13 a 15 j
2 m 5 d 8 c 11 e 14 p 16 o
3 h 6 i 9 b 12 f
- 12** 1 feet (3) 4 heart (6) 7 hiccups (9)
2 breath (5) 5 tongue (2) 8 socks (1)
3 finger (4) 6 foot (8) 9 footsteps (7)
- 13** 1 D 3 B 5 A 7 F
2 G 4 H 6 E
- 14** 1 Brighton Rock 6 in 1964
2 early twenties 7 house style
3 Thomas Paine 8 utterly convincing
4 union regulations 9 Hollywood studios
5 oppression, exploitation 10 political biopics

UNIT 9

- 1** 1 infinitive 3 object, infinitive 5 object, infinitive
2 adjective, infinitive 4 preposition, -ing 6 infinitive, -ing
- 2** 1 to find 3 to help 5 to hear about 7 to call
2 waiting 4 taking out 6 upsetting 8 smoking
- 3** 1 c 3 a 5 a 7 c 9 c
2 c 4 b 6 a 8 a 10 c
- 4** 1 into 3 that 5 of 7 to 9 by
2 on 4 with 6 to 8 that 10 to
- 5** 1 Gary denied that he had broken the rules.
2 Do you admit that you made a serious mistake?
3 Gerald promised that he would pay for the damage.
4 Gail recalled that she had stayed at that hotel in 2003.
5 Why did she threaten that she would tell the police?
6 Hermione claimed that she knew / had known all the answers.
- 6** 1 advised them to take a
2 confessed that he had stolen / confessed to having stolen
3 apologized for hurting / having hurt
4 congratulated him on his
5 warned them not to go / against going
6 complained that he was making
7 urged her to get herself
8 accused Mrs Kay of murdering
- 7** 1 a: to take, b: taking 4 a: writing, b: to write
2 a: telling, b: to tell 5 a: play, b: playing
3 a: singing, b: to sing 6 a: turning up, b: to turn up
- 8** 1 j 3 b 5 f 7 i 9 c
2 g 4 d 6 a 8 e 10 h
- 9** 1 hire 3 whale 5 bury 7 loan
2 draught 4 sore 6 sight 8 court
- 10** 1 branch 3 drill 5 scrap 7 deck
2 trunk 4 bow 6 rambling 8 bow
- 11** 1 hospitable 4 mob 7 conquer 10 vale
2 cockpit 5 deploy 8 slanted 11 crude
3 pine 6 swarm 9 goodwill 12 illuminated
- 12** 1 office 5 bricks 9 debris 13 clothes
2 stones 6 woman 10 streets 14 fainted
3 buildings 7 people 11 cattle 15 head
4 cannons 8 ferry 12 fought 16 fire
- 13** 1 went out 3 waving 5 shooting 7 beat
2 light 4 reports 6 reason 8 saved

UNIT 10

- 1** 1 b 2 c 3 f 4 e 5 d 6 a
- 2** 1 believe 2 depends 3 enjoy 4 agree
- 3** 1 quite, really
2 totally, completely, absolutely, entirely, partly
3 really, sincerely
4 totally, entirely, quite, completely
5 really, seriously
6 really
- 4** 1 fairly 3 seriously 5 simply
2 totally 4 entirely 6 awfully
- 5** 1 pleasant, nice 3 stupid 5 devastated
2 brilliant 4 unusual 6 exorbitant
- 6** 1 very 3 correct 5 fairly 7 correct
2 absolutely 4 absolutely 6 correct 8 very
- 7** 1 c 4 b 7 a 10 a 13 b
2 a 5 a 8 b 11 c 14 c
3 a 6 c 9 a 12 b 15 c
- 8** 1 d 3 e 5 a 7 b
2 h 4 c 6 g 8 f
- 9** 1 ankle 3 eyebrow 5 armpit
2 knee 4 forehead 6 chin
- 10** 1 lift 3 ball 5 facts 7 around
2 bill 4 out 6 up 8 groin
- 11** 1 c 3 b 5 d 7 f
2 g 4 h 6 a 8 e
- 12** 1 scratch 5 sniff 8 spit 11 grin
2 tickle 6 hug 9 nudge 12 wink
3 munch 7 squeeze 10 frisk 13 pinch
4 clap
- 13** 1 again (7) 6 doctor (14) 11 Accidents (9)
2 never (1) 7 sorry (2) 12 thinking (13)
3 mind (4) 8 threes (5) 13 said (12)
4 day (10) 9 anything (11) 14 rest (6)
5 sorts (8) 10 pain (3)
- 14** 1 exercise 9 high-running
2 cyclist 10 (running) wheel / treadmills
3 exercise addiction 11 five hours
4 brain circuitry 12 stimulation
5 generations 13 (wheel) running
6 run 14 brain regions
7 brain activity 15 humans
8 distances 16 in common
- 15** 1 d 2 c

UNIT 11

- 1** 1 who collects 3 which was 5 who felt tired
2 which I like 4 I spoke to 6 bought
- 2** 1 that 3 ✓ 5 what 7 ✓
2 it 4 is 6 which 8 that
- 3** 1 That's the hostel where we spent the night.
2 He has a friend who lives nearby.
3 Sonia, whose Russian is better than mine, spoke to the border police.
4 The sun, which was by now high in the sky, was getting stronger by the minute.
5 Mother Teresa, about whom much has been written, was a wonderful person.
- 4** 1 Talking 3 leaving 5 Having lost
2 Eaten 4 Not having 6 Bearing
- 5** 1 Flying over the Sahara desert, I realized just how enormous it is.
2 Cleaned up immediately, an injury usually heals up quickly.
3 Having walked all day, they at last reached the remote village.
4 It snowed heavily for hours, blocking all the roads.
5 Feeling hungry, the four travellers stopped at a small café for lunch.
6 Not wanting to oversleep, I set the alarm clock before I went to bed.
- 6** 1 in 3 up 5 at 7 on 9 from
2 off 4 of 6 after 8 into 10 to
- 7** 1 -soaked 3 drop 5 drift
2 stroke 4 -drenched 6 tanned
- 8** 1 mainland 3 settlements 5 landscape 7 favourable
2 inhabitants 4 abundance 6 volcanic 8 untapped
- 9** 1 warm, loose-fitting, woollen
2 gorgeous, new, red
3 massive, grey, salt-water
4 tiny, little, 19th-century, terraced
5 pretty, old, metal, garden
6 friendly, young, Italian, language
- 10** 1 c 2 e 3 f 4 b 5 d 6 a
- 11** 1 earth 3 earth 5 floored 7 earth
2 ground 4 grounded 6 earth 8 world
- 12** 1 N 3 P 5 N 7 P 9 N
2 P 4 N 6 P 8 N 10 P
- 13** 1 a 3 c 5 a 7 b 9 c
2 a 4 b 6 b 8 a 10 b
- 14** 1 annexed 6 steep cliffs
2 a world unto itself 7 spanning
3 isolation 8 extinct
4 barely comprehensible 9 deposits a jet-load
5 remoteness 10 a (serious) fly in the ointment

UNIT 12

- 1** 1 After 3 Whenever 5 Having parked 7 after
2 When 4 afterwards 6 since 8 pointing
- 2** 1 b 2 a 3 c 4 b 5 a 6 a
- 3** 1 so I went to another one
2 difficult for me to do
3 tired that I had to have a rest
4 enough to get the job
5 well that she's won lots of prizes
6 a brilliant artist that he became famous
7 much work to do in so little time / little time to do so much work
8 space for so many people
- 4** 1 unless 3 whoever 5 no matter what
2 whether 4 as long as 6 even if
- 5** 1 although 5 correct
2 correct 6 Although
3 Even so / Nevertheless / 7 Even though
However / Still 8 despite / in spite of
4 However / Nevertheless / 9 correct
Even so 10 though
- 6** 1 as soon as she had brought it
2 is such a good player that
3 being similar to a squirrel
4 too damp for us to
5 in case the traffic was
6 in spite of the failure of
7 even though it was snowing heavily / there was heavy snow
8 go there as long as your brother is
9 so as not to miss / so that I didn't miss
- 7** 1 sly, cunning 4 rough, approximate
2 mention, say 5 relieve, ease
3 disease, illness 6 assault, attack
- 8** 1 flawed 3 essential 5 immaculate 7 irrelevant
2 impartial 4 antiquated 6 bigoted 8 retired
- 9** (1–10 any order, but pairs of words must be in this order)
1 misleading, wrong
2 talk, have a dialogue
3 taking industrial action, going on strike
4 pass away, die
5 in a non-profit situation, losing money
6 neutralized, killed
7 de hired, fired
8 be economical with the truth, lie
9 frank, open exchange of views, big row
10 lower income bracket, poor
- 10** 1 ancient Greece 3 petty crime 5 impeccable manners
2 current affairs 4 vital organs 6 natural disasters
- 11** 1 machinery 3 performance 5 idea
2 Press 4 racist 6 vase
- 12** 1 T 4 NS 7 NS 10 T 13 NS
2 T 5 NS 8 T 11 T 14 T
3 F 6 F 9 F 12 F 15 NS
- 13** 1 haste 3 cut corners 5 upgrade 7 psychologically
2 stick 4 anxieties 6 contemplate 8 affronted
- 14** 1 shaving off 4 consequences 7 counter
2 vice 5 adherents 8 homogenisation
3 minor 6 extend

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