

## GRAMMAR

## 1 Complete the sentences with the correct word(s).

Example: The children have eaten all of the biscuits.  
all of all of the all

- 1 She's having her roof \_\_\_\_\_ at the moment.  
repair repaired to repair
- 2 There aren't \_\_\_\_\_ Italian students in my class.  
any some no
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_ in the shop is half-price tomorrow.  
Most of Everything none
- 4 She offered us some water, but \_\_\_\_\_ of us were thirsty.  
no any none
- 5 My brother's a vegetarian. He doesn't eat \_\_\_\_\_ fish or meat.  
either both neither
- 6 There's \_\_\_\_\_ bread, so I can't make you a sandwich.  
none no any
- 7 I go running \_\_\_\_\_ day except on Sunday.  
all every all the
- 8 \_\_\_\_\_ students in my English class are Spanish.  
Most of the Most the The most

8

2 Complete the sentences with *a / an, the, or -* (no article).

Example: My brother has just bought a new computer.

- 1 \_\_\_\_\_ Lake Superior is the largest lake in the USA.
- 2 Most people agree that Einstein was \_\_\_\_\_ genius.
- 3 I'd like to go to \_\_\_\_\_ university that my brother goes to.
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_ elephants don't eat meat.
- 5 Mount Everest is in \_\_\_\_\_ Himalayas.
- 6 I'll meet you in \_\_\_\_\_ library at 4.00 p.m.

6

3 Underline the correct word(s).

Example: The scenery in Austria is / are fantastic.

- 1 I need **a pair of** / **a** shorts to take to the beach.
- 2 The staff at the hotel **was** / **were** incredibly helpful.
- 3 We had a good holiday, but the accommodation **weren't** / **wasn't** of a very high standard.
- 4 The students were given **an** / **some** advice about their future careers.
- 5 He gave me some really good **advices** / **advice** about my friend.
- 6 I often eat **a piece of** / **a** toast for breakfast.

6

Grammar total 20

## VOCABULARY

## 4 Complete the words in the sentences.

Example: A geneticist studies the cells of people, animals, and plants to find out what they are like.

- 1 New ideas often **c** \_\_\_\_\_ up when scientists are working in their laboratories.
- 2 Scientists have to do experiments to **p** \_\_\_\_\_ their theories.
- 3 I'd like to teach **p** \_\_\_\_\_ because I'm interested in natural forces.
- 4 My brother is **d** \_\_\_\_\_ research into a new drug.
- 5 A **g** \_\_\_\_\_ studies rocks.
- 6 A **c** \_\_\_\_\_ is a person that studies the structure of substances and what happens when they are mixed together.
- 7 The mobile phone was **i** \_\_\_\_\_ in the 1970s.
- 8 My favourite subject is **b** \_\_\_\_\_, because I like learning about living things.

8

- 5 Choose two words and put them together in the correct order to make phrases.

Example: butter / knife / bread bread and butter

- 1 all / less / nothing
- 2 little / less / more
- 3 take / give / borrow
- 4 law / rules / order
- 5 sooner / after / later
- 6 lightning / thunder / rain

6

- 6 Underline the odd word out.

Example: bridge statue tower cathedral

- 1 harbour hill vandalism square
- 2 cosmopolitan overcrowding slums pollution
- 3 historic neighbourhood provincial vibrant
- 4 suburbs poverty centre outskirts
- 5 cycle lane underground law courts taxi rank
- 6 mosque synagogue chapel skyscraper

6

Vocabulary total  20

## PRONUNCIATION

- 7 Underline the stressed syllable.

Example: temple

- 1 polluted
- 2 cosmopolitan
- 3 overcrowding
- 4 pedestrian
- 5 suburb

5

- 8 Match the words with the same sound.

tower homeless synagogue underground  
~~poverty~~ cycle

Example: clock poverty

- 1 bike \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 fish \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 owl \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 phone \_\_\_\_\_

5

Pronunciation total  10

Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation total  50

## READING

Read the article and tick (✓) A, B, or C.

One of the most popular programmes on prime time TV at the moment is *Tribe*, which stars Bruce Parry, a former soldier who, like any good TV anthropologist, takes his camera into the heart of the tribal communities he visits, and films the traditions and customs of people who follow an ancient way of life. Bruce takes a slightly different approach, however. Rather than just telling us about remote tribes, Bruce joins them. He eats their food, takes part in their rituals, and completely involves himself in their daily lives.

When I met Bruce Parry in an upmarket restaurant in London, he was smartly dressed with shiny shoes and neatly-combed hair, not exactly the look of a tribal warrior, but not surprising when you consider his time as a soldier. He had his familiar smile and easy-going manner, but he looked tired. Bruce admitted that after spending an exciting year filming the programme, he wasn't feeling as energetic as usual.

Our lunch couldn't have been more different from Bruce's recent experiences. On his travels, to prove his status as an adult male, he's been hit with a stick, and he's allowed himself to be given frog poison. The poison made him particularly ill, but if he hadn't done it, he wouldn't have been allowed to take part in the life of the tribe, hunt for wild pigs or, indeed, been able to call himself a man in the eyes of the tribespeople. He's eaten food cooked on hot stones with cannibals and he's lunched on insects. I was keen to find out how he could have such horrible things done to himself in the name of TV entertainment so I asked him about those terrible lunches. Bruce was quick to explain that the Kombai tribe he met in Papua New Guinea had recently given up human flesh and that their cooking was surprisingly appetizing, but admitted that, crunchy, black and nutritious though they might be, after three days he got fed up with the insects he ate with the Adi people of Ethiopia.

Bruce describes himself as a man who desperately wants to be part of an ancient way of life. He also argues that the tribes he visits are not being used by his programmes for entertainment. Some people in the media think otherwise and have compared the tribespeople to contestants in a sort of reality TV show, who are there for us to laugh at, but Parry points out that these people are not unaware of the outside world. Rather, they have met people from the so-called civilized world and have decided they are happier living their ancient ways of life. When they agree to the films they know what they are doing and, as such, are happy to show the world their culture, and are pleased that outsiders are curious enough to visit them. Spending time with people and doing what they do is, after all, a form of respect.

Example: *Tribe* is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A not on TV at the moment   
 B the most popular TV programme   
 C enjoyed by lots of people

- What did Bruce do before working on TV?
  - He was a soldier.
  - He was an anthropologist.
  - He was a cameraman.
- In what way are Bruce's TV programmes different from other programmes about tribes?
  - He visits the most ancient and remote tribes.
  - He actively lives the life of the tribe.
  - He learns to cook their food.
- What surprised the writer when she met Bruce?
  - Bruce's personality.
  - Bruce's smart appearance.
  - Bruce's tiredness.
- Their lunch in the restaurant \_\_\_\_\_.
  - was a contrast to the meals he had on his travels
  - reminded Bruce of meals he had had before
  - made him realize how badly he had eaten on his travels
- Bruce agreed to take frog poison because \_\_\_\_\_.
  - he is a man
  - it was better than being hit with a stick
  - he wanted to live as one of the tribe
- What did Bruce eat when making the TV programme?
  - wild pigs
  - human beings
  - insects
- How does he describe the food of the Adi people?
  - tasteless
  - boring
  - delicious
- Bruce would like to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - continue learning about the tribes he films
  - live the same sort of life as the tribes he films
  - make his TV programmes about the tribes more entertaining
- Why have Bruce's TV programmes been criticized by some people?
  - They think they use the tribespeople for entertainment.
  - They think they aren't as good as reality TV.
  - They don't think Bruce is a good film-maker.
- Bruce says his TV programmes are good for tribespeople because \_\_\_\_\_.
  - they want the world to know about their way of life
  - it means fewer outside visitors visit the tribes
  - they can learn more about the outside world

**WRITING**

You have been asked to write a report on your town or city for a tourist magazine. Write 140–180 words.

Include the following information:

- say which places tourists should definitely visit
- say which places tourists should only visit if they have enough time and money
- say what tourists could do in the evening for entertainment

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Reading and Writing total	20
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## LISTENING

1 Listen to a radio programme in which a celebrity describes his favourite city. Tick (✓) A, B, or C.

- 1 Mark grew up in \_\_\_\_\_.  
A Leeds  B York  C Nottingham
- 2 According to Mark, York is special because it has \_\_\_\_\_.  
A the best restaurants  B historical buildings   
C great night clubs
- 3 The oldest place Mark mentions \_\_\_\_\_.  
A are the baths  B is the tower   
C is the wall
- 4 You can visit a nineteenth-century shop at \_\_\_\_\_.  
A Barley Hall  B the Jorvik Centre   
C the Castle Museum
- 5 Mark hasn't visited \_\_\_\_\_.  
A Barley Hall  B the Roman Baths   
C the Castle Museum

2 Listen to five extracts from speeches. Match the speeches to what the speaker says. There are two sentences which you will not need.

- Speech 1
- Speech 2
- Speech 3
- Speech 4
- Speech 5
- A The speaker speaks positively about someone's abilities.
- B The speaker mentions an unfortunate incident.
- C The speaker gives advice about the future.
- D The speaker apologizes for something he/she did.
- E The speaker talks about how someone has grown.
- F The speaker mentions several people among the listeners.
- G The speaker talks about his/her past friendship with someone.

Listening total	10
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## SPEAKING

1 Answer your partner's questions.

Now make questions and ask your partner.

- How / feel when / have to talk in public?
- What / like to do when / visit a new town or city?
- What / the best restaurant to visit in the place where you live and why?
- What invention or discovery / like scientists to make in the next few years?
- you / think students study enough science at school? Why?/Why not?

2 Talk about the statement below, saying if you agree or disagree. Give reasons.

'Big cities are the best places for young people to live.'

3 Listen to your partner talking about science. Do you agree with him / her?

Speaking total	20
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Listening and Speaking total	30
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