

## GRAMMAR

1 Complete the sentences. Use the correct form of the verb in brackets.

Example: I ve known (know) Nathan since I was child.

- Take a map with you in case you \_\_\_\_\_ (get) lost.
- Where have you been? I \_\_\_\_\_ (wait) for you for ages!
- It's very noisy here at the moment because the flat next door \_\_\_\_\_ (redecorate).
- She would have been happier if she \_\_\_\_\_ (not get married) so young.
- You shouldn't \_\_\_\_\_ (say) that to her yesterday. She'll never forgive you.
- My little brother has promised \_\_\_\_\_ (not talk) in class.
- I arrived at the cinema half an hour late and the film \_\_\_\_\_ (start).
- The man that the police are looking for \_\_\_\_\_ (say) to be in his 30s.
- By the end of the year we \_\_\_\_\_ (save) enough to buy a house.
- This time tomorrow I \_\_\_\_\_ (sit) on the plane to Hawaii.
- When it started raining we \_\_\_\_\_ (play) for about half an hour.
- I'll phone you as soon as I \_\_\_\_\_ (speak) to Tim.
- Ouch! I \_\_\_\_\_ (cut) my finger – have we got any plasters in the house?
- The thief admitted \_\_\_\_\_ (steal) the bracelet.
- I wish I \_\_\_\_\_ (not tell) the truth when my friend asked me if I liked her boyfriend.

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2 Complete the sentences with one word.

Example: **A** I loved the film. **B** So did I.

- It sounds as \_\_\_\_\_ the people next door are having a party.
- Julian didn't \_\_\_\_\_ to be very sociable, but now he goes out much more often.
- We're \_\_\_\_\_ the living room painted at the moment.
- I don't speak German, but my husband \_\_\_\_\_.
- There's \_\_\_\_\_ milk. We've finished it all.

- Sam went to France for his holiday last year, \_\_\_\_\_ he?
- The man with \_\_\_\_\_ I used to share an office has just set up his own company.
- Neither Ben \_\_\_\_\_ Liz can come to my party.
- The café, \_\_\_\_\_ is on the corner of Green Street, sells great coffee.
- I can't \_\_\_\_\_ used to driving this car. It's really different from my old one.
- \_\_\_\_\_ having a lot of work, the lawyer agreed to take on a new client.
- \_\_\_\_\_ earlier we leave tomorrow morning, the less traffic there will be.
- You can't \_\_\_\_\_ left your keys at the restaurant. You used them to open the door.
- It was \_\_\_\_\_ a windy day that we decided not to go to the beach.
- I don't feel well. I'd \_\_\_\_\_ go to the doctor's.

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3 Complete the sentences with the correct word(s).

Example: Who made this cake?

Who made Who did make Who make

- Do you know what time \_\_\_\_\_?  
the film ends ends the film  
does end the film
- She has \_\_\_\_\_.  
dark beautiful long beautiful long dark  
long beautiful dark
- I watch British and American TV programmes \_\_\_\_\_ forget my English.  
to not not to so as not to
- \_\_\_\_\_ the fact that the exam was difficult, everybody passed.  
Although In spite Despite
- Her father is in \_\_\_\_\_ hospital. He's having an operation tomorrow.  
the a (-)
- \_\_\_\_\_ are famous for their cooking.  
French The French The French people
- The climbers have reached the summit of \_\_\_\_\_  
Mount Everest.  
(-) a the

- 8 \_\_\_\_\_ of us passed the exam. We all failed.  
Neither None Some
- 9 I love \_\_\_\_\_ in their house.  
some furnitures the furnitures the furniture
- 10 On the weather forecast they said that it's \_\_\_\_\_ to  
snow tomorrow.  
likely probable probably

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Grammar total 40

## VOCABULARY

## 4 Complete the words in the sentences.

Example: very angry = *furious*

- 1 extremely pleased = **d** \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 when you open your mouth very wide because you are  
tired = **y** \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 acting without thinking = **i** \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 the opposite of *tight* (trousers) = **l** \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 a person who sees a crime = **w** \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 a snow storm with very strong winds = **b** \_\_\_\_\_
- 7 you use these to breathe = **l** \_\_\_\_\_
- 8 the person who plays the drums = **d** \_\_\_\_\_
- 9 a person who writes about the good and bad qualities  
of a book, film, or play = **c** \_\_\_\_\_
- 10 a group of people who sing together = **c** \_\_\_\_\_
- 11 a person who works with you in a  
company = **c** \_\_\_\_\_
- 12 another word for luggage = **b** \_\_\_\_\_
- 13 A person who speaks two languages is **b** \_\_\_\_\_.
- 14 an illness where you usually have a cold and a  
temperature = **f** \_\_\_\_\_
- 15 you put your head on this when you  
sleep = **p** \_\_\_\_\_

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## 5 Complete the sentences with the correct word.

Example: It's quite *chilly* today and I've heard it's going to  
get even colder.

warm chilly damp

- 1 I've got a terrible \_\_\_\_\_ in my shoulder.  
ache pain hurt
- 2 Watch \_\_\_\_\_! You nearly hit that car.  
up to out
- 3 Their business \_\_\_\_\_ a huge profit last year.  
did made had
- 4 The man tried to chat \_\_\_\_\_ a woman who was  
waiting for a train.  
off up over
- 5 I find it really \_\_\_\_\_ when people park right  
outside my house.  
irritate irritated irritating
- 6 I burnt myself when I touched the iron, and now I've  
got a large \_\_\_\_\_ on my finger.  
bruise blister rash
- 7 That's a very deep cut. I think you'll need to have  
\_\_\_\_\_.  
stitches scan a needle
- 8 That jumper really \_\_\_\_\_ you. It makes you look  
ten years younger.  
fits matches suits
- 9 I was really relieved when I passed my driving test  
because I had been \_\_\_\_\_ to fail.  
expecting hoping waiting
- 10 You can't believe anything you read in that newspaper.  
It's very \_\_\_\_\_.  
objective accurate biased
- 11 The criminal was \_\_\_\_\_ guilty by the court.  
charged found sentenced
- 12 You look hot! You're \_\_\_\_\_.  
sweating shivering melting
- 13 What's the matter? You look a bit \_\_\_\_\_ in the  
dumps today.  
sad low down
- 14 Don't \_\_\_\_\_ your voice! I can't bear it when people  
shout.  
rise raise put up
- 15 You need to learn the new vocabulary by \_\_\_\_\_.  
heart memory mind

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- 6 Complete the sentences with one word made from the word in brackets.

Example: I mispronounced the word so nobody understood me. (pronounce)

- 1 There is still too much \_\_\_\_\_ in the third world. (poor)
- 2 He behaves like a child. He's very \_\_\_\_\_. (mature)
- 3 Be careful you don't fall. The pavement is very \_\_\_\_\_. (slip)
- 4 He loved his birthday presents, \_\_\_\_\_ the new laptop. (special)
- 5 His first novel was very \_\_\_\_\_. I'm sure it'll be a success. (impress)
- 6 Microsoft is a \_\_\_\_\_ company. (nation)
- 7 Isaac Newton was a very famous \_\_\_\_\_. (science)
- 8 Chicago is a large \_\_\_\_\_ city in the USA. (industry)
- 9 The hotel was great but \_\_\_\_\_ the weather was terrible. (fortunate)
- 10 I felt very \_\_\_\_\_ when I couldn't remember her name. (embarrass)

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Vocabulary total		40
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## PRONUNCIATION

- 7 Circle the different sound.

- 1 /egg/ weather heatwave heavy sweat
- 2 /girl/ allergic slogan burglar beggar
- 3 /shower/ specialist infection choke rash
- 4 /key/ ache chemist cheerful orchestra
- 5 /fish/ business mild rhythm physics
- 6 /bird/ murder firm jury advert
- 7 /horse/ scorching drought fraud caught
- 8 /car/ calm smart warm staff
- 9 /chess/ scratch machine chest chilly
- 10 /boot/ monsoon flood cool moody

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- 8 Underline the stressed syllable.

Example: velvet

- 1 presenter
- 2 neighbourhood
- 3 old-fashioned
- 4 eyebrow
- 5 violinist
- 6 export (verb)
- 7 kidnap
- 8 hurricane
- 9 insincere
- 10 unconscious

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Pronunciation total		20
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Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation total		100
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## READING

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

China is a modern, dynamic country that is currently undergoing such a remarkable period of regeneration and renewal that a visitor returning after ten years away would find it difficult to recognize the place. It is a country of brand new cities, and, as factories are built and the economy booms, people are flooding into these thriving urban centres at an alarming rate. At first, it was the great cities along China's southern coast which experienced sudden population growth, but the demand for urban living amongst China's poor, largely rural population is such that completely new cities far from the sea are now rising up and expanding outwards.

Chongqing is one of these great new cities. It's a huge, sprawling metropolis of half-built skyscrapers and towering cranes wrapped in grey clouds of wintry mist and man-made pollution, and its mighty yet monotonously uniform buildings stretch far into the distance. Its population already exceeds 30 million, and with 40,000 people making their way to the city from the countryside every month, this population growth shows no sign of slowing down.

This marked shift from rural to urban living has worried many of China's national decision makers, but not its urban planners. Rather than feeling overwhelmed by the idea of population movement on a scale not experienced up to now, these architects and designers are rising to the challenge and attempting to meet the needs of their new citizens. In the next two decades, China plans to create 20 new cities, designed to meet the needs of an estimated 12 million people whom the government expect to move from the countryside.

China is concerned about its international image as a nation whose economic and industrial emergence is at the expense of its own and the world's environment. To address this, it has ambitious plans to build eco-cities, which, it hopes, may provide a model for the developing world. One such project is on Chongming, an island near Shanghai. Homes in this new city will be built using modern materials and will be designed to be energy- and waste-efficient.

These new eco-cities have many critics, however. They argue that the real aim of city authorities is not to use modern technology in order to create an eco-friendly city, but to build housing with the latest gadgets to appeal to a growing prosperous class of people who wish to live in attractive surroundings while feeling they are helping the environment. The true aim is to attract more wealth to their cities, and, therefore, critics claim, more consumption, waste, and pollution.

Example: China is changing rapidly.

A True  B False  C Doesn't say

- One reason why new cities are being built is that China is going through a period of economic growth.  
A True  B False  C Doesn't say
- According to the text, China's most densely-populated cities are on its southern coast.  
A True  B False  C Doesn't say
- Chongqing is not near the coast.  
A True  B False  C Doesn't say
- They haven't finished building the city of Chongqing.  
A True  B False  C Doesn't say
- The population of Chongqing is growing faster than builders can build homes for them.  
A True  B False  C Doesn't say
- Those responsible for city planning and design in China are concerned about the number of people moving to live in cities.  
A True  B False  C Doesn't say
- In 20 years, there won't be enough living space in cities for the 12 million new people who want to live there.  
A True  B False  C Doesn't say
- According to the text, economic growth is a more important issue than the environment in China.  
A True  B False  C Doesn't say
- Chongming will be designed to be environmentally-friendly.  
A True  B False  C Doesn't say
- Eco-city critics say that the rich people who will move to the new eco-cities will help make the environment better.  
A True  B False  C Doesn't say

Reading total **10**

## WRITING

Write a description of the most interesting city you have ever visited. Include the following information:

- which city it is and where exactly it is
- what you can see and do there
- what the people who live there are like
- what the weather was like
- what was special about the place when you were there and how it made you feel

Write 140–180 words.

Writing total **10**

Reading and Writing total **20**

## LISTENING

1 Listen to the interview on a science programme. Tick (✓) A, B, or C.

1 Professor Jones has most recently published research on the relationship between the brain and \_\_\_\_\_.

A music  B noise  C language

2 At the moment, Professor Jones is carrying out research \_\_\_\_\_.

A on his own  B with American support   
C with other colleagues

3 In his research, Professor Jones decided to use \_\_\_\_\_.

A eighteenth-century music   
B nineteenth-century music   
C twentieth-century music

4 Professor Jones didn't want to use \_\_\_\_\_.

A memorable pieces of music   
B music people didn't recognize   
C famous composers

5 Professor Jones thinks we could use music to \_\_\_\_\_.

A make work more enjoyable   
B improve our concentration   
C understand the science of silence better

5

2 Listen to five extracts from an interview with rock star Mick Stagger. Tick (✓) A, B, or C.

Example: *Rock Today* is on the radio \_\_\_\_\_.

A every day   
B every week   
C every month

1 Mick's been in a rock band for \_\_\_\_\_.

A exactly 20 years  B less than 20 years   
C more than 20 years

2 In Mick's opinion, his best song is \_\_\_\_\_.

A Love is the Answer  B I'm Always Wrong   
C neither of the songs in answers A and B

3 Mick's first concert in America \_\_\_\_\_.

A took place many years ago   
B took place quite recently   
C will take place soon

4 When he was at school, Mick \_\_\_\_\_.

A was often rude to teachers   
B was caught stealing   
C passed his exams

5 Mick's advice to new rock bands is to \_\_\_\_\_.

A socialize with the right people   
B avoid arguments   
C be realistic

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Listening total  10

## SPEAKING

1 Make questions and ask your partner.

- Which living person / most admire?
- What / change about your life so far?
- What / make / a great city?
- What / dream about?
- When / last feel disappointed?

Now answer your partner's questions.

2 Talk about one of the statements below, saying if you agree or disagree. Give reasons.

'In the future most people will meet and fall in love through the Internet.'

'If you don't have a healthy lifestyle, you shouldn't be allowed free medical care.'

'People who don't recycle or use too much energy at home should have to pay a fine.'

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

Speaking total  20

Listening and Speaking total  30