

Part 1: Grammar and vocabulary

A. Write the opposite

Example: pass fail
patient _____
dangerous _____
upstairs _____
buy _____
find _____

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B. PC Underline the stressed syllable.

example: builder address
email
university
exist
nothing
invented

elephant
imagination
dolphin
however
separate

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C. Complete each sentence using the adjective in parenthesis plus one other word to complete the comparative and superlative sentences.

- (1) Our new sofa is _____ than the old one. (**comfortable**)
- (2) Namibia is one of _____ nations in the world. (**poor**)
- (3) It was definitely _____ film I've seen this year. (**good**)
- (4) The coffee at the bar is _____ than the coffee from the machine. (**expensive**)
- (5) Finding a summer job this year won't be as _____ it was last year. (**easy**)

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D. Complete each gap in the text using the words in the box. Use each word once. There is one extra word.

why who where when whose which what

Christopher Columbus is known as the man (1) _____ discovered America, but if that is true, (2) _____ on earth is "America" not called "Columbia?" Most people believe that America is in fact named after Amerigo Vespucci, an Italian explorer (3) _____ journeys also took him to the American continent. Yet this still does not explain America's name, since it is usually a person's surname (4) _____ is used for the names of places as well as other discoveries, such as plants and animals. Recently, a new hypothesis has been advanced: One of Columbus' sponsors was an Englishman called John Merrick. It is quite possible that Columbus decided to honour his patron (5) _____ he discovered this new country, naming it after him: a-Merrick-a. We may never know where the name came from, but America will always be remembered as the place (6) _____ Columbus landed back in 1492 – even if he probably landed in Cuba instead!

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E. Complete the text with words from the box. Use each word only once. There is one extra word

make give take identify inform hold ask offer say require available

ANSWERING THE PHONE IN RECEPTION

Familiarise yourself with the following instructions before answering the phone.

- When you answer the phone, always (1)_____ the name of the hotel and (2)_____ yourself.
- If the call is to (3)_____ a reservation, find out the caller's name and when she/he intends to stay in the hotel.
- Ask the caller to (4)_____ while you check the computer system for rooms (5)_____ on the dates requested.
- (6)_____ the caller if she/he has stayed in the hotel before.
- It is generally advisable to (7)_____ the highest quality room available first.
- When the caller has made his/her choice of room, (8)_____ the caller that the hotel requires confirmation by credit card or in writing.
- Remember to (9)_____ the caller's contact details unless they are already in the reservations system.
- Don't forget to (10)_____ the caller a reservation number.

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F. In each of these sentences, two of the three expressions in italics are possible. ~~Cross out the incorrect one.~~

Example: You *are allowed to* / *can* / ~~*mustn't*~~ borrow up to 3 books at a time from the library.

- (1) There are *very many* / *several* / *no* things that I want to say to her.
- (2) I wish I *had known* / *know* / *knew* what to say.
- (3) I *might* / *will* / *can* get married by the time I'm 30.
- (4) You are *believed* / *supposed* / *expected* to be back here in an hour.
- (5) David said he *saw* / *had seen* / *sees* you recently.

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G. Complete the text about the history of football with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. The first one has been done for you.

Although football (0) **was** (*be*) originally a rural pastime, by the end of the 12th century the game (1)_____ (*start*) to become popular in towns and with the public in general. Universities, public schools, factories and other places of work (2)_____ (*form*) their own teams. The game (3)_____ (*become*) more organized and local competitions (4)_____ (*hold*). However, each team (5)_____ (*have*) its own rules of how the game should be played, which (6)_____ (*lead*) to chaos on the pitch and disagreements between teams. In 1863, the Football Association (7)_____ (*decide*) to establish a unified set of rules, which became accepted across the globe. The first international football match (8)_____ (*be*) Scotland vs. England in 1872, and in 1904 the International Federation of Association Football (FIFA) (9)_____ (*form*). The first tournament between countries was the FIFA World Cup, which (10)_____ (*take place*) in Uruguay in 1930.

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H. Rewrite the sentences in *reported speech*.

Example: I feel really tired.

⇒ She said **she felt really tired**.

(1) "I've got a terrible headache."

⇒ He said

(2) "I think I've got an allergy because I'm always sneezing."

⇒ She said

(3) "Do you have any Aspirin?"

⇒ He asked me

(4) "I'm looking for some tablets."

⇒ He said

I. Rewrite the sentences in the present or past *passive*.

Example: Van Gogh painted this picture of sunflowers.

⇒ This picture of sunflowers was painted by Van Gogh.

(1) Daniel Craig plays James Bond in *Skyfall*.

⇒ James Bond _____.

(2) John McCain didn't win the US presidential election in 2012.

⇒ The presidential _____ in 2012.

(3) Italian prisoners of war built the Italian Chapel in the Orkney Islands.

⇒ The Italian Chapel in the Orkney Islands _____

Part 2: Reading

A – Multiple matching

Read the weekly summary of good and bad news. What do the numbers below refer to? Only one statement (A-G) refers to each number

Example:

£2 million **F**

- 1) 25 years _____
- 2) 2,000 _____
- 3) 21st _____
- 4) 19th century _____
- 5) 52.2 _____

- A the number of people who can fit in a place
- B the time when something first came to the UK
- C the number of errors made by students
- D the number of years something has been in the UK
- E the floor of a tall building
- F parking costs
- G the time when something was found

Good week for:

Japanese couples, who are rushing to get married in a beautiful English cathedral, on the 21st floor of a skyscraper in Osaka. The owners of a new hotel there have reproduced the famous Hereford cathedral in every detail.

Britain's only polar bear, Tabitha. She was brought to Scotland 25 years ago from Canada. She has been moved from a small cage in Edinburgh Zoo to a large enclosure in a wildlife park in the Scottish Highlands.

Archaeologists, who have discovered a huge amphitheatre inside an ancient palace just half an hour's drive from modern Rome. The amphitheatre can seat 2,000 people. The discovery was made at Portus, an important trading centre in the 2nd century AD.

Bad week for:

British students: Research at Imperial College, London, has shown that the written English of British undergraduate students is much worse than that of international students. British final-year students make 52.2 punctuation, spelling and grammar mistakes per paper on average, while international students make just 18.8.

English hospitals: the government has told hospitals that they must stop charging people visiting hospital patients for parking their cars. The charges produce up to £2 million a year.

Parrots: the green birds that can be seen every night on London's bridges can now be shot. They have been officially identified as pests, because farmers say they are eating their crops – especially fruit. They have been in the UK since the mid nineteenth century, when sailors used to bring them back from Asia as pets.

B – Comprehension

Read the article about a new kind of art. Decide if the sentences are *True (T)* or *False (F)*. Write Doesn't say (D) if there is not enough information to answer true or false.

London's Trafalgar Square has three large statues as well as Nelson's Column, but it also has an empty place where a fourth statue should be: the fourth plinth. Since 1998, this fourth plinth has been used for various temporary works of art. In July 2009 the sculptor Antony Gormley set up his *One & Other* project there. This involved 2,400 different people standing on the fourth plinth for 60 minutes each – a total of 100 days. 35,000 people applied, and the lucky 'plinthers', as they became known, were picked at random.

The 'plinthers' could do anything they wanted in their 60 minutes, and there were some very mad moments. For instance, at 5am on the second day a man got onto the plinth dressed as a cow and performed six dances. Another man, who was dressed in a 1940s suit, stayed completely silent for his 60 minutes. One woman, who bravely stood on the plinth on roller skates gave a talk about the history of roller skating.

Lots of people decided to use their 60 minutes to make a point and many charities decided to use the plinth to tell people about their charity. Trafalgar Square has been a site for protests for generations, so it was an appropriate place for a lot of issues to be brought to the public's attention.

Art is often considered to be rather elite, so this project gave everybody the chance to be involved in a work of art – it was about bringing art to the public in a great way. Some critics called Gormley's project dull, but how many works of art have given 2,400 ordinary people the chance to become art itself?

Example:

 T Nelson's Column is in Trafalgar Square.

- 1) There are four statues in Trafalgar Square.
- 2) The four plinths are made of stone.
- 3) The *One & Other* project was in the summer of 2009.
- 4) The project lasted for 100 days.
- 5) 35,000 people took part in *One & Other*.
- 6) People had one hour on the plinth.
- 7) People had to use steps to get onto the plinth.
- 8) Some people wore a costume.
- 9) People had to talk during their 60 seconds.
- 10) Not many people get the chance to be involved in a work of art.

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Read the text again and answer the questions.

1. How were the 'plinthers' chosen?

2. Why was the plinth a good place for people to make socio-political comments?

3. What did art critics think of the project?

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