

## GRAMMAR

- 1 Complete the dialogues. Use the verbs in brackets in the present perfect simple or the past simple.

Example: I've been to Beijing, but I ve never been (not / go) to Shanghai.

**Andy** Hello, could I speak to Mr Jackson, please?

**Beth** I'm sorry, he <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (just / go) into a meeting.

**Ian** <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (you / ever / lend) anyone your car?

**Steve** Yes, I lent it to my brother and I would never do it again!

**Petra** <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (you / take) out any money from the cash machine this morning?

**Toby** No, because I had £30 in my wallet.

**Doctor** What seems to be the problem?

**Jack** I <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (fall) over playing basketball. I think I <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (break) my finger.

**Paul** How long <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (you / know) each other?

**Lisa** Well, we <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (meet) in 1998 and we've been good friends since.

☐ 7

- 2 Underline the correct word or phrase.

Example: You've **been working** / **worked** hard for months – you need a holiday.

- How long **has your brother been working** / **does your brother work** in Madrid?
- I'm writing an email to my best friend. I've **known** / **been knowing** her for years.
- Don't worry. I haven't **been crying** / **cried** – I've got a cold.
- I've been waiting for this moment **since** / **for** a long time.
- He's **doing** / **been doing** yoga for three years now.
- I've **disliked** / **been disliking** bananas since I was a child.

☐ 6

- 3 Write the comparative or superlative form of the adjective.

Example: The people in Ireland are some of the friendliest (friendly) in the world.

- I think this design is \_\_\_\_\_ (interesting) than that one.
- When we all checked in, Sarah's luggage was \_\_\_\_\_ (heavy).
- Is transport here \_\_\_\_\_ (expensive) as in your country?
- The trains in Japan are \_\_\_\_\_ (modern) I've ever travelled on.
- That was probably \_\_\_\_\_ (bad) meal we've ever had in a restaurant!
- She looks much \_\_\_\_\_ (good) with long hair.
- My new office is \_\_\_\_\_ (tiny) as my last one.

☐ 7

Grammar total ☐ 20

## VOCABULARY

- 4 Write the synonym.

Example: very tasty delicious

- very angry \_\_\_\_\_
- very \_\_\_\_\_ starving
- very frightened \_\_\_\_\_
- very bad \_\_\_\_\_
- very \_\_\_\_\_ freezing
- very dirty \_\_\_\_\_
- very hot \_\_\_\_\_

☐ 7

## 5 Complete the word(s) in the sentences.

Example: You should always wear a seat belt in a car.

- 1 P\_\_\_\_\_ t\_\_\_\_\_ in this city is excellent. Most people don't need to use their cars.
- 2 Please have your b\_\_\_\_\_ c\_\_\_\_\_ and passport ready to show before you board the plane.
- 3 In Australia it is the law for cyclists to wear a h\_\_\_\_\_.
- 4 There's a p\_\_\_\_\_ a\_\_\_\_\_ in the town centre so you don't have to worry about traffic.
- 5 When I was a teenager, we went on a school t\_\_\_\_\_ to France.
- 6 There are always queues at the t\_\_\_\_\_ r\_\_\_\_\_ on a Saturday night, when people want to get home.

6

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

Example: I'm just going to take out some money before we go to the cinema.  
up out with

- 1 I'm trying not to \_\_\_\_\_ money on clothes I will never wear.  
invest waste charge
- 2 I try to \_\_\_\_\_ some of my salary every month so that I can go travelling.  
save afford cost
- 3 My parents \_\_\_\_\_ me some money so I could buy a car.  
borrowed owed lent
- 4 When he's twenty-one, he's going to \_\_\_\_\_ money from his grandmother, who died last year.  
invest inherit take out
- 5 We were charged €170 \_\_\_\_\_ the bottle of champagne!  
at with for
- 6 Let me pay you \_\_\_\_\_ the money you lent me.  
for with back
- 7 I need a \_\_\_\_\_ from the bank because I spent more money than I have.  
loan tax mortgage

7

Vocabulary total 20

## PRONUNCIATION

## 7 Match the words with the same sound.

scooter lorry awful boiling waste coach

Example: boy boiling

- 1 phone \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 train \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 horse \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 boot \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 clock \_\_\_\_\_

5

## 8 Underline the stressed syllable.

Example: mortgage

- 1 carriage
- 2 invest
- 3 magazine
- 4 tasty
- 5 pedestrian

5

Pronunciation total 10

Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation total 50

## READING

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

### *The best public transport system in the world.*

Curitiba in Brazil is no ordinary city; it has the best public transport system in the world. The mayor, Jaime Lerner, along with the council, began developing the world-famous system in 1971.

Mr Lerner had grown up in Curitiba and knew that the street was an important part of city life for the residents. He made many of the streets into pedestrian areas, with no access for cars. The council put in flowers, lights, and kiosks where people could sell food and other products. To encourage shoppers to use the new areas, the mayor gave away free paper so that local children could paint pictures in the street. Cyclists also benefit from 150km of cycle lanes, which follow old river valleys and railway tracks around the city.

Mr Lerner realized that to increase the development and growth of the city in the future, the public transport system also had to improve. Buses were chosen as the main transport because it was the cheapest. Curitiba's transport system now consists of over 300 routes that use around 1,900 buses to carry approximately 1.9 million passengers every day. Approximately 60km of the roads are for buses only, so traffic jams are unusual. Bus travel is faster and more convenient than using private cars. The city now uses 30% less fuel than other large cities in Brazil and people spend only about 10% of their yearly salaries on transport costs.

Some of the buses are able to carry 170–270 passengers. School buses are yellow, and buses for disabled people are blue. They are designed with three doors – two exits and one entrance – so that people can get on and off quickly. Bus stations provide free maps and facilities to help parents with young children and people carrying heavy bags to board the buses easily. Passengers buy a ticket at the office in advance and then wait for their bus, like in an underground station.

Because of the success of Curitiba's public transport system, Jaime Lerner now offers advice to city councils around the world on how they can solve their cities' transport problems.

Example: Curitiba has one of the best public transport systems in the world.

A True ☐ B False ☒ C Doesn't say ☐

- Curitiba is different from other cities in the world.  
A True ☐ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☐
- Jaime Lerner spent a lot of time playing on the streets when he was a child.  
A True ☐ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☐
- The council allows people to sell things in the pedestrian streets.  
A True ☐ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☐
- All the kiosks sell local food.  
A True ☐ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☐
- The council chose to increase the bus service because it was the least expensive type of transport.  
A True ☐ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☐
- The population of the city is about 1.9 million.  
A True ☐ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☐
- Other large Brazilian cities are planning to cut the amount of fuel they use.  
A True ☐ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☐
- The buses are different colours according to what they are used for.  
A True ☐ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☐
- Passengers buy their tickets as they get on the buses.  
A True ☐ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☐
- Mr Lerner enjoys being an expert in developing public transport systems.  
A True ☐ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☐

Reading total **10**

## WRITING

A newspaper is running a story-writing competition. Write about a nightmare holiday you've had, or a difficult situation you've been in (or invent one), to send to the newspaper. Answer the following questions: (140–180 words)

- When and where did it happen?
- Who were you with? Why?
- What went wrong? What happened?
- What happened in the end?

Writing total **10**

Reading and Writing total **20**

## LISTENING

1 Listen to Bob describe a necklace to his friend Lucy. Tick (✓) A, B, or C.

1 How does Bob describe the necklace?

A It's very expensive. ☐ B It's very small. ☐

C It's lovely. ☐

2 Who gave Bob's sister the necklace?

A Her boyfriend. ☐

B Her great-grandmother. ☐ C Her mother. ☐

3 How often does Bob's sister wear the necklace?

A Very occasionally. ☐ B Never. ☐

C Quite often. ☐

4 What does Lucy have from her grandmother?

A A car. ☐ B A watch. ☐ C A necklace. ☐

5 According to Lucy, what's special about the necklace?

A It's been worn by women of the same family. ☐

B It's beautifully designed. ☐

C It's made of gold. ☐

2 Listen to five conversations with Jill about her life in Paris. Complete the sentences with words from the conversations. You may need to change the form of some of the words you hear.

1 Jill's been in Paris since last \_\_\_\_\_.

2 John thinks living in the \_\_\_\_\_ is boring, so he prefers Paris.

3 Jill has studied \_\_\_\_\_ since arriving in Paris.

4 London is more \_\_\_\_\_ than Paris because the transport system is not as good.

5 When they first came to Paris, Jill and John \_\_\_\_\_ some money to pay the rent.

Listening total **10**

## SPEAKING

1 Make questions and ask your partner.

1 ever lose / wallet or credit card? What happened?

2 What / last thing / buy? When? Why / buy?

3 What / favourite form of transport? Why?

4 ever waste money / something / not need? What?

5 What / most delicious meal / ever have?

Now answer your partner's questions.

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

'Money always brings happiness.'

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

Speaking total **20**

Listening and Speaking total **30**