

GRAMMAR

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

Example: The house was built (build) in 1906.

- 1 As soon as she arrives we _____ (start) the meal.
- 2 If he _____ (answer) all the questions, he would have passed the exam.
- 3 If we stayed in tonight, what _____ we _____ (do)?
- 4 I _____ (be) home earlier if I hadn't missed the bus.
- 5 Would he work late tonight if the boss _____ (ask) him?
- 6 The teacher told us that the exam results _____ (not arrive) yet.
- 7 She said that she _____ back later (call).
- 8 My father _____ (smoke) a lot but he gave up ten years ago.
- 9 My car _____ (repair) at the moment. I had an accident last week.
- 10 The film star's photo _____ (take) when he was shopping with his girlfriend.
- 11 She's so happy! She _____ just _____ (offer) a new job.
- 12 When we _____ (check in) I'll ask for a window seat.
- 13 Celebrities _____ often _____ (see) at the best London restaurants.
- 14 If we don't use less electricity, global warming _____ (get) worse.
- 15 He told me _____ (sit) down.

15

- 2 Underline the correct word or phrase.

Example: I don't mind **to wait** / **waiting**.

- 1 My brother's really good at **ski** / **skiing**.
- 2 I didn't spend **enough long** / **long enough** checking what I'd written.
- 3 If I wanted to buy a car, I **would borrow** / **had borrowed** money from the bank.
- 4 I've just moved to this town and I'm looking **for the library** / **the library for**.
- 5 It's **too** / **too much** hot today.
- 6 You went to Spain for your holiday, **did** / **didn't** you?

- 7 I forgot **turning** / **to turn** off the television when I went to bed last night.
- 8 He **used to play** / **was playing** rugby when he was younger, but he doesn't now.
- 9 People **who** / **what** work hard usually do well at their jobs.
- 10 Could I have a **little** / **few** milk in my coffee, please?
- 11 I asked him whether **he spoke** / **did he speak** Russian.
- 12 I can't afford **going** / **to go** on holiday this year.
- 13 There are **any** / **no** good bookshops in this town.
- 14 It's quite easy **to find** / **finding** their new house.
- 15 Do you know where **the bank is** / **is the bank**?

15

- 3 Complete the sentences with one word.

Example: The letter was posted last week.

- 1 What _____ beautiful dress! Where did you get it?
- 2 I'll stay here _____ he arrives and then we'll leave together.
- 3 That's the man _____ car I hit last week.
- 4 She likes modern art, _____ she?
- 5 If I'd _____ it was your birthday, I'd have baked a cake.
- 6 Do you like _____ new Mel Gibson film?
- 7 I've just booked _____ wonderful safari holiday in South Africa.
- 8 I didn't _____ to like sport but now I go to the gym every day.
- 9 Manchester is the town _____ I was born.
- 10 You didn't really enjoy the film, _____ you?

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Grammar total 40

VOCABULARY

4 Underline the odd word out.Example: soundtrack plot special effects comedy

- 1 city centre cottage suburbs village
- 2 government relaxation survival organize
- 3 professor student pupil timetable
- 4 luckily fortunately carelessly comfortable
- 5 department store baker's supermarket shopping centre
- 6 manager till shop assistant customer
- 7 painter music inventor cyclist
- 8 star plot extra director
- 9 full-time permanent part-time retire
- 10 patience fortunate lucky careful

☐ 10

5 Match the words that go together.

film fiction mystery friend novel station
area ~~store~~ effects teacher course

Example: department store

- 1 special _____
- 2 horror _____
- 3 crime _____
- 4 close _____
- 5 head _____
- 6 science _____
- 7 murder _____
- 8 police _____
- 9 residential _____
- 10 training _____

☐ 10

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

Example: They made the story into a film.
on into off

- 1 In many countries smoking has been _____ in public places.
protected banned reduced
- 2 A lot of students work _____ waiters to earn some money.
as for by
- 3 The new teacher really _____ me to do well in my exams.
promoted encouraged increased
- 4 These plates are dirty. Put them in the _____.
sink shower washbasin
- 5 I have so many _____ and I still can't find a job.
qualifications experience training course
- 6 We met at _____; we were colleagues.
work college school
- 7 My maths teacher isn't very _____; he only explains things once.
patient impatient patiently
- 8 Do you remember the _____ when he jumped off the balcony?
script plot scene
- 9 I bumped _____ my cousin at the supermarket.
at on into
- 10 The show sold _____ in one hour!
off out in

☐ 10

7 Complete the words in the sentences.

Example: The audience loved the film.

- 1 It's 3.30; I must **p**_____ up my children from school.
- 2 **D**_____ in schools isn't as strict today as it used to be.
- 3 If you want to get fit, why don't you **t**_____ up tennis?
- 4 I have always loved the violin. As a child I thought of becoming a **v**_____.
- 5 We buy so much we always need a **t**_____ to carry things in the supermarket.
- 6 It's too expensive for me to live on my own so I want to **m**_____ back home.
- 7 My exams start next week. I must **r**_____ over the weekend.
- 8 The meal was terrible. We should **c**_____ to the manager.
- 9 Pupils are sent to the head teacher if they don't **b**_____ in class.
- 10 Who is in **c**_____ of this department?

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Vocabulary total 40

PRONUNCIATION

8 Underline the stressed syllable.

Example: location

- 1 timetable
- 2 religious
- 3 electrician
- 4 temporary
- 5 qualifications
- 6 revise
- 7 newsagent's
- 8 residential
- 9 audience
- 10 primary

10

9 Match the words with the same sound.

receipt term queue govern wall school
sink bargain buy baker house

Example: shower house

- 1 plug _____
- 2 scene _____
- 3 audience _____
- 4 employee _____
- 5 path _____
- 6 script _____
- 7 resign _____
- 8 music _____
- 9 suburbs _____
- 10 chemist's _____

10

Pronunciation total 20

Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation total 100

READING

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

The new Hollywood? What is Bollywood?

'Bollywood' is the name of the enormous Hindi-language film industry based in Mumbai, India. The name is a mix of 'Bombay' (now known as Mumbai) and 'Hollywood'. Bollywood's **output** makes it the largest national film industry in the world in terms both of the number of films produced and the number of tickets sold – though not in terms of **profit**. In 2006 Bollywood films sold 3.8 billion tickets worldwide and had total **revenues** (from cinema tickets, DVDs, and television licensing) of \$1.6 billion. In the same year films made in Hollywood sold 2.7 billion tickets but **generated** \$51 billion.

Bollywood attracts thousands of **aspiring** actors, all hoping for a lucky break. As in Hollywood, very few succeed. Only a tiny number of non-Indian actors **make a mark** in Bollywood, though many have tried.

History

The first **silent** film was made in India in 1913. By the 1930s the industry was producing over 200 films a year. The first film with dialogue, *Alam Ara*, was a **huge hit**. At first romantic musicals were the commonest types of film, but in the 1960s action films began to appear, and these became increasingly popular. However, in the early 1990s the **trend** went back to family-friendly musicals. Bollywood is now a strong part of modern culture not only in India, but also in the rest of south Asia, the Middle East, and parts of Africa. It also has a large audience in the UK, Canada, and the US.

Money and challenges

Bollywood budgets can be low by Hollywood standards, and sets and special effects can be limited by this. As Western films and TV programmes gain popularity in India, however, there is more **pressure** for Bollywood films to have higher production values. Film crews from Mumbai now often film abroad, as audiences enjoy scenes shot overseas.

The biggest challenges facing Bollywood in India are from satellite TV, television, and foreign films, which are all having a massive impact on the **domestic** entertainment scene. In the past, most Bollywood films could make money – now fewer do, but it is still a successful and increasingly international industry.

Example: Mumbai used to be known as Bombay.

A True ☒ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☐

- The name 'Bollywood' is a combination of two words.
A True ☐ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☐
- Bollywood sells more tickets than any other film industry.
A True ☐ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☐

- Bollywood's total revenue was higher in 2006 than in 2005.
A True ☐ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☐
- There are no non-Indian actors in Bollywood.
A True ☐ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☐
- The first Hollywood silent film was made in 1917.
A True ☐ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☐
- People in India have always liked the same kind of films.
A True ☐ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☐
- Bollywood films are popular in many parts of the world.
A True ☐ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☐
- Bollywood films cost much less to make than Hollywood films.
A True ☐ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☐
- All Bollywood films are set in India.
A True ☐ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☐
- There are more Bollywood fans in the UK than in the US.
A True ☐ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☐

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2 Match five of the highlighted words / phrases to the definitions.

Example: making no noise or sound *silent*

- money you make when you sell something for more than it cost you _____
- to have an effect that people notice and will remember _____
- a very big success _____
- only within one country _____
- worries or difficulties that you have because you have too much to deal with _____

5

Reading total 15

WRITING

Answer one of the questions and write 75–100 words.

- What did you like or dislike about your first school?
- What is your favourite television programme and why?
- Do you usually discuss your problems with friends or family? Why?

Writing total 10

Reading and Writing total 25

LISTENING

1 Listen to Jason. Tick (✓) A or B.

- 1 Fernando and Jason are good friends.
A True ☐ B False ☐
- 2 Fernando drives racing cars for a living.
A True ☐ B False ☐
- 3 Fernando was born in Spain.
A True ☐ B False ☐
- 4 Jason isn't as old as Fernando.
A True ☐ B False ☐
- 5 Fernando is self-confident, and afraid of nothing.
A True ☐ B False ☐

☐ 5

2 Listen to five conversations. Tick (✓) A, B, or C.

- 1 Peter doesn't keep in touch with _____.
A his best friend from school ☐
B his neighbours ☐ C friends from Australia ☐
- 2 Harriet would like to live _____.
A in the country ☐ B on the coast ☐
C in the mountains ☐
- 3 Nowadays, Sue's journey to work _____.
A doesn't take as long as before ☐
B is as far as it used to be ☐
C takes longer so she leaves home earlier ☐
- 4 Diane _____.
A doesn't want to go away for the weekend ☐
B has too much work to go away ☐
C is thinking of asking Nick to go away with her ☐
- 5 Mrs Brown's handbag is _____.
A the same colour as this one ☐
B the same size as this one ☐
C newer than this one ☐

☐ 5Listening total ☐ 10

SPEAKING

1 Make questions and ask your partner.

- 1 think / boarding schools / good?
- 2 you / good or naughty / student?
- 3 Which / prefer / live in big flat in city centre or small house in countryside?
- 4 Who / oldest friend?
- 5 How long / spend on / phone / every day?
- 6 ever / complain / in shop? Why (not)?
- 7 Who / favourite hero / from the past?
- 8 ever be / very lucky?
- 9 like / take risks? Why (not)?
- 10 good idea / have / TV in children's bedrooms?

Now answer your partner's questions.

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

- 1 'Films should never be dubbed.'
- 2 'Physical punishment is always wrong.'
- 3 'There is no such thing as luck.'

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

Speaking total ☐ 15Listening and Speaking total ☐ 25