

## GRAMMAR

1 Underline the correct word or phrase.

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

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

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## 2 Write the comparative or superlative form of the adjective.

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

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

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## 3 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.

**John** How long <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (you / know) each other?

**Keira** Well, we <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (meet) in 1998 and we've been good friends since.

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

**Mike** I <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (fall) over playing basketball. I think I <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (break) my finger.

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

**Alison** I'm sorry, he <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (just / go) into a meeting.

**Jennie** <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (you / take) out any money from the cash machine this morning?

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

**Will** <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (you / ever / lend) anyone your car?

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

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Grammar total 20

## VOCABULARY

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

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

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

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## 5 Write the synonym.

Example: very tasty *delicious*

- 1 very dirty \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 very \_\_\_\_\_ freezing
- 3 very hot \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 very frightened \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 very \_\_\_\_\_ starving
- 6 very angry \_\_\_\_\_
- 7 very bad \_\_\_\_\_

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

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Vocabulary total 20

## PRONUNCIATION

## 7 Underline the stressed syllable.

Example: mortgage

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

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## 8 Match the words with the same sound.

scooter ~~boiling~~ lorry awful coach wasteExample: boy *boiling*

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

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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 ☐

1 Jaime Lerner designed the transport system because he grew up in Curitiba.

A True ☐ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☐

2 Cars are allowed to drive on the pedestrian streets in the evenings.

A True ☐ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☐

3 There is good access to the city centre for cyclists.

A True ☐ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☐

4 Curitiba's public transport system currently uses more than 1,900 buses.

A True ☐ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☐

5 Traffic jams are common on the roads of Curitiba.

A True ☐ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☐

6 The inhabitants of Curitiba prefer using public transport to their own cars.

A True ☐ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☐

7 Mr Lerner thinks Curitiba would be cleaner if it had an underground system.

A True ☐ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☐

8 Special facilities are provided for families and shoppers so that using the buses is more convenient.

A True ☐ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☐

9 Passengers can also buy their bus tickets at the underground station.

A True ☐ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☐

10 Mr Lerner travels to other cities to help improve their public transport services.

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 What does Lucy think of the necklace?  
A It's round. ☐ B It's really old. ☐  
C It's really beautiful. ☐
- 2 Who did the necklace once belong to?  
A Bob's grandmother. ☐ B Bob's girlfriend. ☐  
C Bob's father. ☐
- 3 What does Lucy's boyfriend like spending his money on?  
A His car. ☐ B Presents for the family. ☐  
C Jewellery for his mother. ☐
- 4 What did Lucy's grandmother give her?  
A A ring. ☐ B A car. ☐ C A watch. ☐
- 5 Why is it special to Lucy?  
A It's beautifully designed. ☐  
B It's extremely expensive. ☐  
C It's been in her family for a long time. ☐

- 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 for \_\_\_\_\_ months.
- 2 John thinks cities are more \_\_\_\_\_ than being in the country.
- 3 When she was at university, Jill studied \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4 Paris is as \_\_\_\_\_ as London. It's difficult to afford to go out.
- 5 They have no problem paying the rent because John \_\_\_\_\_ a good salary in his job.

Listening total ☐ 10

## SPEAKING

- 1 Answer your partner's questions.

Now make questions and ask your partner.

- 1 ever / buy anything online? happy with it?
- 2 What / most expensive thing / ever buy? Why / buy it?
- 3 When / last time / travel / plane? Where / go?
- 4 When / last buy / present? Who? What?
- 5 What / place / often go to? Why / go there?

- 2 Listen to your partner talking about money. Do you agree with him / her?

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

'All cities should have a pedestrian area in the centre.'

Speaking total ☐ 20

Listening and Speaking total ☐ 30