Before you try to answer the questions in Part 1, read the example and the notice that goes with it. Read the sentences numbered 1–5 and underline the important words.

Now read the notices A–H and answer these questions.

Question 1
Which notices have telephone numbers in them?

Question 2
If you don’t have cash, what else can you use to pay for something?

Question 3
Which notices have the words ‘no’ or ‘not’ in them?

Question 4
Which notices have an amount of money in them?

Question 5
What is another way of saying ‘lower prices’?

PART 1

QUESTIONS 1–5
Which notice (A–H) says this (1–5)?
For questions 1–5, mark the correct letter A–H on your answer sheet.

Example: 0 You do not have to pay here.

1 If you need a job, try telephoning this number.

2 You should pay with cash here.

3 Sometimes you don’t have to book here.

4 If you find what this person is looking for, you will get some money.

5 This shop has lower prices than the other shops near to it.

Answer: 0 A B C D E F G H
The example and five sentences are about the same topic or they tell a short story. Before you start, look at the instructions and the picture. Think about these questions:

1. What are the sentences about?
2. What is the picture of?

Before you choose the word that fits in the gap, look at the words before and after the gap before you choose your answer.

Question 6
Which word from the A, B, C choice fits with ‘most’ and ‘sport’?

Question 7
Which word from the A, B, C choice fits with ‘she’ and ‘about’?

Question 8
Which word from the A, B, C choice fits with ‘Gloria’ and ‘on’?

Question 9
Which word from the A, B, C choice fits with ‘she can’ and ‘some money from playing football’?

Question 10
Which word from the A, B, C choice fits with all the words before and after the gap?

Before you write your answers on the answer sheet read the sentences again with your answers filled in the gaps. Think carefully about the meaning of the sentences.
PART 2

QUESTIONS 6–10

Read the sentences about playing a sport. Choose the best word (A, B or C) for each space. For questions 6–10, mark A, B or C on your answer sheet.

Example:

0 Gloria __________ playing sport very much.
   A decides       B wants       C likes

Answer:

6 Gloria thinks football is the most __________ sport she plays.
   A favourite     B interesting  C nice

7 When Gloria plays, she __________ about everything else and just thinks about football.
   A leaves        B forgets     C loses

8 After school, Gloria __________ on her football boots and plays with her friends.
   A runs          B changes     C puts

9 When Gloria is older, she hopes that she can __________ some money from playing football.
   A earn          B bring       C take

10 One day Gloria wants to play football for her __________ in the World Cup.
    A country      B nationality C group
Look at each of the five sentences numbered 11–15 (not the options A–C). Imagine you are the speaker.

TIP

Think about who is speaking, who they are speaking to, where they are and what they are doing.

Read these questions and answers for sentence 11:
• Who are you? (a person on the phone)
• Who are you speaking to? (the caller)
• Where are you? (at home)
• What are you doing? (answering the phone)

Answer the same questions for sentences 12–15.

Now choose the best answer, A, B or C, for questions 11–15.

**PART 3**

**QUESTIONS 11–15**

Complete the five conversations.
For questions 11–15, mark A, B or C on your answer sheet.

Example:

11 Hello. This is 245-6780.

A I'll call again later.
B Thank you for your help.
C I'd like to speak to John, please.

12 I'm going to have a party on Saturday.

A Who will come?
B Where to?
C How often is it?

13 What do I do at the traffic lights?

A That's right.
B Turn left.
C You can't.

14 I'll take these grapes, please.

A Can I help you?
B They're over there.
C Would you like a bag?

15 What colour will you paint the room?

A I hope it was right.
B We can't decide.
C It wasn't very difficult.
Reading • PART 3, Questions 16–20

QUESTIONS 16–20

Complete the conversation between two friends.
What does Frank say to Clare?
For questions 16–20, mark the correct letter A–H on your answer sheet.

Example:
Clare: Is this car yours, Frank?
Frank: 0

Clare: Can you drive it?
Frank: 16

Clare: Oh, I’d like to learn too, then I can get a car.
Frank: 17

Clare: Lessons are expensive, and then there’s insurance and petrol too. Mum says I can learn next year.
Frank: 18

Clare: I’d love to. Where are you going to go?
Frank: 19

Clare: But who’s going to drive? It’s dangerous if you are!
Frank: 20

Clare: Okay, but please drive slowly.

Answer: 

4 Which sentence, A–H, goes in the example gap?
5 Who does the car belong to?

First, read the sentences on the left, then the sentences A–H, and answer these questions:
1 Does Frank know how to drive the car?
2 Has Clare had lessons or taken a test?
3 What is Frank going to do now?
4 What does Frank invite Clare to do?
5 Who will be in the car with Frank and Clare?

Read the text about the TV newsreader, Sean Murphy. This article is about the things Sean Murphy usually does in a working day. Some important words to know are the ones that tell us about time and what Sean Murphy does first and what he does next.

Look at the article again and underline all the words and phrases that tell you when and how often things happen in Sean’s day.

Now look at questions 21–27.

Which questions ask about the different things that happen at different times in Sean’s day?

Underline the words and phrases in those questions that ask you about when and how often things happen in Sean’s day.

Now answer questions 21–27.

Remember, if you cannot find the information in the text, the answer is probably ‘Doesn’t say’.

Sean Murphy

Sean Murphy reads the late news on British television at 11 o’clock each evening.

‘This is a good time for a news programme because we can report the early news from America and the late news from Europe. I still arrive home before midnight because the journey from the Television Centre to my home in north London only takes six minutes. My family are all asleep when I get in, but I usually make a drink of hot milk and read a book for about an hour.

‘I always get up to have breakfast with my three children before they catch the school bus. Then I take the newspapers and go back to bed for a short time. Later on, I go for a swim – newsreaders spend too much time sitting down! I sometimes go running. I’ve done the London Marathon twice. That’s a race of over 40 kilometres. I finished each time, but I wasn’t among the first!

‘I start work after lunch at two o’clock, when I go to my office. The rest of the day is spent planning the programme, but I always try to go home for an hour to see my children before they go to bed.’
Example:

0  The late news begins at 11 o’clock every evening.
   A  Right    B  Wrong    C  Doesn’t say  Answer: 0  A  B  C

21  Sean Murphy lives in London.
    A  Right    B  Wrong    C  Doesn’t say

22  Sean’s wife gives him a hot drink when he arrives home after work.
    A  Right    B  Wrong    C  Doesn’t say

23  Sean takes his children to school in the morning.
    A  Right    B  Wrong    C  Doesn’t say

24  Sean likes to go swimming with his colleagues from work.
    A  Right    B  Wrong    C  Doesn’t say

25  Sean has won the London Marathon.
    A  Right    B  Wrong    C  Doesn’t say

26  Sean’s working day begins in the afternoon.
    A  Right    B  Wrong    C  Doesn’t say

27  Sean usually leaves the office for an hour during the evening.
    A  Right    B  Wrong    C  Doesn’t say
Read the instructions, look at the title and picture, then read the text but do not look at questions 28–35.

When you read the article about London’s Tower Bridge, think about what kind of word will go in each space. Can you guess some of the words?

Part 5 tests grammar. Before you do Part 5 for this test, answer the questions and look at the tips below.

Question 0
Which verb goes before ‘visited’ to make the present perfect tense?

Question 28
Remember, after the verb ‘can’ you use the infinitive form of a verb.

Question 29
Which adverb tells you the same machine being used today was also used in the past in 1894?

Question 30
Which adverb can go before ‘busier’ to make it stronger?

Question 31
Which modal verb can go in this space, before ‘to open’?

Question 32
Which of these prepositions fit with the words ‘was’ and ‘the middle’?

Question 33
This word tells us that the bus was on the bridge at the same time as it started to open.

Question 34
This sentence tells us how things are now.

Question 35
A bridge has two ends but in the text ‘end’ is singular. Which of the three adjectives, A, B or C, is the best word for this space?

Now answer questions 28–35.
PART 5

QUESTIONS 28–35

Read the article about London’s Tower Bridge.
Choose the best word (A, B or C) for each space.
For questions 28–35, mark A, B or C on your answer sheet.

London’s Tower Bridge

Many tourists (0) ____________ visited Tower Bridge. It is the only bridge over the river Thames that can open and (28) ____________ ships pass under it. Tower Bridge was built in 1894 and (29) ____________ uses the same machines to lift up the two halves of the bridge. In earlier times, the river was (30) ____________ busier than now and the bridge (31) ____________ to open over a thousand times a year. Today, it only opens twice a week.

In 1952, a big red bus was (32) ____________ the middle of the bridge (33) ____________ it started to open. The driver only just got to the other side in time! Of course, now (34) ____________ are lights at (35) ____________ end and the traffic must wait for them to go green.

Example:

0  A have  B did  C are  Answer: 0  A  B  C

28  A lets  B let  C letting

29  A ever  B yet  C still

30  A much  B too  C very

31  A should  B had  C was

32  A to  B between  C in

33  A because  B when  C if

34  A there  B here  C they

35  A every  B each  C all
Before you answer questions 36–40, think of all the ‘holiday’ words you know. Put them in this table. The words already in the table are to help you get started.

Now answer questions 36–40.

How many of these words did you think of and put in the table before you answered the questions?

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**PART 6**

**QUESTIONS 36–40**

Read the descriptions of some holiday words. What is the word for each one? The first letter is already there. There is one space for each other letter in the word. For questions 36–40, write the words on your answer sheet.

Example:

0 If you go on a camping holiday, you may sleep in this.  

Answer: tent

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36 This is where you lie in the sun and go swimming.  

37 You can pack all your holiday clothes in this.  

38 Without this you cannot go to some countries.  

39 This is what you use to dry yourself after you go swimming.  

40 You need to put a stamp on this to send it to a friend.