

Test 1 Training

Reading and Use of English • Part 1

In this part you:

- **read** a text with eight gaps
- **choose** from four options (A, B, C or D) to fill each gap

Useful language Verbs + prepositions

- 1** Which prepositions – *on, with, in, of* or *for* – can follow the verbs below? Write the correct prepositions in the gaps. Some of the verbs can go with more than one preposition.

| | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| depend <i>on</i> | result | participate |
| co-operate | approve | rely |
| succeed | apologise | insist |
| consist | concentrate | believe |

Tip! Use your vocabulary notebook to record any new words you learn in a short phrase, e.g. *have a good time, rely on your friends*. It's easier to remember them that way.

- 2** Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs from Exercise 1.

Tip! Remember that the prepositions you need to look at to answer a question are not always after the gap. For example, look at number 7.

I try to (0) *participate* in as many sports as I can at school, but to be honest I'm pretty hopeless! Anyway, last week I decided I'd try to get onto the school relay team, as they're considered really cool. And amazingly, after some running trials, I actually (1) in getting a place – only as a reserve for competitions, but still! Then I realised that was just the beginning. The other team members didn't exactly object to a newcomer, but I could tell they didn't totally (2) of my being there. As I said, the team (3) of the best sports people in the school, so joining them was a real honour. And any races they were in usually (4) in a win. Anyway, the annual school sports day was coming up, so I thought I'd better start practising.

Finally, sports day came, and I was as well prepared as I could be. And I knew my friends all (5) in me, so that helped a lot. But just then we heard that another team member had been injured, so they'd be (6) on me to help them win. This was my chance. I started (7) as hard as I could on the task ahead.

I was incredibly nervous waiting for the runner behind me to pass me the baton. But suddenly there he was – and I was off! And guess what? I ran faster than any other members of the team – and we won! It was fantastic! But the best part was that after the race, the rest of the team (8) on carrying me round the track on their shoulders. I'll never forget it!



Useful language Verb collocations

3 Which phrases go with the following verbs? Write the phrases on the correct lines below. Some phrases can go with more than one verb.

Tip! In Part 1, you need to know common collocations to get the answers to some questions.

| | | | | |
|---------------|-----------|-------------|----------------|---------------|
| your homework | your time | a good time | fun | a difference |
| friends | a break | sure | a photo | your best |
| a noise | an exam | a shower | a party | you good |
| better | a mess | sense | the washing up | some exercise |

- do
- make
- have
- take

4 Choose the verbs from the box which go with each group of nouns. Can you add any more nouns to each group? Some groups can go with more than one verb. Use a dictionary if necessary.

pass spend miss go play cross save catch move change run

- 1 a cold, a bus
- 2 money, time
- 3 the bus, your friends
- 4 shopping, away on holiday
- 5 an exam
- 6 volleyball, the piano
- 7 the road
- 8 house
- 9 your mind, your clothes
- 10 a company, a computer program

5 Complete the sentences below with the correct forms of the verbs from Exercises 3 and 4.

Example: Whenever I *go* away on holiday, I really *miss* my friends at home.

- 1 I need to some money to shopping with my friends at the weekend.
- 2 Luca and Maria the road and ran to the bus stop but they still the bus.
- 3 I'd love to be able to the guitar, but I can't afford lessons.
- 4 We've just house, so I haven't managed to many friends here yet.
- 5 Ben's teacher told him to his time when his maths homework, instead of rushing it.
- 6 Cristina the best she could in the exam, and as a result she !
- 7 Mum asked me to the washing-up before I a shower.
- 8 Elliott a mess of building his new bookcase, because the instructions didn't sense.



Useful language Phrasal verbs

- 6** Use the particles in the box to complete the phrasal verbs, according to the meanings given. Use a dictionary if necessary.

Tip! You will often need to use Phrasal verbs in Part 1 questions.

across away by down into off
 out of over through up ~~up with~~

Phrasal verb

Meaning

| | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| keep <u>up with</u> | understand something that's changing fast |
| put | discourage |
| pick | collect |
| break | stop working |
| come | find by chance |
| fall | plans that fail |
| get | avoid doing something you don't want to |
| look | investigate, find out more |
| pull | stop on the side of the road |
| run | escape |
| stand | support someone who's in difficulty |

- 7** Complete these sentences with the correct form of the phrasal verbs from Exercise 6.

Example: When Harry had a problem in the sports team, his friends all stood by him.

- The dog slipped off its lead and, but luckily his owner found him.
- Tom was busy, so his mum his new cricket bat for him from the sports shop.
- It was raining so hard that Jack's dad had to on the side of the road for a while.
- Julian managed to helping his mother with the washing-up by saying he had a lot of homework!
- Our car on the way to the match, so we were late getting there.
- Most people are eating this cheese by the smell – it's awful!

- 8**  Correct one mistake in each of these sentences written by exam candidates. Underline the wrong word and write the correct word in the space.

- I would agree to the opinion that keeping animals in zoos is cruel.
- When I am reading and the television is on, it bothers me because I am concentrating in reading my book.
- If you decide to come in my country, I would advise you to visit the capital.
- I am always fascinated of your garden.
- This shows that it should be taken to consideration.
- We could finish by some Spanish lessons.

Focus Meanings of words

- 9** For each group of four sentences (a–d), choose the correct word from the box for each gap. Use each word once only. Sometimes capital letters are needed.

support assist co-operate benefit

- a** Many people in the town the plans for a new supermarket.
b I think I'll really from all the travelling I'm planning to do.
c As part of Tom's summer job, he had to the manager with various tasks in the office.
d Will people with the police to help find the criminal?

surely absolutely totally definitely

- e** Harjeev said he'd be here to help organise the party.
f Unfortunately, I'd forgotten I'd agreed to meet Gareth in town.
g The cake that Kate made was delicious.
h I'm surprised our friends aren't here yet. they'd have called if there was a problem?

accident confusion error fault

- i** A lot of people were trying to get on the bus and, in all the , Samantha lost her bag.
j Robert knew he was at and decided to apologise.
k Louis made a basic in his maths homework and it cost him five marks.
l Sasha hadn't intended to delete his homework files. He did it completely by

achieved resulted managed succeeded

- m** I've tried baking cakes lots of times, but they've usually in failure – no one wants to eat them!
n I'd be thrilled if I finally in passing my exam!
o Alex to leave the house just in time to catch the school bus.
p Becky's something amazing – she's been accepted for the school relay team!

Test 1 Exam practice

Reading and Use of English • Part 1

For questions 1–8, read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Example:

0 A support B assist C co-operate D benefit

| | | | | |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 0 | A | B | C | D |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Tips! Remember to read the example and title before you read through the task.

Look carefully at the words that come before and after each of the gaps.

Tip! If you don't know which option is correct, cross out any you know are wrong. This gives you fewer options to concentrate on.

Dolphins

There have been countless stories of dolphins appearing to (0) with humans. But a recent incident has convinced a group of lifeguards that some dolphins were (1) attempting to help them – by protecting them from a shark!

The lifeguards were on a training exercise in the sea when the dolphins swam towards them at considerable (2), then circled them repeatedly, hitting the surface of the water with their fins. At first, the swimmers were puzzled by the dolphins' (3), but then began to fear they'd swum too close to some baby dolphins by (4), and disturbed them.

Suddenly, one of the lifeguards spotted a small shark some way off. He realised that the dolphins had been (5) a lot of noise and causing general chaos in order to (6) off the shark. And to his relief, they (7) in doing so, because the shark soon disappeared. However, the dolphins insisted on staying until a colleague's boat safely (8) the swimmers. What an experience!



- 1 A surely B absolutely C totally D definitely
- 2 A distance B pace C time D speed
- 3 A occupation B behaviour C situation D attitude
- 4 A accident B confusion C error D fault
- 5 A doing B making C having D trying
- 6 A call B set C put D take
- 7 A managed B succeeded C achieved D resulted
- 8 A picked up B came over C got away D caught up

Advice

0 Only *co-operate* can be followed by *with* in this context.

4 Which of these nouns can follow *by*? Look at the training exercises if you are unsure.

5 This is part of a collocation. Which verb can go with *noise*?

7 Only two of these verbs can be used with *in*. You need to think about the meaning to choose between them.

Test 1 Training

Reading and Use of English • Part 2

In this part you:

- **read** a text with eight gaps
- **think** of a word that fills each gap correctly

Useful language Relative clauses

1 In relative clauses, which of the words in the box are used to describe the things below?

why which whose where who when

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 a time | 4 a reason |
| 2 a person | 5 a thing |
| 3 a place | 6 a possession |

2 Complete the text with relative pronouns from Exercise 1. One of the gaps can be left blank. Can you see which one?

Anais Marin is a teenager **(1)** lives on the coast in the south of France, **(2)** the climate is quite mild and the views spectacular. Yet **(3)** she and her family go on holiday, they always go to a resort **(4)** they can find snow!

Anais finds it difficult to explain **(5)** she and her family choose somewhere that's so different from their home town. 'I know there are lots of tourists **(6)** absolutely love coming to this town. But it's not the same if you live here – you need a change from time to time!' says Anais.

Anais loves going skiing, and her three brothers, **(7)** hobbies range from snowboarding to ice skating, start looking forward to their holiday as soon as the summer's over. 'We know **(8)** the temperature starts to drop slightly here that it's time to prepare our winter sports equipment!' she says. 'And the amount of stuff **(9)** we take away with us could probably equip the entire resort!'

Which of the gaps could also be filled by the word 'that'?

Tip! This part will test how well you understand the text and your knowledge of grammar, such as tenses, pronouns and prepositions. You may also have to answer questions that test fixed phrases, phrasal verbs and linking expressions.

Tip! When you have finished, read through the text again to check it makes sense.

Remember!

We use *who / which / that* when we are referring to the **subject** of a sentence: *The lesson which / that is after the break is ...*

If we are using *who / which / that* to refer to the **object** of a sentence, it can be left out, e.g. *The lesson I most enjoy is ...*



Useful language Linking expressions

3 Choose a linking expression from the box that has the same meaning as the words in italics in these sentences. There are some expressions you don't need to use.

whereas despite the fact that in order to owing to as long as instead of despite in spite of

- Even though* it was pouring with rain, Ben still cycled to school.
- Joseph's quite extrovert and sociable, *while* his sister is more reserved.
- The school trip had to be postponed *because of* the train strike.
- Leon and Clara decided to walk into town *rather than* going on the bus, as it was expensive.
- The homework deadline was extended *so as to* give everyone more time to complete it.
- You can come camping with us *provided that* you get your parents' permission.

4 Choose the correct linking expression from the box to complete these sentences about Anais Marin from Exercise 2.

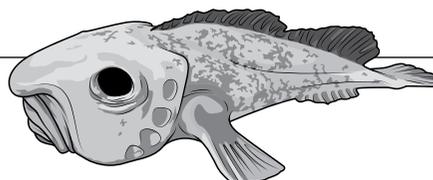
unless in view of in addition so as to yet until

- The Marin family live near the beach, they enjoy taking their holidays somewhere cold.
- They always travel to a ski resort get a complete change of scenery.
- They wait the weather changes before they start preparing their equipment.
- The family's hobbies are probably quite unusual where they live.
- to all the usual winter sports like skiing and skating, her brothers are also good at ice hockey.
- It's quite hard to do lots of winter sports you're reasonably physically fit.

5 Complete the text below about an unusual sea creature. Use relative clauses and linking expressions from Exercises 1–4.

Have you ever heard of a creature called a blobfish? It hit the headlines (0) *when* it was voted 'the world's ugliest animal.' The blobfish, (1) natural habitat is deep in the ocean off Australia, spends its life swimming around in the dark, largely unnoticed. However, various factors have reduced the numbers of blobfish to dangerously low levels and, in (2) of this, conservationists are trying to take action to save it. (3) addition, some conservationists have suggested that previous projects have ignored the blobfish (4) to its ugly appearance, and that people are not keen to protect species (5) they look cute.

Another such creature is the kakapo, (6) is the only species of parrot that can't fly. (7) the fact that there have been many campaigns to save these and other creatures, there are very few left in the wild. So we need to think about creatures such as these, (8) of just focusing on the more attractive-looking ones, such as pandas.



Useful language Articles, quantifiers and determiners

- 6** Complete the story below with words from the box. You may need to use some words more than once. Sometimes capital letters are needed.

a an both the any many more most some every none one few

(0) *One* day (1) boy called Matt was walking down (2) street when he saw (3) girl's bag lying on (4) pavement by a bus stop. There weren't (5) other people around, so he picked it up and had (6) look inside. To his surprise, he found quite a (7) coins in (8) bag, and even (9) money inside a small purse, (10) of which was in notes. There were also some books, but (11) of them had the name or address of the owner written in them. For a moment, Matt was tempted to keep the bag. But he liked to think he was (12) honest person, so he took it to the police station.

There were very (13) people inside when he arrived, apart from two girls who were (14) looking very worried. As soon as (15) of the girls saw (16) bag, she rushed over to him. 'That's mine!' she said. '(17) time I go out, I leave it behind somewhere! Thanks so much for finding it! You're fantastic!' Matt felt embarrassed, so he mumbled something in reply – then blushed and left.

- 7**  Choose the correct word in *italics* in these sentences written by exam candidates.

- 1 I'm writing in order to reply to the advertisement in my local paper *who* / *which* asks for people to help in a summer camp.
- 2 This is the moment *that* / *when* we must work fast.
- 3 They will take you to your hotel *which* / *that* is called the Loughborough.
- 4 I'm convinced that zoos, as institutions *that* / *who* take care of animals, can play a good role.
- 5 She wanted to see her husband *which* / *who* she had not seen for over two months.
- 6 We are a private clinic *who* / *which* treats all kinds of illnesses.

Test 1 Training Reading and Use of English • Part 3

In this part you:

- **read** a text with eight gaps
- **form** an appropriate word for each gap from the word in capital letters at the end of the line

Useful language Suffixes

1a Add suffixes from the box to the words below to make other words. You may need to make some spelling changes.

-ness -ly -ship -ment -ive -ion -ful -er -ish
 -hood -al -ation -ance -able -en -less -ing -ed

Example:

impress + ive + ly impressively impress + ion impression

- | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|-------------|-----------|
| 1 child | 4 agree | 7 involve | 10 friend |
| 2 arrive | 5 explore | 8 attract | 11 hope |
| 3 comfort | 6 accept | 9 conscious | 12 threat |

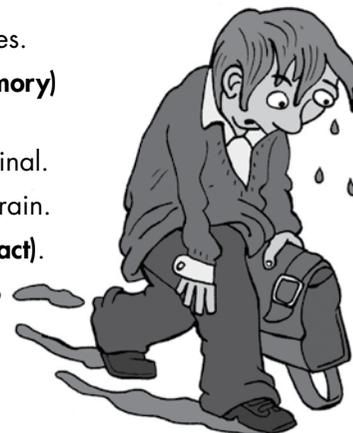
b Now put all the words – the base words and new words – into the table. It is not always possible to complete each column for the base word.

| base word | noun | verb | adjective | adverb |
|-----------|-------------------|---------|------------|--------------|
| impress | impression | impress | impressive | impressively |
| child | child / childhood | – | childish | childishly |
| arrive | | | | |
| | | | | |

2 Complete the sentences with a word formed from the word in brackets and a suffix from Exercise 1.

Example: *The sea was ...surprisingly... (surprise) warm when we went for a swim.*

- 1 Finn's father is a very (success) lawyer.
- 2 My mum wants to play golf at the local club, but (member) is very expensive.
- 3 Conservationists work for the (survive) of endangered species.
- 4 The whole family tried to make Dad's 50th birthday as (memory) as possible.
- 5 Bram's painting attracted a lot of (admire), as it was so original.
- 6 Judging by Max's (appear), he'd walked a long way in the rain.
- 7 Although my grandmother is in her eighties, she's still very (act).
- 8 There's so much traffic going into the city now that the authorities will have to (wide) some main roads.



Remember!

The category of a word can change when we add suffixes to the ends of words, e.g. *lucky* (adj) + *ly* = *luckily* (adv). The spelling sometimes has to change too, e.g. with *lucky* the *y* has to change to an *i* to become *luckily*.