

Test 1 Training Reading and Use of English Part 1

In this part you:

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

Useful language Verb collocations

1 Use a verb from the box to complete each phrase. The verbs can be used more than once.

make take keep put

- 1 the blame for
 - 2 an eye on
 - 3 a risk
 - 4 an end to
 - 5 use of
 - 6 into account
 - 7 advantage of
 - 8 pressure on
- 2 Complete the sentences with the correct form of one of the phrases from Exercise 1. You may need to change the form of the verb.
- 1 Leo his baby cousin while his aunt made dinner.
 - 2 The teacher all the students' points of view before making a decision.
 - 3 My sister is me to go to the concert with her, but I don't actually like the band that much.
 - 4 I don't think the coach should all the problems our hockey team has been having – some of them are the players' fault, after all.
 - 5 You're welcome to any tools you want in the workshop.
 - 6 Rick is so generous that people sometimes him, which is a pity.
 - 7 The film star made a public statement in an attempt to all the gossip about her.
 - 8 Jana decided not to and walk across the bridge, because it didn't look very strong.

Tip! This part mainly tests vocabulary, so it's useful to know which words collocate (are frequently used together).



Useful language Adjectives + prepositions



Cambridge English: *First for Schools* candidates often have problems using the correct prepositions: *at* is commonly used instead of *in*, *to* or *on*.

3 Which prepositions usually follow the adjectives below – *to*, *about*, *with* or *of*?

- 1 capable
- 2 cautious
- 3 devoted
- 4 aware
- 5 specific
- 6 emotional
- 7 accessible
- 8 identical
- 9 passionate

4 Choose the correct word (A, B, C or D) to complete the sentences.

- 1 Yolanda is quite of her cousin Clara.
A irritated B critical C unhappy D negative
- 2 What part of the homework project are you for?
A guilty B concerned C responsible D reliable
- 3 I was at the way my brother spoke to me.
A furious B painful C miserable D bitter
- 4 Fran is very at gymnastics.
A specialised B qualified C skilled D capable
- 5 All the hours of practice were to the player’s success.
A significant B priceless C valuable D crucial
- 6 The label on this coat says it is for rainy weather conditions.
A unsuitable B unacceptable C unsatisfactory D unfit
- 7 My uncle is about his hobby, birdwatching.
A eager B passionate C devoted D faithful
- 8 Gerda is in French and Italian, and she speaks some other languages quite well, too.
A fluent B superb C native D tremendous
- 9 The problem is to this particular model of bicycle, and engineers are working hard to try and fix it.
A exact B precise C specific D accurate

Remember!

The words in Part 1 may have quite similar meanings, but only one of the words will fit in the gap. When you learn a new word, don’t just learn its meaning; make sure you also learn what situations it is used in, and its ‘grammar’ – in other words, how it is used in a sentence.

Useful language Fixed phrases

5 Choose the correct word in *italics* to complete each fixed phrase in **bold**.

- 1 **It's no** *point / use / worth* asking me again, my answer will still be 'No'.
- 2 **One** *way / route / means* **or another**, I'll manage to finish my homework on time.
- 3 **All of a** *surprise / rush / sudden*, my friend shouted and ran away.
- 4 **To my** *mind / opinion / view*, going to see the ruins of the castle was a waste of time.
- 5 I wish **with all my** *feelings / love / heart* that I hadn't upset you so much.
- 6 **As a** *matter / question / subject* **of fact**, few people ever walk in these beautiful woods.
- 7 I've looked all over the house, but there's **no** *notice / sign / sight* **of** my phone anywhere.
- 8 **As long / much / far as I know**, she was telling the truth.
- 9 When Sam met Jo, it was **love at first** *view / look / sight*.
- 10 Learning maths now may not seem useful **in the short** *time / term / period*, but it may help you find a job in the future.

6 Complete the sentences with words from the box.

take part lose view get do make keep point set

- 1 Let's the most of the sunshine and have a picnic!
- 2 I'll straight to the point because there's no time to waste.
- 3 I think the view from the tower will your breath away!
- 4 We were on the of leaving the flat when my friend called to say our train had been cancelled.
- 5 I'm sure the fact his friends lived in the city played a in his decision to move there.
- 6 You could an example to your little sister by eating more healthily.
- 7 In of the terrible weather, the football match has been postponed.
- 8 My personal life has nothing to with you, so please leave me alone.
- 9 When I'm playing computer games, I often track of time.
- 10 I rushed to the café because I didn't want to my friends waiting.



Useful language Word sets**7 Choose the correct word in *italics* to complete texts A–D.**

- A** Buses are an important (1) *way / means* of transport around my city, and a few years ago, the city council replaced all the old ones with electric buses. They hoped this would be a good (2) *process / way* to reduce air pollution in the city centre. Replacing them was quite a long and expensive (3) *means / process*, but most people agree it was worth doing. I hope someone discovers a (4) *method / way* for solving another problem we have in our city: all the traffic fumes from cars!
- B** Ivan had some cousins who lived abroad, and although he didn't get to visit them very (5) *constantly / frequently*, he liked them a lot. He (6) *actually / constantly* felt he knew them quite well, despite the fact they were so far away. This was because they messaged one another quite often, even though it was (7) *mainly / certainly* about things like what they'd had for dinner and what was happening at school, and not very much else. Ivan was (8) *constantly / mainly* asking his parents if he could go and stay with them during the holidays, but they were usually too busy to take him. However, they said they would (9) *certainly / frequently* take him there one day.
- C** When people talk about the future, they often talk about the (10) *threat / uncertainty* to our planet due to climate change. There is sometimes some (11) *uncertainty / risk* about how this will affect people in different parts of the world, but there is cause for (12) *threat / concern* because the effects are already being felt in most places, and many communities are already at (13) *concern / risk* because of rises in sea levels, for example. Many people argue that in order to stop putting future generations in (14) *danger / uncertainty*, we need to make changes to the way we live right now.
- D** I love my chemistry classes, and our chemistry teacher helps us to (15) *direct / conduct* all sorts of different experiments. Some chemical reactions are difficult to (16) *guide / control* once they have started, so our teacher is always very careful. We had a special day recently when our parents could visit the school. I was proud to be one of the students selected to (17) *guide / control* them around the school buildings, and I made sure I took everyone to see our chemistry lab! My best friend helped that day, too, but had to stay at the entrance and (18) *control / direct* visitors towards the school hall as they arrived. I think that was a much more boring thing to do, to be honest.



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).

Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Tip! Read the text quickly first, ignoring the gaps, so you know what it's about before you start doing the task.

Example:

0 A take B see C think D get

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

Technological development

I have a mobile phone built into my watch, technology which people now (0) for granted. However, not so long ago, it was an idea only found in science fiction. Not everyone is (1) of how much time, money, talent and effort was involved in the (2) of moving from fantasy to reality. As a matter of (3), while the final steps of any single technological development (4) headlines, thousands of scientists and engineers working for decades on a wide variety of technologies have usually (5) their part.



The first mobile-phone service, for 36 kg telephones installed in cars, was demonstrated to the public in 1946. The first handheld mobile phone only (6) in 1973, nearly three decades later. It was nearly 30 years more before half the US population had a mobile phone. It is always difficult to predict where technology will go, but I can (7) that decades of research will be (8) to its development.

Advice

1 Which adjective can be used in a phrase that means 'realises' and can be followed by the preposition of?

2 The noun you need means 'a series of actions'.

6 You need a verb here that is active, not passive.

7 In this sentence, the verb means 'am sure (that something will happen in the future)'.

8 The correct adjective means 'essential' and can be followed by the preposition to.

- | | | | | |
|---|-------------|------------|------------|-----------------|
| 1 | A clear | B informed | C aware | D knowledgeable |
| 2 | A process | B method | C way | D means |
| 3 | A evidence | B truth | C accuracy | D fact |
| 4 | A have | B make | C keep | D set |
| 5 | A done | B given | C donated | D played |
| 6 | A developed | B revealed | C appeared | D discovered |
| 7 | A commit | B provide | C ensure | D guarantee |
| 8 | A priceless | B crucial | C required | D major |

Test 1 Training Reading and Use of English Part 2

In this part you:

- read a short text with eight gaps
- think of a word to fill each gap

Tip! This part mainly tests grammar: auxiliary verbs, prepositions, relative pronouns, etc.

Useful language Prepositions

1 Choose the correct prepositions from the box to complete the sentences.

against along at beyond by
following from throughout towards

- 1 The shopping centre is busy the week.
- 2 This jacket is cheap only \$20.
- 3 A lot of people were the decision to close the swimming pool.
- 4 There are fantastic views the top of the hill.
- 5 According to the forecast, the good weather won't last the end of the week.
- 6 The people in the village where we spent our holiday were very friendly us.
- 7 Lara held me the arm so I could climb into the boat.
- 8 complaints about the state of the beach, the council has organised regular beach cleans.
- 9 During our road trip, there were many interesting places to stop the way.

Useful language Time expressions

2 Choose the correct time expressions in *italics* to complete the text.



Drama at the beach

(1) *Already / As soon as / Meanwhile* Ariana saw the little beach, she knew she'd have a fantastic holiday. (2) *By the time / In the meantime / In time* the rest of her family had got out of the car and into the house where they were going to stay for the next week, she'd (3) *still / yet / already* run down to the shore. (4) *Once / While / Until* Ariana's little brother Damian realised where she'd gone, he raced down to the beach to join her.

They climbed onto a rock together, but Damian, who wasn't (5) *still / yet / already* seven years old, slipped and fell into the water. Ariana saw that he was struggling, because the water was surprisingly deep, and he (6) *still / yet / since* couldn't swim very well. Luckily, she was a strong swimmer and managed to reach him (7) *in time / as soon as / in the meantime*.

(8) *Meanwhile / In the meantime / While* all this was happening, Ariana and Damian's parents were unpacking the car, unaware of all the drama. They didn't realise anything had happened (9) *since / until / still* they saw the two children coming back from the beach, soaking wet.

(10) *In the meantime / In the end / Once*, they had a wonderful holiday, but (11) *since / until / already* that day, both the children have been quite cautious (12) *meanwhile / as soon as / when* swimming in places they don't know well. The family are planning to return to the same place next summer, and (13) *in the meantime / by the time / in time*, Ariana is doing a junior life-saving course.

Useful language Articles, quantifiers and determiners**3** Add *a, an, the, any* or *some* to correct the sentences.

- 1 There were lot of people at the concert.
- 2 Where's nearest bus stop?
- 3 That was exciting day, wasn't it?
- 4 Films are more exciting than others.
- 5 Ebro is a river in Spain.
- 6 Look, there's little red bird in that tree!
- 7 My mother takes same train every morning to go to work.
- 8 I haven't got photos worth showing you, unfortunately.
- 9 Have you got pencil I could borrow?
- 10 There isn't milk in the fridge.

4 Correct the sentences where necessary. Some of the sentences are correct.

- 1 Few information is available about the plans for the new sports centre, unfortunately.
- 2 They haven't got as much chairs as they need for my grandmother's party.
- 3 There's little point in running now, we've already missed the train.
- 4 I've brought few sandwiches and some water, so we won't get hungry or thirsty.
- 5 Were there many spectators in the stadium?
- 6 Would you like a little milk in your coffee?
- 7 There's great deal of concern about all the plastic in our oceans.
- 8 How many do I owe you for the cinema tickets?
- 9 Plenty people have also asked me about this.
- 10 Chris has written several poems for the school magazine.



Useful language Auxiliary verbs

- 5 Complete the sentences with auxiliary verbs. Use only one word in each gap.
- 1 We haven't shown how to do the maths problem yet.
 - 2 I must left my cap in the cinema, because I'm sure I wearing it when I went in.
 - 3 My little sister already tell the time, and she's only three!
 - 4 When are you to be able to return the book I lent you?
 - 5 That restaurant said to be the best in town.
 - 6 When the last time you ate meat?
 - 7 They haven't told us which teachers be accompanying us on the school trip.
 - 8 I never seen any of that artist's paintings before I went to that exhibition.

Tip! You can only write one word in each gap, and contractions count as two words. So *don't* or *hasn't*, for example, are never possible keys.

Test 1 Exam practice

Reading and Use of English Part 2

For questions 9–16, read the text below and think of the word which best fits each gap. Use only one word in each gap. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Write your answers **IN CAPITAL LETTERS** on the separate answer sheet.

Example: 0 O F

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Skateparks

Skateboarders talk about two types (0) skateboarding. Firstly, there’s street skating, (9) involves using a town or city’s streets, squares and other public spaces such (10) a playground, and, secondly, there’s skating in specially designed skateparks. Like many skateboarders I do both, but I (11) definitely go for skating in skateparks if I were forced to choose (12) them.

A skatepark is a cool place where skateboarders can meet, share experiences and advice, and inspire (13) other to improve. Skateboarders also tend to feel safer in skateparks, with their safety features and lack of traffic, (14) they do out in busy urban streets. This is (15) skateparks are ideal for beginners to learn basic skateboarding moves and skills in. That said, skateparks also suit very advanced skateboarders who can (16) the most of the variety of challenges – ramps, rails, steps, bowls and so on – that these exciting places are equipped with.

Tip! Always read the whole text before you start to fill in the gaps.

Advice

11 An auxiliary verb is needed here. If you read the rest of the sentence, you will see what the structure used across the sentence is.

12 A preposition is needed here.

14 Read the whole sentence. The word you need is linked to *safer*.

16 A verb is needed here to complete the phrase: ... *the most of*.

Test 1 Training Reading and Use of English Part 3

In this part you:

- **read** a short text with eight gaps
- **form** a word that fits in each gap, using the word in CAPITAL letters at the end of the line

Useful language Suffixes

1 Write the correct part of speech (type of word) next to each word and underline the suffix at the end of the word.

Tip! You need to think of the type of word (noun/verb/adjective, etc.) which is needed to fill each gap.

Example:

arrangement noun

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| 1 observation | 6 criticise |
| 2 memorable | 7 sensitive |
| 3 simply | 8 doubtful |
| 4 partnership | 9 assistance |
| 5 suspicious | 10 shorten |

2 Decide what part of speech is needed to fill each gap in the sentences below.

- 1 The weather's very here in summer – it's always sunny.
- 2 The teacher gave us some on how to do the homework.
- 3 He makes his mind up quickly because he's very
- 4 I don't much with people who are older than me.
- 5 Wait for the glue to before you try using the cup I've just mended.
- 6 This is a very quiet and island.
- 7 I have a good with everyone in my family.
- 8 Capital cities are usually very populated.
- 9 My cousin is very and wants to become a famous actor.
- 10 Nature should be an important priority for the government.

3 Now fill each gap in Exercise 2 by forming a word from one of the words in the box.

ambition conserve decide dense guide hard peace predict relation social

4 Look at the words below and decide what part of speech each one is (write *n*, *v*, *adj* or *adv*). Then put each of the suffixes in the grey box into the correct column in the table. The suffix which appears twice in the box can be used to make two types of word.

acceptable	activate	admiration	adventurous	appearance	bravery	coastal	communicative
criticise	evidence	friendliness	identify	involvement	journalism	marketing	membership
possibility	skilful	starving	strengthen	survival	typically		