

READING AND WRITING PART 1

Questions 1 – 5

Which notice (A – H) says this (1 – 5)?

For questions 1 – 5, mark the correct letter A – H.

Example:

0 Drivers should be careful.

Answer:

0	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>						

1 This place is open only in the morning.

C

2 You must pay to have some food here.

H

3 You can go here in the afternoon.

F

4 Children must not play football here.

G

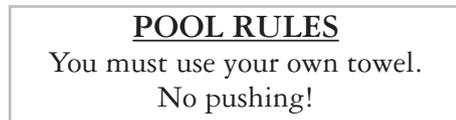
5 If you don't bring this, you can't swim.

B

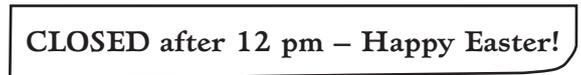
A



B



C



D



E



F



G



H



TIPS

When you read the signs and notices, look at any visuals that help you to guess where you might see them. A looks like a road sign so you can expect it to tell drivers something.

Be careful you don't make a match just because you see the same word. You have the word *Children* and see a child playing in sign A, but that doesn't mean it matches with the meaning of sentence 4: *Children must not play football here.*

Question 5: Look at the whole sentence. If you focus on the end – *you can't swim* – you might think it matches sign E, which says *No swimming*. However, you have to notice that you can't swim if you don't bring something. What is that something?

READING AND WRITING PART 2

Questions 6 – 10

Read the sentences about food.
Choose the best word (A, B or C) for each space.
For questions 6 – 10, mark A, B or C.

Example:

0 Michael's family always have meals together, sitting _____ the table.

- A around B between C next to



Answer: 0 A B C

6 Michael's dad is the best _____ in the world.

- A cooker B cooking C cook

7 Michael knows he should eat more fruit; he eats too _____ chocolate.

- A many B much C lot

8 Michael and his sister have two slices of _____ for breakfast.

- A bread B sandwich C biscuit

9 Once, Michael _____ the toast! His mum was angry.

- A grilled B burnt C fried

10 When Michael is _____, he prefers water to milk.

- A ready B hungry C thirsty

TIPS

Question 6: Many words for the people that do an activity end in *-er*, such as *teacher* and *writer*. Is that true here?

Question 7: Reading carefully to check whether nouns are countable or uncountable can sometimes help you decide on the answer. When you think you have the right answer, you can say the whole sentence silently to yourself to see if it sounds right. Think of which words usually go with the options – with the word *lot* it's usually *a lot of*.

Question 10: These sentences are generally about food, but be careful; this one is about drink.

READING AND WRITING PART 3

Questions 11 – 15

Complete the five conversations.
For questions 11 – 15, mark **A**, **B** or **C**.

Example:

0



Where do you live?



A In Spain.

B My house.

C Yes, I do.

Answer:

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

- 11 When did you buy your new mobile phone?
A Yes, it's my brother's.
B I didn't; it was a present.
C The new phone shop next to the bank.
- 12 The film last night was terrible!
A Me too.
B Really? Lucky you!
C Was it? Why?
- 13 Why do you want to learn Spanish?
A I don't think it's easy.
B It might be useful.
C I probably won't like it.
- 14 Who's your favourite pop singer?
A I like lots of different ones.
B I don't like them much.
C I really like her.
- 15 Can I borrow your MP3 player?
A Yes, I know you did.
B Yes, but take it back tomorrow.
C All right, but look after it.

TIPS

Read carefully the word that starts the conversations. Is it *When*, *Where*, *How*, *Why*, *What*, *Do*, *Are*, *Have* or a modal verb such as *Can* or *Would*? Then think about the appropriate response for a question starting with that word.

Question 11: The word that start the question is *When*, so the answer isn't a place or the response to a *yes/no* question.

Question 13: The answer should give a reason because the question starts with the word *Why*.

Questions 16 – 20

Complete the conversation between two friends.

What does Claire say to Sandra?

For questions 16 – 20, mark the correct letter A – H.

Example:

Sandra: Hi, Claire. Are you busy?

Claire: 0 C

Answer:

0	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				

Sandra: Have you studied for the exam tomorrow?

Claire: 16 H

Sandra: I have to revise some more. Anyway, did you know Ben sent me a text?

Claire: 17 A

Sandra: He asked my brother for it. I'm so excited!

Claire: 18 F

Sandra: He asked me to go the cinema this Friday. Why don't you come, too?

Claire: 19 B

Sandra: Oh, OK. I'll call you on Saturday morning then!

Claire: 20 D

Sandra: Bye!

A Really? How did he get your phone number?

B Well, I don't think I can. It's my sister's birthday.

C No, I've just finished my homework.

D OK! I'll talk to you then.

E Maybe, but my sister has seen the film.

F Excellent! And what did the text say?

G Why? You always pass your exams.

H Of course. I think I'm ready. What about you?

TIPS

For questions 16 – 20, read all of what Sandra says before you try to choose Claire's responses. You can't get the right answer if you don't read what comes after as well as before the gaps.

Question 16: You know that Claire is answering a question here because there is a question just before the gap. You can also work out that Claire then asks a question of her own because the next thing Sandra says is *I have to revise some more*. So, Claire's question must be about Sandra.

READING AND WRITING PART 4**Questions 21 – 27**

Read the article about spiders.

Are sentences 21 – 27 'Right' (A) or 'Wrong' (B)?

If there is not enough information to answer 'Right' (A) or 'Wrong' (B), choose 'Doesn't say' (C).

For questions 21 – 27, mark A, B or C.

Spiders

Though many people think that spiders are insects, they are actually a very special kind of animal called 'arachnids'. This name comes from the Greek word, *arachni*, which means spider. There are over 40,000 kinds of spiders, and they live in every country in the world.

Spiders have two parts to their bodies, eight legs, and most of them have four pairs of eyes. Their feet have lots of little hairs on them, which means they can walk up walls and across ceilings without falling. Spiders come in all shapes and sizes, from tiny 'money spiders' to large, hairy and scary tarantulas.

Some spiders have a clever way of catching their food. They make a web of very thin, sticky threads (a bit like hair) and then sit and wait for flies or other insects to fly into the web. The spider then wraps them up in more sticky thread and leaves them until it is ready to eat them. Spiders also use their web to help them climb surfaces and move from one place to another.

Lots of people are frightened of spiders whether they're big or small, and some people get scared just seeing a spider's web or something that looks like a spider. Although spiders can bite, most of them aren't dangerous, and in some countries people even cook them and eat them!



Example:

0 Spiders are insects.

A Right B Wrong C Doesn't say

Answer:

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

21 There are thousands of different types of spiders.

A Right B Wrong C Doesn't say

22 Almost all spiders have eight eyes.

A Right B Wrong C Doesn't say

23 There are only two sizes of spider, big and small.

A Right B Wrong C Doesn't say

24 Spiders look for food and bring it to their webs.

A Right B Wrong C Doesn't say

25 Insects can sometimes escape from spiders webs.

A Right B Wrong C Doesn't say

26 People who are scared of spiders don't like anything that reminds them of the animals.

A Right B Wrong C Doesn't say

27 You should run away if you see a dangerous spider.

A Right B Wrong C Doesn't say

TIPS

Read the article before you look at the questions so you get the general idea. Then, when you're looking for an answer, make sure you read the whole sentence in which the information can be found. In the example, the statement has exactly the same words – *Spiders are insects* – that are in the first line of the text, but you have to look out for the words *Though* and *actually*. These show that what most people think about spiders is wrong.

Question 21: Be careful you don't misread statements. The key word is *thousands*, not *a thousand*. If you misread the word, you'll get the wrong answer.

Question 23: The statement uses the words *big* and *small*, which are different words for *tiny* and *large* which are in the article. But the key word in the statement is *only*.

READING AND WRITING PART 5

Questions 28 – 35

Read the article about fashion.
Choose the best word (A, B or C) for each space.
For questions 28 – 35, mark A, B or C.

The world of fashion

Fashion is a big business in today's world. (0) _____ magazines to TV programmes and even competitions, fashion is a popular topic for people of (28) _____ ages.

Fashion is about the clothes, shoes and accessories (29) _____ are designed, made, sold and worn every day. And the fashion world is one that changes all the time. A pair of shoes that was (30) _____ fashion a month ago may not be fashionable now. People who work in fashion are (31) _____ trying to think of the most exciting fashion ideas. (32) _____ people experiment with fashion and create some strange (33) _____ wonderful clothing and fashion items.

How do we hear about the newest fashions? Well, the big fashion capitals of the world, including London, Paris and Milan, (34) _____ fashion shows every year and that's where we first see the clothes of famous designers. After that, (35) _____ fashion companies make clothes that look like the ones in the shows and sell them in shops all over the world.



Example:

0 A With B From C By

Answer: 0 A B C

- | | | | |
|----|----------|---------|---------|
| 28 | A every | B each | C all |
| 29 | A who | B that | C where |
| 30 | A in | B of | C at |
| 31 | A always | B never | C then |
| 32 | A These | B That | C This |
| 33 | A also | B too | C and |
| 34 | A have | B know | C do |
| 35 | A much | B other | C more |

TIPS

All the words in the questions are short ones you know well. You have to see how they fit in the text, so pay attention to which words they go with. Ask yourself if nouns are plural or singular; countable or uncountable. For example, in question 28 the option has to go before the word *ages* and in question 32 it has to go before the word *people*. These are plural nouns and only one of the options in both questions can describe a plural noun.

Question 29: Shoes and accessories are things, not people or places. Which option fits with things?

READING AND WRITING PART 6

Questions 36 – 40

Read the descriptions of some words about the weather.

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.

Example:

0 This is white or grey and it's in the sky.

c _ _ _ _

Answer:

0

cloud

36 When it's raining, the roads are this.

w e t

37 This is the best weather for sailing.

w i n d y

38 Don't stand under a tree when one of these is happening.

t h u n d e r s t o r m

39 You can't see a lot when the weather is like this.

f o g g y

40 The weather in summer is like this.

h o t

TIPS

All the words in this part are connected with the same subject – the weather. For question 37, you see the word *sailing* and think you do this sport on water. That's correct and *water* has the right number of letters, but it's not a weather word. You can't have *water weather*. Do you think the right word is *wind*? You're nearly there, but you've got an extra letter to add. Always put the correct number of letters and check your spelling.

READING AND WRITING PART 7

Questions 41 – 50

Complete the message left on the Internet about a school trip.

Write ONE word for each space.

For questions 41 – 50, write the words.

Example:

0

from

I came back (0) _____ Rome yesterday! (41) *Have* _____ you ever been there? It's amazing! The first day, we didn't go out (42) *because/as/since* _____ we arrived late. We woke up early (43) *on* _____ Tuesday and visited the Colosseum. I didn't know (44) *it* _____ was so big!

The next day, I wanted (45) *to* _____ see the Sistine Chapel. But there were (46) *too* _____ many people waiting, so our teacher took (47) *us* _____ to Piazza Navona for an ice cream. It was (48) *the* _____ best ice cream in the world!

One thing I didn't like in Rome was the traffic. There (49) *were* _____ scooters and cars everywhere we went! I (50) *took* _____ lots of photos while I was there. Why don't we meet this weekend and I'll show you?

TIPS

Three of the answers here are verbs. Check you put them in the correct form.

Question 42: Here you need a word that shows *why* the writer didn't go out, not a word such as *so* that shows the result.

Question 47: The text has just talked about *people* waiting, but was it *them* that the teacher took for an ice cream? Think of not only which words can fit, but also the meaning.

READING AND WRITING PART 8

Questions 51 – 55

Read the poster and the email.
Fill in the information in Jim's notes.
For questions 51 – 55, write the information.

DON'T MISS OUR COOL HIKING TRIP TO LOCH LOMOND THIS SATURDAY

Ticket: **£12** – pay on the bus
You don't have to bring any food.
Price includes lunch at a café.

Please be at **Blythswood Square, Glasgow**, at **8.30 am**.
Wear boots, and don't forget your raincoat just in case!

For more information,
call Karen on 2876437892.

From: Adam
To: Jim

Why don't we go on this trip? It sounds exciting! My mum can drive us to Glasgow on Saturday morning. Could you come to my house at half past seven? Call me as soon as you can on 2836 124 638 and let me know.

Jim's Notes Hiking trip

Place of visit:	Loch Lomond
Cost of ticket:	51 £ 12/twelve
Meet the group:	52 8.30/eight thirty am
Bring:	53 (a) raincoat
Be at Adam's:	54 7.30/seven thirty/half past seven am
Karen's phone number:	55 2876 437 892

TIPS

Be careful when you're copying numbers, especially longer ones such as telephone numbers. It's easy to miss a number or get them in the wrong order.

Questions 52 & 54: Both these questions have *am* in the notes, so write times, not places to meet.

READING AND WRITING PART 9

Question 56

Read the email from your English friend, Joyce.

From:	Joyce
To:	

I'm really excited about your party this Friday. What time is it exactly? What food or drinks do you want me to bring? I'd like to buy you a present, too – can you suggest something?

See you then,

Joyce

Write an email to Joyce and answer her questions.
Write 25 – 35 words.

Students' own answers

TIPS

Remember that you should answer all three questions. You can underline the key words *time*, *food or drinks* and *present* in the email and check at the end that you have said something about the three parts of the message. Even if your writing is otherwise good, you can't get full marks if you forget to write about the time, for example.

Don't give orders when you're writing to your friend. For example, *Buy me a CD!* That's not very polite.

LISTENING PART 1

Questions 1 – 5

You will hear five short conversations.
You will hear each conversation twice.
There is one question for each conversation.
For each question, choose the right answer (A, B or C).

Example: What is in the girl's bag?



A



B



C

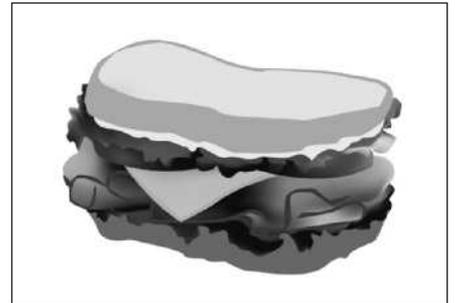
1 What is the boy eating?



A

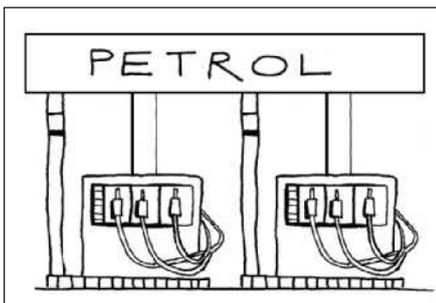


B

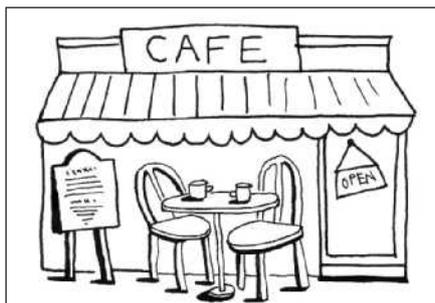


C

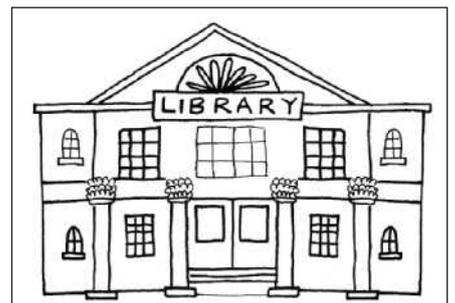
2 Where is the girl's brother?



A



B



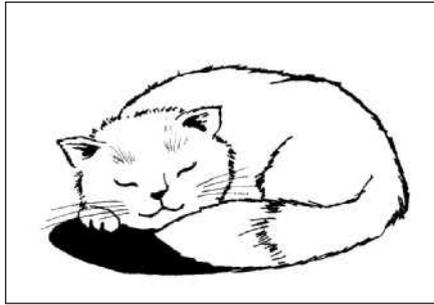
C

Practice Test 3

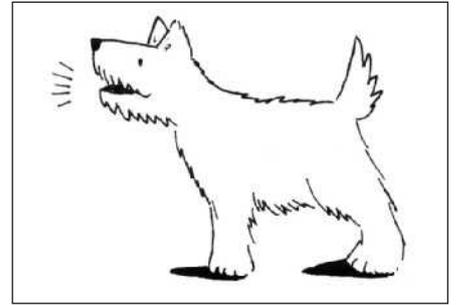
3 What pet does the girl like most?



A

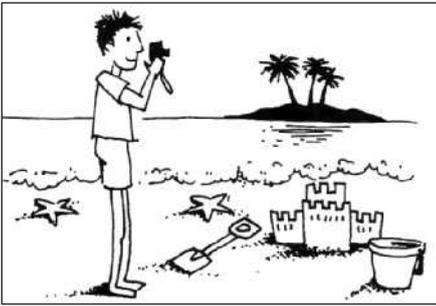


B

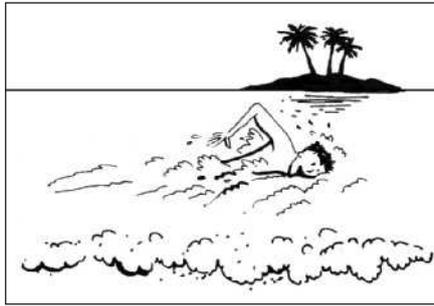


C

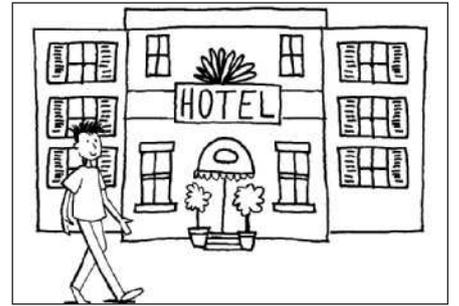
4 What did the boy enjoy most on his holiday?



A

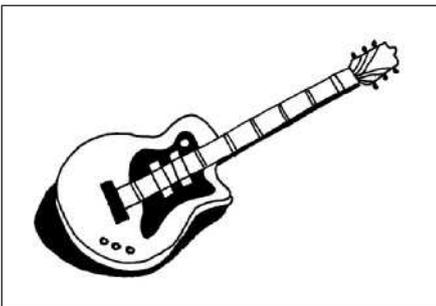


B

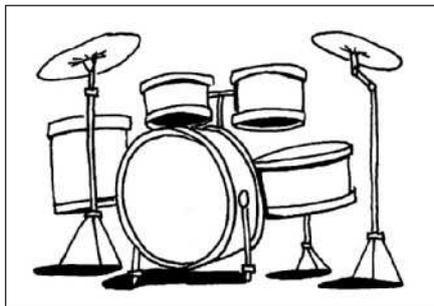


C

5 What instrument does the boy play?



A



B



C

TIPS

You have to listen carefully for little details in this part. In the example, the answer is A (the mobile) because she answers *Yes* to the question about the mobile and she doesn't say *It is a really good camera*. She says *It's got a really good camera*.

Make sure you listen right to the end of each conversation before deciding on your answer. You may think you've got the answer, but often something is said later that can make you change your mind. For example, in question 3 the girl says the cat is beautiful, so the cat might be the answer. However, listen for what she says at the end.

LISTENING PART 2

Questions 6 – 10

Listen to Gina talking to her mother about a family dinner they are preparing.

What food does each person in the family like?

For questions 6 – 10, write a letter A – H next to each person.

You will hear the conversation twice.

Example:

0 Grandpa

PEOPLE		FAVOURITE FOOD	
6	Grandma	<input type="text" value="D"/>	A fish
7	Gina	<input type="text" value="F"/>	B burgers
8	Dad	<input type="text" value="C"/>	C steak
9	Philip	<input type="text" value="E"/>	D salad
10	Mum	<input type="text" value="G"/>	E pasta
			F pizza
			G soup
			H ice cream

TIPS

Make sure you read and listen to the instructions well. The question isn't about what the family members are going to have for their dinner, but what they like. You can expect to hear such words as *loves*, *likes* and *favourite*.

You'll hear about the family members in the order they're written on the page, so concentrate on listening for them and then the food they like.

LISTENING PART 3

Questions 11 – 15

Listen to Richard and his mother talking about how to make a carrot cake.

For each question, choose the right answer (A, B, or C).

You will hear the conversation twice.

Example:

0 How many carrots do they need?

A three

B four

C seven

11 Richard needs to be careful with the

A eggs.

B sugar.

C oil.

12 Richard doesn't add any chocolate because

A it will be too sweet.

B there isn't any.

C his mother doesn't like it.

13 The oven temperature should be

A about 180°C.

B less than 180°C.

C more than 180°C.

14 How long does the cake have to be in the oven?

A 20 minutes

B half an hour

C 45 minutes

15 What does Richard's mother like to put on the cake?

A chocolate

B icing

C ice cream

TIPS

When you are looking at the questions in the twenty seconds before the recording begins, underline key words but don't try and guess what any answer is. For question 11, you might think that Richard needs to be careful with the eggs because they can break easily, but you should wait until you hear the recording.

Question 15: Maybe all three options are nice things to put on the cake. Remember that you are listening for what Richard's mother likes most from the three options.

LISTENING PART 4

Questions 16 – 20

You will hear a girl, Amanda, asking a friend about painting her bedroom.
Listen and complete each question.
You will hear the conversation twice.

Painting my bedroom

Day to paint:	Friday
Colour:	(16) <u>green</u>
Shop:	(17) Duncan's <u>Paints/paints</u>
Price:	(18) £ <u>22/twenty-two</u> for two cans
Telephone number:	(19) <u>5836720</u>
Opens at:	(20) <u>9.30/half past nine</u> on Saturdays

TIPS

When you are listening to dialogues like this, you should be clear about who is who and which person says what; try not to get confused when they are talking.

When you have to write times, it's quicker to write the numbers, not the words for the numbers. Don't worry if you don't write the full telephone number the first time you listen – you can complete it in the second.

Question 20: You won't hear the word *Saturdays*. What bit of the week is Saturday a part of?

LISTENING PART 5

Questions 21 – 25

You will hear a teacher talking about a school nature garden.
Listen and complete each question.
You will hear the information twice.

School nature garden

Project:	Protect our Nature
Main subject taught:	(21) <u>biology/Biology</u>
Students also practise:	(22) <u>drawing</u>
Number of trees today:	(23) <u>11/eleven</u>
Number of types of flowers:	(24) <u>(about) 15/fifteen</u>
Parents can visit:	(25) on <u>Thursday</u> every week

TIPS

It's important that you focus on certain words in the answers. For example:

Question 21: The key words are *Main subject*. You will hear the names of different subjects, but which is the main one?

Question 23: Here it's the number of trees today that is important.

Question 24: You will hear the names of some flowers. You don't need to remember the names. You are listening for how many different types there are.

Be careful that you write your answers on the answer sheet in the correct place.

SPEAKING PART 1

5–6 minutes

The first part of Speaking Part 1 is always the same. See page 30 of Test 1.

Interlocutor

(Say to Candidate B)

Where do you live?/Where do you come from?
Do you study English at school?
Do you like it? Why?/Why not?
Who is your favourite teacher? Why?
What do you normally do after school?

Interlocutor

(Say to Candidate A)

Where do you live?/Where do you come from?
Do you study English at school?
Do you like it? Why?/Why not?
What is your favourite school subject? Why?
When do you usually study?

Interlocutor *(Ask Candidate A any three of the following questions; ask Candidate B any three different questions)*

(Candidate A), what do you usually do for your summer holiday?
What would your perfect holiday be?
How do you usually spend your weekends?
How do you spend your evenings during the week?

(Candidate B), do you like watching sports on TV? Why?/Why not?
What sports do you like playing? Why?
Who is your favourite sports star?
What sports do you like watching on TV?
Do you prefer watching or playing sports? Why?

Interlocutor *(Ask Candidate A one (or two if time allows) of the following questions; ask Candidate B one (or two if time allows) different question)*

(Candidate A), tell me about the weather in your country.
What do you usually do when it's raining?
What clothes do people wear when it's cold/hot?
What's your favourite season? Why?

(Candidate B), tell me about shops in your town.
How often do you go shopping?
What do you and your friends usually buy when you go shopping?
What could young people do in your town apart from shopping?

TIPS

The questions the examiner asks you are not tricky and there isn't a right or wrong answer. If the examiner asks you about your favourite school subject, you won't get extra marks if you say English, for example. Just be honest. The questions are all about everyday activities that you will be able to say something about.

Try and say more than one short sentence when you answer a question. If the question is about the weather in your country, you can say, for example, *Well, today it's June and it's hot and sunny, but it's not always like that. It rains a lot in the winter.*

SPEAKING PART 2

3–4 minutes

Interlocutor

(Say to both candidates)

In the next part, you are going to talk to each other.

(Candidate A), here is some information about Clean-the-Park Day.

(Candidate B), you don't know anything about Clean-the-Park Day, so ask

(Candidate A) some questions about it. Now *(Candidate B)*, ask *(Candidate A)* your questions about Clean-the-Park Day and *(Candidate A)*, you answer them.

Candidate A: See page 169.

Candidate B: See page 173.

(Allow the candidates 1–1½ minutes to complete the task.)

Interlocutor

(Say to both candidates)

Thank you.

(Candidate B), here is some information about a singing competition.

(Candidate A), you don't know anything about the singing competition,

so ask *(Candidate B)* some questions about it. Now *(Candidate A)*, ask *(Candidate B)* your questions about the singing competition and *(Candidate B)*, you answer them.

Candidate A: See page 169.

Candidate B: See page 173.

(Allow the candidates 1–1½ minutes to complete the task.)

TIPS

When you are asking your partner the questions, before using a question word such as *Where* or *When*, you can say something like:

Can you please tell me where the park is?

I'd like to know when the concert starts.

Do you know what the phone number is?

When you are looking for the information to give your partner, it's OK to say things like *Um*, *Oh*, *just a second*, *let me see*, and *hold on* while you look. That is natural English.