Test 2

PAPER 1 READING AND WRITING TEST (1 hour 30 minutes)

READING

Part 1

Questions 1–5

Look at the text in each question.
What does it say?
Mark the correct letter **A**, **B** or **C** on your answer sheet.

Example:

0

A Do not leave your bicycle touching the window.

B Broken glass may damage your bicycle tyres.

C Your bicycle may not be safe here.

Answer: 0 **A** ▬ **B** ▭ **C** ▭

1

WATCH REPAIRS

Warning to Customers

All uncollected items will be sold after twelve months.

A This shop will sell customers' watches within twelve months.

B This shop will keep customers' watches for up to twelve months.

C This shop will look after customers' watches for more than twelve months.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

2

Philippe,

Couldn't wait any longer, didn't want to miss the start of the match! Problem at work? Here's your ticket – see you at the stadium.

Stefano

A Philippe and Stefano missed each other at the stadium.

B Stefano had to leave without Philippe to get to work.

C Stefano has given up waiting for Philippe to arrive.

3

PARENTS:

Complete and return your child's form for next month's school trip by Friday

A Parents must return forms this week if their child is going on Friday's trip.

B Parents cannot go on next month's trip unless they return their forms by Friday.

C The last day for returning completed forms for the trip is Friday.

4

From:	Gabi
To:	Jo

I'll be in town on business on Wednesday, so could we meet for dinner then, instead of on Thursday as usual?

Gabi wants Jo to

A change an arrangement.

B cancel a regular event.

C come to a business meeting.

5

A It is not possible to use the lift above the ground floor today.

B The lift will not be going to the basement today.

C The stairs between the basement and the ground floor are closed today.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Part 2

Questions 6–10

The people below all want to visit a park.
On the opposite page there are descriptions of eight parks.
Decide which park would be the most suitable for the following people.
For questions **6–10**, mark the correct letter (**A–H**) on your answer sheet.

6

Isabel works in the city centre and likes painting and drawing in her free time. She wants to practise her hobby in a small, quiet park near her office.

7

Mr Martin wants to take his eight-year-old pupils to a park anywhere within the city, with lots of organised activities which allow the children to read about local wildlife they may see.

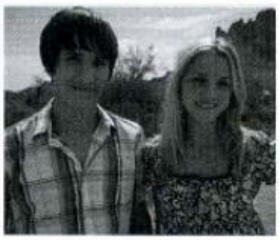
8

Kumiko and Atsuko would like to visit a park which they can get to by boat. They want to buy lunch there and then enjoy a short walk accompanied by an expert leader.

9

Hans and Birgit Kaufmann and their family want to visit a park which is historically important. Their teenage children would like to try a water sport.

10



Melanie and Stefan are students who need to visit a busy park for a college project. They want to draw people taking part in team sports and watching entertainment.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

PARKS IN AND AROUND THE CITY

A Hadley Park

This park is in the peaceful village of Cranford, 20 km outside the city. The park has large green spaces for football and there is also an area of woodland, a boating lake, fish ponds and a variety of local wildlife. The public car park is free.

B Highdown Park

The largest and most popular open space in the city, Highdown has many paths for keen walkers, as well as horse-riding and golf. The much-visited 19th-century glasshouses contain an interesting exhibition about birds from around the world.

C Brock Park

A beautiful park on the edge of the city, Brock Park attracts huge crowds. The open-air theatre has a programme of plays suitable for school groups. There is a well-used basketball court and baseball field, a children's playground and a café. Climb Harry's Hill to admire the beautiful fields and forests beyond the city.

D Lilac Park and House

This busy city-centre park has a long history dating back to the 1700s, when it belonged to the writer Thomas Crane. The house is open to the public and a guided visit can also include a walk around the famous rose gardens, finishing at the popular Butterfly Café.

E Boscawen Park

This small and peaceful park offers guided tours, given by the knowledgeable Environment Officers, and evening visitors to the park may be lucky enough to see rare frogs and bats. It is situated on the River Elton and can be reached in about 30 minutes from the city centre by river taxi. There is a snack bar and gift shop.

F East Bank Park

This is a tiny, little-known park in the heart of the city, with gardens filled with sculptures, trees and flowers. It makes a perfect resting place, popular with local artists, and is within minutes of the theatre and entertainment district.

G Victoria Park

This quiet park, on the edge of the city and easy to visit by public transport, has boats for hire on the lake, a skateboard park, basketball and tennis courts and a picnic area. Often seen in postcard views of the city, Victoria Park contains one of the oldest windmills in the country - the museum should not be missed.

H Elmwood Park

At Elmwood Park, there are walks on well-made paths and cycle rides for all abilities. Elmwood is just inside the city limit and has an area of quiet woodland, which is home to deer and other animals. The visitor centre, numerous display boards and a fun quiz make this a positive learning experience for all ages.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Part 3

Questions 11–20

Look at the sentences below about the Iditarod Trail in Alaska.
Read the text on the opposite page to decide if each sentence is correct or incorrect.
If it is correct, mark **A** on your answer sheet.
If it is not correct, mark **B** on your answer sheet.

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11 The population of Alaska remained the same throughout the 1880s.

12 For a short time, more people lived in Iditarod than in any other city in Alaska.

13 After 1910, it became possible to deliver letters in winter as well as summer.

14 When travelling on the Iditarod Trail, drivers had to take food for the dogs with them.

15 In the 1920s, aeroplanes were used more often than boats and dogs.

16 Doctors in Nome had a good supply of medicine to cure diphtheria.

17 The pilot Carl Eielson refused to fly his plane because of the cold weather.

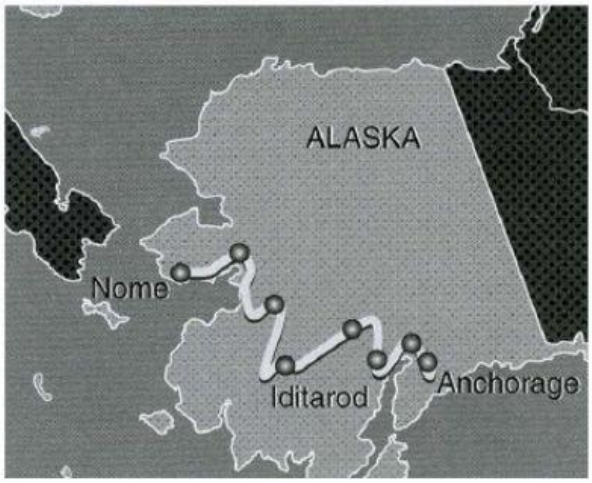
18 Leonhard Seppala's dog was able to lead him safely to his destination.

19 Balto fell into some icy water but managed to save himself.

20 The Iditarod race takes a different route every year.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

THE HISTORY OF THE IDITAROD – THE LAST GREAT RACE ON EARTH



In the 1880s, gold was discovered in what is now the most northern state of the USA, Alaska. Many people came to the area hoping to get rich. New towns were built and grew quickly. One such town was called Iditarod, which means 'far, distant place'. This town grew so quickly during 1909 that it briefly became the largest city in Alaska. In the summer months, essential supplies could be delivered to these towns by boat, but in the winter the rivers and the ocean froze and there was no way to get to them. So, in 1910, a winter track was built which would be used by teams of dogs pulling sleds. They would take mail, food and clothes to the gold miners.

The track became known as the Iditarod Trail. It took a team of dogs about three weeks to travel across Alaska. They stopped at 'roadhouses' where the drivers could get a warm bed for the night and something to eat for both themselves and their dogs. The trail was used every winter until the 1920s when aeroplanes replaced steam boats and dog teams as the main form of transport.

However, the dogs had one last taste of fame in 1925, when a disease called diphtheria hit the city of Nome. The disease could be cured, but, unfortunately, the closest medicine that could be found was in Anchorage, right on the other side of Alaska. Aeroplanes were still quite new, so no-one knew if they could fly in such cold weather. Also, Carl Eielson, the only pilot considered skilled enough to manage the flight, was away on a trip at the time. It was therefore agreed that the medicine would be transported using teams of dogs instead.

The trip covered over 1,000 kilometres, most of it along the Iditarod Trail. It took twenty teams just six days to complete the journey. Leonhard Seppala, a Norwegian who had come to Alaska looking for gold, travelled the first 400 of those kilometres. He had to trust his dog Togo's ability to find his way in the blinding snow and Togo turned out to be a reliable guide. The last part of the journey was done by Gunnar Kaasen who had driven dog teams in Alaska for 21 years. His lead dog was Balto. At one point Balto refused to go any further, and saved the team from falling into icy water. The diphtheria was stopped and Balto became a hero.

Nowadays a dog sled race is held every year from Anchorage to Nome, following the route of that famous journey in 1925. It is called the Iditarod and has become known as 'The Last Great Race on Earth'.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Part 4

Question 21–25

Read the text and questions below.
For each question, mark the correct letter **A**, **B**, **C** or **D** on your answer sheet.

Craigie Aitchison

The painter Craigie Aitchison was born in Scotland. He came to London intending to study law, but went to art school instead. There he found the traditional drawing classes difficult, but still kept on painting.

In his late twenties he was given money by the Italian government to study art, and became interested in early Italian artists, which shows in some of his work. He loved the greens and browns of the Italian fields and the clear light there, and wanted to put this light into his paintings.

This led him to paint colours thinly one on top of another from light to dark, but he insists he's never sure what the results will be. He says, 'It's a secret – because I don't know myself. I don't start by painting yellow, knowing I'm going to put anything on top.' Like most talented people, Aitchison makes it sound easy. 'Anyone can do the colours – you can buy them. I simply notice what you put the colours next to.'

Unlike some artists, he never does drawings before he starts a painting, as he feels that if he did, he might get bored and not do the painting afterwards. Instead, Aitchison changes his paintings many times before they are finished. This explains why his favourite models are people who don't ask to see their pictures while he's painting them. 'If I feel they're worried and want to look at the painting, I can't do it.'

Since moving to London years ago, he has not felt part of the Scottish painting scene. He says he is not interested in following any tradition, but just paints the way he can. However, his work still influences young British painters.

21 What is the writer trying to do in the text?

- **A** describe particular works by Craigie Aitchison
- **B** teach readers how to paint like Craigie Aitchison
- **C** introduce readers to the artist Craigie Aitchison
- **D** explain how Craigie Aitchison has made money from painting

22 What can the reader learn about Aitchison from the text?

- **A** He works in a different way from other artists.
- **B** He often gets bored with his paintings.
- **C** He improved his drawing by going to art school.
- **D** He did some paintings for the Italian government.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

23 What does Aitchison say about his use of colour?

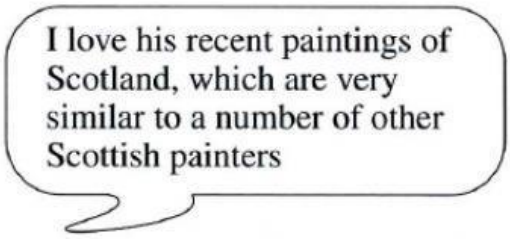
A He likes starting with the darkest colours first.
B He knows the colours he's aiming for when he begins.
C He prefers to paint with yellows, greens, and browns.
D He understands how different colours work together.

24 Aitchison prefers models who don't

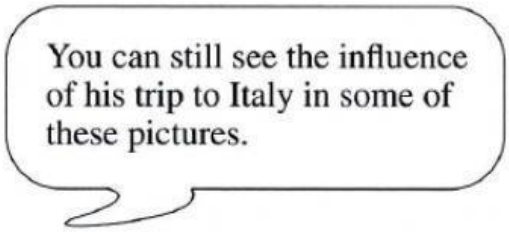
A keep talking to him while he's working.
B ask him about his strange method of working.
C worry about how long the work will take.
D feel anxious to see the work as it's developing.

25 What might a visitor at an exhibition say about Aitchison's work?

A



B



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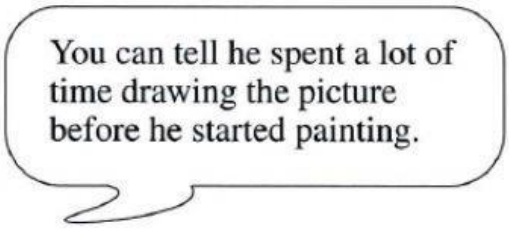

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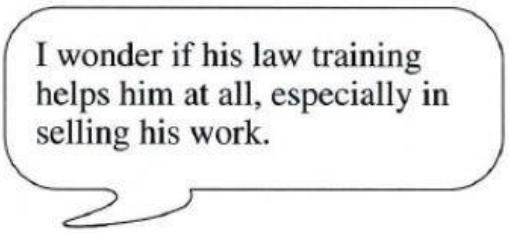

LIVEWORKSHEETS