

Test 3

PAPER 1 READING AND WRITING (1 hour 10 minutes)

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 can't pay by cheque.

Answer:

0	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
☐	☒	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

1 You can't leave your car here all day.

A

ROAD CLOSED
BECAUSE OF TRAFFIC ACCIDENT

2 You pay less to eat at this time.

B

**SORRY –
CASH ONLY**

3 If you are staying here, you may leave your car in this place.

C

SHORT STAY CAR PARK
£1.50 up to 2 hours

4 Bring a friend here for lunch and you will pay for only one meal.

D

**TWO MEALS FOR THE PRICE
OF ONE WITH THIS VOUCHER**

5 You cannot drive here at the moment.

E

**PARKING FOR HOTEL
GUESTS ONLY**

F

CROSSROADS CAFÉ
Good, cheap food 24 hours a day

G

**All meals HALF-PRICE
5–6 pm**

H

**LAST PETROL STATION
BEFORE MOTORWAY**

PART 2

QUESTIONS 6–10

Read the sentences about going shopping.

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 Susan to go shopping last Saturday morning.

- A liked B wanted C thought

Answer:

0	A	B	C
	☐	☒	☐

6 Her friend Carol she'd like to go too.

- A said B told C asked

7 At the shopping centre they went up in the to the shops on the second floor.

- A street B stairs C lift

8 Susan tried on some shoes but they were the colour.

- A bad B wrong C dark

9 They stopped in a café for a drink and a of cake.

- A part B little C piece

10 The café was but they didn't have to wait a long time.

- A fast B busy C late

PART 3

QUESTIONS 11–15

Complete the five conversations.

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

Example:

0



How are you?



A I'm 18.

B I'm Sally.

C I'm fine.

Answer:

0

A	B	C
☐	☐	☒

11 How did you go to Madrid?

A On Wednesday.

B By plane.

C It's expensive.

12 I really must go now!

A How long is it?

B Can't you stay?

C What time?

13 Is Mike still doing his homework?

A Yes, he does.

B It's ready.

C Let's ask him.

14 I can't understand this letter.

A Would you like some help?

B Don't you know?

C I suppose you can.

15 Are you sure the film starts at 10?

A Yes, I am.

B No, I didn't.

C Yes, I do.

QUESTIONS 16–20

Complete the conversation.

What does Sally say to the journalist?

For questions 16–20, mark the correct letter A–H on your answer sheet.

Example:

Journalist: I'm from the *Daily News*. Can you tell me what happened to you in the storm last night?

Sally: 0

Answer: 0

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐	☐

Journalist: When did the thunderstorm start?

Sally: 16

Journalist: And when do you usually go to bed?

Sally: 17

Journalist: So before you went to sleep, you heard a noise in the garden?

Sally: 18

Journalist: Were you afraid?

Sally: 19

Journalist: And how old was the tree?

Sally: 20

Journalist: Well, it's an interesting story. Thanks for talking to me.

A That's right, I did. I ran out and saw a tree fall on the house.

B When I was tired, yes.

C At eleven most nights.

D If you like. What do you want to know?

E That's the sad thing. It's been in the garden for about two hundred years and many birds lived in it.

F I'm not sure, but it was after I went to bed.

G I don't know. About ten minutes.

H I was at first, until I saw nobody was hurt.

PART 4

QUESTIONS 21–27

Read the article about ice-fishing.

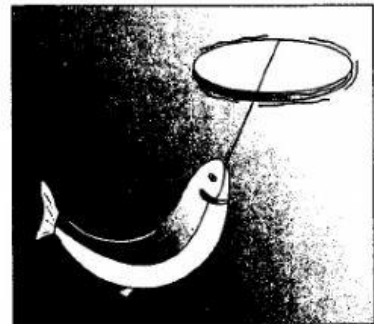
Are sentences 21–27 'Right' (A) or 'Wrong' (B)?

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 on your answer sheet.

ICE-FISHING

If you drive north from Toronto for three hours, you come to Lake Nipissing. In winter, the lake becomes ice, and thousands of Canadian fishermen travel there each weekend. They build little houses of wood on the ice and paint them in bright colours. Then they sit inside to catch the fish that swim under the ice.



Bob Marvisch has come here at this time of year for twenty-five years. 'You need clothes that are light but warm: two pairs of socks and gloves, several thin sweaters and a snow suit on top. Catching the fish is easy,' he says. 'First you break the ice and make a small round hole in it. Next you take a fishing line and put some bread on it. Then you put the line through the hole and into the water. You pull the line up when the fish eat the bread. They are between ten and twenty centimetres long. Some people like to eat them, but when I have caught three or four fish, I prefer to have some chocolate or other snack! Today I have caught twenty-five! It's a great sport and you can meet some nice people here!'

Example:

0 People can travel to Lake Nipissing by car.

A Right B Wrong C Doesn't say

Answer:

0	A	B	C
☒	☐	☐	☐

21 Fishermen only use the houses on Lake Nipissing in winter.

A Right B Wrong C Doesn't say

22 The fishermen sit in boats to catch the fish.

A Right B Wrong C Doesn't say

23 Bob goes to Lake Nipissing every winter.

A Right B Wrong C Doesn't say

24 Bob wears old clothes for ice-fishing.

A Right B Wrong C Doesn't say

25 The fish are usually longer than twenty centimetres.

A Right B Wrong C Doesn't say

26 When Bob has caught a few fish, he cooks them and eats them.

A Right B Wrong C Doesn't say

27 Bob thinks ice-fishing is a way of making new friends.

A Right B Wrong C Doesn't say

PART 5

QUESTIONS 28–35

Read the article about farming.

Choose the best word (A, B or C) for each space.

For questions 28–35, mark A, B or C on your answer sheet.

The History of Farming



Before people started farming, they went to the forest to look (0) plants or fruit they could eat. This meant that people (28) moving all the time to find food. But about 12,000 years ago, in the Middle East, people (29) to grow food. These people were the first farmers. Farming made (30) possible for people to stay in (31) place and slowly their villages got bigger.

Some people in the villages became free to do other work, like making clothes, (32) the farmers could grow food for everyone. Unfortunately, farming was difficult when the weather was bad and then some people did not get (33) food to eat.

Today, farmers (34) grow more food and it travels thousands of kilometres from where it (35) grown to our homes.

Example:

0 **A** at

B on

C for

Answer:

0	A	B	C
	☐	☐	☒

28 **A** was

B been

C were

29 **A** began

B begin

C begun

30 **A** this

B it

C them

31 **A** one

B the

C other

32 **A** but

B or

C because

33 **A** enough

B all

C many

34 **A** need

B can

C have

35 **A** be

B being

C is