

Practice Test 2

A) Choose the correct answer in each sentence and tick the box.

1. My neighbour offered _____ my bike.
A be repaired B repair C to repair D repaired
2. You should check online reviews before _____ that phone.
A buying B buy C bought D buys
3. We'd better _____ here until the rain stops.
A waited B wait C to wait D waiting
4. The manager made me _____ the work again
A do B doing C done D did
5. The Robins _____ have their house redecorated.
A need B must C were D ought
6. All food should _____ by the sell-by date.
A eat B be eaten C have eaten D eating
7. The doctor told Henry to stop _____
A to smoke B the smoke C smoking D smoked
8. If I had time I _____ jogging.
A have gone B would go C go D will go
9. It's about time we _____. It's very late.
A will leave B leaving C have left D left
10. Please give me your number in case I _____ to call you.

A needed

B will need

C need

D needing

B) Write down as many compounds as you remember.

HOME/HOUSE	HEART/LIFE
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C) Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in brackets.

1. He drives so _____ that it takes hours to get there. (slow)
2. _____ food is delicious (Japan)
3. He is the fastest _____ in the country. (run)
4. We live five minutes' walk from a beautiful _____ beach. (sand)
5. Helen took the time to fill in the form _____. (correct)

D) Write the word to form the collocation.

	arrangements		profit
	research		suggestion
	a good impression		a start
	an effort		business

E) Match the word(s) with their definitions

Dumped	Very shocked or surprised
Clogging	Take care of yourself
Gobbled	stellar
Staggered	to eat food too fast
Fend for oneself	crowded with people
Struck luck	to put down or drop something in a careless way
Star-studded	become blocked or filled
Hordes	hit it big

F) Recognising tenses

Tony _____ (work) in a bank two years **ago**. **Now** he _____ (not/work) there because he _____ (win) a lot of money at the lottery a year **ago**.

He _____ (travel) to many countries **for** these two years, but he _____ (not/be) to America **yet**. He _____ (**already**/decide) to fly to America where he **thinks** he _____ (stay) for three years.

Before winning the lottery he used to feel miserable at work because he _____ (have) to work long hours and his boss _____ (tell) him that he would never get a promotion because he _____ (be) an unlucky person.

Fortunately, his boss _____ (be) wrong. Now Tony _____ (be) happier than his former boss.

Section R3 - Reading (10 marks)

Read the passage about the history of writing. Six sentences have been removed from the text. Choose from the extracts A - H, the one which fits each gap. There are two extracts you do not need to use. One of them has been done for you as an example.

- A - Instead, the dominant languages were Greek and Persian, and even these were slowly replaced by Arabic with the rise of Islam in the region.
- B - Secondly, and much later, Mesoamerica conceived its own form of writing script in 300 BCE.
- C - Cuneiform was most widely used by the ancient Persians and is one of the earliest and most recognisable forms of true writing.
- D - Not only can we push a button to make a character, but instant digital writing has allowed for a colloquial way of writing that more resembles speaking.
- E - This was not writing as we understand it but was made up of symbols that have no meaning out of context.
- ~~F~~ - *For example, historians think that the famous writing systems developed by Egypt in 3200 BCE and China in 1200 were at least influenced by Sumerian.*
- G - The vastness of their empire meant that many different peoples learned and adopted their language, and it developed into languages we know today.
- H - The earliest complete printed book in Europe was Johannes Gutenberg's Bible, which was printed in Mainz, Germany, in 1455.

A History of Writing

Writing is one of mankind's most enduring technologies. It has enabled us to communicate, give instructions, and transmit ideas over many centuries. It developed very slowly over a long time period and independently in different countries. For thousands of years before true writing was established, ancient societies used what we call proto-writing. Therefore those marks could only provide limited information. It wasn't until the Bronze Age, about 4000-3000 BCE, that we have evidence of written language that is more like ours. People started to use letters to depict sounds, rather than pictures with limited meaning and use.

Historians mostly agree that the written word was invented independently in at least two ancient societies. Most famously, Sumer in ancient Mesopotamia (modern day Iraq) developed a form of writing in around 3400 BCE. No writing precursors have been found in either of these areas so historians can say with some confidence that these societies conceived and developed the writing themselves. In every other historical case, societies have adapted their alphabet and writing from somewhere else. *example* There are too many similarities between them to credibly argue that neither of these ancient societies knew about Sumer's invention. It is thought that the writing could have been learned when traders and merchants went to and from each ancient civilisation.

The Phoenicians, people who lived around the area of modern-day Syria, invented an alphabet and writing system which is the precursor to much of the world's writing today. The ancient Greeks took the Phoenician alphabet and made some of their own changes and even added a few of their own letters. The Romans took the Greek alphabet and replaced the letters with their own in the form of the Latin alphabet, the one we use in most western languages today including English. These include widely spoken tongues like French, Spanish and Italian, and the alphabet is used more widely. The Phoenicians' invention also led to the development of Aramaic in the Middle East which evolved separately into Hebrew and Arabic.

When the Roman Empire collapsed in the west in what we now call Europe, the development of writing slowed down there. However, the Roman Empire continued in the East, centred in modern day Turkey, as the Byzantine Empire. This is where writing developed throughout the Middle Ages and the Medieval period, but they did not speak Latin here as they had done in the west. The intellectualism of this religion led it to develop many great works of literature. The city of Cordoba in modern Spain, which Arabs had conquered, had become one of the intellectual centres of the world and contained the world's largest library at the time. It drew many thinkers from both Christianity and Islam and fuelled development and written communication between both cultures.

Because of the development of new technologies over the centuries, the way we write has been continually changing. We have invented the pen, the printing press, the computer and the mobile phone. These are all developments that have altered what is written, the medium through which the written word is produced, and how we write. In the future, as new technologies develop, the way we write will change still further, but we will still have much of what we wrote in the past safely preserved.

Listening

You are going to listen to part of an interview with Anna Morgan, a youth climate activist. Answer all the questions below by marking the correct box with a tick (✓).

1. What inspired Anna to become a climate activist?
 - A Greta Thunberg
 - B films at school
 - C her parents

2. How does Anna want her activism to develop?
 - A She wants to work more closely with other groups.
 - B She wants to organise more protests.
 - C She wants to use social media more effectively.

3. Young people she addresses are usually very keen to
 - A learn how climate change affects them.
 - B understand the information and data used.
 - C get active and involved.

4. What does Anna do every Friday?
 - A She researches developments online.
 - B She protests outside parliament.
 - C She fundraises for the protests.

5. What does Anna say to young people who want to get involved?
 - A You don't need any political awareness.
 - B You don't have to change your life much.
 - C You don't have to be good at science.