

## Practice test 1

### Questions 1–5: SPELLING

Choose the correct spelling of the word to complete EACH sentence below.

- 1 Mom bought five kilos of \_\_\_\_\_ at the market.  
(A) potatoes  
(B) potato's  
(C) potatos
- 2 Since she won the competition, Dana has become \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) concieted  
(B) conceited  
(C) conseited
- 3 Kim did not want to be \_\_\_\_\_ from her friends.  
(A) sepperated  
(B) separated  
(C) separrated
- 4 I think the rain is \_\_\_\_\_ now.  
(A) stopping  
(B) stoping  
(C) stopeing
- 5 Mrs Lucas was very \_\_\_\_\_ with her son's behaviour.  
(A) dissappointed  
(B) disapointed  
(C) disappointed

### Questions 6–10: VOCABULARY

For Questions 6–8, choose the MOST suitable word to complete EACH sentence.

- 6 The boy did not listen to his father's \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) advise  
(B) advice  
(C) advert
- 7 Mr Brown ordered his dog to \_\_\_\_\_ down.  
(A) lay  
(B) lie  
(C) lain
- 8 A person who is \_\_\_\_\_ is unable to read.  
(A) illiterate  
(B) literate  
(C) literary

Choose the word that is CLOSEST IN MEANING to the underlined word.

- 9 The stain vanished after the shirt was washed several times.  
(A) spread  
(B) disappeared  
(C) improved

Choose the word that is OPPOSITE IN MEANING to the underlined word.

- 10 The juice contains no artificial ingredients.  
(A) poisonous  
(B) unnatural  
(C) natural

- 1 (A) (B) (C)
- 2 (A) (B) (C)
- 3 (A) (B) (C)
- 4 (A) (B) (C)

- 5 (A) (B) (C)
- 6 (A) (B) (C)
- 7 (A) (B) (C)
- 8 (A) (B) (C)

- 9 (A) (B) (C)
- 10 (A) (B) (C)

## Questions 11–15: CAPITALISATION AND PUNCTUATION

Choose the sentence where **ALL** capital letters and punctuation marks are correctly used.

- 11 (A) We play different sports at school, cricket, football, basketball and tennis.  
 (B) We play different sports at school: cricket, football, basketball and tennis.  
 (C) We play different sports at school. Cricket, football, basketball and tennis.
- 12 (A) The little boy was afraid, he hid under the bed.  
 (B) The little boy was afraid: he hid under the bed.  
 (C) The little boy was afraid; he hid under the bed.
- 13 (A) The new Restaurant serves Chinese food.  
 (B) The new restaurant serves Chinese Food.  
 (C) The new restaurant serves Chinese food.
- 14 (A) 'Who's there?' the girl cried.  
 (B) 'Whose there?' the girl cried.  
 (C) 'Who's there,' the girl cried.
- 15 (A) The womens bag's were very heavy.  
 (B) The womens' bags were very heavy.  
 (C) The women's bags were very heavy.

## Questions 16–30: Grammar

Choose the **MOST** suitable word or words to complete **EACH** of the following sentences.

- 16 He \_\_\_\_\_ the guitar every day.  
 (A) practises  
 (B) practise  
 (C) have practised
- 17 Somebody \_\_\_\_\_ my new camera.  
 (A) has stole  
 (B) have stolen  
 (C) has stolen
- 18 Your team will not win \_\_\_\_\_ they learn to play better.  
 (A) although  
 (B) so that  
 (C) unless
- 19 Last year we \_\_\_\_\_ to Tobago on holiday.  
 (A) were travelling  
 (B) travelled  
 (C) would travel
- 20 Grandma told me she \_\_\_\_\_ me a present.  
 (A) has bought  
 (B) buying  
 (C) had bought
- 21 Kevin was proud \_\_\_\_\_ his excellent result in the test.  
 (A) for  
 (B) by  
 (C) of

- 11 (A) (B) (C)  
 12 (A) (B) (C)  
 13 (A) (B) (C)  
 14 (A) (B) (C)

- 15 (A) (B) (C)  
 16 (A) (B) (C)  
 17 (A) (B) (C)  
 18 (A) (B) (C)

- 19 (A) (B) (C)  
 20 (A) (B) (C)  
 21 (A) (B) (C)

- 22 Most people \_\_\_\_ live in my street own a cat or a dog.  
 (A) which  
 (B) who  
 (C) whom
- 23 I told \_\_\_\_ friends about the party and most of \_\_\_\_ can come.  
 (A) me          them  
 (B) my          they  
 (C) my          them
- 24 I saved a place \_\_\_\_ me \_\_\_\_ my friend.  
 (A) beside    for  
 (B) next        for  
 (C) next        to
- 25 'You should be ashamed of \_\_\_\_\_,' my mother said to us.  
 (A) yourself  
 (B) yourselves  
 (C) ourselves
- 26 Either Tracy \_\_\_\_ Serena will be team captain.  
 (A) and  
 (B) or  
 (C) nor
- 27 The food \_\_\_\_ in the restaurant kitchen.  
 (A) prepared  
 (B) are prepared  
 (C) is prepared
- 28 If I see Laura, I \_\_\_\_ her the message.  
 (A) will give  
 (B) gave  
 (C) would give
- 29 Bruce \_\_\_\_ met his friend in town and they \_\_\_\_ walking to the beach.  
 (A) have        is  
 (B) have        are  
 (C) has          are
- 30 Maria's cough is much \_\_\_\_ today.  
 (A) worse  
 (B) worst  
 (C) bad

- 22 (A) (B) (C)  
 23 (A) (B) (C)  
 24 (A) (B) (C)

- 25 (A) (B) (C)  
 26 (A) (B) (C)  
 27 (A) (B) (C)

- 28 (A) (B) (C)  
 29 (A) (B) (C)  
 30 (A) (B) (C)



## Questions 31–35: READING – GRAPHICS



## PUBLIC NOTICE

*St Thomas Waste Management and Recycling*

In order to control the garbage problem, the Town Council will provide recycling bins in the main car park for the use of residents.

- Do not put waste paper, tins and glass bottles in your household garbage bins.
- Collect these items and place them in the recycling bins.
- Take larger items, such as mattresses or electronic goods, to the waste recycling site.



Anyone found dumping garbage on the roadside will be subject to a severe penalty.



IT'S YOUR TOWN. HELP US TO KEEP IT CLEAN!

Study the notice carefully and answer the questions.

- 31** The first sentence of the notice informs us that
- (A) there is a lot of garbage in the car park
- (B) there are no garbage bins in the town
- (C) there is too much garbage in the town.
- 32** Residents should
- (A) put all their garbage in the same bin
- (B) separate items for recycling from other garbage
- (C) take all their garbage to the recycling site.
- 33** Which ONE of these items should not be placed in a recycling bin?
- (A) a computer keyboard
- (B) a jam jar
- (C) a cardboard carton
- 34** The phrase '*subject to a severe penalty*' means that people who dump garbage
- (A) will receive a payment
- (B) will be punished
- (C) will be told to take it back home.
- 35** The main purpose of the notice is
- (A) to inform people about the new bins
- (B) to tell people what the Town Council is doing
- (C) to encourage people to keep the town clean.

31 (A) (B) (C)  
32 (A) (B) (C)

33 (A) (B) (C)  
34 (A) (B) (C)

35 (A) (B) (C)

## Questions 36–40: READING – POETRY

**I Remember, I Remember**

<sup>1</sup> I remember, I remember  
 The house where I was born,  
 The little window where the sun  
 Came peeping in at morn;  
<sup>5</sup> He never came a wink too soon,  
 Nor brought too long a day.  
 But now, I often wish the night  
 Had borne my breath away.

I remember, I remember,  
<sup>10</sup> Where I was used to swing  
 And thought the air must rush as fresh  
 To swallows on the wing;  
 My spirit flew in feathers then,  
 That is so heavy now,  
<sup>15</sup> And summer pools could hardly cool  
 The fever on my brow!

Thomas Hood

Read the poem carefully and answer the questions.

- 36** What is the theme of this poem?  
 (A) an adult remembering his childhood  
 (B) a boy who is always happy  
 (C) the problems of growing up
- 37** The poem suggests that the poet  
 (A) was happier when he was a child  
 (B) is happier now than when he was a child  
 (C) had an unhappy childhood.
- 38** Which two lines in the poem make the sun seem like a person?  
 (A) Lines 3 and 4  
 (B) Lines 2 and 3  
 (C) Lines 7 and 8
- 39** The line 'He never came a wink too soon' suggests that the poet  
 (A) wants to stay in bed  
 (B) is eager to get up  
 (C) is dazzled by the sun.
- 40** How did the poet feel when he used to swing?  
 (A) as if he were covered in feathers  
 (B) like a fresh breeze  
 (C) like a bird flying

**36** (A) (B) (C)  
**37** (A) (B) (C)

**38** (A) (B) (C)  
**39** (A) (B) (C)

**40** (A) (B) (C)



## Questions 41–45: READING – NARRATIVE

1 As young readers like to know 'how people look', we will take this moment to give them a little sketch of the four sisters, who sat knitting away in the twilight, while the December snow fell quietly outside.

5 Margaret, the eldest of the four, was sixteen, and very pretty, being plump and fair, with large eyes, plenty of soft brown hair, a sweet mouth, and white hands, of which she was rather vain.

10 Fifteen-year-old Jo was very tall, thin, and brown, and reminded one of a colt, for she never seemed to know what to do with her long limbs, which were very much in her way. She had a decided mouth, a comical nose, and sharp, grey eyes, which appeared to see everything, and were by turns fierce, funny, or thoughtful. Her long, thick hair was her one beauty, but it was usually bundled into a net, to be out of her way. Round shoulders had Jo, big hands and feet, a flyaway look to her clothes, and the uncomfortable appearance of a girl who was rapidly shooting up into a woman and didn't like it.

15 Elizabeth, or Beth, as everyone called her, was a rosy, smooth-haired, bright-eyed girl of thirteen, with a shy manner, a timid voice, and a peaceful expression which was seldom disturbed. Her father called her 'Little Miss Tranquillity', and the name suited her excellently, for she seemed to live in a happy world of her own, only venturing out to meet the few whom she trusted and loved.

Amy, though the youngest, was a most important person, in her own opinion at least. A regular snow maiden, with blue eyes, and yellow hair curling on her shoulders, pale and slender, and always carrying herself like a young lady mindful of her manners.

*Adapted from 'Little Women' by Louisa May Alcott*

## Read the passage carefully and answer the questions.

- 41 Which of these statements about Beth is NOT true?  
 (A) She lacks confidence.  
 (B) She likes meeting people.  
 (C) She enjoys her own company.
- 42 Which sisters are similar to one another?  
 (A) Margaret and Amy  
 (B) Margaret and Jo  
 (C) Beth and Amy
- 43 How does Jo feel about growing up?  
 (A) She is looking forward to becoming a woman.  
 (B) She is not happy about it.  
 (C) She already feels like an adult.
- 44 The passage suggests that Jo is  
 (A) observant but clumsy  
 (B) tall and beautiful  
 (C) intelligent and quick-tempered
- 45 What does the writer tell us about Amy?  
 (A) She is the most important person in the family.  
 (B) She thinks she is a very important person.  
 (C) Her sisters think she is important.

41 (A) (B) (C)

42 (A) (B) (C)

43 (A) (B) (C)

44 (A) (B) (C)

45 (A) (B) (C)

## Questions 46–50: READING – EXPOSITION

**The Story of Cotton**

<sup>1</sup> The story of cotton stretches far back in time. Fragments of cotton cloth woven over 7000 years ago have been found in caves in Mexico.

Until the 18th century, producing cotton cloth was a laborious process, as the cotton fibre had to be separated from the seed pods manually. The invention of the cotton gin in 1793 made

<sup>5</sup> it possible to separate cotton fibres from their pods ten times faster than by hand. It became possible, therefore, to supply large quantities of cotton to the fast-growing textile industry.

**How cotton is grown**

Cotton is a natural fibre which grows on bushes reaching around one metre in height. The bushes produce fruit known as cotton bolls, which contain a fluffy white fibre and cotton seeds.

<sup>10</sup> The seeds are planted in Spring in long rows. The soil must be watered regularly, as cotton thrives in humid conditions. After a few weeks, the first shoots of the plant emerge from the soil. The weeds are removed and the plants are checked carefully for harmful insects. By the middle of Summer, the cotton plants have grown into bushes and cotton bolls have appeared.

A few weeks later, the bolls burst open and are ready to be harvested. They are picked and sent <sup>15</sup> to the cotton gin where the seeds are separated from the cotton fibre. The fibre is packed into bales and sent to cotton mills to be woven into cloth.

**Read the passage carefully and answer the questions.**

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <p><b>46</b> Cotton production began</p> <p>(A) in the 18th century</p> <p>(B) several thousand years ago</p> <p>(C) in 1793</p>  | <p>(C) It made it possible to export cotton around the world.</p>  |
| <p><b>47</b> A 'laborious process' is something which</p> <p>(A) takes a long time</p> <p>(B) can be done easily</p> <p>(C) is extremely difficult.</p>                                 | <p><b>49</b> When is the cotton ready to be harvested?</p> <p>(A) when the cotton bolls appear</p> <p>(B) once the plants have grown into bushes</p> <p>(C) when the cotton bolls burst open</p> |
| <p><b>48</b> Why was the invention of the cotton gin important?</p> <p>(A) It made the process of producing cotton much faster.</p> <p>(B) It improved the quality of cotton cloth.</p> | <p><b>50</b> What is the final stage in the production of cotton?</p> <p>(A) separating the fibres from the seeds</p> <p>(B) weaving it into cloth</p> <p>(C) making clothes from the cloth</p>  |

46 (A) (B) (C)  
47 (A) (B) (C)

48 (A) (B) (C)  
49 (A) (B) (C)

50 (A) (B) (C)