Test 2

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

READING

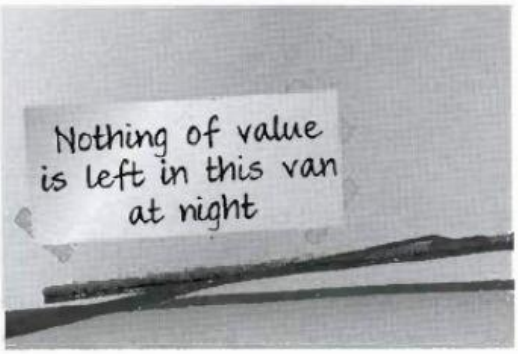
PART 1

Questions 1–5

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

Example:

0



A Valuable objects are removed at night.

B Valuables should not be left in the van.

C This van is locked at night.

Example answer:

	Part 1		
0	**A** ■	**B** □	**C** □

1



A Lock your cycle near this gate before entering.

B Cyclists should use a different entrance when this one is locked.

C If the side gate is locked, go through the cycle entrance.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

2

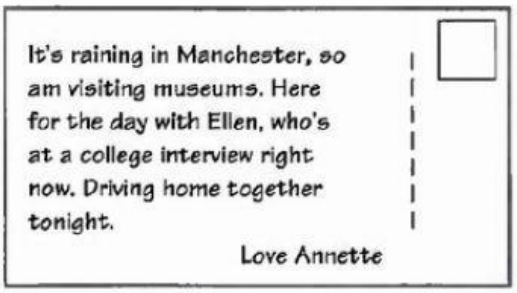


A We will keep any picture for you if you give us £25.

B Some of the pictures in the gallery are reserved.

C It costs £25 to show your picture in the gallery.

3



A Ellen and Annette are spending the day together sightseeing.

B Annette is writing this card while Ellen attends an interview.

C Ellen is staying overnight in Manchester, but Annette isn't.

4



A Bookings now include an extra five minutes for equipment to be put away.

B You have five minutes after bookings have finished to return any sports equipment used.

C The hall must be cleared of equipment in the five minutes before bookings end.

5



John wants Helga to

A find a boat for hire on the river.

B do all the cooking on the holiday.

C help those on board to communicate.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

PART 2

Questions 6–10

- The people below all want to move to a new home.
- On the opposite page there are descriptions of eight different homes.
- Decide which home (**letters A–H**) would be the most suitable for each of the following people (**numbers 6–10**).
- For each of these numbers mark the correct letter **on your answer sheet.**

6 

Chris and Sarah want to rent a flat as soon as possible. They would prefer a quiet part of town with views over gardens and water.

7 

George would like to rent a small home near the centre of town with somewhere safe to keep his car. He has only a little time to do the gardening.

8 

Graham and Suzie have four children. They want to buy a house in the countryside which is big enough for each child to have their own room. The children enjoy playing outdoors.

9 

Mary is a lawyer who works mainly in London. She is hoping to buy a home in the country where she can work sometimes. She needs to be able to catch a train to London easily.

10 

James and Miranda have always lived in town, but as their two teenage daughters love riding they now want to buy a house in the country. They need enough space to have two horses.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Looking for a new home?

A **Tidmarsh**
This six-bedroom, nineteenth-century house, just outside the village of Tidmarsh, is a very pleasant family home with two sitting rooms and a dining room. There is a garage and a garden with a swimming pool. Quick sale wanted.

B **Brettisham**
This elegant one-bedroom house near the river consists of an unusually large living room, bright kitchen and bathroom. It has gas central heating, a small garden which is easy to look after, and a garage. Reasonable monthly rent for a town centre property.

C **Lower Farleigh**
For sale: this newly-built one-bedroom town house has a large lounge, kitchen, bathroom, garage and a private garden at the back that needs some work. It is very close to the shopping centre and within five minutes' walk of the bus station with connections to London and Birmingham.

D **Corbridge**
A lovely, furnished apartment away from the noise of the city centre, with a balcony looking down on beautiful lawns, flowers and, beyond them, the River Thames. The accommodation includes two bedrooms, a living room and a kitchen/dining room. Cars may be parked in the road. Available to rent immediately.

E **Dinton**
A beautiful small cottage for sale in a pretty village with lovely views over farms and hills. The accommodation includes two bedrooms, kitchen, living room and study/office. Enjoy the quiet of the countryside and still benefit from good connections with all major cities as the railway station is very close.

F **Winchcombe**
For sale: an interesting old country farmhouse with two reception rooms, comfortable kitchen and three bedrooms. Next to the house there are some old buildings which could be used to store equipment or keep animals, and a field which could be turned into a garden with tennis court or swimming pool.

G **Saxford**
A spacious new two-bedroom apartment will become available for rent when the owner moves abroad in three months' time. It has views of the park and canal although it is only one street away from the main shopping area. No private parking facilities are included but there is usually space to park in the street outside.

H **Beckington**
For immediate rent: an attractive, large nineteenth-century town house with ten bedrooms. At the end of the garden, there is an old building, originally used for horses, which could be used as a garage or turned into office accommodation.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

PART 3

Questions 11–20

- Look at the sentences below about the island of Petulia.
- 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.**

11 People have lived on the island for more than 400 years.

12 There is a big difference between day-time and night-time temperatures on the island.

13 The islanders have sold their salt to other countries since the 1970s.

14 It takes three hours to reach Petulia from the nearest port.

15 Some farmers have more pieces of land to look after than others.

16 The animals are moved onto different land every year.

17 Boys often play football on the school field.

18 Both adults and children help to make the islanders' clothes.

19 It is likely that there will be a tourist hotel on the island soon.

20 Tourists pay to stay with families.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

THE ISLAND OF PETULIA

Geography
Petulia Island is only 5.5 kilometres long and 1.5 kilometres at its widest point. It lies in the middle of Lake Donika, and is 3,900 metres above sea level. Petulia has had a small number of inhabitants for over four centuries. It now has a population of 1,500 people. It has no roads, no cars or bicycles, and no electricity. The sun is extremely hot during the day but temperatures at night regularly fall well below freezing. The water of Lake Donika is 10 degrees Celsius all year round.

The past
Until recently, the island was separate from the outside world. Before the introduction of motorboats in the 1970s, travelling from Petulia to the nearest port could take over 20 hours. This journey was therefore made only once a year in order to buy salt. Motorboats have now cut the journey time to three hours, bringing new trade and tourists to Petulia.

Farming
Petulia is divided into six farming areas. Each farmer owns one piece of land in each of the six areas and grows vegetables, potatoes and cereal. Every year, farmers leave a different piece of land unplanted to allow the earth to rest. Cows and sheep are kept here during this time to improve the soil. The food grown by each farmer is shared by everyone: none is for sale. Petulia's farming year is divided into wet and dry seasons. The wet season is the busiest time. All land is dug by hand, using spades. In the dry season between July and August, the islanders have time to build new houses, repair stone walls and make clothes. Men knit traditional clothes from wool that is prepared by the women.

Education
Petulia has a well-equipped primary and secondary school. There is a good-sized sports field, but instead of playing football the boys usually choose to knit, like their fathers, while the girls make wool. Walking along the rough tracks of the island, tourists often see small children on their way to and from school.

Visitors
Petulia has a tourist industry but the people have kept their traditional customs. They recently voted against a hotel development plan, so there will be no hotels on the island. Instead, tourists are placed with a family as guests. The money earned by each family is, like all money on the island, equally divided. During the dry season, many islanders entertain tourists late into the cold nights with pipe music and dances.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

PART 4

Questions 21–25

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

The shoemaker

Bill Bird is a shoemaker who cannot make shoes fast enough for his growing number of customers – and he charges more than £300 for a pair! Customers travel hundreds of kilometres to his London shoe clinic or to his workshop in the countryside to have their feet measured. He makes shoes for people with feet of unusual sizes: very large, very small, very broad or very narrow. The shoes are at least as fashionable as those found in ordinary shops.

Mr Bird says: 'My problem is that I cannot find skilled workers. Young people all seem to prefer to work with computers these days. We will lose the necessary skills soon because there are fewer and fewer shoemakers nowadays. I am 45, and now I want to teach young people everything I know about making shoes. It's a good job, and a lot of people want to buy beautiful shoes specially made for them.'

He started in the business 19 years ago and now he employs three other people. His customers pay about £500 for their first pair of shoes. He says: 'Our customers come because they want comfortable shoes which are exactly the right size.' Extra pairs of shoes cost between £320 and £450, as it takes one employee a whole week to make just one shoe.

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

A describe where Mr Bird finds his staff
B encourage people to wear comfortable shoes
C advertise a job selling expensive shoes
D show Mr Bird's worries about his trade

22 What can readers find out from this text?

A how many customers Mr Bird has
B how to make shoes like Mr Bird
C how to get to Mr Bird's London shop
D how much Mr Bird's shoes cost

LIVEWORKSHEETS

23 What is Mr Bird's opinion of young people?

A They want too much money.
B They are difficult to train.
C They prefer other jobs.
D They don't work hard enough.

24 Customers choose Mr Bird because his shoes

A are the most fashionable.
B fit perfectly.
C look very unusual.
D are traditional in design.

25 Which advertisement would Mr Bird put in a newspaper?

A

Wanted – experienced shoemakers to work in large shoe company in London. Good rates of pay.

B

Wanted – young people to train as shoemakers. Must be able to use a computer.

C

Wanted – young people to train as shoemakers. Good job with small company.

D

Wanted – country workshop needs people for unskilled jobs working with shoes.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

PART 5

Questions 26–35

- Read the text below and choose the correct word for each space.
- For each question, mark the letter next to the correct word – **A**, **B**, **C** or **D** – on **your answer sheet.**

Example answer:

Part 5				
0	**A** ■	B ▭	C ▭	D ▭

THE ESCALATOR

An American, Charles D. Seeberger, invented moving stairs to transport people **(0)** ..... the 1890s. He **(26)** ..... this invention an 'escalator', **(27)** ..... the name from the Latin word 'scala', **(28)** ..... means 'ladder'. Escalators move people up and down short **(29)** ..... . Lifts do the same, but only move **(30)** ..... small number of people. If an escalator breaks down, it can still be **(31)** ..... as ordinary stairs. An escalator can move **(32)** ..... 8,000 and 9,600 people an hour, and it **(33)** ..... not need a person to operate it.

Towards the end of the nineteenth century, cities were **(34)** ..... more crowded and the first escalators were built at railway stations and in big department **(35)** ..... , so that people could move about more quickly. Today we see escalators everywhere.

0	**A** in	**B** at	**C** by	**D** on
26	**A** announced	**B** called	**C** translated	**D** explained
27	**A** fetching	**B** lending	**C** taking	**D** carrying
28	**A** what	**B** whose	**C** who	**D** which
29	**A** distances	**B** directions	**C** measurements	**D** lengths
30	**A** the	**B** a	**C** some	**D** any
31	**A** walked	**B** made	**C** used	**D** changed
32	**A** from	**B** between	**C** to	**D** above
33	**A** is	**B** has	**C** did	**D** does
34	**A** coming	**B** becoming	**C** continuing	**D** developing
35	**A** stores	**B** shops	**C** places	**D** houses

LIVEWORKSHEETS