

In this part, you:

- **read** six notices, emails or messages
- **answer** a multiple-choice question about each text

VOCABULARY: FOCUS ON MEANING

- 1 Look at the pairs of words and phrases. Write *S* for those with similar meanings and *D* for those with different meanings.

Example: entrance / door *S*

- 1 on foot / walk
- 2 picnic / fast food
- 3 on time / late
- 4 pupils / students
- 5 instead / as well
- 6 by car / drive
- 7 lend / borrow
- 8 forest / wood

- 2 Now complete the sentences with some of the words from Exercise 1.



Example: We got lost in theforest...... There are so many trees!

- 1 Summer 3 p.m. in Arnos Park. Bring your own food!
- 2 Hi Jack, I can't come on Monday. Can we meet on Tuesday
- 3 Bus leaves at 8 a.m. Please be
- 4 Students who to school must change their shoes.
- 5 Pupils who need to a hockey stick should come to the gym at 1:15.

TIP

Part 1 uses different ways to say the same thing. A word or phrase in the notice, email or message might have the same meaning as a different word or phrase in the question.

- 3 Who CANNOT do each activity? Use two words from the box for each notice.

children teenagers adults

Example: This film is for adults only. children and teenagers

- 1 Play area for under 8s only. and
- 2 Art competition for 13–19 year-olds. and
- 3 Holidays for 20–35 year-olds. and
- 4 Kids' bike race. No-one over 12 please! and

TIP

Words about age, like *adult, child* and *teenager*, are often tested in Part 1.

GRAMMAR: MODAL VERBS

- 4 Read the notices. Complete the sentences with words from the box.

can't can must need should will

Example: No credit cards under £5.

You can't use a credit card if you spend less than £5.

Free entry for under 8s.

- 1 Younger children don't to pay.

No talking in the library!

- 2 You be quiet in the library.

German spoken here.

- 3 Staff speak German.

Please give your seat to those who need it.

- 4 You offer your seat to others.

Discounts for members.

- 5 Members pay less.

TIP

Questions about notices often use words such as *can, will, must, might* and *should*. Make sure you know what they mean.

Questions 1-6

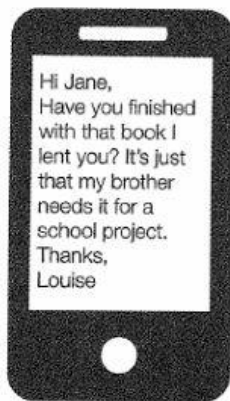
For each question, choose the correct answer.

1

Please note:
this afternoon's football class
will be tomorrow instead,
as Mr Hall is away today.

- A There is no football class today.
- B Mr Hall can't come to the football class tomorrow.
- C You can choose to go to the football class today or tomorrow.

2



- A Louise is offering to lend Jane a book.
- B Louise wants her book back from Jane.
- C Louise's brother has borrowed a book from Jane.

3



- A You can buy food somewhere else in the park.
- B Please don't eat while you are playing sport here.
- C This is a place for eating and you can't play football here.

Advice

- 1 If something is happening *this afternoon*, is it happening today or tomorrow?
- 2 Why do you think Jane says *Have you finished with that book?*
- 3 What can't you do here?
- 5 If you *come on foot*, how do you travel?

4



- A Adults can take children to the museum in the morning.
- B Adults with children over 12 will enjoy the museum.
- C Children can visit the museum if they are with an adult.

5

From:	Mrs Monmouth, Head Teacher
To:	All Pupils and Parents

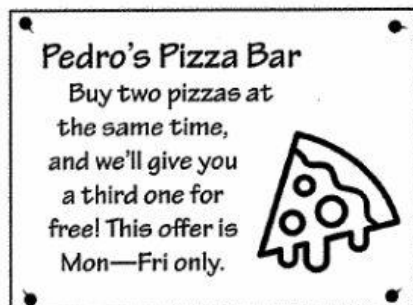
Hello,

This week, please don't use the car to get to school. Coming on foot is healthy and doesn't take much time.

Thanks,
Mrs Monmouth

- Why has Mrs Monmouth written this message?
- A to ask pupils to walk to school
 - B to tell pupils to get to school on time
 - C to explain about a health problem at school

6



- A Pedro's Pizza Bar isn't open at weekends.
- B The third time you visit, you get a free pizza.
- C Three pizzas cost the same as two.

In this part, you:

- **read** three texts on a similar topic
- **match** sentences to the texts

TIP

The text and question about it will give the same idea in different words. Read the whole sentence and text carefully to see if the meaning is the same or different.

VOCABULARY: FOCUS ON MEANING

1 Match each sentence 1–5 with another way of saying the same thing.

Example: Town is always busy at the weekend.

- 1 Learn about the world.
- 2 You can come as often as you want.
- 3 You can see something different every time.
- 4 You can see what the staff had to wear.
- 5 You will need to have a guide.

The things we have here are always changing.

Someone will have to show you around.

You will be able to look at the clothes worn by the workers.

Find out about different places.

Visit us when you have time.

Lots of people go shopping on Saturdays and Sundays.

2 Read the sentence and tick (✓) the sentence which has a similar meaning.

Example: The museum is open every day except Sunday.

A The museum is closed on Sundays.

☒

B The museum will open on Sunday.

☐

1 A family ticket is for two adults and up to three children.

A Adults and children have to buy a ticket.

☐

B Five people can go in on the same ticket.

☐

2 The café serves teas, coffees, cakes and biscuits.

A You can have a drink and snack at the café.

☐

B You can have a meal at the café.

☐

3 The best time to visit is the summer.

A You should come when it's warmer.

☐

B It's really nice in the winter months.

☐


A2 Key candidates often make mistakes with modals such as *can*, *should* and *have to*.

GRAMMAR: *THERE IS AND THERE ARE*

3 Cross out the wrong word in each sentence.



Remember

We use *is* with uncountable nouns,
e.g. *air, money.*

*Example: There **is** / ~~are~~ a sofa in the living room.*

- 1 There *is* / *are* too many people in our city.
- 2 There *is* / *are* a lot of advice on the website.
- 3 There *is* / *are* some letters for you.
- 4 There *is* / *are* no water in the swimming pool.
- 5 There *is* / *are* snakes in the grass.

Questions 7-13

For each question, choose the correct answer.

	Eureka!	Museum of Museums	Cinema Museum
7 Which museum has an exhibition of clothes?	A	B	C
8 Which museum is full of things which visitors can touch?	A	B	C
9 Which museum is a good place to learn about how people travelled in the past?	A	B	C
10 Which museum can you visit again for free after you pay once?	A	B	C
11 Which museum do you need to contact before you visit?	A	B	C
12 Which museum shows things that were borrowed from other places?	A	B	C
13 Which museum has some furniture which wasn't needed any more?	A	B	C

Advice

8 How else can you say touch?

9 Think of some things that people can travel in.

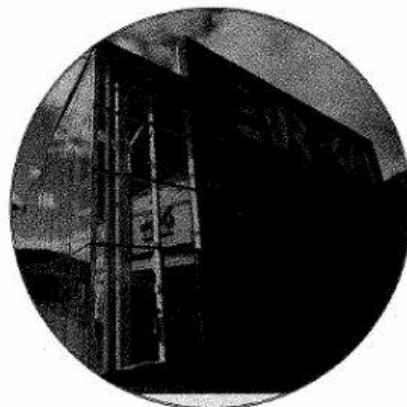
10 Can you think of other ways to say for free?

12 Which other word has a similar meaning to borrow?

Three museums

Eureka!

Eureka! is a complete hands-on experience, which means that visitors can actually pick up any object in the museum. It's a great way for young visitors to learn about the world, the body, how things work and move. And when you buy an entry ticket, it allows you to come back as many times as you want for a whole year for no extra cost. As Eureka! is right next to Halifax train station, it's very easy to get to from all over the country.



Museum of Museums

Every time you visit the Museum of Museums, you'll be able to see something different. And that's because the things you see there are actually lent by other museums around the country. The museum always has lots of different vehicles, from ice-cream vans and old motorbikes to the different kinds of public transport people used to get to work many years ago. You can find out about all this and lots more.

Cinema Museum

Ronald Grant, who opened the Cinema Museum in the 1960s, travelled round the country and bought things from cinemas which were closing down. This included old film posters and wooden cinema seating. At the museum, you can now see these and much more, including the uniforms that cinema staff once had to wear.

Please let us know by phone or email if you'd like to come. We'll be happy to see you, but we need to arrange a guide, as it's only possible to visit the museum on an organised tour.

