

Grammar

- 1 Complete the text with these words. Each word can only be used once. There are three extra words.

allowed • can • could • have • had
supposed • used • will

When I got my first mobile, my parents told me that I (1) to carry it with me at all times for emergencies. But at school my teacher said I was not (2) to have it in class. It was not permitted. What was I (3) to do? At least I didn't (4) to leave it at home as my teacher said I (5) keep it in my backpack and use it at break.

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- 2 Choose the correct alternatives to complete the text.

Last weekend my brother and I went on a bike trip to the mountains. Before we started we (1) had to/should/needed check the bikes carefully and we decided that we (2) would/should/had better leave early in the morning to avoid the traffic. I made sandwiches for the trip and took my camera. Unfortunately, half-way there it started raining heavily and we (3) must/needed/would to stop. My brother said I (4) should/must/would have checked the weather before we set off. We took shelter in a nice restaurant and he treated me to lunch, so I (5) didn't need to make/wouldn't have made/needn't have made any sandwiches. After lunch we cycled home in the rain. It was fun but very wet!

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- 3 Choose the best answer (A, B or C) to complete the article.

You may have received a toy drone or UAV (unmanned aerial vehicle) as a present, but are you clear of the rules guiding their use? At the moment you (1) take a drone outside and fly it, if the drone weighs less than 20 kg. However, you (2) avoid flying it within 50 metres of built-up areas and you (3) fly a drone within 50 metres of a person who is not the pilot. 'This means you (4) worry if you are flying it in your back garden, that's fine,' drone expert Alex Ridgeon, explained. 'You (5) be careful if you are in a public place such as a park.'

- 1 A mustn't
B can't
C are allowed to
- 2 A must
B might
C can't
- 3 A needn't
B can't have
C mustn't
- 4 A ought
B don't need to
C needn't have
- 5 A mustn't
B ought
C have to

/ 5

Total / 15

Vocabulary

- 4 Complete the text with five compound nouns made with these words. There are four extra words.

about • belt • block • driving • jam
motor • road • round • seat • signs
steering • traffic • way • wheel

I always remember the day I passed my driving test. It was one of the most nervous but happy days of my life. When I got into the car I said hello to my examiner and put on my (1) He looked very serious. It was very early in the morning and for most of the test we were stuck in a (2) because everybody was taking their children to school. I was worried because we weren't doing much driving and my hands felt like they were sticking to the (3) The most difficult moment was when we went round a (4) at the same time as a giant truck. I was so nervous. At the end the examiner asked some questions about (5) and then he told me I had passed. I jumped into the air with happiness!

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- 5 Complete the text with one word in each gap to make compound nouns.

My grandfather is 78. He still has a driving (1) and still drives his car! But I'm not so sure he should be on the road. Sometimes he drives so slowly. My mother says it's just as dangerous to drive below the speed (2) as it is to go over it! Last week he ran out of petrol on the motor (3) and some other drivers had to push his car to the nearest petrol (4) However, he has never had an accident and he is always very patient when he is waiting for the traffic (5) to change.

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- 6 Complete the text with the correct form of *take*, *make* or *do*.

When I was younger I didn't mind (1) risks. I was young and energetic. For some reason I (2) a great interest in trying extreme sports. Something about the adrenaline rush made me keep going back for more!
Now things are different. I have a job and a family. During the day, I work as a university professor and part of my job entails (3) lots of research and writing up reports for magazines and journals. In the evenings, I enjoy spending time with my family before reading the children a story and putting them to bed. Once they're in bed, I often help my wife to (4) the household chores. My life now is definitely different. It may be less extreme, but one thing is for sure, I (5) the right decision.

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Reading

7 Read an article about driving in Beijing. Five sentences have been removed from the article. Choose from the sentences A–G the one which fits each gap. There are two extra sentences.

Driving in the capital of China

Beijing, the capital of China, is one of the most polluted cities in the world, with the main contaminant believed to be gases emitted from transportation. (1) With a rapidly increasing population that led to more and more drivers taking to the road, in 2006, the Beijing Traffic Management Bureau began to think of the future and the different ways it could deal with this grave environmental problem.

Before 2006, the city was constantly covered by a thick brown cloud. The cause was pollution emitted from public transport, private vehicles and also by the city's numerous factories and power plants. Nitrogen dioxide, the main pollutant from these sources, was not only above the ground covering the heads of inhabitants but also on the ground in the form of dense smog. (2) The effects of traffic pollution were everywhere. Those particularly affected were babies and young children, the elderly, and asthmatics who often suffered respiratory problems as a direct consequence.

A solution needed to be implemented. With the justification of the Beijing Olympic Games looming in the future and the desperate need to act, the government set up some controls to reduce the quantity of pollution and to improve the quality of air in the city. In November 2006, an experiment was carried out in which the use of government and commercial vehicles was prohibited in the city and, in addition, the use of private vehicles was limited. The experiment took place between 4th and 5th of November. (3) In view of the need to further increase the air quality in the city, for its inhabitants and for the Olympic Games, the model was enforced permanently, but with some changes.

During the Olympics even tighter measures were adopted. The government brought in an even-odd licence plate system where only cars with a specific number plate were allowed to use the streets in the city on any specific day. (4) The Beijing Traffic Management Bureau again reported, during this period, a substantial drop in traffic congestion, and the levels of pollution within the city diminished.

Many wonder how such a large and complex ban can be enforced, and the answer is simple. The city now has thousands of number plate recognition cameras set up around the city. If cars that should not be on the streets are filmed, the driver receives a 100 Yuan (£7.30) fine. This is a deterrent which to date has worked effectively.

Today, the prohibition of vehicles in the city still exists, with, on average, a fifth of 3.6 million private vehicles being banned from the roads each week day. (5) Beijing is by no means free of its pollution problem, but it can be said that the city is now becoming cleaner. The cloud that used to loom above the city has now been lifted, and its inhabitants can see the real colour of their sky.

- A The high quantity of nitrogen dioxide emitted by public and private vehicles meant there was a high number of patients being admitted to hospitals throughout the city every week.
- B The results of the ban are positive and a daily reduction of approximately 275 tonnes of emissions has been recorded.
- C When rain descended upon the city, dirty smog turned to acid rain, which inevitably caused serious damage to cars, buildings and the city's water supply.
- D It recorded a 30% decrease in the number of vehicles in the city and, most importantly, a substantial reduction in nitrogen dioxide levels.
- E On average, 3.6 million private vehicles are driven through the capital every day.
- F Inevitably this enraged many of the city's inhabitants who felt their civil rights were being violated as they were forced to use buses or trains to get to their destinations.
- G When the Beijing Traffic Management Bureau saw it working they decided to increase the level of the fines.

8 Read the article again. Are these statements True (T), False (F) or is the information Not Mentioned (NM)?

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| 1 The Beijing Traffic Management Bureau's main concern was to reduce pollution from transportation. T/F/NM | 5 The system can only be really successful when combined with the use of speed cameras. T/F/NM |
| 2 It is thought that more pollution comes from factories and power plants than transport. T/F/NM | 6 Some drivers follow the system to avoid paying a fine. T/F/NM |
| 3 The experiment in November 2006 was repeated again during the Olympic Games. T/F/NM | 7 Drivers have 30 days in which to pay their fine. T/F/NM |
| 4 The government are planning other traffic reduction policies. T/F/NM | |

17

Total / 12

Use of English

9 Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first, using the word given. Use between two and six words.

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|---|---|
| 1 It's more than likely that he didn't see the exit sign.
CAN'T
He the exit sign. | 5 Perhaps they didn't buy the electric car in the end.
MIGHT
They the electric car in the end. |
| 2 It isn't necessary to buy tickets for the match in advance.
NEED
You buy tickets for the match in advance. | 6 I think you should wear your seatbelt in the back seat.
SUPPOSED
You be in the back seat without wearing a seatbelt. |
| 3 It is probable that Tom was using his mobile phone when he had the accident.
WELL
Tom may his mobile phone when he had the accident. | 7 It is possible that she will have to complain to the school.
MIGHT
She a complaint to the school. |
| 4 It is believed that the man was speeding when the police caught him.
MUST
The man doing over the speed limit when the police caught him. | 8 It's highly likely that Peter was having a joke.
MUST
Peter my leg. |

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Listening

10 Listen to three people talking about their driving test experiences. Choose the best answers, A, B or C.

- 1 Why didn't the first speaker pass his first test?
A The test examiner didn't like him.
B He didn't look in his mirror when setting off.
C He should have checked his mirror more often.
- 2 How did he react to passing his test?
A He was calm and relaxed.
B He didn't believe the examiner.
C He was grateful to the examiner.
- 3 How did the second speaker feel before her test?
A under pressure to be like her friends
B excited about being more independent
C jealous of her best friend's car
- 4 Why did she fail her test?
A She crashed into the cars ahead of her.
B She misunderstood a traffic signal.
C She stopped the car at the wrong place.
- 5 How was the third speaker affected by taking her test the day after she applied?
A She didn't have time to feel nervous.
B She lost her memory during the test.
C She got anxious and told her instructor to stop the test.

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11 Listen again and complete the notes with one word in each gap.

Speaker 1

His first examiner was grumpy and (1) In his second test he made errors which were (2) He passed on his third attempt.

Speaker 2

She had just become 17 and being the youngest of her friends she had to listen to them (3) about how independent they were with their new cars. She panicked during the test when the examiner stopped the car to prevent them from crashing into the (4) traffic. She failed the test.

Speaker 3

She was given an early test due to a (5) She doesn't remember much but was so happy to pass that she cried.

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Total / 10

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/ 10

Speaking

13 Compare and contrast the photographs and say how the people might be feeling.



A



B

- Describe similarities between the two photos.
- Describe differences between the two photos.
- Contrast the feelings of the people.

/ 10

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