TEST 3

PAPER 1 **Reading and Writing** (1 hour 10 minutes)

Reading PART 1

TIP

Read each notice carefully. Look for words and phrases that have similar meanings.

When you read the sentences and notices, be careful to look for words and phrases that have similar meanings. Do not just look for words and phrases that are the same in the sentences and notices.

Read sentence 1.

1 What words in sentence 1 are also in the notices?

2 What words or phrases in sentence 1 have similar meanings to words and phrases in the notices?

Now read sentence 2.

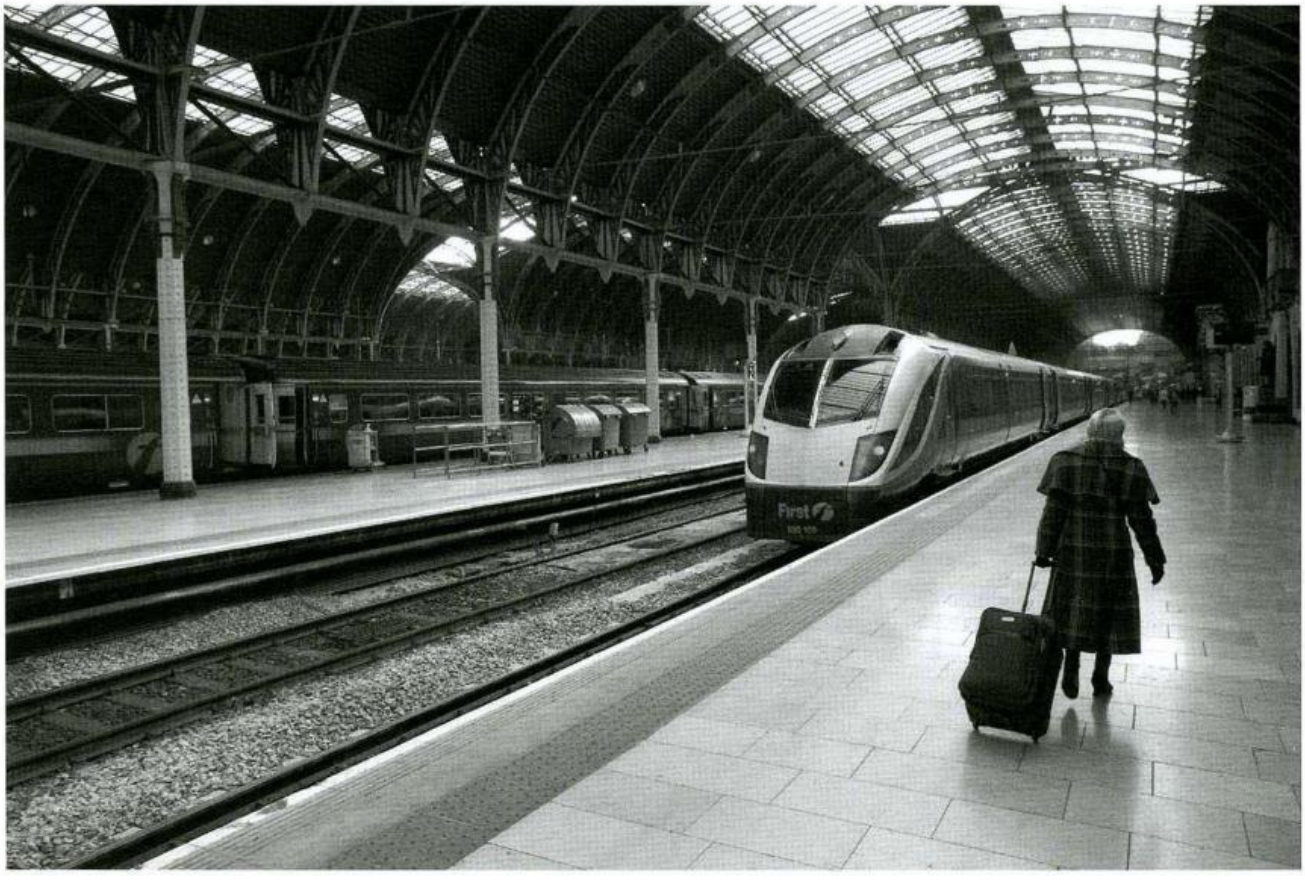
3 What words in sentence 2 are also in the notices?

4 What words or phrases in sentence 2 have similar meanings to words and phrases in the notices?

You will see that just looking for the same word in the sentence and the notice will not find the right answer.

You need to look for words and phrases in the sentences and notices that have a similar meaning.

Now answer questions 1–5.



LIVEWORKSHEETS

PART 1

QUESTIONS 1–5

Which notice (A–H) says this (1–5)?
For questions 1–5, mark the correct letter A–H on your answer sheet.

Example:

0 Get your ticket during your journey.

Answer:

0	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
	▭	▭	▭	▭	▭	▭	▭	▬

1 You cannot travel by railway until tomorrow.

2 Children and parents travel for less with this.

3 You must pay before you travel on this.

4 Only adults pay to go in here.

5 This is late because of bad weather.

A

MUSEUM OF TRAVEL AND TRANSPORT
Entrance free for children

B

Please show your ticket at the museum entrance

C

GET CHEAPER TICKETS WITH A FAMILY RAILCARD

D

NO TRAINS TODAY BECAUSE OF VERY HIGH WINDS

E

TRAIN TICKETS WILL COST MORE FROM 1ST JANUARY

F

8.30 LONDON TRAIN
DELAYED BECAUSE OF FOG

G

DO NOT GET ON THE TRAIN WITHOUT A TICKET

H

TICKET OFFICE CLOSED
BUY YOUR TICKET ON THE TRAIN

LIVEWORKSHEETS

TIP

Think about the meaning of each word in the A, B and C options and how you would use the word in a sentence.

Part 2 tests vocabulary.

When you learn a new word in English, it is a good idea to put it in an example sentence. Then you can see how the word is used. A good English learners' dictionary will help you do this.

Answer questions 6–10 and fill in the gaps opposite at the same time. There are two more example sentences for each question, 6–10. Each of the three words from the A, B or C options will fit into one of the three sentences. Decide which word goes in each sentence.

Question 6

Indira has to take the customers to their table and ..... them to sit down.

When the customers ....., Indira has to take them to a table.

Question 7

The customers sometimes ..... Indira for a special dish.

Indira doesn't ..... much English but she likes to practise with the customers.

Question 8

Indira always has to ..... the bill to see it is correct.

Once, a customer asked Indira if she could ..... pounds into dollars.

Question 9

Indira doesn't ..... very much money on food as she gets free lunches.

Indira doesn't need to ..... food when she's working, because she gets a free lunch.

Question 10

If Indira ..... to go to university, she will stop working as a waitress.

Indira ..... studying and wants to go to university in the future.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

PART 2



QUESTIONS 6–10

Read the sentences about working as a waitress.
Choose the best word (A, B or C) for each space.
For questions 6–10 mark A, B or C on your answer sheet.

Example:

0 Indira is a waitress and works in a fast-food ..... .

A shop **B** restaurant **C** school

Answer: 0 | A | B ■ | C

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6 Indira has to ..... the customers and take them to a table.

A welcome **B** arrive **C** invite

7 The customers ..... what they want to eat and Indira writes it down in a notebook.

A speak **B** ask **C** choose

8 Indira can ..... any extra money which customers leave for her on the table.

A change **B** keep **C** check

9 If Indira has lunch at the restaurant, she doesn't have to ..... for her food.

A buy **B** spend **C** pay

10 In a few years, Indira ..... to study Food Science at university.

A hopes **B** likes **C** decides

LIVEWORKSHEETS

TIP

Look at the A, B, C options. For each option, imagine what the first speaker said.

For each of these five conversations there are two people speaking to each other. On the left of the page is the first speaker. On the right of the page there are three different replies from the second speaker (A, B and C).

Look at question 11. Let's imagine what the first speaker says for all the options.

Now look at the table below. Match the first speaker's questions with the second speaker's replies. Draw a line to show which question goes with which answer. (The first one has been done for you.)

First speaker	Second speaker
Do you like this shirt?	They're both great.
Which shirt do you prefer?	Not so much.
What do you think about this shirt?	It's too big.

Now do the same with these sentences for question 12. Match the first speaker's sentences with the second speaker's replies.

First speaker	Second speaker
David gave his guitar to his brother.	What's the matter with him?
David isn't very well.	How long does he take?
David cycles to college every day.	Why did he do it?

Now do questions 13–15 and choose the best answer, A, B or C, for each one.

As you answer the questions, think about what the first speaker could say for each of the second speaker's replies. This will help you decide which is the correct answer.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

PART 3

QUESTIONS 11–15

Complete the five conversations.
For questions 11–15, mark A, B or C on your answer sheet.

Example:
0



Answer: 0 | A ■ | B □ | C □

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11 Which shirt do you prefer?

A They're both great.
B Not so much.
C It's too big.

12 David isn't very well.

A What's the matter with him?
B How long does he take?
C Why did he do it?

13 How do you know my sister?

A We'll meet outside the cinema.
B We're in the same class.
C She's got blue eyes.

14 I hope Andrew will get here soon.

A I hope he hasn't.
B He usually gets it.
C I'm sure he will.

15 Who phoned me?

A It's Anne speaking.
B Sorry, I forgot to ask.
C I don't know your name.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Reading PART 3, Questions 16–20

TIP

After you put a sentence in a space, check that it fits with the sentence that comes before and after it.

Two friends, Mike and Steve, are talking about a camping trip.

Look at the example. Why is D the right answer here? Look at what Steve says before and after the example. To get the right answer, you have to look at the sentences that come both before and after the space.

Now look at questions 16–20 and think about the extra questions below.

Question 16

What kind of sentence, a question or a statement, must come before Steve saying, 'Not this year'?

Question 17

What is Mike asking about if Steve says, 'About a month' in his answer?

Question 18

After the gap, Steve says, 'I have an extra one you can use.' What does 'one' mean here?

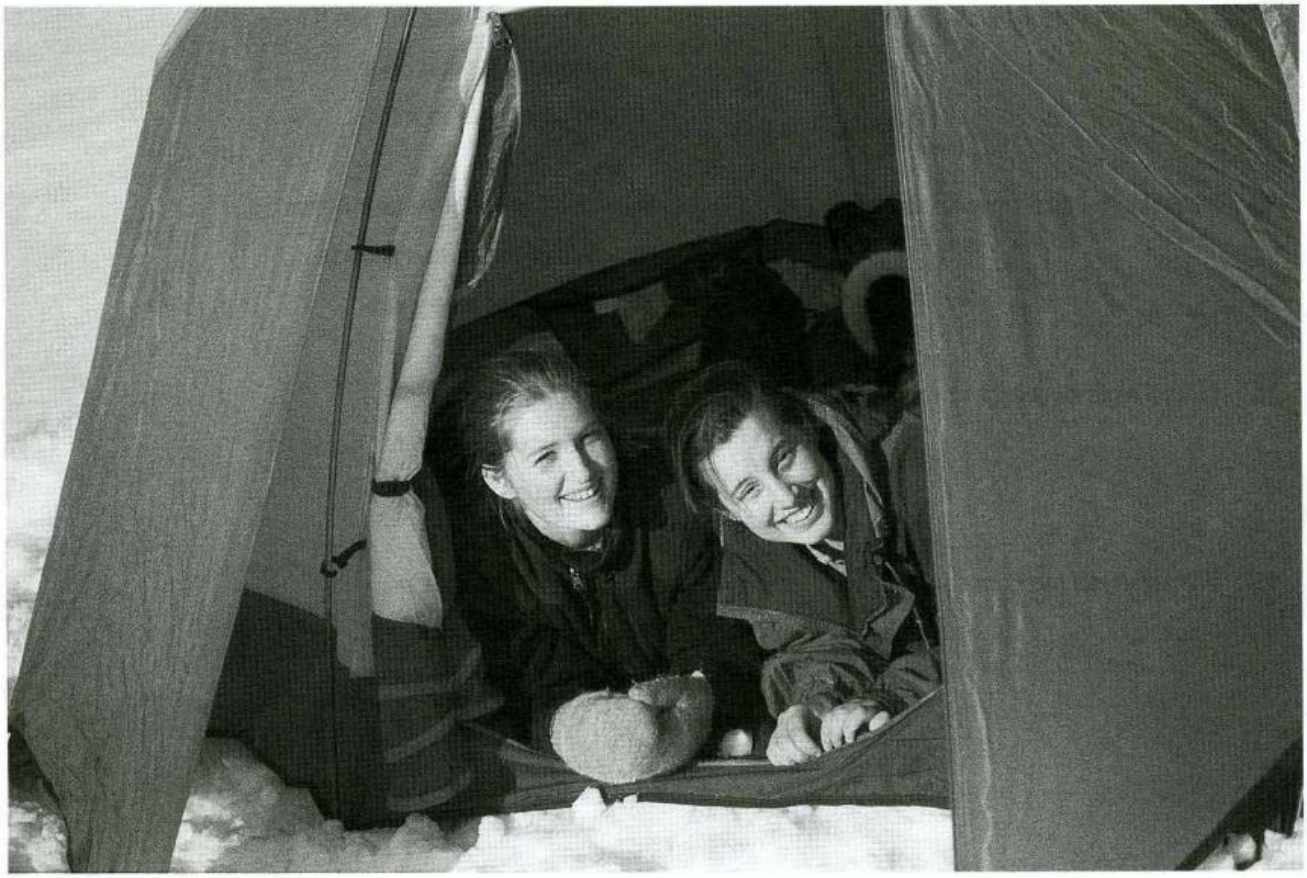
Question 19

What do you say when someone does something nice for you?

Question 20

Before the space, Steve asks about Mike's past experience. What tense do you think Mike's answer will be in?

Now answer questions 16–20. When you have finished, check your answers by reading the whole conversation.



LIVEWORKSHEETS

PART 3

QUESTIONS 16–20

Complete the conversation between two friends about a camping trip.
What does Mike say to Steve?
For questions 16–20, mark the correct letter A–H on your answer sheet.

Example:

Steve: Hi, Mike. What are you doing for your summer holiday?

Mike: **0** ..... ***Answer:***

0	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
	▭	▭	▭	■	▭	▭	▭	▭

Steve: I'm going camping with some friends.

Mike: **16** .....

Steve: Not this year. We're going to the forest.

Mike: **17** .....

Steve: About a month, I think. Would you like to come with us?

Mike: **18** .....

Steve: That doesn't matter, I have an extra one you can use.

Mike: **19** .....

Steve: Have you ever been camping before?

Mike: **20** .....

Steve: Well, I'm sure we'll have a great time.

A Only once, when I was very young.

B It's a very long way to the forest.

C Thanks very much, Steve.

D I'm not sure yet. What about you?

E I'd love to, but I haven't got a tent.

F How long are you going to stay?

G I'm afraid I can't. I'm busy.

H Really? Are you going to the beach?

LIVEWORKSHEETS

TIP

Read the questions. They will also give you information about the text.

Always read the instructions and look at the title and picture first. This gives you a lot of information about what you are going to read.

1 What do you know about Rob from the title and picture?

Now look at questions 21–27 and the example. You can learn about the article by reading the questions.

In the example we learn that Rob is not American.

What information can you learn or guess about the text from the other questions? Match the questions with the pieces of information.

	Rob's father was at the play.
Question 21	The text talks about Shakespeare's plays.
Question 22	Rob has acted again since the school play.
Question 23	Rob played an old man in the play.
Question 24	There are guests at his birthday.
Question 25	Rob acted in a school play.
Question 26	Rob has a birthday in the text.
Question 27	

So the questions can help us understand what we are going to read in the text. Now read the text and answer questions 21–27.

PART 4

QUESTIONS 21–27

Read the article about Rob Stone.
Are sentences 21–27 'Right' (A) or 'Wrong' (B)?
If there is not enough information to answer 'Right' (A) or 'Wrong' (B), choose 'Doesn't say' (C).
For questions 21–27, mark A, B or C on your answer sheet.

Rob Stone and the school play



Last week, Rob Stone, the famous British actor and star of many Hollywood films, had a party for his 53rd birthday. Rob invited a lot of other actors to his beautiful home for his party. After dinner, he stood up and spoke to everyone there. He told them about something that happened when he was at school 40 years ago. As a schoolboy, Rob loved the theatre and he was very happy when he had his first part in a play. It was a very sad play by Shakespeare, the sixteenth-century English writer.

Rob played the part of an old man who had to die on stage. He practised and practised to become good at the part. He had to lie on a bed, say a few sad words of goodbye to his sons and then shout in pain and die.

Like all the other parents, Mr and Mrs Stone came to watch their son in the play. Rob told his guests, 'I shall never forget that evening. It was terrible. As I died, I could hear my father laughing! I still remember now how bad I felt and I have not asked my father to one of my plays since.'

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Example:

0 Rob Stone comes from America.

A Right **B** Wrong **C** Doesn't say ***Answer:*** 0 | A | B | C

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21 Rob Stone went to a restaurant for his birthday.

A Right **B** Wrong **C** Doesn't say

22 Rob talked to a few of his guests about his time at school.

A Right **B** Wrong **C** Doesn't say

23 Rob preferred Shakespeare's plays to those of any other writer.

A Right **B** Wrong **C** Doesn't say

24 Rob tried very hard to act well in the school play.

A Right **B** Wrong **C** Doesn't say

25 The old man that Rob played died at the end of the play.

A Right **B** Wrong **C** Doesn't say

26 Rob's father made his son unhappy at the play.

A Right **B** Wrong **C** Doesn't say

27 Rob never invited his father to watch him act again.

A Right **B** Wrong **C** Doesn't say

LIVEWORKSHEETS

TIP

Try each word from the A, B and C options in the gap before you choose your answers. Why are two of them wrong?

Look at the example and say the sentence to yourself three times:

1 People love dolphins because **they** are beautiful to watch and friendly.
2 People love dolphins because **we** are beautiful to watch and friendly.
3 People love dolphins because **you** are beautiful to watch and friendly.

All three words are pronouns but 'we' and 'you' do not fit with 'dolphins' because 'we' means the 'writer and another person', and 'you' means the 'reader'. Only 'they' can fit with 'dolphins'. Now look at options A, B and C for each question, 28–35, in the same way.

Here is a list of reasons why one answer is correct and the other two are wrong. Match the reasons with questions 28–35. The first one has been done for you.

Question 28	This preposition goes with the word 'mistake'.
Question 29	This word means dolphins are similar to other sea animals.
Question 30	'Dolphins' is plural and the text is in the present tense.
Question 31	This pronoun is often used as the subject of a sentence giving general information.
Question 32	This word makes a comparative adjective stronger.
Question 33	This word shows the writer is surprised by some people's ideas about dolphins.
Question 34	Dolphins are one part of a bigger group of animals.
Question 35	This verb has to end in *-ing* because it follows the preposition 'of'.

Now do questions 28–35.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

PART 5

QUESTIONS 28–35

Read the article about dolphins.
Choose the best word (A, B or C) for each space.
For questions 28–35, mark A, B or C on your answer sheet.

DOLPHINS



People love dolphins because **(0)** ..... are beautiful to watch and friendly. Dolphins are also **(28)** ..... of the cleverest animals and are just as clever as dogs. **(29)** ..... is possible to teach them in the same way we teach monkeys and dogs. Some people **(30)** ..... believe that dolphins have a special way of **(31)** ..... to each other.

(32) ..... many other sea animals and fish, dolphins are in danger. Many dolphins are caught **(33)** ..... mistake in fishing nets, but a **(34)** ..... greater problem is that thousands of dolphins **(35)** ..... dying because the sea is no longer clean enough.

Example:

0 **A** they **B** we **C** you ***Answer:*** 0 | A ■ | B □ | C □

28 **A** another **B** one **C** all

29 **A** There **B** It **C** This

30 **A** quite **B** yet **C** even

31 **A** talking **B** talk **C** talked

32 **A** As **B** For **C** Like

33 **A** with **B** by **C** from

34 **A** more **B** much **C** most

35 **A** were **B** is **C** are

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Writing PART 6

TIP

Underline the important words in each sentence, 36–40.

Part 6 tests your vocabulary and your spelling. Read the instructions. This task is about words about clothes so start thinking about all the words about clothes that you know.

Here are some exercises to help you think of some words. Look at the example. The important word to underline here is 'head'. This helps find the answer, 'hat'.

The first table has a list of other parts of the body. Think of the name for the clothes we wear on that part of the body. Fill in the table.

part of the body	clothes
head	hat
hands	
neck	
chest, back and arms	
legs	
feet	

What special clothes do we wear when we are in these different places?

place	clothes
at school	
on a beach	
at work	
on a motorbike	
at a sports centre	

Can you think of the clothes we wear at different times of year?

time of year	clothes
winter	
spring	
summer	
autumn	

Now answer questions 36–40. Did filling in the tables help you think of some of the answers?

LIVEWORKSHEETS

PART 6

QUESTIONS 36–40

Read the descriptions of some words about clothes.
What is the word for each one?
The first letter is already there. There is one space for each other letter in the word.
For questions 36–40, write the words on your answer sheet.

Example:

0 This keeps your head warm. **h _ _**

Answer: | **0** | hat |

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36 Some boys and girls have to wear this at school. **u _ _ _ _ _**

37 This is often on a shirt and you can put pens in it. **p _ _ _ _**

38 People wear this in the winter when they go outside. **c _ _**

39 This is the top part of a suit for men and women. **j _ _ _ _**

40 You wear these on your feet, inside your shoes. **s _ _ _**

LIVEWORKSHEETS