TEST 4

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

Reading PART 1

TIP

Read each notice and decide what the topic of the notice is.

The notices in Part 1 are usually on one or two (sometimes three) different topics like travel or shopping.

Look at notices A–H and decide which notice goes in which topic group.

Fill in the table below by writing the letters A–H in the correct box.

topic	notice
travel	
shopping	
restaurants	

You can also group the notices in other ways. For example, fill in this table by answering these two questions.

	notice
Which notices have phone numbers?	
Which notices have times/dates?	

Now you know a lot about the notices and can 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 You can't travel very early in the morning if you want to buy this ticket.

Answer:

0	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	■	☐

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1 If you want to do something special for your child's birthday, call this number.

2 This company can take you to catch your plane at any time.

3 If you need to buy something to wear, this may be the cheapest place to look.

4 This restaurant always has special meals for children.

5 If you need to know about the traffic, you can call this number.

A

For times of afternoon coach trips, please ask hotel receptionist

B

Telephone:
2222 for motorway news and
2223 for airport information

C

Many children's toys and books half price
This weekend only!

D

Ask your waiter for our under-12s' menu

E

HARRISONS DEPARTMENT STORE
NEW SEASON'S JACKETS –
LOWEST PRICES IN TOWN

F

Star Restaurant
Children's Party Room
Open at weekends
Bookings ☎ 791053

G

For cheap day return tickets, you must travel after 10am

H

JENNI'S AIRPORT TAXIS
(☎ 433587)
24 hours / 7 days a week

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Reading PART 2

TIP

Read all the sentences together. Sometimes they tell a short story.

It is a good idea to read all the sentences together, before you start to answer. Then you will have a better idea about the topic of the sentences.

Read the sentences about a birthday present, but do not look at the words A–C. Now answer these questions.

1 Whose birthday was it?
2 What problem did Michael have?
3 What is one of Michael's sister's hobbies?
4 Why couldn't Michael get his sister a camera?
5 Which present was too expensive for Michael?
6 Who did Michael ask for help?
7 How was Michael feeling – happy or sad?
8 Did Michael's sister give him any ideas for a present?

Now answer questions 6–10.

Remember to check your answers by reading the sentences to yourself.



LIVEWORKSHEETS

PART 2



QUESTIONS 6–10

Read the sentences about a birthday present.
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 Michael wanted to ..... his sister a present for her birthday.

A buy **B** sell **C** do

Answer: 0 | A ■ | B ▭ | C ▭

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6 Michael didn't ..... what kind of present to get his sister.

A think **B** know **C** understand

7 His sister liked ..... photographs but she already had a camera.

A making **B** putting **C** taking

8 He wanted to get her a TV but that meant spending too much ..... .

A money **B** price **C** cost

9 He asked a friend to help because the problem was making him ..... .

A afraid **B** unhappy **C** difficult

10 Michael's sister told him it didn't ..... what present he gave her.

A prefer **B** mind **C** matter

LIVEWORKSHEETS

TIP

Check your answers before you write them on the answer sheet.

When you are doing the KET exam, you can write on the question paper. You can put a circle round the answer, A, B or C. You can draw a line from what the first speaker says, to the answer A, B or C.

Look at the conversations in this test. Now look at the table below. For each conversation in questions 11–15, match 'Who is talking?' and 'What are they talking about?' from the table.

The example has been done for you.

Question	Who is talking?	What are they talking about?
Example	two people meeting for the first time	a visit from a family member
11	mother and son	saying goodbye
12	two friends	not understanding the teacher
13	two schoolfriends	when to have a meeting
14	two people meeting for the first time	the place they live
15	two work colleagues	being late for school

Now do questions 11–15 and choose the best answer, A, B or C, for each one.

Remember to check your answers. One way to do this is to say the conversations to yourself, silently.

If you want more practice, think of and write down your own short conversations.

For example:

A father talking to his daughter about her first day at a new school.

Father: Did you enjoy your first day at school, Helen?

Helen: It was OK but the maths class was difficult!

Here are some more ideas to help you.

1 A man in a shop talking to an assistant about the price of something.
2 Two friends talking about what they did last weekend.
3 One friend asking another about the homework they have to do.

When you are happy with your conversations, read them to yourself or, if possible, with another student in your class or with a friend.

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 Are you going to get up soon?

A In a minute.
B Not long.
C For ever.

12 My aunt is going to stay with me.

A How do you do?
B How long for?
C How was it?

13 Did you understand what she was saying?

A It's not enough.
B I'm sure she wasn't.
C Not really.

14 Nice to meet you, Suzanna.

A Yes, and you.
B Yes, I have.
C I think so.

15 Are you free this Tuesday?

A I can be, if it's important.
B Sorry I'm late.
C Not very often.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Reading PART 3. Questions 16–20

TIP

Remember that you cannot use any of the sentences A–H more than once.

When you first read this conversation between two friends, Raya and Joel, check which sentence, A–H, is the answer to the example.

Here, the answer is F so put a line through F like this: ~~F~~.

This will help you to remember that you can't use that sentence again.

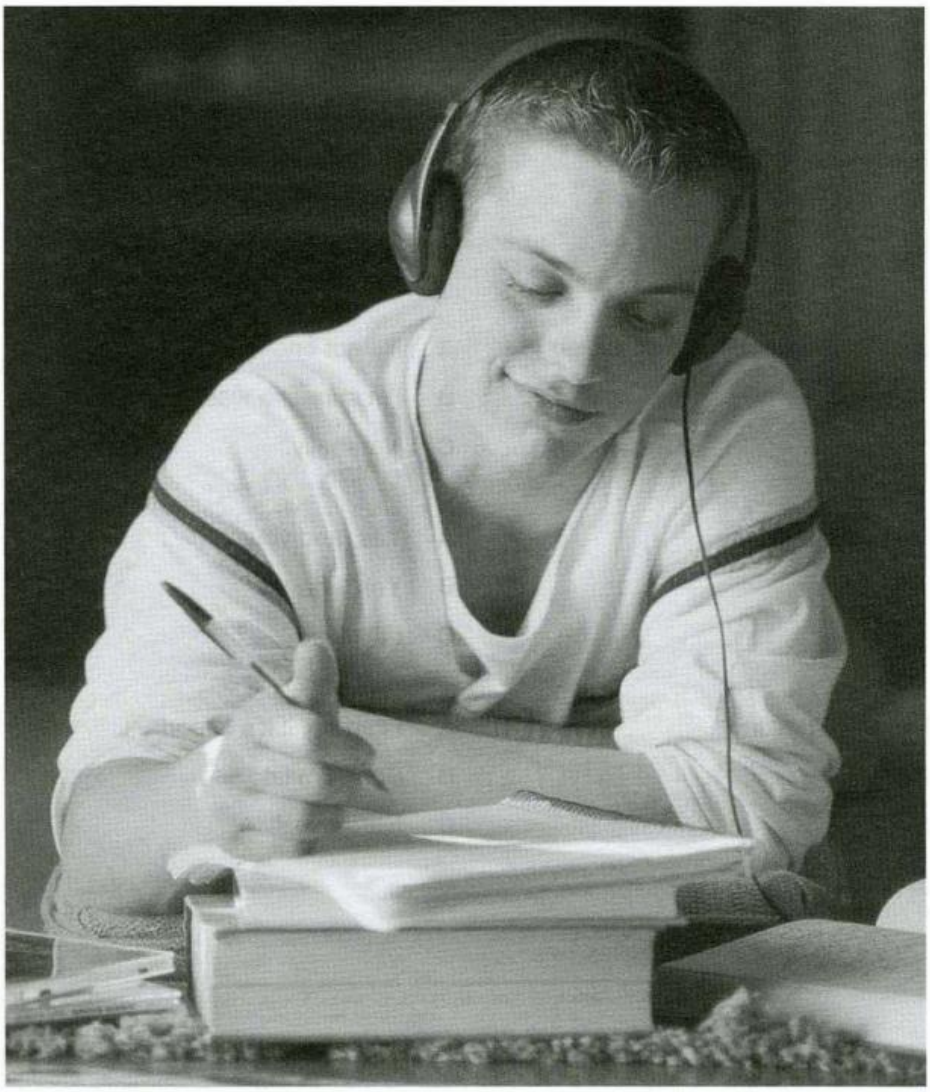
Read the left side of the page first and see how much you understand.

Answer these questions:

1 How much homework does Joel have?
2 Why is Joel going to his cousin's house?
3 Where do you think he is going to go on the bus?
4 What do you think the 'it' means in Joel's question?
5 Which subject does Joel find difficult?

Now look at the replies on the right of the page and answer questions 16–20.

When you think you have the right answer for a space, use a pencil to put a line through the letter.



LIVEWORKSHEETS

PART 3

QUESTIONS 16–20

Complete the conversation about some homework.
What does Raya say to Joel?
For questions 16–20, mark the correct letter A–H on your answer sheet.

Example:

Joel: Hello, Raya. How are you?

Raya: **0** .....

Answer:

0	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
	▭	▭	▭	▭	▭	▬	▭	▭

Joel: I'm fine, but I've got lots of homework to do tonight.

Raya: **16** .....

Joel: Because my computer's not working. I'm going to my cousin's house to use hers.

Raya: **17** .....

Joel: It's a short journey on the bus.

Raya: **18** .....

Joel: Are you sure? Don't you need it this evening?

Raya: **19** .....

Joel: Have you? Even the maths? I can't understand any of it!

Raya: **20** .....

Joel: That's kind.

A It's quite easy really. I'll help you.

B The maths was easier than the other homework.

C How far away is that?

D Really? So why aren't you at home studying?

E What's wrong with your computer?

F Fine thanks, Joel. And you?

G I've finished all my homework for tomorrow.

H I live five minutes from here. Why don't you come and use my computer?

LIVEWORKSHEETS

TIP

Always read the whole paragraph before you answer a question.

There are three paragraphs in this article about some beautiful old cups. Look at the questions, but before you answer them, decide which paragraph the answer will be in for each of the questions. Do this by reading the questions and the paragraphs as quickly as you can.

Paragraph 1 Questions .....

Paragraph 2 Questions .....

Paragraph 3 Questions .....

The article about cups and the questions have many pronouns.

Look at the list of pronouns opposite. Which ones are used in the article?

I he she they them it my our
his me we that this those any anyone
everything mine nobody one some there

Paragraph 1 .....

Paragraph 2 .....

Paragraph 3 .....

We use pronouns in place of nouns. For example, here is a paragraph with no pronouns.

> Mary went to the shops to buy apples. When Mary got to the shops Mary found the shops didn't have apples. So Mary went back home. When Mary got home, Mary saw there were apples in the fridge. Mary hadn't looked in the fridge before Mary went out.

Can you rewrite it, using the correct pronouns for the underlined words? Use the list above if you need some help.

Now read the text and answer questions 21–27.

PART 4

QUESTIONS 21–27

Read the article about some beautiful old cups.
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.

The missing cups



When I was young, my parents moved from California to Illinois with me and my two sisters. We all helped my mother pack everything from our old house into boxes. Inside three of the boxes were my grandmother's special cups, bowls and plates. They were special because my grandmother, a clever artist, painted them herself with a lovely pattern of blue flowers.

Sadly, one of those three boxes was lost. We never got the cups, but the plates and bowls arrived safely. We used them on special days in the year, like birthdays. We remembered those cups and were sad that we did not have them any more.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Ten years later, I decided to go to university in California. In my first summer there, a friend asked me to spend the day at an antique market with her. At first, I didn't want to go, but I finally agreed and we had a great day there looking around. There were many old and interesting things for sale. We were just leaving when I saw a woman selling twelve beautiful cups with a pattern of blue flowers. I looked closely and saw they were my grandmother's cups!

Example:

0 The writer lived in California when she was a child.

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

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21 The writer's grandmother asked an artist to paint the cups, plates and bowls for her.

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

22 Some of the plates and bowls were broken when they arrived.

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

23 The family forgot all about the grandmother's cups.

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

24 The writer moved back to California because she wanted to study there.

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

25 The writer went to the market alone in her first summer in California.

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

26 The writer enjoyed looking at things for sale at the market.

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

27 The writer paid a lot of money to buy the cups at the market.

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

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Reading PART 5

TIP

Check that the verbs, adjectives and pronouns fit with the tenses and nouns in the text.

Part 5 tests grammar. Here is a list of the grammar points tested in this text in Part 5.

conjunctions	articles	pronouns
past tense of verb 'to be'		adjectives
past tense of verb 'to carry'		

Look at the text and questions 28–35 and the example. Decide which grammar point each question tests. You may want to use a learners' dictionary.

Now look at the article about ships and answer these questions.

1 What tense are the verbs in paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 in?
2 What tense are the verbs in the last paragraph in?
3 Which noun must the answer to question 28 go with: 'people', 'ships' or 'years'?
4 Which noun must the answer to question 30 go with: 'life', 'sailors' or 'journey'?
5 In the text around question 31, do the sailors have a lot of food or not a lot of food?
6 What does the pronoun 'these' after question 34 mean: 'times' or 'oil tankers'?

Now answer questions 28–35.



LIVEWORKSHEETS

PART 5

QUESTIONS 28–35

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

Ships – faster and bigger



The first people to build ships **(0)** ..... the Egyptians 5000 years ago. They used **(28)** ..... to travel on the River Nile, the longest river in Africa.

In the sixteenth century, people from Europe travelled thousands of kilometres in large ships. **(29)** ..... was important that they found new ways around the world. Life was hard for these sailors and on the journey **(30)** ..... died because they often didn't have **(31)** ..... food.

In the nineteenth century, ships called 'clippers' **(32)** ..... tea from China to Britain and wool from Australia to the USA. In very strong winds, clippers could sail 650 kilometres **(33)** ..... day.

In modern times, the largest ships are oil tankers. **(34)** ..... of these are 400 metres long **(35)** ..... the sailors have to use bicycles to travel round the ship!

Example:

0	**A**	were	**B**	are	**C**	been	***Answer:***	0	A ■	B □	C □

28	**A**	their	**B**	them	**C**	this
29	**A**	There	**B**	Here	**C**	It
30	**A**	many	**B**	much	**C**	more
31	**A**	few	**B**	enough	**C**	little
32	**A**	carried	**B**	carrying	**C**	carry
33	**A**	the	**B**	a	**C**	one
34	**A**	None	**B**	Every	**C**	Some
35	**A**	so	**B**	because	**C**	when

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