

READING

QUESTION 1

Look at the five pictures of signs below. Someone asks you what each sign means. For each sign put a tick in one of the boxes – like this ✓ – to show the correct answer.

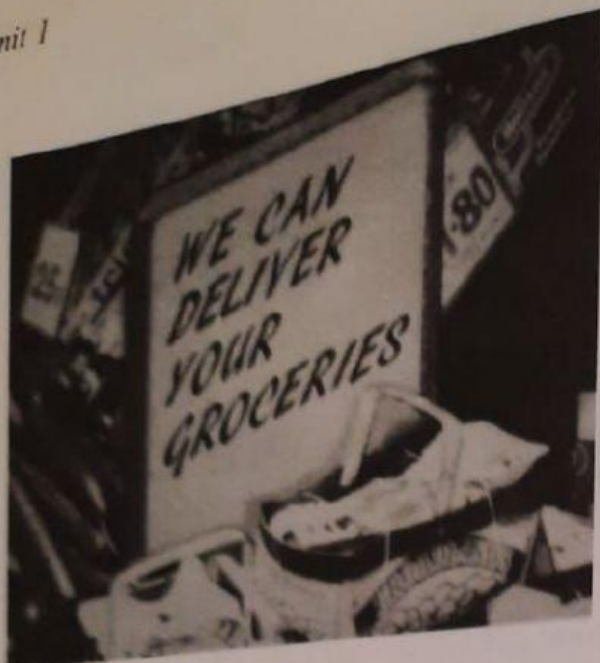


- ☐ Dogs must wait outside.
- ☐ Dogs must walk with their owners.
- ☐ Dogs must be kept on a chain.
- ☐ Dogs must be held.



- ☐ Everything is cheaper this week.
- ☐ No extra charges next week.
- ☐ Usual prices this week.
- ☐ Cheaper prices next week.

3.



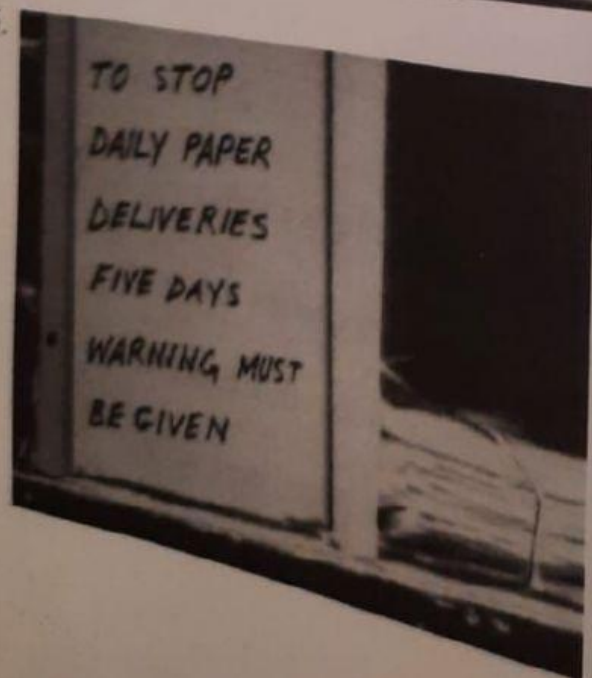
- ☐ You can send your groceries from here.
- ☐ You can store your groceries here.
- ☐ You can get your free groceries here.
- ☐ You can have your groceries sent to you.

4.



- ☐ Cleaning now costs twice as much.
- ☐ Cleaning costs are now cheaper.
- ☐ Cleaning costs are going up.
- ☐ Cleaning costs will stay the same.

5.



- ☐ We cannot deliver papers at the weekend.
- ☐ We plan to stop delivering papers five days from now.
- ☐ You must tell us five days early if you don't want papers.
- ☐ Please tell us if you don't want papers at the weekend.

QUESTION 2

Read the article below and circle the letter next to the word that best fits each space.

EXAMPLE: The shop gave me the wrong change.

- (A) assistant B person C people D one

C & A is probably one of the largest family fashion stores in the world, and their shops are a familiar sight in (1) High Streets in Britain. But many British people would be surprised to learn (2) this fashion company has Dutch origins. Founded in the small market town of Sneek in 1841, the first C & A shop (3) opened by two brothers called Clemens and August Brenninkmeyer. The initials of their first names formed the name of the shop. As trade grew, more (4) were opened across Europe and in 1922 C & A came to Britain. (5) success was immediate and the store was a major influence in bringing down the (6) of women's clothes. It was the two brothers (7) started the 5-day working week, at a time when shopkeepers in Britain expected their (8) to work a 6-day week. Today C & A employs many thousands of people. All the stores are attractively (9) with good use of space, lighting and plenty of individual changing rooms where (10) can try things on in comfort before they buy.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| 1. A every | B most | C more | D each |
| 2. A that | B if | C and | D because |
| 3. A were | B have | C had | D was |
| 4. A stores | B places | C parts | D houses |
| 5. A They | B This | C That | D Their |
| 6. A value | B figures | C cost | D money |
| 7. A which | B who | C what | D whom |
| 8. A staff | B groups | C officers | D employers |
| 9. A drawn | B designed | C set | D put |
| 10. A customers | B patients | C one | D persons |

WRITING

QUESTION 6

Here are some sentences about shopping. Finish the second sentence so that it has the same meaning as the first.

EXAMPLE: Sandra prefers supermarkets to small shops.

Sandra thinks supermarkets *are better than* small shops.

1. "Have you got a pale blue sweater?" I asked the shop assistant.

I asked

2. She showed me one that was too small.

The one she

3. "How much is the red sweater?" I asked.

How much does

4. The red one was more expensive than the blue one.

The blue sweater

5. So I bought neither!

So I didn't