Test 2

PAPER 1 READING AND WRITING (1 hour 10 minutes)

PART 1

QUESTIONS 1–5

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

EXAMPLE	ANSWER
0 You can leave your suitcase here.	C

1 You must drive carefully here.

2 You can eat cheaply here.

3 You can stay here on holiday.

4 You can find work here.

5 You must not go in this way.

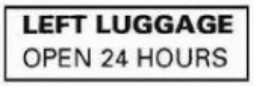
A



B



C



D



E



F



G



H



LIVEWORKSHEETS

PART 2

QUESTIONS 6–10

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

EXAMPLE	ANSWER
0 Nick and Charles wanted to spend a ..... in the country.	A
A day **B** time **C** moment	

6 They got off the bus when the ..... stopped outside a small village.

A pilot **B** driver **C** passenger

7 There was **a** ..... into a field so they climbed over it.

A door **B** garden **C** gate

8 They ..... at the map to check which way to go.

A watched **B** looked **C** saw

9 They walked for two hours until they ..... to a river.

A arrived **B** came **C** crossed

10 It was a lovely place so they ..... down and had a picnic on the grass.

A sat **B** put **C** stood

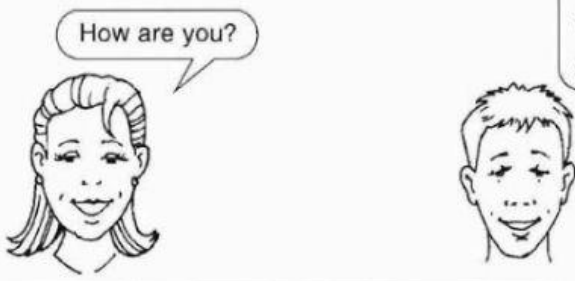
LIVEWORKSHEETS

PART 3

QUESTIONS 11–15

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

EXAMPLE



ANSWER C

11 Hello, Sue. This is my boss, Mrs Smith.

A How old is she?
B How much is it?
C How do you do?

12 Tell Ben to come upstairs.

A That's right.
B All right.
C Is that right?

13 Have you got a ticket?

A At the ticket office.
B Here it is.
C Yes, please.

14 Let's go to Brighton tomorrow.

A What a pity!
B OK. Why not?
C It doesn't matter.

15 Can I open the window, please?

A You don't.
B It isn't.
C Of course.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

QUESTIONS 16–20

Complete the telephone conversation.
What does Peter say to James?
For questions 16–20, mark the correct letter A–H on the answer sheet.

EXAMPLE		ANSWER
James:	Hello, 345920.	
Peter:	**0**	G

James:	No, I don't think so. Why?
Peter:	**16** .....
James:	Where are they playing?
Peter:	**17** .....
James:	I'd love to come. How much are the tickets?
Peter:	**18** .....
James:	Will we have to leave early?
Peter:	**19** .....
James:	What time should we meet?
Peter:	**20** .....
James:	Thanks, Peter. Goodbye.
Peter:	Goodbye.

A	They're free. My father gave them to me.
B	In London. We can go in my car.
C	I'll call you again on Friday to arrange the time.
D	My car's very small.
E	I've got some tickets for the football – England against France.
F	We can meet in the town centre.
G	Hello, it's Peter. Are you busy on Saturday?
H	I suppose so. There may be a lot of traffic.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

PART 4

QUESTIONS 21–27

Read the article about the London police and answer the questions.
For questions 21–27, mark A, B or C on the answer sheet.

THE HISTORY OF THE LONDON POLICE



Today there are policemen everywhere, but in 1700 London had no policemen at all. A few old men used to protect the city streets at night and they were not paid very much.

About 300 years ago, London was starting to get bigger. The city was very dirty and many people were poor. There were so many thieves who stole money in the streets that people stayed in their homes as much as possible.

In 1750, Henry Fielding started to pay a group of people to stop thieves. They were like policemen and were called 'Bow Street Runners' because they worked near Bow Street.

Fifty years later, there were 120 Bow Street Runners, but London had become very big and needed more policemen. So, in 1829, the first Metropolitan (or London) Police Force was started with 3000 officers. Most of the men worked on foot, but a few rode horses. Until 1920 all the police in London were men.

Today, London police are quite well paid and for the few police officers who still ride horses, the pay is even better than for the others.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

EXAMPLE			ANSWER
0	In 1700, there were	**A** policemen everywhere. **B** policemen only in London. **C** no policemen in London.	C

21	In 1700, the men who protected the streets were paid	**A** a lot. **B** a little. **C** nothing.
22	300 years ago, many people	**A** came to live in London. **B** wanted to leave London. **C** had big houses in London.
23	People did not leave their houses because	**A** the city was not clean. **B** they had no money. **C** they were afraid.
24	The Bow Street Runners	**A** stole money. **B** stopped people stealing. **C** paid people to steal.
25	In 1800, there were	**A** enough policemen. **B** not enough policemen. **C** too many policemen.
26	Of the first 3000 Metropolitan policemen,	**A** all of them rode horses. **B** some of them rode horses. **C** most of them rode horses.
27	Today, police officers who work with horses are paid	**A** more than their colleagues. **B** the same as their colleagues. **C** half as much as their colleagues.

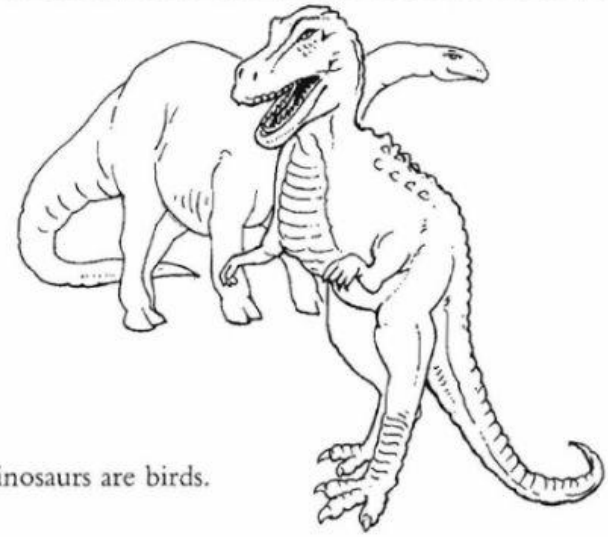
LIVEWORKSHEETS

PART 5

QUESTIONS 28–35

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

Dinosaurs



No one has ..0.. seen a dinosaur. The last dinosaur died about 60 million years ago, a long time ..28.. there were any people on the earth. ..29.. knows for sure why they all died.
The nearest living relatives of dinosaurs are birds.

Dinosaurs didn't all look the same. There were more ..30.. 5000 kinds. Some were very small, ..31.. others were giants. The largest were bigger than any other animals that ever lived ..32.. land. The Brontosaurus, for example, was twenty metres long, and it ..33.. plants. The Tyrannosaurus Rex was not as ..34.. , but it was stronger. It had sharp teeth for eating meat. Also it could run fast ..35.. it had long back legs.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

EXAMPLE				ANSWER
0	**A** ever	**B** never	**C** yet	**A**

28	**A** that	**B** when	**C** before
29	**A** Everybody	**B** People	**C** Nobody
30	**A** than	**B** that	**C** as
31	**A** as	**B** but	**C** or
32	**A** in	**B** on	**C** at
33	**A** ate	**B** eat	**C** eats
34	**A** bigger	**B** biggest	**C** big
35	**A** that	**B** because	**C** where

LIVEWORKSHEETS

PART 6

QUESTIONS 36–40

Read the descriptions (36–40) of some places.
What is the word for each description?
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 the answer sheet.

EXAMPLE		ANSWER
0	You can take the train from here.	**s** t a t i o n

36 A mechanic will repair your car here. **g** _ _ _ _ _

37 If you are ill, you may stay here. **h** _ _ _ _ _ _ _

38 You can cross a river here. **b** _ _ _ _ _

39 You buy a ticket and watch a football match here with hundreds of other people. **s** _ _ _ _ _ _

40 You go here to see a play. **t** _ _ _ _ _ _

LIVEWORKSHEETS