

Name: _____
Class: S7

Date: .../.../20...
Tel: 038 255 2594

GLOBAL ENGLISH 7: FCE + PET PRACTICE

FCE 1 (2008) – TEST 3 - Reading part 1

You are going to read an extract from a short story. For questions 1–8, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text.

Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

line 5 **F**inding a good flat in Dublin at a price you could afford was like finding gold in the gold rush. The best way was by personal contact: if you knew someone who knew someone who was leaving a place, that often worked. But if, like Jo, you had only just arrived in Dublin, there was no chance of any personal contact, nobody to tell you that their bedsit would be vacant at the end of the month. No, it was a matter of staying in a hostel and searching.

For Jo, Dublin was a very big blank spot. She really felt she was stepping into the unknown when she got on the train to go and work there. She didn't ask herself why she was going there in the first place. It had been assumed by everyone she went around with at school that she would go. Who would stay in a one-horse town, the back of beyond, the end of the world, the sticks? That's all she had heard for years. They were all going to get out, escape, see some life, get some living in, have a real kind of existence, and some of the others in her class had gone as far as the towns of Ennis or Limerick, where an elder sister or an aunt would see them settled in. But out of Jo's year, none of them were going to Dublin. She was heading off on her own.

Jo's mother thought it would be great if she stayed permanently in the hostel. It was run by nuns, and she would come to no harm. Her father said that he hoped they kept the place warm; hostels were well known for being freezing. Jo's sisters, who worked in a hotel as waitresses, said she must be off her head to have stayed a whole week in a hostel. But Jo didn't know they were all still thinking about her and discussing her, as she answered the advertisement for a flat in Ringsend. It said, 'Own room, own television, share kitchen, bathroom.' It was very near the post office where she worked and seemed too good to be true. Please, please let it be nice, let them like me, let it not be too dear!

There wasn't a queue for this one because it wasn't so much 'Flat to Let', more 'Third Girl Wanted'. The fact that it said 'own television' made Jo wonder whether it might be too high a class for her, but the house did not look in any way overpowering. An ordinary red-brick terraced house with a basement. But the flat was not in the basement, it was upstairs. And a cheerful-looking girl with a college scarf, obviously a failed applicant, was coming down the stairs. 'Desperate place,' she said to Jo. 'They're both awful. Common as dirt.' 'Oh,' said Jo and went on climbing.

line 31 'Hello,' said the girl with 'Nessa' printed on her T-shirt. 'Did you see that toffee-nosed girl going out? I can't stand that kind, I can't stand them.' 'What did she do?' asked Jo. 'Do? She didn't have to *do* anything. She just poked around and pulled a face and sort of giggled and then said, "Is this all there is to it? Oh dear, oh dear," in a posh accent. We wouldn't have her in here, would we, Pauline?'

Pauline had a psychedelic shirt on, so colourful it almost hurt the eyes, but even so it was only slightly brighter than her hair. Pauline was a punk, Jo noted with amazement. She had seen some of them on O'Connell Street, but hadn't met one close up to talk to. 'I'm Jo, I work in the post office and I rang.' Nessa said they were just about to have a mug of tea. She produced three mugs; one had 'Nessa' and one had 'Pauline' and the other one had 'Other' written on it. 'We'll get your name put on if you come to stay,' she said generously.

- 1 What does 'it' in line 5 refer to?
 - A the accommodation available
 - B finding accommodation
 - C getting advice on accommodation
 - D the shortage of accommodation

- 2 What do we learn about Jo's schoolfriends in paragraph 2?
 - A They would have liked to be as independent as Jo was.
 - B They had more self-confidence than Jo had.
 - C They had made Jo feel that she ought to leave her home town.
 - D They were not as happy as Jo was to move to a new town.

- 3 What impression do we get of Jo's home town?
 - A It was an uninteresting place in the middle of the countryside.
 - B It was a place where people struggled to earn a living.
 - C It was a place where the population had fallen greatly.
 - D It was an unfriendly place, where young people were treated badly.

- 4 What did Jo think about the flat in Ringsend before she saw it?
 - A that she was likely to be able to afford it
 - B that the advertisement for it was confusing
 - C that it might not be as suitable for her as it first sounded in the advertisement
 - D that it did not really have all the facilities mentioned in the advertisement

- 5 What do we learn about the girl who passed Jo on the stairs?
 - A She was upset that she was not going to live in the flat.
 - B She liked neither the flat nor the other girls living there.
 - C She had not been seriously intending to live in the flat before seeing it.
 - D She had not realised that other people were already living in the flat.

- 6 What is meant by 'toffee-nosed' in line 31?
 - A feeling superior
 - B being curious about others
 - C strange-looking
 - D appearing nervous

- 7 What did Jo think when she first met Pauline?
 - A She probably wouldn't like Pauline because of her appearance.
 - B Pauline was different from other punks she had met.
 - C Pauline would probably not want to make friends with her.
 - D She knew very little about people who looked like Pauline.

- 8 By the end of the extract, we learn that
 - A Nessa and Pauline did not really want anyone to share their flat.
 - B other people had moved out of the flat because they had not enjoyed living there.
 - C Nessa felt that Jo would be more suitable than the previous applicant.
 - D Nessa and Pauline were not expecting anyone to want to share their flat.

Questions 11–20

- Look at the sentences below about the island of Petulia.
- Read the text on the opposite page to decide if each sentence is correct or incorrect.
- If it is correct, mark **A** on your answer sheet.
- If it is not correct, mark **B** on your answer sheet.

- 11 People have lived on the island for more than 400 years.
- 12 There is a big difference between day-time and night-time temperatures on the island.
- 13 The islanders have sold their salt to other countries since the 1970s.
- 14 It takes three hours to reach Petulia from the nearest port.
- 15 Some farmers have more pieces of land to look after than others.
- 16 The animals are moved onto different land every year.
- 17 Boys often play football on the school field.
- 18 Both adults and children help to make the islanders' clothes.
- 19 It is likely that there will be a tourist hotel on the island soon.
- 20 Tourists pay to stay with families.

THE ISLAND OF PETULIA

Geography

Petulia Island is only 5.5 kilometres long and 1.5 kilometres at its widest point. It lies in the middle of Lake Donika, and is 3,900 metres above sea level. Petulia has had a small number of inhabitants for over four centuries. It now has a population of 1,500 people. It has no roads, no cars or bicycles, and no electricity. The sun is extremely hot during the day but temperatures at night regularly fall well below freezing. The water of Lake Donika is 10 degrees Celsius all year round.

The past

Until recently, the island was separate from the outside world. Before the introduction of motorboats in the 1970s, travelling from Petulia to the nearest port could take over 20 hours. This journey was therefore made only once a year in order to buy salt. Motorboats have now cut the journey time to three hours, bringing new trade and tourists to Petulia.

Farming

Petulia is divided into six farming areas. Each farmer owns one piece of land in each of the six areas and grows vegetables, potatoes and cereal. Every year, farmers leave a different piece of land unplanted to allow the earth to rest. Cows and sheep are kept here during this time to improve the soil. The food grown by each farmer is shared by everyone: none is for sale. Petulia's farming year is divided into wet and dry seasons. The wet season is the busiest time. All land is dug by hand, using spades. In the dry season between July and August, the islanders have time to build new houses, repair stone walls and make clothes. Men knit traditional clothes from wool that is prepared by the women.

Education

Petulia has a well-equipped primary and secondary school. There is a good-sized sports field, but instead of playing football the boys usually choose to knit, like their fathers, while the girls make wool. Walking along the rough tracks of the island, tourists often see small children on their way to and from school.

Visitors

Petulia has a tourist industry but the people have kept their traditional customs. They recently voted against a hotel development plan, so there will be no hotels on the island. Instead, tourists are placed with a family as guests. The money earned by each family is, like all money on the island, equally divided. During the dry season, many islanders entertain tourists late into the cold nights with pipe music and dances.

Question 8

- Your English teacher wants you to write a story.
- Your story must begin with this sentence:

I was on the beach when my mobile phone rang.

- Write your **story** on your answer sheet.

FCE 3 – TEST 1 – Listening part 3

Các con mở link nghe sau bằng máy tính: <https://tinyurl.com/yr7nbkr6>

You will hear five short extracts in which people talk about a problem they had in their first few weeks in a new job. For questions 19–23, choose what problem (A–H) each speaker says they had. Use the letters only once. There are three extra letters which you do not need to use.

A I made an embarrassing comment.

Speaker 1

19

B I didn't get on with my colleagues.

Speaker 2

20

C I took on too much work.

Speaker 3

21

D I didn't get enough support.

Speaker 4

22

E I found the work too challenging.

Speaker 5

23

F I was over-confident.

G I wasn't very punctual.

H I was treated unreasonably.

PET 5 – TEST 1 – Listening part 3

Các con mở link nghe sau bằng máy tính: <https://tinyurl.com/2ruw2hdu>

Questions 14–19

You will hear a man called Stephen Mills talking to a group of people about a trip to India to see tigers.

For each question, fill in the missing information in the numbered space.

THE TIGER TOUR

Stephen's profession: (14)

Date of departure: (15)

Number of tourists in group: (16)

Type of accommodation: (17)

Means of transport in the park:
– open truck in the north
– (18) in the south

Meal not included: (19) on the last day

PET 3 – TEST 1 – Listening part 2

Các con mở link nghe sau bằng máy tính: <https://tinyurl.com/2c7wuxkt>

Questions 8–13

- You will hear an announcement about what's on television tomorrow.
- For each question, put a tick (✓) in the correct box.

8 *The Railway Princess* is on television from A 9.00 to 10.00.

B 9.00 to 10.30.

C 9.30 to 11.00.

9 There is a music programme for teenagers A early in the morning.

B before lunch.

C at lunchtime.

10 You can see a football match between A Ireland and Spain.

B Brazil and Ireland.

C Spain and Italy.

11 If the weather is bad, there will be no A cycling.

B skiing.

C tennis.

12 In the quiz programme, teams have to guess A the year.

B the person.

C the place.

13 What kind of film is *I Could Live Forever*? A a comedy

B a musical

C a thriller

I. Circle the correct answer A, B or C

1. _____ is a long, thin stretch of water that is artificially made either for boats to travel along or for taking water from one area to another.
A. Metro station B. Transport system C. Canal

2. We lashed together anything that would float to make a _____.
A. major port B. raft C. petrol engine

3. The restaurant would increase traffic _____ and noise.
A. congested B. congesting C. congestion

4. She wore a(n) _____ dove-grey jacket.
A. historic B. elegant C. calm

5. The river in Caracas is heavily _____.
A. polluted B. pollution C. pollute

6. Five _____ died after their bus was ambushed on a country road.
A. soldiers B. torches C. ancestries

7. _____ is a son of your sister or brother, or a son of the sister or brother of your husband or wife.
A. Niece B. Nephew C. Cousin

8. Armstrong was one of the most _____ musicians in jazz.
A. brilliant B. independent C. huge

9. She told me that she'd been _____ three times, but had never actually married.
A. divorced B. engaged C. formal

II. Rearrange these sentences

1. restaurant / I / with / to / the / Yesterday, / a / client. / went

→ _____.

2. stopped / We / in / grocery / some / the / bought / and / sandwiches. / store

→ _____.

3. is / The / cheaper / skirt. / than / the / dress

→ _____.

4. best / Tom / this / the / player / is / in / team. / football

→ _____.

5. this / When / manufactured? / radio / was

→ _____?

* **Lưu ý:** Với những từ con không nhớ và viết sai, con chép từ đó vào vở 2 dòng.