

## Mock test A2

### Section A – Reading

**Read the passage and answer all the questions**

#### Advait Kolarkar

Advait Kolarkar is six years old and he is already a world-famous artist. He first held a paint brush when he was just eight months old. When he was one, he used food colouring to paint his first picture. Advait doesn't paint people, animals or things. He is an abstract painter. This means he paints different shapes like circles and squares to make a picture. Advait's parents love watching Advait use thick paint to make images. They have never taught him how to paint.

Advait now lives in Canada, where the public can see his paintings at his local art gallery. Before that, his paintings were in an art show in his country of birth, India. In 2018, Artexpo New York invited Advait to show his amazing paintings. All of the other artists at this event were much older than Advait. Helen Bridgeo visited this show. She loved the bright colours in his work. She didn't have enough money to buy all of his 20 paintings, so she chose nine of her favourites. Since then, Advait has sold another 38 paintings around the world.

‘Advait loves painting at the moment,’ say his parents, ‘but maybe that will change when he’s older. Perhaps he’ll go to university and become a teacher or a scientist. We just want him to do something he enjoys.’

**For questions 1–3, please answer in complete sentences.**

1. How old was Advait when he did his first painting?

2. What does Advait paint pictures of?

3. What did Helen Bridgeo like about Advait's paintings?

**For questions 4–8, tick the box.**

4. Advait's parents sometimes help him paint.
5. People in Canada were the first to see his paintings.
6. Advait was the youngest artist at Artexpo New York.
7. How many of Advait's paintings did Helen Bridgeo buy?
  - a. 9
  - b. 20
  - c. 38
8. What do Advait's parents hope he will do in the future?
  - a. He will be a professional artist.
  - b. He will have a job he likes.
  - c. He will go to university.

**Write the words in the box.**

9. Find the word in the passage which means the OPPOSITE of:

Thin (paragraph 1)

10. Find the word in the passage which means the SAME as:

Wonderful (paragraph 2)

### **Section B – Use of English -**

**Choose the correct word and write it on the line. You can use a word more than once. There is one word you do not need.**

BY	IN	OF	WITH	TO
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Example:

Sara walks \_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_ school with her sister.

1. Simon is fond \_\_\_\_\_ his little brother.
2. Our garden looks pretty \_\_\_\_\_ summer.
3. We are going \_\_\_\_\_ China next year.
4. The children love travelling \_\_\_\_\_ train.
5. My father often reads a book \_\_\_\_\_ the evening.

### **Section C**

**Answer the following questions. Give a full answer in the past tense, using the word(s) given.**

Example:

**Where did you go last Saturday?** (the circus)

**I went to the circus.**

1. How much did the tickets cost? (\$5)
2. What did you see there? (some clowns)
3. What time did you leave? (6.30 pm)

4. How did you get home? (by train)
5. Who did you meet at the station? (a school friend)

### ***Section D***

***Put the words in order and make a correct sentence.***

1. eat / should / breakfast / always / You  
You
2. a / He / television / bought / new / has  
He
3. run / me / can / My / than / faster / friend  
My
4. phone / Mike / tomorrow / going / me / is / to  
Mike
5. cake / bought / a / We / butter / make / to / some  
We

### ***Section E***

***Choose the correct answer for each sentence.***

1. We must \_\_\_\_\_ Tom a birthday present.
  - a. Buy
  - b. Buying
  - c. To buy
  - d. Bought
2. I can't understand her. She speaks \_\_\_\_\_ fast.
  - a. Too

b. Much  
c. Enough  
d. More

3. Sally is buying a new guitar, \_\_\_\_\_  
a. doesn't she?  
b. isn't she?  
c. hasn't she?  
d. won't she?

4. The children got \_\_\_\_\_ the bus in front of the school.  
a. Down  
b. Over  
c. Off  
d. Up

5. My dad used to \_\_\_\_\_ golf. Now he watches it on the television.  
a. plays  
b. played  
c. playing  
d. play

6. Peter has never \_\_\_\_\_ a car.  
a. driven  
b. drove  
c. drive  
d. driving

7. The children were playing in the garden when it \_\_\_\_\_ to rain.  
a. starts  
b. started  
c. starting  
d. start

8. My sister arrived home while I \_\_\_\_\_ a cake for her.

- a. cooked
- b. is cooking
- c. was cooking
- d. cook

9. If I \_\_\_\_\_ to the supermarket, I'll buy some eggs.

- a. will go
- b. go
- c. was going
- d. went

10. Lucy will \_\_\_\_\_ her driving test soon.

- a. Has
- b. Having
- c. Have
- d. Had

### ***Section F – Listening***

***Listen to this passage about bananas and write the missing words in the spaces given.***

#### **Bananas**

Bananas are one of the example most popular fruits in the world, but they only grow in hot countries near the equator. Bananas grew 10,000 years ago in Southeast Asia. When travellers to Asia (1) \_\_\_\_\_ this delicious fruit, they took it back to their own countries for everyone to taste. Bananas are an (2) \_\_\_\_\_ food for people and animals living in these countries. Bananas are a (3) \_\_\_\_\_ fruit that also give us energy. Not all bananas are yellow. They can be red, (4) \_\_\_\_\_ and even blue.

There are two main types of banana that we can (5)\_\_\_\_\_ in the supermarket. Cavendish bananas are (6)\_\_\_\_\_ and sweet and we can eat them raw. Plantain bananas are hard and less sweet. We should always cook plantain bananas (7)\_\_\_\_\_ we eat them. There are over 1,000 different types of banana. The banana plant is the (8)\_\_\_\_\_ flowering plant in the world. It can grow up to seven metres tall. Its (9)\_\_\_\_\_ are about three metres long. One banana plant can produce (10)\_\_\_\_\_ of bananas every year.