

Grammar

1 Complete the dialogue with *will* or *going to* and the verbs given.

A: Hi, Terry. Have you got any plans for the weekend?
 B: Yes. I (1)
 (watch) the football.
 A: (2) (see)
 the Champions League match?
 B: Yes. Do you want to come?
 A: I'd love to. I (3)
 (ask) my
 mum if it's OK.
 B: Great. We (4)
 (buy) the
 tickets tomorrow morning. I can get you one if you like.
 A: OK. I (5)
 (call) you this afternoon.

1 / 5

2 Complete the sentences with these words/expressions.

'll probably • might • 're going to • 's going to
 will

1 They be at the café, but I'm really not sure.
 2 Our teacher be 50 next week but he looks younger.
 3 They win the match. The others can't win now!
 4 We go to the concert. We haven't got tickets but we're trying to get some.
 5 It be hot today. It's already 20 degrees outside.

1 / 5

3 Complete the conditional sentences with the correct form of the verbs given.

1 If we (leave) now, we
 (get) there by lunchtime.
 2 If we (not get) enough rain this spring, there (be) a drought in the summer.
 3 I always (feel) bad in the morning if I (go) to bed late.

4 You (have) a smaller carbon footprint if you (stop) driving.
 5 If you (not like) it, I (buy) you a different one.

1 / 5

Total / 15

Vocabulary

4 Complete the sentences with words for geographical features.

1 The WWF is trying to persuade South American governments to protect the animals and trees of the Amazon
 2 The Himalayas is a magnificent
 3 If the melt, then it will affect sea levels all over the world.
 4 We usually spend a lot of time playing on the in the summer months.
 5 Crossing a by car can be very dangerous. Very few people live there and it's very hot.

1 / 5

5 Complete the sentences with the correct answer, A, B or C.

1 Today, children learn more about the dangers to the than in the past.
 A ozone layer B environment C pollution
 2 Scientists say we're destroying the and this creates global warming.
 A greenhouse B ozone layer C agriculture
 3 Many sea birds died because of a huge in the Atlantic last year.
 A oil spill B drought C flood
 4 Hotter summers with no rain will mean that there are more in some countries.
 A droughts B waste C nuclear disasters
 5 After the heavy rainfall, there was in the local town.
 A pollution B a flood C global warming

1 / 5

6 Replace *get* in the sentences with the correct form of these verbs.

arrive • become • bring • buy • receive

- 1 My sister *gets* a lot of her new clothes online.
.....
- 2 If we *hurry*, we'll *get* there by 6 pm.
.....
- 3 We'd better start walking home because it's *getting* dark.
.....
- 4 Will you *get* me some water, please?
.....
- 5 Did you *get* what you wanted for your birthday?
.....

/ 5

Total / 15

Use of English

7 Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first. Use no more than three words.

- 1 It's not likely that Sue will *get* a new job.
Sue is *get* a new job.
- 2 If I don't do my homework well, my teacher will be angry.
My teacher pleased if I do my homework.
- 3 My plan is to catch the 6:30 train.
I'm catch the 6:30 train.
- 4 I predict rain for tomorrow.
I think it tomorrow.
- 5 What time does your train arrive in London?
What time does your train to London?
- 6 I've decided I won't go to the theatre tomorrow.
I'm go to the theatre tomorrow.
- 7 If I don't win the race tomorrow, I'll be really unhappy.
I happy if I don't win the race tomorrow.
- 8 I don't think we will arrive before Terry.
We probably before Terry.

/ 8

Reading

8 Read the article about electric cars. Six sentences are missing from the article. Choose from the sentences A–F the one which fits each gap.

A few years ago everyone was talking about the new electric cars. These cars were cleaner and quieter and they were going to be the answer to our pollution problems. (1) Why aren't our roads full of electric cars? Why are we still sending out huge amounts of pollution into the atmosphere and using oil faster than the oil companies can produce it?

There are several reasons. (2) They are available. There are many different models and every year another, newer type of electric car is designed. Last year, more than ten new models of electric car were introduced. (3) Although many of the faster, sporty-looking models are expensive – for example, the new Tesla costs 130,000 dollars – there are plenty of cheaper types for sale. So what is the reason?

Experts say that it's mainly because electric cars can't travel very far before we need to charge their batteries and there aren't enough charging points at the moment. (4) It seems that the people who have bought electric cars use them as a second car, not their main one. They drive them around town and cities but they don't want to go too far in them. (5) They aren't going to buy an electric car to use regularly until they can be sure that it won't stop suddenly on their way to work or somewhere important.

While electric cars may still be the car of the future, there is an alternative for today. The hybrid car – a car that can switch from petrol to electricity – is more popular. People are buying them because they can drive further without having to charge their cars. (6) It's obviously not quite as good for the environment as the electric car, but it shows that people are concerned and trying to do something about their carbon footprint.

- A And it isn't because of the price.
- B The main problem is the cost, but they are already cheaper than all electric cars.
- C So, where are they?
- D People worry about not having enough electricity to get to their destination.
- E People need a car that is reliable.
- F It's not because the cars aren't for sale.

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9 Read the article again and choose the best answers, A, B or C.

- 1 What is the aim of this article?
 - A to advertise a new type of electric car
 - B to talk about why people don't use electric cars
 - C to warn people about the dangers of petrol cars
- 2 Why did people think electric cars would be good?
 - A They don't use as much oil as normal cars.
 - B They help reduce traffic on the roads.
 - C They don't pollute the environment.
- 3 Why isn't the price of electric cars a problem?
 - A Because people can afford expensive cars.
 - B Because not all of them are expensive.
 - C Because they're good value for money.
- 4 What's the main problem with electric cars?
 - A You can't go very far in them without having to stop.
 - B You can only drive them in towns and cities.
 - C There is only one model.
- 5 Why do people prefer hybrid cars to electric cars?
 - A They're better for the environment.
 - B They look nicer.
 - C They can go longer distances without being charged.
- 6 How does the writer feel about hybrid cars?
 - A They aren't very good for the environment.
 - B It's good that people are choosing them.
 - C They're too expensive so people won't buy them.

/ 6

Total / 12

Listening

10 Listen to five people talking about rubbish and recycling. Match the speakers (1–5) with the comments (A–E).

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

- A Companies don't do enough.
- B This is a good idea if you have a big kitchen.
- C This is not a good solution. It just makes things worse.
- D Different people can use our old things.
- E We have to change our habits.

/ 5

11 Listen again. Are these statements True (T) or False (F)?

Speaker 1:	People throw away more rubbish now than before.	T/F
Speaker 2:	Many people don't have space for different types of bins in their kitchens.	T/F
Speaker 3:	All of our shopping comes with paper and plastic.	T/F
Speaker 4:	It's always more expensive to buy a new computer than repair an old one.	T/F
Speaker 5:	People buy more food than they need.	T/F

/ 5

Total / 15

Writing

12 The council has decided to pick up people's rubbish every two weeks instead of every week and you think this is a bad idea. Write a letter to the local newspaper.

In your letter you should:

- say what the problem is
- explain why you think this is a bad idea
- say what you'd like the council to do about it

Write 100–125 words.

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Speaking

13 Role-play the situation with your partner.

You want to make arrangements to meet your English-speaking friend in the summer holidays. Talk together and decide where you are going to meet and what you are going to do. Use the ideas in the box to help you.

- ask about your partner's plans
- make suggestions about where to meet and what to do
- make an arrangement

/ 10

Total / 80