

Grammar

- 1 Read the conversation and complete the text with the correct form of the verbs given. Add extra words if necessary.

'You just stole that apple,' accused the shopkeeper.
'Well, yes, I took the apple, it's true but I promise you it was on the floor,' said the man.
'Well I suggest you pay for it.'
'I'm not going to,' said the man.
'Well, don't come into my shop again!' warned the shopkeeper.

One day a shopkeeper accused a man of stealing an apple from his fruit stall. The man (1) (admit/take) the apple but (2) (insist/find) it on the floor. The shopkeeper (3) (suggest/pay) for it but the man (4) (refuse/pay) for it. The shopkeeper (5) (warn/come) into his shop again.

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- 2 Complete the text with the *-ing* or *to* infinitive form of the verb given.

When I went to university, my parents recommended (1) (live) with a family, so I moved in with a family on the outskirts of the city. But my landlady always wanted (2) (know) when I was coming home. In fact, she often stayed up waiting for me. One day, I brought a friend back to her house for dinner and she ordered him (3) (leave). I had prepared a meal and she insisted on us (4) (eat) it outside. Finally, she accused us of (5) (disrespect) her. It was quite a relief to move out at the end of the first year.

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- 3 Read the reporter's notes and complete his news report with two or three words in each gap. Use the verbs in bold in the correct form.

People **say** Terry Marsh, famous actor, was the victim of a break-in. Intruder **entered** when Marsh was on stage (we believe). Some expensive scripts **are missing**? Friends **report** Marsh is 'deeply upset'. Witnesses claim they saw a man **driving** away in blue car.

It (1) that Terry Marsh, the famous actor, was the victim of a break-in at the weekend. The intruder is believed (2) the actor's apartment when Marsh was acting on stage. Some expensive scripts are thought to (3) According to friends, Marsh (4) be deeply upset. The thief is believed (5) away in a blue car.

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Total / 15

Vocabulary

4 Complete the dialogue with one word in each gap.

Bob: How's the move to London going, Ryan?

Ryan: Well, as I come from a big city, it's like a home from (1) _____, busy and exciting. I love it here.

Bob: And have you found a job yet?

Ryan: That's the downside. It's been tough. I got a part-time job in a clothes shop. Not ideal, but I've worked in shops before so at least it's something I'm at home (2) _____. It's a small shop, but it gets really busy at the weekend. I think I'm (3) _____ home about £600 a month, nothing to (4) _____ home about, I know!

London is really expensive and there's lots of competition for work. It really (5) _____ it home to you how important it is to have transferrable skills and speak English.

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6 Choose the correct alternatives to complete the text.

This summer we went on holiday to the Lake District in the north of England. It was great to get away from the (1) bustling/thriving city for a bit of peace and quiet. We stayed in a beautiful cottage which had been converted from a (2) sprawling/run-down farm house. Parts of the rooms were actually where the animals used to live. The Lake District is (3) well-off/renowned for its stunning scenery and (4) quaint/hilly villages. We spent most days walking through the (5) picturesque/quaint countryside and breaking up our walks with stops in country pubs for traditional lunches.

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Total / 15

5 Complete the text with the correct form of the words given.

Madrid is my favourite city in Europe. The people are so friendly and (1) _____ (welcome). They instantly make you feel at home. Although it can be a little (2) _____ (tourist) in places, it is generally a beautiful city to walk around, with lots of Spanish charm. If you go there, you will see the city is divided in two: the modern part and the (3) _____ (history) part. When in the old part, La Latina, for example, you will find yourself walking down cobbled streets and surrounded by some of the best Spanish tapas restaurants. When in the new part, there is a different, more (4) _____ (vibe) atmosphere. One thing that surprised me about the city was its cleanliness. When you're in the city centre, you will notice the streets are (5) _____ (spot). Not a single piece of rubbish litters the ground. If you haven't been, I suggest you visit!

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Reading

- 7 Read the article about squatters in the UK. Match the questions (1–6) with the sections (A–E). Some sections may be chosen more than once.

Living in borrowed homes

- A When a group of homeless people in Manchester moved into an empty building owned by two former Manchester United footballers, they didn't expect to be there for long. In most cases like these, property owners are quick to evict people who illegally occupy a property that doesn't belong to them. However, far from taking them to court, Gary Neville and Ryan Giggs, decided to allow the squatters to continue living in the building – which they intend to convert into a luxury hotel – during the cold winter months, after which they promised to help them find alternative accommodation.
- B Many in the same position are not so lucky. Although the number of squatters in the UK is growing, especially in big cities, due to factors such as rising house prices and rents, squatting is a crime and those who do it may end up with a fine of up to £5,000 or even a prison sentence. The media is largely unsympathetic to the plight of squatters, often portraying them as social dropouts for whom squatting is a choice rather than a necessity. Indeed, the newspapers are full of horror stories about people going on holiday and coming back to find their home has been broken into and occupied by undesirables who damage their property and steal their possessions.
- C Of course, there are some squatters who make a mess, fail to maintain the property they occupy and generally behave in an anti-social fashion, but this is only one side of the story. Many squatters inhabit derelict buildings that have been uninhabited for months or even years. They often restore the property themselves and sometimes even spend money doing it up, treating it with love and care as if it were their own home. There are also examples of abandoned buildings that have been turned into centres for arts and culture, as in the city of Ljubljana in Slovenia, where a disused army barracks now houses a thriving community of artists and musicians. These people pay no rent for the spaces that they have turned into studios, workshops and performance venues, but they make an important contribution to the city's cultural life. When the authorities tried to evict them on several occasions, they refused to leave and finally they have been allowed to stay permanently.
- D Many people argue that squatting should be legalised on the grounds that by allowing it, we could solve the problem of homelessness overnight. They say that the government should be prosecuting the landlords who make a fortune out of buying and selling property that they don't live in, not those who just want a roof over their heads. When there are reported to be over 600,000 unoccupied properties and an estimated 280,000 people living on the streets in the UK alone, one can see their point of view.
- E The reality is that in big cities, even those who take home a salary are finding it hard to pay the kind of rents that landlords now demand. One solution, which has been billed as a more acceptable alternative to squatting, is that of 'guardianship', which involves people legally living in empty properties that might otherwise be vandalised or fall into disrepair. 'Guardians' pay only a fraction of the rent that such a property would normally cost, but in return, they have to obey certain rules. Gabriella Slyne, a drama teacher, who is the 'guardian' of a one-bedroom flat in Dalston, East London, is not allowed to have more than two guests at a time or anyone to stay overnight and can be evicted with only a month's notice. However, she thinks that it's worth it for the privilege of paying only £300 a month in rent.

In which section ...

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 do we learn about people who use a squat for professional purposes? | 5 do we learn about squatters who cause problems? |
| 2 is a possible answer to a serious social problem suggested? | 6 are positive experiences of squatting described? |
| 3 is a scheme described which is aimed at people who can't afford high rents? | |
| 4 did famous people show a sympathetic attitude towards squatters? | |

8 Read the article again. Are these statements True (T), False (F) or is the information Not Mentioned (NM)?

- Gary Neville and Ryan Giggs used to be professional sportspeople. T/F/NM
- A large number of squatters have been sent to prison recently. T/F/NM
- The squatters in Ljubljana are still in a temporary situation regarding accommodation. T/F/NM
- There are enough empty houses to accommodate every homeless person in the UK. T/F/NM
- 'Guardians' of properties pay only 50% of the normal rent. T/F/NM
- The writer of the article is not unsympathetic towards squatters. T/F/NM

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Total / 12

Use of English

9 Choose the best answer (A, B or C) to complete the text.

For many young people the day they fly the (1) and move out of home to go to university is the first step to becoming independent adults. The two most popular options for students at university are living in a student (2) of residence or renting a house. Many ex-students (3) finding student accommodation close to the university, which often comes in modern buildings with gardens, wi-fi, and sporting facilities. In most student residences you would have your own room and if you are at (4) with that, you can enjoy a clean and comfortable living space. Despite the attraction of student residences, many students like the freedom of having their own place and living with friends. If you choose this option, you will have to deal with a landlord or (5) to whom you will have to pay the rent. They will (6) you often of the rules and blame you (7) not keeping them. Since you have to pay a large (8) on the accommodation, if you do have parties and destroy the property, you probably won't see it again.

- | | | |
|---------------|------------|------------|
| 1 A house | B nest | C home |
| 2 A tower | B home | C hall |
| 3 A suggest | B warn | C want |
| 4 A risk | B home | C comfort |
| 5 A landwoman | B landwife | C landlady |
| 6 A remind | B suggest | C forbid |
| 7 A in | B for | C to |
| 8 A money | B pay | C deposit |

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Listening

10 Listen to three people talking about their unusual homes. Choose the best answers, A, B or C.

- What does Speaker 1 say about her home?
 - It has gas and electricity.
 - Their water is heated using a wind turbine.
 - She doesn't like footprints on the carpet.
- According to Speaker 1, the downside of their house is that ...
 - they have to wear warm clothes in winter.
 - she sometimes gets ill in winter.
 - the windows are in poor condition.
- Speaker 2 says that the owner of the boat ...
 - had a lot of problems.
 - advertised that his boat was for sale in a newspaper.
 - liked him immediately.
- Speaker 3 says she and her husband chose to buy the windmill because ...
 - the area was charming.
 - it satisfied most of their requirements.
 - it needed some reconstruction and restoration.
- She particularly likes the windmill ...
 - because each room is different.
 - because it gives them lots of exercise.
 - because there are variety of views.

/ 5

11 Listen again and complete the summary with one word in each gap.

Speaker 1: Lives in a home that she designed with her husband to be more environmentally friendly. The heating system is (1) by the wind and they chose to (2) up their garden to create a market garden. The only downside is that it gets cold in winter.

Speaker 2: Saw an advert in the job section of the newspaper to be a 'house boat sitter' which meant he could live on a boat for (3) He only had to report if the boat had any problems. He loves it. The only disadvantage is that when the (4) is very bad he feels a little sea sick.

Speaker 3: Lives in a windmill which she restored with her husband, adding heating and electricity. It has great views and the rooms get (5) as you go up. The only downside is the crumbling walls.

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Total / 10

Writing

12 Read the notice from a student magazine. Write your article.

We would like you to write an article comparing two areas of your town or city: one area which you love and another that you don't like. Tell us why we should visit one and avoid the other!

You should:

- introduce the two areas you have chosen
- think of ways to compare the areas, such as transport, architecture, things to do, etc.
- use linking words that show contrast
- keep each paragraph on one topic
- use less common vocabulary to make your article interesting to read
- use an informal, conversational style
- think of an interesting title

Write 250–275 words.

[illegible]

/ 10

Speaking

13 Work with a partner. Student A, look at photo 1 and prepare three questions to ask your partner about it. Student B, do the same with photo 2. After approximately one minute, begin to ask your three questions. Allow your partner time to give full answers. Repeat for the other photo.

When answering the questions you should:

- use comment adverbs and adverbials to introduce your opinions
- speculate as to who might live in the place
- say what you like or don't like about the photo



/ 10

Total

/ 80