

ROADMAP™ B2+ End-of-course test (Units 6–10)

Listening

Recording 1 Listen to people talking about their eating habits. Tick (✓) the correct answer, a b or c.

1 What does Leila say about her mother?
a She couldn't be bothered to cook.
b She influenced Leila with her cooking. ✓
c She would shop in the supermarket.

2 What does Jeremy say about what he eats?
a He eats luxury foods when he can afford it.
b He has to add sugar to the food he buys.
c He tries to avoid foods with added ingredients.

3 What does Zoe like about the student cafeteria?
a the information about the food
b the cooking facilities
c the range of desserts on offer

4 Why does Darren prefer to make his food?
a Because he doesn't like the other drivers.
b Because he doesn't want to eat in the café.
c Because he doesn't have time to stop at a café.

5 What does Marina occasionally have as a main meal?
a some chocolate biscuits
b a roast dinner
c a microwave meal

6 How does Richard decide what to cook?
a He chooses food which matches his budget.
b He chooses food which lacks artificial ingredients.
c He chooses food which is grown locally.

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2 Recording 2 Listen to a discussion about books. Decide if Raquel and Stephen agree (A) or disagree (D) on the statements below.

1 The book Raquel is reading is a self-help book. A

2 Self-help books can be quite annoying.

3 Novels are a good way to relax.

4 *The Lord of the Rings* is a frightening novel.

5 Characters in *The Lord of the Rings* are skilfully described.

6 Finding out about the past can be interesting.

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3 **Recording 2** Listen again and write true (T), false (F) or no information (NI).

1 Raquel was desperate to get a self-help book. NI

2 Raquel tends to read several books at the same time.

3 Stephen is usually too tired to read books in the evening.

4 Stephen finds it hard to relate to the characters in novels.

5 Raquel thinks ideas of right and wrong have changed a lot in the last 150 years.

6 Stephen is enthusiastic about a science fiction novel he has read.

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Grammar

4 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

1 They 've been painting (paint) the kitchen but they haven't finished yet.

2 I'm considering spending (spend) the summer in India.

3 I take (take) the bus to work for the last few months.

4 situated (situate) on the edge of Lake Annecy, this is the perfect spot for your holiday.

5 This medicine should not be given (should not / give) to children under six years of age.

6 If universities had not needed (not need) to share information back in the 70s, the internet might never have been invented.

7 What do you suppose (suppose) these strange symbols mean?

8 No sooner had they dialled (dial) 999 than a police car arrived at the scene.

9 I wish you would not make (not make) such a mess when you eat.

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5 Choose the correct answer, a, b or c to complete the sentences.

1 b thing I love about Madonna is that she just keeps on going.
a That b One c What

2 According to the weather forecast, it's be getting a lot colder next week.
a supposed to b considering to c hoping to

3 This is a much fairer system, everyone will be able to participate.
a which b how c whereby

4 A: You should have drunk lots of water.
B: I , but I've still got a headache.
a should b had c did

5 The film was near as good as everyone said it would be.
a nothing b nowhere c not

6 We couldn't find our dog Jake, despite everywhere for him.
a looking b to look c looked

7 The birthday cake was beautifully decorated, extremely delicious.
a not to mention b even though c therefore

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6 Correct one mistake in each sentence.

1 I am going to call the doctor the next morning.
_____ was

2 That we've noticed is that you're not taking your job very seriously.

3 The more you practice, the easiest it gets.

4 A: Nina's not talking to me at the moment.
B: That can't be awkward.

5 A: Have you ever been skiing?
B: I wish I have.

6 She said there were no tickets left, that was not what I'd expected her to say.

7 If you aren't such a careful driver, there might have been an accident.

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Vocabulary

7 Choose the correct answer, a, b or c, to complete the sentences.

1 I thought the song might grow c me, but it hasn't.
a with b at c on

2 The facilities are now, as they were installed nearly thirty years ago.
a bankrupt b outdated c declined

3 We were going to take an umbrella but it was only , so we left it at home.
a spitting b pouring down c freezing

4 It's supposed to be sunny today so you should wear a for protection.
a bob b stud c cap

5 There was a huge on the motorway stretching 15 kilometres.
a bypass b roadblock c tailback

6 The company has a virtual , so we have no choice but to buy from them.
a edge b monopoly c board

7 We need partners to with us on this project.
a collaborate b oversee c submit

8 Brendon's really tired so he'll be tonight.
a an early riser b a night owl c out like a light

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8 Complete the sentences with the words and phrases in the box.

cracked-up disturbing estimate proof
relocated slumped stood out stubborn

1 He told such a funny joke that I just cracked up when I heard it.

2 The value of shares in the company as a result of the warning of losses.

3 It's an interesting theory, but there still isn't enough that it's true.

4 The series featured some crimes, leaving many viewers upset.

5 We have to get some work done on the flat so we've asked a builder for a written .

6 My office to Madrid last month so I've started learning Spanish.

7 Penny doesn't like to be told what to do. In fact, she can be quite sometimes.

8 Rafa wore an amazing costume and really in the carnival procession.

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9 Complete the sentences with the correct words and phrases. The first letters are given.

1 There was a huge t h u n d e r s t o r m last night with heavy rain and lightning.

2 I've been bitten on my face by a mosquito and it's really i _____. I can't stop scratching it.

3 There have been traffic jams on the A38 after a lorry s ____ its l ____.

4 My parents will have been married for 50 years in November so they'll be celebrating their g ____ a ____.

5 His new song is pretty m ____ really. It's definitely not up to his usual standard.

6 Before you serve the pasta, s ____ some grated Parmesan cheese on top.

7 Her latest book is a m ____ and is surely her best work yet.

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Function

10 Complete the statements, 1–6 and a–f, with the words and phrases in the box. Then match the statements 1–6 with the follow-up statements a–f.

awfully sorry check out illustrates
no see open up what exactly

1 So what exactly is the article about? a
2 I'm about all this.
3 I'd like to the floor for discussion.
4 If you're into renaissance art, you might want to the Uffizi Gallery in Florence.
5 This graph a number of interesting points.
6 Hi Annabel. Long time, !

a must comments obvious outline
up to up to me

a In this section, I'll give you a brief outline.
b Obviously if it were , I'd give you the money back right now.
c It's for anyone visiting the city.
d What've you been ?
e Does anyone have any or questions?
f The first and most thing it shows is that sea levels are clearly rising.

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Reading

11 Read the article and match the headings a–f with the paragraphs 1–6.

- a How has government changed?
- b What is the future of British elections?
- c How does the British parliament work?
- d How have elections changed?
- e The first parliament?
- f How are MPs elected?

/5

12 Read the article again and write true (T) or false (F).

- 1 The first British parliament was in the tenth century. F
- 2 Members of the House of Lords are chosen by the public.
- 3 Members of the House of Lords are not as powerful as they were in the past.
- 4 Only the bigger political parties are represented in parliament.
- 5 A party's manifesto is only made public after the election.
- 6 Smaller parties have more power than they used to.
- 7 Some people believe it is better for parties to work together.
- 8 Anyone can vote at a polling station.
- 9 In general, a greater percentage of people voted before the twenty-first century.
- 10 Some people think the electoral system favours the larger parties.
- 11 Proportional representation could result in fewer changes of government.

/10

The British electoral system

1 e

The British parliament is said to be the 'Mother of Parliaments' because it has been a model for many modern parliamentary systems around the world. Although some form of parliament has existed in the UK since the thirteenth century, its modern form didn't appear until the beginning of the eighteenth century. This means that while Britain may be the 'Mother of Parliaments', it cannot claim to have the oldest. The oldest parliament is Iceland's, known as 'The Althing', which dates back to the tenth century.

2

The UK parliament is made up of two 'houses'. The House of Commons consists of elected Members of Parliament (MPs), while the House of Lords is represented by unelected members who have either inherited their titles or been nominated by the government. Historically, the House of Lords was more powerful, but over the centuries, some of that power has been handed to the Commons, whose members debate issues and propose new laws. The government tends to be made up of members of the Commons and this is where the government has to respond to the elected representatives.

3

There are 650 MPs in total and they are chosen to represent different areas of the country, known as *constituencies*. Anyone can stand for election, but most MPs belong to the two biggest political parties, the Labour Party and the Conservative Party. These parties are well established in British politics, but some smaller parties, such as the Liberal Democrats and the Green Party, are now also influential. Each party has a manifesto, or list of promises of what they will do if they get elected. Voters therefore vote to elect a person (the MP) and the policies they represent in their manifesto. The political party with the most MPs across the country normally forms the government.

4

As in many other countries, the main parties are not as popular as they once were. In recent years, smaller parties have appeared and taken votes, reducing the power of the main parties. Given this situation, the government has two options. It can either run a minority government, with little chance of fulfilling its promises, or it can form a coalition. In this case, they have to compromise on their policies and work with other coalition parties. It is argued that this is a positive change as it reflects a more collaborative way of doing things. However, it also means governments are less stable and can result in more frequent elections.

5

Key elements in the voting process have remained unchanged in recent years. Only adults over the age of 18 are allowed to vote in elections and voters usually go to a polling station to vote for their MP. What has changed is the way the media cover elections. During an election campaign, there is 24-hour news coverage and political parties send targeted messages via social media. Parties are constantly trying to guess what voters want and change these messages daily. As a result, people often have doubts about the best way to cast their vote. Voter turnout has also varied a lot over the years, with between 60 and 80 percent of people voting. Turnout has been particularly low since the beginning of this century, although it has increased slightly in recent years.

6

People have argued for a change to the electoral system because they believe the current one gives an unfair advantage to the bigger parties. For example, some have proposed an alternative system called proportional representation, which means that the number, or proportion, of MPs reflects the number of votes for each party. However, while this would give smaller parties a chance to participate in government, it could also bring more instability and more frequent elections.