



UPSTAIRS 2021

Term test B1+

Name: _____

READING

1. You are going to read four reviews of books about sleep and dreams. For questions 1 - 10, choose from the reviews (A–D). The reviews may be chosen more than once.



The first drawings on walls appeared in caves thousands of years ago. Later the Ancient Romans and Greeks wrote their names and protest poems on buildings. Modern graffiti seems to have appeared in Philadelphia in the early 1960s, and by the late sixties it had reached New York. The new art form really took off in the 1970s, when people began writing their names, or 'tags', on buildings all over the city. In the mid seventies it was sometimes hard to see out of a subway car window, because the trains were completely covered in spray paintings known as 'masterpieces'.

In the early days, the 'taggers' were part of street gangs who were concerned with marking their territory. They worked in groups called 'crews', and called what they did 'writing' – the term 'graffiti' was first used by The New York Times and the novelist Norman Mailer. Art galleries in New York began

buying graffiti in the early seventies. But at the same time that it began to be regarded as an art form, John Lindsay, the then mayor of New York, declared the first war on graffiti. By the 1980s it became much harder to write on subway trains without being caught, and instead many of the more established graffiti artists began using roofs of buildings or canvases.

The debate over whether graffiti is art or vandalism is still going on. Peter Vallone, a New York city councillor, thinks that graffiti done with permission can be art, but if it is on someone else's property it becomes a crime. 'I have a message for the graffiti vandals out there,' he said recently. 'Your freedom of expression ends where my property begins.' On the other hand, Felix, a member of the Berlin-based group Reclaim Your City, says that artists are reclaiming cities for the public from advertisers, and that graffiti represents freedom and makes cities more vibrant.

For decades graffiti has been a springboard to international fame for a few. Jean-Michel Basquiat began spraying on the street in the 1970s before becoming a respected artist in the '80s. The Frenchman Blek le Rat and the British artist Banksy have achieved international fame by producing complex works with stencils, often making political or humorous points. Works by Banksy have been sold for over £100,000. Graffiti is now sometimes big business.

1. Why was the seventies an important decade in the history of graffiti? _____ a. That was when modern graffiti first appeared. b. That was when modern graffiti first became really popular. c. That was when graffiti first reached New York. 2. What is a 'masterpiece' in graffiti? _____ a. A really high-quality piece of graffiti. b. A work of graffiti showing the artist's name. c. A full piece of graffiti, like those seen on subway trains. 3. What was the main motivation for the first taggers? _____ a. Showing which streets belonged to which gangs. b. Creating a strong visual identity for their 'crew'. c. Sending coded messages to other gangs. 4. Who coined the phrase 'graffiti'? _____ a. New York gangs who had a lot of Italian immigrant members. b. A newspaper and an author. c. The man who was the mayor of New York in the late seventies.	5. How did things change after the first war on graffiti? _____ a. It was considered a more serious crime. b. Graffiti artists had to find different places to paint. c. New York looked a lot cleaner. 6. What does New York city councillor Peter Vallone say about graffiti? _____ a. Graffiti can be good for cities as long as it is tasteful and conveys positive messages. b. Graffiti can be beautiful if it is done by a skilled artist. c. Graffiti is a crime if the artist does not have permission. 7. What do the Berlin-based group Reclaim Your City say about graffiti? _____ a. Involving young people in graffiti stops them getting involved with serious crime. b. Graffiti helps the public to own the streets and take control away from advertisers. c. Graffiti actually increases the value of property by making the area more attractive. 8. What is the author's final point? _____ a. Graffiti has now become mainstream and can make artists a lot of money. b. Graffiti is not a good way to become a respected artist. c. Some of the most popular graffiti artists end up being exploited by the art world.
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2. For questions 1 to 8, read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C, D) best fits each gap.

New York City

New York City has (0) B into the second largest city in North America. It has long been a major business cultural and shopping centre (1) _____ millions of visitors each year. Most tourists stay in the (2) _____ of the city, Manhattan, where you can see the sights on foot or take a tour bus. In (3) _____ the main residential areas are on the (4) _____ of the city where, as in all large cities, some districts are quite in (5) _____ of repair. During your visit you may want to take a boat trip to Ellis Island, where you can stop for a (6) _____ to read about the history of immigration. Many tourists also visit Queens, which has some interesting art galleries, and Brooklyn for cafés, shops and (7) _____ nightlife. Finally, you will certainly want to visit Central Park, a huge open (8) _____ which is ideal for relaxing on a hot summer day.

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|----|-------------|----------------|-------------|---------------|
| 0. | A become | B grown | C increased | D extended |
| 1. | A appealing | B advancing | C arriving | D attracting |
| 2. | A heart | B interior | C focus | D root |
| 3. | A response | B practice | C contrast | D reality |
| 4. | A suburbs | B surroundings | C borders | D outskirts |
| 5. | A demand | B wish | C need | D requirement |
| 6. | A period | B while | C duration | D piece |
| 7. | A vivid | B cheerful | C bright | D lively |
| 8. | A extension | B region | C space | D estate |



3. For questions 1 to 12, read the text below and think of the word which best fits each gap. Use only **ONE WORD** in each gap.

EXAMPLE: 0. *something*

LEARNING A MUSICAL INSTRUMENT



Learning to play an instrument is **0** _____ that can give a lot of pleasure. It's also an achievement and a skill **1** _____ stays with you for life. Music has a part in everyone's life, and has been described **2** _____ a 'primary language'.

Learning to play an instrument isn't easy at the beginning **3** _____ takes effort and determination. And while there's nothing wrong with aiming **4** _____ the top, music definitely **5** _____ something to take up because you think you ought **6** _____ do it.

A lot of adults regret not **7** _____ learnt to play an instrument when they were younger. But it is never **8** _____ late to learn! And the advantages of learning an instrument are far greater than just the pleasure of producing a marvellous sound. When you've progressed far **9** _____, there are lots of amateur groups which you can join **10** _____ you want to be part of a larger group. Once you've reached a good enough standard to join a band or orchestra, you add the team skills like **11** _____ you get from playing sport. There's also a great social side to playing with others, as **12** _____ as the chance to travel through touring.

GRAMMAR AND USE OF ENGLISH

4. Choose the correct option for each sentence.

1. Our house is on a beautiful tree-lined _____.

- a. district b. junction c. avenue d. pavement

2. This apartment is so old and neglected, I'm surprised there aren't any _____ here.

- a. landlords b. squatters c. tenants d. lodgers

3. Are you a(n) _____ of the United States or are you here on a working visa?

- a. resident b. occupant c. inhabitant d. flatmate

4. I'm _____. I can't stand living in this neighbourhood anymore.

- a. hanging out b. moving into c. moving out d. settling down

5. Come on! Let's have a _____ and enjoy ourselves!

- a. talk of the town b. paint the town red c. ghost town d. night on the town

6. I really need to get _____ as I haven't had a holiday in over a year.

- a. in b. away c. out d. to

7. Some cities are very attractive while others are just _____ jungles.

- a. construction b. constant c. cement d. concrete

8. We really _____ the town red last night!

- a. painted b. coloured c. brushed d. covered

9. I've met people from all _____ of life. Everyone has an interesting story to tell.

- a. ways b. walks c. works d. footprints

10. Slow down, there's a speed _____ ahead and I don't want to pay a fine.

- a. bump b. camera c. limit d. meter



5. Complete the sentences with the correct tense (*present simple, present continuous, future forms and be going to*).

1. The train _____ (to arrive) at 12:30.
2. We _____ (to have) dinner at a seaside restaurant on Sunday.
3. It _____ (to snow) in Brighton tomorrow evening.
4. On Friday at 8 o'clock I _____ (to meet) my friend.
5. When they _____ (to get) married in March, they _____ (to be) together for six years.
6. You're carrying too much. I _____ (to open) the door for you.
7. Do you think the teacher _____ (to mark) our homework by Monday morning?
8. This summer, I _____ (to live) in Brighton for four years.
9. I don't think you _____ (to have) any problems when you land in Boston.
10. This time next week I _____ (ski) in Switzerland!