Gold!



People **(0)** ..... always loved gold because it is beautiful and useful. Gold is a soft, heavy, brilliant yellow metal **(28)** ..... it doesn't change colour in the air or water.

People have used gold money for hundreds **(29)** ..... years, but people all **(30)** ..... the world wear gold wedding rings too. You can even **(31)** ..... gold in racing-car engines because gold is able to carry electricity.

(32) ..... 1880 and 2002 most gold came from South Africa, but now more gold comes from China. People in India buy more gold **(33)** ..... any other nationality.

One kilo of gold **(34)** ..... about 35,000 dollars at the moment. That's a lot of money! But if you want some gold for free, remember that all the winners in the Olympic Games **(35)** ..... given gold medals. Train hard at school in your sports lessons!

Example:

0 **A** do **B** have **C** be *Answer:* 0 A B C

28	**A** and	**B** or	**C** after
29	**A** by	**B** of	**C** from
30	**A** above	**B** over	**C** about
31	**A** finds	**B** finding	**C** find
32	**A** Between	**B** Before	**C** Through
33	**A** what	**B** when	**C** than
34	**A** cost	**B** costs	**C** costing
35	**A** be	**B** is	**C** are

Advice

28 *Which connecting word is missing here? Read the sentence carefully.*

30



33 *The word* ***more*** *before the space should help you.*

35 *Is this verb phrase active or passive?*

LIVEWORKSHEETS

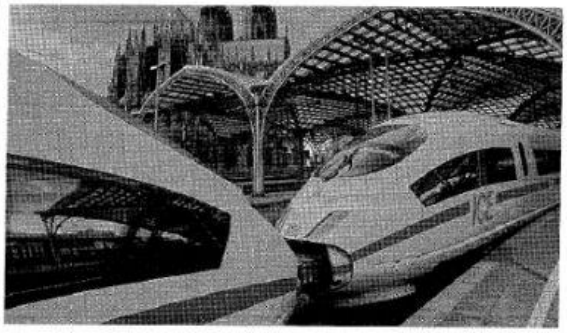
Vocabulary Buildings, places and people in town

1 Read the sentences. Put a tick (✔) if the information is right and a cross (✘) if it is wrong.

Example *A **bank** is a place where people save their money.* ✔

1 People go to a **disco** to dance. ☐
2 You watch actors on the screen in a **theatre**. ☐
3 A **museum** is a place where people buy clothes. ☐
4 You can buy things for your home in a **guest-house**. ☐
5 Your parents can do all their food shopping in a **supermarket**. ☐
6 People can fill up their cars at a **petrol station**. ☐
7 A **store** is another word for a shop. ☐
8 Go to a **stadium** if you want to buy a flight ticket. ☐

2 Read Donna's diary about her family's visit to the city. Underline six spelling mistakes.



When we arrived in the city we decided to visit the catedral first because it is such an amazing biulding, then we crossed the street at the trafic lights and walked past the entrance to the univercity. Lots of students were standing outside.

After that, we went into the national librarie and looked around, and then we had a cold drink in the caffe there. We had to run to the railway station. We nearly missed our train! I had a really great day.

Tip! In this part of the test, you must spell the answers correctly.

Remember!

English spelling is difficult because lots of English words come from other languages. Learn these spelling rules about *c* and *g*.

- If c is followed by a, o, u or is at the end of a word, it sounds like /k/, for example *customer, picnic*
- If c is followed by e or i, it sounds like /s/, for example *city, price*
- If g is followed by a, o, u or is at the end of a word, it sounds like /g/, for example *guest, bag*
- If g is followed by e or i, it sounds like /dʒ/, for example *agent, village*

The spelling of *get, girl* and *give* don't follow this rule.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

3 **Read the sentences about different places in town and write the missing letters in the answers. All the words have a *c* or a *g* in them.**

Example *A king and queen lived here a long time ago.* c a s t l e

1 Older students come to this place to study. c o _ _ e _ e
2 You can buy newspapers and magazines here. n e _ _ a _ e _ _
3 You cross this to go over a river. b _ i _ _ e
4 You can get fit in the gym here. s p o _ _ _ _ e _ _ _ e
5 People repair cars in this place. g a _ a _ e
6 The people who work here keep people safe. p o _ i _ e s _ a _ i o _

4 **There are lots of silent letters in English words – letters you see, but don't hear. Cross out the silent letters in these words.**

Example *gXest*

1 wrong	4 business	7 watch
2 chocolate	5 hour	8 knife
3 science	6 vegetable	9 could

5 **One word in each sentence below has one missing letter. Cross out the word and write its correct spelling on the line. Use letters from the box.**

d t e s r u h

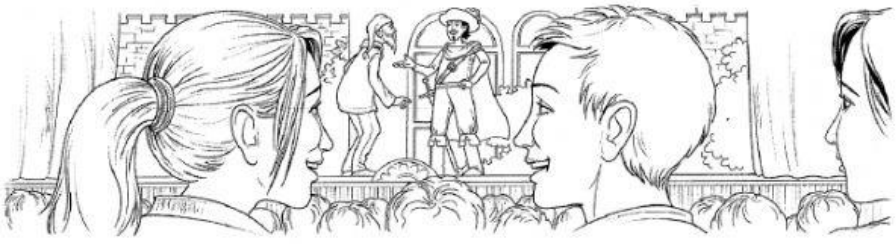
Example *The ~~scool~~ is on the next corner.* school

1 That's the highest bilding in the city. .....
2 I go to the libray about once a week. .....
3 That old casle is about 700 years old. .....
4 Have you visited the iland yet? .....

6 **Complete the words about people's jobs and places where they work in town. Underline the words that helped you find each answer.**

Example *On this piece of paper you can find the names of different streets* m a p

1 People with jobs work on computers in these rooms. o _ _ _ c _ _
2 Workers make things like TVs or bikes in these. f _ c _ _ _ _ _ _
3 This person works in a shop. a _ _ _ _ _ _ n t
4 This person welcomes guests in a hotel. r _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ i s t
5 Actors and musicians work here. t _ _ _ _ _ _
6 Doctors and nurses work here. h _ _ _ _ _ _ l



LIVEWORKSHEETS

Test 2 Training Reading and Writing Part 4

- How many questions are there in Part 4?
- Are you given answers to choose from in Part 4?

1 **Cross out the wrong word in each sentence.**

In **Right, Wrong, Doesn't say** Part 4 tasks:

Example *you* ***do / don't*** *have to choose A, B or C answers.*

In **3-option multiple choice** Part 4 tasks:

1 you *do / don't* have to choose A, B or C answers.
2 the text looks *shorter / longer*.
3 you *always / sometimes* have to answer questions.
4 you *never / might* have to complete sentences.
5 you *do / don't* have to choose between *right, wrong, doesn't say* answers.
6 the order of the questions is *usually / never* the same as the order of information in the text.

Tip! There are two types of Part 4. On page 19, you practised the first type (Right, Wrong, Doesn't say). This Part 4 is different.

2 **Which is the right answer for each of these short texts? Choose A, B or C.**

Text: Jo had to sell her old bike because she didn't have enough money to buy a better one.

1 Jo sold her bike because
A she decided to get a faster one. **B** she needed the money.
C it was too old.

Text: The new bike cost £100. Jo got £75 for her old one and Jo's parents gave her £25.

2 How much did Jo sell her bike for?
A £25 **B** £75 **C** £100

Text: The shop shuts on Thursdays. Jo couldn't go on Friday so she got the bike on Saturday.

3 Which day did Jo buy her bike?
A Thursday **B** Friday **C** Saturday

Text: Its lights weren't good enough, but the wheels were great and it had really good brakes.

4 What else might Jo need to buy?
A better lights **B** better brakes **C** better wheels

Text: Jo told her best friend about her new bike. The two girls cycled round the lake then went for a walk in the park.

5 Jo rode her new bike
A to the park **B** to her best friend's house. **C** round the lake.

Tip! Only one of the A, B or C answers is right, but the text will have information about all three, so read the text carefully!



Remember!

too + adjective =
not enough + opposite adjective

My trainers are **too small**.
My trainers are **not big enough**.

That music is **too loud**.
That music is**n't quiet enough**.

This room is **too dark**.
This room is**n't light enough**.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

LIVEWORKSHEETS