

SECTION ONE: LISTENING

Part 1: Listen to the radio talk about holidays in Northumberland and fill in the missing information in the numbered space. (9pts)

Holidays in Northumberland

Useful Information

- * Read Peter Green's book called " (1) *around Northumberland*"
- * Lots of things to see, for example (2)
- * Accommodation in flats, hotels, (3) or (4) and breakfast places.
- * Best time to go is in the spring

Bike (5)

- * One week - £35
- * Two weeks - £55
- * A (6) - £50 when returning the bicycle

Local Events

- * June - (7) *Festival*
- * August - *International Festival of Music*

National Park Activities

- * (8)
- * photography
- * bird watching

Number to contact: (9)

Part 2: Listen to two neighbours talking about running and decide if each sentence is true (T) or false (F). (6pts)

10. Natasha has decided to take the day off work to go running.
11. Colin found running to work was bad for his health.
12. Natasha would prefer to go running outside the city.
13. Natasha would like to wear her sports clothes at work.
14. Natasha will run in the big race because she hopes to win it.
15. Colin and Natasha will prepare for the big race together.

SECTION TWO: PHONETICS

Part 1: Pick out the word (A, B, C or D) whose underlined part is pronounced differently from those of the other words. (3 pts)

16. A. becauseu B. nurseu C. horseu D. purposeu

17. A. stop B. spot C. scope D. smog
 18. A. possess B. business C. messy D. assume

Part 2: Choose the word whose main stress is placed differently from the others in each group. (2 pts)

19. A. conservational B. oversensitive C. communicative D. personality
 20. A. enthusiastic B. economical C. stereography D. employee

SECTION THREE: LEXICO-GRAMMAR

Part 1: Choose the word or phrase (A,B,C or D) that best completes each sentence.(10 pts)

21. The government is sending to the flood victims.
 A. touch B. aid C. accommodation D. provision
22. After walking for about seven miles, the man stopped a fire to warm himself.
 A. to build B. building C. for building D. to have built
23. She said that she
 A. had already the film seen B. the film had already seen
 C. had seen already the film D. had seen the film already
24. Medical help is easily obtained in remote areas than in towns.
 A. more B. fewer C. less D. higher
25. We enjoy our family customs and traditions because they provide us with sense of
 A. belonging B. missing C. depending D. surrounding
26. Do you my turning the television on now?
 A. need B. disapprove C. mind D. object
27. They discussed the problems the international youth movement.
 A. faced B. to face C. face D. facing
28. Please don't disturb me there is something urgent.
 A. if B. unless C. or D. otherwise
29., which are the movements in the Earth's crust, often occur in Japan.
 A. Volcanoes B. Hurricanes C. Tsunamis D. Earthquakes
30. She has always wanted to visit Washington DC, of the United States.
 A. is the capital B. that is the capital C. which the capital is D. the capital

Part 2: Complete the sentences with appropriate form of the word in block capitals in brackets. (5pts)

31. He won the discus event at the Olympic Games but was later when medical check proved that he had been taking drugs. (QUALIFY)

32. She'd rather have a job involving creative work or skills. (ART)
33. You should ask someone's before posting anything about them on the web. (PERMIT)
34. Here are several proven studies which describe how to keep it. (SCIENCE)
35. Saint Giong heard an that the emperor needed brave men to protect the country. (ANNOUNCE)

Part 3: Complete each sentence with a suitable form of one of the phrasal verbs in the box. Use each one once only. There is an extra one that you do not need to use. (5 pts)

<i>lead to</i>	<i>bring back</i>	<i>wash out</i>	<i>do with</i>	<i>turn in</i>	<i>come of</i>
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36. We were going to have a cruise around the coast but our plan was by the storm.
37. I couldn't the smoke, so I locked the windows and turned on the ventilation.
38. I'm so tired and sleepy. I think I'll now. Good night, everyone.
39. I'm very worried about Sam. I wonder what will him if he keeps being so rough.
40. This old photograph the memory of my childhood.

Part 4: Put the verbs given in the brackets into their appropriate tenses or forms (5pts)

41. Most films are made (show) in the theatre.
42. "I will come to see you tomorrow" – "Ok. I (wait) for you around noon."
43. The price of gold is said (go up) now.
44. He got angry because he hadn't been accustomed to (make) fun like that before.
45. I didn't do the test well. I (prepare) it very carefully at home.

Part 5: Each sentence has an incorrect word. FIND and CORRECT them. (5 pts)

46. The jellyfish, which isn't really a fish, has no brain, no bones and no face.

incorrect word: >> **correct one:**

47. We enjoy taking part in the fetching-water competition.

incorrect word: >> **correct one:**

48. When I reached the peak on the mountain, I could see how beautiful everything was.

incorrect word: >> **correct one:**

49. This water contains quite a lot of contaminants, but it should be refined before drinking.

incorrect word: >> **correct one:**

50. Jim's illness turned out to be extreme infectious, so he was kept in isolation.

incorrect word: >> **correct one:**

SECTION FOUR: READING COMPREHENSION

Part 1: Read the text below and think of the word which best fits each space. Use only ONE word in each space. (10 pts)

In addition to reducing pollution, public transport (51) valuable city space. Buses and trains carry more people in each (52), and if they operate on their own rights of way, they can safely run (53) much higher speeds. In other (54), they not only take (55) space but also occupy it for a (56) time.

Public transport also plays an important (57) in areas of the Third World. In many cities in Asia and Africa, buses make 50 to 80 percent (58) all motorized trips. Buses are sometimes hopelessly overcrowded. It is not uncommon to see several riders clinging to the outside. Yet most Third World cities have (59) public transport use per person than (60) in Western Europe.

Part 2: Read the following passage and choose the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct word for each of the blanks. (10 pts)

Throughout history people have always communicated with one another, not only by speech but also by movements of the hands and body. It is, however, only (61) the last few years that these aspects of communication have been studied at all widely. This type of communication is known as body language or non-verbal communication.

People sometimes wonder (62) you can learn how body language works. It is of course possible to read books on the subject but you also need to (63) time observing people's movements. A railway station is a particular good place for such observation, as here people can be seen openly expressing eagerness, sorrow, delight, impatience and many other human emotions by (64) of movement.

If you turn down the sound on your television set and try to understand (65) is happening simply by watching the picture you will learn even more about communication (66) words. By turning the sound back up every five (67) or so, it is possible to check how accurate your (68) is.

Having studied the art of body language you will have a definite (69) at a boring party. You will be able to sit on your own for the whole evening and thoroughly enjoy yourself by both watching (70) interpreting the body language of all the other people there.

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|-------------|-----------|---------|------------|
| 61. A. with | B. during | C. for | D. on |
| 62. A. that | B. how | C. what | D. whether |
| 63. A. kill | B. spend | C. give | D. lose |

- | | | | |
|-------------------|------------------|-----------------|--------------|
| 64. A. means | B. gestures | C. health | D. postures |
| 65. A. who | B. which | C. what | D. that |
| 66. A. and | B. including | C. without | D. with |
| 67. A. years | B. minutes | C. hours | D. months |
| 68. A. expression | B. understanding | C. meaning | D. movement |
| 69. A. benefit | B. favour | C. disadvantage | D. advantage |
| 70. A. with | B. and | C. but | D. or |

Part 3: Read the following passage and choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). (5 pts)

People all over the world today are beginning to hear and learn more and more about the problem of pollution. Pollution is caused either by man's release of new and often artificial substances into the environment, or by releasing increased amounts of a natural substance, such as oil from oil tankers into the sea.

Whatever its underlying reasons, there is no doubt that much of the pollution caused could be controlled if only governments, companies, and individuals would make more efforts. In the home, there is an obvious need to control litter and waste. Foods wrapped up three or four times in packages all have to be disposed of; drinks are increasingly sold in bottles or tins which cannot be reused. This not only causes a litter problem, but also is a great waste of resources, in terms of glass, metal and paper. Advertising has helped this process by persuading many of us not only to buy things we don't need, but also to throw away much of what we have bought. Pollution and waste combine to be a problem everyone can help to solve by cutting out unnecessary buying, excess use and careless disposal of the products we use in our daily lives.

71. The main cause of pollution mentioned in the passage is

- A. the release of artificial or natural substances into the environment
- B. the production of new industrial goods
- C. increased amounts of a natural substance
- D. increasing population and their needs to buy more products

72. Much of the pollution could be controlled if only

- A. people would pay more attention to their waste
- B. governments would take effective measures
- C. all sides concerned would make more efforts
- D. farmers would use less natural resources

73. Food packages, bottles and tins for drinks can cause

- A. more and more air and water pollution
- B. both a litter problem and a waste of resources

- C. the price of the products to raise greatly
 - D. the advertising industry to make more profit
74. What does the phrase “**disposal of**” in the last sentence probably mean?
- A. using up
 - B. finding a solution to
 - C. cutting out
 - D. getting rid of
75. Which of the following cannot help solving the problem of pollution?
- A. Cutting out unnecessary buying
 - B. Eating and drinking less
 - C. Reducing excess use
 - D. Controlling litter and waste

SECTION FIVE: WRITING

Part 1: Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it is as similar as possible in meaning to the sentence printed before it. (10 pts)

76. I have never thought of going abroad.
→ The thought of
77. I really didn't expect to be offered such a large sum of money.
→ Little
78. I'm sure she didn't do it on purpose.
→ She can't
79. A train leaves at eight o'clock every morning.
→ There is
80. Is it essential to meet your aunt at the station?
→ Does your aunt?
81. If the work is finished by lunchtime, you can go home
→ Get
82. People no longer smoke so many cigarettes as they used to.
→ The
83. My father finds maps hard to follow.
→ My father has?
84. Our car really needs servicing, doesn't it?
→ Our car really must

85. The stereo was so powerful, I nearly went deaf.

→ It was

Part 2: Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given in anyway. (5 pts)

86. When Mary wanted a new car, she had to save up for a year. **IT**

>>

87. I didn't see her again for five years. **BEFORE**

>>

88. Matthew didn't listen to what his doctor told him. **NO**

>>

89. Staying on late at work is becoming less of a problem for me. **USED**

>>

90. Sandra said that she was willing to work late. **MIND**

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Part 3: Essay writing (10 pts)

Do you agree or disagree with the following idea?

"The social media offer us a lot of benefits on our communication."

Give specific reasons and examples to support your opinion. You should write about 200 words.