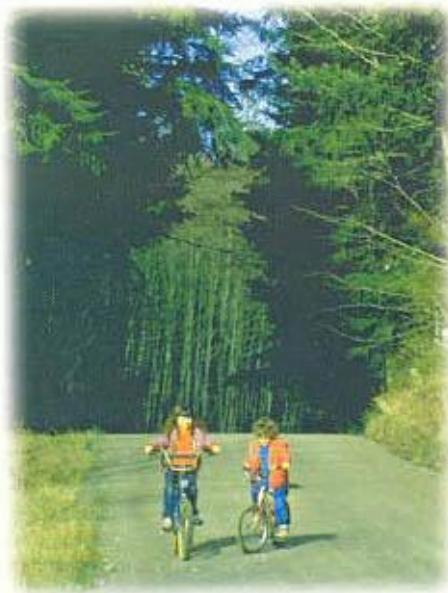




Practice Test 2

Part 1

For questions 1 - 15, read the text below and decide which word A, B, C or D best fits each space. There's an example at the beginning (0).



Bicycles

Why don't the British cycle? Only a quarter of the (0) ... twenty million bicycles in the country are thought to be in (1) ... use. Denmark, which is flatter but no darker or rainier than Britain, has twenty per cent of all journeys made by bicycle, while in Britain the (2) ... is only 5%. The government are trying to (3) ... this. They hoped that a grant of millions of pounds from the National Lottery would (4) ... more people to use their bikes. The money will be used (5) ... for a 6,500 mile national network of cycle tracks. Britain needs to (6) ... environmentally friendly schemes such as this. The southern third of the country is one of the most (7) ... areas of the world. Environmentalists make it (8) ... to build new roads, and (9) ... roads are very overcrowded. One official committee described the growth of motor transport as "possibly the (10) ... environmental threat to the UK". The (11) ... of building the cycle tracks is to motivate people to use their bicycles instead of their cars. However, the new tracks are being built (12) ... cities and through them. This (13) ... that only long distance journeys will be easier and safer. Those cyclists who want to (14) ... in cities will still be in danger of (15) ... their lives on busy roads every time they use their bicycles.

0 A counted	B numbered	C estimated	D guess
1 A right	B regular	C normal	D proper
2 A size	B portion	C figure	D part
3 A improve	B succeed	C excel	D help
4 A support	B activate	C boost	D encourage
5 A cost	B give	C pay	D afford
6 A do	B introduce	C commence	D make
7 A full	B loaded	C occupied	D crowded
8 A rough	B uneasy	C stiff	D difficult
9 A existing	B prevailing	C living	D left
10 A hardest	B greatest	C grandest	D strongest
11 A aim	B function	C design	D course
12 A from	B in	C among	D between
13 A tells	B says	C means	D defines
14 A travel	B wander	C tour	D follow
15 A expiring	B losing	C missing	D terminating

▶ 34

0	A	B	C	D
1	A	B	C	D
2	A	B	C	D
3	A	B	C	D
4	A	B	C	D
5	A	B	C	D
6	A	B	C	D
7	A	B	C	D
8	A	B	C	D
9	A	B	C	D
10	A	B	C	D
11	A	B	C	D
12	A	B	C	D
13	A	B	C	D
14	A	B	C	D
15	A	B	C	D

Part 2

For questions 16 - 30
Use only one word.

When going (0)
(17) something robbed, or even travel insurance is just But for (21) insurance companies stolen which in (24) Such claims cost in about to run (27) (29) someone have to pay through





Part 2

For questions 16 - 30, read the text below and think of the word which best fits each space.

Use only one word in each space. Write your answers in the answer boxes provided.

each

... twenty million (1) ... use. In Britain, while in Britain (3) ... this. It is the National Lottery which will be used to ... Britain needs this. The souths of the world. ds, and (9) ... described the environmental e tracks is to of their cars. cities and not journeys may (14) ... inside n busy roads

Travel Insurance

When going (0) holiday, it is always a good idea to take (16) travel insurance. This is just in (17) something goes (18) along the way. You could lose your luggage, you could (19) robbed, or even become ill and need expensive medical treatment. For millions of holiday makers, travel insurance is just a precaution (20) will help them have an enjoyable and worry-free holiday. But for (21) , travel insurance is a way of earning money (22) making false claims against insurance companies. For (23) , some people pretend that they have had expensive equipment stolen which in (24) never even existed, and then claim large sums (25) compensation. Such claims cost insurance companies a total (26) £50 million per year. But the cheats' luck is about to run (27) (28) to a new computer system, companies will be able to tell at a glance (29) someone has made a claim within the last three years. Honest travellers will no (30) have to pay through the nose for other people's dishonesty.



0	on	0
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30		30

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C	D
C	D



Practice Test 2

Part 3

For questions 31 - 40, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence. Use the word given and other words to complete each sentence. You must use between two and five words. Do not change the word given. Write your answers in the answer boxes provided.

0 I'm sure it wasn't Jim who did it.
have
It Jim who did it.

31 He proposed some interesting ideas at the meeting.
put
He at the meeting.

32 He made us wait two hours before he called us in.
were
We two hours before he called us in.

33 Kevin doesn't work as hard as he did in the past.
used
Kevin he does now.

34 He was about to leave when the phone rang.
point
He was when the phone rang.

35 Dad let us stay up late last night.
were
We late last night.

36 I like studying arts more than sciences.
to
I prefer sciences.

37 He paid £50 for the answerphone.
him
The answerphone £50.

38 We met Ann while we were in Florida.
across
We we were in Florida.

39 Sophie hasn't been to a party for a month.
last
It's a month a party.

40 Shall we have dinner together tonight?
about
How tonight?

Part 4

For questions 41 - 55, read the sentence. If the sentence is correct, write a tick (✓) in the box. If the sentence is not correct, write a cross (✗) in the box. If there is a word that is not correct, write the correct word in the box.

0	can't have been	0 0 1	0 Every
31		31 0 1	00 pay or
32		32 0 1	41 to fly th
33		33 0 1	42 return
34		34 0 1	43 they a
35		35 0 1	44 close t
36		36 0 1	45 seem
37		37 0 1	46 After it
38		38 0 1	47 cold, v
39		39 0 1	48 snows
40		40 0 1	49 becau

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Souvenir
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are house
common
sugar sp
(52) r
(63) a
which ma
benefits.



Part 4

For questions 41 - 55, read the text below and look carefully at each line. Some of the lines are correct and some have a word which should not be there. If a line is correct, put a tick (✓) by the number in the answer boxes provided. If a line has a word which should not be there, write the word in the answer boxes provided.

Winter Visits to London

0 Every year at Christmas time my parents
 00 pay on a short visit to London. They like
 41 to fly there on a Friday morning and
 42 return on a Sunday evening. While been in London
 43 they always stay in an expensive hotel
 44 close to the Marble Arch. Christmas time may
 45 seem a strange time for to visit London.
 46 After it all, England in the wintertime can be
 47 cold, wet and foggy itself. Sometimes it even
 48 snows. However, my parents like going
 49 because, despite of the cold weather,
 50 there is a lots to do. My mother goes
 51 in order that to visit the shops and buy
 52 presents, my father does enjoys visiting the
 53 museums and art galleries, and they
 54 both like to visiting the theatre in the evening
 55 when the streets are being lit with Christmas lights.

0	✓	0
00	on	00
41		41
42		42
43		43
44		44
45		45
46		46
47		47
48		48
49		49
50		50
51		51
52		52
53		53
54		54
55		55

Part 5

For questions 56 - 65, read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of each line to form a word that fits in the space in the same line. Write your word in the answer boxes provided.

Collecting Things

Nowadays, you are more likely to hear (0) ... than serious comment when stamp-collecting is mentioned because it's no longer (56) But lots of people are (57) about collecting things and find it a (58) way to spend their time. Souvenirs from holiday (59), whatever the country, are (60) popular with collectors. So are household items with something special in common which makes them (61), such as sugar spoons with engraved pictures, scarfs or (62) mugs. Collecting things is a (63) activity - great for meeting new people - which may be why it is said to have (64) benefits. It is a relaxing and interesting (65)

LAUGH
 FASHION
 ENTHUSIASM
 CREATE
 LOCATE
 PARTICULAR
 ATTRACT
 COLOUR
 SOCIAL
 PSYCHOLOGY
 OCCUPY

0	laughter	0
56		56
57		57
58		58
59		59
60		60
61		61
62		62
63		63
64		64
65		65

3

Modal Verbs

The modal verbs are: **can, could, may, might, must, ought to, will, would, shall, should**.

They take **no -s** in the third person singular and are followed by an infinitive without to except for "ought to". **He must be** at work. **He ought to do** what you asked him to. They come before the subject in questions and are followed by "not" in negations. "Could you help me with the dishes?" "I'm sorry, I can't." Certain verbs or expressions can be used with the same meaning as modals. These are: **need** (= must), **had better** (= should), **have (got) to** (= must), **be able to** (= can), **used to** (= would) etc. I've got to go to the library.

Summary of Functions of Modal Verbs and Synonymous Expressions

Ability	Obligation	Requests
<p>She can dance well. She could/was able to dance well when she was young. (repeated action - ability in the past) She's able to type 120 words per minute. They were able to buy a car after saving for years. (single action in the past) He couldn't/wasn't able to save the patient.</p>	<p>I must cut down on fats. (I need to; I say so) I have to cut down on fats. (I'm obliged to; the doctor says so) I had to cut down or else I would have got overweight. (past) We ought to stay within the speed limit. (It is the right thing to do, but we don't always do it.) We ought to have stayed within the speed limit. (It was the right thing to do but we didn't do it.)</p>	<p>Can I see the Manager? (informal) Could I see the Manager? (polite) May I see the Manager, please? (formal) Might I see the Manager? (very formal) Will you do my shopping? (informal) Would you mind working overtime (polite; formal)</p>
<p>He can't still be at home. (90% certain) He could/may be tired. (50% certain; it's possible he is tired) He might come later. (40% certain; perhaps he will come later) He could have killed her. (luckily he didn't - past) He may/might have sold his house. (perhaps he sold it - past) It is likely that Ann will offer to help. Ann is likely to offer to help. It was likely that she had missed the bus. (past) She was likely to have missed the bus. (past)</p>	<p>I must see a doctor soon. (I say so) I had to see a doctor. (I was obliged to; past) He has to wear an overall at work. (necessity from outside the speaker) He had to wear an overall when he was at school. (past) We've got to move house. (informal) They had to move house. (past) The cat needs feeding. or The cat needs to be fed. (it is necessary) The cat needed feeding. or The cat needed to be fed. (it was necessary) You ought to behave yourself. (it is necessary) She doesn't have to/doesn't need to come. (it isn't necessary - absence of necessity) She didn't have to/didn't need to come. (it wasn't necessary for her to come and we don't know if she did) She needn't have come so early. (it wasn't necessary for her to come but she did)</p>	<p>You can't enter this area. (prohibition - you aren't allowed to) They couldn't enter that area. (prohibition - they weren't allowed to) You mustn't touch the statues. (prohibition - it is forbidden) You may not smoke in the corridors. (prohibition - formal) All applicants must fill in this form. (duty) All applicants had to fill in that form. (duty - past) People ought to respect the environment. (It is the right thing to do but people don't always do it.) He ought to have notified the police of the burglary. (It was the right thing to do but he didn't do it.)</p>

Note: to express possibility in questions we use: Is he likely to ...? Is it likely that he ...? Can he ...? Could he ...? Might he ...? Could he still be at work? (not: may)

You **could** a
You **could** a
her yesterday
He **should** i
He **should** h
(but he **didn't**)
You **ought to**
You **ought to** helpful. (It w
do, but you

You **can/can**
or refusing p
He **wasn't a**
take my car.
He **was allo**
(not: **could**)
Could I go o
polite; asking
You **may go**
(formal; givin
Might I have
company? (v
for permisso
I'm sorry, but
make long di
(informal; refu
Visitors **may** i
the statues. (i
mission - writ
You are allow
(permission)

- 1 They can
- 2 You must
- 3 He was a
- 4 Can you l
- 5 He should
- 6 You'd bet
- 7 They don
- 8 Shall I sp
- 9 People ou
- 10 She isn't a
- 11 He had to
- 12 She could

Summary of Functions of Modal Verbs and Synonymous Expressions

Criticism	Logical Assumptions	Probability
<p>You could at least call her. (present)</p> <p>You could at least have called her yesterday. (past)</p> <p>He should let us know.</p> <p>He should have let us know before. (but he didn't)</p> <p>You ought to be more helpful.</p> <p>You ought to have been more helpful. (It was the right thing to do, but you didn't do it.)</p>	<p>He must be tired. (90% certain - positive; I'm sure he is tired.)</p> <p>He must have arrived by now. (positive; I'm sure he has arrived.)</p> <p>It can't/couldn't be a fake. (negative; I'm sure it isn't a fake.)</p> <p>She can't/couldn't have killed him. (negative; I'm sure she didn't kill him.)</p>	<p>He will come tomorrow. (100% certain; prediction)</p> <p>He should/ought to come by later. (90% certain; future only; it's probable)</p> <p>He should/ought to have reached Rome by now. (He has probably reached Rome.)</p>
Permission	Offers / Suggestions	Advice
<p>You can/can't take my car. (giving or refusing permission; informal)</p> <p>He wasn't allowed to/couldn't take my car. (past)</p> <p>He was allowed to take my car. (not: could; past)</p> <p>Could I go out for a minute? (more polite; asking for permission)</p> <p>You may go out for a minute. (formal; giving permission)</p> <p> Might I have the pleasure of your company? (very formal; asking for permission)</p> <p>I'm sorry, but you can't/mustn't make long distance phone calls. (informal; refusing permission)</p> <p>Visitors may not take pictures of the statues. (formal; refusing permission - written notice)</p> <p>You are allowed to see the patient. (permission)</p>	<p>Can I/we carry your bags? (offer - informal)</p> <p>Shall I/we collect your laundry? (offer - informal)</p> <p>Would you like to stay with me for a couple of days? (offer)</p> <p>Would you like me to give you a lift? (offer)</p> <p>Shall we have a break? (suggestion)</p> <p>I/We can watch TV. (suggestion)</p> <p>We could go to the theatre tonight. (suggestion)</p> <p>We could have stayed longer if you'd wanted. (suggestion - past)</p> <p>Let's play football! (suggestion)</p> <p>Why don't we play football? (suggestion)</p> <p>How about playing football? (suggestion)</p> <p>What about playing football? (suggestion)</p>	<p>You should stop smoking. (general advice; I advise you)</p> <p>You should have stopped smoking. (but you didn't)</p> <p>You ought to comply with the regulations. (I advise you; most people believe this.)</p> <p>You ought to have contacted a lawyer earlier. (but you didn't)</p> <p>You had better not lie to her. (It isn't a good idea; advice on a specific situation)</p> <p>It would have been better if you hadn't lied to her. (but you did)</p> <p>Shall I enter the competition? (asking for advice)</p>

52 Read the following sentences, then identify the use of each verb in bold.

- 1 They **can't** have lied.
- 2 You **must** tell them the truth.
- 3 He **was able to** run the Marathon.
- 4 Can you help me with my homework?
- 5 He **should** have seen a doctor.
- 6 You'd **better** admit to your guilt.
- 7 They **don't have to** employ more staff.
- 8 **Shall** I speak to the Manager about my problem?
- 9 People **ought to** treat animals with respect.
- 10 She isn't at home. She **may** be at the supermarket.
- 11 He **had to** wear glasses.
- 12 She **could** at least **have** told me in advance.

.....logical assumption - negative.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

3 Modal Verbs

53 Identify the use of the verbs in **bold**, then say the same sentence in as many ways as possible.

- 1 She **can** cook Chinese food.
- 2 Tim **may** come over today.
- 3 He **should** be at the party tonight.
- 4 They **must have** gone out; the lights are off.
- 5 I **need** to call my mother.
- 6 You **ought to** take an umbrella; it's raining.
- 7 You **could** at least **have** driven her to work.
- 8 I **have to** help Mum clean the house.
- 9 **Can** I have a look at your newspaper?
- 10 **Would** you like me to carry that for you?
- 11 We **can** go to the beach tomorrow.
- 12 You **may not** smoke in the hospital.
- 13 All employees **must** attend the meeting.
- 14 The dogs **need** to be fed at 12:00.
- 15 You **should** go to Pam's party.
- 16 Shall we go out tonight?
- 17 People **ought to** drive more carefully.
- 18 She **can't** be feeling well.

<div[](https://i.imgur.com/3Q2fZtA.png)

- 7 I'm sur
been
- 8 Perhap
have
- 9 I'm sur
be
- 0 Perhap
may

- mustn
- needn

55 *Comp
in ho*

- 1 It's for
not
- 2 It isn't
have
- 3 It's pro
not
- 4 It isn't
need
- 5 Children
not
- 6 Sixth f
have

- **don't** I future.
- **didn't** happe out, an
- **needn** neces

**Must (affirmative logical assumption) - May/Might (possibility) -
Can't/Couldn't (negative logical assumption)**

Present Infinitive	<i>I'm sure he works overtime. Perhaps he will work overtime.</i>	<i>He must work overtime. He may/might work overtime.</i>
Present Cont. Infinitive	<i>I'm sure he is working. Perhaps he will be working.</i>	<i>He must be working. He may/might be working.</i>
Perfect Infinitive	<i>I'm sure he didn't work. I'm sure he hasn't worked before. I'm sure he hadn't worked.</i>	<i>He can't have worked. He can't have worked before. He can't have worked.</i>
Perfect Cont. Infinitive	<i>Perhaps he was working. Perhaps he has been working.</i>	<i>He may/might have been working. He may/might have been working.</i>

54 Complete the sentences using the words in bold. Use two to five words.

1 I'm sure she lost the race.
have She ... *must have lost* ... the race.

2 Perhaps she will phone us sometime today.
may She *sometime today*

3 I don't think the Rogers have been living here long.
been The Rogers *here long*

4 I'm sure he has spent all his money.
have He *all his money*

5 I'm sure James won't be seeing the boss tomorrow.
be James *the boss tomorrow*

6 Perhaps he is feeling ill.
be He *ill*



56 *Com*

- 1 Tim w
have
- 2 He de
need
- 3 We bc
have
- 4 It wasl
have
- 5 It isn't
need
- 6 It wasl
have

7 I'm sure Alan wasn't driving carelessly.
been Alan carelessly.

8 Perhaps he had left before you called.
have He before you called.

9 I'm sure she is considering your offer.
be She your offer.

10 Perhaps they rented the flat.
may They the flat.

Mustn't - Needn't

- mustn't (= it's forbidden) You **mustn't** park on the double yellow lines.
- needn't / don't have to (= it isn't necessary) You **needn't** do the ironing. I'll do it tonight.



55 Complete the sentences using the words in bold. Use two to five words.

1 It's forbidden to feed the animals.
not You ... **must not feed** ... the animals.

2 It isn't necessary to cut the grass; it's still quite short.
have You the grass; it's still quite short.

3 It's prohibited to take dogs into the restaurant.
not You into the restaurant.

4 It isn't necessary to dust the furniture; I'll do it later.
need You the furniture; I'll do it later.

5 Children aren't allowed to run in the corridor.
not Children in the corridor.

6 Sixth formers needn't wear school uniforms.
have Sixth formers school uniforms.

Needn't - Didn't need to - Needn't have

- don't have to / don't need to / needn't + present infinitive (It is not necessary in the present or future.) Citizens of EU countries **don't have to / don't need to / needn't have** a visa to go to England.
- didn't need to / didn't have to (It was not necessary in the past and we may not know if the action happened or not.) She **didn't need to / didn't have to** go out last night. (It wasn't necessary for her to go out, and we don't know if she went or not.)
- needn't + perfect infinitive (We know that something happened in the past although it was not necessary.) He **needn't have given** the waiter such a big tip. (He did, although it was not necessary.)

56 Complete the sentences using the words in bold. Use two to five words.

1 Tim went on a two-day trip. He took more clothes than necessary.
have Tim ... **needn't have taken** ... so many clothes on a two-day trip.

2 He decided not to take his passport because it wasn't necessary.
need He his passport.

3 We bought more food than was necessary for the party.
have We so much food for the party.

4 It wasn't necessary for Gloria to iron the clothes because Sue had already done it.
have Gloria the clothes because Sue had already done it.

5 It isn't necessary to have a visa to visit Australia.
need You a visa to visit Australia.

6 It wasn't necessary for Jim to accept the offer.
have Jim the offer.