

FROM THE TEST DEVELOPERS

PTE | PEARSON TEST OF ENGLISH General

Skills Boosters

Level 2

Students' Book



Steve Baxter
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AUDIO CD

PTE

PEARSON TEST OF ENGLISH
General

Skills Boosters

Level 2



PEARSON
Longman

Steve Baxter
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Unit One

The themes for this unit are: family and friends/health and fitness/travel/food

Vocabulary and Grammar

Vocabulary 1: Compound nouns

Match the words in the box with the pairs of words (1-10) below to make compound nouns, as in the example.

~~photo~~ ceremony appointment party show
book service luggage card machine time

Example: team ~~photo~~ passport ~~photo~~

- | | | | | |
|----|------------|-------|------------|-------|
| 1 | surprise | ..... | retirement | ..... |
| 2 | leisure | ..... | breakfast | ..... |
| 3 | invitation | ..... | thank you | ..... |
| 4 | cash | ..... | answer | ..... |
| 5 | hand | ..... | left | ..... |
| 6 | waiter | ..... | self | ..... |
| 7 | talent | ..... | dog | ..... |
| 8 | guide | ..... | guest | ..... |
| 9 | dentist | ..... | business | ..... |
| 10 | wedding | ..... | graduation | ..... |

Now complete the following sentences using compound nouns from the list above.

- 1 I haven't got much money left – where's the nearest ?
- 2 On most airlines you're only allowed to take one bag as
- 3 Most petrol stations here are There aren't any attendants to help you.
- 4 I heard the bad news early this morning. It was on the radio at
- 5 After winning the, she got a job singing on a cruise ship.

Vocabulary 2: Prepositions (place and movement)

Read the directions and put the prepositions from the box into the spaces, as in the example.

~~out of~~ past over on outside opposite
along under across towards down

When you come (**Example:**) ~~out of~~ the station, turn left **1** the main entrance and walk **2** the hill **3** the river. You can either go **4** the bridge or

take the subway **5** the river. Either way, you get to Waterside Road. Go left, **6** the new office block and keep walking **7** the road till you come to the junction with Spender Street. Turn right and after about 100 metres you'll see the café. It's **8** the right, just **9** the road from the bank. In fact, I think it's directly **10** the bank. Anyway, you can't miss it – it's called Marco's Place. See you there at about 2pm.

Vocabulary 3: Confusing words

Circle the correct word to fill the gaps in the sentences.

- I can't come out till 8.00 – I promised to help my parents with the (homework/housework). I'm going to play football with my friends. I haven't got much (homework/housework) so there's plenty of time.
- These trainers don't (fit/suit) me. Have you got them in a bigger size? All her friends say her new glasses really (fit/suit) her.
- Remember to bring your running shoes – don't (leave/forget) them at home like last time. I'm not sure if I can meet you then – I always mean to bring my diary but I always (leave/forget) it.
- She's really angry with you. What did you (say/tell) to her? Don't (say/tell) him about the party. It's supposed to be a surprise.
- I haven't seen him since his (marriage/wedding) last year. People's ideas about (marriage/wedding) are changing.
- He tried hard to (rise/raise) his performance and won a gold medal. Average temperatures are starting to (rise/raise) all over the world.
- What do you think the (climate/weather) will be like tomorrow? Overall, the (climate/weather) in this country is mild.
- I was feeling lonely so it was good to see a (family/familiar) face. His health was getting worse because of his (family/familiar) problems.
- He doesn't play professionally – for him sport is just (fun/funny). I like her because she's (fun/funny) – she always makes me laugh.
- The team has lost (its/it's) best player. The weather was great last week, but now we're on holiday (its/it's) raining.

Vocabulary 4: Words with two meanings

Use each of the words from the box twice to fill the gaps in the sentences, as in the example.

table room miss run character save

Example: At the moment my team is second in the league table.

It's a popular restaurant so you'd better book a table in advance.

- The train leaves in 5 minutes so we'll have to
- There isn't in the team for two players like that.
- She scored in the last minute to them from defeat.

- 4 He's good at business, but he just doesn't know how to a football team.
- 5 If we don't leave soon, we'll the plane.
- 6 Some viewers think he's their friend, even though he's just a in a film.
- 7 There were no flights home that night so I had to book a in a hotel.
- 8 I've settled into my new home now, but I still my old friends.
- 9 I can't afford to go out for dinner – I'm trying to for my holiday.
- 10 I don't make friends easily. It's just not in my

Vocabulary 5: Phrasal verbs

Match the beginnings on the left with the endings on the right, as in the example.

Example: I can't remember his phone number, *I'll have to look it up.*

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 We can't leave the cat alone when we go away | (a) I'll pass it on. |
| 2 These running shoes are too small | (b) – someone will have to look after it. |
| 3 I didn't have a real reason for not meeting him | (c) – I can't get them on. |
| 4 You won't have to walk here from the station | (d) so I took it back. |
| 5 He's just bought an expensive exercise bike | (e) so I made one up. |
| 6 There isn't room in the case for all those clothes | (f) so I gave it up. |
| 7 My gym membership was too expensive | (g) and I'll put it up. |
| 8 The football shirt I bought was torn | (h) – we just can't fit them in. |
| 9 Give me the notice about the match | (i) but he can't set it up. |
| 10 If you tell me what the message is, | (j) – I can pick you up. |

Grammar 1: Irregular past tenses

Put the verbs in brackets into the past simple tense, as in the example.

- 1 My team (**Example:**) *had* (have) a terrible season last year. They (win) their first two matches but then (lose) or (draw) all the others. So they (begin) the season at the top of the table and ended it at the bottom.
- 2 The journey was great. I managed to get a window seat, so I (sit) looking at the clouds, then (read) for a while and (fall) asleep. I (sleep) really well and when I (wake) up, I (feel) fantastic.
- 3 A friend (tell) me about a great little restaurant he (know). He (explain) where it (be) but we (lose) our way. We (find) it in the end but it (take) half an hour. Unfortunately, it was closed!
- 4 Last year I (go) on holiday with my friend. It (cost) quite a lot of money but we (think) we would have a great time. Unfortunately, on the first day someone (steal) my friend's passport. Then two days later I (fall) over and (break) my arm. In the end we (come) home a week early.

Grammar 2: Talking about the future

Complete the sentences using the present continuous tense or 'going to' form of the verb in brackets, as in the example.

Example: You 're going to feel. (feel) tired tomorrow after that long journey.

- 1 The hotel looks great in the brochure. I'm sure we (love) it.
- 2 It's all booked. We (leave) on the 8.15 train.
- 3 I've arranged to meet my uncle at the airport. He (visit) us from Australia.
- 4 Don't worry about tomorrow's race. I'm sure you (win).
- 5 He's got the ball and it looks as if he (score) again ... Yes! He has!
- 6 I can't meet you for dinner tonight because I (work) late. I arranged it with my boss weeks ago.
- 7 We'd better take umbrellas with us on holiday – the weather forecast says it (rain) most of the week.
- 8 The next time he says something like that about my friend, I (get) really angry.
- 9 They have a good chance of winning on Saturday because they (play) at home.
- 10 I've made a decision: I've just joined a gym and I (get) fit.

Grammar 3: 1st conditional (1)

Match the beginnings on the left with the endings on the right, as in the example.

Example: I'll never pass all my exams

if I don't do some work.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| 1 I'm sure he'll forgive you | (a) unless you do more exercise. |
| 2 We might win the cup | (b) if he misses another training session. |
| 3 You may have health problems | (c) if the weather is good. |
| 4 We'll just go to another restaurant | (d) if you don't take a book. |
| 5 They won't let you on the plane | (e) if we book the hotel and flight together. |
| 6 It will save time and money | (f) if we keep playing this well. |
| 7 I'll drop him from the team | (g) unless you have a valid passport. |
| 8 I'll see you at the café tomorrow | (h) if you just apologise. |
| 9 It'll be a boring journey | (i) unless you call me before then. |
| 10 We'll have a great time | (j) if this one is fully booked. |

Grammar 4: 1st conditional (2)

Make sentences from the clues, using the verbs in brackets in the correct tenses, as in the example.

Example: If they/one more match → in the final. (win/be)

if they win one more match, they'll be in the final.

- 1 If you/now → the 8.15 train. (leave/catch)
-

- 2 If you/some school clubs → more friends. (join/make)
.....
- 3 If I/all this food → full. (eat/be)
.....
- 4 If you/travel insurance → safer. (have/feel)
.....
- 5 If I/a lot → a better player. (practise/be)
.....
- 6 If the plane/late → I/you. (arrive/call)
.....
- 7 If my parents/me → I/out with you tonight. (let/go)
.....
- 8 If you/more exercise → healthier. (take/feel)
.....
- 9 If my brother/to the basketball match → I/with him. (go/go)
.....
- 10 If you/your money on holiday → the insurance company. (lose/pay)
.....

Now complete the following sentences.

- 1 If we don't hurry, the train.
- 2 If it rains, the museum instead of the beach.
- 3 foggy, the plane won't take off.
- 4 to work every day, you fitter.
- 5 for your health more fruit and vegetables.

Language skills

🎧 Listening and writing: A message

Listen to the telephone message and answer the questions.

- Who is calling?
- Who is he?
- What is the message about?
- What was the original time for the coach?
- Why has this changed?
- What is the new time?
- Which of these pieces of information does Jody really need to know?
.....

Now listen again if necessary and write a note for Jody.

● Listening and speaking: Conversational responses

1 Listen to the people talking and choose the best response from the box.

<p>A Yes. I'm not as fit as I used to be.</p> <p>B Oh dear. What went wrong?</p> <p>C Oh, just some mineral water, please.</p> <p>D That's great. How did you manage it?</p> <p>E I'm really sorry – the train was delayed.</p> <p>F No, we're not friends any more.</p> <p>G Oh, I see. What shall I do then?</p> <p>H Oh well, have a good time anyway.</p> <p>I All right, I'll have that then, please.</p> <p>J Never mind. The important thing is that you enjoy it.</p>	<p>1</p> <p>2</p> <p>3</p> <p>4</p> <p>5</p> <p>6</p> <p>7</p> <p>8</p> <p>9</p> <p>10</p>
---	--

2 Now listen again and try to respond yourself in your own words.

3 With a partner, discuss what is happening in each situation, then continue the conversations.

Speaking: Talking about pictures

Describe these pictures and say:

- What is happening?
- Which one gives the best idea of “celebrating success”? (Why?)



Writing 1: Formal and informal language

Re-write the sentences in a more formal style by replacing the underlined words or phrases with words or phrases from the box.

terminate ensure request due to resume regrets delayed
announce accompanied by inconvenience apologise an alternative
payment method cancelled adverse anticipate selecting

- 1 The train company is sorry to tell you announce that this weekend trains will stop completely at Tiptley station. We would like to say sorry to passengers for any problems this causes.

- 2 The airline is sad that several flights may be stopped or running late This is because of bad weather conditions. We guess that normal service will start again tomorrow.
- 3 Note for travellers with children: please check that they are included on your passport.
- 4 You may ask for another way of paying by choosing “Options” from the on-screen menu.

Writing 2: Compound sentences

Join the following pairs of sentences to make a single sentence, as in the example. You should use each linking word twice.

and because but or so

- 1 We went to the party. We saw a lot of our old friends.
~~We went to the party and (we) saw a lot of our old friends.~~
- 2 He came home from the meeting late. He didn't feel tired at all.

- 3 Samira left the reception early. She had a bad headache.

- 4 Are we going to the cinema tomorrow? Are we going on Friday?

- 5 It was a very hot day. Maggie waited for her friends in the shade of a tree.

- 6 Eddie and his friends didn't enjoy their meal. They didn't like the service.

- 7 I have been to some good parties. Lucy's party was better than most.

- 8 The music at the dance wasn't very good. They decided to go home.

- 9 Danny was hungry at the wedding. He hadn't eaten since breakfast.

- 10 We couldn't decide if we should walk to the museum. We couldn't decide if we should go by bus.

Practice Test One

Section 1



You will have 10 seconds to read each question and the corresponding options. Then listen to the recording. After the recording you will have 10 seconds to choose the correct option. Put a cross (X) in the box next to the correct answer, as in the example.

Example: Where is the man's passport?

- A in his briefcase
- B under the table
- C in the car

1. What is Mandy doing?
 - A working with Steve
 - B apologising for not going to dinner
 - C inviting a friend to dinner
2. Why is the speaker buying a card for his friend?
 - A It's her birthday.
 - B She likes flowers.
 - C She helped him recently.
3. What is the relationship between Margaret and Pat?
 - A They are cousins.
 - B They are friends.
 - C They are sisters.
4. What is Mary's dad going to do?
 - A babysit for Mary
 - B take Alex to school
 - C go to the dentist's
5. Where is the speaker?
 - A in London
 - B at a railway station
 - C on a train

6. Where are the speakers?
- A at a travel agency
 - B at an airport
 - C at a restaurant
7. What kind of transport are the speakers talking about?
- A a bicycle
 - B a bus
 - C a ferry
8. Who is talking to Mr Smith?
- A a footballer
 - B a doctor
 - C a chemist
9. What is the woman looking for?
- A a church
 - B a supermarket
 - C a sports centre
10. What does the boy want?
- A a football shirt
 - B football boots
 - C trainers

Test Tip

Remember that you have only one chance to listen, so be sure to read the question or the incomplete sentence first and be ready to choose the answer. If it's a question, pay special attention to the question words. For example, in Question 2 you are listening for the reason as indicated by "why".

Section 3



You will hear an announcement from a rail company. First read the notes below, then listen and complete the notes with information from the announcement. You will hear the recording twice.

Example: Announcement from Southern Trains.

- 12 Trains to London have been
- 13 Passengers will see buses to London outside
- 14 The expected delay to the London service is
- 15 Other services are
- 16 There is more information on



You will hear a recorded message. First read the notes below then listen and complete the notes with information from the recorded message. You will hear the recording twice.

Example: Message for Janet.

- 17 Where son lives:
- 18 Reason for visit:
- 19 Length of stay in England:
- 20 Date of party:
- 21 Name of the restaurant:

Test Tip

As you read the notes before you listen, try to think of the kind of information which you will hear. For example, in Question 12, what words could be used to complete “Trains to London have been ...” – cancelled, delayed, diverted, held up, suspended? This will help you to listen more accurately and effectively.

Section 4



Read each text and put a cross (X) by the missing word or phrase, as in the example.

Example:

This playground is for under fives only.
Children must be accompanied by at all times.

- A a friend
B an adult
C a brother or sister

22.

All visitors must before entering the hospital wards to prevent disease.

- A park their cars
B wash their hands
C buy flowers

23.

Mr and Mrs William Brady request the company of Jane and Alex Kinsey on the occasion of their daughter's to James Norton.

- A graduation
B marriage
C retirement

24.

People with the following should not use this running machine:

- high blood pressure
- irregular heartbeat
-
- breathlessness

- A a track suit
B running shoes
C muscular pain

25.

Buy our insurance now
and get cover for:

- illness while abroad
- flight cancellations
- lost luggage
- car breakdown

Buy online and save 10% !

- A travel
B medical
C car

26.

TICKET MACHINE

- ▶ SELECT DESTINATION
- ▶ ENTER DATE AND TIME OF TRAVEL
- ▶ CHECK AMOUNT TO PAY
- ▶ SELECT METHOD OF
- ▶ INSERT CARD OR CASH
- ▶ TAKE TICKET AND ANY CHANGE

- A travel
B instruction
C payment

Test Tip

For this section (and other multiple choice questions), when you have chosen your answer, check the other options again to make sure they cannot be correct. For example, in Question 24, the two wrong answers are not health problems, so they do not fit.

Section 5



Read the passage and complete the sentences below. Put a cross (X) in the box next to the correct answer, as in the example.

A British man, Stuart McCoy, has just returned to Britain after cycling over 3500 km for charity. His journey took him from London to Athens via Paris, Munich, Vienna and Belgrade. I interviewed him yesterday.

What made Stuart embark on such a long and arduous journey? “Well, I’m a student,” he said. “I had nothing to do in the summer vacation, and badly needed exercise, but I also wanted to do something for others, and that’s really what made me do it.”

He first thought of raising money for an animal charity. Then after watching a TV programme, he decided half of the money would go to a children’s charity. “But half way through my journey, there was a terrible earthquake in China and I immediately decided it would all go to Chinese earthquake victims.”

How much did he raise? “Friends and relatives donated about £1000 in all, and while I was travelling, generous people gave me another £500. But half of my total amount came from my university, which promised to double what I raised myself.” So, in total £3000 – not bad for four weeks cycling.

Not bad at all. So, did Stuart cycle back to London too? “Of course I did,” he laughed. “No, I gave my bicycle to a children’s charity in Greece and came back by train. My dad offered to buy me an air ticket, but I also believe in ‘green’ transport so I decided against flying.”

And Stuart’s next journey? He smiled, “Well, I suppose it’s possible.”

Would he get a better bike or do it in a cooler season – spring, for example? “Well, my bike was fantastic and I’m only free in the summer, but I think I’d rather not go on my own next time.”

Example: Where did Stuart finish his journey?

- A Athens
- B Paris
- C Belgrade

27. What was Stuart’s main reason for going on the journey?

- A He wanted to help people.
- B He needed exercise.
- C He had nothing to do.

- 28.** When did Stuart finally decide which charity to give money to?
- A before the journey
 - B during the journey
 - C after the journey
- 29.** Who was the most generous with donations?
- A Stuart's university
 - B people Stuart met on the journey
 - C Stuart's friends and relatives
- 30.** How did Stuart return home?
- A by bicycle
 - B by plane
 - C by train
- 31.** What would Stuart do if he did a similar journey in the future?
- A get a better bike
 - B go with someone else
 - C go in the spring

Section 6



Read the newspaper feature below and answer the questions.

THE RIVERSIDE VILLAGE OF UPTON is planning its tenth Summer Family Day to take place next month. All the usual activities will be there for families to enjoy and this time there will also be a talent show, 'Upton Has Talent'. Any parents, children or whole families who can sing, dance or generally entertain, are welcome to take part. Interested? Then Mrs Bickley, the event organiser, would like to hear from you before 21st June on 0322 428111.

The Summer Family Day will be alongside the river, where there is going to be a special stage set up for 'Upton Has Talent'. Be there!

Example: Where is Upton located?

..beside a river

32. How many Summer Family Days has Upton had so far?

.....

33. What is going to be new this year?

.....

34. How should people contact Mrs Bickley?

.....

35. What are the talent show participants going to perform on?

.....

Section 6 Continued



Read the newspaper article below and answer the questions.

LUSDEN SCHOOL, fifty years old last month, is celebrating again. Next Wednesday sees the opening of the new sports pavilion, two years after building began on it. Head teacher, James Grey, has invited eighty guests, mostly former sports captains, to attend. After the Head's speech, guests will be able to chat together and reminisce, looking at old photographs of sports teams.

"The Peter Saunders Pavilion" will replace the one hooligans burned down in 1985. "Sporty" Saunders, who retired from teaching through ill health last year, was hoping to attend on Wednesday, but has had to travel abroad unexpectedly.

Example: How old is Ludsdén school?

50 / fifty (years old)

36. When did work begin on the pavilion?

.....

37. What is James Grey going to do first?

.....

38. What happened to the old pavilion?

.....

39. Why can't Peter Saunders attend the opening?

.....

Test Tip

Remember to look carefully at the question word. In Question 32, the question is "How many", so the answer should contain a number. Question 34 begins "How", so the answer should tell readers the way to contact Mrs. Bickley.

Section 7



Read the article below and complete the notes that follow, as in the example. Write no more than three words from the article in each gap.

Tips for Travellers Overseas

The first thing to do is check that your passport is valid. Holders of out-of-date passports are not allowed to travel overseas.

Then you can prepare for your trip. If you don't know the language, you can have all kinds of problems communicating with local people. Buying a pocket dictionary can make a difference. You'll be able to order food, buy things in shops and ask for directions. It's worth getting one.

Also, there's nothing worse than arriving at your destination to find there are no hotels available. The obvious way to avoid this is to book in advance. This can save you money too.

Another frustrating thing that can happen is to go somewhere and not know about important sightseeing places. Get a guide book before you leave and make the most of your trip. It's a must.

Then, when you are ready to pack your clothes, make sure they are the right kind. It's no good packing sweaters and coats for a hot country or T-shirts and shorts for a cold one. Check the local climate before you leave.

Also, be careful how much you pack in your bags. It's easy to take too many clothes and then not have enough space for souvenirs. But make sure you pack essentials.

What about money? Well, it's a good idea to take some local currency with you but not too much. There are conveniently located cash machines (ATMs) in most big cities, and it's usually cheaper to use them than change your cash in banks. Then you'll have more money to spend.

When you are at your destination, other travellers often have great information they are happy to share. Find out what they have to say. It could enhance your travelling experience.

Example: Make sure your passport is not out of date.

40. Avoid problems communicating with local people by investing in a
41. It's advisable to reserve hotel rooms
42. To enjoy your trip as much as possible, buy a
43. Take clothes that suit the
44. Leave room in your bags for
45. Using ATMs to get local currency is convenient and
46. To get information, talk to

Section 10 (1.5 minutes)

In this section you will speak on your own for about a minute. Your teacher/examiner will ask one of the main questions below and ask the follow-up questions if necessary.

- Main prompt 1:**
- What subjects do you enjoy studying at school?
- Follow-up prompts:**
- Have you always enjoyed these subjects?
 - Why is it that you prefer these subjects to others?
 - How much homework do you get in your favourite subject?
 - How would you feel if you had to do more homework?
- Main prompt 2:**
- What is your most valued possession?
- Follow-up prompts:**
- How long have you had it?
 - When did you get it and who gave it to you?
 - Why do you value this more than your other possessions?
 - How would you feel if you lost it?
- Main prompt 3:**
- How do you usually spend your free time?
- Follow-up prompts:**
- Do you prefer to spend your free time with family or friends?
 - What did you do last weekend?
 - How do you think you'll spend your free time when you're older?
 - If you had less homework, what would you do with your time?
- Main prompt 4:**
- What is the most interesting book you have ever read?
- Follow-up prompts:**
- What exactly made it interesting?
 - Which of the characters did you like most?
 - How did you feel at the end of the story?
 - If you had the time, would you read more or do other things?

Test Tip

Don't try and learn pieces of language or speeches off by heart before your interview and then recite them in the test. It does not sound natural and the learned language will probably be irrelevant to the subject you are speaking about.

Section 11 (2 minutes)

In this section you will discuss something with your teacher/examiner.

Is it better to shop in a shopping centre or to shop online?

What do you think?

Your teacher/examiner will use the following arguments to take an opposing view to yours.

- For shopping centre:**
- You can try things on.
 - You don't have to wait for your purchase.
 - It's a good way to do something with your friends.
 - If there's a problem with your purchase, it's easy to take it back.

- For online:**
- You can visit many web sites quickly.
 - They deliver your goods to your door.
 - You don't have to waste time walking around the shops.
 - You don't have to queue up to pay.

Section 12 (1.5 minutes)

In this section you will talk about this picture for up to 1 minute.

Tell your teacher/examiner what you can see in the picture.



Your teacher/examiner will now ask this follow-up question.

What is the mother of the two children doing and what do you think will happen next?

Section 13 (2 minutes)

In this section you will take part in a role play. Your teacher/examiner will explain the situation.

TEST TAKER'S CARD

You are in a restaurant.

You have several things to complain about: the food, the coffee, the attitude of the waiter and the incorrect bill. You have asked to see the manager.

- Explain the situation.
- Ask for a reduction in price.
- Come to an argument with the manager.

You are in a restaurant. Your teacher/examiner is the manager. Below is a sample script that your teacher/examiner may use.

Ready? I'll start.

Good evening, sir. I understand there's a problem.

I'm very sorry about that, sir. What exactly did you order?

I'm afraid we can't reduce the price but

We can offer you a free dinner for two on

Thank you, sir. We look forward to seeing you.

That is the end of the test.

Test Tip

The information on the card will tell you what kind of role you will play. Read it carefully and make sure you understand it. If you are unsure of what to do, it is better to ask and make sure you do the right role play than say nothing and misunderstand the task.

Unit Two

The themes for this unit are: relationships/holidays/public places/social events

Vocabulary and Grammar

Vocabulary 1: Phrasal verbs

Complete the sentences using the phrasal verbs in the box, as in the example. Use the correct verb tense. The words at the ends of the sentences will help you.

go on bring up put off fall out look up come across
break up set up get on with get over give back

Example: We break up for the holidays next Friday. (finish school)

- 1 Both Sally's parents were working abroad when she was young so she was by her grandparents. (raised)
- 2 While I was looking through an old cupboard I some photos of my mum and dad when they were kids. (found by chance)
- 3 In my country, wedding celebrations sometimes for five or six days. (continue)
- 4 They've the meeting until next year. (postponed)
- 5 You can the opening times on the website. (get information about)
- 6 Thomas Cook his first travel business in 1844. (established)
- 7 Anna borrowed my suitcase for her holiday, but she hasn't yet. (returned)
- 8 Maya has made lots of friends at school and her teachers. (has a good relationship)
- 9 Marco and David aren't speaking to each other. They a couple of months ago. (had an argument)
- 10 When Alicia got divorced, it took her a long time to it. (recover from)

Vocabulary 2: make or do?

Is it correct to use 'make' or 'do' in these sentences? Circle the correct word, as in the example.

Example: Cathy and I are making/doing all the cooking for the party.

- 1 It's sensible to make/do an appointment with the dentist before you go on holiday.
- 2 I'm sure Frederick will make/do a really funny speech at his brother's wedding.
- 3 There's loads of work to make/do before the barbecue at the weekend.
- 4 A holiday in July or August? We must make/do a decision.
- 5 Ian is in Los Angeles, but he's making/doing business with a software company, not on holiday.
- 6 Could you make/do me a favour and phone the airline, please?
- 7 Brian made/did a mistake when booking our hotel and got a single, not a double room.

- 8 I'm going to make/do a fabulous cake for Tom's 21st birthday.
- 9 There's always a lot of clearing up to make/do after a party.
- 10 I didn't want to go out on New Year's Eve, so I made/did an excuse.

Vocabulary 3: Relationships

Match the roles of the people, as in the example.

Example: employer – employee

- 1 teacher
- 2 bride
- 3 hotel manager
- 4 police officer
- 5 shop assistant
- 6 taxi driver
- 7 employer
- 8 doctor
- 9 lawyer
- 10 lender

- A client
- B employee
- C patient
- D customer
- E student
- F guest
- G groom
- H criminal
- I borrower
- J passenger

Vocabulary 4: Confusing words

Some pairs of words are often confused. Delete the wrong word in each sentence, as in the example.

Example: I think Brazil will (~~win~~/beat) Spain in the cup final.

- 1 You can (lend/borrow) DVDs and games as well as books from public libraries.
- 2 If you are the best man at a wedding, take care not to (lose/loose) the ring!
- 3 Petra has just got a new (job/work), but she's not keen on her new boss.
- 4 It was a man called Dewey who (discovered/invented) a way to classify books in a library.
- 5 She looked wonderful in her new party dress. The style really (fitted/suited) her.
- 6 Don't forget to (take/bring) your student card next time you come here to the museum because you can get a discount.
- 7 The food for the Thanksgiving dinner was fabulous, especially the strawberry (desert/dessert).
- 8 While I'm in Madrid I hope to watch a (game/match) of football.
- 9 People often take things from hotels. They (rob/steal) towels and even knives and forks!
- 10 The inspector will (check/control) your ticket during the journey.

Grammar 1: Past simple or past continuous?

Complete the story by using the correct past tenses (simple/continuous), as in the example.

Last year's holiday.

Last year we (go) **(Example:)** went to Morocco for a holiday. We (spend) a lovely time in Agadir, on the coast. One day we (decide) to visit the old city of Marrakech, and so we (hire) a car and (set off) While we (drive) along the main road, we (hear) a terrible noise. The engine (have) overheated so we (stop) at a garage. While the mechanic (check) the car, we (drink) mint tea in a cafe. It (take) the mechanic three hours to fix the problem, and we (arrive) in Marrakech just as the sun (set) !

Grammar 2: Past simple or present perfect?

Circle the correct tense in each sentence, as in the example.

Example: We (haven't hired/didn't hire) a hotel for the wedding yet.

- 1 It (was/has been) a public holiday in Italy last week.
- 2 (Have you finished/Did you finish) that book on China already?
- 3 I (never was/have never been) to Thailand before.
- 4 Jake (has been able/was able) to see the Angkor Wat Temple when he (was/has been) in Cambodia.
- 5 I (didn't see/haven't seen) Angie since her wedding.
- 6 '(Have you ever visited/Did you visit) the Taj Mahal?'
'Yes. I (have gone/went) there in 2008 when we (have travelled/travelled) around India'.
- 7 Mia is in the park. I (saw/have seen) her half an hour ago.
- 8 As children, we (have had/had) loads of holidays by the seaside.
- 9 Natalie (was/has been) skiing in four different countries up to now – Canada, Switzerland, Scotland and Poland.
- 10 I'm so happy! Pete and I (were/have been) engaged for three weeks.

Grammar 3: 2nd conditional

Finish the sentences in your own words, as in the example.

Example: Which country would you visit if you had the chance?

- 1 If we went to Brazil,
- 2 I would send Martha a postcard if
- 3 If the museum wasn't so crowded,
- 4 We could have a barbecue
- 5 If I could snowboard,
- 6 If you went to Paris, ?
- 7 If the city had more parks,
- 8 I would go scuba diving
- 9 Where would you get married if ?
- 10 If I went to a fancy dress party, !

Grammar 4: Modals: ability and possibility

Put the words in the sentences in the correct order, changing the punctuation if necessary, as in the example.

Example: for you can discount the student get museum?

Can you get student discount for the museum?

1 I was fourteen until I years I swim old couldn't.

.....

2 married you sixteen are get you when can.

.....

3 the more park make they could attractive.

.....

4 were go you able party the to to?

.....

5 ballet so no we the to tickets go there can't are.

.....

6 drive you if could feel I tired?

.....

7 in able lessons we were snowboarding have to Austria.

.....

8 any Monday you the day gallery except can visit.

.....

9 certain can you in areas smoke only.

.....

10 take fog off the because plane couldn't of the.

.....

Grammar 5: Prepositions of time and place

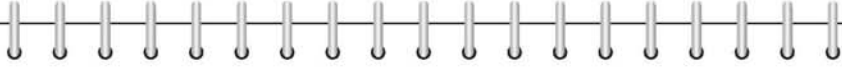
Complete the text by putting a preposition in each gap, as in the example.

I live (**Example:**) *in* Italy and every year I fly **1** England to see my family. I usually go **2** the middle **3** June, but last year I went **4** the last Monday **5** May, a public holiday **6** England. I arrived **7** Heathrow Airport **8** exactly midday. Unfortunately, I had to wait to get a coach because of the holiday timetable, but the coach left **9** time. I finally arrived just **10** midnight.

Language skills

Listening: Taking notes

Listen to a teacher giving information about a recent school trip and complete the notes, as in the example.



School Trip - Notes

Trip to: Transport museum

Date:

Meeting Place:

Coach left:

Film about:

Lunch in:

Room 3 contained:

Number in each group:

Students were not to:

Brought own:

Late because of:

Speaking and listening: Stating preferences and giving reasons

Work in pairs. How would you reply to these questions? Think of as many reasons as possible for your choices and note them down, before speaking.

1 Would you rather watch a film at home or at the cinema? Why?

For home:

For the cinema:

2 Would you prefer to be part of a large or small family? Why?

For large family:

For small family:

3 Would you prefer to live in a village or a city? Why?

For a small village:

For a city:

4 How would you rather travel on a long journey, by car or by train? Why?

For a car:

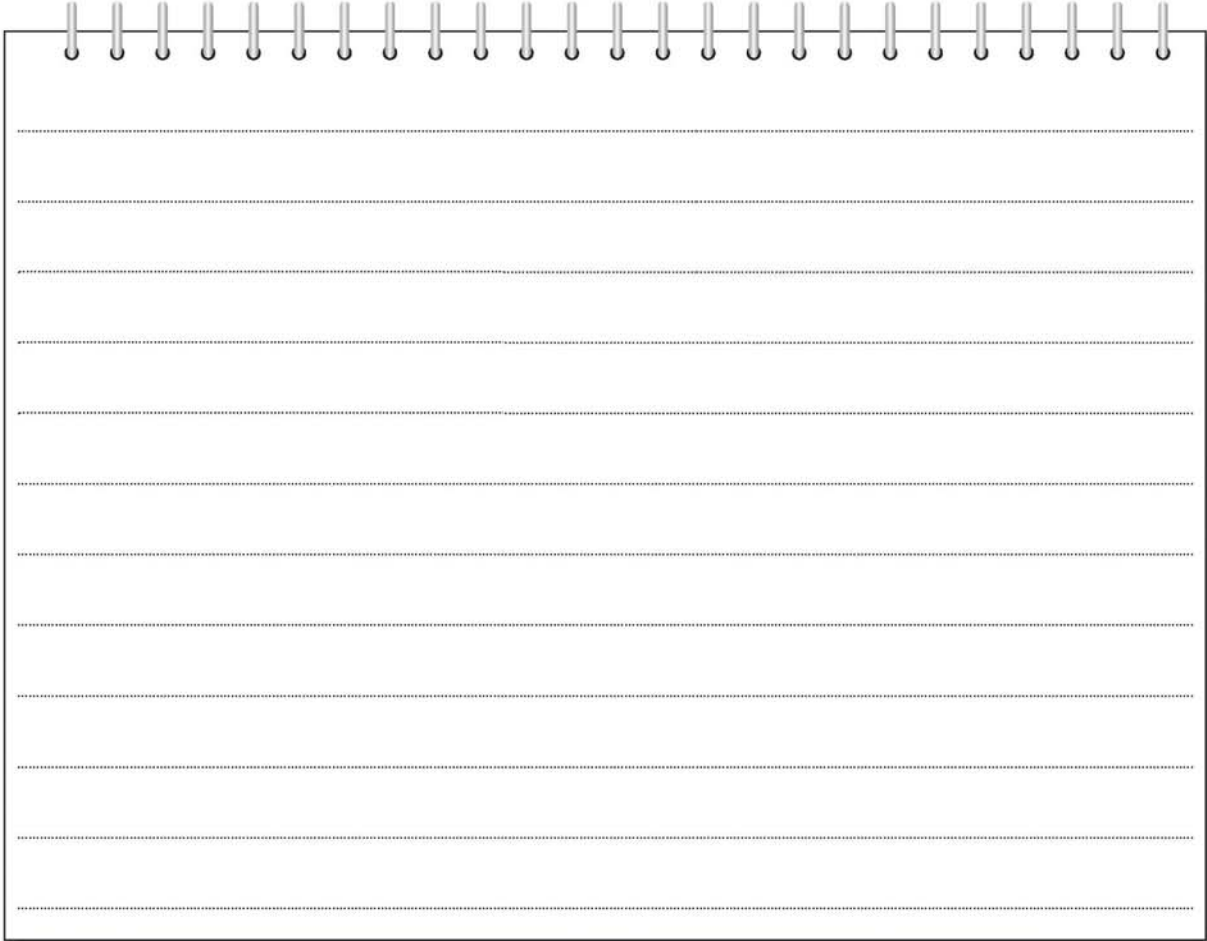
.....

For a train:

.....

● Listening and writing: Dictation

You will hear a recording about a young boy growing up. Listen to the whole recording once. Then you will hear the recording again with pauses for you to write down what you hear. Make sure you spell the words correctly.



A spiral-bound notebook page with 15 horizontal lines for writing. The spiral binding is visible at the top edge of the page.

Writing 1: Spelling

Look at the sentences. Delete the incorrect spelling in each sentence, as in the example.

Example: It's not a ~~grammer~~/grammar exercise.

- 1 We've got new neighbours/~~nieghbours~~ and they come from Spain.
- 2 Be quite/~~quiet~~ so you don't wake my baby sister.
- 3 Their's/~~There's~~ a production of Hamlet in the park, isn't there?
- 4 She's writing/~~writeing~~ a letter of complaint about the dogs in the park.
- 5 Let's wait untill/~~until~~ we get the invitation to Mark and Gina's wedding.
- 6 Ray really enjoyed his sking/~~skiing~~ holiday in Italy.
- 7 I can give you the address/~~adress~~ of his campsite.
- 8 The hotel accomadation/~~accommodation~~ was excellent.
- 9 He was so disappointed/~~dissapointed~~ that he couldn't go to the party.
- 10 I need to look at the calendar/~~calender~~ to see what I'm doing next month.

Writing 2: Linking words

Join two simple sentences to make one, using the linking word or phrase, as in the example.

Example: Scotland was a great country to visit. It rained all the time. (but)

Scotland was a great country to visit, but it rained all the time.

- 1 I left the beach after an hour. It was so hot. (because)
.....
- 2 They got engaged in January. They got married in June. (and)
.....
- 3 The party was over. Everybody cleaned up the house. (after)
.....
- 4 It was Pancake Day. We didn't have any pancakes. (although)
.....
- 5 We realised it was 14 July, Bastille Day. Many shops were closed. (and then)
.....
- 6 Paula was walking by the boating lake. A man fell into the water. (while)
.....
- 7 There's a new square in town. Nobody sits on the seats in the square. (but)
.....
- 8 I don't have much time. I can't go backpacking. (so)
.....
- 9 We finally arrived at the party. All the food was gone. (when)
.....
- 10 The clock struck midnight. We wished each other a Happy New Year. (as soon as)
.....

Practice Test Two

Section 1



You will have 10 seconds to read each question and the corresponding options. Then listen to the recording. After the recording you will have 10 seconds to choose the correct option. Put a cross (X) in the box next to the correct answer, as in the example.

Example: What is the speaker's job?

- A a hotel manager
- B a bus driver
- C a rail passenger

1. What are the speakers discussing?
 - A health problems
 - B travel insurance
 - C hotel cancellations
2. What is the woman doing?
 - A offering accommodation
 - B arranging a hotel
 - C suggesting a trip
3. What does the speaker think of the hotel?
 - A It's nice.
 - B It's disappointing.
 - C It's uncomfortable.
4. Who is the man speaking to?
 - A a librarian
 - B a shop assistant
 - C a policewoman
5. What are the speakers discussing?
 - A a family meal
 - B a robbery
 - C money

6. What is next to the post office?
- A a bakery
 - B a supermarket
 - C a bank
7. What is the speaker's job?
- A a photographer
 - B a shop assistant
 - C a guide
8. What is the relationship between the speakers?
- A They are brothers.
 - B They are old friends.
 - C They are colleagues.
9. Who is speaking to Angie?
- A Angie's sister
 - B Angie's mum
 - C Angie's teacher
10. Where is Danny?
- A at customer service
 - B in the car park
 - C outside the main entrance

Section 2



You will hear a recording about a police station. Listen to the whole recording once. Then you will hear the recording again with pauses for you to write down what you hear.

Make sure you spell the words correctly.

11.

A large rectangular area with a spiral binding at the top, containing 20 horizontal dotted lines for writing.

Test Tip

Listen to the context carefully to help you with words which sound the same. For example, is the police station “new” or “knew”? Does the speaker say the number “two” or the adverb “too” meaning “also”? Which can be used as a noun — “clean” or “clean up”?

Section 3



You will hear a conversation. First read the notes below then listen and complete the notes with information from the conversation. You will hear the recording twice.

Example: Name of agency: Cameron Holidays

- 12 Contact telephone number:
- 13 Type of holiday:
- 14 Length of holiday:
- 15 Preferred accommodation:
- 16 Special requirements:



You will hear a recorded message. First read the notes below then listen and complete the notes with information from the recorded message. You will hear the recording twice.

Example: Message from: Raj

- 17 New date for wedding:
- 18 Reason for change:
- 19 Location of hotel:
- 20 Jamie's accommodation:
- 21 Jamie to call Raj after:

Test Tip

Some questions in this section may be harder than others. If this makes you guess or miss a response, don't worry. If you worry about a previous question, you may not do well on your present question.

Section 4



Read each text and put a cross (X) by the missing word or phrase, as in the example.

Example:

If you would like to have in your room, tick what you want on the menu and hand it to reception the night before. It is served between 7am and 9am.

- A breakfast
- B lunch
- C dinner

22.

PROTECT YOUR SKIN

- Wear a hat
- Put on a
- Use sun block
- Don't stay in the sun too long

- A suit
- B sunglasses
- C T-shirt

23.

Would you like a language exchange

If you want to learn Chinese and about Chinese culture, and can help me with my English, email me.

jennywang@fastmail.com

- A student
- B partner
- C course

24.

The following are **NOT PERMITTED** inside the stadium:

- glass bottles
-
- video cameras
- pets

- A flags
 B spectators
 C dogs

25.

Join *Cadham* now and:

- borrow books
- rent CDs
- enjoy free Internet access

Located between the cinema and the sports centre.

- A sports centre
 B film club
 C library

26.

STUDENT ADVICE CENTRE

Do you need help organising your,
 finding accommodation or dealing with money?

If so, come and speak to our experts. It's free and confidential.

- A time
 B room
 C finances

Section 5



Read the passage and complete the sentences below. Put a cross (X) in the box next to the correct answer, as in the example.

A family beach holiday almost turned into a nightmare yesterday when eight-year-old Jason Bligh fell almost four metres from a tree onto rocks not far from Pebble Beach in Australia.

Jason's parents were swimming at the time and too far away to see what had happened. Fortunately, Jason's friend, Maggie Young, was with him and she ran to tell her mother. She called the emergency services on her mobile and then ran into the water to tell Jason's parents.

A quarter of an hour later, a helicopter arrived to take Jason to hospital. Jason was still unconscious. So after carefully putting him onto a stretcher, the paramedics lifted him into the helicopter, which flew him to Stanley hospital – a journey of ten minutes. His parents joined him half an hour later after driving to the hospital in their car.

In the helicopter Jason regained consciousness and wondered where he was but he felt OK. When he had an examination at the hospital, the doctor could not believe Jason had no broken bones. As expected, he had cuts and bruises on various parts of his body, but nothing more serious than that.

When Jason's parents arrived at the hospital, they were relieved that he was not badly injured. The doctor told them Jason could go to the beach again after two days in bed. "Yes, but next time at the beach he's going to stay with us all the time," laughed Linda, his mother. "And no more climbing!"

Jason remembers nothing about his fall. And he can't remember much about the helicopter ride. "But I remember hearing Maggie asking me if I was alright," he says. "She was fantastic. She'll be my friend forever."

Example: What was Jason doing when he fell?

- A rock climbing
- B climbing a tree
- C playing on the beach

27. Who saw what happened to Jason?

- A Jason's parents
- B Jason's friend Maggie
- C Maggie's mother

28. How long did it take the helicopter to get to Jason?
- A 10 minutes
 - B 15 minutes
 - C 30 minutes
29. What surprised the doctor when she examined Jason?
- A He had bruises on his body.
 - B There were cuts on his body.
 - C Nothing was broken.
30. What advice did the doctor give?
- A Jason should stay in bed.
 - B Jason should not climb.
 - C Jason should stay with his parents at the beach.
31. What can Jason remember most about the incident?
- A the helicopter ride
 - B his fall
 - C Maggie's voice

Test Tip

In this section, some questions might seem easier than others. This is normal so: if a question seems too easy, it is probably not a trick; if a question seems difficult, don't worry — put your best answer (or guess) and move on.

Section 6



Read the newspaper feature below and answer the questions.

Marriage Can Last

George and Molly Bradford have been married for sixty-five years. Molly remembers their days at Harven primary school, where they first met, with fondness. "It wasn't love at first sight but we always had fun together," she says.

When they were twenty, they did fall in

love but the Second World War had just started and they decided to wait to get married. Fifty years later, in 1995, they went on a cruise, paid for by their children, to celebrate. And now, in 2010, they are as happy as ever. "I have no regrets," says George. "I just wish I could do it all again."

Example: How long have George and Molly been married?

...(for) 65 years..

32. Where did George and Molly get to know each other?

.....

33. What prevented George and Molly from getting married at twenty?

.....

34. How did George and Molly spend their fiftieth anniversary?

.....

35. What would George do if he had the chance?

.....

Section 6 Continued



Read the newspaper article below and answer the questions.

HILLSIDE MARKET has been in Longley for a hundred years. But all that might change soon. Developers, Smith and Brown, have applied to build a new shopping centre where the market is. If the application is successful, building will begin early next year.

Angry local residents have formed an action group, SOM (Save Our Market), and plan a series of demonstrations before the final decision on the market's future next month.

John Frain, a stallholder for thirty years, says, "They tried this ten years ago and it failed. It's going to fail again."

Example: Where is Hillside Market? in Longley.

36. What might replace the market?
37. What exactly is "Save Our Market"?
38. When will people find out about the market's future?
39. How long ago did John Frain start working at the market?

Test Tip

Give a full answer, but do not give unnecessary information. Your answer does not have to be a full sentence. For example, the answer to question 38 is two words "next month". You do not need the full sentence "People will find out about the market's future next month."

Section 7



Read the article below and complete the notes that follow. Write no more than three words from the article in each gap.

When tourists decide on a holiday destination they tend to think of well-known places such as Paris, Rome, Rio, New York or Bangkok. But perhaps there are other less well-known places which are also worth visiting, perhaps your home town or village, or your local area in general.

There may be more to see in your local area than you think. It's sometimes just a question of finding it, which is not always easy.

For example, in my home town, Harford, there's a fantastic museum, where you can follow the five hundred year history of the town as a port. It's located in a small riverside building that used to be a fisherman's cottage in the past but has been a museum since the last fisherman moved out fifty years ago.

Hardly any visitors come to the museum, which is a shame, but at least that means you have the place to yourself. You can spend many hours looking at the old photographs and talking to the man who works there, Harry. Harry is one of the most interesting people you'll ever meet. He knows absolutely everything about the town's history.

So what is there in your local area? Maybe a fantastic restaurant that only a few people outside your area know about. Restaurants for local people are often much better value than more famous ones. If you spend less money in restaurants, you have more to spend on other things.

Why not email us and tell us about your local area? Include a brief description of some of the places to see. Readers' emails will be in next week's edition.

Example: Tourists usually go to well-known places.

40. Less popular places can be
41. In your local area it can be difficult to find things
42. Harford has a long history
43. Until fifty years ago the museum was
44. The museum doesn't attract many
45. You often spend less money in restaurants
46. Next week's edition will include

Section 10 (1.5 minutes)

In this section you will speak on your own for about a minute. Your teacher/examiner will ask one of the main questions below and ask the follow-up questions if necessary.

- Main prompt 1:**
- Tell me about one of the teachers who work at your school.
- Follow-up prompts:**
- What do you like or dislike about him / her?
 - How long has he / she been at your school?
 - What subjects does he / she teach?
 - How do you imagine he / she spends his / her free time?
- Main prompt 2:**
- What was your favourite possession when you were very young?
- Follow-up prompts:**
- Why did you like it so much?
 - How long did you have it?
 - Who bought it for you and why?
 - If you have children in the future, will you get them one of these?
- Main prompt 3:**
- What is the most interesting hobby you have ever had?
- Follow-up prompts:**
- How old were you when you started it?
 - Do you still do it or have you given it up?
 - Why did you decide to take it up?
 - What hobbies have other people in your family got?
- Main prompt 4:**
- Tell me about a film you have seen recently.
- Follow-up prompts:**
- Did you see it at the cinema or on television?
 - What did you think of the film?
 - How did the film make you feel?
 - If you had the chance, would you watch it again?

Test Tip

Don't worry if you make a mistake when you are speaking. You can correct what you say if you like, but don't take your mind off the task.

Section 11 (2 minutes)

In this section you will discuss something with your teacher/examiner.

Where would you rather eat, at home or in a restaurant?

What do you think?

Your teacher/examiner will use the following arguments to take an opposing view to yours.

For home:

- You can eat exactly what and how much you want at home.
- You know what's in the food.
- It's cheaper and usually tastes better.
- If there's too much, you can save it for the next day.

For restaurants:

- The atmosphere is better.
- There's no washing up to do.
- You can try food you don't usually eat.
- It's a good place to meet your friends.

Test Tip

Do not use expressions like "No, you're wrong." or "That's rubbish." It is best to acknowledge the point being made against your view and then say, for example: "Yes, you have a point, but the reason I disagree is ..."

Section 12 (1.5 minutes)

In this section you will talk about the picture for up to 1 minute.

Tell your teacher/examiner what you can see in the picture.



Your teacher/examiner will now ask this follow-up question.

How do you think the young man and the old woman are feeling? (Why?)

Test Tip

If you cannot remember the right word for something, don't worry. If you can't think of the word "bridegroom", say something like "It's the man who is getting married."

Section 13 (2 minutes)

In this section you will take part in a role play. Your teacher/examiner will explain the situation.

TEST TAKER'S CARD

One of your friends has invited you to his/her birthday party. You have already got plans for that day and cannot go. You phone your friend and explain the situation.

- Explain the situation.
- Decline the invitation.
- Offer to try and change your plans.
- Suggest meeting your friend for dinner soon.

You are phoning your friend. Your teacher/examiner is your friend. Below is a sample script that your teacher/examiner may use.

Ready? I'll start.

Hi. How are you? Are you coming to my party?

Oh no. You have to come to the party. Can't you change your plans?

Thanks. Try to come. It'll be great.

That's a good idea. Where do you think we should go?

OK. Let me know if you can come to my party.

That is the end of the test.

Test Tip

You do not have to use the exact words on the card. In fact, you will do better if you can express yourself in your own words. Make sure you follow the instructions through and fulfill the task.

Unit Three

The themes for this unit are: education/animals/books and reading/money

Vocabulary and Grammar

Vocabulary 1: Books and reading

Complete the definitions below with a word from the box, as in the example.

article review ~~library~~ publisher headline autobiography
index diary journal periodical encyclopaedia

Example: A place where you can borrow books is called a library.

- 1 A is a book where you write about the things that happen to you every day.
- 2 A magazine which comes out regularly, for example every month, is a
- 3 A is a piece of writing in a newspaper or magazine about new books, films or plays.
- 4 A book which contains lots of information about different subjects is an
- 5 A list of the subjects, names or information at the back of a book is an
- 6 An is a story you write about your own life.
- 7 A is a magazine for professional people or those with a special hobby or interest.
- 8 A person or company that plans the writing and printing of books is a
- 9 An is a piece of writing in a newspaper or magazine.
- 10 A is the title of a report in a newspaper.

Vocabulary 2: Opposite adjectives

Write the adjectives in the correct part of the table to make the negative form, as in the example.

Adjective	'un' – (+adjective)	'in' – or 'im'- (+ adjective)
accessible		<i>inaccessible</i>
appropriate		
friendly		
flexible		
adequate		
complete		
happy		
helpful		
practical		
possible		
healthy		

Now use the negative adjectives from the table to complete the sentences below, as in the example.

Example: Some villages high in the mountains are inaccessible during winter months.

- 1 Ryan was very when he failed all his exams.
- 2 His neighbours were They never said 'good morning' or 'good evening'.
- 3 Though the design was clever, the engine was and was never made.
- 4 The wet and windy weather made it to go camping that weekend.
- 5 James didn't like change when he was young and he became more and more as he got older.
- 6 My aunt was a friendly person, but she never did anything for anyone. She was the most person I've ever met.
- 7 Jack never did any exercise. He had a very lifestyle.
- 8 The building looked beautiful, but it was There was a lot of work still to do.
- 9 It would be of me to comment until I know all the facts.
- 10 The parking space was totally for so many cars.

Vocabulary 3: Prepositions

Read the information about museums below and put the correct preposition in each gap, as in the example. You can use the prepositions more than once.

by with of to in for

There are about 2500 museums (**Example:**) in Britain. When I was a young child growing up
 1 the nineteen fifties, I didn't enjoy visits 2 any of them very much. Museums were
 places 3 adults. They didn't seem to want children 4 visit. The few times I went, I
 wasn't interested 5 paintings or old objects 6 dusty glass cases. And I was always
 afraid 7 breaking something or making too much noise.

But twenty years later, when I visited museums 8 my own children, and when I take my
 grandchildren 9 them now, everything is different. Museums now welcome children. They
 encourage visits 10 young families. They understand that children who come 11
 museums now will probably return 12 visit again 13 their own children 14 the
 future.

Vocabulary 4: Compound words

Put together a word from each box to form a new word or phrase, then use them to complete the paragraph, as in the examples.

full-time	standard	full-time job
educational	experience	
great	job	
contact	application	
high	opportunity	
job	details	
previous	qualifications	

Last week Martin saw an advertisement for a **(Example:)** *full-time job* as an office worker in a big company. The company needed someone with a **1** of English and **2** of work in an office – both of which he had. Martin was very excited. He thought this job was a **3**, just the kind of job he wanted. He immediately sent a **4** to the company. He included his **5** with his application in case the company wanted to write back to him or phone him. He also told the company about his **6** He had a university degree in business administration. He was very pleased when the company phoned him and invited him to a job interview.

Grammar 1: Parts of speech

Complete the table with the missing parts of speech, as in the example.

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Noun
impression	(Example:) <i>impress</i>	scientific	
	organise		basis
solution		growing	
	advertise	interesting	
applicant			unemployment

Grammar 2: Modal verbs: obligation and permission

Put the words in the sentences in the correct order, as in the example, changing the punctuation if necessary.

Example: or / in / smoke / Customers / on the train / cannot / the station

Customers cannot smoke on the train or in the station.

1 park / in front of / May / my / your house / car / I?

.....

2 early tomorrow / don't / get up / We / have to / morning

.....

3 there is / Hotel guests / use / must not / if / the lifts / a fire

.....

4 I / leave / cases / for five minutes / Please / these / here / could?

.....

5 when / seat belts / Passengers / travelling / in a car / have to / wear

.....

6 dark / always switch on / You / your car headlights / before / should

.....

7 than / mustn't / 70 miles per hour / motorways / Drivers on / go faster

.....

8 his / car / immediately / should / red Mercedes / The driver / of the / move

.....

9 can't / before / this street / park / ten o'clock / You / in the morning / here in

10 or / hurry down / miss breakfast / we will / must / to the restaurant / We

Grammar 3: Question tags

Complete the sentences with the correct question tags, as in the example.

Example: Cats can't swim, can they?

- 1 You didn't buy a snake,
- 2 Those animals over there are cheetahs,
- 3 That lion looks very dangerous,
- 4 Jake is arriving this evening about six,
- 5 You haven't forgotten about the dog,
- 6 I should put the cat outside tonight,
- 7 Jim, it's your turn to clean the rabbit's cage,
- 8 Paul wasn't interested in his visit to the zoo,
- 9 Those dogs need a lot of space for exercise,
- 10 Sarah wanted to get some tropical fish,

Grammar 4: Future simple and other future forms

Circle the correct tense in each sentence, as in the example.

Example: Alex heard from the hotel. Six nights there (is going to/will) cost £540.

- 1 Jane! Smile! Dan (is going to/will) take a photo.
- 2 Look at the bus! Why (isn't it going to/won't it) stop!
- 3 Don't worry! I (am sending/will send) you an email about the tickets soon.
- 4 If the traffic is very bad, we (are going to/will) walk to the station.
- 5 We (are staying/will stay) at the Grand Hotel in Vienna on Monday 23rd.
- 6 All the hotels are full. We (aren't going to/won't be able to) get a room.
- 7 Our bags are very heavy. I think we (are needing/will need) some help.
- 8 John and Carol (are visiting/will visit) their uncle in London next May or June.
- 9 Chris always forgets something. One day he (is going to/will) forget his passport.
- 10 With a bit of luck there (is going to/will) be a taxi at the station when we get there.

Language skills

Listening 1: People speaking

Listen to some people speaking and answer the questions that follow, as in the example.

Example: Who is speaking? *a teacher*

- 1 Who is speaking?
- 2 Who is speaking?
- 3 Who is speaking?
- 4 Where is he?
- 5 Where are they?
- 6 Where are they?

Listening 2: Taking notes and writing dictation

Listen to a phone conversation and complete the notes. Read the notes carefully before you listen. Use 1-3 words for each note, as in the example.

Example: Card Number: *3746 452 4498*

- 1 Surname of card holder:
- 2 Card holder's date of birth:
- 3 Mother's place of birth:
- 4 Card Holder's favourite colour:
- 5 Service required:

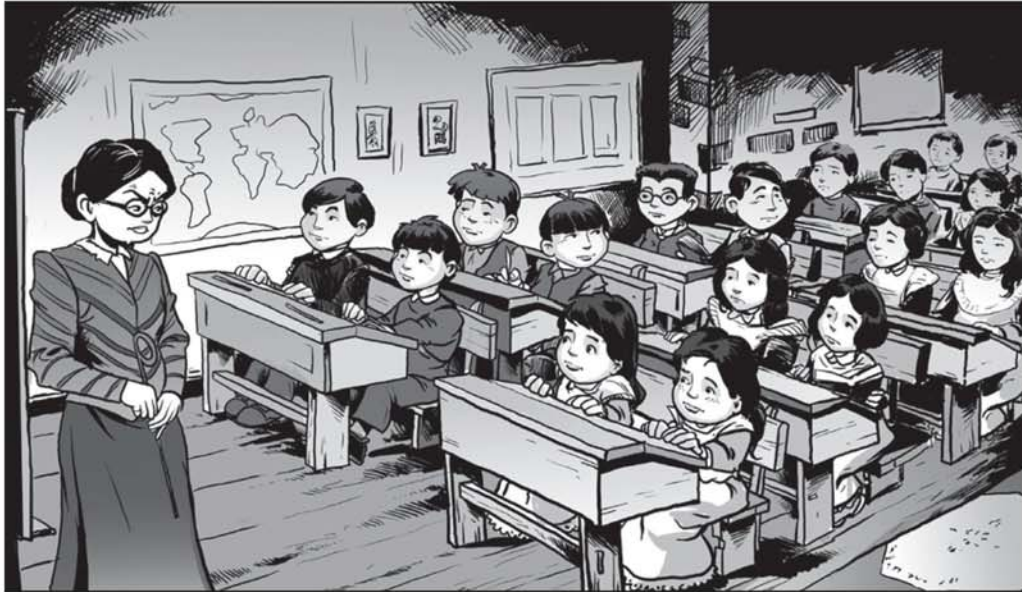
Now listen to a phone conversation and complete the notes, as in the example. Read the notes carefully before you listen.

Example: Gift: *1 kg Swiss chocolates*

- 1 Kind of chocolate:
- 2 Delivery address:
- 3 Post Code:
- 4 Payment method:
- 5 Message on the gift:

Listening and speaking

Look at this picture and discuss the questions below. Read the questions before you listen and make some notes if necessary.



- 1 What kind of classroom is shown in the picture?
- 2 Would you like to be a student in a class like this? Why?/Why not?
- 3 What are the advantages and disadvantages of classes of this period in history??
- 4 What is your best memory of your time at school?
- 5 What did/do you most dislike about school?

You are going to hear an interview in which the speaker describes part of her routine before she started school. Listen to the interview and answer the questions, as in the example. Read the questions carefully before you listen.

Example: What is this story about? a time before the woman started school

- 1 How old was the woman?
- 2 Why did the woman get upset?
- 3 What game did her mother invent?
- 4 What was the best part of the game?
- 5 What happened when they got to school?
- 6 What happened when they got home?

Speaking: Role play

You are talking to a TV presenter about your education. Cover these points:

- where and when you went to primary and secondary school
- what subjects you most enjoyed at school and why
- a teacher you admired and why
- an interesting trip you made with your school
- an unusual or amusing incident that happened when you were at school

Writing: Adding details to a paragraph

Read the first part of these paragraphs. Use the notes to add three more sentences, as in the example.

Example: I saw the film *Convenient Co-incidence* recently. I did not enjoy it at all.

- sound quality/very poor/hear
- actors/famous/not act well
- advertised as 'romantic comedy'/not laugh at all

The sound quality on the film was very poor and it was difficult to hear. The actors were quite famous but they did not act well. Finally, the film was advertised as a 'romantic comedy' but it did not make me laugh at all.

1 I read the story *Dinosaurs Come Back from the Past*. I did not enjoy it at all.

- writing quality/very poor/difficult to understand
- characters/all unbelievable
- story/described on cover as 'action adventure'/boring/fell asleep

2 I enjoyed studying at university. It was a useful experience.

- learn/independent/look after myself
- enjoy my subject/make lots of friends
- give me/good chance/job/higher salary

Practice Test Three

Section 1



You will have 10 seconds to read each question and the corresponding options. Then listen to the recording. After the recording you will have 10 seconds to choose the correct option. Put a cross (X) in the box next to the correct answer, as in the example.

Example: Who are the speakers?

- A a parent and a teacher
- B a teacher and a student
- C a student and a parent

1. What is the announcement about?
 - A how to photograph lions and their cubs
 - B an opportunity to visit Hampton Zoo
 - C a chance to see a new lion family

2. What does the man want to do?
 - A to go and fetch a wallet
 - B to borrow some money
 - C to invite someone to a party

3. Who is the female speaker?
 - A a university lecturer asking questions to a new student
 - B a student applying for a job with an engineering company
 - C a company representative interviewing a job applicant

4. How does the first speaker feel about dogs?
 - A He would like to get a dog himself.
 - B He's interested in dogs but doesn't want one.
 - C He is annoyed by dogs and doesn't want one.

5. Where are the speakers?
 - A at a travel agency
 - B at a bank
 - C at an airport

6. What subject is the class studying?
- A History
 - B Economics
 - C Science
7. Who is the woman speaking to?
- A a receptionist
 - B a pet owner
 - C a nurse
8. What is the girl promising?
- A to return the skirt
 - B to stop buying shoes
 - C to spend less money
9. Why do people keep camels these days?
- A to travel long distances
 - B to race them
 - C to carry goods
10. What does the first speaker want?
- A to join a gym class
 - B to buy sports clothes
 - C to work overtime

Test Tip

Listen to the tone of the speakers' voices. The answer will not depend on this, but it will help you to understand what they're saying. For example, how does the man in Question 2 sound, and the man in Question 4?

Section 2



You will hear a recording about giraffes. Listen to the whole recording once. Then you will hear the recording again with pauses for you to write down what you hear.

Make sure you spell the words correctly.

11.

Section 3



You will hear a recording of a lecture. First read the notes below then listen and complete the notes with information from the lecture. You will hear the recording twice.

Example: Lecturer's name: Dr. Dan Gray

- 12 Location of the lecture:
- 13 Title of the lecture:
- 14 How running helps the brain:
- 15 Average distance the mice ran:
- 16 Increase in brain size:



You will hear a phone conversation. First read the notes below then listen and complete the notes with information from the telephone conversation. You will hear the recording twice.

Example: Company phone number: 794 0871

- 17 Company name:
- 18 Caller wants information about:
- 19 How the caller knows about the company:
- 20 Where the caller might move:
- 21 Name of caller's overseas bank:

Test Tip

In this section, the correct answer is a word or phrase from the text but the words around it may be expressed in a different way. For example, in Question 16, listen for a word that means the same as "increased."

Section 4



Read each text and put a cross (X) by the missing word or phrase, as in the example.

Example:

..... *Guard dogs on duty.*

Do not try to climb the fence or enter this property.

- A Danger!
- B Advice!
- C Instruction!

22.

MONEY TROUBLES? WE CAN HELP

Bank on Your Feet is an independent financial company with over twenty years experience. We have helped thousands of ordinary people their money problems.

- A mend
- B treat
- C solve

23.

HEALTHY SCHOOL FOOD RECIPE 21

Courgettes in Tomato Sauce

This delicious dish takes only a few minutes to and cook.

Ingredients:

2 tins of tomatoes
2 courgettes
1 onion
100ml oil
black pepper

- A serve
- B prepare
- C organise

24.

*Your questions answered***How much food should I give my horse?**

If your horse weighs 500kg (the weight of a horse),
it will need about 5kg of food a day.

- A common
B typical
C special

25.

New Bank Branch Opening

The **Green Bank** is proud to announce the opening of its Park Road branch:

9am Wednesday 24th November

Don't miss your to win free banking for a year.

- A chance
B interest
C fortune

26.

Qualified Teacher

I offer private lessons and revision classes to children from the ages of five to fifteen in all subjects with the of History.

Email Debbie Marshal: debbieslessons@freemail.co.uk

Discounts for ten lessons.

- A possibility
B inclusion
C exception

Test Tip

Some questions may include collocations, words which regularly appear together. For example in Question 22, "solve" is the only word which can combine with "money problems."

Section 5



Read the passage and complete the sentences below. Put a cross (X) in the box next to the correct answer, as in the example.

AMBER EVANS left school at eighteen. She was unemployed for six months when she was nineteen, so she went to college at the age of twenty. She studied to be a nursery nurse but later switched to a beauty course. After her graduation, Amber got a job as a beauty therapist at *Highlights*, a local hairdresser, where she was working when she won a lottery prize of two million pounds. Amber talked to *Bolton Post* journalist Ravi Miandad.

Ravi: Amber, what was it like at *Highlights*?

Amber: Fantastic! There were four of us working there. We all had a lot of laughs.

Ravi: You didn't hate your job?

Amber: Not at all. The customers were friendly and the owner was really nice.

Ravi: Before your win, had you ever won the lottery?

Amber: No! I never had any luck. I used to buy a ticket at a supermarket on my way home. But the Friday I won, I was going to a sale at a shopping centre in Manchester so I asked a friend at work to buy me a lottery ticket. He got one at a post office near his home.

Ravi: How did you feel when you won?

Amber: Shocked, really shocked. When I got over the surprise, I had fun spending the money: I organised a big party. I bought new clothes. I gave some to my parents. But I didn't go mad. More than three quarters of the money is still in the new bank account I opened.

Ravi: And what are your plans for the future?

Amber: I've always dreamed of going on a cruise in the Caribbean so I'm taking my boyfriend there. We're leaving next week. In the longer term I'm going to buy a flat and then set up my own beauty business.

Example: How old was Amber when she was unemployed?

- A eighteen
- B nineteen
- C twenty

27. What was Amber's job when she won the lottery?

- A nursery nurse
- B beauty therapist
- C journalist

28. How did Amber feel about her job?

- A She thought it was amusing.
- B She disliked it.
- C She liked it.

29. Where did Amber's winning ticket come from?

- A a post office
- B a supermarket
- C a shopping centre

30. What happened to most of Amber's money?

- A She put it in the bank.
- B She gave it to her mum and dad.
- C She spent it on parties.

31. What is Amber going to do next?

- A start her own business
- B buy a house
- C go on holiday

Test Tip

Try to find the answer in the text before looking at the choices. If one of the options is close to your answer, you can be more confident that it is correct.

Section 6



Read the newspaper article below and answer the questions.

My Favourite Teacher

by Sheila McLean, financial analyst

“ Unusually for the nineteen sixties my mother worked full-time so I started my education early at the Start Club, a local kindergarten. After seven years at Oakhill Primary, I encountered my favourite teacher, Mr Marsh, in the third-year maths class of my secondary school, Wallford High. Two things impressed me about him: he was exceptionally tall, and more importantly, he was passionate about his subject. Then, unlike today, girls were not really expected to excel at maths. Mr Marsh, however, demanded high standards from everyone, not just the boys. ”

Example: What is Sheila McLean's job?

financial analyst...

32. Why did Sheila start her education at an early age?

.....

33. What was the name of Sheila's second school?

.....

34. What did Sheila value about Mr Marsh?

.....

35. How did Mr Marsh differ from other maths teachers of that time?

.....

Section 6 Continued



Read the magazine article below and answer the questions.

Editorial

This month's feature in *Collecting Coins* completes the series of articles on pre-decimal British coins which began last March. Decimalisation is of growing interest to numismatists younger than forty. These coin-collecting enthusiasts have no direct experience of the old British currency which was replaced in 1971. Indeed, fewer and fewer people remember the old names of pre-decimal coins such as a 'bob' or 'shilling' that was worth twelve pennies (five pence now). These old coins are increasing in value at the moment due to the precious metals in them rather than because they are rare.

Example: In which magazine did this editorial appear? Collecting Coins

36. What is a numismatist?

.....

37. When did the British change to a decimal system of currency?

.....

38. How much is a 'bob' worth in decimal British currency?

.....

39. Why has the value of old British coins increased?

.....

Section 7



Read the article below and complete the notes that follow. Write no more than three words from the article in each gap.

Pets and children

by Debbie Mason

Parents often can't make up their minds what to do when their child asks to have a pet. In my view, you should always agree to a request for a pet providing you follow these basic rules:

- Before you get a pet, it's a good idea to visit someone who keeps one so your child has a chance to see the day-to-day realities of pet ownership: cleaning, feeding, exercise, grooming.
- It's even better if the pet owner you visit is also a child. Your son or daughter will probably learn more about keeping a pet from someone of the same age than from you or another adult.
- Don't only consider kittens and puppies for your child. More unusual choices like tropical fish, canaries and stick insects make suitable and sensible household pets.
- But don't impose your choice of suitable pet. Listen to suggestions. If possible, offer your child his or her choice of pet. On the other hand, don't be afraid to refuse an impractical request.
- It isn't helpful to use a favourite pet as a way to discipline a child or to try and improve the child's behaviour. For example, threats to remove a pet are likely to cause more problems than they solve.
- If your child gets bored with all the hard work, don't just take over. It's a good idea to share the care of the pet for a while. Some children just need a short break before their interest in their pet returns.
- It is certain that you will have to look after your child's pet some of the time. Remember when you are cleaning again the hamster's cage that your child is learning skills from owning a pet which will prepare them for their future responsibilities.

Example: The writer thinks children can have a pet if parents follow ...(these) basic rules...

40. Visit someone who keeps a pet so your child can learn about
41. Your child will probably learn about pets from a pet owner of
42. There are many suitable pets for children, not just
43. If you can, try to give your child a
44. Threats to remove a pet don't help to improve behaviour or
45. Share the care of a pet with your child for a time if he or she
46. Looking after a pet prepares children for

Section 8



Use information from Section 7 to help you write your answer.

47. You have just read an article about children with pets. Write a letter to the editor of an online pet magazine with your own views about this subject. Write about 70-90 words.

In your letter you should:

- Say why you feel it is a good idea for children to keep pets.
- Recommend a pet which is a suitable gift for a child.
- Give practical advice about looking after the pet.

You may refer to ideas from the article but write in your own words.

Write your answer here. Do not write outside the box.

A large rectangular box with a solid black border. Inside the box, there are 20 horizontal dotted lines, providing a guide for writing the answer.

Test Tip

Make sure that you read the question carefully and that you include all the points mentioned. It is easy to forget this in a test.

Section 9



Choose one of the topics below and write your answer in 100-150 words.

48. A) Education

Write an essay on this topic:

The most important lesson I learned at school.

Or

48. B) Animals

You see the following notice on a notice board at college.

Pet Club
PRIZE COMPETITION

To win one of these great prizes, just write a short article with the title *"Owning a Pet is Great"*, telling us about looking after your pet.

Write an article about owning a pet for this competition.

Write your answer here. Do not write outside the box.

Test Tip

Make a short plan before you write your response. This will help you cover all the points and organise your answer effectively.

Section 10 (1.5 minutes)

In this section you will speak on your own for about a minute. Your teacher/examiner will ask one of the main questions below and ask the follow-up questions if necessary.

- Main prompt 1:**
- Tell me something about the languages you speak.
- Follow-up prompts:**
- What languages have you studied in the last five years?
 - What other language would you like to learn? Why?
 - What is the main reason why people study a foreign language?
 - How successful is teaching of languages in your country?
- Main prompt 2:**
- What is the nicest place you have visited?
- Follow-up prompts:**
- When did you go there first?
 - What do you like most about the place where you live?
 - Where would you like to live when you are older?
 - Is it better to visit a new place on your own or with a friend? Why?
- Main prompt 3:**
- Tell me about the sport you enjoy most.
- Follow-up prompts:**
- Why do some people dislike exercise and sport?
 - Which team sport have you taken part in this week?
 - What sports would you like to take up in the future? Why?
 - What is the best way of encouraging people to take part in sport?
- Main prompt 4:**
- Tell me about the last film you saw.
- Follow-up prompts:**
- How often do you go to the cinema?
 - Do you have a favourite actor or director?
 - Which do you prefer, comedy films or action films? Why?
 - Which is more important in a good film, the story or the acting?

Section 11 (2 minutes)

In this section you will discuss something with your teacher/examiner.

It's better to rent a house than buy and own a house.

What do you think?

Your teacher/examiner will use the following arguments to take an opposing view to yours.

For renting a house:

- It's cheap and quick to rent a house.
- You don't have to pay for repairs or breakages in a rented house.
- There are lots of rented houses. They are easy to find.
- It's flexible. You can easily change homes, for example, if you get married.

Against renting a house:

- When you buy a house, it's yours. You don't own a rented house.
- You can change the decoration in your own house. You can't change it in a rented house.
- A rented house never feels like home. It's always some else's.
- The house owner or landlord might want their house back.

Test Tip

This is a test of your language not your opinions. You will not gain or lose marks for your point of view. You gain marks by expressing yourself clearly and giving good reasons to support your point of view.

Section 12 (1.5 minutes)

In this section you will talk about the picture for up to 1 minute.

Tell your teacher/examiner what you can see in the picture.



Your teacher/examiner will now ask this follow-up question.

Which kind of book is this and what kind of books do you prefer reading? (Why?)

Test Tip

If you make a mistake and correct it, this shows you are aware of when you make an error and can rectify it. However, do not concentrate too much on your mistakes, make sure you fully describe the picture.

Section 13 (2 minutes)

In this section you will take part in a role play. Your teacher/examiner will explain the situation.

TEST TAKER'S CARD

You are in a library. You borrowed a copy of 'The Da Vinci Code' that you accidentally damaged. You want to return it.

- Apologise for the damage. Give a reason.
- Agree but say you can't pay now. Explain why.
- Arrange a time to come to the library with the money.

You are in a library. Your teacher/examiner is the librarian. Below is a sample script that your teacher/examiner may use.

Ready? I'll start.

Hello. Can I help you?

Certainly. Oh dear, this book is damaged. What happened?

Yes, but you'll have to pay ten pounds to replace the book.

Oh, why not?

OK but can you pay soon?

Good, we hope to see you then.

That is the end of the test.

Unit Four

The themes for this unit are: hobbies/town and country/homes/transactions

Vocabulary and Grammar

Vocabulary 1: Phrases that go together

Choose the best phrase from the box to match with the verb, as in the example.

a lot of time money an illness an account a flat
a hobby a phone number part-time an accident a living

- 1 (Example:) spend *a lot of time*
- 2 dial
- 3 earn
- 4 prevent
- 5 raise
- 6 recover from
- 7 rent
- 8 take up
- 9 work
- 10 open

Now complete the sentences below with the phrases above.

Example: Anna and her friend spend *a lot of time* watching DVDs.

- 1 Alex and Amy are still at school, but they in his mother's restaurant.
- 2 Sarah, when you leave school, how are you going to ?
- 3 Max and Joe had to when they went to study at university.
- 4 I tried to to ask about the room to share but no one answered.
- 5 Debbie is trying to to start her own clothes-making business.
- 6 It is very important to try to and injuries at work.
- 7 Pete stayed in hospital for two weeks to
- 8 When Helen retired, she decided to She chose painting.
- 9 After Matt got married he decided to from a bank to set up his own business.
- 10 The landlord didn't accept credit cards so Julie had to to pay the first month's rent.

Vocabulary 2: Verb phrases

Choose the best verb to complete the following sentences, as in the example.

Example: The boy had only one hobby; he played chess.

a) showed b) made c) played

- 1 I tried to some money by selling some old books on e-Bay.
a) make b) print c) produce
- 2 One of Dan's hobbies was to and act in amateur TV programmes.
a) turn b) make c) practise
- 3 Seema was always busy with her school work and never much spare time.
a) spent b) owned c) had
- 4 Jenny used to stamps when she was young.
a) gather b) collect c) play
- 5 Pat a long way from the capital to visit her friend.
a) came b) saw c) arrived
- 6 The country hotel was full so Ben had to a room with his brother.
a) share b) own c) divide
- 7 Ahmed had been busy and couldn't for his holiday in the capital to begin.
a) wait b) stand c) afford
- 8 John had to the landlord three times about the broken heating in his flat.
a) connect b) arrange c) contact
- 9 Susan was busy so it took a week for her to an appointment to see the house.
a) time b) make c) seize
- 10 Dave's doctor advised him to weight and take more exercise.
a) give up b) solve c) lose

Vocabulary 3: Word groups

Complete the word groups with words from the box, as in the example.

love son-in-law theatre coach rent respect cash machine
pin number landlord cousin confidence for sale
athlete trainer nephew keypad clubbing concert

Emotions	Money	Sports
(Example:) <i>love</i>		
Entertainment	Family and friends	Accommodation

Vocabulary 4: Compound nouns

Put together a word from each box to form a new word or phrase, then use them to complete the sentences, as in the example.

(Example:) <i>room</i>	<i>service</i>	<i>room service</i>
air	bus	
credit	currency	
foreign	cards	
free	department	
hotel	fare	
reservations	insurance	
travel	parking	
tour	receptionist	
pedestrian	licence	
driving	area	

Example: They called room service and a waiter brought them a sandwich.

- John and Carol were pleased to find a hotel with for their car.
- Emma had to pay for the meal in cash because the restaurant didn't take
- Ben can't go to Australia because the is too expensive.
- You can get in banks or bureaux de change.
- The was always polite and friendly to the guests.
- I contacted the and booked a single room for two nights.
- It is always a good idea to buy before you go on holiday.
- Rod couldn't rent a car because he had not brought his
- Simon travelled by luxury through Austria and Germany.
- Cars are not allowed into the town centre because it is a

Grammar 1: Parts of speech

Complete the table with the missing parts of speech, as in the example.

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Noun
confirmation	(Example:) <i>confirm</i>	long	
	instruct		width
entry		bright	
	fly	boring	
	move		luxury

Grammar 2: Comparative adjectives and adverbs

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in brackets, as in the examples. Sometimes the form does not need to change.

I had a lot of friends in my (Example:) old (old) school. Two people I liked were called Amna and Sajda. Amna was (Example:) taller (tall) than Sajda but Sajda was much **1** (strong). Sajda worked **2** (hard) than Amna, but Amna usually did **3** (good) in her class tests. Sajda was always **4** (annoyed) by this because Amna was not as **5** (hard-working) as she was. Amna and Sajda liked **6** (different) things. Amna was very **7** (interested) in digital photography, but unfortunately she took **8** (bad) photos than most of the other students in the class. Sajda, on the other hand, thought photography was **9** (boring). Her interest was computer games and she played them **10** (frequently) than anyone else I have ever met.

Grammar 3: Adverbs qualifying adjectives and other adverbs

Put the words in brackets in the correct order to complete the following sentences, as in the example. You must use all the words.

Example: John was very bored when looking round his uncle's new house.
(his – bored – when – uncle's – looking round – very – was – new)

- Dave his sister.
(quite like – very – but – unlike – his brother – looks)
- Although a job.
(find – Luke – well-qualified – is – he can't)
- Amy's brother of him.
(successful – is – but Amy – at all – isn't – very – jealous)
- Ben's phone him.
(Ben – was – a little – forgot to – annoyed – when – father)
- Jane all her tests.
(terribly – but – didn't – she – hard – study – passed)
- Sajjad's sofa comfortable.
(very – is – but – still quite – it – old – is)
- Some different.
(totally – families – are – but – the – are – same – others)
- Mario's and tomato sauce.
(good – mother – cooking – spaghetti – is – at – particularly)
- Silvio's new flat and attractive.
(at all – wasn't – but – expensive – light – extremely – it's)
- Oranut was new coat.
(cheap – somewhat – a really – she – surprised – when – found)

Grammar 4: The present passive

Circle the correct form in the sentences, as in the example.

Example: After Mike's house (is selling/is sold), Mike is going to move to London.

- 1 Those expensive digital cameras (are making/are made) in Singapore.
- 2 That machine over there (prints/is printed) very large photos.
- 3 We'll buy our tickets when the money (is paying/is paid) into our bank account.
- 4 The traffic is very bad today because the main road (closes/is closed).
- 5 In July we (are staying/are stayed) in a small hotel in a French village.
- 6 I'd buy those potatoes. They (are reducing/are reduced) in price.
- 7 Nowadays most bags (produce/are produced) at the company's new factory.
- 8 Nick (is visiting/is visited) his aunt at her new house next month.
- 9 The magazine articles that Angela (writes/is written) are very amusing.
- 10 Sarah's new car (is designing/is designed) to use small amounts of fuel.

Grammar 5: Present simple and past simple active and passive

Put the verb in brackets in the correct form, as in the example.

Example: This photograph of me was taken (take) in Spain.

- 1 Luke and Glyn (delay) at work yesterday because of the snow.
- 2 Milk (sell) in cartoons and in plastic and glass bottles.
- 3 Jane (study) at college for three years and then got a job in an office.
- 4 All these beautiful plants (grow) by local gardeners.
- 5 Virginia's first novel (write) when she was only twenty-two.
- 6 Andy has two dogs and (take) them for a walk every day.
- 7 Katy didn't buy her car in England. It (import) from South Korea.
- 8 Andy (take) a lot of photos during his walking holiday in Turkey.
- 9 We used to grow vegetables in our back garden, but now it (plant) with flowers.
- 10 Simon (visit) Japan three times last year and the year before.

Language skills

Listening 1: Taking notes

Listen to the radio broadcast about life in the country and complete the notes. Use 1-3 words for each note, as in the example. Read the notes before you listen and think about what type of information is needed.

Example: How often the programme is on: *twice a month*

- 1 Programme name:
- 2 Second item is about farmers in:
- 3 Alice Stewart's previous job:
- 4 Year of marriage:
- 5 Name of Alice's husband:
- 6 Fruit grown on Alice's farm:

Now listen to this conversation in a restaurant and complete the notes. Use 1-2 words for each note, as in the example.

Example: Customer's name: *Mrs. Bright*

- 1 Customer's room number:
- 2 Chef's special dish:
- 3 Cost of two-course meal:
- 4 Dessert order:
- 5 Drinks order:
- 6 Kind of bread:

Listening 2: People talking

Listen to some people talking and answer the questions that follow, as in the example.

Example: What does she want to do? *to arrange a visit to a house*

- 1 What does she want to do?
- 2 What does he want to do?
- 3 What does she want to do?
- 4 Where are they?
- 5 Where are they?
- 6 Where are they?

Listening and speaking: Discussion

You are going to hear part of an interview with a writer who bought a house in the country. Listen to the interview and complete the notes below, as in the example.

Example: The writer usually writes stories for *children*.

- 1 The writer is talking about the of her autobiography.
- 2 The writer was when she and her husband bought the house.

- 3 The writer likes four things about France: the people, _____, the food, _____.
- 4 The farmhouse had no running water and no _____.
- 5 The writer's husband worked as a _____.

Writing: Adding details to a paragraph

Read the first part of these paragraphs. Use the notes to add more details.

Example: There are many advantages to life in the country compared to life in a town.

- one / big / clean / air // air in cities / dirty / because / more cars
- another advantage / country life / more space
- cities / people / buildings / crowd / together

One of the biggest is cleaner air. Because there are more cars, cities are often much dirtier. Another advantage of country life is that there is much more space. In cities people and buildings are crowded together.

1 Here are the directions to my house.

- come / Market Street // left / traffic lights / past / supermarket / right
- our house / number 20 / left, next / library // cannot miss

2 I enjoy going for walks in the hills.

- like / views / reach the top // clear days / see / around
- enjoy / get / fit / healthy
- final / really like / fact / walking / cheap hobby
- not pay lot / money / walk / up / hill

Practice Test Four

Section 1



You will have 10 seconds to read each question and the corresponding options. Then listen to the recording. After the recording you will have 10 seconds to choose the correct option. Put a cross (X) in the box next to the correct answer, as in the example.

Example: What is the speaker offering to do?

- A to refund a ticket
- B to cancel a meeting
- C to pay for a hotel

1. What is the announcement for?
 - A a cookery competition
 - B a gardening competition
 - C a painting competition
2. What is the woman's opinion of a planned new road?
 - A She supports it.
 - B She is against it.
 - C She hasn't got strong feelings about it.
3. Who are the speakers talking about?
 - A someone who hasn't eaten lunch
 - B someone who was in a hurry
 - C someone who pushed into a queue
4. Where are the speakers going?
 - A to a hospital
 - B to a farm
 - C to a park
5. Where are the speakers?
 - A in a busy street
 - B in a house in the country
 - C in a flat by the sea

6. Who is asking the questions?
- A a police officer
 - B a bank clerk
 - C a customer
7. What sport is the woman going to try?
- A skating
 - B ice hockey
 - C skiing
8. What is the man trying to get?
- A some information
 - B an invitation
 - C an apology
9. What does the speaker want the driver to do?
- A attend a technology exhibition
 - B come to a fire exit
 - C move a car
10. Who is the second speaker?
- A a participant in a race
 - B a famous athlete
 - C a sports coach

Test Tip

Make sure you listen to all the text before you choose your answer. For example, in Question 9 the correct answer occurs right at the end of the message.

Section 2



You will hear a recording about life in a town in the north of England. Listen to the whole recording once. Then you will hear the recording again with pauses for you to write down what you hear.

Make sure you spell the words correctly.

11.

Large area for handwritten notes, consisting of multiple horizontal lines within a spiral-bound notebook frame.

Test Tip

Even if you do not know the meanings of all the words or you cannot remember how to spell them, do not leave them out. Here, you might not know "dull" but the spelling is very regular. You will score for including the word.

Section 3



You will hear a recorded message. First read the notes below then listen and complete the notes with information from the telephone message. You will hear the recording twice.

Example: Hotel name: *Redland*

- 12 Caller's surname:
- 13 Original booking date:
- 14 Reason for cancellation:
- 15 Reason for re-booking:
- 16 Contact the caller by:



You will hear part of a broadcast. First read the notes below then listen and complete the notes with information from the broadcast. You will hear the recording twice.

Example: George's hobby: *bird watching*

- 17 George's job:
- 18 Why George likes birds:
- 19 Started bird watching:
- 20 Number of countries visited:
- 21 Alternative name for bird watchers:

Section 4



Read each text and put a cross (X) by the missing word or phrase, as in the example.

Example:

- A beautiful 18th century farmhouse
- 4 bedrooms, 3 reception rooms, large kitchen

Phone 01200 547400 for an appointment now
Country and Town Homes

- A For sale
B New Houses
C Flat to rent

22.

Hobbycraft® Toy Bricks:

- ☆ Keep kids playing for hours
- ☆ Give hours of fun
- ☆ Are bright, light and safe

For children of 3 years and _____

- A above
B higher
C beyond

23.

How to use this _____

- Put your card into the slot.
- Please enter your personal number on the keypad.
- Press *Enter*.
- Choose the account or the service you want.
- Remove your card.

- A credit card
B bank account
C cash machine

24.

Lily's Restaurant – Country cooking at its best

MORNING AND AFTERNOON TEAS

Served with _____ cakes and fresh local cream

LUNCH

Today's vegetable soup

Mixed garden salad

Organic chicken and local vegetables

Chef's apple pie

- A farm-raised
 B home-baked
 C undercooked

25.

GOLD AND JEWELLERY BOUGHT FOR CASH

Old family jewellery to get rid of?

Need _____ for that dream holiday?

Come and see us now.

HACKETT GOLD AND SILVER SHOP, STATION ROAD

- A insurance
 B money
 C bookings

26.

CLUB _____ :

SKATEBOARDERS:

- ▶ must ride carefully to prevent injuries
- ▶ must ride on the same side as the traffic
- ▶ mustn't exceed 10km per hour
- ▶ mustn't ride down stairs or walls

- A equipment
 B members
 C rules

Test Tip

Often this section tests your understanding of the main idea of the text by asking you to complete the title. For example, in Question 26, the answers "equipment" and "members" do not refer to the information in the text, which gives regulations.

Section 5



Read the passage and complete the sentences below. Put a cross (X) in the box next to the correct answer, as in the example.

Now a sprightly sixty-nine-year old, Paul Vincent, has been a balloon pilot for the last nineteen years since he quit his job as an accountant at his fiftieth birthday party. Before these jobs, Paul had previously been a professional footballer, a teacher, and briefly, a TV presenter. He told us how he transformed his hobby into a new career:

”When I was very young, I never shared the passion that other little boys often exhibit for the noisy roar of jet plane engines or for dangerous and polluting rockets. I was always fascinated by birds as they soared silently across the sky. Then an aunt gave me a birthday present of a book called *Famous Firsts*. It was a biography of famous pioneers in different fields like medicine, travel and science. A story in it captured my imagination. I read about the Montgolfier brothers and their noble attempts to make the first manned balloon flight.

My first actual balloon flight was in March 1967. At the time I was a footballer at Bristol Rovers. I had a broken ankle, which meant I couldn’t play. I was getting bored and restless so the club doctor suggested I take up a hobby. At first I didn’t know what to do but then I remembered my childhood interest in ballooning.

Hot-air ballooning was becoming popular in the mid sixties. The design and fabric of modern hot-air balloons had come a long way since the paper and cotton used by the Montgolfier brothers. Synthetic materials such as nylon had just replaced natural materials such as silk. This was the first thing my new balloon instructor told me. It was followed by many more.”

Example: How old is Paul Vincent?

- A 19
B 50
C 69

27. How many professions has Paul had?

- A two
B three
C five

28. Why didn’t Paul want to fly planes?

- A They are noisy.
B They cause pollution.
C They are dangerous.

29. What kind of book was *Famous Firsts*?
- A a biography
 - B a travel book
 - C a novel
30. Why did the doctor at Bristol Rovers suggest Paul take up a hobby?
- A Paul had got a broken ankle.
 - B Paul was bored and restless.
 - C Paul remembered his interest in ballooning.
31. When Paul first flew in a balloon, what fabric was the balloon made of?
- A nylon
 - B silk
 - C cotton

Test Tip

Look for the option which says the same thing as the text but uses different words. For example, in Question 28, which word suggests the same meaning as "roar"?

Section 6



Read the brochure below and answer the questions.

Spa Breaks in the Lake District

BLACKBAY, ON ULLSWATER LAKE, is a five-star spa resort fifteen kilometres from Penrith. It is a pleasant mixture of old and new styles. The restaurant is located in the historic country house while the gyms and sauna are adjacent to the therapy rooms in a purpose-built annex.

From Monday to Friday you can stay for £120 per person per night while for £550, a couple can book a luxury weekend spa. There are reductions for conference bookings longer than a week. Families with two or more children also benefit from special discounts.

Example: What is this brochure advertising?

spa breaks

32. What is Blackbay?

.....

33. Which building is the sauna in?

.....

34. What is the cost of a one-night stay at Blackbay during the week for one person?

.....

35. Who can have reduced prices when they stay at Blackbay Inn?

.....

Section 6 Continued



Read the article below and answer the questions.

A Relaxing Hobby?

Triathlons consist of swimming, cycling and running races one after the other. Professional triathletes fly around the world to compete in different events but for most people, triathlons are a hobby to help them relax or keep fit.

I am a triathlon novice. In addition to last Monday's race in Brighton, I have competed in triathlons twice: once in London last year and again in Canterbury this spring. I have only competed in 'sprint' triathlons in which competitors swim 750m, cycle 20km and complete a 5km cross-country run.

Example: Which hobby is described in this article?

...(doing) triathlons..

36. What means of transport do competitors use in one of the triathlon races?

.....

37. How many triathlons has the writer taken part in?

.....

38. Where was the writer's first triathlon?

.....

39. In each of the triathlons the writer has competed in, how far did she run?

.....

Section 7



Read the article and complete the sentences that follow. Write no more than three words from the article in each gap.

MOVING ADVICE

Garry Hargreaves runs a company specialising in removals between city and country areas. These are Garry's tips on making that move from home to college go smoothly: "My first tip is this: you can never start organising your move too soon. Make sure you plan ahead in plenty of time. Moving is a complex business and it is very easy to forget something important.

Get in touch with other rural students currently studying in an urban university. They are an excellent source of information and will be able to tell you about the particular problems they faced when moving.

Many rural students have long journeys to college. It's often cheaper and quicker to use a removal company and complete the move in a single day than to make several trips in the family car.

City life can be noisy and frightening for pets used to a rural environment. Although you'll miss your favourite pets, be kind and leave them in more peaceful surroundings with your parents.

Accommodation in cities is expensive so it's unlikely that you will be able to afford as much space as you are used to in the country. Resist the urge to put too many unnecessary things in the limited space in your room. Only take what is necessary.

As traffic is generally lighter and parking restrictions do not always apply, delivering your possessions on Sundays is usually easier and more convenient than on weekdays or Saturdays.

Finally, keeping a box full of useful things such as tea and coffee close at hand is a good idea. There is nothing worse after packing and unpacking all day to find you cannot make yourself a hot drink."

Example: The article gives advice to rural students on moving from home to college.

40. Organise your move and
41. An excellent source of information about moving is
42. Using a removal company for the move can be
43. It's kinder to leave pets
44. many things into your accommodation.
45. Sundays are better than other days for
46. Pack a box with useful items like

Section 10 (1.5 minutes)

In this section you will speak on your own for about a minute. Your teacher/examiner will ask one of the main questions below and ask the follow-up questions if necessary.

Main prompt 1: • Tell me something about the first school you went to.

Follow-up prompts:

- Which teacher did you like best? Why?
- What subjects did you study in primary school?
- What is your favourite memory of your primary school?
- How successful is primary school education in your country?

Main prompt 2: • Tell me about the programmes you enjoy on TV.

Follow-up prompts:

- Tell me about your favourite TV star.
- How much TV do you watch every week?
- Would you like to appear on TV? Why/Why not?
- Is TV a good or a bad influence on young people?

Main prompt 3: • Tell me about a famous singer you like.

Follow-up prompts:

- Why do some people dislike singing?
- How often do you listen to singing and singers?
- Which is more important, classical singing or pop music? Why?
- Would you prefer to be a famous singer or a famous footballer? Why?

Main prompt 4: • Tell me about some things people do to relax outdoors.

Follow-up prompts:

- What is your favourite outdoor activity?
- Tell me about an outdoor activity you don't enjoy.
- If you had a lot of money, what outdoor activity would you take up?
- Is it better to do outdoor activities alone or to share them with other people?

Test Tip

Remember that it is quite natural to pause to think when you are speaking, but don't spend too long thinking or you will waste valuable speaking time.

Section 11 (2 minutes)

In this section you will discuss something with your teacher/examiner.

Do you think it is a good idea to celebrate something with fireworks?

What do you think?

Your teacher/examiner will use the following arguments to take an opposing view to yours.

For fireworks:

- It's an exciting way to celebrate.
- You can be outside with lots of other people.
- It's a good way to entertain children and adults together.
- Fireworks are usually very beautiful.

Against fireworks:

- They can be very dangerous.
- They are a waste of money – we could spend the money in a better way.
- There's a lot of rubbish afterwards.
- They make the air dirty.

Section 12 (1.5 minutes)

In this section you will talk about the picture for up to 1 minute.

Tell your teacher/examiner what you can see in the picture.



Your teacher/examiner will now ask this follow-up question.

Would you like to live in a house like this? (Why?)

Test Tip

Remember to spend a reasonable amount of time describing the whole picture. Do not spend too long describing one small feature and leave no time to describe everything.

Section 13 (2 minutes)

In this section you will take part in a role play. Your teacher/examiner will explain the situation.

TEST TAKER'S CARD

You see an advertisement for a flat that is near your work. You phone Mr Cole, the landlord, to make an appointment to see it. The examiner is the landlord.

- Ask to speak to Mr Cole.
- Say why you are calling.
- Suggest a time on Friday.
- Express disappointment and suggest another day and time.
- Arrange to meet at the flat.

Your teacher/examiner is the landlord. Below is a sample script that your teacher/examiner may use.

Ready? I'll start.

Hello. Can I help you?

Yes, David Cole speaking.

Right, well, when would you like to see it?

Next Friday? I'm sorry. I'm away on business then.

On (repeat day and time) Yes, that sounds OK.

Fine, I'll see you there next (repeat day).

That is the end of the test.

Test Tip

You are not being tested on how well you can act. However, good intonation, tone of voice and language appropriate to the situation will help your overall mark.

Unit Five

The themes for this unit are: manufacturing/emotions/entertainment/shopping

Vocabulary and Grammar

Vocabulary 1: Words connected with making things

Complete the sentences below with the correct words in the box, as in the example.

factory mine construction plant robots union
products industry manufacturer pollution canteen

Example: A lot of jobs were lost when the local cement factory closed.

- 1 A is a big hole underground from which minerals like coal are taken out.
- 2 Hussein works for a large company that manufactures a variety of products.
- 3 has a similar meaning to the word 'building'.
- 4 A is another name for a building where industrial processes take place.
- 5 describes the process of producing goods, especially in factories.
- 6 A is an organisation which represents the interests of its members.
- 7 Many industrial processes can result in air or water pollution.
- 8 A staff is a place where workers can buy cooked food in a factory.
- 9 An organisation or company that makes goods is called a manufacturer.
- 10 are automatic machines which do some industrial jobs that people once did.

Vocabulary 2: Phrasal verbs

Match the correct phrasal verb in the box below to the underlined section of the following sentences, as in the example.

pass on get on well clear away pick up set up take off
take up get back to take part in get over ~~look out~~

Example: Rory! Be careful! Look out! There's a car coming.

- 1 Anna and Paul have a good relationship with their grandparents.
- 2 When did you start playing badminton? You play very well.
- 3 Jill was good at languages. She learned German in a year.
- 4 Laura, did you give the details of that cheap hotel to your sister?
- 5 I didn't have time to remove the dirty cups before my guests arrived.
- 6 Mick wanted to participate in the race but he was too busy.
- 7 Pete's mother wants you to return her call her about the party.
- 8 When Catherine left university she started her own company.
- 9 John took a long time to recover from his injuries from the accident.
- 10 Mark was hot in the cinema so he decided to remove his jacket.

Vocabulary 3: Odd word out

Underline the adjective in each group which does not have the same general meaning, as in the example.

- Example:** large huge friendly big
- 1 unhappy displeased sad pleasant
 - 2 rare average typical usual
 - 3 far-off bright foreign overseas
 - 4 content frightened terrified afraid
 - 5 uncomplicated simple confused basic
 - 6 rude dull impolite disrespectful
 - 7 peaceful quiet tranquil complex
 - 8 luxurious grand sympathetic five-star
 - 9 confident positive certain general
 - 10 excessive standard average normal

Vocabulary 4: Compound words

Put together a word from each box to form a new word or phrase, then use them to complete the sentences, as in the example.

(Example:) <i>DIY</i>	<i>store</i>	<i>DIY store</i>
popular	centre	
driving	dress	
pop	ceremony	
kitchen	canteen	
wedding	concert	
staff	unit	
marriage	brand	
recycling	licence	

Example: Max went to the DIY store to get some wood to make shelves for his books.

- 1 There is a good at our factory where we can have lunch.
- 2 The for Emma's wedding was in an old castle.
- 3 Emma wore a beautiful which her sister designed for her.
- 4 Paul installed the which he and his wife had bought.
- 5 When Sue bought a new sofa, she took her old one to the local
- 6 The sports shop sold most of trainers and jogging shorts.
- 7 Most take place in the summer when the weather's warmer.
- 8 In Britain you cannot apply for a until you are seventeen years old.

Grammar 1: Superlative adjectives and adverbs

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in brackets, as in the example.

Example: The waiter told us a story about the rudest customer he had ever served. (rude)

- 1 place in the capital is at the Grand Hotel. (nice)
- 2 The fastest drivers are not the drivers who drive (safe)
- 3 students frequently get the best results in their tests. (attentive)
- 4 Biology was course at my university. (disappointing)
- 5 After our long walk I had one of night's sleep of my life. (good)
- 6 My uncle was one of people I ever met. (clever)
- 7 Of all my friends' flats, Allan's was located in the centre of the town. (convenient)
- 8 The worker who worked received money at the end of the month. (productive)

Grammar 2: Future continuous and future simple

Circle the correct tense in each sentence, as in the example.

Example: How long (will you stay/will you be staying) at your house in Italy this year?

- 1 Have a nice holiday. We (will think/will be thinking) of you.
- 2 It's three o'clock! George and Kate (will lie/will be lying) on the beach by now.
- 3 If the weather is wet this afternoon, we (will watch/will be watching) a film.
- 4 I feel a bit unwell. I think I (will sit/will be sitting) down for a few minutes.
- 5 When we are doing our test, Max (will land/will be landing) in Moscow.
- 6 It's a long way to the lake so you (will need/will be needing) to take a bus.
- 7 This time on Saturday John (will play/will be playing) in the tennis final.
- 8 There are engineering works tomorrow. No trains (will run/will be running).
- 9 I hope you (will phone/will be phoning) every day when you are away.
- 10 It's very late. Liz's children (will sleep/will be sleeping) when we get there.

Grammar 3: The present perfect continuous and past simple

Put the verb in brackets into the correct tense, as in the example.

Example: Sanjiv has been playing (play) the guitar for the last three years.

- 1 Paul and Glen (wait) at the check-in queue since 5.30.
- 2 I have been living in Manchester since I (start) my course in June.
- 3 Luke (clean) his room for the last hour.
- 4 I (visit) Australia twice in the nineteen nineties.
- 5 Jane first (watch) the series two years ago.

- 6 Andy looks tired. He (go out) a lot recently.
- 7 This book is great. I (read) it all morning.
- 8 Dave isn't hungry. He (eat) lunch at twelve.
- 9 Katy (learn) Turkish for only a month but already she can say quite a lot.
- 10 We (look for) a new flat for ages and yesterday we found one.

Language skills

● Listening 1: People talking

Listen to some people talking and answer the questions, as in the example.

Example: What does he want to do? to finish a shirt.

- 1 What does she want to do?
- 2 What do they want to do?
- 3 Where are they?
- 4 What does the man want to buy?
- 5 Where are they?

● Listening 2: Taking notes

Listen to part of a radio programme and complete the notes. Read the questions carefully before you listen. Write a word or a short phrase for each note. When you have finished, listen again and check your answers.

Example: Programme name: Working Animals

- 1 Dog owner's name:
- 2 Dog's gender:
- 3 Owned dog for:
- 4 Dog's work:
- 5 Dog's cost at birth:

Now listen to a phone conversation and complete the notes. When you have finished, listen again and check your answers.

Example: Office name: Accounts

- 1 Neil Cook is at:
- 2 Name of school:
- 3 Mark and Liz last met at
- 4 Number of years with London Engines:
- 5 Message for Neil Cook:

Listening and speaking: Discussion

Look at this picture and discuss the questions below. Read the questions and make notes of possible answers before you begin.



- 1 What kind of activity is taking place in the picture?
- 2 Would you like to take part? Why?/Why not?
- 3 What carnivals or festivals do you have in your country?
- 4 What is your favourite family celebration and how do you celebrate it?
- 5 Describe an unusual or strange festival or celebration that you have been to.

You are going to listen to an interview in which the speaker describes a festival. Listen to the interview and answer the questions.

Example: When did the man go to an unusual festival? twenty years ago

- 1 What's the name of the festival?
- 2 When is the festival?
- 3 What happens during the festival?
- 4 Where is Chiang Mai?
- 5 Why is Chiang Mai a good place for the festival?
- 6 Why did the man go to hospital?

Writing 1: Adding details to a paragraph

Read the first part of these paragraphs. Use the notes to add three more sentences, as in the example.

Example: I saw Lenard Williams at a concert recently. It was fantastic.

- sing latest songs / beautiful words and music
- tickets cheap / friendly crowd
- supporting band good / whole evening fun

Lenard sang his latest songs which have beautiful words and music. The tickets to the concert were cheap and there was a friendly crowd. There was a good supporting band and the whole evening was fun.

1 I went to see the new James Bland film. I liked it a lot.

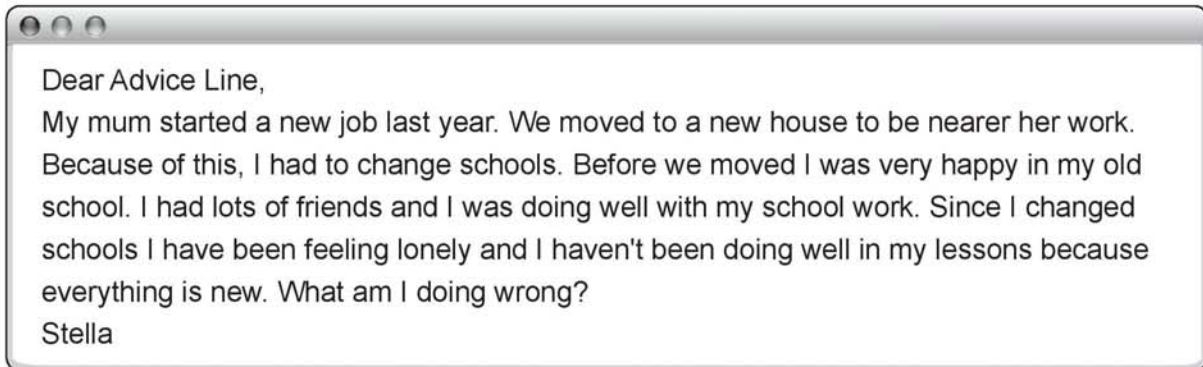
- story / entertaining / easy to understand
- actors / brilliant / speak clearly
- action in film / exciting / special effects excellent

2 I went on a tour of a car factory last summer. It was a very interesting experience.

- factory very modern / clean and quiet / few people
- enjoy / watch robots / paint car bodies / quick and independent
- learn / lot of new things / visit / how cars are made / about work in a factory

Writing 2: Replying to a letter asking for advice

Read this email to an online advice blog.



Dear Advice Line,
My mum started a new job last year. We moved to a new house to be nearer her work. Because of this, I had to change schools. Before we moved I was very happy in my old school. I had lots of friends and I was doing well with my school work. Since I changed schools I have been feeling lonely and I haven't been doing well in my lessons because everything is new. What am I doing wrong?
Stella

Now write a short reply to Stella. Use these notes to help.

- Show that you understand Stella's problems and be sympathetic.
- Explain that they are natural and not her fault.
- Advise her what to do.



Practice Test Five

Section 1



You will have 10 seconds to read each question and the corresponding options. Then listen to the recording. After the recording you will have 10 seconds to choose the correct option. Put a cross (X) in the box next to the correct answer, as in the example.

Example: What is the woman doing?

- asking for tea
- offering to make tea
- describing how to make tea

1. What are the speakers going to make tonight?
 - A Chinese food
 - B Indian food
 - C Italian food
2. Where is the speaker?
 - A in a factory
 - B in a restaurant
 - C in a tourist office
3. What are the speakers complaining about?
 - A the quality of clothes
 - B the price of clothes
 - C the style of clothes
4. What is the man's job?
 - A a musician
 - B an actor
 - C a dancer
5. Where are the speakers?
 - A in a restaurant
 - B at home
 - C in a cinema

6. What is opposite the bowling centre?
- A a supermarket
 - B a park
 - C a car park
7. What is the relationship between the speakers?
- A husband and wife
 - B brother and sister
 - C colleagues
8. How does the man feel?
- A disappointed
 - B sad
 - C bored
9. Where are the speakers?
- A in a hospital
 - B in a car
 - C at the doctor's
10. How does the speaker feel?
- A surprised
 - B annoyed
 - C sorry

Test Tip

Questions in this section can focus on where a conversation is taking place. For example, in Question 2 there are cues (production area, production manager, staff canteen, all our products) which identify that this is a factory.

Section 2



You will hear a recording about a new factory. Listen to the whole recording once. Then you will hear the recording again with pauses for you to write down what you hear.

Make sure you spell the words correctly.

11.

A large rectangular area with a spiral binding at the top, containing 20 horizontal dotted lines for writing.

Section 3



You will hear part of a broadcast programme. First read the notes below then listen and complete the notes with information from the programme. You will hear the recording twice.

Example: Name of presenter: Dalia Shalabi

- 12 Programme:
- 13 Alternative to chicken:
- 14 Difficulty of dish:
- 15 Preparation time:
- 16 Vegetables needed:



You will hear a recorded message. First read the notes below then listen and complete the notes with information from the telephone message. You will hear the recording twice.

Example: Name of caller: Jill

- 17 Day of lesson:
- 18 Reason for cancellation:
- 19 Jill's hobby:
- 20 Jill's second present for her mother:
- 21 Jill's new mobile:
-

Test Tip

Most of the information you need will have cues. These may be the same words, synonyms or opposite words to those in the text.

For example:

In Questions 12 and 13, the cue is the same phrase as in the text.

In Question 14, the cue is the opposite phrase as in the text.

In Question 16, the cue is a more general phrase for "vegetables needed."

Section 4



Read each text and put a cross (X) by the missing word or phrase, as in the example.

Example:

Danger! in progress
No unauthorised access.
Safety helmets must be worn at all times.

- A Building
- B Fabricating
- C Formation

22.

.....? Unattached?

Let *Together At Last* help you to find your perfect partner.
Visit our website and register online.
What are you waiting for? That special person is just a click away.

- A Solitary
- B Individual
- C Single

23.

8pm Thursday, 24 May, Bolton Empire

WORLD-FAMOUS COMEDY STAR

Bill Noble

on his *Still Alive* World Tour

"The audience cried with" *Daily Sketch*

"Great fun, great timing, great lines" *London Independent*

- A laughter
- B sadness
- C surprise

24.

PAPER MODELS FOR BEGINNERS

3: *Jumping Frog*

- 1 Use a sheet of A4 paper.
- 2 Turn the short of the paper to face you.
- 3 Fold the paper in half.

- A sheet
 B side
 C length

25.

LONDON MUSIC ACADEMY

13th July 12.30 to 13.30*Lunch time*

London Violin Orchestra presents:

3rd String Quartet in D by *Johann Sebastian Bach*Sea Songs and Dances by *Thomas Telford*

Tickets: £20 including refreshments

- A exhibition
 B concert
 C play

26.

Miranda Hopkins, Life Coach

"Hi, I run life coaching sessions. Can help you to create a life.

Release your potential. Overcome anxiety and stress. Be happier."

Call 01224 689332 today for a free consultation.

- A confident
 B ambitious
 C successful

Test Tip

Remember to think carefully about the purpose and content of the text. In Question 25, the text is about music. The incorrect options "play" and "exhibition" are related to different types of art.

Section 5



Read the passage and complete the sentences below. Put a cross (X) in the box next to the correct answer, as in the example.

Kitchen Units Survey

Many contributors to homemade.com have complained about kitchen units supplied by large Do-It-Yourself stores. We teamed up with our sister magazine *Make It!* and we commissioned a survey to look into our readers' complaints.

What we did

We bought and installed popular brands of kitchen units in the kitchens of some of our readers. We tested the following units from major high-street shops: Baseplay™ from B and F, Excellence™ from Homemakers, Carapace™ from DI Shops and Truefit™ from Travis Stores.

Prices

In terms of price, the Carapace range is the most costly. Excellence units are notably less expensive. Both Baseplay and Truefit are also cheaper. Truefit has the lowest-priced worktop and doors but Baseplay is the most economical model overall.

Instructions

Instructions for self-assembly units should be clear. In many cases they weren't. The most widespread complaint concerned the diagrams accompanying the instructions. They were often badly drawn. Other complaints were about instructions that were in the wrong sequence and complicated, or confusing names for different parts of the units.

Poor service

Many readers were dissatisfied with the standard of customer service they received. The most heavily criticised shop was Travis Stores. Managers routinely refused requests for refunds and staff were frequently rude or aggressive. In one instance a store assistant threatened to call the police when a customer wanted to return her kitchen unit.

Assembly Time

We asked readers how long it took to assemble these kitchen units. We were surprised by the variety of answers. The fastest assembly, by a professional fitter, was thirty-five minutes and the longest – over fifteen hours. When we assembled the units, it took an average of two hours and ten minutes, twenty minutes quicker than most people's average time of two and a half hours.

Example: Which organisations wrote this report?

- A homemade.com and Do-it-Yourself stores
B Do-it-Yourself stores and Make It!
C Make It! and homemade.com

27. How many high street shops are covered in this survey?
A four
B six
C eight
28. Which is the cheapest range?
A Trueform
B Baseplay
C Excellence
29. What was the major complaint about assembly instructions?
A diagrams that were badly drawn
B complicated and confusing names
C instructions in the wrong sequence
30. Why did an assistant threaten to call the police?
A A customer was rude and aggressive.
B A customer wanted to return a kitchen unit.
C A customer asked for a refund.
31. How long was the average time to assemble these kitchen units?
A thirty-five minutes
B two hours five minutes
C two hours thirty minutes

Test Tip

Some answers might have the same words as the text. Check very carefully. For example, in Question 30, option A mentions "rude and aggressive" but is this why the assistant threatened to call the police?

Section 6



Read the newspaper article below and answer the questions.

RESIDENTS OF WEELEY are angry at the council's decision to allow a pop concert in the village next summer.

The event will attract between fifty and a hundred thousand fans which John Devlin, leader of the organising committee, says will be great for local businesses. "They will be able to sell large amounts of food, drink and other items," he said yesterday.

However, villagers believe that Weeley will become a rubbish dump again, as it did twenty years ago, the last (and only) time it held a pop concert. The villagers are planning a meeting to try to change the decision.

Example: How do Weeley residents feel about the concert?

angry..

32. What will be the minimum number of people at the event?

.....

33. Who will benefit from the concert?

.....

34. How many pop concerts has Weeley had so far?

.....

35. What do the villagers want to do?

.....

Section 6 Continued



Read the magazine article below and answer the questions.

We asked readers to email us about the happiest day of their lives.
There were thousands of replies.

This one is from housewife Angela Lawson, who previously worked as a fashion designer:

It wasn't my wedding day. I just felt relieved then. No, for me it was the day I met my husband, John.

I was in a restaurant when John walked in. It was quite busy so he sat next to me. We really got on well and after lunch John bought me a present, a lottery ticket, and I won £100,000.

October 12th 1977 was the happiest day of my life!

Example: How many readers sent emails to the magazine?

...thousands.

36. What was Angela's job before?

.....

37. How did Angela feel on the day she got married?

.....

38. Why did John sit next to Angela?

.....

39. What did John give Angela?

.....

Section 7



Read the article below and complete the notes that follow. Write no more than three words from the article in each gap.

How to meet people while living abroad

WHEN YOU GO ABROAD TO LIVE, your daily life is likely to be quite different from your life in your own country. You may also find it difficult to get to know new people and feel a little 'on your own'.

You will feel more comfortable about lifestyle changes if you are open-minded about them, live as the local people do and take steps to get to know your host country and its people better.

Some knowledge of the local language is vital if you want to feel more a part of the community. If the local language is new to you, ask language schools about their beginners' courses. Doing one will help you survive and make new friends. After a few weeks, you'll feel confident enough to speak to your neighbours and other people you meet in the street. Don't forget, communication is possible even if you only know a little of a language and the people you talk to will be pleased that you have tried to speak to them in their own language.

And when you know enough of the local language, invite your neighbours to your house and cook a meal for them. They are sure to enjoy it and will probably invite you to their homes too.

Finally, the library is an excellent place to find out about events in the local area. Library notice boards are full of advertisements for events you can go to.

And remember to go out and socialise. If you are always indoors in front of the television, it's not easy to meet people.

Example: The article gives advice on meeting people while living abroad.

40. You should expect changes in your
41. Be open-minded about
42. If you don't speak the language, find out about
43. A basic knowledge of a language is enough for
44. Ask your neighbours to your house for
45. For information about local events go to the
46. You can't meet people by staying indoors

Section 8



Use information from Section 7 to help you write your answer.

47. You have just read an article advising people how to meet people while living abroad. Write an email giving advice about meeting new people to a friend who is going to move to your country to study. Write 70-90 words.
You may refer to the ideas from the article, but write in your own words.

Write your answer here. Do not write outside the box.

A large rectangular box with a solid border and horizontal dotted lines for writing.

Section 10 (1.5 minutes)

In this section you will speak on your own for about a minute. Your teacher/examiner will ask one of the main questions below and ask the follow-up questions if necessary.

- Main prompt 1:**
- Tell me about the after school activities at your school.
- Follow-up prompts:**
- What activities do you take part in after school?
 - How long ago did you start doing that activity?
 - Why did you choose to do it?
 - What do you have to do if you want to take part in an after school activity?
- Main prompt 2:**
- What are your parents' favourite possessions?
- Follow-up prompts:**
- Why does your mum/dad like it?
 - How long has your mum/dad had it?
 - What do you think of your parents' favourite possessions?
 - If you could have one of your mum's/dad's possessions, what would it be?
- Main prompt 3:**
- What sports can you watch on television in your country?
- Follow-up prompts:**
- How often do you watch sport on television?
 - When was the last time you watched sport on television?
 - Do you agree that they show too much sport on television?
 - Would you rather watch sport on television or live in a stadium?
- Main prompt 4:**
- Tell me about a musical instrument you can play or would like to play.
- Follow-up prompts:**
- How long have you been able to play it?
 - What do you think is the most difficult instrument to learn?
 - Do you need to read music to play an instrument?
 - If you could learn another instrument, what would it be?

Test Tip

Don't worry if your examiner only asks you one or two questions. This probably means that you are speaking confidently at length about the topic.

Section 11 (2 minutes)

In this section you will discuss something with your teacher/examiner.

Reading books is an old-fashioned way of reading. We should use computers.

What do you think?

Your teacher/examiner will use the following arguments to take an opposing view to yours.

- For books:**
- People love books. We want to keep them.
 - We have had books for centuries. They have proved their importance.
 - Books are cheap and easy to carry around.
 - Books don't use electricity or require an Internet connection and don't break down.

- Against books:**
- You can use a book for one purpose. Computers have many uses.
 - Books need a lot of space. You can keep hundreds of books on one small computer.
 - Information in books gets out of date very quickly.
 - The information on computers is updated every day.

Test Tip

Listen to the replies the examiner gives. This may help you think of additional ideas and points to make.

Section 12 (1.5 minutes)

In this section you will talk about the picture for up to 1 minute.

Tell your teacher/examiner what you can see in the picture.



Your teacher/examiner will now ask the follow-up question.

What are the advantages and disadvantages of buying food from places like this?

Test Tip

The second question the examiner asks you is as important as the first. Make sure you give it your full attention.

Section 13 (2 minutes)

In this section you will take part in a role play. Your teacher/examiner will explain the situation.

TEST TAKER'S CARD

You are a customer at a tourist market. You are looking for a T-shirt as a souvenir of your trip.

- Greet the stall holder. Say what you are looking for.
- Say you don't like them. Explain why. Ask to see different ones.
- Make a favourable comment. Give a size and ask about cost.
- Complain. Offer a lower price.
- Thanks and pay.

You are in a tourist market. Your teacher/examiner is a seller at a clothes stall. Below is a sample script that your teacher/examiner may use.

Ready? I'll start.

Hello. Can I help you?

Well, we have some nice T-shirts here. They would make a nice souvenir.

There are some different T-shirts over here. I'll get them.

Yes, we have them in (large). They cost four pounds.

(Three) pounds? Yes, all right, I can let you have it for three.

Thanks. Hope to see you again.

That is the end of the test.

Test Tip

There may be some disagreement in the situation such as turning down an offer or complaining about poor service, but you are expected to use appropriate language for the context.

Writing guide

Introduction

Writing tasks in the Pearson Test of English General

In the Pearson Test of English General test, there are two sections to assess your writing.

Section 8

In Section 8 you are asked to write a piece of correspondence. This may be a letter, an email or another form of electronic communication such as a contribution to a web page.

What you have to write will always be a response to the text you have read in Section 7. For example, you may be asked to respond to a newspaper story by writing a letter to the newspaper. You will need to refer to the text in the previous section, usually by summarising the main idea and/or commenting on it. In either case, you should use your own words as far as possible, not simply copy parts of the original text. You will probably also need to say how the ideas in the text relate to your own opinions or experience. Exactly what you need to include is indicated by the bullet points in the instructions. The word limit in this section is 70-90 words. This is quite a small number so it is important that you don't waste words.

Section 9

This section is a free writing task in which you will need to draw on your own experience to describe, analyse, explain, give an opinion about or express reasons for something. What you are asked to write can take various forms. It may be something factual (for example, a blog entry or article) or something critical or analytical (for example, an essay, review or report).

There will be a choice of two tasks. The topics will be related to two of the themes of the test so there may be ideas in other sections, but again you should use your own words. The word limit is 100-150 words.

General advice

There are specific tips in the relevant test sections of this book. Below are some more general pieces of advice relating to writing in general and in the Pearson Test of English General test.

- Always be aware of the reader, the person or people that you are writing for. This will have an effect on both the content (what you write) and the style (how you write). Generally speaking, an informal style (similar to what you would use when speaking) is best for letters and emails to friends, and for light-hearted articles, while a semi-formal or neutral style is better for more serious articles or essays. It is very unlikely that you will have to write something in a very formal style.
- Show the examiner what you know, not what you don't know. If you're not sure how to say something in English, either say it in a different way or say something else.
- Before you do the test, don't try to learn large sections and long phrases, for example introductions, and try to fit them into your writing, whatever the topic. This often looks unnatural and is usually easy for the examiner to notice. It is often a waste of words as well: if you use a lot of words on "decoration", you might find you don't have enough words to get your real message across.
- Make a short plan of what you want to write. In this way your writing will be clearer and better organised. Use paragraphs to organise your writing. The text should be divided into three parts: an introduction, the body of the text and a conclusion. Linking words and phrases will also help you do this, but if the writing is well organised, it is probably enough to have two or three basic words or phrases for various purposes. For example use *and*, *also* and *in addition* to add extra information or *but*, *whereas* and *however* to show contrast. The most important thing is that you understand how to use them.
- When you have finished writing, check what you have written for mistakes, especially "silly" mistakes – the kind you make under pressure. Try to be aware of the kinds of mistake you tend to make frequently.
- Your writing will be marked for how well it performs the task as well as for the language, so make sure you cover all the points required by the question and bullet points.

Letters to magazines or newspapers

Model answer

You have read a review of a new CD in 'High Notes', a music magazine and you do not agree with what it says. Write a letter to the music magazine explaining your opinion of the review. Write about 70-90 words.

In "real life", there are rules or conventions about how to address the person or magazine you are writing to but in the PTE-G tests only the main body of what you write is assessed.

Use this word to introduce the first of two or more points you want to make (in this letter there are only two).

This phrase shows that you are moving on to your main point. It is often more effective to make your less important points first and keep the main point till last.

This phrase, and other more formal ones like *In summary*, *To sum up* and *In conclusion*, should be used to summarize what you have already stated or suggested.

Dear High Notes,
I want to complain about your review of Lilly Aspen's new CD, "Dreams".

Firstly, there are mistakes in the review. For example, you say there are only three new songs, but there are five.

More importantly, however, the review suggests that few fans will like the CD. That's wrong! Everyone I talk to thinks it is great.

In short, your readers should ignore what you say. "Dreams" is Lily's best CD in years.

Yours faithfully,
[85 words]

Start by saying why you are writing. This first sentence is a very useful way of beginning most formal or neutral letters because you can simply replace the verb *complain* with another one that explains what you want to do, for example, *enquire/ask (about)*, *tell/inform/explain* or *give my opinion*.

but is a useful way to contrast two things in the same sentence. Often, simple connectors like *but*, *and* or *so* are all you need to state a point clearly and effectively.

As with opening salutations, there are rules about "signing off" but these are not assessed in the PTE-G exam.

Practice

1 On a web page about the area where you live you find an article that you think has wrong information about your town. Write a reply to the web page to complain about the article and suggest corrections. Write about 70-90 words.

2 You read an article in a newspaper that suggests young people nowadays are lazy and rude. Write a response to the newspaper to disagree with this view. Give reasons to support your opinion. Write about 70-90 words.

Emails and other forms of electronic communication

Model answer

You read a posting on a website arguing that pet dogs are a nuisance and danger to the public. The website asks readers to contribute their opinion. Write your contribution in about 70-90 words.

At the beginning of any kind of correspondence, always ask yourself what the reader needs to know, for example who you are, why you are writing or what you are writing about. In this context, all of these things are already clear so you can get straight to the point.

When arguing a point, it is an effective strategy to concede (partially accept) a point from the opposite argument before making your own point. Useful words/phrases for introducing this kind of concession include *Obviously* and, as here, *Of course*.

In this kind of correspondence, there is no need to introduce your opinion with phrases like *In my opinion* or *From my point of view*. It is understood that the whole point of what you are writing is to give your opinion, so using phrases like this is simply a waste of words.

I disagree with Paul Drake's bad opinion of dogs. Of course dogs can be annoying or dangerous if their owners do not control them. However, we can easily solve these problems through proper training of dogs and their owners. The main point is dogs bring great benefits. Dogs improve the health of their owners because they provide natural opportunities for exercise. Dogs also guard homes and protect owners. Most importantly dogs offer their owners a friend and companion for life. It is any wonder, then, that dog owners are happier and live longer than other people? [95 words]

This is called a rhetorical question. It is asked to make a point rather than find out information so it doesn't expect an answer. Questions like this are typical in spoken arguments and they can also be used in written contexts like this because the style here is quite informal.

When presenting a point of view for or against something, it is important to give clear and effective reasons to support your views.

The word total of 90 words is the maximum number but the instructions ask you to write about 70-90 words. If your answer is 5 or even 10 words too long, there won't be any penalty. Get an idea of what 90 words looks like in your handwriting and if your answer in the test looks about right, don't waste time counting the words.

Practice

1 You read a news story about the government giving money to support a local sports club. Write an email to the newspaper's website giving your opinion on whether or not this is a good use of public money. Write about 70-90 words.

2 You read an article on a website saying that reading a book is always better than watching a film of the same story. The website asks readers if they agree with this opinion and to give reasons why or why not. Write your contribution in about 70-90 words.

Essays

Model answer

You have been asked to write an essay in answer to the following question.

What are the advantages and disadvantages of learning English in your own country?

Write 90-120 words.

Don't waste words at the beginning of your response. Go straight into your main points.

This phrase introduces the contrast with the first paragraph. It is especially useful when discussing advantages and disadvantages. It isn't necessary to have used *On the one hand* for the previous point.

Write a concluding paragraph that summarises the question and expresses your own opinion.

This is a useful way to introduce your opinion when there are arguments for and against a particular point of view.

→ *It is cheaper to learn English in your own country because you can live at home and continue to study at school or go to work. This is the main advantage. Another advantage is that you won't miss your family or friends. Also you will be in your normal surroundings so you will be relaxed and comfortable.*

→ *On the other hand, if you study English in America or Britain, you will also learn about the culture in addition to the language. You will use English in everyday situations and have daily contacts with native speakers with different accents, whereas at home you might not have many chances to practise your English outside the classroom.*

→ *Nowadays with the Internet, you can communicate in English more easily from your own country.*

→ *On balance I think it is better to study English in your own country.*

[143 words]

Back up your idea with additional points, using simple and effective linking words or phrases rather than more formal ones like *Moreover*.

This shows you adding an additional, contrasting point to the same sentence to list other advantages of studying English in an English-speaking country.

Practice

Write an essay in answer to the following questions.

1 Do you think all students should have to stay on at school until they are 18? Why/why not?

2 How does the Internet impact on your life?

Articles

Model answer

You see this advertisement in an English language magazine and decide to write an article to enter the competition.

SUMMER COMPETITION

Write an article about healthy eating.
We'll publish the best 5.
Great prizes!!!!

Articles usually have a title or a heading to attract the reader's attention. Including one will make your article look more realistic.

The first sentence is important to attract the reader's attention. You can do this in different ways such as stating the topic quickly, simply and clearly, asking the reader a direct question or giving an interesting quotation.

It is important to decide what the aim of your article is, for example to explain, to advise, to persuade, to inform or to entertain. From the title of this article, the purpose is to persuade readers as well as inform them. The organisation and the style of the article try to reinforce these purposes.

A balance is what you need!

Nowadays, many young people eat food which is not healthy. We all love junk food but we can have too much of it. The key to a better diet is balance. According to experts, we should eat at least five portions of fruit and vegetables a day to balance unhealthy food like burgers and fries. This will help us to avoid health problems such as heart disease. Fruit and vegetables are quite low in calories and there is so much variety to choose from. If you don't like apples, have a banana instead! Simple! So, enjoy your burger but maybe once a week, not every day. My top tips for a balanced diet are:

Remember the five a day rule.

- Cut out or cut down on unhealthy foods.
- Have three good meals a day.
- Snack on fruit, not on chocolate.
- Exercise to use calories.
- Enjoy your food!

[157 words]

The writer is putting himself or herself in the same position as the readers, to try and get the message of the article across.

Where possible include brief and relevant examples. These strengthen the arguments you are making.

The style of writing here is quite informal or even quite conversational. This is common in articles, which often address the reader personally, but it depends on the subject and where the article will be printed.

Unlike other pieces of writing, articles often contain headings, sub-headings, lists or bullet points.

Practice

1 You see this advertisement in an English language magazine and decide to write an article and enter the competition.

Win a weekend break

*Tell us about a city you would like to visit
for a weekend break and why.*

If you win the competition, you may get the chance
for your dream to come true.

Good Luck!

2 You see this notice in your college magazine and decide to write an article.

“How to live cheaply as a student”

We want to print articles for next term’s magazine
to help new students coming to the college.

Tell us about your experiences
so we can pass them on to help others.

Glossary

Unit One

adverse (adj) not good or favourable; that makes it difficult for something to happen

arduous (adj) involving a lot of strength or effort

ATM (n) Automated Teller Machine – a machine outside a bank that you use to get money from your account

available (adj) able to be used or can easily be bought or found

babysit (v) to take care of children while their parents are away for a short time

basketball (n) a game played indoors between two teams of five players, in which each team tries to win points by throwing a ball through a net

blood pressure (n) the force with which blood travels through your body

book (v) to make arrangements to stay in a place, eat in a restaurant, go to a theatre, etc. in the future

breakdown (n) an occasion when a car or a piece of machinery breaks and stops working

breathless (adj) having difficulty breathing because you are very tired, excited or frightened

brochure (n) a thin book giving information or advertising something

burn down (phr v) if a building burns down or is burned down, it is destroyed by fire

cancellation (n) a decision that an event that was planned will not happen; a decision to end an agreement or arrangement that you have with someone

cash machine (n) a machine in or outside a bank, supermarket, or other public building from which you can obtain money with a special plastic card

chat (v) to talk in a friendly, informal way, especially about things that are not important

cover (n) the protection insurance gives you, so that it pays you money if you are injured, something is stolen, etc.

cruise ship (n) a large ship with bars, restaurants, etc. that people have holidays on

currency (n) the system or type of money that a country uses

deal with (phr v) to take the necessary action, especially in order to solve a problem

donate (v) to give something, often money, to a person or an organization in order to help them

double (v) to make something twice as big or twice as much

draw (v) to finish without either side winning in a game such as football

drop (v) to decide not to include someone or something

earthquake (n) a sudden shaking of the Earth's surface that often causes a lot of damage

embark on (phr v) to start something, especially something new, difficult or exciting

enhance (v) to improve something

fall over (phr v) to fall onto the ground or to fall from an upright position

fit (adj) someone who is fit is strong and healthy, especially because they exercise regularly

fit (v) if a piece of clothing fits you, it is the right size for your body

fitness (n) when you are healthy and strong enough to do hard work or play sports

foot passenger (n) a passenger on a ship who has not brought a car with them

frustrating (adj) making you feel annoyed, upset or impatient, because you cannot control a situation, or achieve something

get worse (v phr) to become more unpleasant, bad or severe

give up (phr v) to stop doing something, especially something that you do regularly; to stop trying to do something

go wrong (v phr) to make a mistake during a process so that you do not get the right result

graduation (n) the time when you complete a university degree course or your education at an American high school

hang around (phr v) to wait or spend time somewhere, doing nothing

heartbeat (n) the action or sound of your heart as it pumps blood through your body

homework (n) work that a student at school is asked to do at home

hooligan (n) a noisy, violent person who causes trouble by fighting, etc.

housework (n) work that you do to take care of a house, for example washing, cleaning, etc.

junction (n) a place where one road, track, etc. joins another

leisure (n) time when you are not working or studying and can relax and do things you enjoy

look after (phr v) to take care of someone by helping them, giving them what they need, or keeping them safe

look up (phr v) if a situation is looking up, it is improving

make up (phr v) to produce a new story, song, plan, etc. by thinking

manage (v) to succeed in doing something difficult, especially after trying very hard

pack (v) to put things into cases, bags, etc. ready for a trip somewhere

painkiller (n) a medicine which removes or reduces pain

pass on (phr v) to give someone something, especially a piece of information or a disease that someone else has given to you

pavilion (n) a building besides a sports field, especially a cricket field, used by the players and the people watching the game

pick up (phr v) to listen to telephone messages that have been received on your answering machine

playground (n) an area for children to play, especially at a school or in a park, that often has special equipment for climbing on, riding on, etc.

postpone (v) to change the date or time of a planned event or action to a later one

raise (v) to collect money that you can use to do a particular job or help people

raise (v) to improve the quality or standards of something

regret (v) to feel sorry about something you have done and wish you had not done it

reminisce (v) to talk or think about pleasant events in your past

retirement (n) when you stop working, usually because of your age; the period after you have stopped work

riverside (adj) along the edges of a river

run (v) to organize or be in charge of an activity, business, organization or country

set up (phr v) to start a company, organization, committee, etc.

settle in (phr v) to begin to feel happy and relaxed in a new situation, home, job or school

sightseeing (n) when you visit famous or interesting places, especially as tourists

spell out (phr v) to show how a word is spelled by writing or saying the letters separately in order; to explain something clearly and in detail

- subway** (n) a path for people to walk under a road or a railway
- suit** (v) clothes, colours, etc. that suit you make you look attractive
- table** (n) a list of sports teams, countries, schools, etc. that shows their position in a competition
- take back** (phr v) to return something you have bought to a shop because it is not suitable; to admit that you were wrong to say something
- take off** (phr v) if a plane takes off, it rises into the air from the ground
- terminate** (v) if a train, bus or ship terminates at a particular place, its journey ends there
- tie** (n) the result of a game, competition or election when two or more people or teams get the same number of points, votes, etc.
- tournament** (n) a competition in which players compete against each other in a series of games until there is one winner
- trainers** (n pl) shoes that you wear for sports or as informal clothing
- valid** (adj) a valid ticket, document or agreement is legally or officially acceptable
- viewer** (n) someone who watches television
- wake up** (phr v) to stop sleeping or make someone stop sleeping
- ward** (n) a large room in a hospital where people who need medical treatment stay
- would rather** (v) used to say that you would prefer to do or have something

Unit Two

- abroad** (adv) in or to a foreign country
- accommodation** (n) a place for someone to stay, live or work
- appointment** (n) an arrangement for a meeting at an agreed time and place, for a particular purpose
- backpack** (n) a bag used for carrying things on your back, often by people on long walks
- backpacking** (n) the activity of travelling for pleasure, often without very much money
- ballet** (n) a performance in which dancing and music tell a story without any speaking
- belongings** (n pl) the things that you own, especially things that you can carry with you
- best man** (n) the man who helps the bridegroom at his wedding
- borrower** (n) someone who has borrowed money and has not yet paid it all back
- break** (n) a short holiday
- bridegroom** (n) a man at the time he gets married, or just after he is married
- briefcase** (n) a flat case used especially by business people for carrying papers or documents
- bring up** (phr v) to look after and influence a child until he or she is grown up
- bruise** (n) a purple or brown mark on your skin that you get because you have fallen, been hit, etc.
- cancel** (v) to say that an event that was planned will not happen
- classify** (v) to decide what group something belongs to
- clean up** (phr v) to make a place completely clean and tidy
- coach** (n) a bus with comfortable seats used for long journeys
- colleague** (n) someone you work with, used especially by professional people
- complaint** (n) a statement that someone makes saying that they are not satisfied
- conscious** (adj) awake and able to understand what is happening around you
- customer service** (n) the part of a company or business that deals with questions, problems, etc. that customers have

dessert (n) sweet food served after the main part of a meal

discount (n) a reduction in the usual price of something

disturb (v) to interrupt someone so that they cannot continue what they are doing

DVD (n) Digital Video Disc – a type of computer disc that can store a large amount of information, sound, pictures and video

emergency services (n pl) official organizations such as the police or the fire service that deal with crime, fires and injuries

engaged (adj) if two people are engaged, they have agreed to marry

facilities (n pl) rooms, equipment or services that are provided for a particular purpose

fall in love (v phr) to develop a strong feeling of attraction for someone

fancy dress (n) clothes that you wear, especially to parties, that make you look like a famous person, a character from a story, etc.

favour (n) something that you do for someone in order to help them or be kind to them

fine (n) money that you have to pay as a punishment

fisherman (n) someone who catches fish as a sport or as a job

fix (v) to repair something that is broken or not working properly

fondness (n) a strong feeling of affection for someone, especially someone you have known for a long time

footbridge (n) a narrow bridge used only by people who are walking

get married (v) become the husband or wife of someone

gift shop (n) a shop that sells small things that are suitable for giving as presents

graffiti (n) rude, humorous or political writing and pictures on the walls of buildings, trains, etc.

hire (v) to pay money to use something for a short period of time

hobby (n) an activity that you enjoy doing in your free time

incident (n) an event, especially one that is unusual, important or violent

inspector (n) an official whose job is to check that something is satisfactory and that rules are being obeyed

jewellery (n) small things that you wear for decoration, such as rings or necklaces

keen on (adj) wanting to do something or wanting something to happen very much

kid (n) a child or young person

lender (n) a person or organization that lends money to people on condition that they pay it back

librarian (n) someone who works in a library

locate (v) to find the exact position of something

look through (phr v) to look for something in a pile of papers, in a drawer, in someone's pockets, etc.

look up (phr v) if you look up information in a book, on a computer, etc., you try to find it there

mechanic (n) someone who is skilled at repairing motor vehicles and machinery

meet up (phr v) to meet someone in order to do something together

meeting place (n) a building or place where people meet

mobile (phone) (n) a telephone that you can carry with you and use in any place

never mind (phr) a phrase used to tell someone not to worry or be upset about something

nightmare (n) a very frightening dream

on time (adv) at the correct time or the time that was arranged

out of breath (adv phr) having difficulty breathing after running, hurrying, etc.

- overheat** (v) to become too hot, or to make something too hot
- package holiday** (n) a holiday organized by a company at a fixed price that includes the cost of travel, hotel, etc.
- pancake** (n) a thin, round, flat cake made from flour, milk and eggs, that is eaten hot
- paramedic** (n) someone who has been trained to help people who are hurt or to do medical work, but who is not a doctor or nurse
- platform** (n) the raised place beside a railway track where you get on and off a train in a station
- prevent** (v) to stop something from happening, or stop someone from doing something
- put off** (phr v) to delay doing something, or to arrange to do something at a later time or date
- put up** (phr v) to build something such as a wall, fence, building, etc.
- relaxed** (adj) a situation that is comfortable and informal
- rent** (v) to regularly pay money to live in a house or room that belongs to someone else or to use something that belongs to someone else
- replacement** (n) someone or something that is used to replace another person or thing
- requirements** (n pl) something that someone needs or asks for; something that must be done because of a law or rule
- resume** (v) to start doing something again after stopping or being interrupted
- scuba diving** (n) the sport of swimming under water while breathing through a tube that is connected to a container of air on your back
- set up** (phr v) to start a business, organization, committee, etc.
- a shame** (n) used to say that something is a cause for feeling sad or disappointed
- snowboard** (n) a long, wide board made of plastic, which people stand on to go down snow-covered hills as a sport
- speech** (n) a talk, especially a formal one about a particular subject, given to a group of people
- stallholder** (n) someone who rents or keeps a table or a small shop in a market
- stressful** (adj) a job, experience or situation that is stressful makes you worry a lot
- stretcher** (n) a type of bed used to carry someone who is too ill or injured to walk
- succeed** (v) to do what you tried or wanted to do
- sun block** (n) cream or oil that you rub into your skin, in order to stop the sun's light from burning you
- suspend** (v) to officially stop something from continuing, especially for a short time
- tick** (n) a mark written next to an answer, something on a list, etc. to show that it is correct or has been dealt with
- timetable** (n) a list of the times at which buses, trains, planes, etc. arrive and leave
- worksheet** (n) a piece of paper with questions and exercises for students

Unit Three

- accessible** (adj) a place, building or object that is accessible is easy to reach or get into
- alternative** (adj) an alternative idea, plan, etc. is different from the one you have and can be used instead
- ambitious** (adj) determined to be successful, rich, powerful, etc.
- annoyance** (n) a feeling of slight anger
- annoying** (adj) making you feel slightly angry

apologize (v) to tell someone that you are sorry that you have done something wrong

applicant (n) someone who has formally asked, usually in writing, for a job, university place, etc.

appropriate (adj) correct or suitable for a particular time, situation or purpose

assemble (v) to put all the parts of something together

avoid (v) to deliberately not do something, especially something wrong, dangerous or harmful

beauty therapist (n) someone who has been trained to give a particular form of treatment which is intended to make you more beautiful

boredom (n) the feeling you have when you are bored, or the quality of being bored

canteen (n) a place in a factory, school, etc. where meals are provided, usually quite cheaply

celebrate (v) to show that an event or occasion is important by doing something special or enjoyable

characteristic (n) a quality or feature of someone or something that is typical of them and easy to recognize

cheetah (n) a member of the cat family that has long legs and black spots on its fur, and can run extremely quickly

clinic (n) a place, often in a hospital, where medical treatment is given to people who do not need to stay in the hospital

complicated (adj) difficult to understand or deal with, because many parts or details are involved

confusing (adj) unclear and difficult to understand

consultant (n) someone whose job is to give advice on a particular subject

create (v) to make something exist that did not exist before

creature (n) anything that is living, such as an animal, fish, bird or insect, but not a plant

cub (n) the baby of a wild animal such as a lion or a bear

dancer (n) someone who dances, especially as a profession

delicious (adj) very pleasant to taste or smell

diagram (n) a simple drawing or plan that shows exactly where something is, what something looks like, or how something works

disappointed (adj) unhappy because something you hoped for did not happen, or because someone or something was not as good as you expected

dish (n) food that is cooked or prepared in a particular way as a meal

dissatisfied (adj) not satisfied or happy because something is not as good as you had expected

DIY (n) Do-It-Yourself – the activity of making or repairing things yourself instead of buying them or paying someone else to do it

driving instructor (n) someone who teaches people how to drive a car

effect (n) a change that is caused by an event, action, etc.

enthusiast (n) someone who is very interested in a particular activity or subject

experiment (n) a process in which you test a new idea or method to see if it is useful or effective

export (v) to sell goods to another country

fashion designer (n) someone who design new styles of clothes

financial analyst (n) someone whose job is to think about money or the management of money and often to advise other people about it

fire alarm (n) a piece of equipment that makes a loud noise to warn people of a fire in a building

fitter (n) someone who puts together or repairs machines or equipment

flexible (adj) something that is flexible can bend or be bent easily

- foal** (n) a young horse
- get back to** (phr v) to talk to someone or telephone them later in order to answer a question or give them information
- get on** (phr v) if people get on, they like each other and have a friendly relationship
- get over** (phr v) to begin to feel better after a very upsetting experience
- grandfather** (n) the father of your father or mother
- guard dog** (n) a dog that is trained to protect a person, place or object by staying near them and watching them
- hamster** (n) a small animal that looks like a mouse with no tail
- helmet** (n) a strong, hard hat that soldiers, motorcycle riders, the police, etc. wear to protect their heads
- high street** (n) the main street of a town where most of the shops and businesses are
- impolite** (adj) not behaving or speaking in a way that is correct for the social situation you are in
- inaccessible** (adj) difficult or impossible to reach
- ingredient** (n) one of the foods that you use to make a particular food or dish
- install** (v) to put a piece of equipment somewhere and connect it so that it is ready to be used
- journalist** (n) someone who writes news reports for newspapers, magazines, television or radio
- kindergarten** (n) a school or class for children aged two to five
- landscape** (n) an area of countryside or land of a particular type, especially when talking about its appearance
- lecture** (n) a long talk on a particular subject that someone gives to a group of people, especially to students in a university
- lifestyle** (n) the way a person or a group of people live, including the place they live in, the things they own, the kind of job they do, and the activities they enjoy
- look forward to** (phr v) to be excited and pleased about something that is going to happen
- look into** (phr v) to try to find out the truth about a problem, crime, etc. in order to solve it
- make-up** (n) coloured substances that are put on your face to improve or change your appearance
- microscope** (n) a scientific instrument that makes extremely small things look larger
- musician** (n) someone who plays a musical instrument, especially very well or as a job
- nervous** (adj) worried or frightened about something and unable to relax
- numismatist** (n) someone who collects and studies coins and medals
- nursery nurse** (n) someone who has been trained to look after young children
- opening** (n) a hole or space in something; the beginning or first part of something
- overseas** (adj) coming from, existing in, or happening in a foreign country that is across the sea
- pass on** (phr v) to give someone something, for example, a piece of information, a disease, etc. that someone else has given to you
- pleased** (adj) happy or satisfied
- potential** (n) the possibility that something will develop in a particular way, or have a particular effect
- precious metal** (n) a rare and valuable metal such as gold or silver
- production manager** (n) the person in charge of the process of making or growing things, especially in large quantities, to be sold
- progress** (n) the process of getting better at doing something, or getting closer to finishing or achieving something

puppy (n) a young dog

purchase (n) something you buy or the act of buying it

put right (v phr) to make a situation better, especially after someone has made a mistake or behaved badly

qualification (n) if you have a qualification, you have passed an examination or course to show you have a particular level of skill or knowledge in a subject

range (n) a number of people or things that are all different, but are all of the same general type

recipe (n) a set of instructions for cooking a particular type of food

refreshments (n pl) small amounts of food and drink that are provided at a meeting, sports event, etc.

relieved (adj) feeling happy because you are no longer worried about something

representative (n) someone who has been chosen to speak, vote, or make decisions for someone else

rubbish dump (n) a place to take food, paper, etc that is no longer needed and has been thrown away

scientific (adj) about or related to science, or using its methods

series (n) a set of television or radio programmes that have the same characters or deal with the same type of subject and are usually broadcast every week or several times a week

shocked (adj) feeling surprised and upset by something very unexpected and unpleasant

souvenir (n) an object that you buy or keep to remind yourself of a special occasion or a place you have visited

successful (adj) achieving what you wanted, or having the effect or result you intended

supply (v) the amount of something that is available to be used; the act of making something available to use

survey (n) a general description or report about a particular subject or situation; a set of questions that you ask a large number of people in order to find out about their opinions or behaviour

switch to (v) to change from doing or using one thing to doing or using another

sympathetic (adj) caring and feeling sorry about someone's problems

take part in (v phr) to be involved in an activity, sport, event, etc. with other people

taste (n) the feeling that is produced by a particular food or drink when you put it in your mouth

tour (n) a journey for pleasure, during which you visit several different towns, areas, etc.

tracksuit (n) loose clothes consisting of trousers and a jacket, worn especially for sport

tune (n) a series of musical notes that are played or sung and are nice to listen to

typical (adj) having the usual features or qualities of a particular group or thing

unauthorised (adj) without official approval or permission

unemployed (adj) without a job; out of work

wallet (n) a small, flat case, often made of leather, that you carry in your pocket, for holding paper money, bank cards, etc.

waste time (v phr) to use more time than is useful or sensible

Unit Four

accountant (n) someone whose job is to keep and check financial accounts, calculate taxes, etc.

afford (v) to have enough money to buy or pay for something

- annex** (n) a separate building that has been added to a larger one
- benefit** (v) if you benefit from something or it benefits you, it gives you an advantage, improves your life, or helps you in some way
- booking** (n) an arrangement to travel by train, use a hotel room, etc. at a particular time in the future
- business** (n) an organization such as a company, shop or factory that produces or sells goods or provides a service
- caller** (n) someone making a telephone call
- cash** (n) money in the form of coins or notes rather than cheques, credit cards, etc.
- cashier** (n) someone whose job is to receive or pay out money in a shop, bank, etc.
- clubbing** (n) the activity of going to nightclubs
- colourless** (adj) not interesting or exciting
- compete** (v) to take part in a competition or sports event
- complex** (n) a group of buildings, or a large building with many parts, used for a particular purpose
- confirm** (v) to tell someone that a possible arrangement, date or situation is now definite or official; to say that something is definitely true
- credit card** (n) a small, plastic card that you use to buy goods and services and pay for them later
- cross-country** (adj) across fields or not along main roads
- crowd** (v) if people crowd somewhere, they gather together in large numbers, filling a particular place
- delay** (v) to wait until a later time to do something; to make someone or something late
- dial** (n) the wheel on an older telephone with numbered holes for your fingers that you move round in order to make a call
- dial** (v) to press the buttons on a telephone in order to make a telephone call
- digital** (adj) using a system in which information is recorded or sent out electronically in the form of numbers, usually ones and zeros
- directions** (n pl) instructions about how to get from one place to another
- discount** (n) a reduction in the usual price of something
- double room** (n) a bedroom for two people
- dull** (adj) not interesting or exciting
- earn** (v) to receive a particular amount of money for the work that you do
- event** (n) one of the races or competitions that are part of a large sports competition
- exceed** (v) to be more than a particular number or amount; to go beyond what rules or laws say you are allowed to do
- fabric** (n) cloth used for making clothes, curtains, etc.
- fare** (n) the price you pay to travel somewhere by bus, train, plane, etc.
- firework** (n) a small container filled with powder that burns or explodes to produce coloured lights and noise in the sky
- full-time** (adj) for all the hours of a week during which it is usual for people to work, study, etc.
- get rid of** (phr v) to throw away or destroy something that you do not want any more
- grow up** (phr v) to develop from being a child to being an adult
- ice-skating** (n) the sport or activity of moving on ice on special boots with thin, metal blades on the bottom
- import** (v) to bring a product from one country into another so that it can be sold there

item (n) a single, usually short, piece of news in a newspaper or magazine, or on television

key pad (n) a small box with buttons on it, used to put information into a computer, telephone, etc.

landlord (n) a man who rents a room, building or a piece of land to someone else

luxurious (adj) very expensive, beautiful and comfortable

man (v) to work at, use or operate a system, piece of equipment, etc.

mend (v) to repair something that is broken or not working

necklace (n) a string of jewels, beads, etc. or a thin gold or silver chain to wear around the neck

novice (n) someone who has no experience in a skill, subject or activity

overdraft (n) the amount of money that you owe to a bank when you have spent more money than you had in your account

own (v) to have something that belongs to you, especially because you have bought it, been given it, etc., and it is legally yours

part-time (adj) someone who works for only part of each day or week

pedestrian precinct (n) a shopping area in the centre of a town where cars, trucks, etc. cannot go

pilot (n) someone who operates the controls of a plane or spacecraft

pin (n) Personal Identification Number – a number that you use when you get money from a machine using a plastic card

plan ahead (phr v) to think carefully about something you want to do, and decide how and when you will do it

post office (n) a place where you can buy stamps, send letters and packages, etc.

print (v) to produce words, numbers or pictures on paper, using a machine which puts ink into the surface

prize-winning (adj) a prize-winning thing or person has won a prize

purpose-built (adj) designed and built for a particular purpose

push in (phr v) to go in front of other people who are already waiting in a line for something, instead of going to the back of the line

quit (v) to stop doing something, especially something that is bad or annoying

reception (n) a large, formal party to celebrate an event or to welcome someone; the desk or office where visitors arriving at a hotel or large organization go first

receptionist (n) someone whose job is to welcome and deal with people arriving in a hotel or office building, visiting a doctor, etc.

reduction (n) a decrease in the size, price or amount of something, or the act of decreasing something

refund (v) to give someone their money back, especially because they are not satisfied with the goods or services they have paid for

removal (n) the process of taking furniture from your old house to your new one

reserve (v) to arrange for a place in a hotel, restaurant, plane, etc. to be kept for you to use at a particular time in the future

resort (n) a place where a lot of people go for holidays

restless (adj) unwilling to keep still or stay where you are, especially because you are nervous or bored

room service (n) a service provided by a hotel, by which food and drinks can be sent to a guest's room

running water (n) if a house has running water, it has pipes which provide water to its kitchen bathroom, etc.

- rural** (adj) happening in or related to the countryside not the city
- sauna** (n) a room that is heated to a very high temperature by hot air, where people sit because it is considered healthy
- savings** (n pl) the money that you have saved, especially in a bank
- scales** (n pl) a machine for weighing people or objects
- shade** (n) slight darkness or shelter from the direct light of the sun
- single room** (n) a room in a hotel for one person
- slot** (n) a long, narrow hole in a surface that you can put something into
- somewhat** (adv) more than a little but not very much
- spa** (n) a place where the water has special minerals in it, and where people go to improve their health by drinking the water or swimming in it
- spare time** (n) time when you are not working
- sprightly** (adj) an old person who is sprightly is still active and full of energy
- synthetic** (adj) produced by combining different artificial substances, rather than being naturally produced
- tip** (n) a helpful piece of advice
- tow** (v) to pull a vehicle or ship along behind another vehicle, using a rope or chain
- triathlon** (n) a sports competition in which competitors run, swim and cycle long distances
- twitcher** (n) someone who watches wild birds and tries to recognize different types
- urban** (adj) relating to towns and cities
- weekday** (n) any day of the week, except Saturday and Sunday

Unit Five

- accuse** (v) to say that you believe someone is guilty of a crime or of doing something bad
- assembly** (n) the process of putting the parts of something together
- audience** (n) a group of people who come to watch and listen to someone speaking or performing in public, or who watch or listen to a particular programme
- average** (adj) the usual level or amount for most people or things
- blame** (n) responsibility for a mistake or for something bad
- bowling** (n) an indoor game in which you roll a large heavy ball along a wooden track in order to knock down a group of objects shaped like bottles
- bowling alley** (n) a building where you go bowling
- brake** (n) a piece of equipment that makes a vehicle go more slowly or stop
- brand** (n) a type of product made by a particular company, that has a particular name or design
- call back** (phr v) to telephone someone again, for example because they were not at home when you telephoned last time
- carnival** (n) a public event at which people play music, wear special clothes, and dance in the streets
- check in** (phr v) if you check in at a hotel or airport, you go to the desk and report that you have arrived
- clear away** (phr v) to make a place look tidy by removing things or putting things back where they belong
- clutch** (n) the pedal you press in a vehicle in order to change gear

contamination (n) when a substance is added that makes a place dirty or harmful

dump (v) to get rid of something that you do not want

fluent (adj) able to speak a language very well

gender (n) the fact of being male or female; males or females considered as a group

get over (phr v) to begin to feel better after an illness or a very upsetting experience

guilty (adj) having done something illegal or very bad

homemade (adj) made at home and not bought from a shop

illegal (adj) not allowed by the law

jogging (n) the activity of running slowly and steadily as a way of exercising

lottery (n) a competition in which people choose a set of numbers and win money if they have chosen the winning numbers

moat (n) a deep, wide channel, usually filled with water, dug around a castle as a defence

noticeboard (n) a special board on a wall which notices can be fastened to

open-minded (adj) willing to consider and accept other people's ideas and opinions

panic (n) a sudden strong feeling of fear or nervousness that makes you unable to think clearly or behave sensibly

plant (n) a factory or building where an industrial process happens

pollute (v) to make, air, water, soil, etc. dangerously dirty and not suitable for people to use

pollution (n) the process of making air, water, soil, etc. dangerously dirty and not suitable for people to use; substances that make air, water, soil, etc. dangerously dirty

post (n) a job, especially an important one in a large organization

put right (phr v) to make a situation better, especially after someone has made a mistake or behaved badly

recycle (v) to put used objects or materials through a special process so that they can be used again

rehearsal (n) a practice of a play, concert, etc. before a public performance

rehearse (v) to practise a play, concert, etc. before a public performance

robot (n) a machine that can move and do jobs like a person

sequence (n) a number of events that happen in a particular order

sheepdog (n) a dog that is trained to control sheep

spare parts (n pl) a new part for a vehicle or machine that is used to replace one that is broken

spray (v) to force a lot of very small drops of liquid out of a container onto something

staff (n) all the people who work for an organization

survey (n) a set of questions that you ask a lot of people in order to find out about their opinions

take steps (v phr) to do something so that something else happens

team up (phr v) to join another person or group in order to do something together

timing (n) (joke) the skill of doing something at exactly the right time

trade union (n) an organization that represents workers, especially in meetings with employers

unattached (adj) not married or involved in a romantic relationship

unauthorized (adj) without official approval or permission

widespread (adj) existing or happening in many places or among many people

worktop (n) a flat surface in a kitchen for preparing food on

Skills Boosters

PTE General is a comprehensive and coherent assessment programme that covers all the Common European Framework (CEF) levels. It gives test takers the opportunity to identify their strengths, and track improvement and success over time. PTE General is used by test takers who are looking for an English test that allows them to build a portfolio of their language ability for travel, further education or to improve their employment prospects.

Pearson Longman PTE General Skills Boosters – written by the developers of the test.

Available for Levels 2 to 5 of PTE General, the *Skills Boosters* are a series of practice tests with guidance which offer complete preparation for *PTE General*.

This *Skills Booster* provides five complete practice tests which follow the format of the exam so that you can:

- Understand the features and format of the test.
- Learn how to respond to each item type.
- Practice answering authentic questions prepared by the test developers.
- Practice items for each of the language skills: reading, writing, listening and speaking.
- Focus on the language related to the themes of the test with vocabulary and grammar practice sections.
- Study new words and phrases for each unit with the Glossary.
- Improve test-taking strategies with test tips, the writing guide and model answers for each exam task type.

Plus:

- Audio CD pack with complete listening programme.

For additional resources and information about PTE General, visit

www.pearsonpte.com/PTEGeneral

For general test practice, go to: www.iTests.com



We recommend the *Longman Active Study Dictionary* for use with this course.

