

SECTION 1: READING COMPREHENSION

Example 1

Which sentences (1-6) match places (A-F)? There is ONE sentence you don't need to use. 0 is the example.

BIRMINGHAM BREAK

Birmingham as a city is the ideal place to visit in England. It's in an area known as the Midlands, right in the centre of England; and it's Britain's second largest city. Here are some top things to do in Birmingham.

- | | |
|---|-----------|
| 0. You can buy exclusive clothes. | C EXAMPLE |
| 1. This place is very big. | B |
| 2. You can see marine life. | E |
| 3. You can play football here. | _____ |
| 4. You are driven in this place. | F |
| 5. It's a thirty-minute journey to get there. | D |
| 6. It will not cost you anything. | A |

- A. **The Barber Institute of Fine Arts** opened by Queen Mary in 1939 contains one of the finest small collections of European art in the UK. Free entrance.
- B. **The Bullring.** Birmingham is also a great place to shop. The Bullring is a new large shopping centre, which is the size of twenty-six football pitches. It has a selection of shops and restaurants and is open until late.
- C. **The Mailbox** is another interesting shopping centre, which has the largest selection of designer shops outside London.
- D. **Alton Towers.** You can spend a great day out. If you want a scary ride, Alton Towers is a theme park about half an hour from the city.
- E. **The National Sea Life Centre,** where visitors can discover a tropical paradise of exotic creatures in the heart of the city.
- F. **The West Midland Safari and Leisure Park.** The four mile drive-through safari is home to a variety of exotic and unusual animals.

Example 2

Read the text and for questions (1-6) choose the correct answer a), b) or c). 0 is the example.

THE JANE AUSTEN CENTRE

Welcome to Jane Austen Centre. The focus of this exhibition is Jane Austen's five years living and socialising in Bath – the places she lived in and visited. We hope you enjoy your visit.

The Jane Austen Centre in Bath at No. 40 Gay Street is a house very similar to No. 25, where Jane Austen lived for a few months following her father's death. These Georgian town houses in Gay Street were built between 1735 and 1760.

The houses are alike in design, although this house had a large extension added, during the 20th century, which covers the whole of the garden. It is in this space that the permanent exhibition is placed.

Within the exhibition are displayed a number of hand-made reproduction period costumes, which have been created using authentic fabrics, in colours contemporary with the period.

Refresh yourself during and after your visit at our Tea Rooms and enjoy a pot of real leaf tea, some home-made cakes or a delicious light snack.

The Centre Giftshop is a treasure of Jane Austen – related gifts, some specially designed for, exclusive to, the Centre. There is a range of writing paper, pens, post cards and high-quality reproduction cards. We have a comprehensive stock of books about Jane Austen, her life, her family and times.

- 0. The Centre offers an exhibition of ...**
- a) British writers.
 - b) Jane Austen. ✓**
 - c) writers in Bath.
1. Jane Austen lived in ...
- a) one house in Gay Street.
 - b) two different houses ✓**
 - c) with her father
2. You can visit the exhibition ...
- a) in both houses.
 - b) in one of the houses. ✓**
 - c) temporarily in the garden.
3. The clothes you can see are ...
- a) made in a factory.
 - b) specially made. ✓**
 - c) the real ones.
4. Inside the Centre you ...
- a) can have both a drink and a meal. ✓**
 - b) must go out for a drink.
 - c) you cannot eat.
5. Some presents related to Jane Austen in the Giftshop are ...
- a) authentic.
 - b) not found in any other shops. ✓**
 - c) related to writers.
6. This information comes from ...
- a) a brochure for tourists. ✓**
 - b) a novel.
 - c) an encyclopaedia.

Example 3

Fill in the gaps in the following text using the words in the bank below. There are three words you don't need to use. 0 is the example.

A DELICIOUS CUP OF TEA

Experts have found that there are (0) clear health benefits to drinking tea. Research has discovered that antioxidants found in tea (1) **CAN** stop cell damage. And there is clear evidence that drinking three to four cups of tea a day will reduce the chances of having a (2) **HEART** attack. A further study even suggested that tea protected (3) **AGAINST** cancer. "Drinking tea is actually better for you than drinking water", said one doctor.

There was also (4) **SOME** interesting information on the properties of tea. The research destroys the myth that tea is dehydrating. "Everyone assumes that caffeine-containing drinks dehydrate," an expert explained. "But even if you had a really, really (5) **STRONG** cup of tea, it would still be beneficial because we recommend 1.5 to 2 litres (6) **A** day, and that includes tea. Tea is not dehydrating. It's a (7) **HEALTHY** drink."

There was only one bit of bad news about tea. Research suggests that tea can affect the body's (8) **ABILITY** to absorb iron from food. This means that people in danger of anaemia shouldn't drink tea around mealtimes.

A	CLEAR (Example)	HEALTHY
ABILITY	DANGEROUS	HEART
AGAINST	FOR	SOME
CAN	HARD	STRONG

SECTION 2: LISTENING COMPREHENSION

Example 1

Listen to six people talking about how traffic problems are solved in big cities. Match cities (1-6) with sentences (A-G). There is ONE sentence you don't need to use. C is the example.

CAR CHAOS

1. FLORENCE
2. SINGAPORE
3. **THE NETHERLANDS**
4. BRITAIN
5. PORTLAND
6. HONG KONG

In this city or country:

- | | |
|--|-----------|
| A. Computers are used to check when you use your car. | ___ 6 ___ |
| B. You pay if you drive to the centre with two people in your car. | ___ 2 ___ |
| C. There are many cycle paths. (Example) | ___ 3 ___ |
| D. Public transport is not so frequent. | _____ |
| E. You can find new car parks. | ___ 4 ___ |
| F. You can drive to the city centre at 8:00 p.m. | ___ 1 ___ |
| G. There are more buses and trains than in the past. | ___ 5 ___ |

Example 2

Listen to a man talking about Ben James, an emigrant. Choose the correct option a), b) or c). 0 is the example.

UNCLE BEN

0. The speaker's ...
a) father's brother emigrated in 1919.
b) grandfather's brother ✓
c) grandfather's father
1. The family paid for ...
a) the flight
b) the ship. ✓
c) the train.
2. In Patagonia Ben worked as a ...
a) farmer. ✓
b) fisherman.
c) gold miner.
3. He ...
a) didn't get married.
b) didn't have any children.
c) got married. ✓
4. He ...
a) lost his fortune.
b) made money. ✓
c) stopped working.
5. As he had relatives in Wales, he ...
a) came back to Wales.
b) came every year.
c) wrote to them very often. ✓
6. Thomas ...
a) is Ben's son.
b) is coming next year.
c) visited Wales recently. ✓
7. He speaks ...
a) English and Welsh.
b) Spanish and English.
c) Welsh and Spanish. ✓

Example 3

Listen to the conversation between a granddad and his grandson. Complete sentences (1-7) with a word or phrase from the text. 0 is the example.

GRANDDAD

0. He met his wife when he was a 0) STUDENT (Example)
1. He got married **TWO YEARS** after coming back from Italy.
2. He worked hard to have money and to **RENT** a house.
3. He learnt **ITALIAN** by reading letters.
4. He had a part-time job in a **PUB**.
5. He still keeps more than a **THOUSAND** letters.
6. The grandson tells his granddad to use the letters for a **BOOK**.
7. His grandson thought the letters were about **LOVE**.