



**COMMON EUROPEAN**

FRAMEWORK OF REFERENCE B1 - INTRO B2

TEENS  
LEVEL  
**B1+**

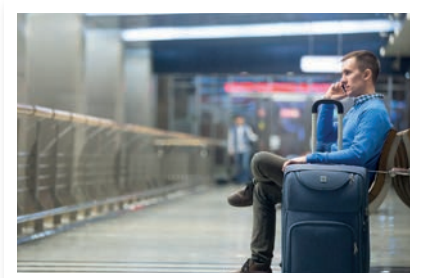
# Test One

## Reading 1

Look and read the text. Then choose an option to answer the question.

0

**Always keep an eye on your baggage**



• What does the notice say?

- A** You must look after your baggage at all times.
- B** Remember your baggage when you leave.
- C** Don not let someone else look after your baggage.

1

**Saturday's festival**  
**Last twenty tickets for order, so hurry up!**  
**There aren't any more tickets left.**  
**Call Mark Tillon**  
**555 686 694**



• What does the notice say?

- A** It is possible to get a ticket if you order them now by phone.
- B** Twenty people have ordered the last tickets.
- C** Tickets for the festival can be picked up with Mark.

2

**Do not try getting off the bus before it stops!**



• What does the notice say?

- A** Get off and the bus will stop.
- B** Get off to make the bus stop.
- C** Get off after the bus stops.

3

To. Nancy  
From. Francis  
Did I leave my ID in your house?  
I need to get it because I can't be let in school  
without it!  
Can you check if it's there somewhere?



• What does Francis want Nancy to do?

A Lend her an ID.

B Look for the ID.

C Return the ID.

4

Message

Richard, your football training is on Friday evening  
this week – not on Thursday.  
It'll be starting 30 minutes later.



• Richard's football training...

A will no longer be on  
Thursdays.

B will not be in the  
evening.

C will be one day  
later than usual.

5

Remember to throw away  
any remaining food within seven days  
after opening the package.



• What does this notice say?

A This package has  
enough food for  
seven days.

B Unopened  
containers must be  
thrown away within  
seven days.

C You can eat the  
food up to seven  
days after opening  
the package.

## Reading and Writing B1

Read the paragraphs about some teenagers who are looking for a book to buy and underline the word(s) that tell(s) what kinds of books they like reading. Then read the book reviews and decide which book will be the most suitable for each teenager.

1 Lucy enjoys careful writing. She says it captures reader's interest right to the end of the book. She says that guessing who the bad ones are is really fun.

2 Sandra prefers real stories to fiction ones. She finds reading about people's experiences very interesting. She loves reading happy stories without tragic endings most of the times.

3 Susan is a history teacher in Brazil. She loves reading about the history of people in different parts of the world and how some events have changed their lives.

4 Mark is a mobile phones seller who travels a lot to many different cities by bus and train. He likes detective stories which can be read quickly and easily as people are always asking him many questions.

5 Frank is not an eager reader who might eat any complex writing desperately. He prefers to read about common people's lives and the things that happen to them. He says he's frequently on the go!



- 1 Lucy must read \_\_\_\_\_ because .....
- 2 Sandra must read \_\_\_\_\_ because .....
- 3 Susan must read \_\_\_\_\_ because .....
- 4 Mark must read \_\_\_\_\_ because .....
- 5 Oliver must read \_\_\_\_\_ because .....



## A The City

Mr. Sam Brown has turned his intensive and detailed writing into short stories which have let him discover a new way of telling stories.

"Everyday life in European countries has just been the start," he says.

Bus stops, local shops and parks are the places where the stories occur.

## B Great is here

One of the most loved artists round the world, Oscar Neir, has just opened his writing universe to anybody who wishes to try some of the most beautiful poems ever written.

With a series of ten books, each containing 100 poems, it becomes something any eager reader can't miss.

## C That's it!

One more great crime story. Follow Mr. Hall in finding out who is responsible for the crime.

This easy and simple entertaining writing style will let you stop and go back to your reading on busy days..

## D Wild West

Detailed, beautiful and catchy descriptions of unknown areas in the US. Dreams and hopes became the greatest motivation for the inhabitants to start looking for a new and better life.

## E The Message

Movie stars seem to be the target of modern silly criminals.

The moment the bad guy breaks out of jail, a smart lawyer can tell how it happened, when and who may be compromised.

Intelligent writing for demanding readers.

## F You know what...

This ten-chapter collection covers the lives of the royal families in the European world in recent times.

All stories have been proven to true. So if you like finding out about not ordinary people, this collection is for you!

## G Last Trip to Start

The death of writer James Joshea was the start of a new legend. After his last trip to India, Tim Buren set his mind on studying Joshea's work.

"Joshea's work is so great that everybody must have the chance to enjoy it," Tim says.

## H Finally!

Tyler Bugner lived in jail for ten years and now has decided to tell his side of the story. "Defending my family from crime turned out into a nightmare."

After all these years in jail, he has found his mission in life, which is travelling the world sharing his story and spreading his message of never, ever giving up life.

## Reading and Writing B1

Read the sentences about a tour in Spain. Then read the text and write A if the sentences are correct. If they are not correct, write B.

- 1 The views of mountains and sea are awful. \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 Alhambra Palace is the highest mountain. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 Walking through a deep narrow valley with steep sides, usually formed by a river or stream cutting through hard rock is spectacular. \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 The ideal Andalucian experience wouldn't be complete without a visit to the glorious Alhambra Palace. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 The managers at three-star hotels select their guests carefully. \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 The first stop for visitors lasts two nights at Granada hotel. \_\_\_\_\_
- 7 Visitors have to do a lot of research to find the best hotels. \_\_\_\_\_
- 8 Tour guides enjoy having a quiet life style. \_\_\_\_\_
- 9 The tour service includes the shuttle from the airport to the hotel. \_\_\_\_\_
- 10 Visitors have to print a map from the agency website. \_\_\_\_\_

## ANDALUCIA

### About the area

Easy to moderate walking in the shadows of the highest mountain of mainland Spain, glorious coastline and the amazing Granada city, what a wonderful combination for one of our most popular destinations.

Terrific views of mountains and sea, hanging white villages and a visit to the amazing Alhambra Palace make for a perfect week.

### The walks

We have hand-picked the best easy to moderate walks of Las Alpujarras and Lanjaron in the lee of the magnificent Sierra Nevada where we ramble from white village to white village, all within the shadow of the Mulhacen the highest mountain in mainland Spain. Spectacular gorge walks and sea view walks. Combined with a visit to the glorious Alhambra Palace, Granada makes for the ideal Andalucian experience.

### Where will you be staying?

A wonderful walking tour staying in carefully selected three-star hotels. Your first stop will be in Lanjaron, famous for its thermal waters and ideally located for white village walking. Granada city and the Alhambra Palace for a night of tapas and magnificent street life followed by two nights in a very picturesque setting with sea views in the distance and a backdrop of mountains.

### Your Accommodation

We do a lot of research to find you the best hotels available within our budget in each area. These are mostly three-star and are chosen for their character, location and ability to meet our uncompromising standards. As we will be travelling with you, we prefer a quiet life!

### Travel Arrangements

We will personally collect you from Malaga airport, which receives flights from many European cities as well as interconnecting flights from Madrid and Barcelona.

If you are travelling by car, we will send you detailed maps and directions.

## Reading and Use of English B2

Read the text and decide which word best fits each gap.

### Why talk is important in classrooms?

by Douglas Fisher, Nancy Frey and Carol Rothenberg

Aldous Huxley (1958) once wrote, "Language has (0) \_\_\_\_\_ made \_\_\_\_\_ possible man's progress (1) \_\_\_\_\_ animality to civilization" (p. 167). (2) \_\_\_\_\_ doing so, he effectively summarized the importance of language in humans' lives. It is (3) \_\_\_\_\_ language that we are civilized. One could argue that nothing is more important to the human species than that. But Huxley wasn't done there; he continued by explaining the value of language:

Language permits its users to (4) \_\_\_\_\_ attention to things, persons and events, even when the things and persons are absent and the events are not (5) \_\_\_\_\_ place. Language gives definition to our memories and, by translating experiences into symbols, converts the immediacy of craving or abhorrence, or hatred or love, (6) \_\_\_\_\_ fixed principles of feeling and conduct (p. 168).

Language, in other words, is how we think. It's how we (7) \_\_\_\_\_ information and remember. It's our operating system. Vygotsky (1962) suggested that thinking develops into words in a number of phases, moving from imaging to inner speech, to inner speaking, to speech. Tracing this idea backward, speech-talk is the representation of thinking. As such, it seems reasonable to suggest that classrooms should be filled with talk, (8) \_\_\_\_\_ that we want them filled with thinking!

- |   |          |         |   |         |   |        |   |        |
|---|----------|---------|---|---------|---|--------|---|--------|
| 0 | <b>A</b> | made    | B | come    | C | been   | D | make   |
| 1 | A        | since   | B | from    | C | at     | D | form   |
| 2 | A        | To      | B | Is      | C | On     | D | In     |
| 3 | A        | through | B | in      | C | with   | D | that   |
| 4 | A        | pay     | B | give    | C | see    | D | put    |
| 5 | A        | giving  | B | seeing  | C | taking | D | having |
| 6 | A        | in      | B | to      | C | for    | D | into   |
| 7 | A        | collect | B | process | C | see    | D | think  |
| 8 | A        | give    | B | seeing  | C | seen   | D | given  |

## Reading Use of English B2

Read the text and think of the word which best fits each gap. Use only one word in each gap. Write your answers in CAPITAL LETTERS.

### Lego Artwork by Nathan Sawaya

by Tom – Bored Panda

Some artists use paint, (0) OTHERS bronze, but Nathan Sawaya chooses to build (1) \_\_\_\_\_ awe-inspiring art out (2) \_\_\_\_\_ toy building blocks. LEGO bricks to be exact.

The former corporate lawyer quit his job in 2001 to focus (3) \_\_\_\_\_ becoming the world's foremost LEGO artist.

With more than 1.5 million coloured bricks in his New York studio, Sawaya's sculptures (4) \_\_\_\_\_ many forms.

Sawaya's art is currently touring North American museums in a show titled, The Art of the Brick. It's the (5) \_\_\_\_\_ exhibition focusing exclusively on LEGO as an art medium. The creations, constructed from nearly one million pieces, were (6) \_\_\_\_\_ from standard bricks beginning as early as 2002.

A full-time freelance artist. Sawaya accepts commissions from individuals, corporations, and... well, just about anyone with a good idea! He's also available to design and build custom creations (7) \_\_\_\_\_ events, photo shoots and conventions.

So let Sawaya know what you have in mind. There are literally no (8) \_\_\_\_\_ to what he can create out of LEGO, he says.





## Reading and Use of English B2

Read the text and use the word given in capitals at the end of some of the lines to form a word that fits in the gap in the same line.

### Living on a boat

Canal & River Trust

Living on a boat can be (0) \_\_\_\_\_ **WONDERFUL** \_\_\_\_\_. You can tailor the experience to (1) \_\_\_\_\_ fit your need; from a wide variety of boat types to location and lifestyle. Treat this article as a sign post, directing you to detailed information about all of these choices (2) \_\_\_\_\_, the important thing is to make sure you do your homework before taking the leap!

Although it's not always the case, for many live-aboard boaters it all starts with a boating holiday. First the holiday, then perhaps part-(3) \_\_\_\_\_ of a boat progressing to buy their own boat and, finally, living on a boat.

Of course, some living aboard didn't do any of this. Some just leapt in at the deep end-(4) \_\_\_\_\_ not literally!

What both have in common is that they had to make the same series of (5) \_\_\_\_\_ before living on their boat.

Owner-occupier or Tenant?

Just as you expect, a land-based landlord to comply with (6) \_\_\_\_\_ concerning (7) \_\_\_\_\_ and the like, it's not different if the property happens to be a boat.

(8) \_\_\_\_\_, the majority of people renting boats to live on are doing this below the radar, putting themselves at risk so we can't recommend this option.

WONDER

PRECISE

ULTIMATE

OWN

HOPE

DECIDE

REGULATE

SAFE

FORTUNATE



## Reading and Writing B1

Read the first sentence. Then look at the second one and find the missing word or words to complete it.

- Both sentences must mean the same.
- You can write no more than three words.

0 It is **five days since** the Martinez moved into their new apartment.

The Martinez moved into their new apartment \_\_\_\_\_.

Answer: 0 five days ago

1 I **asked** Mr. Martinez where he had lived before.

I asked Mr. Martinez, "Where did \_\_\_\_\_ before?"

2 He said his old house was **quite near** Oxford.

He said his old house wasn't very \_\_\_\_\_ Oxford.

3 This apartment is **larger than** his old house.

His old house wasn't as \_\_\_\_\_ this apartment.

4 The bathroom needs **painting**.

He must get someone to \_\_\_\_\_ the bathroom.

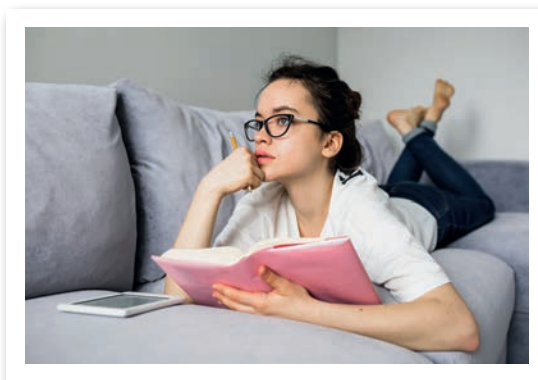
5 We are lucky that the Martinez are **so** friendly.

We are lucky to \_\_\_\_\_ friendly neighbours.

## Reading and Writing B1

You have lost some magazines which you borrowed from your American friend, Gloria. Write a message to Gloria. In your message, you should:

- apologise to Gloria.
- say how you lost the magazines.
- offer to buy Gloria some new ones.



Write your message in 50 words (approximately).

[illegible]

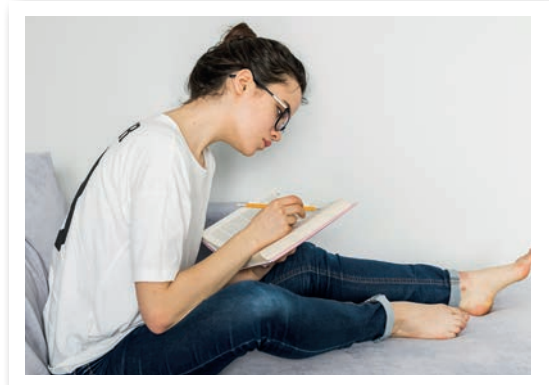
## Writing B2

Read and answer this question in 200 words (approximately) in an appropriate style. In your English class you have been talking about what teenagers can do to get good grades. Your teacher has asked you to write an essay for homework.

Write your essay using all the notes below. Give reasons for your point of view.

## Write about:

- technology
- parents
- friends
- \_\_\_\_\_ (your idea)



The only thing teenagers can do is read books.  
Do you agree?

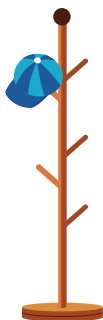
This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins or other markings on the paper.



## Listening B1

Read and look at the options. Then listen and choose the correct answer. There is one example.

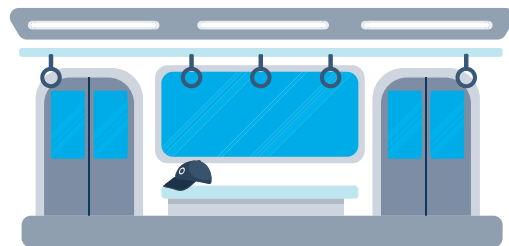
0 Where is the girl's hat?



A ☐



B ☒



C ☐

1 What does the boy want from the shops?



A ☐



B ☐

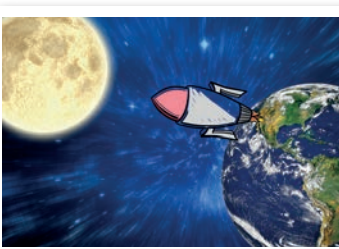


C ☐

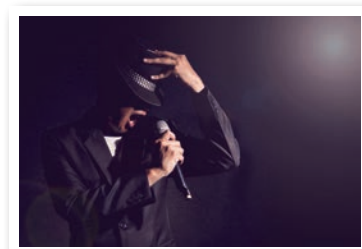
2 Which programme is on first this evening?



A ☐



B ☐



C ☐

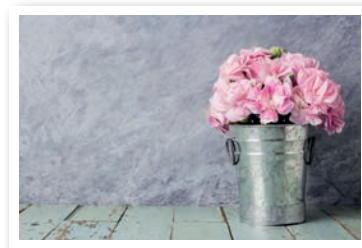
3 Which present will the girl give her friend?



A ☐



B ☐

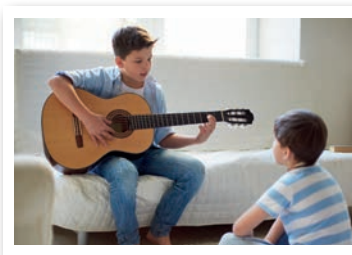


C ☐

4 Which instrument does the boy play now?



A ☐

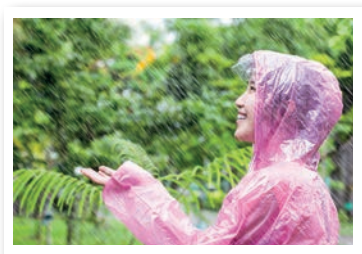


B ☐

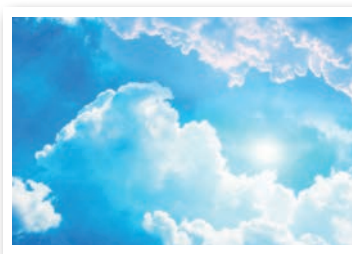


C ☐

5 What will the weather be like tomorrow?



A ☐

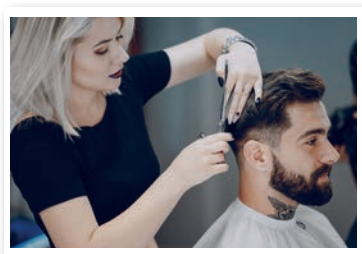


B ☐

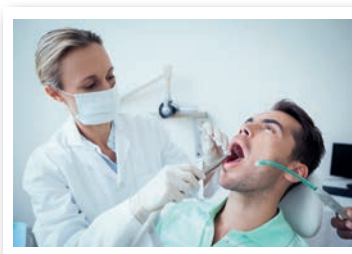


C ☐

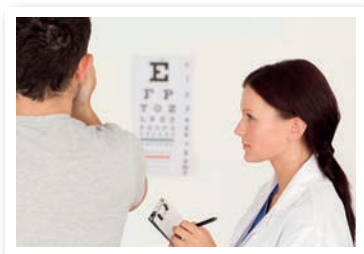
6 Who is the boy phoning?



A ☐

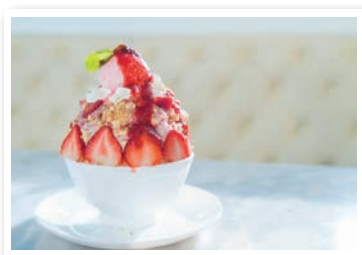


B ☐

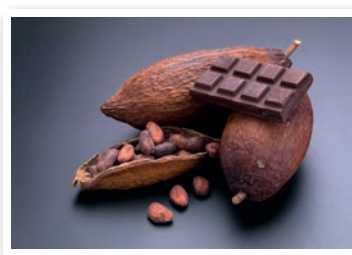


C ☐

7 What food will mum buy?



A ☐



B ☐



C ☐

## Listening B1

Read and look at the options. Then listen and choose the correct answer.

- A girl is talking about her first book which was recently published.

### 1 Why did the girl decide to write the book?

- |                                  |                             |                               |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| A A friend of hers suggested it. | B People liked her stories. | C Her family got her a diary. |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|

### 2 Why didn't the girl's dad want her to give her book to a publisher?

- |                                  |   |                            |
|----------------------------------|---|----------------------------|
| A He had helped her to write it. | B He was worried it may not be interesting to | C He didn't like the book. |
|----------------------------------|---|----------------------------|

### 3 The company that the girl sent her book to...

- |   |   |  |
|---|---|--|
| A couldn't publish their favourite stories. | B could publish books on the internet only. | C couldn't publish books of that type. |
|---|---|--|

### 4 How did the girl feel when the company phoned?

- |                             |                 |                        |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|
| A Anxious about the future. | B Very excited. | C Extremely surprised. |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|

### 5 As a result of the book, ...

- |  |                                |                                   |
|--|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| A the girl is in contact with many people. | B the girl has more money now. | C the girl has lost some friends. |
|--|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|

### 5 What are the girl's plans for her next book?

- |   |  |   |
|---|--|---|
| A Her next book will be completely different. | B Her next book will be for older readers. | C Her next book will be for very young readers. |
|---|--|---|

## Listening B1

Read, listen and write the missing information.

- Someone is giving information about a film-making competition.

### Film-making competition

Participants must be: (1) \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_ years old.

Length of film: (2) \_\_\_\_\_ minutes.

Number of main characters: (3) \_\_\_\_\_.

This year's subject: (4) \_\_\_\_\_.

Judge: Presenter of the programme "Film  
(5) \_\_\_\_\_."

Prizes:

- a) Visit to a professional filming school.
- b) Books and modern
- (6) \_\_\_\_\_.

The winner film will be shown on: [www.\\_\\_\\_\\_\\_.com](http://www._____.com)





## Listening B2

Read, listen and choose the correct answer.

- This is a message on a telephone answering machine.
  - 1 Why is the speaker calling?
    - A to make an invitation
    - B to persuade a friend to do something
    - C to verify some changes
- Two people talking about a sports centre.
  - 2 What does the man think the sport centre should do?
    - A Offer activities for children all ages
    - B Provide safety equipment
    - C Increase safety regulations
- A professional tennis player is talking about her job.
  - 3 What does the woman find annoying?
    - A Interviewers thinking she has a glamorous life.
    - B Interviewers making questions about money.
    - C Interviewers trying to talk to her when she is not working.
- A writer is talking about his work.
  - 4 What's he trying to do?
    - A He is trying to justify children's nature of his writing.
    - B He is explaining that his writing attracts people at all ages.
    - C He is explaining why he is visiting schools.

- There are two people talking about a film.
- 5 What does the woman think about it?
- A It was sad.
  - B It was uninformative.
  - C It was irritating.
- 
- There are two people talking about a game they just saw.
- 6 How does the girl feel about it?
- A She is pleased to have had the experience.
  - B She is relieved the game has finished.
  - C She is impressed by the way the teams played.
- 
- Two people are talking about a restaurant.
- 7 What do they like about it?
- A How the food is presented
  - B How original the cooking is
  - C The environment and decorations
- 
- A man is talking on the radio.
- 8 What type of information is he giving?
- A The weather forecast
  - B Travelling information
  - C A report on an accident

## Speaking B1

Read the description of a situation and answer the questions.

A girl is planning to spend some days in England.

- What presents do you think she may buy for her family and friends?
- Who do you think she may give them to?

Tip:

Always give



## Speaking B1

Look at the pictures and tell what you can see.

### People who enjoy reading



- Say what you can see.
- Describe the room / place.
- Describe the people.
- Say if they look happy, sad, etc.
- Say where somethings are.
- Compare the rooms / things.

## Speaking B1

Read and talk to a friend.

- Tell your friend what types of books you like reading.
- Tell your friend about the last book you read.

Tip:

Talk about your experiences, opinions, likes, dislikes, etc. in this part.



## Practice Time 1

### Functions

Read and write what can be expressed with the sentences.

ability      request      possibility      inability      permission      inappropriateness

- 1 He can't run fast. \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 Can you give me the phone number? \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 Can I go to the party with Joanne? \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 The nurse can come in the mornings. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 Susan can play table tennis. \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 Can I use your bathroom? \_\_\_\_\_
- 7 My brother can visit you next month. \_\_\_\_\_
- 8 We can cook Chinese food. \_\_\_\_\_
- 9 You can't dress like that for work! \_\_\_\_\_
- 10 Can you tell me the way to the mall? \_\_\_\_\_
- 11 You can't smoke in this place. It is not a good example for the kids. \_\_\_\_\_
- 12 She can't lift 85 kilos. \_\_\_\_\_

## Practice Time 2

### Could

Match the explanations with the sentences.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1 It is the past of can -used to talk about what someone or something was able or allowed to do.      | a) Excuse me, could I just say something?                             |
| 2 It is used for making a suggestion.   | b) Well, you could try to look a little more enthusiastic!            |
| 3 It is used to express possibility, especially slight or uncertain possibility.                      | c) Could you lend me £5?  |
| 4 It is used for saying, especially angrily, what you think someone else should do.                   | d) When I was younger I could stay up all night and didn't get tired. |
| 5 It is used as a more polite form of 'can' when asking for permission.                               | e) We could go for a drink after work tomorrow, if you like.          |
| 6 It is used as a more polite form of 'can' when asking someone to provide something or do something. | f) A lot of crime could be prevented.                                 |

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_ 5. \_\_\_\_\_ 6. \_\_\_\_\_

### Practice Time 3

#### The Present Simple

Read the explanation and the example. Then write one more sentence.

- Use it to say when things happen if they take place regularly.  
They **have breakfast at 7:00 am**.

.....

- Use it to talk about permanent situations.  
I **live** in Canada.

.....

- Use it to state general truths.  
The bus **12 goes around the city in 45 minutes**.

.....

- Use it to talk about habits and how often they happen.  
You **go shopping twice a month**.

.....

- Use it to describe stories.  
The story **begins** in a small village near Ipswich, England.

.....

### Practice Time 4

#### The Present Continuous

Read the explanation and the example. Then write one more sentence.

- Use it to talk about the present moment.  
I'm **wearing** a very nice blouse.

.....

- Use it to suggest that an action is temporary.  
I'm working on the project **this month**.

.....

- Use it for an action around the time of speaking.  
I'm **walking around** the mall.
- Use it to criticise or complain.  
You **are always smoking** in the living room.
- Use it when something unexpected happens several times.  
I'm **always running into friends** when I go to the sports centre.
- Use it for changing situations.  
Cellphones **are getting more expensive**.

## Practice Time 5

### State verbs

Read and categorise the verbs in the table on the next page.

- The following verbs are nearly always used in a simple sentence rather than in a continuous one.

believe	adore	belong	know	weigh
hear	have	mean	despise	dislike
recognise	remember	hate	suppose	realise
contain	understand	want	have got	deserve
possess	wish	like	see	fit
prefer	seem	feel (believe)	own	love
matter	smell	look (seem)	look like	think (believe)
				taste

thoughts

feelings

belonging

sense

other

Read and put a tick (✓) if the sentence is correct. If it is not, put a cross (X).

- 1 a) My cousin lives with me until he finds a cheap flat in the city.  
b) My cousin is living with me until he finds a cheap flat in the city.
- 2 a) Samuel goes to Italy every December.  
b) Samuel is going to Italy every December.
- 3 a) I don't have enough money for a trip to London.  
b) I'm not having enough money for a trip to London.
- 4 a) We all need a break from work twice a year.  
b) We are all needing a break from work twice a year.
- 5 a) What period of the Language do you study this year?  
b) What period of the Language are you studying this year?

# Test Two

## Reading and Writing B1

Read the paragraphs about some people who need to get some information and underline the word(s) that tell(s) what they need exactly. Then read the descriptions of some websites and decide on which website would be the most suitable for each person.

1 Elizabeth is 25 and studies French and Italian. She's planning to spend a year at a French University and she wants to find out what life there is like and what people her age usually do.

2 Daniel loves teaching himself languages. He's going on holiday to Colombia next year and would like to be able to make friends by using the language there.

3 Diana is learning about the history of the British Empire. Her teacher has asked her to choose an important figure and find out as much as she can about him or her.

4 Andres teaches history. The class he is teaching this term is the history of the English Language. He wants some information about how English evolved into a Modern Language.

5 Cristina wants to show her students that classical music is amazing. She wants to encourage them to do some research about it. They need some basic information, but she also wants them to discover that learning can be fun.



1 Elizabeth should check \_\_\_\_\_ because .....

.....

2 Daniel should check \_\_\_\_\_ because .....

.....

3 Diana should check \_\_\_\_\_ because .....

.....

4 Andres should check \_\_\_\_\_ because .....

.....

5 Christina should check \_\_\_\_\_ because .....

.....



**A Communicate!**

If you're interested in how Languages have changed throughout time, you'll find this website useful. It probably began in the mid-5th century, and the first literary works date from the mid-7th century. Get to read some extracts from the most influential Language encyclopedias written by British writers.

**B All about it!**

Are you interested in finding out about historical events and important people, royal family trees, influential speeches and quotes, and maps of battles? Then you are a history lover! You'll discover how unbelievable the ancient world was!

**C Have fun!**

Simple and clear; explanations and exercises had never been this easy. By playing vocabulary games you will revise your and improve your Spanish. Wide range of topics covered for beginners and advanced learners: Irregular Verbs, At the restaurant, At the airport, Shopping, Everyday Talking, etc.

**D Be the expert!**

If you need to check on the facts, use this multilingual site to get all kinds of information about Spanish music, art and literature, history and politics, as well as useful lists of sites for those travelling to Spain.

**E Just like you!**

This amazing site has been designed for university students in France. It provides information for travellers such as: cheap accommodation, reviews of current dance clubs and music CDs, classical music concerts and student exchange their experience in the country.

**F Do It Yourself**

This is a website designed by very young teens. It provides interactive descriptions of all the instruments that have been used in an orchestra and short articles about the history of all of them. Simple video-lessons to start playing some basic sounds. It also has instruction pages to make your own musical instruments using cheap materials.

**G Let's make it fun!**

Nobody understands all the rules of games which were popular in ancient Rome. However, by exploring the social history of the period, the designers of this site have developed some interesting ideas for games which can be played in the playground or as board games – you'll also find ideas on how to make them singing games.

**H Do it now!**

This small but complete site aims to help language learners with the pronunciation of all the main sounds in German, with additional advice on spelling. This will be of use to students trying to teach themselves the language from the beginning, teachers preparing classes for beginners or parents looking for ways to encourage their children to develop basic language skills.

## Reading and Writing B1

Read the statements about a sport called Parkour. Then read the text and write A if the statements are correct. If they are not, write B.

- 1 If you are on the second floor of a building, you can try a back-flip off roll. \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 Only professional athletes can try Parkour. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 Ryan Ford developed the discipline of Parkour in 1988. \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 David Belle was 15 years old when Parkour developed into a discipline. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 Belle's father was a French fireman. \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 Ryan Ford adapted to the training philosophy of Georges Hébert. \_\_\_\_\_
- 7 Hébert described indigenous people's athletic skills as incredibly impressive. \_\_\_\_\_
- 8 Indigenous people had gone through Gymnastics training. \_\_\_\_\_
- 9 This training method is still used in military obstacle courses. \_\_\_\_\_
- 10 Traceurs like the idea of Parkour being compared to skateboarding. \_\_\_\_\_

### Parkour

#### The art of Movement by High Existence

Parkour is by far one of the most amazing sports and / or art forms out there. If you haven't heard of it, it is probably because it originated in Europe and hasn't gotten that big in the US quite yet.

Essentially, Parkour is the moving from one point to another in the quickest, smoothest and most efficient way possible. Wall in the way? Jump over it. On the second storey of a building? Back-flip off roll, and keep moving. Parkour runners or traceurs often utilize highly gymnastic manoeuvres to get around obstacles, many of which look impossible to the common onlooker. Another aspect is that Parkour can be done literally anywhere from urban to uber-rural environments.

A lot of people who practice Parkour have a history with gymnastics obviously, but there are also a lot of moves that you don't need flipping experience to do.

Ryan Ford defines The Art of Parkour as:

**"The art of movement in which we're training our body and mind to overcome obstacles efficiently"**

History of Parkour by Cameron Lawrence

Parkour's development into a cohesive discipline first began in 1988 in Lisses, France, when David Belle was 15 years old. Belle was greatly influenced by his father's experiences as a renowned rescuer and military firefighter in the Paris regiment of the sapeurs-pompiers. As a highly skilled and talented athlete, Belle's father, Raymond, adapted well to the training philosophy of physical education expert Georges Hébert, a former naval officer.

While traveling through Africa with the French Navy, Hébert witnessed the indigenous people's remarkable athleticism and how they achieved it by interacting with their surroundings. He said of them, **"Their bodies were splendid, flexible, nimble, skillful, enduring, resistant and yet had no other tutor in Gymnastics but their lives in nature."**

This led him to develop the Natural Method, or méthode naturelle, which uses only the body and its surroundings for physical development. Hébert believed the purpose of physical education is to create strong, able-bodied individuals who are useful to society.

The holistic training method Hébert developed emphasizes the integration of the human mind and body to overcome obstacles through running, jumping, leaping, walking on all fours and climbing. His efforts directly contributed to the military obstacle course, or “parcours du combattant”. The military obstacle course, still used by the French military, consists of different stations like rope climbing and swinging, balancing on wooden beams and climbing ladders. Through these activities, trainees gain victory over their fears and physical weaknesses through repetition. It was Belle’s love for martial art films, especially the work of Bruce Lee – and the scenarios he imagined, often themed around rescue, escape and pursuit – that inspired him in the early stages of Parkour, and remains a source of inspiration for others. Lee’s approach to martial arts stood in stark contrast to that of his contemporaries. Instead of rigid structure, his approach embraced adaptability and evolution – each central to the heart of Parkour.

Though Belle initially developed Parkour with friends, his exceptional athletic ability propelled him onward as the discipline’s leader, eventually putting him into the spotlight where he remains today, though reluctantly. Other contributors to the development of Parkour include Sebastien Foucan, Kazuma and Stephane Vigroux. Parkour is often compared to skateboarding, mostly because it uses urban terrain to perform “tricks.” However, most traceurs reject the comparison, finding comparisons to the negative public image of skateboarding (that of rebellious and misguided youth) inaccurate and unfair.



## Reading and Writing B1

Read the text and choose the correct answer.

### Natalie Portman

Portman was born on June, 1981 in Jerusalem. Her original name was Neta-Lee, a Hebrew name. She is the only child of Shelley Stevens, an American homemaker who works as Portman's agent, and Avner Hershlag, an Israeli fertility specialist and gynecologist.

Portman's parents met at a Jewish student centre at Ohio State University, where her mother was selling tickets. They corresponded after her return to Israel and were married when her mother visited a few years later. In 1984, when Portman was three years old, the family moved to the United States, where her father received his medical training. Portman, a dual citizen of the United States and Israel, has said "I really love the states.... my heart is in Jerusalem. That's where I feel at home."

Portman and her family first lived in Washington, D. C., but relocates to Connecticut in 1988 and then moved to Jericho, New York, on Long Island, in 1990.

In 2003, Portman graduated from Harvard University with an Artium Baccalaureus degree in psychology. "I don't care if college ruins my career," she told the New York Post. "I'd rather be smart than a movie star." At Harvard, Portman was Alan Dershowitz's research assistant.

Portman returned to Israel and took graduate courses at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem in the spring of 2004. In march 2006, she was a guest lecturer at a Colombia University course in terrorism and counterterrorism, where she spoke about her film **V for Vendetta**. Portman has professed an interest in foreign languages since childhood and has studied French, Japanese, German and Arabic.

As a student, Portman co-authored two research papers that were published in scientific journals. Her 1998 high school paper, "A Simple Method to Demonstrate the Enzymatic Production of Hydrogen from Sugar," co-authored with scientist Ian Hurley and Jonathan Woodward, was entered in the Intel Science Talent Search. In 2002, she contributed to a study on memory called "Frontal lobe activation during object permanence: data from near-infrared spectroscopy" during her psychology studies at Harvard.

#### Early work and film debut

Portman started dancing lessons at age of four and performed in local troupes. At the age of 10, a Revlon agent asked her to become a child model, but she turned down the offer to focus on acting. In a magazine interview, Portman said that she was different from the other kids. "I was more ambitious. I knew what I liked and what I wanted, and worked very hard. I was a very serious kid."

On school holidays, Portman attended theatre camps. When she was 10, Portman auditioned for the 1992 off-Broadway show Ruthless, a musical about a girl who is prepared to commit murder to get the lead in a school play. Portman and future pop star Britney Spears were chosen as the understudies for star Laura Bell Bundy.

In 1993, she auditioned for the role of an orphan child befriends a middle-aged hit man (played by Jean Reno) in Luc Besson's film, Léon: The Professional. Soon after getting the part, she took her paternal grandmother's maiden name, "Portman", as her stage name in the interest of privacy and to protect her family's identity.

Léon: The Professional opened in 1994, marking her feature film debut.



**1 The article is describing...**

- A Portman's interests.
- B Portman's public life.
- C Portman's films.
- D Portman's love for acting.

**2 Portman explained that...**

- A she wanted to become a psychology teacher.
- B her mother took her to an audition to become a child model.
- C she wanted to dance like Britney Spears.
- D studying was more important than acting.

**3 Portman said that...**

- A the United States was her second home.
- B she wanted to live somewhere else.
- C Jerusalem was her true home.
- D she felt Jerusalem and the USA were too similar.

**4 Portman said that she was different from other kids because...**

- A she wanted to be a star and get a lot of money.
- B she preferred studying to being with friends.
- C she didn't like acting.
- D she always knew what she wanted.

**4 Which best describes Portman and Britney Spears being chosen as understudies?**

- A They hadn't finished university by the time they were chosen.
- B They had to study and work.
- C They had no chance to fail any test at school.
- D If Laura Bell Bundy got ill, they could replace her, if necessary.





## Reading and Use of English B2

Read the text and think of the word that best fits each gap. Use only one word in each gap. Write your answers in CAPITAL LETTERS.

### Niagara Falls

by History.com

Known in the past (0) \_\_\_\_\_ **AS** \_\_\_\_\_ the premiere Honeymoon destination, this geological wonder is (1) \_\_\_\_\_ only one of the most popular tourist attractions in the state of New York, but (2) \_\_\_\_\_ functions as one of the major power providers to the state itself. Comprised of three waterfalls – American Falls, Horseshoe Falls and Bridal Veil Falls – Niagara Falls waters stems from the upper Great Lakes and the river is estimated to be 12,000 years old. The wonder of the falls (3) \_\_\_\_\_ intrigued many and has prompted daredevils to “conquer” the falls in various contraptions from wooden barrels to rubber balls.

Niagara Falls consists of two waterfalls on the Niagara River, which marks the border between New York and Ontario, Canada: the American Falls, located on the American side of the border, and the Canadian or Horseshoe Falls located on the Canadian side. To the right of the American Falls is a smaller waterfall that has been separated from the American Falls by natural forces, which is usually called Bridal Veil Falls.

It is estimated that 12,000 years ago, when the falls were formed, the edge of the falls was as much as seven miles further down river than it is today. Until the 1950s, when the flow of water began to (4) \_\_\_\_\_ controlled, the brink of the falls moved backward an estimated three feet every year because (5) \_\_\_\_\_ erosion. The water (6) \_\_\_\_\_ runs over the falls comes from the Great Lakes. Ninety percent of the water goes over the Horseshoe Falls. Originally, as much as 5.5 billion gallons of water per hour flowed over the falls. Today the amount is controlled by the Canadian and American governments to slow the erosion. In addition, some of the water is diverted to provide power for the United States and Canada, making Niagara Falls the largest source of electric power in the world.

The Horseshoe Falls are 170 feet high. The brink of the falls is approximately 2,500 feet from one side to the other. The American Falls are 180 feet high and 1,100 feet long. The river below Niagara Falls averages 170 feet deep. Daredevils who go over the falls usually hit the bottom of the river before popping (7) \_\_\_\_\_ to the surface.

Niagara Falls has been (8) \_\_\_\_\_ of the most popular destinations for honeymooners in the world since promoters for the area helped institute “honeymooning” as a tradition in the mid-nineteenth century. The 1953 film “Niagara” starred Marilyn Monroe as a honeymooner with a wandering eye.

Every summer, twelve million tourists from all over the world visit Niagara Falls.

#### • Interesting Fact!

On October 24, 1901, a 63-year-old schoolteacher named Annie Edson Taylor became the first person to take the plunge over Niagara Falls in a barrel.

## Reading and Use of English B2

Read the text and use the word given in capitals at the end of some of the lines to form a word that fits in the gap in the same line.

### Benefits of swimming

by Bucknell University

Are you curious about the benefits of water exercise?

Ever ask yourself, "Why swim?"

Below are some answers to these questions!

Why is exercise IN the water better than OUT of the water?

Buoyancy: This water property allows people to do exercises that are difficult on land. 90% of your body is buoyant when in the water up to your neck, so you are not hitting the floor as hard as you would on land.

• Resistance: There is (0) CONTINUAL resistance to every move you make. The water offers 12% - 14% more (1) \_\_\_\_\_ than when you exercise on land. Resistance does not allow for sudden body (2) \_\_\_\_\_

CONTINUE  
RESIST

• Cooling Effects: Water disperses heat more (3) \_\_\_\_\_, so there is less chance of overheating. The water continuously cools the body. Exercise in the water is cooler and more (4) \_\_\_\_\_ than it is on land.

MOVE  
EFFICIENT

CONFORT

Why do people exercise in the water?

• Fitness: Getting or keeping in shape. Remember that you cannot just waddle back and expect great results. Improving your fitness depends on how much energy you use.

• Therapeutic: Helping people recover from accidents and sickness. Combating the (5) \_\_\_\_\_ process.

AGE

• Social: Meeting and being with other people. You can talk to others as you water exercise. Workout facing your partner or side-by-side. Meet new people, too!

• Stress Release: Gives you a chance to just relax and forget about work, problems, and other things.

• Fun: Enjoying the (6) \_\_\_\_\_. Water exercise in a playful way and don't worry about being serious! Laugh and enjoy it! Water exercise is fun!

DIVERT

How can water exercise help the (7) \_\_\_\_\_?

PARTICIPATE

• Physical Benefits

• Improve flexibility and strength

• Builds up endurance

• Increases muscular (8) \_\_\_\_\_

• Muscular balance

FLEXIBLE

• Heart muscle becomes stronger

• Improves the physique

• Increases circulation

• Rehabilitates muscles

• Improved ability to control and maintain healthy weight

## Reading and Use of English B2

Read the first sentence. Then look at the second one and complete it using the word given.

- Do not change the word given.
- Both sentences must mean the same.
- Use between two and five words, including the word given.

0 Excellence awards are given out when the school year finishes.

PLACE

Excellence award giving \_\_\_\_\_ end of each school year.

Answer: 0 TAKES PLACE AT THE

1 It's been over seven months since I last saw my grandmother.

SEEN

I \_\_\_\_\_ over six months.

2 The show went ahead despite the horrible weather.

EVEN

The show went ahead \_\_\_\_\_ raining.

3 "You took the last slice of pizza!" Maria said to Jonathan.

ACCUSED

Maria \_\_\_\_\_ the last slice of pizza.

4 Diana only arrived at the meeting at 8.45, so her friends were a bit mad at her.

TURN

Diana \_\_\_\_\_ at the meeting until 8.45, so her friends were a bit mad at her.

5 I only bought that DVD because you told me how good it was.

HAVE

I \_\_\_\_\_ that DVD if you hadn't told me how good it was.

6 Advance registration isn't necessary for attending college conferences.

IN

You don't need \_\_\_\_\_ to attend college conferences.

## Reading and Writing B1

Your friend Patricia gave you a present for your birthday this morning.

You liked it a lot. Write a message to Patricia. In your message you should:

- thank her for the present.
- say why you liked it.
- suggest when you could meet again.

Write your message in 50 words (approximately).

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Write an answer to one of these questions (1 or 2) in 100 words (approximately). Write the number for the question that you answered in the box.

This is part of an email you receive from your cousin.

## What's it about?

Why do you like it?"

- Now write your email answering the questions.

Your English teacher has asked you to write a story. Your story must begin with this sentence:

What a sad way to start the weekend...

Write your answer in 100 words (approximately).

[illegible]



## Writing B2

Read and write an answer in 200 words (approximately) in an appropriate style.

You have received a letter from a friend who lives in Spain.

## Can you help me with a class project?

I have to write about places which are interesting to visit and cheap.

Could you tell me about a place that is interesting to you?

- Where is it?
- Can you describe it?
- Is it a famous place?

Just explain why it is interesting to you!

Write soon,

Megan

- Write your letter.

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal blue or grey ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There is no handwriting or other markings on the paper.

## Listening B1

Read, listen and choose the correct answer.

- Someone is interviewing a professional runner on the radio.

1 At the February competition, Lauren...

- A ran in a small event.
- B hurt herself.
- C came last.

☐  
☐  
☐

2 Lauren's situation began to improve when she...

- A started a job with fewer hours.
- B was asked to run for the British team.
- C was hired by a sportswear company.

☐  
☐  
☐

3 Lauren got fit again quickly because she...

- A changed the way she trained.
- B got a new trainer.
- C started longer training sessions.

☐  
☐  
☐

4 Lauren wants to win her next competition so that she can...

- A retire.
- B help her future husband pay their wedding.
- C show people that she is back.

☐  
☐  
☐

5 In the next competition, Lauren will run the 800-metre race on...

- A the first day.
- B the second day.
- C the third day.

☐  
☐  
☐

6 In the future, Lauren...

- A hopes to make a film about her career.
- B wants to get stronger and faster.
- C would like to train young people.

☐  
☐  
☐

## Listening B1

Read, listen and write the information.

- Someone is giving information on the radio about a photography competition.

## Photography competition

First prize:

The most original photo will get  
(1) £ \_\_\_\_\_ and a painting.

Second prize:

£ 1000 and some professional  
(2) \_\_\_\_\_.

Closing date:

(3) \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_.

Categories:

- a) British Nature
- b) Wild Places
- c) Animals at (4) \_\_\_\_\_

Exhibition at:

Museum in London

Exhibition tour:

UK, USA, (5) \_\_\_\_\_ and Japan.

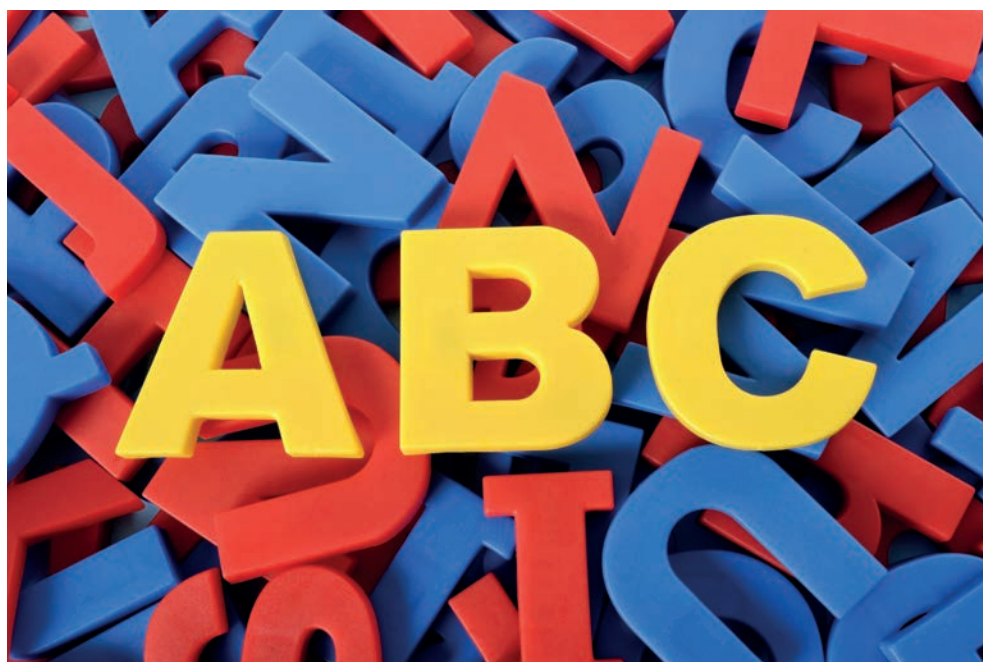
Office address:

Radio TYL FM, 63

(6) \_\_\_\_\_ Road,  
London 9JN64

Office phone number:

(7) \_\_\_\_\_



## Listening B1

Read, listen and circle A if the sentences are correct. If they are not, circle B.

- Two friends are talking about a rock festival.

	YES	NO
1 The girl didn't like there were many people at the festival.	A	B
2 The girl got her ticket in advance.	A	B
3 The boy didn't want to buy his ticket in advance.	A	B
4 The girl says that people had to wait for a long time in line before they could get some food.	A	B
5 They girl suggests the boy should listen to other types of music.	A	B
6 The boy says that everybody likes listening to loud music at home.	A	B





## Listening B2

Read, listen and write the information.

- A woman is talking about the Andean Bears.
- Complete the sentences.
- Write one word on each line.

- 1 The woman says she is lucky because she has had the chance \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ organisations.
- 2 The woman says she has always been \_\_\_\_\_ all kinds of bears.
- 3 Some people call these bears "Spectacled Bears" because they have sort of \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ on the face.
- 4 Research first suggested that this type of bear could only be found \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_.
- 5 The woman says that it is easy to find Andean Bears \_\_\_\_\_.
- 6 The woman says that Andean Bears don't \_\_\_\_\_ all through the \_\_\_\_\_  
and \_\_\_\_\_ as other types of bears do.
- 7 The woman says that the main reason why Andean Bears are in danger is \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ habitats.
- 8 Andean Bears usually eat \_\_\_\_\_, some types of grass and fruit;  
they also eat \_\_\_\_\_ sometimes.
- 9 The woman explains that Andean Bears are good climbers and that they use their  
building skills to build a kind of \_\_\_\_\_ where they can sit \_\_\_\_\_.
- 10 It is not common that Andean Bears eat meat, but when they do, they eat birds,  
insects and some small \_\_\_\_\_ such as \_\_\_\_\_.



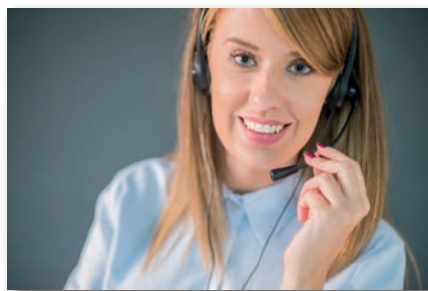
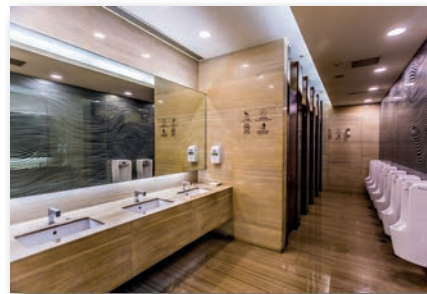


## Speaking B1

Read the description of a situation and answer the questions.

A big city is building a new airport for international travelers.

- What things do travelers need at an airport?
- Which would be most useful?



## Speaking B1

Look at the pictures and tell what you can see.

### People doing different things at home



- Say what you can see.
- Describe the room / place.
- Describe the people.
- Say if they look happy, sad, etc.
- Say where some things are.
- Compare the rooms / things.

## Speaking B1

Read and talk to a friend.

- Tell your friend what things you do with people older than you.
- Tell your friend what things you do with younger people.

Tip:

Talk about your experiences, opinions, likes, dislikes, etc. in this part.

## Speaking B2

Read and talk to a friend. Find good ways to answer these questions.

### Starting question

- Where are you from?

### Set 1

#### People you know

- 1 Who are you most like in your family? \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2 Tell us about him/her. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_.
- 3 Do you have a best friend? \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4 What do you like about him/her? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_.

### Set 2

#### Things you like

- 1 What's your favorite subject at school? \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2 Why do you like it? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_.
- 3 Do you like reading? \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4 What do you like to read? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_.
- 5 Why? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_.

### Set 3

#### Places you go to

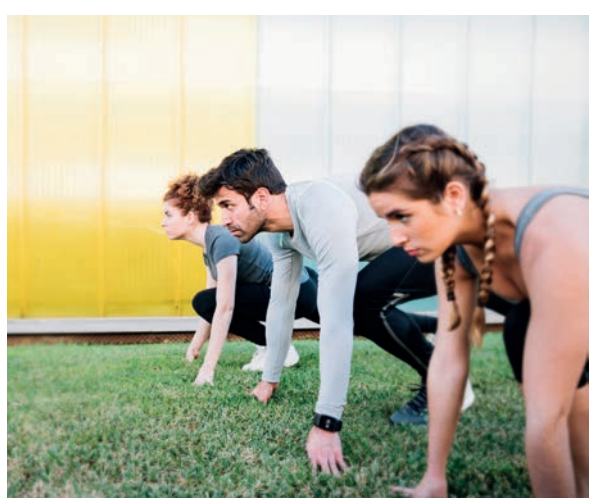
- 1 Do you like your school? \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2 Why? / Why not? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_.
- 3 Are there any nice places to go in the city where you live? \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4 What are they? \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5 Why do you like them? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_.



## Speaking B2

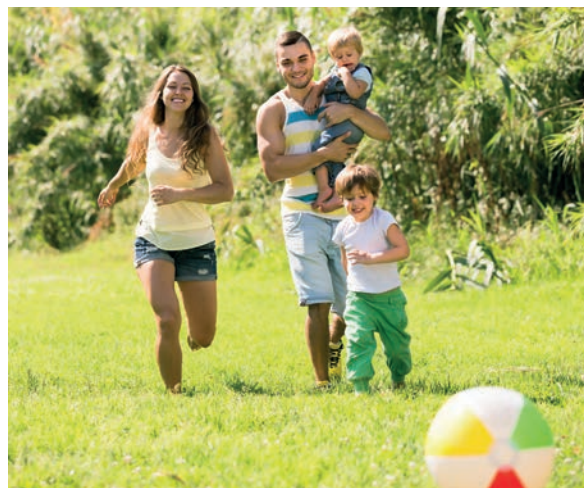
Look and compare the pictures. Then answer the questions.

## People trying to win



- What might be difficult for the people about trying to win in these situations?
- Which sport would you prefer to do?
- Why?

## People spending time outside



- What are the people enjoying about spending time outside in these situations?
- Which of these things would you prefer to do?
- Why?

## Practice Time 6

### The Past Simple

Read the explanation and the example. Then write one more sentence.

Use the Past Simple for completed actions and events in the past.

I **had** an interview on Monday.

- \_\_\_\_\_.

Use the Past Simple for a sequence of actions or events.

We **went** window-shopping, then we **went** to the coffee shop.

- \_\_\_\_\_.

Use the Past Simple for long-term situations in the past.

I really **had fun** when I was in Secondary School.

- \_\_\_\_\_.

Use the Past Simple for repeated events.

I always **had** a bottle of water when I **got** on stage.

- \_\_\_\_\_.

## Practice Time 7

### The Past Continuous

Read the explanation and the example. Then write one more sentence.

Use the Past Continuous for an activity beginning before a past action.

We **took** some notes while we **were interviewing** the actor.

- \_\_\_\_\_.

Use the Past Continuous for two things happening at the same time.

He **was talking** on the phone and the boys **were watching** a video.

- \_\_\_\_\_.



Use the Past Continuous for repeated events with a word like always or continually.

**“Remember that it is for criticizing an activity.”**

My sister was **always talking** on the phone with her friends.

- \_\_\_\_\_

Use the Past Continuous for unfulfilled plans.

**“Remember to use verbs like hope, plan, etc.”**

We **were hoping** to find tickets for the concert.

- \_\_\_\_\_

Read and fill in the gaps with the Past Simple or the Past Continuous of the verbs in brackets.

- 1 I \_\_\_\_\_ (**get**) to know my wife when I \_\_\_\_\_ (**study**) Languages in California.
- 2 My father \_\_\_\_\_ (**travel**) a lot as a young man and \_\_\_\_\_ (**always take pictures**)
- 3 I \_\_\_\_\_ (**see**) Susan and Linda when I \_\_\_\_\_ (**wait**) for the train, but they \_\_\_\_\_ (**not see**) me.
- 4 Mathew \_\_\_\_\_ (**fill in**) the application form and \_\_\_\_\_ (**give**) it to the secretary.

## Practice Time 8

### Used to vs Would

We use **used to** and **would** to talk about past habits when we are emphasizing that they are no longer true.

- I **used to** collect coins from different countries.
- I **would** go to concerts once a month.

Read the explanations and the examples. Then write two more sentences in each section.

**"Used to** can describe actions and states."

The girls used to **scream** at rock concerts. ✓

They used to **be crazy** about the Rolling Stones. ✓

**"Would** can only describe actions."

The girls would **scream** at rock concerts. ✓

They would ~~**be crazy**~~ about the Rolling Stones. X

**Used to:**

1 \_\_\_\_\_.

2 \_\_\_\_\_.

**Would:**

1 \_\_\_\_\_.

2 \_\_\_\_\_.

Read and write two more sentences in each section.

Case 1: used to

- I **used to wear** leather pants.

- \_\_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_\_.

Case 2: be used to

- I am not **used to wearing** leather pants.

- \_\_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_\_.

Case 3: get used to

- I never **got used to wearing** leather pants.

- \_\_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_\_.

# Test Three

## Reading and Writing B1

Read the statements about a famous actress. Then read the text and write A if the statements are correct. If they are not, write B.

- 1 Naomi Watts met Nicole Kidman in England. \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 The film The ring was the first project Watts took part in. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 Watts was born in Shoreham, Australia. \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 Naomi Watts has participated in small independent projects. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 When Naomi participated in the film Mulholland Drive in 2001, critics started to pay attention to her work. \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 Watts appeared in the remake of a Japanese horror film in 2001. \_\_\_\_\_
- 7 Watts's husband is a French actor. \_\_\_\_\_
- 8 Watts is an American woman married to a Frenchman. \_\_\_\_\_
- 9 The film "The Impossible" is based on Naomi's past life. \_\_\_\_\_
- 10 Alexander Pete and Samuel Kai are Heath Ledger's kids. \_\_\_\_\_

## Naomi Watts

Born in England in 1968, Naomi Watts moved with her family to Sydney, Australia, as a teenager. At high school, she met Nicole Kidman, with whom she co-starred in *Flirting* (1991). Watts' film career took off in 2001 with David Lynch's *Mulholland Drive*. Other major films include *The ring* and its sequel, as well as Peter Jackson's remake of *King Kong*. Watts has two children with actor Live Schreiber.

Naomi Ellen Watts was born on September 28, 1968, in Shoreham, England. An academy Award-nominated actress, Naomi Watts has tackled a diverse mix of projects in her career, ranging from horror to comedy, from big epics to small independent films. As a teenager, she and her family moved to Australia. In 1986, Watts made her film debut in *For Love Alone*. Later, she got to work with dear friend Nicole Kidman in the boarding school drama *Flirting* (1991).

For years, Watts appeared on television and in several films. But it wasn't until her performance in David Lynch's acclaimed *My Mystery Mulholland Drive* in 2001 that critics began to take notice. The role jump started Watts' career and she began to land big projects. She starred in the sleeper hit *The Ring* (2002), which was the American remake of popular Japanese horror film.

Taking on lighter fare, Watts appeared in *Le Divorce* (2003) – based on the best-selling novel by Diane Johnson – as an American woman married to a Frenchman living in Paris.

Her relationship with her husband falls apart while her sister played by Kate Hudson is visiting. That same year, Watts amazed both audiences and critics with her outstanding performance in Alejandro Gonzalez Iñárritu's thriller *21 Grams* opposite Sean Penn and Benicio del Toro.

Her portrayal of a young mother with a reckless past in *21 Grams* was touted by many as the finest of her career, earning her an Academy Award nomination. Watts followed up this role with a part in the martial drama *We Don't Live Here Anymore* (2004) and the offbeat comedy *I Heart Huckabees* (2004), as well as a reunion with Sean Penn in the *Assassination of Richard Nixon* (2004).

Watts returned to more commercial efforts in 2005, appearing in such films as *The Ring Two* and Peter Jackson's *King Kong*. She later co-starred with Viggo Mortensen in the organized crime drama *Eastern Promises* (2007) and appeared in the thriller *Funny Games* (2007).

Watts delivered another stellar performance in 2012's *The Impossible*, which is based on a true story. In the film, she plays a mother on vacation with her family in Thailand in 2004 when disaster strikes. The family, along with countless others in the region, are caught up in the devastation caused by a tsunami that hits the area. For her performance, Watts received an Academy Award nomination.

Around this time, Watts landed the role of Princess Diana in *Caught in Flight*. This movie focuses on the final years of the late princess. More biographical films also figure in Watts' future. She is set to star as Marilyn Monroe in the upcoming drama *Blonde*, and will portray English writer and adventurer Gertrude Bell.

- Personal life

Once romantically linked to actor Heath Ledger, Watts found happiness with actor Live Schreiber. The couple welcomed a son, Alexander Pete, on July 26, 2007, in Los Angeles. They expanded their family the following year with arrival of son Samuel Kai.





## Reading and Writing B1

Read the text and choose the correct answer.

### Ewan McGregor

Ewan Gordon McGregor was born on March 31, 1971, just a few miles north of Edinburgh. His parents, James Charles Stuart McGregor and Carole Diane Lawson McGregor, were school teachers and his brother is a RAF pilot.

As a child, Ewan McGregor did little acting, but enjoyed singing, and became a soloist for his school's orchestra and choir. He also helped his father at the Crieff Highland Games, where his father was named director. McGregor would eventually be awarded the title of Chieftain of the Games in 2001.

After high school, Ewan McGregor joined the Perth Repertory Theater and furthered his education through three years of training at the Guildhall School of Music and Drama. His studies at Guildhall eventually led to McGregor landing a major role as Private Mick Hopper in Dennis Potter's 1993 *Lipstick on Your Collar*, which was a British-made for television musical comedy.

In 1993, Ewan McGregor starred in a British television miniseries called *The Scarlet & The Black*, which was an adaptation of Henri Beyle Stendhal's 1830 novel. In that same year, McGregor made his cinematic debut in Bill Forsyth's American Drama *Being Human*, which starred Robin Williams. The film did not do well in the theatres and had a very short run, which limited McGregor's exposure.

After filming *Being Human*, Ewan McGregor continued to make television appearances in the United States and Britain, including *Family Style* (1993) *Doggin' Around* (1994) and *Kavanagh QC* (1995). He also got his first major movie role in the 1994 film *Shallow Grave*, which was written by Danny Boyle and received some critical acclaim.

In 1994, while filming an episode of *Kavanagh QC*, Ewan McGregor met his future wife, French production designer Eve Mavrakis. They had a whirlwind relationship and married on July 22, 1995 in a small village in France.

After *Shallow Grave*, McGregor continued to get work as a movie actor in the British surfing movie *Blue Juice* (1995) and Peter Greenaway's *The Pillow Book* (1996), before landing a role in 1996's *Trainspotting*.

**Big Break:** For *Trainspotting* – his second movie with director Danny Boyle – Ewan McGregor shaved his head and lost 30lbs to play the main character and heroin addict Mark Renton. The movie and McGregor's role received worldwide critical acclaim, gaining much attention for the young actor.

Following his success in *Trainspotting*, McGregor took a completely different role as Frank Churchill in the historical comedy *Emma* (1996). McGregor then continued his work in cinema, including *Brassed Off* (1996), *The Serpent's Kiss* (1997), *A Life Less Ordinary* (1997), and *Nightwatch* (1998).

In 1998, Ewan McGregor landed the largest role of his career when he signed on as Obi-Wan Kenobi in the Star Wars prequel trilogy. McGregor already had a connection with the iconic movie series as his uncle, Denis Lawson, appeared as Wedge Antilles in the original three films. McGregor first hit the screens as Kenobi in 1999, with *Star Wars: Episode 1-The Phantom Menace*, to much commercial success. The next two installments of the trilogy would follow years later.

**1 Ewan McGregor became a soloist for his school's orchestra and choir because...**

- |                                |   |
|--------------------------------|---|
| A he did not like acting.      | B he also liked singing.                |
| C his father was the director. | D he wanted to be called the Chieftain. |

**2 McGregor got major roles because...**

- |   |                                    |
|---|------------------------------------|
| A he was really handsome.                       | B his friend Guildhall helped him. |
| C he got acting lessons from a private teacher. | D he kept studying.                |

**3 In 1993, McGregor didn't have enough exposure because...**

- |   |                             |
|---|-----------------------------|
| A Robin Williams got all the attention. | B the film was short.       |
| C McGregor was not the main actor.      | D the film did not succeed. |

**4 The phrase "receive critical acclaim" means...**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| A the film "Shallow Grave" was severely criticized.          | B the film "Shallow Grave" had received public approval and praise. |
| C the film "Shallow Grave" did not catch people's attention. | D the film "Shallow Grave" had been criticized by Danny Boyle.      |

**5 Which best describes the phrase They had a whirlwind relationship?**

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| A It was a relationship that happened unexpectedly and very fast.     | B Ewan McGregor and Eve Mavrakis had a very long relationship before getting married. |
| C Ewan McGregor and Eve Mavrakis did take the relationship seriously. | D Ewan McGregor and Eve Mavrakis broke up soon after they met.                        |



## Reading and Writing B1

Read and choose a word for each line.

### The Magic of the Harp

by Robert Hart

The Paraguayan Harp is relatively new to the western world. It originates from Paraguay, a landlocked country in South America sandwiched between Brazil, Argentina and Chile. The Spanish (0) \_\_\_\_\_ took \_\_\_\_\_ the folk harp to South America in the 15th and 16th centuries. In Paraguay, the folk harp (1) \_\_\_\_\_ remained a popular instrument to this day, remaining a living tradition (2) \_\_\_\_\_ most parts of Europe and America where the harp has faded from popular culture by the mid-19th century. Most folk harp activity in Europe and America today has its origins in the revival of folk traditions during the mid-20th century. The Paraguayan harp has its origins in the old Spanish harps and European minstrel harps (3) \_\_\_\_\_ had a straight round pillar. However its present design and construction date (4) \_\_\_\_\_ the early/mid-20th century. Especially the unique divided neck, with the strings passing vertically between them and nylon / nylon wrapped strings for the bass notes. (5) \_\_\_\_\_ permits a light and strong harp with magnificent tone and volume.

### How I Came to Fall in Love With It

Originally, I played the classical guitar. However, I was not a particularly (6) \_\_\_\_\_ guitarist. I first heard the Celtic harp on a record by Allan Stivell over 14 years ago. This music enchanted me. Eventually the desire to play the harp arose. I planned to obtain a Celtic harp (7) \_\_\_\_\_ that was the only kind of folk harp I knew of. As fate (8) \_\_\_\_\_ have it, a friend told me of a harp-building workshop. They were building small Paraguayan harps. These were new to me, but I was immediately attracted to them as playing them wasn't that (9) \_\_\_\_\_ different to playing the guitar and I just loved the music being played on them. As time went by and repertoire outgrew the small harp, the time came to build a bigger one. So plans were obtained from America and a full size Paraguayan harp was built. Also, I started building harps for customers. (10) \_\_\_\_\_ days I make Paraguayan and ancient Celtic harps. Both are decorated with a mixture of traditional and my original designs.

- |    |   |         |          |              |   |         |   |            |
|----|---|---------|----------|--------------|---|---------|---|------------|
| 0  | A | take    | <b>B</b> | took         | C | taken   | D | takes      |
| 1  | A | have    | B        | has          | C | is      | D | was        |
| 2  | A | unlike  | B        | don't        | C | like    | D | not        |
| 3  | A | what    | B        | than         | C | which   | D | that       |
| 4  | A | by      | B        | of           | C | from    | D | for        |
| 5  | A | These   | B        | This         | C | Those   | D | What       |
| 6  | A | success | B        | successfully | C | succeed | D | successful |
| 7  | A | as      | B        | like         | C | similar | D | how        |
| 8  | A | didn't  | B        | would        | C | had     | D | use to     |
| 9  | A | more    | B        | much         | C | many    | D | mainly     |
| 10 | A | The     | B        | This         | C | That    | D | These      |





## Reading and Use of English B2

Read the text and use the word given in capitals at the end of some of the lines to form a word that fits in the gap in the same line.

### A Powerful Fruit

by Megan Ware

Mangoes have been named the most (0) \_\_\_\_\_ WIDELY consumed fruit in the world. Some of the possible benefits of consuming mango include the risk of macular (1) \_\_\_\_\_, a decreased risk of colon cancer, improvement in digestion and bone health and even benefits for the skin and hair.

WIDE

DEGENERATE

Many studies have suggested that increasing (2) \_\_\_\_\_ of plant foods like mangoes, decreases the risk of obesity and overall mortality, diabetes, heart disease and promotes a healthy complexion and hair, increased energy, and overall lower weight.

CONSUME

The antioxidant zeaxanthin, found in mangoes, filters out (3) \_\_\_\_\_ blue light rays and is thought to play a (4) \_\_\_\_\_ role in eye health and possibly ward off damage from macular degeneration.

HARM  
PROTECT

A higher intake of all fruits (3 or more servings per day) has also been shown to decrease risk of and (5) \_\_\_\_\_ of age-related macular degeneration.

PROGRESS

Diets rich in beta-carotene may also play a protective role against prostate cancer, according to a study conducted by the Harvard School of Public Health's Department of Nutrition and has been shown to have an inverse association with the (6) \_\_\_\_\_ of colon cancer in the (7) \_\_\_\_\_ population.

DEVELOP  
JAPAN

Low intakes of vitamin K have been associated with a higher risk for bone fracture. Adequate vitamin K consumption can be achieved by eating a proper intake of fruits and vegetables, and is important for improving calcium (8) \_\_\_\_\_ essential for optimal bone health.

ABSORB





## Reading and Use of English B2

Read the first sentence. Then look at the second one and complete it using the word given.

- Do not change the word given.
- Both sentences must mean the same.
- Use between two and five words, including the word given.

0 A very talkative taxi driver drove us into town.

**DRIVEN**

We \_\_\_\_\_ a very talkative taxi driver.

**Answer: 0** WERE DRIVEN INTO TOWN BY

1 Patricia was in favour of visiting the art gallery.

**IDEA**

Patricia thought it would be \_\_\_\_\_ to the art gallery.

2 Gabriella has the talent to become a professional singer.

**THAT**

Gabriella is so \_\_\_\_\_ could become a professional singer.

3 "Do you know when the concert starts, Martha?" asked Emily.

**IF**

Emily asked Martha \_\_\_\_\_ time the concert started.

4 I waited for ages at the bus stop, but nobody showed up.

**LONG**

I \_\_\_\_\_ waiting at the bus stop, but nobody showed up.

5 Everyone says that the Real Madrid is planning to go on a world tour next year.

**SAID**

The Real Madrid \_\_\_\_\_ planning to go on a world tour next year.

6 I'd prefer not to cancel my trip to London.

**CALL**

I'd rather \_\_\_\_\_ my trip to London.

Write an answer to one of these questions (1 or 2) in 100 words (approximately). Write the number for the question that you answered in the box.

This is part of a message you receive from your brother.

"I have to give a presentation to my English class about social networks.

## What social networks should I talk about?

What information should I include?"

- Now write a message to your brother answering the questions.

Your English teacher has asked you to write a story. Your story must begin with this sentence:

I need to get a summer job!

Write your answer in 100 words (approximately).

[illegible]

## Writing B2

Read and write and answer in 200 words approximately in an appropriate style.

In your English class you have been talking about the Cause and the Effects of Environmental Pollution. Your teacher has asked you to write an essay for homework.

Write your essay using all the notes below. Give reasons for your point of view.

Write about:

- transport
- water
- industries
- \_\_\_\_\_ (your idea)



**"Authorities are doing the right things to solve the problem."**

Do you agree?

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins or other markings on the paper.

## Writing B2

Read and write an answer in 200 words (approximately) in an appropriate style.

You see this announcement on a website.  
Book reviews wanted!  
Write a review of a book you recommend  
reading.

Include:

- name of the book.
- writer.
- what it is about.
- characters.
- why you recommend it.

You may see your review published next month!!!



You may see your review published next month!!!

- Write your review.

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal blue or grey ruling lines, typical of notebook paper. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

## Listening B1

Read, listen and write the missing information.

- Someone is giving information on the radio about the city of Cork.

## Cork City

The weather today will be (1) \_\_\_\_\_.

(2) \_\_\_\_\_ people live in the city.

(3) \_\_\_\_\_ street is one of the most popular streets in the city among visitors.

A visit to the old buildings and (4) \_\_\_\_\_, enjoying a

(5) \_\_\_\_\_ meal and closing the day with some

(6) \_\_\_\_\_ make a perfect evening out.

If you're keen on getting a taste of the local life, then you must visit the

(7) \_\_\_\_\_ local market.

Share lunch and talk to your people at the (8) \_\_\_\_\_ at the shopping centre.

Universities can't be visited at (9) \_\_\_\_\_.

Visits to museums from (10) \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_.





## Listening B1

Read, listen and circle A if the sentences are correct. If they are not, circle B.

- Two friends are talking about music.

	Music	YES	NO
1	The girl wants to buy some more music of a band she listened to recently.	A	B
2	The boy thinks his friend should listen to a CD he just found.	A	B
3	The girl says she doesn't like listening to heavy rock music.	A	B
4	The girl says she doesn't need a new CD player.	A	B
5	The two friends are going to go to a concert together next month.	A	B
6	The band the girl likes is an Irish Band.	A	B



## Listening B2

Read, listen and write a letter in each box.

- Five people are talking about their visit to a city or village.
- What do they like most about it?

## It was a great visit!

Speaker 1

A Public transportation is very efficient.

Speaker 2

B The fact that the city is surrounded by nature.

Speaker 3

C All the things people can buy in the local markets.

Speaker 4

D There was no traffic at all.

E Buildings and monuments.

Speaker 5

F Residents' kindness and will to help visitors.

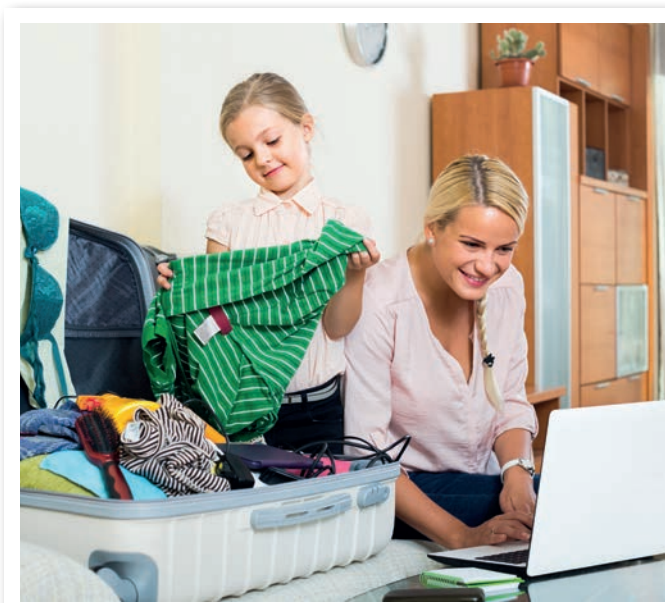
G The wide variety of leisure activities.

H The price and the quality of the accommodation.



## Speaking B1

Look at the pictures and tell what you can see.



- Say what you can see.
- Describe the room / place.
- Describe the people.
- Say if they look happy, sad, etc.
- Say where some things are.
- Compare the rooms / things.

## Speaking B1

Read and talk to a friend.

- Tell your friend what things you do when you have to get ready for a trip.
- Tell your friend what things you always take with you when you go on a trip.

Tip:

Talk about your experiences, opinions, likes, dislikes, etc. in this part.

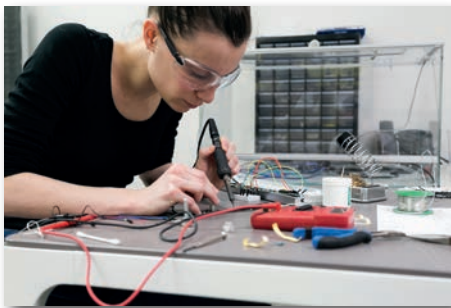


## Speaking B2

Look, read and talk to a friend.

Imagine that your school is going to start some after-school classes to encourage their students to discover their hidden talents.

Why might students want to learn to do these things?



Which two would be the easiest to learn to do well?

## Practice Time 9

### Pronouns and Determiners

Read and complete.

#### Possessive

- The position of the apostrophe is important:

1 My friend's car... It means \_\_\_\_\_ friend.

2 My friends' car... It means \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_ friends.

- It is possible to omit the / a second noun.

1 I went to the doctor's (\_\_\_\_\_). \_\_\_\_\_ can be omitted.

2 I stayed at Martin's (\_\_\_\_\_). \_\_\_\_\_ can be omitted.

3 I stopped at the agent's (\_\_\_\_\_). \_\_\_\_\_ can be omitted.

Read and write one more example.

- We use 's with:

- people

1 The boy's shoes were dirty.

2 \_\_\_\_\_.

- countries

1 Spain's roads get crowded every day.

2 \_\_\_\_\_.

- animals

1 I jumped over the dog's house.

2 \_\_\_\_\_.

- time expressions

1 That's last year's list.

2 \_\_\_\_\_.

- We usually use of instead of 's with things.

1 What's the price of that jacket?

2 \_\_\_\_\_.



## Read and match. Reflexive Pronouns

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1 Tony blamed himself for the accident.         | a) For emphasis                        |
| 2 Help yourself with some photocopies.          | b) He thinks another person caused it. |
| 3 I went to see it myself.                      | c) Common expression.                  |
| 4 Tony blamed him for the accident.             | d) He thinks he caused it.             |
| 5 It has everything you need to enjoy yourself. | e) For emphasis                        |
| 6 I went to buy it myself.                      | f) Common expression.                  |

## Look and complete the tables.

Possessive Adjectives
my
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

Possessive Pronouns
mine
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

## Read and write one more example.

- Possessive Adjectives are used before a noun:  
I talked to **my** friends.

\_\_\_\_\_.

- They are always used with parts of the body and clothes:  
My brother broke **his** arm.

\_\_\_\_\_.

They washed **their** clothes in the morning.

\_\_\_\_\_.

- We used them with **own** to make emphasis on possession:  
I want to have **my own** car.

.....

I rather have a car of **my own**.

.....

- On your own** means **alone**.  
I went swimming **on my own**.
- .....

- Compare  
I went swimming **by myself**.
- .....

## Read and match.

Each other, one another and someone else.

### Example sentence

The boys hit themselves...  
The boys hit each other/one another...  
The boys hit someone else...

### Explanation

They hit a third person.  
Each boy got hit.  
They had a fight.

## Read and choose the correct words to fill in the gaps.

Someone, anywhere, everybody, etc.

- Some** is used in positive sentences.
- Some** is also used in questions when we expect the answer YES.
- Any** is used in questions and negative sentences.
- Any** is also used in positive sentences to show "it doesn't matter what / which".
- Words like **someone**, **everybody**, **nobody**, etc. are followed by a singular verb form.

- 1 Are you interested in \_\_\_\_\_ near the downtown?
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_ relaxing will be great.
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_ wants to sit near the supervisor.
- 4 I haven't had \_\_\_\_\_ as good as that this month.
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_'s going to the conference next Saturday.
- 6 I want to go \_\_\_\_\_ snowy.
- 7 Have you had \_\_\_\_\_ to drink?

### Read and compare. Each and Every

- They can be used with the same meaning.

Each flat is perfectly lit. (all the flats)

Every flat is perfectly lit. (all the flats)

- But there are other times when the meaning changes.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1 Each student brought five stickers.         | a) It means individual things or people in a group. |
| 2 The teacher checked each project in detail. | b) It means individual things or people in a group. |
| 3 Every sticker will be used for the project. | c) It means all the people or things in a group.    |

### Read and write one more example.

- There is also a difference in meaning when using every and all.

#### Every and All

Word	Sentence	Explanation
Every	I sat in the park <b>every</b> morning.	(regularly)
All	I sat in the park <b>all</b> morning.	(one complete morning)

### Every and All

Word	Sentence	Explanation
Every	_____	_____
All	_____	_____

### Read and compare.

#### Both, Neither and Either

- We use them when we talk about two things or items.

Which film would you like to watch?

#### Option 1

**Both** are good. I don't know.

**Either** is ok.

**Neither** is good.

#### Option 2

**Both of the films** are good. I don't know.

**Either of the films** is ok.

**Neither of the films** is good.

#### Option 3

**Both of them** are good. I don't know.

**Either of them** is ok.

**Neither of them** is good.

### Remember,

- both** talks about two.
- either** has a positive connotation. It is used when referring to a choice between two possibilities
- neither** has a negative connotation - not either of two things or people.

We can also use the following to connect two things or actions.

- both ... and...
- either ... or...
- neither ... nor...

Read and write three examples about a place you have visited.

- 1 Both \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ have \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2 Neither \_\_\_\_\_ nor \_\_\_\_\_ has \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3 I love \_\_\_\_\_ at either \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_.

Look at the pictures and describe the three men and the women.



Samuel



Richard



Edwin

- 1 Both \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ have black hair.
- 2 Both \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3 Neither \_\_\_\_\_ nor \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_.
- 4 All of them \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5 They all \_\_\_\_\_.
- 6 None of them \_\_\_\_\_.





Sophia



Margaret



Sandra

- 1 Both \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ have black hair.
- 2 Both \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3 Neither \_\_\_\_\_ nor \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_.
- 4 All of them \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5 They all \_\_\_\_\_.
- 6 None of them \_\_\_\_\_.

# Test Four

## Reading and Writing B1

Read the text and choose the correct answer.

### Training Your Horse

by Katherine Blocksdorf

Horse training can be fun, but it can also be quite a challenge. For the beginner, it's probably best to leave starting young horses to more experienced trainers. Youngsters are too unpredictable and timing and skill are required sometimes. But really, we train our horses – even extensively trained ones, each time we interact with them. When you teach your horse something new, it means you've learned something as well and that is very rewarding. Learn what your horse should know and what you'll need to know to train your horse.

Before you begin horse training, there are a few things you need to know in order to be effective and safe.

It is good to work in an enclosed space such as a round pen, ring, arena or small paddock.

Even if you don't ride or drive it, there are 8 essential horse manners every horse must have:

- **Lead quietly in hand**
- **Allow every body part to be touched**
- **Stand quietly to have feet handled**
- **Accept paste wormers**
- **Get on a trailer**
- **Wait**
- **Be caught**
- **Stand tied**

It's easy and fun to teach your horse to neck rein. Whether you ride English or western, it's handy to have a horse that can both direct reins and neck rein. It's also fun to teach tricks, and even non-horse people really enjoy watching horses perform them. Two simple to teach tricks are "give a hug and give a kiss." If your horse tends to bit "mouthy" and nips, teaching a horse to give a kiss upon the cheek might not be safe, so you'll find an alternative that keeps the kiss away from the handler's face.

Horse owners often wonder what they can do with their horse at any given age. "What can a foal do?" and "Can you teach an old horse new tricks?"

Behaviour problems can stem from number of different reasons. For instance, there's no point in putting a tie down or martingale on a horse to solve something like head tossing, when its mouth hurts because its teeth are too long and sharp. The important thing when tackling any problem is to understand why the problem exists in the first place.

When your horse is misbehaving and you're a beginner rider, it is wise to get advice from an experienced rider or a trainer. Some behaviour like rearing, bucking and balking can be dangerous if you don't know how to deal with them.

**1 What is the writer's main purpose in writing the text?**

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| A to teach how to train horses for competitions. | B to give some basic advice.                             |
| C to persuade people to buy a horse.             | D to explain that horse training is extremely difficult. |

**2 What does "a round pen" mean?**

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| A It means that you need a pen to write what you see. | B It refers to a small area surrounded by a fence, especially one in which animals are kept. |
| C Trainers need to write a training plan.             | D Trainers need to learn to use round pens.  |

**3 "Give a hug" and "Give a kiss" are two examples of...**

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| A how you can thank your horse for learning tricks. | B the most difficult tricks horses can learn. |
| C tricks that just experienced trainers can do.     | D simple tricks horses can learn.             |

**4 What does the word "foal" mean?**

- |                                   |  |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| A It is the food horses must eat. | B It is some equipment for horse-riding. |
| C It is a young horse.            | D It is what horses are called.          |

**5 What is the best option for dealing with behaviour problems?**

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| A You should take the time to find out what the real problem is and what is causing it. Remember that it is better to let an expert handle the problem. | B You should observe and let the horse show you what the problem is. |
| C It doesn't matter if you are not an expert. You, be wise and make a decision.   | D If a horse is misbehaving, just check out its mouth and teeth.     |

## Reading and Writing B1

Read and choose a word for each line.

### Caring for your pet

by RSPCA

Much of (0) \_\_\_\_\_ being \_\_\_\_\_ a responsible pet owner is understanding what your pet needs and also being aware of what your responsibilities are to the community.

Following are some basic rules for pet care:

- Learn (1) \_\_\_\_\_ your pet's special needs – dietary, health, housing and general care.
- Provide your pet (2) \_\_\_\_\_ an adequate balanced diet and ensure it has access to clean, cool drinking water at all times.
- (3) \_\_\_\_\_ exercise your pet according to its needs.
- Train your pet using kindness and positive reinforcement.
- Provide appropriate housing and location for your pet.

Whilst unsupervised, keep your pet safely and securely confined to your property (4) \_\_\_\_\_ all times.

- To minimise boredom, provide your pet with sufficient companionship and a stimulating environment.
- Protect your pet's health by taking it to a vet (5) \_\_\_\_\_ health problems arise and by ensuring all necessary vaccinations and treatments are up-to-date.
- To help prevent disease and illness, ensure your pet (6) \_\_\_\_\_ a clean environment.

Microchip your pet (where appropriate) and (where required) register it with your local council to increase the likelihood of return when lost.

- De-sex your pet at an early age to prevent (7) \_\_\_\_\_ offspring.
- If your pet requires grooming, do so on a regular basis.
- (8) \_\_\_\_\_ pets need to be socialised with other animals and people, particularly at a young age – give your pet appropriate opportunities for mixing with others.
- Teach your family, friends and children (9) \_\_\_\_\_ to interact with your pet.
- Find suitable boarding facilities for your pet whilst on holidays.
- Respect the rights of non-pet owners by keeping your pet under control while in public and by disposing of any droppings made in public areas.
- Provide your pet with love and attention and commit (10) \_\_\_\_\_ caring for it for its entire life.

0	A	been	<b>B</b>	being	C	be	D	is
1	A	about	B	of	C	in	D	for
2	A	with	B	to	C	of	D	for
3	A	Regular	B	Frequent	C	Regularly	D	Common
4	A	in	B	on	C	for	D	at
5	A	whatever	B	wherever	C	whoever	D	whenever
6	A	have	B	has	C	had	D	is
7	A	desired	B	waited	C	unwanted	D	not
8	A	Many	B	Munch	C	The	D	Lot
9	A	what	B	how	C	as	D	like
10	A	for	B	of	C	in	D	to





## Reading and Use of English B2

Read the first sentence. Then look at the second one and complete it using the word given.

- Do not change the word given.
- Both sentences must mean the same.
- Use between two and five words, including the word given.

0 A very friendly taxi driver drove us into town.

**DRIVEN**

We \_\_\_\_\_ a very friendly taxi driver.

**Answer: 0 WERE DRIVEN INTO TOWN BY**

1 Andrew can't wait to see his favourite band in the festival.

**FORWARD**

Andrew is really \_\_\_\_\_ his favourite band in the festival.

2 Buying a cooking magazine every week seems pointless to me.

**POINT**

I can't \_\_\_\_\_ a cooking magazine every week.

3 Miguel thought that having a fancy dinner in **the Diamond** restaurant would be more expensive than it actually was.

**NOT**

Having a fancy dinner in **the Diamond** restaurant \_\_\_\_\_ as Miguel thought it would be.

4 It's a shame I'm not able to visit my parents on Saturdays.

**COULD**

I \_\_\_\_\_ visit my parents on Saturdays.

5 There were no T-shirts left in my size anywhere in the store.

**SOLD**

The store had \_\_\_\_\_ T-shirts in my size.

6 My sister deleted my new songs by accident.

**MEAN**

My sister \_\_\_\_\_ my new songs.

## Reading and Use of English B2

Some sentences have been removed from this article. Read the article and the sentences. Then decide which sentence fits in each gap.

- Write the letters for the sentences on the lines.

### The first watches

by history of watches.com

After centuries and millennia's use of analogue watch designs that used movement of the celestial bodies and flow of water to calculate passage of time, modern human civilization finally achieved mechanical and industrial environment in which precise clock could be made. (1) \_\_\_\_\_, some that have been forgotten by history and some that are still known today for their inspiring work (like Su Sung's masterful water clock from 1092).

(2) \_\_\_\_\_, modern scientific community has accepted that Peter Henlein, clockmaker from the Nuremberg, Germany, is the father of the modern clock and the originator of the entire clock making industry that we know today.

(3) \_\_\_\_\_, and very little is known about his early life. It is most probable that he became apprentice as a repair man and locksmith. His appearance in history books started on September 7, 1504 after he was involved in a brawl in which his friend and fellow locksmith George Glaser was killed. Peter immediately went to the local Franciscan monastery where he found safety.

Four years later, he returned to the Nuremberg where he became one of the most famous locksmiths, who was especially praised for his ability to create small spring-powered brass clock which were then very rare and expensive. With such popularity, it was not strange that local and distant nobility contacted him on regular basis, demanding even more beautiful and smaller clock designs. (4) \_\_\_\_\_, Peter's first clock was made in 1510, and by 1541, he was well known for his craft and has been tasked on building not only small clocks but also a big tower clock for Lichtenau castle.

(5) \_\_\_\_\_ (they could lose several hours during one day's work) or even portable (with around 3 inches in size, they were more suited to be worn as a pendant than in pocket), clocks that were made by Peter Henlein soon became a sensation in Europe scientific circles and later on by general European population.

Today, (6) \_\_\_\_\_ even though he was not the first locksmith that made small clock designs or was responsible for the discovery of key clock component – mainspring. He died in 1547 knowing that his invention would live forever.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| A Peter Henlein was born in 1485  | E Peter Henlein is regarded as a father of modern clocks,                                |
| B Even though his spring designs were not particularly accurate   | F This invention was fueled by the previous works of many inventors all across the world |
| C Wrist watches from this time period were not as reliable as pocket watches and easily ruined by rain or dirt. | G As far historical records are concerned  |
| D Even though pages of history have forgotten about many watchmakers and innovators before him                  |  |

## Reading and Writing B1

You are going to train for a race, but your stopwatch is broken. Write a message to your dad. In your message, you should:

- explain how your stopwatch broke.
- ask to borrow his stopwatch.
- say when you will need it.

Write your message in 50 words (approximately).

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

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## Reading and Writing B1

Write an answer to one of the questions (1 or 2) in 100 words (approximately). Write the number for the question that you answered in the box.

## Question 1

This is part of an email you receive from your sister who is studying abroad.

"Hey, brother!

I just read an amazing book – it was an e-book. You know, an electronic one you can read on your cellphone.

Tell me about a book you have read recently.

Can you recommend a website to buy e-books?

Is it expensive?"

- Now write your message answering the questions.

## Question 2

You English teacher has asked you to write a story. Your story must begin with this sentence:

I can't believe I met my favourite singer!!!

Write your story in 100 words (approximately).

[illegible]

## Writing B2

Write an answer to one of these questions in 200 words (approximately) in an appropriate style. Write the number for the question that you answered in the box.

1

### School paper

#### Write a Report

Some expert educators are planning to visit secondary schools in your city. The reason why they are doing this is to learn about technology being used to teach Languages.

Your teacher has asked you to write a report for them.

Your report should:

- include information about how technology is used in your school.
- explain how you would like to use technology in the classroom.
- recommend some Language Centres to visit in your city.

2

### Announcement in a school

#### Write an Article

Articles wanted

#### All I need is music

- When do you listen to music?
- How do you choose what to listen to?
- Do you know any amazing musicians?
- Are you into playing a musical instrument?

Write an article answering the questions.

The best article will be posted on a website for an international competition!!!

3

### Announcement in a sports centre

#### Write a Review

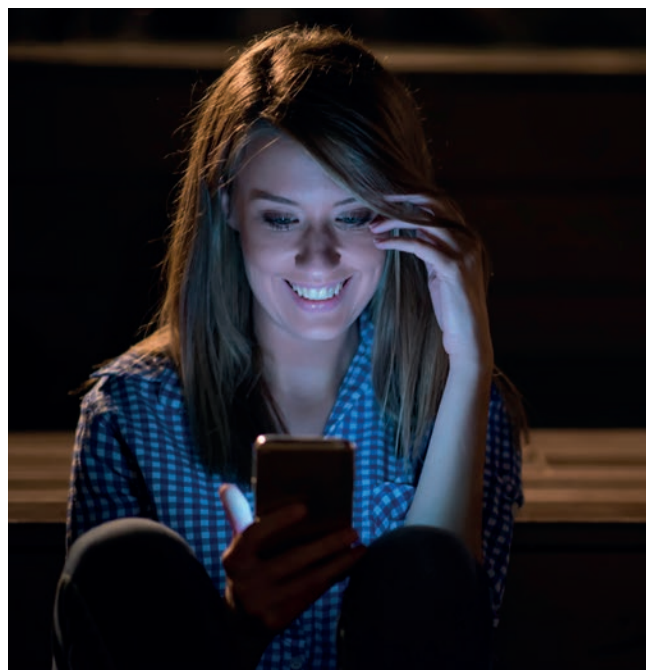
Have you been on a swimming course recently? Please, tell us about it! We want to give you a better service so your information will be of great help.

Your review could be about swimming or any other course taken in this Sports Centre.

What are the classes like?

Would you recommend the courses?

How do you like what you have learned?







Type of paper: \_\_\_\_\_

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

## Listening B1

Read, listen and write the information.

- Someone is giving information on the radio about the city of Glasgow.

### Glasgow

#### Arrival by car

Take roads (1) \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

#### City Tour

You can't miss our (2) \_\_\_\_\_-\_\_\_\_\_ bus tour.

It leaves from (3) \_\_\_\_\_ Plaza every 30 minutes.

You can get your tickets from any information (4) \_\_\_\_\_ you see at your hotel.

#### Walking and Sightseeing

Free (5) \_\_\_\_\_ available at the Welcome Centre.

#### Places to visit

- Glasgow Cathedral: Enjoy the beautiful gardens.
- Merchant area: Buy (6) \_\_\_\_\_ and clothes.
- Byres Road: Studying opportunities.
- Botanic gardens: Wide variety of plants and flowers – it closes at (7) \_\_\_\_\_.



## Listening B1

Read, listen and circle A if the sentences are correct. If they are not, circle B.

- A boy is telling his mum about getting a new bike.

	YES	NO
1 The boy's bike has got a flat tyre.	A	B
2 The boy started to save money five months ago.	A	B
3 His mum is happy because he followed her advice on saving money.	A	B
4 His mum complains about why he wants to buy two bikes.	A	B
5 His mother offers to lend him some money.	A	B
6 The boy promises he will pay his mum back soon.	A	B



## Listening B2

Read, listen and choose the correct answer.

- A woman is talking about her job in an art gallery.

### 1 What does the woman say about her job position?

- |   |  |                                |
|---|--|--------------------------------|
| A It makes people believe she does sells. | B It is appropriate for the type of work she does. | C It makes her feel important. |
|---|--|--------------------------------|

### 2 When would she decide not to exhibit someone's art?

- |  |                          |  |
|--|--------------------------|--|
| A When the subject does not match the type of art. | B When it's low quality. | C When it does not match the gallery's quality standard. |
|--|--------------------------|--|

### 3 When may artist get mad and call the woman?

- |                                 |   |                                  |
|---------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|
| A When their work sells slowly. | B When their work can't be sold slowly. | C When their work gets no sales. |
|---------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|

### 4 What is the woman's attitude towards having the chance to talk about her catalogue?

- |                    |                   |                         |
|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|
| A She is thankful. | B She is excited. | C She can't believe it. |
|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|

### 5 What does the woman say about administrative work?

- |                                     |  |  |
|-------------------------------------|--|--|
| A She has done that for many years. | B She would like to get it organised more often. | C She can't help getting it organised. |
|-------------------------------------|--|--|

### 6 What does the woman do in order to be able to provide big companies with the service they need?

- |   |   |  |
|---|---|--|
| A She talks to as many people as possible in the new company. | B She gathers background information on the history of the company. | C She does some research on the problems a new company has been having recently. |
|---|---|--|

### 7 How does the woman describe her job?

- |                      |                    |                            |
|----------------------|--------------------|----------------------------|
| A It is predictable. | B It is enjoyable. | C It is not that exciting. |
|----------------------|--------------------|----------------------------|



## Speaking B1

Look at the pictures and tell what you can see.

### Teenagers in a cafeteria



- Say what you can see.
- Describe the room / place.
- Describe the people.
- Say if they look happy, sad, etc.
- Say where some things are.
- Compare the rooms / things.

## Speaking B1

Read and talk to a friend.

- Tell your friend how often you go to a cafeteria.
- Tell your friend who you usually go with.
- Tell what you and your friends usually talk about when you are in a cafeteria.

Tip:

Talk about your experiences, opinions, likes, dislikes, etc. in this part.



## Speaking B2

Read and talk to a friend. Think of good ways to answer these questions.

Tip:

- Always take your answers further.
- Explain the why / why not of your answers.

1 Do you think people have enough time / money for holidays these days?

---

---

2 Do you think that you have to spend a lot of money to have a good holiday?

---

---

3 Why do you think people like to go away on holiday?

---

---

4 Would you like to live in a place where there are a lot of tourists?

---

---

5 What can people do to have a good holiday in your country?

---

---

## Practice Time 10

### Reported Speech

Read and write two more examples in each section to complete the tables.

When we report what someone has said, we do it at a later time. For this reason, we have to change the tenses the speaker used.

**"It is like a shift back through tenses."**

The **Present** Simple

I **am** 25 years old.

.....  
.....

The **Past** Simple

He said (that) **he was** 25 years old.

.....  
.....

The **Present** Continuous

The dog **is running** round the house.

.....  
.....

The **Past** Continuous

He said (that) the dog **was running** round the house.

.....  
.....

The **Past** Simple

**There was** heavy traffic.

.....  
.....

The Past **Perfect**

He said (that) **there had been** heavy traffic.

.....  
.....

The **Present** Perfect

I **haven't had** anything for lunch.

.....  
.....

The **Past** Perfect

He said (that) he **hadn't had** anything for lunch.

.....  
.....

The **Past Perfect**

I **hadn't seen** that man before.

.....  
.....

The **Past Perfect**

She said (that) she **hadn't seen** the man before.

.....  
.....

... **am** going to

I **am going to** join a gym.

.....  
.....

...**was** going to

He said (that) he **was going to** join a gym.

.....  
.....

...**will**

I **will call** you tonight.

.....  
.....

...**would**

She said (that) she **would call** me tonight.

.....  
.....

...**can**

I **can see** squirrels playing in the trees from my new room.

.....  
.....

...**could**

She said (that) she **could see** squirrels playing in the trees from her new room.

.....  
.....

...**may**

I **may win** this year's marathon.

.....  
.....

...**might**

She said (that) she **might win** this year's marathon.

.....  
.....

...might

I **might be late** for work.

\_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_.

...might

He said (that) he **might be late** for work.

\_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_.

...must

I **must get** the laundry **done** today.

\_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_.

...had to

She said (that) she **had to get** the laundry done today.

\_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_.

Read the sentences about a woman who is about to make an important decision. Rewrite the sentences in the Reported Speech form.

1 I **want** to give up my job

RS \_\_\_\_\_.

2 I **can make** some phone calls.

RS \_\_\_\_\_.

3 I'm **going to** travel to Canada tomorrow.

RS \_\_\_\_\_.

4 I **worked** in Toronto for five years.

RS \_\_\_\_\_.

5 I **may get a job** as an office assistant.

RS \_\_\_\_\_.

6 I'm **getting ready** for the trip.

RS \_\_\_\_\_.

7 I'm **happy** with my decision.

RS \_\_\_\_\_.

8 I **may be away** for six months.

RS \_\_\_\_\_.

9 I'll **start** doing exercise too.

RS \_\_\_\_\_.

10 You **can call** me if you need something.

RS \_\_\_\_\_.

## Reporting Questions

- Do not use the word order of a question.
- Use the word order of a sentence / statement.

Pay attention:

Susan: How do you feel, Jason?

The words that make this a question are **How do you**, so when reporting the question, do not use **do you** but keep **how**.

Jason: I feel bad.

When reporting the answer, just shift back the tense.

Reported question: Susan asked James how he felt.

Reported Answer: Jason said (that) he felt bad.

Remember:

- Susan asked...
- Jason said (that)...

Read and answer the questions. Then rewrite them all in the Reported form.

Question

Sam: What's the weather like?

(Reported question)

Sam asked Carlos what the weather **was** like.

Answer

Carlos: It is very cold.

(Reported answer)

Carlos said (that) it **was** very cold.

Question

Maria: Where is the cinema?

(Reported question)

Answer

Peter:

(Reported answer)



Question Robert: How much does a bottle of water cost?

(Reported question) \_\_\_\_\_.

Answer Michael: \_\_\_\_\_.

(Reported answer) \_\_\_\_\_.

Question Anthony: What time is it?

(Reported question) \_\_\_\_\_.

Answer Christina: \_\_\_\_\_.

(Reported answer) \_\_\_\_\_.

Question Esther: What is your mom's name?

(Reported question) \_\_\_\_\_.

Answer Anna: \_\_\_\_\_.

(Reported answer) \_\_\_\_\_.

Question Diana: How difficult is the exam?

(Reported question) \_\_\_\_\_.

Answer Nancy: \_\_\_\_\_.

(Reported answer) \_\_\_\_\_.

# Test Five

## Reading and Writing B1

Read and choose a word for each line.

### How much to drink every day?

by Sarah Allard

1. **Weight loss.** Great news for anyone trying to lose a few pounds – water naturally reduces your appetite.

A lot (0) \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ people confuse feeling thirsty (1) \_\_\_\_\_ feeling hungry so they eat when their body wants them to drink something. When you're dehydrated, fat cells become harder to break down and so anyone actually trying to diet will find it a lot harder if they don't drink very much. Research has shown that drinking 500 ml water prior to each of your daily meals could cause you to eat (2) \_\_\_\_\_ calories per meal, triggering weight loss.

2. **A natural wrinkle-buster.** According to a recent study, almost 1 in 5 women who drank 1.5 liters of water per day saw a (3) \_\_\_\_\_ in wrinkles after six weeks without making any other changes to their diet.

As well as wrinkle-busting, it's said to give us sparkly eyes, clear our skin of spots and make us look glowing and healthy. But water has lots of benefits for your health too.

3. **Stops headaches and dizziness.** (4) \_\_\_\_\_ reach for the pills straight away, your headache could be a symptom of being dehydrated, so drinking water should make it go away.

Even tension headaches and dizziness, (5) \_\_\_\_\_ can be brought on by fatigue can be cured or helped by drinking water – this is because fatigue is also a sign of dehydration.

4. **Water clears your skin.** (6) \_\_\_\_\_ people know that drinking more water can be good for (7) \_\_\_\_\_ skin and it can also help the symptoms of acne.

If you've got dry skin, drinking water will give (8) \_\_\_\_\_ more moisture, but that's not all. Water flushes toxins (9) \_\_\_\_\_ of your body and anything else that shouldn't be there so it clears your skin of any dirt and bacteria.

5. **It fights infections.** Drinking water can help fight infections all over your body, not only because it flushes out toxins (10) \_\_\_\_\_ because when you're dehydrated you're more likely to catch a bug.

It's especially good for getting rid of and preventing urine infections and kidney stones. Being well hydrated is also great for allergies and colds, because it clears the airways. Even cold sores can be reduced by drinking more water because they tend to pop up in places where your skin is particularly dry.

These are just some benefits – keep looking for information about it and don't forget to drink water every day.

0	A	for	B	the	<b>C</b>	of	D	to
1	A	to	B	for	C	by	D	with
2	A	few	B	fewer	C	a few	D	little
3	A	reduction	B	minimization	C	disappearance	D	lowing
4	A	Doesn't	B	Don't	C	Didn't	D	Won't
5	A	than	B	which	C	what	D	whose
6	A	Much	B	Many	C	Lots	D	Most
7	A	clear	B	light	C	dry	D	white
8	A	you	B	it	C	them	D	her
9	A	out	B	from	C	in	D	into
10	A	and	B	so	C	but	D	just



## Reading and Use of English B2

Read the text and use the word given in capitals at the end of some of the lines to form a word that fits in the gap in the same line.

### Dolphin Intelligence

by Dolphins World

Most scientist to-date have refused to take a firm stand on the (0) INTELLIGENCE level of the dolphin, and although many will admit that dolphins seem to be intelligent creatures, it is not a (1) \_\_\_\_\_ fact.

The biggest problem researchers are running into seems to be the actual (2) \_\_\_\_\_ of intelligence and the way it can be tested in animals.

Darwin's theory bases intelligence on the ability of a species to recognize what it needs to survive, while other schools of thought believe that the size and architecture of the brain, the ability to communicate, or the ability to exhibit playfulness are the (3) \_\_\_\_\_.

Another reason that the research on dolphin intelligence is limited is because it's difficult and expensive to do in the wild. Dolphins in captivity may respond (4) \_\_\_\_\_ based on their surroundings and are therefore not representative of the wild dolphin.

While most of us outside the scientific realm know that dolphins do (5) \_\_\_\_\_ with each other and they're one of the most playful animals in the universe, we've never been exposed to the intricacies of the dolphin's brain. (6) \_\_\_\_\_, you may be surprised to know that the dolphin brain is actually much larger than the human brain. Dolphins have two hemispheres just like humans; however, theirs are split into four lobes instead of three. The fourth lobe in the dolphin's brain actually hosts all of the sense, whereas in a human, the senses are split. Some believe that having all of the senses

in one lobe allow the dolphin to make immediate and often complicated (7) \_\_\_\_\_ that are well beyond the scope of human ability.

"The biggest problem researchers are running into seems to be the actual definition of intelligence." When studying the neo-cortex, which is the outside surface of the brain that is responsible for forming perceptions, memories and (8) \_\_\_\_\_, dolphins have more convolution than the most intelligent humans. It is thought that dolphins may also be able to use the hemispheres of their brain separately as they have separate blood supplies, which is something that is exclusive to the dolphin. To add more weight to this supposition, dolphins are also able to move their eyes independently which has led some researchers to suggest that the dolphin may actually be able to sleep with one side of its brain at a time.

INTELLIGENT

PROVE

DEFINE

INDICATE

DIFFERENT

COMMUNICATION

CONSEQUENCE

JUDGE

THINK

## Reading and Use of English B2

Read the first sentence. Then look at the second one and complete it using the word given.

- Do not change the word given.
- Both sentences must mean the same.
- Use between two and five words, including the word given.

0 Spelling diplomas will be given out at 4.00 pm.

**PLACE**

The spelling diploma-giving \_\_\_\_\_ at 4.00 pm.

Answer: 0 WILL TAKE PLACE

1 Susan went shopping by herself yesterday afternoon.

**OWN**

Susan went shopping \_\_\_\_\_ yesterday afternoon.

2 Johan didn't use to be so funny.

**THAN**

Johan is \_\_\_\_\_ to be.

3 Mario's dad told him he could park the car.

**ALLOWED**

Mario's dad \_\_\_\_\_ the car.

4 Katherine regrets missing the play.

**WISHES**

Katherine \_\_\_\_\_ missed the play.

5 Elizabeth was happy to lend Diana some money.

**MIND**

Elizabeth \_\_\_\_\_ some money to Diana.

6 "Thomas, you left crumbs on the sofa!" said Martha.

**ACCUSED**

Martha \_\_\_\_\_ leaving crumbs on the sofa.



## Reading and Use of English B2

Some sentences have been removed from this article. Read the article and the sentences. Then decide which sentence fits in each gap.

- Write the letters for the sentences on the lines.

### History of Birthday Cake

by ProFlowers

(1) \_\_\_\_\_. The Germans would celebrate children's birthdays with cake, calling the celebration Kinderfest.

Cakes originally were a coarse, bread-like product, and later became a much sweeter version, called Geburtstagen.

In the 17th century, birthday cakes were made more elaborate with details like icing, layers and decorations, like flowers. However, (2) \_\_\_\_\_, upper class due to the high-priced ingredients.

In the 18th century, food and baking utensil became more accessible, and therefore affordable. With that, (3) \_\_\_\_\_ and the number of cakes produced went up considerably.

### Birthday Candles

One theory is that the history of putting candles on cake began in Ancient Greece. The Greeks would make round cakes to honor Artemis, the goddess of the moon. (4) \_\_\_\_\_, and the smoke from the candles carried their prayers and wishes to the Gods who lived in the skies.

Some Scholars believe the tradition actually starts in Germany, where a candle was supposedly placed on the cake to represent "the light of life".

Today, most western cultures celebrate birthdays with cake, lit candles and birthday songs. The number of candles usually represents the age of the person being celebrated. (5) \_\_\_\_\_ with one breath.

The wish cannot be told to anyone else, or it will not come true.

(6) \_\_\_\_\_ is now a world of complex varieties and flavours. Some of the most popular flavours include red velvet with cream cheese frosting, vanilla bean with buttercream frosting and the classic chocolate on chocolate.

Next time you're celebrating a birthday with friends and family, think back on the long history of this fun and interesting tradition.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| A The lit candles on the cake represented the glow of the moon                         | B the price of cakes went down significantly   |
| C The Greeks invented frying fritters in olive oil and cheese cakes using goat's milk. | D It is believed that the first actual birthday cake was made in Germany in the Middle Ages. |
| E What was once just a simple pastry   | F Many believe that a silent wish must be made while blowing out all the candles             |
| G these kinds of cakes were only affordable by the wealthy                             |  |

## Reading and Use of English B2

Read the questions and the comments. Then write the letter for the comment in which you found the answer. Some options can be used more than once.

- Some people spend some days at different summer camps.

Which person...

says it was OK they were kept so busy?

1

was pleased to have done something worthwhile?

2

found that observing other people work was encouraging?

3

missed the opportunity to enjoy seeing something?

4

got through an activity very promptly?

5

says that the place where they stayed at was interestingly appealing?

6

stresses the fact that what they did was really helpful for the people at the camp?

7

was unwilling to complain to the camping people about the food?

8

mentions that certain activities were mandatory?

9

appreciated that they were let to learn from people with more advanced skills?

10

A

All the boys and girls had the chance to help with reserving plants and some seed planting. It was great because there was something different to do every day. The only thing I may not be happy about is that we always ate vegetables. I didn't tell anybody, though. I thought they could have thought I was a weirdo. Although we worked really hard every day, it was fun. I remember Mr. Collins telling us that there had been some changes on the daily activity plan. On that day, we didn't work with plants, but with fish. It was cool because everybody was complaining about the smell and everybody was making strange gestures because they couldn't stand it. Getting those fish ready for sale was not easy at all. At first, I thought the camping people wanted to get us busy, but it was not like that. They actually needed people to help them prepare their goods. The best part of it was the cooking. It was done by turns, four times a day. When I was up, I made some pasta, salad and juice as a drink. They all dug in and looked so happy while having it that I guess my cooking turn was a success.

## B

Martha

It was a family camping. I mean... parents and their kids spending time with other parents and their kids. At first, I thought it wouldn't be fun at all, but it actually turned into a great experience.

In the language classes, for example, there were only teenagers and all the activities we did in it were entertaining and good to learn. It was so fun that we were not anxious about the test we had to take at the end of the course.

Another thing that I liked a lot was the "Find the place" race. We were put into teams and given a card with some clues. We had to use those to find a specific place in the area. My team had to find a café and we did it. We found it so quickly that we thought we had won, but it was the wrong café!!

If we had found the right one, we would have had the chance to see how a film crew worked on some scenes for a TV show.

## C

Sam

Breakfast was the same every day. After that, the cleaning, every day do the same. Opting out was not possible, we all had to do it. It was not until everything was bright-clean that we could get the fun started.

Going to the village nearby was always relaxing and fun. We were given leaflets with routes and sightseeing options. The easiest part was finding the places because the people there were so friendly and kind that you could ask anyone for help.

It took us like 3 days to find all the places. I guess we made the right decisions on what routes to follow.

It was my first time travelling alone, I mean... my parents would not be there and I had the feeling that I would miss them, which I did a bit, but that getting to know the area activity we had every day after the cleaning, got me no time to think about it.

Eating in the evening was never a problem. We could have pizza, chicken wings, crisps and soda, so it was all perfect.

## D

Melissa

The mere thought of staying at a youth centre got me a bit uncertain about whether it would be a good weekend or not. But it was great! I mean... travelling to the nearby villages by bus every day was interesting. It was not just getting on it and waiting for it to get to the destination, but the best way to see and enjoy the view.

I loved the acting classes. We took them in a very old building. The atmosphere was nice. After the classes, we could wander round the building and visit other rooms where more professional actors were rehearsing. They were great. Being there was just inspiring!

I know the camp aims at having fun and learning, and looking back on it, I definitely got that.

I learned a great deal and got the inspiration to work harder on my acting.

I'm really looking forward to coming back next year.

Write an answer to one of the questions (1 or 2) in 100 words (approximately). Write the number for the question that you answered in the box.

This is part of an email you receive from an English friend.

Do you like buying things on line or do you prefer to buy in a shop?  
What things do you usually buy when you go shopping?

- Your English teacher has asked you to write a story. Your story must begin with this sentence:

What a great place to relax!

Write your story in 100 words (approximately).

[illegible]

## Writing B2

Read and write and answer in 200 words approximately in an appropriate style.

In your English class you have been talking about cellphone use. Your English teacher has asked you to write an essay for homework. Write an essay using all the notes and giving reasons for your point of view.

Write about:

- cellphone / internet access / cost
- crime / cyberbullying
- interaction
- false information
- \_\_\_\_\_ (your own idea)

Some people say that social network activity has a bad effect on people's lives.

Do you agree?

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal blue ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are approximately 20 lines visible. The paper has a slight shadow on the right side, suggesting it's resting on a surface.



## Writing B2

Write an answer to one of these questions in 200 words (approximately) in an appropriate style. Write the number for the question that you answered in the box.

1

**You received this email.  
Write an email**

**From:** Alan

**Subject:** I need help

I play the violin in the school orchestra. I have been in the orchestra for about four years, but my friend Michael has asked me to join his band. I love classical music, but I also love rock music. The problem is that I rehearse with the orchestra on Saturdays and Michael's band has rehearsals on Saturdays too. What should I do?

Alan

2

**Notice in a magazine  
Write an article**

**Collectibles**

We're looking for unusual objects. Have you got any? Ask your family and friends!

Write an article about them. Describe why you think they are unusual.

We will publish the best 5 articles in the next issue.

3

**Announcement in a magazine  
Write a story**

**Stories wanted**

Write a story for our magazine. Your story must begin with this sentence: Thomas picked up the phone and what he heard was extremely weird. Your story must include:

- a mystery
- an epic ending

4

**The lord of the rings  
Write an essay**

**The Lord of the Rings**

Your English class has had a discussion about "The Return of the King" story. Now your teacher has given you this essay for homework: Which character do you find the most interesting in "The Return of the King" story and why?



This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal blue ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.



## Listening B1

Read, listen and circle A if the sentences are correct. If they are not, circle B.

- A girl is talking to her dad about a party.

	YES	NO
1 The girl is asking her father to collect her from the party.	A	B
2 The party is to celebrate Michael's birthday.	A	B
3 The girl is looking forward to seeing Tom's cousin.	A	B
4 The girl's dad complains about the girl not getting good grades last term.	A	B
5 Jane said to the girl her mum could take them to the party at 7:45.	A	B
6 The girl's dad insists that she must leave the party at 12.00.	A	B



## Listening B2

Read, listen and write a letter in each box.

- Five people are talking about their visit to a city or village.
- What do they like most about it?

### It was a great visit!

Speaker 1

A It's time for a change.

Speaker 2

B It lets me enjoy learning about history.

Speaker 3

C I have to look after my health.

Speaker 4

D It's like going on an adventure every day.

Speaker 5

E It's not as easy as people think it is.

F It helps me build strong bonds.





## Listening B2

Read, listen and choose the correct answer.

- A man is talking about his new company.

### 1 The purpose of the company is...

- |                                |  |   |
|--------------------------------|--|---|
| A make kids think like adults. | B make kids think about important matters. | C teach kids how to become journalists. |
|--------------------------------|--|---|

### 2 The kids who work in the company...

- |                          |                                       |   |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|
| A are trained carefully. | B learn from the experience together. | C have a difficult time to get on well. |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|

### 3 A great success the company has had is...

- |  |   |   |
|--|---|---|
| A adults getting interested in reading their articles. | B changing the way people think about journalism. | C TV programmes telling the history of the company. |
|--|---|---|

### 4 What did the Indianapolis survey tell about the company?

- |   |  |   |
|---|--|---|
| A The number of adult readers is bigger than the one of any other type of audience. | B It is the most popular company in the state. | C Adults are getting more interested in it than kids. |
|---|--|---|

### 5 Interviewing important Figures has given the company a good reputation because...

- |  |   |   |
|--|---|---|
| A kids make very good questions and they do it naturally skillfully. | B the Figures they interview think the kids are likeable. | C the questions kids make are not difficult to answer and never get the Figures into hard situations. |
|--|---|---|

### 6 When the kids are preparing a new article...

- |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|
| A everybody helps with the interviews. | B Bob decides if changes must be made. | C they put all the pieces together; after long talking and team decision-making. |
|--|--|--|

### 7 What's unique about their journalism?

- |   |                                     |  |
|---|-------------------------------------|--|
| A Their articles have minimal fake information. | B It is good and safe for children. | C Everything that appears in the articles is real information. |
|---|-------------------------------------|--|



## Speaking B1

Look at the pictures and tell what you can see.

### Teenagers in their bedrooms at home



- Say what you can see.
- Describe the room / place.
- Describe the people.
- Say if they look happy, sad, etc.
- Say where some things are.
- Compare the rooms / things.

## Speaking B1

Read and talk to a friend.

- Tell your friend about the things you have in your bedroom at home.
- Tell your friend about the things you'd like to have in your bedroom in the future.

Tip:

Talk about your experiences, opinions, likes, dislikes, etc. in this part.

## Speaking B2

Look and compare the pictures. Then answer the questions.

### People spending their free time in different ways



- What are the advantages and disadvantages for these people of spending their free time in these different ways?
- Which of these pictures do you think shows the best use of time?
- Why?

### People visiting different museums



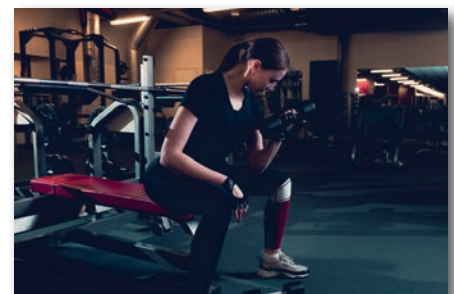
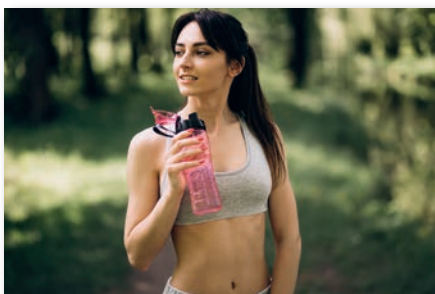
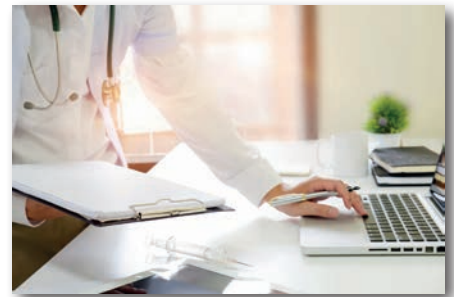
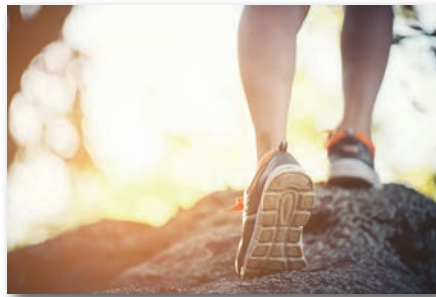
- What might the people find interesting about visiting these different museums?
- Which of these museums do you think would be the most interesting for children?
- Why?

## Speaking B2

Look, read and talk to a friend.

These are some things people often do to keep fit and healthy.

How important are these things for keeping fit and healthy?



Which are the two most important things to keep fit in the long term?



## Practice Time 11

### The to infinitive and –ing

Read the sentences and write the verbs in the correct gaps.

- Pay attention to the form in which you have to write the verbs.
- All the verbs in the box are followed by the to infinitive.

afford	agree	aim	appear	arrange	attempt
learn	promise	refuse	hope	fail	deserve
demand	decide	choose	manage	seem	tend
neglect	offer	omit	plan	prepare	pretend
wish	threaten	wait			

- I \_\_\_\_\_ **to** be a millionaire by the time I'm 35.
- In the end, we \_\_\_\_\_ **to** go to the theatre.
- I only \_\_\_\_\_ **to** finish on time.
- My father's \_\_\_\_\_ **to** take us to the airport.
- He \_\_\_\_\_ **to** escape through a window.
- He \_\_\_\_\_ faithfully **to** call me every week.
- I was \_\_\_\_\_ **to** leave work early today.
- She strode purposefully up to the desk and \_\_\_\_\_ **to** speak to the manager.
- I can't \_\_\_\_\_ **to** buy a house.
- Are the players mentally and physically \_\_\_\_\_ **to** play a tough game?
- Britain \_\_\_\_\_ **to** break off diplomatic relations.
- Were you just \_\_\_\_\_ **to** be interested?
- She \_\_\_\_\_ **to** mention that she was going to Yorkshire next week.
- She \_\_\_\_\_ **to** actually like the man, which I find incredible.
- I'm \_\_\_\_\_ **to** play the piano.

- 16 I think you \_\_\_\_\_ **to** eat more in the winter.
- 17 I \_\_\_\_\_ **to** know more about him than anyone else.
- 18 She \_\_\_\_\_ **to** reach the Wimbledon Final this year.
- 19 Katie \_\_\_\_\_ **to** stay away from work that day.
- 20 They certainly \_\_\_\_\_ **to** win that match.
- 21 There were a lot of people \_\_\_\_\_ **to** use the telephone.
- 22 They \_\_\_\_\_ **to** have dinner the following month.
- 23 Passengers \_\_\_\_\_ **to** take the Kings Cross train should go to platform 9.
- 24 The managing director \_\_\_\_\_ **to** divulge how much she earned.
- 25 I'm not \_\_\_\_\_ **to** stay here much longer.
- 26 He \_\_\_\_\_ **to** mention the fact that we could lose money on the deal.
- 27 The bank \_\_\_\_\_ **to** lend him \$5000.

Read the sentences and write the verbs in the correct gaps.

- All the verbs in the box are followed by a verb with the **-ing** form.

admit	suggest	avoid	can't	face	can't
help	can't	stand	mention	resist	consider
delay	deny	detest	dislike	enjoy	fancy
feel	like	finish	give	up	imagine
involve	keep	mind	miss	postpone	practise
put	off	risk			

- 1 I \_\_\_\_\_ **going** for a swim.
- 2 I \_\_\_\_\_ **thinking** she'd be better off without him.
- 3 I didn't \_\_\_\_\_ **swimming** in that water.
- 4 I \_\_\_\_\_ **walking** up all those steps again.



- 5 I think we should \_\_\_\_\_ **deciding** about this until next year.
- 6 I \_\_\_\_\_ **hoping** that he'd phone me.
- 7 She couldn't \_\_\_\_\_ **laughing** at him in those clothes.
- 8 I \_\_\_\_\_ **meeting** people and seeing new places.
- 9 She \_\_\_\_\_ **making** a mistake.
- 10 I try to \_\_\_\_\_ **going** shopping on Saturdays.
- 11 I \_\_\_\_\_ **hearing** her cry.
- 12 We've had to \_\_\_\_\_ **going** to France because the children are ill.
- 13 I \_\_\_\_\_ **having** to get up when it's dark outside.
- 14 I can't \_\_\_\_\_ **going** to the dentist any longer.
- 15 I \_\_\_\_\_ **walking** and I hate the countryside.
- 16 I \_\_\_\_\_ **putting** the matter to the committee.
- 17 Have you \_\_\_\_\_ **reading** that magazine?
- 18 The operation \_\_\_\_\_ **putting** a small tube into your heart.
- 19 I've \_\_\_\_\_ **trying** to help her.
- 20 Nancy \_\_\_\_\_ **breaking** the window.
- 21 We're \_\_\_\_\_ **selling** the house.
- 22 His written French is very good but he needs to \_\_\_\_\_ **speaking** it.
- 23 She \_\_\_\_\_ **sitting** in her favourite armchair back home.
- 24 My wife \_\_\_\_\_ **seeing** you the other day.
- 25 I don't \_\_\_\_\_ **having** a dog in the house so long as it's clean.
- 26 I really \_\_\_\_\_ **seeing** their happy smiling faces.
- 27 He \_\_\_\_\_ **losing** his house when his company went bankrupt.

## Read and write one more example in each section.

The following verbs can have the **to** infinitive or the **-ing** form, but there is a difference in meaning.

remember

forget

regret

try

stop

mean

go

on

1 (an action in the future)

- **Remember to** check the cake every five minutes.

• \_\_\_\_\_

2 (a memory / thought of a past action)

- **I remember checking** the cake every five minutes.

• \_\_\_\_\_

3 (an action in the future)

- Don't **forget to** lock the door.

• \_\_\_\_\_

4 (a memory / thought of a past action)

- **I forgot locking** the door.

• \_\_\_\_\_

5 (I don't like saying this.)

- **I regret to** inform you that the club will stop operations.

• \_\_\_\_\_

6 (a memory / thought of a past action)

- We **regret sending** our kids to that club.

• \_\_\_\_\_

7 (in order to have lunch)

- He **stopped to** have lunch.

• \_\_\_\_\_

8 (Don't do that!)

- **Stop laughing** when I am explaining.

• \_\_\_\_\_

9 (I don't intend to do that.)

- I don't **mean to** make you feel bad.

• \_\_\_\_\_.

10 (it involves)

- If we want to catch the 7.30 train, that will **mean leaving** the house at 6.00.

• \_\_\_\_\_.

11 (Next thing she did was to explain...)

- She **went on to** explain how to prepare the dressing.

• \_\_\_\_\_.

12 (She continued...)

- She **went on explaining** for the whole class.

• \_\_\_\_\_.

13 (attempt to do, if possible or if you can)

- **Try to** use different spoons when preparing deserts.

• \_\_\_\_\_.

14 (as an experiment)

- **Try using** this new spoon.

• \_\_\_\_\_.