

Contents

GRAMMAR & VOCABULARY PREPARATION		page
Module 1	Tenses	4
Module 2	Modals	6
Module 3	The Infinitive & Gerund	8
Module 4	The Passive Voice & Causative Form	10
Module 5	Conditionals & Unreal Situations	12
Module 6	Adjectives & Adverbs	14
Module 7	Direct & Indirect Speech	16
Module 8	Clauses & Relatives	18
Module 9	Emphasis, Question Tags & Agreement	20
Module 10	Nouns/Pronouns & Articles/Determiners	22
Consolidation Module		24

PHRASAL VERBS / DERIVATIVES		page
Phrasal Verbs		30
Derivatives		43

PRACTICE TESTS		page	SPEAKING TESTS		page
Practice Test 1	51	Breakdown / Marking Criteria	182		
Practice Test 2	63	Sample Speaking Test	183		
Practice Test 3	75	Speaking Test 1	190		
Practice Test 4	87	Speaking Test 2	192		
Practice Test 5	99	Speaking Test 3	194		
Practice Test 6	111	Speaking Test 4	196		
Practice Test 7	123	Speaking Test 5	198		
Practice Test 8	135	Speaking Test 6	200		
Practice Test 9	147	Speaking Test 7	202		
Practice Test 10	159	Speaking Test 8	204		
GLOSSARY		171	Speaking Test 9	206	
			Speaking Test 10	208	

Irregular Verbs	210
-----------------	-----

SAMPLE PAPERS		page
Sample Paper 1	213	
Sample Paper 2	229	

SAMPLE PAPER GLOSSARY	245	SAMPLE ANSWER SHEET	247
------------------------------	-----	----------------------------	-----

Listening Transcripts	248
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ESB

English Speaking Board

B1

Certificate in ESOL International All Modes

Grammar & Vocabulary Preparation



SUPER COURSES

ELT PUBLISHING

For theory and extra practice, consult **Grammalysis B 1** (Lessons 1 – 5).

1. Choose the correct option.

1. _____ of going out tonight. Do you want to join me?
 A. I will think
 B. I'm thinking
 C. I think
2. I scarcely _____ last night. My neighbour's dog was barking all night.
 A. was sleeping
 B. slept
 C. would sleep
3. _____ you any money for the rent?
 A. Did he give
 B. He gave
 C. Gave he
4. It's time we got out of the sea. We _____ for two hours now.
 A. have swum
 B. are swimming
 C. have been swimming
5. When her friends arrived, Kay _____ a shower.
 A. was having
 B. would have
 C. is going to have
6. Who _____ the book to?
 A. did you lend
 B. lent you
 C. did lend you
7. Please, don't come at seven. I _____ on my school project then.
 A. will work
 B. will be working
 C. had been working
8. Mary hardly _____ to the theatre.
 A. never goes
 B. doesn't go
 C. ever goes
9. I can't play football because I _____ my leg.
 A. was breaking
 B. have broken
 C. break
10. Take a sandwich with you in case you _____ hungry.
 A. get
 B. are getting
 C. will get
11. _____ please open the door for me?
 A. Will you
 B. Do you
 C. Are you going to
12. The clouds are black. It _____ so you'd better take an umbrella.
 A. rains
 B. is going to rain
 C. does rain
13. After he _____ from university, he moved to a small town.
 A. had graduated
 B. was graduating
 C. has graduated
14. By the time they got to the station, the train _____.
 A. already left
 B. would already leave
 C. had already left
15. I hope my favourite team _____ the match.
 A. would win
 B. is going to win
 C. will win
16. It's the first time James _____ by plane.
 A. has travelled
 B. travels
 C. is travelled
17. Jill _____ for forty minutes before Michael arrived.
 A. has been waiting
 B. was going to wait
 C. had been waiting
18. I don't think I'll be ready _____ 6 o'clock.
 A. since
 B. by
 C. during
19. Perhaps they _____ a table at the new French restaurant.
 A. will book
 B. book
 C. would book
20. I'm worn out! I've written seven letters _____ this morning.
 A. after
 B. before
 C. since

2. Choose the correct option.

Flying Cars

Back in 1940, Henry Ford, the founder of the Ford Motor Company, ¹ _____ that we would all use flying cars one day. However, early models such as the Aerocar, which was built in 1949, and more ² _____ ones, such as the I-TEC Maverick, have failed to become popular.

Although Ford's prediction ³ _____ become a reality yet, it may come true in the near future. At the moment, several companies around the world ⁴ _____ passenger drones that could change the way we get around. Ehang Corporation, for instance, one of the biggest Chinese drone makers, has been testing a flying taxi. The vehicle, which has been designed to transport people, has ⁵ _____ completed more than 1,000 test flights with and without passengers.

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| 1. A. predicts | B. has predicted | <input checked="" type="radio"/> C. predicted |
| 2. <input checked="" type="radio"/> A. recent | B. latest | C. new |
| 3. A. did not | <input checked="" type="radio"/> B. has not | C. will not |
| 4. A. will be developing | <input checked="" type="radio"/> B. are developing | C. develop |
| 5. <input checked="" type="radio"/> A. successfully | B. succeeded | C. successful |

3. Choose the correct option.

Consult **Phrasal Verbs** (pp. 30 – 42).

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. He _____ a couple of books and some magazines on the beach.
A. brought about <i>προκαλώ</i>
B. brought round <i>συνεφέρνω</i>
<input checked="" type="radio"/> C. brought along <i>παίρνω/φέρνω μαζί μου</i>
D. brought up <i>ανατρέφω</i> | 4. Mandy is trying to _____ on unhealthy foods like crisps and sweets.
<input checked="" type="radio"/> A. cut down <i>μειώνω, ελαττώνω</i>
B. die out <i>(εξ)αφανίζομαι, εκλείπω</i>
C. check out <i>αναχωρώ, φεύγω (από ξενοδοχεία)</i>
D. cheer up <i>ευθυμώ / φτιάχνω τη διάθεση κάποιου</i> |
| 2. The bank robbery was _____ by four masked men.
A. called out <i>φωνάζω δυνατά</i>
B. broken out <i>ξεσπώ (για πόλεμο/ασθένεια/φωτιά)</i>
C. blown out <i>σβήνω φυσώντας / σβήνω από αέρα</i>
<input checked="" type="radio"/> D. carried out <i>εκτελώ, διεξάγω</i> | 5. Let's _____ the girls _____ at your mum's, so we can go shopping.
A. drop ... by <i>κάνω σύντομη επίσκεψη, περνάω</i>
<input checked="" type="radio"/> B. drop ... off <i>πηγαίνω κπ κάπου με αυτοκίνητο</i>
C. do ... up <i>δένω, κουμπώνω (κορδόνια/κουμπιά/μαλλιά)</i>
D. do ... without <i>τα καταφέρνω χωρίς</i> |
| 3. He's _____ a silly excuse for being late for the meeting.
A. come up <i>προκύπτω</i>
<input checked="" type="radio"/> B. come up with <i>επινοώ (ιδέα/σχέδιο)</i>
C. come down with <i>αρρωσταίνω</i>
D. come across <i>συναντιώ κπ τυχαία / βρίσκω κτ τυχαία</i> | 6. If you miss another class, it will be difficult for you to _____.
<input checked="" type="radio"/> A. catch up <i>προφταίνω, καλύπτω διαφορά</i>
B. blow up <i>ανατινάζω / εκρήγνυμαι</i>
C. break up <i>τελειώνω (για σχέση) / χωρίζω</i>
D. clean up <i>καθαρίζω</i> |

Phrasal Verbs

BLOW:

blow out:

extinguish with air / be extinguished by air
σβήνω φυσώντας / σβήνω από αέρα
*Amy blew out twenty-four candles on her birthday cake. /
The lantern blew out in the strong wind.*

blow up:

1. (make) explode
αντινάζω / εκρήγνυμαι
*They managed to blow up the old building safely. /
Fortunately, nobody was at home when the boiler blew up.*

2. fill with air/gas

φουσκώνω, γεμίζω με αέρα/αέριο
I always feel dizzy when I blow up balloons.

3. enlarge (a picture)

μεγεθύνω (εικόνα)
She blew up her favourite singer's picture and made a huge poster of his face.

1. Complete the sentences using the correct form of a phrasal verb from the list above.

1. Both your bike tyres are flat. You should _____ *blow* _____ them _____ *up* _____.
2. I need two copies of this photograph and I'd like to _____ *blow up* _____ that one.
3. All the candles _____ *blew out* _____ when we opened the window.
4. They are going to _____ *blow up* _____ the old factory in order to build a mall.

BREAK:

break down:

1. stop working (for machines)
χαλάω, σταματώ να λειτουργώ (για μηχανήματα)
Dad's car broke down on his way to work this morning.

2. become very emotional
καταρρέω
Little Sue broke down in tears when her teacher told her to be quiet.

break into:

enter or open (a place/vehicle) by force
κάνω διάρρηξη
Someone broke into our house and stole our TV set and our desktop computer.

break out:

start suddenly (for war/disease/fire)
ξεσπώ, αρχίζω (για πόλεμο/ασθένεια/φωτιά)
A fire broke out in the basement last night.

break out (of):

escape (from)
δραπετεύω (από)
*The prisoner managed to break out a little after midnight. /
He started cooking classes in order to break out of his everyday life.*

break up (with):

come to an end (for a relationship) / end a relationship
τελειώνω (για σχέση) / χωρίζω
I had never expected that their marriage would break up so suddenly. / Paul is very upset because he's just broken up with his girlfriend.

2. Complete the sentences using the correct form of a phrasal verb from the list above.

1. We all need to _____ *break out of* _____ our daily routine from time to time.
2. Someone _____ *broke into* _____ her parked car and took her briefcase.
3. Jane _____ *broke down* _____ and started crying when she heard about her friend's accident.
4. My great-grandfather lived in Germany when World War II _____ *broke out* _____.
5. Lisa and Mike haven't spoken to each other since they _____ *broke up* _____ last month.
6. I borrowed my brother's laptop because mine had _____ *broken down* _____.

BRING:**bring about:**

cause

προκαλώ

*Global warming will surely bring about much environmental damage in the future.***bring along:**

take with you

παίρνω/φέρνω μαζί μου

*Can I bring along a couple of friends to the party tomorrow?***bring back:**

return sth

επιστρέφω κτ

*You should bring back the books in a week from now.***bring round:**

make sb become conscious again

συνεφέρνω

*They threw some water on her face to bring her round.***bring up:**

raise a child

ανατρέφω

*John's grandparents brought him up until he was ten years old.***CALL:****call off:**

cancel

ακυρώνω

*I'm afraid the match will be called off because of bad weather.***call on:**

visit

επισκέπτομαι

*Mark is very excited because his favourite aunt is going to call on him tomorrow.***call out:**

say sth very loudly

φωνάζω δυνατά

*Someone called out my name from across the street but I couldn't see who it was.***3. Complete the sentences using the correct form of a phrasal verb from the list above.**

- I called out to my friend but she couldn't hear because she had headphones on.
- Please bring along your sister tonight. We'd love to see her again.
- Call on us the next time you're in town. We've got so much to talk about.
- He spent three days in a comma before the doctors finally managed to bring him round.
- You can borrow my laptop as long as you bring it back tomorrow.
- My grandpa was brought up by his mother as his father got killed at war.
- We had to call off the trip because my brother got sick.
- Technology has brought about many changes to our way of living.

CARRY:**carry on:**

continue

συνεχίζω

*He carried on working hard despite his health problems.***carry out:**

do and complete a task

εκτελώ, διεξάγω

*Professor Hopkins is carrying out research on modern art.***CATCH:****catch up (with):**

reach the same level (as sb) after falling behind

προφταίνω, καλύπτω διαφορά

*Being absent for so long will surely make it hard for him to catch up. / Betty was ill for a whole month and had to study hard to catch up with the rest of the class.***CHECK:****check in:**

register (at hotels/hospitals/airports)

περνάω από έλεγχο, δίνω τα στοιχεία μου (σε ξενοδοχεία/νοσοκομεία/αεροδρόμια)

*Just before checking in, he realised that he had left his passport at home.***check out (of):**

leave (hotels/hospitals)

αναχωρώ, φεύγω (από ξενοδοχεία/νοσοκομεία)

*She checked out at 12 o'clock sharp. / What time do we have to check out of our hotel room?***CHEER:****cheer up:**

become or make sb more cheerful

ευθυμώ / φτιάχνω τη διάθεση κάποιου

*Come on! Cheer up! Things aren't so bad. / She was so sad that no matter how hard I tried, I couldn't cheer her up.***CLEAN:****clean up:**

make a place clean and tidy

καθαρίζω

I love cooking but I hate having to clean up the kitchen afterwards.

Derivatives

3b. Choose and circle.

1. I really like / **(dislike)** that guy. He's very rude and selfish.
2. She must have been informed / **(misinformed)** about the meeting that's why she didn't come.
3. This information is false and it could **(mislead)** / lead people. You'd better not post it on your timeline.
4. It may be a good offer but it has some advantages / **(disadvantages)**.
5. His telephone hasn't been **(connected)** / disconnected yet and he feels kind of cut off in this small village.
6. When I read the document for a second time, I realised that I had **(misinterpreted)** / interpreted some points.

Prefixes 'over-' and 'under-'

'over-': too much (cooked - **over**cooked)

'under-': not enough (cooked - **under**cooked)

4a. Use the prefixes over- and under- to make new words.

- | | | | |
|--------|----------------------------------|-----------|--|
| 1. fed | <u>overfed</u> / <u>underfed</u> | 4. price | <u>overpriced</u> / <u>underpriced</u> |
| 2. age | <u>overage</u> / <u>underage</u> | 5. weight | <u>overweight</u> / <u>underweight</u> |
| 3. pay | <u>overpay</u> / <u>underpay</u> | 6. charge | <u>overcharge</u> / <u>undercharge</u> |

4b. Choose and circle.

1. We found a puppy that seemed sick and **(underfed)** / overfed and took it to the vet.
2. We should pay the adult ticket price because the boys are no longer overage / **(underage)**.
3. My boss has underpaid / **(overpaid)** me this month; I've got €100 more in my bank account.
4. Most times, designer clothes are ridiculously **(overpriced)** / underpriced.
5. Olivia isn't just thin; she's seriously overweight / **(underweight)**.
6. The cashier at the grocery's overcharged / **(undercharged)** me by £5, so now, I owe them money.

Making verbs with suffixes '-ify' and '-ise' or '-ize' (AmE)

'-ify': (simple - simplify)

'-ise': (apology - apologise)

5a. Use the suffixes -ify or -ise to make verbs.

- | | | | |
|-------------|--------------------|-------------|-------------------|
| 1. beauty | <u>beautify</u> | 4. specific | <u>specify</u> |
| 2. personal | <u>personalise</u> | 5. scandal | <u>scandalise</u> |
| 3. class | <u>classify</u> | 6. advert | <u>advertise</u> |

5b. Choose and circle.

1. The council has promoted a cleaning project to beauty / **(beautify)** the city for tourists.
2. She made an effort to **(personalise)** / personal her new room by putting a few posters on the walls.
3. The books in this bookcase are classes / **(classified)** in four categories.
4. In your essays, give **(specific)** / specify examples to support your views.
5. This magazine is full of **(scandals)** / scandalises and gossip.
6. If we want to attract more customers, we should advert / **(advertise)** on TV.

Making verbs with suffix '-en'

adjective + '-en': (deep - deepen)

noun + '-en': (strength - strengthen)

6a. Use the suffix -en to make verbs.

- | | | | |
|-------------|-------------------------------|-----------|-----------------------------|
| 1. wide | _____ <i>widen</i> _____ | 4. threat | _____ <i>threaten</i> _____ |
| 2. straight | _____ <i>straighten</i> _____ | 5. length | _____ <i>lengthen</i> _____ |
| 3. dark | _____ <i>darken</i> _____ | 6. soft | _____ <i>soften</i> _____ |

6b. Choose and circle.

- The road isn't **wide** / **widen** enough for two cars to pass.
- My hair is curly but I always **straighten** / **straight** it.
- The countryside is amazing when the evening shadows **dark** / **darken** the hills.
- Many wild animals and plants are under **threat** / **threaten** of extinction.
- Don't forget that the **lengthen** / **length** of your speech should be no more than 15 minutes.
- This new conditioner will **soften** / **soft** your hair and make it healthier.

Suffixes '-ee', '-er' and '-or'

'-ee': a person receiving an action (train - trainee)

'-er': a person doing an action (train - trainer)

'-or': a person/thing doing an action (invent - inventor, generate - generator)

7a. Use the suffixes -ee, -er or -or to make nouns.

- | | | | |
|------------|---|--------------|---|
| 1. employ | _____ <i>employee</i> _____ / _____ <i>employer</i> _____ | 4. examine | _____ <i>examinee</i> _____ / _____ <i>examiner</i> _____ |
| 2. act | _____ <i>actor</i> _____ | 5. calculate | _____ <i>calculator</i> _____ |
| 3. project | _____ <i>projector</i> _____ | 6. edit | _____ <i>editor</i> _____ |

7b. Choose and circle.

- Liz is one of the most hard working and responsible **employers** / **employees** in the company.
- We must all **act** / **actor** in order to protect the environment.
- David has a **project** / **projector** in his living room and we often watch films.
- The **examiner** / **examinee** made sure that the students had understood the instructions for the examination.
- The teacher didn't allow us to use a **calculator** / **calculate** during the maths test.
- Mark sent an email to the **editor** / **edit** of the local newspaper regarding an article about charity work.

Suffixes '-ant', '-ian' and '-ist'

'-ant': a person doing an action (apply - applicant)

'-ian': profession (library - librarian)

'-ist': profession (art - artist)

8a. Use the suffixes -ant, -ian or -ist to make nouns.

- | | | | |
|------------|-------------------------------|----------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. comedy | _____ <i>comedian</i> _____ | 4. journal | _____ <i>journalist</i> _____ |
| 2. therapy | _____ <i>therapist</i> _____ | 5. mathematics | _____ <i>mathematician</i> _____ |
| 3. account | _____ <i>accountant</i> _____ | 6. serve | _____ <i>servant</i> _____ |

Practice Test 5

Contents of this Paper

Section	Number of Questions	Weighting for Section
Listening		
Part One	10	20%
Part Two	10	
Reading		
Part One	10	20%
Part Two	5	
Use of English		
Part One	10	20%
Part Two	10	
Part Three	10	
Part Four	5	
Writing	1	20%

The remaining 20% is for your speaking test.

Total time allowed: 2 hours.

You should attempt all sections of this paper.

The use of dictionaries, notes or any electronic device is not permitted in this examination.

Answers for the Listening, Reading and Use of English are to be put onto the OPTICAL MARK FORM.

USE THE WRITING ANSWER BOOKLET for your answer to the Writing Section.

This question paper WILL NOT BE MARKED.

DO NOT OPEN THE EXAMINATION PAPER UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO.

You will hear people talking in ten different situations.

For questions 1 – 10, choose the correct answer A, B or C.

You will hear each passage **TWICE**. You have one minute to read the questions for Part One.

1. William and Sharon are discussing

- A. the homeless people Sharon saw.
- B. how much Sharon enjoyed her holiday.
- C. the places Sharon went to in London.

2. Justin is going to

- A. visit his grandparents at 9 o'clock.
- B. attend both celebrations.
- C. meet his friends at 7 o'clock.

3. What did the woman say about her experience?

- A. Her friends didn't have her mobile phone.
- B. She wasn't wearing the appropriate clothes.
- C. She couldn't get back to her friends' house.



4. What is Alison's job?

- A. She's a hotel manager.
- B. She's a head cleaner in a hotel restaurant.
- C. She's a chef in a hotel.

5. What does Mark tell Nicole about Robinson Crusoe?

- A. He was 25 years old when he arrived on the island.
- B. He was rescued at the end of the story.
- C. He had two animals for company.



6. The man's wife

- A. rarely wears jewellery.
- B. is fond of flowers and chocolates.
- C. doesn't like surprises.

7. Why don't Billy and Jill buy an ice cream for John?

- A. He doesn't like ice cream very much.
- B. He prefers strawberry to banana.
- C. He's not with them at the moment.

8. Visitors will be allowed to enter the Science Exhibition Gallery

- A. from 12:30 to 1:30.
- B. from 1:30 to 3:00.
- C. from 3:30 to 5:00.

9. What is true about the bungee jump on Saturday?

- A. Simon is not at all scared to jump.
- B. It is a charity event.
- C. It costs 5 euros to participate.



10. Daniel doesn't really want to go to the Chinese restaurant because

- A. He doesn't want to spend any money.
- B. He has made other plans for Friday evening.
- C. He is not keen on the idea of trying something new.

Listen to a talk about a woman's hobby.

For questions 11 – 20, decide whether the sentences below are TRUE (T) or FALSE (F).

You will hear the recording **TWICE**. You have one minute to read the questions for Part Two.

Teacher's note: Please inform students that in Listening Part Two the sentences may not necessarily follow the order of the information heard.

My Hobby

- | | T | F |
|---|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 11. Her first doll came from Spain. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 12. Only some of her dolls are dressed in traditional clothes. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 13. The doll she likes best is from Japan. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 14. Her father brought her a red, silk kimono from Japan. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 15. She keeps her dolls clean and safe in a cupboard. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 16. She allows people to touch her dolls. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 17. She was five when she got her first doll. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 18. One day, she sold one of her dolls for a lot of money. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 19. Her two daughters really like her doll collection. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 20. Her grandchildren have told her that they want to keep the dolls. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |



You are going to read a text about Vincent Van Gogh.

For paragraphs 21 – 24, match the headings below (A-G) with the paragraphs.

There are TWO headings which you do not need. The first heading has been done as an example.

Vincent Van Gogh

Example: G. The Young Vincent

Vincent Van Gogh was born on March 30th 1853, in Groot Zundert, Holland. He came from quite a big family and had three sisters and two brothers. As a child, Vincent was serious, silent and thoughtful. He was taught at home by his mother and a governess and then attended the local village school. However, in 1864, he was sent away to boarding school, where he was deeply unhappy.

21. C. Changing Colours

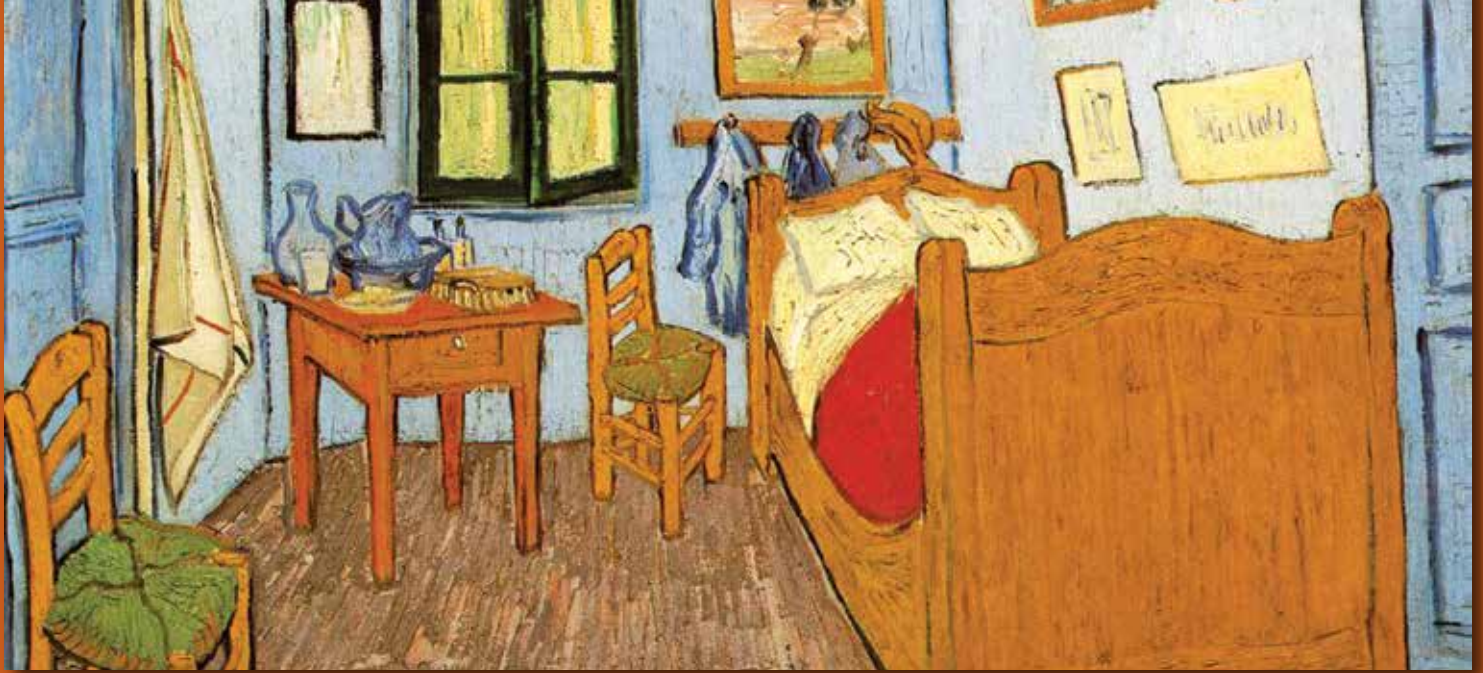
Nobody taught Van Gogh to paint and he developed his own unique style. In the final period of his career, from about 1886 to 1890, the presence of the colour yellow in Vincent's work became more and more noticeable. It was at the beginning of this period that Van Gogh's colour palette moved away from the darker more traditional tones of his Dutch homeland to include the brighter, livelier colours of the Impressionists, whose new and increasingly popular style of art he admired greatly.

22. F. A Brother's Encouragement

Van Gogh had very little confidence in himself and his abilities, and throughout his life, he suffered from periods of depression. Between 1886 and 1888, he lived in Paris with his brother, Theo. The two were always very close and Theo believed in Vincent and tried to help him to overcome his psychological problems. He also gave Vincent money so that he could afford to paint. In fact, it could be said that it was because of Theo's support that Vincent's painting career really began.



- A. A Happy Return but a Tragic Early End
- B. His Brother's Problems
- C. Changing Colours
- D. A Friend Goes into Hospital
- E. Visits from a Friend
- F. A Brother's Encouragement
- G. The Young Vincent (Example)**



23. E. Visits from a Friend

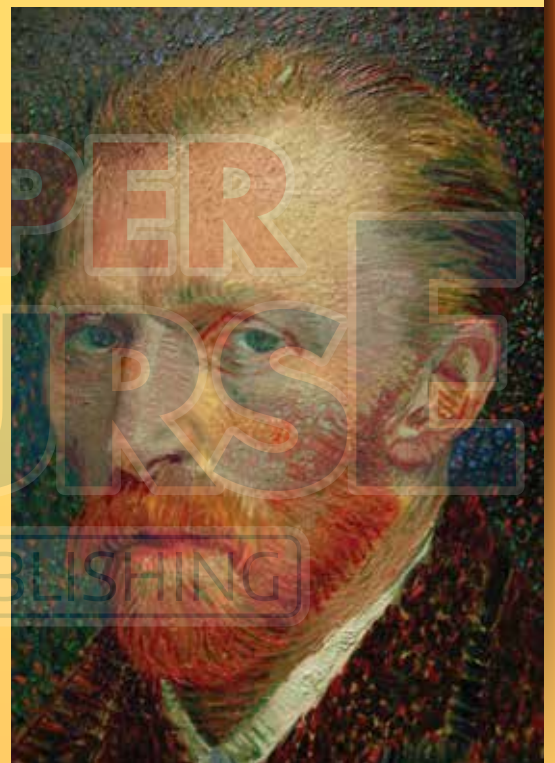
In 1888, Van Gogh moved to the south of France. He rented a studio called 'The Yellow House' where he invited his friend, the French artist Paul Gauguin, to visit him. Van Gogh loved the bright colours and clear light in that area of France and he painted for days on end without stopping. Whenever Paul arrived, they would spend hours discussing painting techniques. However, they also argued a lot and, one day, after a particularly violent disagreement, Vincent cut off part of his own ear. After this, he spent a considerable length of time in a psychiatric hospital, where he painted some of his best-known pictures.

28

24. A. A Happy Return but a Tragic Early End

After leaving the hospital, Vincent returned to Paris. During this time, he was able to relax and continued painting enthusiastically. This was probably one of the happiest times of his life. But it did not last long. Van Gogh soon became depressed again and, on 27 July 1890, aged 37, he shot himself in the chest. Sadly, he died two days later. Though almost unrecognised during his lifetime, today, Van Gogh is considered one of the world's greatest artists. *Sunflowers*, one of his most famous paintings, was sold at auction for almost 25 million pounds.

30



For questions 25 – 30, decide whether the following items are TRUE (T) or FALSE (F), according to the text.

25. Van Gogh was a noisy, playful child.

T	F
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

26. It appears that Van Gogh was influenced by a new art style.

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
-------------------------------------	--------------------------

27. When Van Gogh was in Paris, his brother helped him.

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
-------------------------------------	--------------------------

28. Paul Gauguin cut off part of his friend's ear.

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
--------------------------	-------------------------------------

29. When Vincent returned to Paris, he gave up painting.

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
--------------------------	-------------------------------------

30. Van Gogh sold *Sunflowers* for 25 million pounds.

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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You are going to read a text about dolphins.

For questions 31 – 35, choose the correct answer A, B, C or D.



Dolphins

Dolphins may look like fish but in fact, they are mammals, just as we are. They are closely related to whales and porpoises. There are almost forty species of dolphin and they vary in size and weight; from 1.2 m and 40 kg to 9.5 m and 10 tonnes. Dolphins are found worldwide, generally in shallower water, and they are carnivores, eating mostly fish and squid.

- 31 As aquatic mammals, dolphins are very powerful swimmers, but they have to come to the surface to breathe. They live in groups called pods, which usually consist of about 12 animals.

Dolphins are able to communicate with each other using a variety of whistles and grunts. They even use a kind of body language and can let each other know whether there is danger nearby. What is more, if they get lost, they are able to find each other quite easily. Each dolphin develops its own

- 32 unique whistle, which is like a name. These extremely clever creatures also have an excellent sense of hearing, which is much better than ours.

Dolphins have a friendly appearance and seemingly playful attitude, which has made them popular in human culture.

- 33 In fact, dolphins often approach swimmers or divers and

play with them. Sailors believe it is lucky to see a dolphin swimming beside their ship. There are even stories of dolphins protecting shipwreck survivors from sharks after a boat has sunk. You can find many places around the world where you can swim with wild dolphins, such as the Red Sea in Egypt and Jeffreys Bay in South Africa.

Sadly, many species of dolphin are now in danger of extinction. One of the main reasons for this is that they are constantly under threat from the fishing industry. Big 34 fishing boats put huge nets into the water to catch fish, but, unfortunately, they catch dolphins as well. The dolphins get tangled up in these nets and can't escape. In addition, our rivers, seas and oceans are becoming more and more polluted and this is killing the dolphins, too.

Dolphins are among the most intelligent and trusting animals on Earth. Nineteen centuries ago, Plutarch, an ancient Greek 35 historian, said that dolphins have "what the best philosophers seek, friendship for no advantage". This means that a dolphin will be your friend and expect nothing in return. If we finally succeed in communicating with dolphins one day, perhaps we will all be able to learn something from their example.



31. According to paragraph one, dolphins

- A. cannot breathe under the water.
- B. only live in oceans.
- C. are sometimes called pods.
- D. only eat aquatic plants.

32. Which of the following is NOT true about dolphins?

- A. They use body language and sounds to communicate.
- B. When they are lost, they can find other dolphins.
- C. They have worse hearing than humans.
- D. They can whistle to each other.

33. Dolphins are believed to be friendly animals because they

- A. enjoy playing and swimming with humans.
- B. can be found all over the world.
- C. protect sharks that swim close to shipwrecks.
- D. bring sailors good luck.

34. One reason dolphins are in danger is that

- A. they are a threat to the fishing industry.
- B. fishing boats are very big.
- C. they get trapped in fishing nets.
- D. many of their species are extinct.

35. According to Plutarch, dolphins

- A. are very clever mammals.
- B. can communicate with us.
- C. understand the meaning of true friendship.
- D. trust humans.



For questions 36 – 45, complete the sentences below by choosing the correct answer A, B, C or D.

36. He was _____ seriously injured in the accident that he was taken to hospital.

- A. such
B. very
C. so
D. too

37. Do you know what time _____ tomorrow?

- A. does the plane leave
B. the plane leaves
C. will the plane leave
D. is the plane leaving

38. Karen is too tired _____. She'd rather stay home and rest.

- A. to go out
B. she may go out
C. that she can't go out
D. from going out

39. If they _____ in time, they wouldn't have missed the train.

- A. had arrived
B. may have arrived
C. arrived
D. should arrive

40. Dad called you as soon as he came home, _____?

- A. did he
B. hasn't he
C. didn't you
D. didn't he

41. Our travel agent _____ us to go on a package holiday.

- A. suggested
B. prevented
C. made
D. advised

42. Our new flat is very small so we don't need _____ furniture.

- A. much
B. enough
C. many
D. plenty

43. They usually go to the village in their car, but today they _____ the bus.

- A. had taken
B. will have taken
C. are taking
D. are taken

44. Does anyone know what _____ at school yesterday?

- A. did happen
B. happens
C. has happened
D. happened

45. This is _____ city we have ever visited.

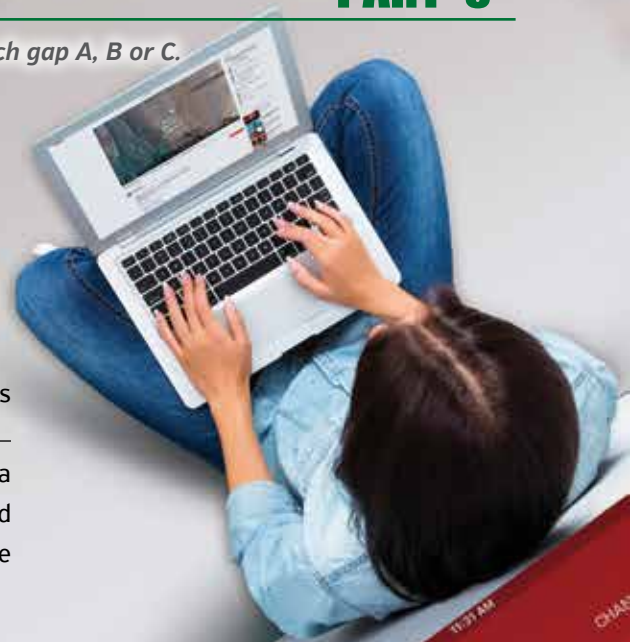
- A. such a crowded
B. the most crowded
C. a more crowded
D. a crowded enough

For questions 46 – 55, complete the sentences below by choosing the correct answer A, B, C or D.

46. When the earthquake happened, a lot of old houses _____.
- A. collapsed *καταρρέω*
 - B. damaged *προκαλώ ζημιά*
 - C. crashed *συγκρούομαι*
 - D. smashed *σπάω, θρυμματίζω*
47. His bedroom is so small that there isn't enough _____ for a desk.
- A. place *τόπος, μέρος*
 - B. side *πλευρά*
 - C. comfort *άνεση*
 - D. room *χώρος*
48. When he started working, he realised he had to _____ with all the employees.
- A. cooperate *(with) συνεργάζομαι (με)*
 - B. protest *(against) διαμαρτύρομαι (ενάντια)*
 - C. consist *(of) αποτελούμαι (από)*
 - D. revise *κάνω επανάληψη*
49. She was crying because some children were _____ of her hair.
- A. fooling *εξαπατώ*
 - B. laughing *(laught at) κοροϊδεύω*
 - C. making fun *(make fun of) κοροϊδεύω*
 - D. playing tricks *(play a trick on) κάνω φάρσα*
50. Most young people want to wear _____ clothes.
- A. popular *δημοφιλής*
 - B. designing *σχεδίαση*
 - C. famous *διάσημος*
 - D. fashionable *μοντέρνος*
51. All the _____ in the spelling competition were teenagers.
- A. suspects *ύποπος*
 - B. participants *συμμέτοχος*
 - C. regulations *κανονισμός*
 - D. owners *ιδιοκτήτης*
52. It's against the law to park your motorbike on the _____.
- A. parking *χώρος στάθμευσης*
 - B. pedestrian *πεζός*
 - C. hall *αίθουσα, διάδρομος*
 - D. pavement *πεζοδρόμιο*
53. She is such a shy person she would never wear that dress in _____.
- A. private *ιδιωτικός*
 - B. abroad *στο εξωτερικό*
 - C. dare *πρόκληση, προκαλώ, τολμώ*
 - D. public *(in public) δημοσίως*
54. If you don't know the meaning of a word, you should _____ in a dictionary.
- A. look it up *ψάχνω πληροφορίες (σε βιβλίο/στο διαδίκτυο)*
 - B. take it up *ξεκινώ (χόμπι/δραστηριότητα)*
 - C. pick it up *μαζεύω, σηκώνω*
 - D. bring it up *ανατρέφω*
55. It's your _____ to keep your room clean.
- A. wonder *αναρρωτιέμαι, θαύμα*
 - B. trust *εμπιστοσύνη*
 - C. responsibility *ευθύνη*
 - D. pity *κρίμα*

For questions 56 – 65, read the text and choose the correct answer for each gap A, B or C.

Becoming a YouTuber



YouTubers are Internet celebrities who have gained popularity from videos they have uploaded onto YouTube, one of the Internet's ⁵⁶ _____ video-sharing websites. Today, uploading videos onto YouTube ⁵⁷ _____ a popular pastime for teenagers, many of ⁵⁸ _____ hope to become rich and famous by doing this. However, becoming successful is not easy and there are a number of things to consider if you want to become a YouTuber.

First of all, starting a YouTube channel should be done ⁵⁹ _____ cheaply as possible. You can start off using a smartphone or webcam, and ⁶⁰ _____ you decide to carry on, you can buy a high-quality camera and microphone later. What's more, when you start sharing your videos, not many people will watch them. Don't let this disappoint you and don't ⁶¹ _____ up. Keep making more videos and be patient, because, over time, you will get more and more views, which will give you the motivation you need to keep going. Also, it's important to keep learning and improving. Being a YouTuber ⁶² _____ that you won't have a boss to tell you whether what you're doing is right or wrong, so it's advisable to take any comments you receive into account.

In the beginning, don't let the negative comments you receive hurt your ⁶³ _____. You need to understand that, one of the ⁶⁴ _____ reasons people criticise others is because they are jealous. Be grateful for the negative comments you receive as they will make you a better YouTuber. Finally, be yourself, no matter ⁶⁵ _____ people say about you online. After all, what counts most is that you can look in the mirror and be proud of the person that you see looking back at you.

- | | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 56. A. most | <input type="radio"/> B. biggest | C. longest |
| 57. <input type="radio"/> A. has become | B. became | C. becomes |
| 58. A. them | <input type="radio"/> B. whom | C. these |
| 59. A. so | B. more | <input type="radio"/> C. as |
| 60. A. even | B. only | <input type="radio"/> C. if |
| 61. <input type="radio"/> A. give | B. make | C. take |
| 62. A. believes | <input type="radio"/> B. means | C. expects |
| 63. A. abilities | <input type="radio"/> B. feelings | C. behaviour |
| 64. A. best | B. only | <input type="radio"/> C. main |
| 65. <input type="radio"/> A. what | B. that | C. which |

For questions 66 – 70, complete the sentences below by choosing the correct answer A, B or C.

66. The two groups of students will work _____ but will correct each other's work at the end of the task.

- A. independent *ανεξάρτητος* **B.** independently *ανεξάρτητα* C. independence *ανεξαρτησία*

67. I really admire his _____ to his family and friends.

- A. loyal *πιστός* B. loyally *πιστά* **C.** loyalty *πίστη*

68. Do you know who was _____ for the role of Juliet?

- A. choosy *επιλεκτικός* B. choice *επιλογή* **C.** chosen *επιλέγω*

69. Jennifer received a marriage _____ from Mark on Valentine's Day.

- A.** proposal *πρόταση* B. propose *προτείνω* C. proposing

70. Marion's ambition is to become an _____ for the UN.

- A. interpreting *μεταφράζω (προφορικό λόγο)* **B.** interpreter *διερμηνέας* C. interpretation *διερμηνεία*



Writing

Choose ONE of the following options. Write between 120 – 150 words in English.

1. Write an **email** to your friend saying what you did last weekend. Tell them where you went, who you went with and what you did.
2. 'I looked out of the window and saw smoke coming from the house next door.' Write a **story** which begins with the sentence above.
3. 'Boys face different problems than girls at school.' Write an **essay** to say whether you agree or disagree with this statement.

Writing 1

Hi Steve,

How are you? Guess what my brother and I did last weekend. We went camping by the sea.

We spent two wonderful days on an isolated beach near Marathon. We arrived on Saturday morning, set up our tent and spent the rest of the day swimming and snorkelling. We watched the beautiful sunset and then went to a little restaurant on the beach and ate delicious grilled fish.

On Sunday, we woke up at the crack of dawn and watched the sunrise. We had an early morning swim and then went walking in the nearby hills. After our walk, we spent the rest of the day swimming, exploring the beach and collecting shells. We even met two Swedish girls and went for a drink with them in the evening.

We had a wonderful time and plan to go again soon. Why don't you join us?

Take care!

Tom

Writing 2

I looked out of the window and saw smoke coming from the house next door. Immediately, I ran over there and rang the doorbell. No one answered.

"The Greens must have gone away for the weekend," I thought. I ran back home and called the fire brigade, who fortunately arrived very quickly. They broke down the door and entered the house. A few minutes later, I saw a fireman carrying Mrs Green out of the house. He had found her lying unconscious.

The firemen managed to put out the fire that was burning in the kitchen. Mrs Green must have left a pan of oil on the stove. The firemen told me that the house would have burnt down if they hadn't got there so fast.

A few days later, Mrs Green came to our house with her husband, who had been away on a business trip. They thanked me and bought me a brand new bicycle.

Writing 3

No one can deny that both boys and girls come up against difficulties at school. In my opinion, these are similar for all children. The problems faced at school have to do with each student's individual personality and ability, not their gender.

The most common issue that children have to deal with at school is not being accepted by their classmates. Therefore, in order to make friends, both boys and girls try to be popular, wear designer clothes and adopt a trendy lifestyle.

Another problem students face is that of poor school performance. Many children find school lessons hard to follow, which means they get poor grades and end up in trouble with their parents. Again, this has nothing to do with the sex of the child.

To sum up, students of all ages, regardless of gender, cope with different problems at school. However, if someone has a positive outlook, most problems can be overcome.



Speaking Test 5

Part 1 - Introduction

Hello. What's your name? (to Candidate A) And what's your name? (to Candidate B) Thank you. Can I have your mark sheets and your ID, please? (to Candidates A and B)

First, I'm going to ask you some questions about yourselves. *Interlocutor asks Candidates A and B a selection of questions from those below.*

Dreams and Ambitions

- Do you dream at night?
Yes: I often have dreams. I don't usually remember them very well the next morning, only a few things.
- Have any of your dreams come true?
No: I think most of my dreams are about things that have already happened in my life, not about what's going to happen.
- What is your biggest ambition?
My biggest ambition is to travel to Africa. I want to go on a safari to see all the wild animals that live there.
- Would you like to be rich and famous?
Yes: I'd enjoy being able to spend as much money as I wanted. I could do many things that I've only dreamed of doing.
No: I'd hate being followed by photographers everywhere I went. I need some privacy. I'd love having lots of money, though.

Entertainment and Culture

- Do you enjoy listening to music?
Yes: I listen to music all day long. At home, I play music videos on my laptop. When I'm out, I always listen to music on my phone.
- Tell me about a carnival party you have been to.
There's a big carnival in Moschato near Piraeus every year. There are many floats & thousands of people wearing fancy costumes.
- Have you ever been to a concert?
Yes: I had a really good time. My favourite group played all their popular songs. / No: I'm too young to go to concerts.
- Does your country have a long history?
Yes: Greece has a very long & interesting history. My country is famous as the birthplace of democracy & philosophy. Many people come here to see our famous archaeological sites & visit our museums.

Leisure Time

- Do you have enough free time?
I do in the holidays, but during the school year, I don't. I do extra lessons & have a lot of homework to do every evening.
- Tell me about something unusual that you have done.
Last year, I went rafting with my family. We had to put on special clothes & then went down the river. It was really exciting!
- Are there many leisure facilities in your town?
Yes: There's a huge sports centre, a community centre & a couple of cafés. There's also a cinema complex & a bowling alley nearby.
- What kind of music do you enjoy listening to?
I love listening to Greek pop music. I also like foreign dance music, too. I sometimes listen to traditional Greek folk music as I enjoy dancing at local festivals & family celebrations.

The Natural World

- How can people save water?
We must take showers, not baths. We mustn't leave the tap on when we brush our teeth. We shouldn't use a hosepipe to water plants.
- Do you watch TV programmes about our planet?
Yes: I enjoy learning about our planet. I find them very interesting. / No: I can't stand watching documentaries, they're boring!
- Should the government do more to help protect our planet?
Yes: The public can't do enough to help protect our planet. The government must take action & inform citizens of the consequences.
- Do you enjoy going to the countryside?
Yes: I love going to the countryside. I enjoy walking through the forest & listening to the birds singing. Also, I like having a picnic with my friends & family. I feel calm & peaceful.

Thank you.

Speaking Test 5

Part 2 - Interactive Discussion: Clothes and Fashion

Now, in this part of the test I'd like you to discuss something together for about four minutes. I am going to give you a topic to talk about, please read the information and then talk together about it. I am just going to listen to you. You only have four minutes, so don't worry if I stop you and please speak up so that we can both hear you.

Here is your topic. (*Put the prompt on the table in front of both candidates, positioned so that they can both see it clearly.*)

The topic is 'Clothes and Fashion'. You can start when you are ready.

Copy of Candidate Prompts - TOPIC 2 - Clothes and Fashion

Part 2

- Talk together about what kind of clothes people wear when they are at the following places.
- Tell each other about the clothes you usually wear at the weekend.

Church

Gym

Office

Beach

School

Home

Nightclub

Restaurant

Thank you.

Part 3 - Responding to Questions: Food and Drink

We are now going to talk together for about four minutes. The topic we are going to talk about is 'Food and Drink'.

- Do you prefer eating out or eating at home? Why?

My mum is a great cook & she makes delicious food, so I enjoy eating at home. I also love going out to eat. I often go to fast food restaurants with my friends to have a souvlaki or a hamburger. Sometimes I go to a restaurant with my parents and enjoy tasting the food they serve there.

- What is your favourite meal of the day?

My favourite meal is breakfast. It's the only time when everyone in the family can sit together to eat. We all wake up early to get ready for school or work. Mum makes us breakfast & we talk about the day's schedule while we eat.

- Tell me about a traditional dish from your country.

A very popular traditional Greek dish is mousaka. It's a delicious dish made with meat, aubergines, potatoes & a creamy sauce. It has grated cheese on top, too. Everyone loves mousaka!

- What are the advantages and disadvantages of fast food?

Advantages: Fast food is very tasty. It's easy to find & quite cheap. You can eat it anywhere very quickly.

Disadvantages: It's not healthy, so it can cause problems. You may even put on weight, too.

- Have you ever thought about becoming a vegetarian? Why? Why not?

Yes: I don't think we should kill innocent animals for food. We can get the vitamins we need from fruit & vegetables instead.

No: I believe we need a balanced & varied diet. We should include a little meat & fish in our diet.

- Tell me about the food and drink you have at Easter.

Easter is a special celebration here in Greece. We eat & drink a lot during the celebrations. We bake a kind of sweet bread called tsoureki & we dye eggs red. It's a tradition to roast a lamb on a spit on Easter Sunday. We also drink a lot of wine or beer.

Thank you. That is the end of the test.