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For theory and extra practice, consult **Grammalysis B2** (Lessons 16-17, 23-24).

### 1. Rewrite in the Passive Voice.

- They had questioned her by the time we arrived. She had been questioned by the time we arrived.
- The earthquake has destroyed the buildings. The buildings have been destroyed by/in the earthquake.
- They will have finished the report by tomorrow. The report will have been finished by tomorrow.
- The police charged him with murder. He was charged with murder (by the police).
- Claire was helping Tom to escape. Tom was being helped to escape by Claire.
- We saw the dog jump over the fence. The dog was seen to jump over the fence.
- Sam gave her the flowers. She was given the flowers by Sam.  
The flowers were given to her by Sam.

### 2. Rewrite in the Causative Form. Use the word in brackets.

- They have planted some trees in my garden. **(planted)** I have had some trees planted in my garden.  
**(plant)** I have had them plant some trees in my garden.
- Will you ask your secretary to post the letter? **(posted)** Will you have/get the letter posted by your secretary?  
**(get)** Will you get your secretary to post the letter?  
**(have)** Will you have your secretary post the letter?

### 3. Rewrite using Personal and Impersonal Constructions.

- People believed that she had taken the money. It was believed that she had taken the money.  
She was believed to have taken the money.
- We think they are talking about the strike. It is thought that they are talking about the strike.  
They are thought to be talking about the strike.

### 4. Choose the correct option.

- These carpets \_\_\_\_\_ by hand.  
A. are making  
B. are having made  
**C. are made**
- That woman \_\_\_\_\_ at the same hairdresser's as I do.  
**A. has her hair cut**  
B. was cut her hair  
C. her hair has cut
- If John hadn't been walking along the beach at the time, the beached dolphin \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. wouldn't have saved  
**B. wouldn't have been saved**  
C. wouldn't have to save
- Did you hear about Lucy and George? Someone \_\_\_\_\_ their house and stole all their valuables.  
A. had them broken into  
B. was broken into  
**C. broke into**
- Tennis is a game that \_\_\_\_\_ by two or four people.  
A. can be playing  
**B. can be played**  
C. can play
- The 2004 European Football Cup \_\_\_\_\_ Greece.  
A. was won from  
**B. was won by**  
C. won in
- Those shirts are really expensive. That's because they are made \_\_\_\_\_ silk.  
A. by  
**B. of**  
C. for
- Jenny \_\_\_\_\_ the letters herself.  
**A. is typing**  
B. is being typed  
C. is having typed
- Rarely a day went by without \_\_\_\_\_ outside by the teacher.  
A. him sending  
B. his sending  
**C. his being sent**
- I am \_\_\_\_\_ by a local company this morning.  
**A. having new windows put in**  
B. putting new windows in  
C. having put in new windows

## 5. Choose the correct option.

# The London Eye

The London Eye <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ as the Millennium Wheel because it <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ as part of the New Year 2000 celebrations. It is a gigantic observation wheel which <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ on the south bank of the River Thames.

The architects <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ the London Eye so that it would resemble a huge bicycle wheel. Constructing it was no easy task - it was so big that <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ constructed in sections. The constructors then <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ up the Thames on special barges.

<sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ by over 3.5 million people a year, the London Eye <sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ the most popular attraction in the United Kingdom. Until 2006, it <sup>9</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ the biggest observation wheel in the world. It seems many countries desire this title and new wheels in China, the US and Singapore have already been built. No doubt, even these <sup>10</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ by future mega wheels.

- |  |   |   |
|--|---|---|
| 1. <input checked="" type="radio"/> A. is also known         | B. also knows                                       | C. has also known                             |
| 2. <input type="radio"/> A. had it built                     | B. built  | <input checked="" type="radio"/> C. was built |
| 3. <input type="radio"/> A. is standing                      | B. has it stood                                     | <input checked="" type="radio"/> C. stands    |
| 4. <input type="radio"/> A. had it designed                  | <input checked="" type="radio"/> B. designed        | C. were designed                              |
| 5. <input checked="" type="radio"/> A. it had to be          | B. it had it  | C. was  |
| 6. <input checked="" type="radio"/> A. had these transported | B. had transported these                            | C. were transported                           |
| 7. <input type="radio"/> A. Having it visited                | B. It is visited                                    | <input checked="" type="radio"/> C. Visited   |
| 8. <input type="radio"/> A. has been become                  | <input checked="" type="radio"/> B. has become      | C. becomes                                    |
| 9. <input checked="" type="radio"/> A. was believed to be    | B. was believed that it is                          | C. believed to be                             |
| 10. <input type="radio"/> A. will have been dwarfed          | <input checked="" type="radio"/> B. will be dwarfed | C. will have dwarfed                          |

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## 6. Choose the correct option. Consult Derivatives (pp. 39-46).

- His \_\_\_\_\_ that there should be changes in management was rejected.  
A. proposed *προτεινόμενος*  
B. propose *προτείνω*  
 C. proposal *πρόταση*
- I have little \_\_\_\_\_ with people who make fun of others.  
A. patiently *υπομονετικά*  
 B. patience *υπομονή*  
C. patient *υπομονετικός*
- My \_\_\_\_\_ to the news was one of a shock.  
A. react *αντιδρώ*  
 B. reaction *αντίδραση*  
C. reactive *αντιδραστικός*
- He may appear \_\_\_\_\_ but don't misunderstand him. He's a bit shy.  
A. friend *φίλος*  
 B. unfriendly *εχθρικός*  
C. friendly *φιλικός*
- They answered all the questions with complete \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. honesty *ειλικρίνεια*  
B. honest *ειλικρινής*  
C. honestly *ειλικρινά*
- If you don't patent your \_\_\_\_\_, you won't profit from it.  
A. invent *εφευρίσκω*  
 B. invention *εφεύρεση*  
C. inventor *εφευρέτης*

# Phrasal Verbs

## PUT:

### put off:

1. postpone  
αναβάλλω  
*The meeting has been put off until next Friday.*
2. discourage  
αποθαρρύνω  
*Don't let his appearance put you off. He's a nice person at heart.*

### put out:

- stop sth from burning  
σβήνω φωτιά  
*Put out your cigarette. Smoking isn't allowed in here.*

### put up:

- let sb stay in your home  
φιλοξενώ  
*Simon volunteered to put me up while my house was being redecorated.*

### put up with:

- tolerate  
ανέχομαι  
*I can't put up with his behaviour any longer!*

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

1. Never put off till tomorrow what you can do today.
2. We asked Mike to put us up for the night as all the hotels in the area were fully booked.
3. Please don't shout during the tennis match because it puts off the players.
4. I can't put up with the neighbour's dog anymore! It keeps barking all night!
5. Apart from fire extinguishers and water, sand can also be used to put out fires.

## RUN:

### run after:

- chase  
κυνηγώ  
*Patrick ran after the girl calling her name but she didn't stop.*

### run away:

- escape  
δραπετεύω, "το σκάω"  
*The robbers ran away as fast as possible.*

### run into:

- meet by chance  
συναντώ τυχαία  
*Guess who I ran into while I was at the butcher's!*

### run out (of):

- use all of sth  
ξεμένω  
*Kevin has run out of money again and has asked me to lend him some.*

### run over:

- hit and drive over sb/sth  
πατάω/χτυπάω με όχημα  
*The cat was run over by a lorry.*

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

1. John had an argument with his parents and threatened to run away from home.
2. I'm sorry but I've run out of coffee. Would you like some orange juice instead?
3. The driver wasn't able to stop in time and ran over a dog.
4. I ran into an old friend of mine in a shop the other day.
5. The police ran after the robber but he managed to get away.

**SET:****set off:**

1. start going somewhere  
φεύγω, αναχωρώ  
*We must set off early tomorrow morning to avoid getting caught in traffic.*
2. make sth start  
ενεργοποιώ  
*The children set off the alarm by accident while they were trying to open the window.*

**set out:**

start going somewhere  
φεύγω, αναχωρώ  
*The popular singer is setting out on a European tour soon.*

**set up:**

1. establish  
ιδρύω  
*He took out a loan to set up his own business.*

2. organise, arrange

οργανώνω, κανονίζω

*The boss asked his secretary to set up a meeting for Tuesday.*

**SHOW:****show off:**

try to impress or attract attention

επιδεικνύω, -ομαι

*He only bought that expensive sports car to show off to his friends.*

**show up:**

appear, arrive

εμφανίζομαι, παρουσιάζομαι

*I had been waiting for him for half an hour but he didn't show up.*

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

1. Many bodybuilders look forward to the summer to show off their muscles.
2. How many people showed up for the professor's lecture?
3. She sets off/out for work at 6 every morning to avoid rush hour traffic.
4. It was the smoke from the fireplace that set off the fire alarm.
5. After he quit football, the famous player set up his own clothing company.
6. The explorers set out/off for Antarctica last Monday.
7. Kelly and Jason have set up a training seminar for Saturday morning.

**TAKE:****take aback:**

surprise, shock (usually passive)

ξαφνιάζω, εκπλήσσω

*We were taken aback when we heard that the couple had broken up!*

**take after:**

resemble

μοιάζω

*It is obvious that Tom takes after his father!*

**take down:**

write down

γράφω, σημειώνω

*Did you take down his address and phone number?*

**take in:**

1. deceive

εξαπατώ

*Do you think the teacher was taken in by your excuse?*

2. understand

καταλαβαίνω

*Students are discouraged when they have too much information to take in.*

**take off:**

1. remove a piece of clothing from your body

βγάλω ρούχο

*Please take off your shoes before you enter the mosque.*

2. leave the ground

απογειώνομαι

*They took off from Heathrow airport half an hour ago.*

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

1. The plane couldn't take off because of a problem with its left wing.
2. He took me in with his story, but fortunately, my friends told me the truth.
3. I took off my clothes and ran towards the sea.
4. Richard looks nothing like his parents. He takes after his grandfather.
5. I couldn't take in what he was saying. It was too complicated.
6. The journalist took down the singer's answers to her questions.
7. We were really taken aback by her rude behaviour.

# Derivatives

## Prefixes 'over-' and 'under-'

'over-': too much (weight - **overweight**)

'under-': not enough (weight - **underweight**)

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

- |              |                       |              |                       |
|--------------|-----------------------|--------------|-----------------------|
| 1. estimated | <u>overestimated</u>  | 4. cooked    | <u>overcooked</u>     |
|              | <u>underestimated</u> |              | <u>undercooked</u>    |
| 2. qualified | <u>overqualified</u>  | 5. populated | <u>overpopulated</u>  |
|              | <u>underqualified</u> |              | <u>underpopulated</u> |
| 3. paid      | <u>overpaid</u>       | 6. developed | <u>overdeveloped</u>  |
|              | <u>underpaid</u>      |              | <u>underdeveloped</u> |

### 4b. Choose and circle.

1. Don't underestimate / **overestimate** the importance of your feelings. You should take them seriously.
2. You are totally overqualified / **underqualified** for that job. You should be doing something more challenging and demanding.
3. She's underpaid / **overpaid** for what she does. That's why she's not happy with her work.
4. I found my vegetables a bit undercooked / **overcooked**. They needed boiling longer.
5. Traffic is a huge problem in **underpopulated** / overpopulated areas.
6. We must help **overdeveloped** / underdeveloped countries to improve the quality of life there.

## Prefixes 'pre-' and 're-'

'pre-': before (arrange - **prearrange**)

're-': again (name - **rename**)

### 5a. Use the prefixes pre- or re- to make new words.

- |          |                |               |                     |
|----------|----------------|---------------|---------------------|
| 1. write | <u>rewrite</u> | 4. play       | <u>replay</u>       |
| 2. cook  | <u>precook</u> | 5. appearance | <u>reappearance</u> |
| 3. do    | <u>redo</u>    | 6. school     | <u>preschool</u>    |

### 5b. Choose and circle.

1. There are certain rules that must be followed when you **rewrite** / write a formal essay.
2. He usually eats **cooked** / precooked meals which are heated in the microwave oven.
3. There's something wrong with the figures. You'll have to **do** / redo the calculations.
4. They replayed / **played** their favourite scene of the film over and over again.
5. The singer's first **reappearance** / appearance on stage was remarkable.
6. There is a special area for preschool / **school** children to play safely away from the rest of the pupils.

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

'-ify': (beauty - **beautify**)

'-ise': (memory - **memorise**)

### 6a. Use the suffixes -ify or -ise to make verbs.

- |           |                                   |            |                  |
|-----------|-----------------------------------|------------|------------------|
| 1. simple | <u>simplify</u>                   | 4. apology | <u>apologise</u> |
| 2. real   | <u>realise</u>                    | 5. justice | <u>justify</u>   |
| 3. terror | <u>terrorise</u> / <u>terrify</u> | 6. modern  | <u>modernise</u> |

## 6b. Choose and circle.

1. We should **simple** / **simplify** the story for our younger readers.
2. That experience made me **realise** / **real** that life is totally unpredictable.
3. You could see the look of **terrify** / **terror** in her eyes.
4. Mum accepted my **apology** / **apologise** - what else could she do?
5. Don't forget to **justice** / **justify** your answer.
6. There are a lot of **modern** / **modernise** buildings in this neighbourhood.

### Making verbs with suffix '-en'

adjective + '-en': (wide - widen)

noun + '-en': (length - lengthen)

## 7a. Use the suffix -en to make verbs.

- |           |   |             |   |
|-----------|---|-------------|---|
| 1. deep   | <u>                  deepen                  </u>   | 4. short    | <u>                  shorten                  </u>    |
| 2. sharp  | <u>                  sharpen                  </u>  | 5. strength | <u>                  strengthen                  </u> |
| 3. height | <u>                  heighten                  </u> | 6. white    | <u>                  whiten                  </u>     |

## 7b. Choose and circle.

1. Dad dug a **deep** / **deepen** hole in the centre of the garden.
2. **Sharpen** / **Sharp** your pencils and start drawing.
3. Even though he had fallen from a great **heighten** / **height**, he only broke his leg.
4. Your dress is too long; I think you should **shorten** / **short** it a little.
5. It took him a couple of months to build up his **strengthen** / **strength** after his illness.
6. His face **whitened** / **white** when he heard the news about the accident.

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### Making nouns with suffixes '-eer', '-or', '-er' and '-ee'

'-eer': a person doing an action (mountain - mountaineer)

'-or': a person/thing doing an action (act - actor, calculate - calculator)

'-er': a person doing an action (examine - examiner)

'-ee': a person receiving an action (examine - examinee)

## 8a. Use the suffixes -eer, -or, -er or -ee to make nouns.

- |              |   |              |   |
|--------------|---|--------------|---|
| 1. employ    | <u>          employer          </u> / <u>          employee          </u> | 4. auction   | <u>                  auctioneer                  </u>                           |
| 2. invent    | <u>                  inventor                  </u>                       | 5. interview | <u>          interviewer          </u> / <u>          interviewee          </u> |
| 3. supervise | <u>                  supervisor                  </u>                     | 6. train     | <u>          trainer          </u> / <u>          trainee          </u>         |

## 8b. Choose and circle.

1. It is natural for **employers** / **employees** to feel that they work too hard while, at the same time, their **employees** / **employers** want them to work harder.
2. Do you know who **invented** / **inventor** the alphabet for the blind?
3. We had a meeting with our **supervise** / **supervisor** about the new project.
4. She buys her jewellery at **auctions** / **auctioneers** because it is cheaper that way.
5. The **interviewer** / **interview** made his guests feel very relaxed.
6. If you want to change your dog's behaviour, you should hire a dog **trainer** / **trainee**.

# Practice Test 1

## Contents of this Paper

| Section               | Number of Questions | Weighting for Section |
|-----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| <b>Listening</b>      |                     |                       |
| Part One              | 10                  | 20%                   |
| Part Two              | 10                  |                       |
| <b>Reading</b>        |                     |                       |
| Part One              | 10                  | 20%                   |
| Part Two              | 5                   |                       |
| <b>Use of English</b> |                     |                       |
| Part One              | 10                  |                       |
| Part Two              | 10                  | 20%                   |
| Part Three            | 10                  |                       |
| Part Four             | 5                   |                       |
| <b>Writing</b>        | 1                   | 20%                   |

The remaining 20% is for your speaking test.

**Total time allowed:** 2 hours and 30 minutes.

**You should attempt all sections of this paper.**

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

Put your answers for Listening, Reading and the Use of English on 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. From the conversation we can understand that

- A. the weather is very cold.
- B. Fiona has poor taste in clothing.
- C. the shop doesn't have a large variety of coats.

2. Mary will buy

- A. wine.
- B. beer.
- C. soft drinks.

3. Kelly will be away from work for

- A. one week.
- B. ten days.
- C. two weeks.



4. The customer wants to return the shirt because

- A. he needs a smaller one.
- B. the label is missing.
- C. it was of poor quality.

5. What is true about Mr Rogers?

- A. He has worked as a telemarketer before.
- B. He is out of work at the moment.
- C. He used to earn a lot of money.

6. From the dialogue it can be concluded that

- A. Karen's sister will get a new bike.
- B. it isn't the first time Karen has neglected to walk the dog.
- C. Karen isn't responsible for taking care of the family pet.



7. Thomas and Sandra will go to the mall

- A. by train.
- B. by bus.
- C. by taxi.

8. Why doesn't Mrs Mitchell sign the contract?

- A. She wants to read it through carefully.
- B. She doesn't want to sell the property.
- C. She isn't the right person to sign it.

9. The talk concerns

- A. aerobics instructors.
- B. people who want to exercise.
- C. gym owners.

10. Jean and David will meet

- A. at around 5:00 today.
- B. after 3:00 tomorrow.
- C. at the end of the week.



You will hear a telephone conversation between two friends.

For questions 11 – 20, mark each statement True (T) or False (F). You will hear Part Two **TWICE**.

You have one minute to read the questions for Part Two.

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

### A Trip to the Travel Agent's

- |  |                  |
|--|------------------|
| 11. John wants Mary to do him a favour.                  | <u>    T    </u> |
| 12. Mary began her new semester at university last week. | <u>    F    </u> |
| 13. The travel agent's is in East Street.                | <u>    T    </u> |
| 14. John will call Fiona at Smart Tours.                 | <u>    T    </u> |
| 15. Mary can go to the travel agent's on Wednesday.      | <u>    T    </u> |
| 16. John is planning a long holiday.                     | <u>    F    </u> |
| 17. Mary is going to New York with John on Saturday.     | <u>    F    </u> |
| 18. John will be too busy to see his cousin.             | <u>    F    </u> |
| 19. Mary is going to take the tickets to John's house.   | <u>    T    </u> |
| 20. Mary accepts John's dinner invitation for Wednesday. | <u>    T    </u> |

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You are going to read a passage about Helen Keller.

For questions 21 – 24, match the headings below (A – G) with the appropriate paragraph.

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

# Helen Keller

**Example: G. Sad Realisation**

Helen Keller was born on 27th June 1880, in a small town in Alabama, USA. Helen was a normal, happy child, but when she was 19 months old, she became ill. The doctors had no idea what was wrong with her and they did not know how to treat her. Nowadays, doctors believe that Helen probably had meningitis, which is a very serious illness. Helen got better, but to their dismay, her parents realised that she had been left blind and deaf. They consulted many **25** doctors, but they were unable to help and confirmed that Helen would probably never be able to see or hear again.

**21. B. A Ray of Hope**

Helen's parents had no idea how to deal with their child and over the next six years; she became totally out of control. Her mother was desperate, but one day she happened to read a book about another child called Laura Bridgman, who was also deaf and blind. The doctors had made incredible progress with Laura, so Helen's parents travelled to Baltimore to seek advice. They discovered that Alexander Graham Bell, the inventor of the telephone, had become **26** an expert on deaf children, so they went to see him. He gave them lots of encouragement and suggested that they find a teacher for Helen.

**22. F. A Turning Point**

Enquiries were made and they found a teacher called Anne Sullivan. She was sympathetic to Helen's situation because she had been partially blind herself at one time and knew that she could help Helen. Anne returned home with the Kellers on 3rd March 1887, and met Helen for the first time. Anne took charge of the little girl. They moved into a small cottage nearby so that they would be alone. She taught Helen to spell words with her fingers, but for a long time, Helen was unable to **comprehend**. However, one day, they were playing with water and Helen suddenly realised

- A. A Global Contribution
- B. A Ray of Hope
- C. A Qualification and a Book
- D. Classic Moments
- E. A Friendship with a Blind Girl
- F. A Turning Point
- G. A Sad Realisation**

For questions 25 – 30, decide which is the correct answer A, B, C or D.

**25. Helen Keller was**

- A. born blind and deaf.
- B. successfully treated for a very serious illness.
- C. completely better after the doctors had treated her.
- D.** left with a severe disability.

**26. Helen's parents felt more hope after**

- A.** they had talked to Alexander Graham Bell.
- B. Laura Bridgman had been born.
- C. they had read a book about meningitis.
- D. they had moved to Baltimore.



that the word Anne was spelling with her fingers was 'water'. This was a breakthrough for them and the beginning of a friendship that was to last for the rest of their lives.

**23. C. A Qualification and a Book**

After that, Helen's progress was rapid. Over the next ten years, Helen learned to read Braille and started writing short stories and learning what life was all about. When she was 16, she was accepted at Radcliffe College, a college for young ladies. On 24th June 1904, she was the first deaf, blind person ever to get a Bachelor of Arts degree. Then Helen wrote her first book, which was entitled 'The Story of My Life'. This book has since become a classic.

**24. A. A Global Contribution**

Everyone was fascinated with Helen and wanted to meet her. She travelled all over America giving lectures and participating in shows, which were very successful, and at the same time raised money for The American Foundation for the Blind. She also campaigned to make the public aware of the capabilities of the blind. Then, she started doing tours and giving lectures all over the world. She went to Japan, Australia, South America, Europe and Africa and was welcomed everywhere. She loved the tours and she was content. Helen Keller was indeed a wonderful person and she has shown millions of people that a disability does not have to ruin your life. She died in 1968 but will always be remembered.

**27. The word closest in meaning to comprehend in paragraph 3 is**

- A. explain.
- B. discuss.
- C. understand.**
- D. remember.

**28. On 24th June 1904, Helen**

- A. learned to read Braille.
- B. started her Bachelor of Arts degree.
- C. turned sixteen.
- D. graduated with a degree from Radcliffe College.**

**29. Through her campaigning, Helen wanted to show**

- A. blind people that they are able to do many things.
- B. the public that being blind was fascinating.
- C. the public that the blind are capable of doing many things.**
- D. the public the disadvantages of being blind.

**30. According to the text,**

- A. Helen's disability made life straightforward for her.
- B. Helen was very happy when she was travelling.**
- C. Helen's lectures and shows were successful only in America.
- D. Helen went on holiday to many different countries.

You are going to read an article about Mount Everest.

For questions 31 – 35, decide which is the correct answer A, B, C or D.

# Mount Everest

In 1953, the first climbers successfully climbed **31** Mount Everest. It is the highest mountain in the world and so it is also called 'the roof of the world'. This incredible mountain is still one of the most challenging to climb and mountaineers are still trying to do so. It stands 8,850 metres above sea level at the summit, and was probably formed about 30,000,000 years ago. The whole mountain is covered by glaciers, or rivers of ice which sweep down from the top to the bottom.

The climate on Mount Everest is always extreme. In January, which is the coldest month, temperatures can drop as low as  $-60^{\circ}\text{C}$  at the summit, and in July, which is the warmest month, temperatures only go as high as  $-19^{\circ}\text{C}$ . It is never above freezing. From June until September, there are **violent** snowstorms and winds can blow at hurricane force, sometimes as strong as 285 kilometres per hour.

The difficulties of climbing Mount Everest seem insurmountable. Snow and ice avalanches are a constant danger and the winds are treacherous. However, lack of oxygen is probably the most problematic aspect. **33** The air holds only a third as much oxygen at this altitude. This results in all kinds of ill effects, such as hypothermia, extreme tiredness, lack of coordination, headaches, nausea and double vision. Even so, Everest has been climbed by more than 2,200 mountaineers. Unfortunately, however, about 200 climbers have lost their lives during the climb and most of the bodies have never been recovered. They are still lying on the mountain.

Climbing groups never attempt the climb without a Sherpa guide. Sherpas are the people who live around the base of the mountain range. Their physical strength is well known and they **34** are able to breathe much more easily

at high altitudes because their lungs are used to the thin air. They know all the routes and the dangers on the mountain, so their advice is invaluable. The most famous was probably Sherpa Tensing, who was in the group that first climbed the mountain in 1953 with Sir Edmund Hillary.

According to the National Geographic Magazine, Mount Everest is still growing. It rises about 4 millimetres every year. This is because the two tectonic plates of Asia and India are pushing against each other, so Everest is getting higher and higher. The Himalayas remain the highest mountain range in the world and because of the dangers, the most **formidable**.



31. The summit of Everest is also called 'the roof of the world' because
- A. it is the most challenging to climb.
  - B. it was successfully climbed.
  - C. it is the highest place on earth.
  - D. it was formed 30 million years ago.

32. The word closest in meaning to **violent** in paragraph 2 is
- A. amazing.
  - B. reasonable.
  - C. shocking.
  - D. severe.

33. The high altitude creates many problems because
- A. 200 climbers have died on the mountain.
  - B. there is not much oxygen in the air.
  - C. snow and ice avalanches rarely occur.
  - D. the oxygen makes the climbers ill.

34. According to paragraph 4, what is true about the Sherpas?
- A. Their bodies are adapted for mountaineering.
  - B. They only climb with other guides.
  - C. Their advice is sometimes worthless.
  - D. They are all famous because they live in Nepal.

35. The word closest in meaning to **formidable** in paragraph 5 is
- A. enormous.
  - B. frightening.
  - C. gigantic.
  - D. exciting.

For questions 36 – 45, choose the correct answer A, B, C or D.

36. You've been working very hard. It's time you \_\_\_\_\_ some rest.

- A. to get  
B. are getting  
C. got  
D. must get

37. Is your son likely \_\_\_\_\_ his university entrance exams?

- A. to pass  
B. for his passing  
C. of him to pass  
D. that he will pass

38. Susan was \_\_\_\_\_ disappointed at her daughter's bad marks.

- A. deep  
B. nearly  
C. near  
D. deeply

39. It is two years since that runner \_\_\_\_\_ a medal in an athletic event.

- A. has won  
B. last won  
C. had won  
D. last wins

40. Grandad \_\_\_\_\_ his collection of old coins to the local folklore museum.

- A. gave out  
B. was giving out  
C. gave away  
D. was given away

41. He \_\_\_\_\_ Gina yesterday. She hasn't returned from her trip yet.

- A. mustn't see  
B. shouldn't have seen  
C. may not be seeing  
D. can't have seen

42. Whatever Dianne cooks tastes \_\_\_\_\_. She should get a job as a chef.

- A. well  
B. good  
C. greatly  
D. wonderfully

43. Karen is thinking \_\_\_\_\_ chemistry in England.

- A. to study  
B. that she must study  
C. of studying  
D. studying

44. Grandma appreciates \_\_\_\_\_ her with the housework.

- A. your helping  
B. you to have helped  
C. your help  
D. for you to help

45. Under no circumstances \_\_\_\_\_ them what happened.

- A. you must tell  
B. were you told  
C. you should have told  
D. should you tell

For questions 46 – 55, choose the correct answer A, B, C or D.

- 46.** The idea of travelling by bus for ten hours was very \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. unattractive *μη ελκυστικός*  
 B. annoyed *ενοχλημένος*  
 C. unfeeling *αναίσθητος*  
 D. comfortable *άνετος, αναπαυτικός*
- 47.** He's a very \_\_\_\_\_ actor as he's won two Academy Awards.
- A. helpful *εξυπηρετικός, χρήσιμος*  
 B. successfully *με επιτυχία*  
 C. successful *επιτυχημένος*  
 D. helpfully *βοηθητικά*
- 48.** Most parents wouldn't \_\_\_\_\_ of their children staying out late at night.
- A. approve *(of) εγκρίνω*  
 B. admit *παράδεχομαι*  
 C. agree *συμφωνώ*  
 D. like *μου αρέσει, συμπαθώ*
- 49.** Since no agreement was \_\_\_\_\_, a second meeting has been scheduled for tomorrow.
- A. given *δίνω, παραχωρώ*  
 B. done *κάνω, προκαλώ*  
 C. reached *(reach an agreement) καταλήγω σε συμφωνία*  
 D. made *κάνω, φτιάχνω, κατασκευάζω, δημιουργώ*
- 50.** Our car \_\_\_\_\_ just outside Gatwick Airport last Sunday.
- A. broke down *χαλάω (για μηχανήμα)*  
 B. damaged *καταστρέφω, βλάπτω*  
 C. broke out *ξεσπώ (για πόλεμο/φωτιά)*  
 D. destroyed *καταστρέφω*
- 51.** The students found a \_\_\_\_\_ amount of information on the company's website.
- A. great deal *(of) πολύς*  
 B. creative *δημιουργικός*  
 C. relatively *σχετικά, αναφορικά με*  
 D. considerable *σημαντικός, αξιόλογος*
- 52.** She is so \_\_\_\_\_ that in the end she will get what she wants.
- A. embarrassed *αμήχανος*  
 B. selected *διαλεκτός, επιλεγμένος*  
 C. exhausted *εξαντλημένος*  
 D. determined *αποφασισμένος*
- 53.** Although I was not to \_\_\_\_\_ for what happened, I felt really bad.
- A. be accused *(of) κατηγορούμαι (για)*  
 B. fault *λάθος, σφάλμα*  
 C. be responsible *(for) είμαι υπεύθυνος (για)*  
 D. blame *(be to blame for) κατηγορούμαι για*
- 54.** Unfortunately, a lot of small villages are almost \_\_\_\_\_ because young people can't find jobs there.
- A. populated *κατοικημένος*  
 B. deserted *εγκαταλελειμμένος*  
 C. alone *μόνος*  
 D. inhabited *κατοικημένος*
- 55.** I'm sorry madam but we can't exchange this product \_\_\_\_\_ you have a receipt.
- A. provided *με την προϋπόθεση*  
 B. unless *εκτός εάν, αν δεν*  
 C. except *(for) εκτός (από)*  
 D. without *χωρίς*



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

## Oriental Carpets

You can easily tell the difference between any other kind of carpet and an oriental one. Oriental carpets have interesting and sometimes exotic patterns in <sup>56</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ there is a secret language.

Looking at the designs on a Chinese carpet, an expert would tell you that they are <sup>57</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ in meaning. <sup>58</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ of these designs come from Chinese homonyms, words which sound alike, but are written differently. For example, the Chinese word for 'bat' sounds <sup>59</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ to the word for 'happiness', so Chinese carpets often have bats on them as a <sup>60</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ of happiness. Chinese people also <sup>61</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ some numbers and colours to be lucky. For instance, five red bats on a carpet would represent the five forms of happiness, which are health, wealth, a long life, a love of virtue and a natural death. Dragons also <sup>62</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ an important role in Chinese culture, which is why they are often shown on Chinese carpets. On many carpets, they are combined with numbers to show the owner's social position.

The designs in Persian carpets, on the other hand, come from the Muslim religion. Two trees, for example, represent marriage, but if the branch of one of the trees <sup>63</sup>\_\_\_\_\_, it means that one of the partners has been married twice. Cypress trees woven into the corners of a carpet represent death, and they are put on a coffin <sup>64</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ the day of a funeral. <sup>65</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ the traditional meanings of many of the symbols used on oriental carpets have now been lost, modern weavers still use them for decorating their carpets.

56. A. whose  
B. those  
C. them  
D. which
57. A. rich  
B. heavy  
C. plenty  
D. full
58. A. Much  
B. A lot  
C. The most  
D. Majority
59. A. equal  
B. the same  
C. similar  
D. like
60. A. presentation  
B. symbol  
C. figure  
D. mark
61. A. think  
B. regard  
C. consider  
D. suppose
62. A. own  
B. play  
C. are  
D. take
63. A. is broken  
B. broken  
C. breaks  
D. is breaking
64. A. in  
B. at  
C. from  
D. on
65. A. But  
B. Although  
C. Despite  
D. Unless

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

66. At the end of the meeting, all the members were asked to put forward their \_\_\_\_\_ for the construction of the new community centre.
- A. proposing *προτείνω*      **B.** proposals *πρόταση*      C. proposed *προτεινόμενος*
67. Although she thought she had answered all the interview questions \_\_\_\_\_, she was turned down for the position of manager.
- A. satisfied *ικανοποιημένος*      **B.** satisfactorily *ικανοποιητικά*      C. satisfying *ικανοποιητικός*
68. If she had attended all the lectures \_\_\_\_\_, she wouldn't have failed the course.
- A.** regularly *τακτικά*      B. irregularly *άτακτα, ακανόνιστα*      C. regularity *κανονικότητα, ομαλότητα*
69. Most cars nowadays are much \_\_\_\_\_ than they used to be, cost less and are more pleasing to the eye.
- A. lighten *φωτίζω, ελαφρύνω*      B. lightly *ελαφρά*      **C.** lighter *ελαφρότερος*
70. Science fiction writers are inspired by recent technological \_\_\_\_\_ and often predict inventions before they actually happen.
- A. developers *εργολάβος, προγραμματιστής*      B. undeveloped *ανεκμετάλλευτος, μη ανεπτυγμένος*      **C.** developments *ανάπτυξη*

# Writing

Choose ONE of the following options. Write between 180 – 200 words in English.

1. Write an **email** to a friend who is in hospital. Try to cheer him/her up.
2. Write a **story** about an adventure you had. Begin the story with the line: 'We looked at the map. We were completely lost and it was getting dark. Then it started to snow ...' Continue the story.
3. History should be a compulsory subject at school. Do you agree or disagree? Write an **essay** giving your views.

## Writing 1

Hi Kate!

How are you doing? I was very worried when I learned you had had a motorbike accident. Thank goodness you're fine. I know you are still in hospital, so I'm writing to cheer you up a little.

I've got great news! I'm going to throw a party for my birthday in two weeks. Everyone is coming: our classmates, our friends from summer camp and my cousins. I've been told that you'll be out next week, so you can help me with all the preparations.

What's more, our school is arranging a three-day trip to Thessaloniki next month. We'll be staying at a hotel in the centre of the city and we're planning to visit many places of interest. We've also managed to get tickets for our favourite singer's concert.

I'm glad you feel better and will be at home in a few days. So keep your chin up as there are lots of exciting things coming up soon. I hope I've raised your spirits. Can't wait to see you when you get home!

Kisses,  
Sarah

## Writing 2

We looked at the map. We were completely lost and it was getting dark. Then it started to snow. Nobody could imagine how things would turn out.

The previous day my friends and I had decided to go on an excursion in the countryside. We were going to stay at a remote hotel in a big forest far from the city. However, the map we had downloaded from the Internet was very confusing and some mountain roads were missing. As a result, we were now completely lost.

It was beginning to get dark and the weather was freezing. To make matters worse, the road was slippery due to ice. We couldn't get a signal on our mobile phones either! We decided to stay in the car and keep driving until we found a place to stay for the night.

Suddenly, an old van appeared in front of us. A man got out and walked slowly towards us. We were terrified, but he only wanted to help. He knew the area very well, so he took us to our hotel. Fortunately, everything turned out well, but I don't think I will ever forget that excursion.

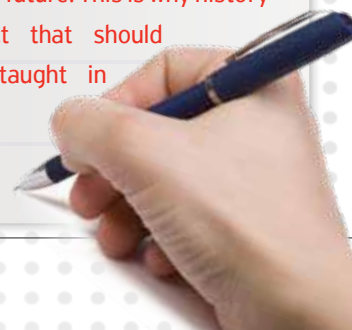
## Writing 3

All school subjects are important, but I believe that history is one of the most important ones.

To begin with, I believe that history should be taught to all students, as it is unacceptable for them not to know about the past of their country. To put it another way, all students have to realise how their country was formed, so it is essential that they be taught about the struggles, achievements and sacrifices of their ancestors.

What is more, history is significant as it makes the younger generation aware of the mistakes of the past and prevents them from repeating them in the future. There is a saying that 'history repeats itself'. For this reason, the mistakes of the past should be used as examples for young people so that they do not repeat them. In other words, history can prepare students for the difficult situations they may have to deal with in the future.

All in all, although youngsters cannot experience the past for themselves, a good understanding of history will provide them with the experience they need for their future. This is why history is a subject that should always be taught in schools.



# Speaking Test 1

## 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.*

### Daily Life

- How do you spend your afternoons?  
I play basketball/volleyball/handball, etc., I do my homework, I go out with friends
- Tell me about the things you like to do with your friends.  
I go to the cinema, I play computer games, I chat online, I go to the funfair, I go for a walk
- Do you help with the housework?  
Yes: I tidy my room, I dust the furniture, I mop the floor, I vacuum the carpets, I do the washing-up / No: I don't have time
- How do you feel when you get home after school or work?  
I feel tired/exhausted, I want to rest/relax, I feel happy, I am free to do what I want, I have time for myself

### Dreams and Ambitions

- What would be the ideal job or career for you? Why?  
I'd like to be a reporter, I'm interested in the news, I want to be on TV
- Do you want to go to university when you graduate from high school?  
Yes: it's important to get a degree, it will help me in my future career / No: I want to get a job, I'd prefer to make money early on
- What would you do if you won a lot of money?  
I'd travel around the world, I'd buy a big house / an expensive sports car, I could make donations to help those in need
- Is there anything special you would like to do in the future?  
I'd try to climb Mount Everest, I'd like to do an extreme sport, it'd be good to raise money for charity, I'd love to help protect the environment

### Leisure Time

- How do you spend your free time?  
I play sports, sometimes I relax, I enjoy going shopping, I usually surf the Net, I mostly go mountain biking
- Do you prefer indoor or outdoor activities?  
Indoor: you're not affected by bad weather, you can do them anytime / Outdoor: you breathe fresh air, there's more space to play
- Is there any particular activity you do to relax?  
I sometimes dance, I usually listen to music, I often read books/magazines, sometimes I watch a film on TV
- Do you enjoy spending time on your own?  
Yes: I have time to think, I can do whatever I want / No: I prefer to be with friends, I get bored easily, it's boring being alone

### Places

- What do you like most about the place where you live?  
there are many parks/squares, my friends & I have lots of things to do, there are a lot of facilities, people are warm & friendly
- Can you please describe your home to me?  
Detached house: it's got a garden, there are 5 rooms / Second-floor flat: it has 2 bedrooms, there's a balcony with a great view
- Tell me about a place you really enjoyed visiting.  
I went to a Greek island, there were beautiful sandy beaches, I saw traditional houses, I ate tasty local food
- Which country would you most like to visit?  
The UK: I could see the famous sights I've heard so much about, I would visit my relatives/e-pal, I could practise my English  
Egypt: it'd be great to see the pyramids/mummies, I would ride a camel in the Sahara, I could swim in the Red Sea

Thank you.

# Speaking Test 1

## Part 2 - Interactive Discussion: Animals

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 'Animals'. You can start when you are ready.

### Copy of Candidate Prompts - TOPIC 1 - Animals

#### Part 2

- Talk together about the advantages and disadvantages of having the following pets.
- Tell each other about which pet you would like to have.

Dog

Bird

Hamster

Snake

Cat

Tortoise

Rabbit

Fish

Thank you.

## Part 3 - Responding to Questions: Friends and Family

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

- What do parents and children often disagree about? What about friends?

Parents: they argue about homework, how much time children spend doing it, when it has to be done, what time children must return home in the evening / Friends: they disagree on where to go & what to do, they may fight over sports teams

- Would you prefer to go on holiday with your family or with your friends? Why?

Family: parents pay for everything, I feel safe in a strange place, it's a great chance to spend time together  
Friends: I'd enjoy the freedom & feel independent, we'd have more fun, we enjoy doing the same things

- How important is it to follow rules at home?

it's very important, we must respect our parents, other people live in the same house, we should respect other people's privacy, we have to learn to be responsible & help with the housework/garden, rules prevent silly arguments

- How would you describe a true friend? Do you know such a person?

a true friend is sb who can keep a secret, is honest/dependable/trustworthy/reliable, I can have fun with them  
Yes, my best friend (X) is a true friend, we have known each other since nursery/primary school, we rarely argue

- If you had a serious problem, would you speak to your friends or family? Why?

Friends: they can understand my problems, we have similar problems, I trust them not to tell my parents  
Family: they want the best for me, my parents are more mature/experienced, they'd give me sensible advice

- Should parents be strict with their children nowadays? Why? Why not?

Yes: children need discipline, the world is a dangerous place, children need guidance

No: children must learn from their mistakes, being strict is an old-fashioned method, parents must discuss rather than punish

Thank you. That is the end of the test.