

Part A • Grammar, Vocabulary and How to ...

GRAMMAR

1 Put the words in the correct order to make questions.

- 1 Does / documentaries / like / she / watching
_____?
- 2 home / today / they / Are / coming
_____?
- 3 are / looking / What / for / you
_____?
- 4 you / night / last / did / Where / go
_____?
- 5 you / gave / my / number / Who / phone
_____?
- 6 they / Why / shopping / gone / have
_____?
- 7 Who / to / is / speaking / she
_____?

/7

2 Choose the correct words to complete the sentences.

- 1 A: I can't do this exercise. It's really difficult.
B: Don't worry. I **'ll show** / **'m showing** you how to do it.
- 2 A: Have you made an appointment with the doctor?
B: Yes. I **'m seeing** / **'ll see** her on Friday morning.
- 3 A: Are you planning to go on holiday this year?
B: I **will** / **might**, but I haven't decided yet.
- 4 A: Are you doing anything this evening?
B: I **'ll go out** / **'m going out** with Katrina. It's her birthday.
- 5 A: Why isn't Jana playing tennis with us next week?
B: She **'ll travel** / **'s travelling** around for work.
- 6 A: Do you and Steve want to go for a picnic on Sunday?
B: I **'ll speak** / **'m speaking** to him and let you know.

/6

3 Choose the correct option (a or b).

- 1 Why are your clothes on the floor? Can you ____ please?
a pick up them b pick them up
- 2 ____ now or it will go without you!
a Get on the train b Get the train on
- 3 I haven't got the car today because ____.
a broke it down b it broke down
- 4 I can ____ while you're on holiday.
a look after your cat b look your cat after
- 5 I don't need this old coat anymore. I'll ____.
a throw it away b throw away it
- 6 This book is difficult, but I'm going to ____.
a stick it with b stick with it
- 7 I don't know what this word means. Let's ____.
a look up it b look it up

/7

VOCABULARY

4 Complete the sentences with the words in the box. There are three words you do not need.

data	guess	knowledge	memory	mind
note	option	revise	score	solve

- 1 He knows a lot about history, but his general _____ is terrible.
- 2 I've got quite a good _____. I can remember everyone's phone number.
- 3 Does anyone know how to _____ this problem?
- 4 I didn't know the answer so I chose the first _____.
- 5 Paola got the highest _____ in the biology exam.
- 6 Scientists have collected some interesting _____ about the weather.
- 7 I tried to _____ the answer because I had no idea what it was.

/7

5 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in brackets.

- 1 We need to do some _____ (prepare) before the guests arrive.
- 2 Why don't you have a _____ (guess)?
- 3 We need to _____ (information) the lady that we have lost her parcel.
- 4 I thought you would show more patience and _____ (understand) in this situation.
- 5 Why didn't you do any _____ (revise) for the test?
- 6 I'm sure we'll find a _____ (solve) to the problem.
- 7 I spent hours trying to _____ (memory) my presentation.

/7

6 Match the sentence halves.

- 1 We have a big decision
- 2 Let's decide after considering
- 3 You need to make up
- 4 You can only select
- 5 We should focus
- 6 This question doesn't make

- a all the options.
- b on the first question.
- c your mind soon.
- d sense to me.
- e to make next week.
- f one of the options.

/6

HOW TO ...

7 Complete the indirect questions. Use the direct questions to help you.

- 1 Where do you work?
I'd like to know _____.
- 2 How long does the film last?
Can you tell _____?
- 3 Where's the nearest supermarket?
Could you tell _____?
- 4 What would you like to do this evening?
Do you know _____?
- 5 How often do you go to the gym?
I'd like to know _____.
- 6 What countries have you visited?
Could you tell _____?
- 7 How did you solve that problem?
Could you explain _____?
- 8 Does she live with her parents?
Can I ask _____?
- 9 Can I make a phone call?
Do you know _____?
- 10 Why did you do that?
I'd like to know _____.

/10

Total: /50

Part B • Listening, Reading and Writing

LISTENING

1 [Audio UT3.01] Listen to Josh and Melanie planning a holiday. Are the statements True (T) or False (F)?

- 1 Josh and Melanie went to Mexico last year. T / F
- 2 Josh thinks there is a lot to do in Morocco. T / F
- 3 Melanie suggests going on holiday in May. T / F
- 4 The children have to go to school in July. T / F
- 5 Josh can speak some French. T / F
- 6 Josh thinks the children prefer beach holidays. T / F
- 7 Melanie is interested in visiting Mont Blanc. T / F
- 8 Melanie doesn't want to go camping. T / F

/8

2 [Audio UT3.01] Listen again. Complete the notes with one word in each space.

Josh and Melanie last went ¹ _____ five years ago.
 The holiday in ² _____ cost a lot of money.
 Melanie is starting a ³ _____ in August.
 Josh doesn't want to go to a ⁴ _____ country.
 Josh says the children are ⁵ _____ at the beach.
 In France, there are pools and ⁶ _____ for swimming.
 Melanie would like to stay in a ⁷ _____.

/7

READING

3 Read the article about memory. Match the paragraphs (1–5) with the headings (A–E).

- A How can I improve my memory?
- B What is memory?
- C Keeping special memories
- D Memories that don't last long
- E From short-term to long-term memory

/5

Memory

Why can we remember something that happened twenty years ago if we can't remember what we had for dinner last night? And why do some people have amazing general knowledge if they can't remember their phone number? It's all about memory! In this article, we'll answer these questions and suggest ways to improve your memory.

1 _____

Memory is the way our brains collect and keep information about the world so we can use it later on. For example, the first time I see a strawberry, my brain collects information about its colour, shape and size so I can recognise it in future. Scientists have different views about how memory works; some of them think it's like the memory in a computer. Not everyone agrees with this, but it can be a helpful way to think about memory.

2 _____

Most scientists agree that there are two types of memory. Short-term or 'working' memory is what we use for getting new information. Most people can keep seven pieces of information in their short-term memory for 20–30 seconds. This might not sound much, but think about those memory games we sometimes play. If someone shows you seven objects for a few seconds before hiding them, can you remember them all?

3 _____

Some things stay in our brain for much longer than our short-term memories. These are things that we have learnt or experienced in the past and they usually have some special meaning for us. These are long-term memories and they can be objects and facts or feelings and emotions. Thanks to them, we can remember poems and family holidays from our childhood, even when we're quite old.

4 _____

At first, information goes into our short-term memory. If the new information is important, our brains will try to connect it with other information in the long-term memory. Most of you know that it isn't always easy to remember things we have just learnt. This is because it takes time to save it in our long-term memory. Every time our brain tries to remember that information, it becomes a stronger memory.

5 _____

There are many ways to help you remember things more easily. For example, if you want to learn new vocabulary, the words must mean something to you. Then you have to revise the words regularly to help them stay in your long-term memory. But it's not all about memorising. Eating well, getting plenty of sleep and doing exercise can all help you improve your memory.

4 Read the text again. Choose the correct answer, A, B, C or D.

1 What does the writer say in paragraph A?

- A Our brains work in different ways.
- B We have better memory than computers.
- C Scientists disagree about how memory works.
- D Most scientists think the brain is like a computer.

2 According to the text, short-term memory helps us ...

- A work better.
- B collect new information.
- C play memory games.
- D recognise different objects.

3 According to the text, long-term memory ...

- A gets worse when we get older.
- B only keeps information about experiences.
- C has similarities with short-term memory.
- D keeps information that is important to us.

4 The writer says that new information ...

- A makes connections with old information.
- B stays in our short-term memory for a while.
- C makes our strongest memories.
- D needs to be easy to remember.

5 What does the writer say about learning new vocabulary?

- A The meaning is not important.
- B Long words are hard to remember.
- C Words need to be studied often.
- D Eating, sleeping and exercise do not help.

/10

WRITING

5 Correct the underlined words in the formal email.

Dear ¹Mr/Mrs.,

I have seen your advertisement for your music school and ²I'm writing to request information about guitar classes.

³Can you tell me the times of the classes? I would also like to know whether I need my own guitar. If so, could you recommend a guitar shop in the area.

Thank you for your attention and I ⁴want to hear from you soon.

⁵All the best,

Neil Silver

/5

6 Read the task below.

You want to buy a new computer and you would like some information. You decide to write an email to the shop.

Information you need:

- How big is the screen?
- Colour?
- Price?
- Will you deliver it?

Write your formal email in about 100 words.

/15

Total: /50

Part C • Speaking

SPEAKING

1 Make questions and ask your partner.

- 1 What / doing / this evening?
- 2 What plans / have got / for your next holiday?
- 3 What / like / learning?
- 4 How / revise / for tests?
- 5 What / do / to relax?

/5

2 Answer your partner's questions.

/5

3 Describe the picture to your partner.



/10

Total: /20