

PRACTICE TEST 3

PAPER I: READING

Part 1

You are going to read an extract from a novel. For questions 1-8, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text.

Neighbours, we have found, take on an importance in the country that you don't begin to have in cities. You can live for years in an apartment in London or New York and barely speak to the people that live six inches away from you on the other side of a wall. In the country, though you may be separated from the next house by hundreds of yards, your neighbours are a part of your life, and you are a part of theirs. If you happen to be foreign, and therefore slightly exotic, you are inspected with more than usual interest. And if, in addition, you inherit a long-standing and delicate agricultural arrangement, you are quickly made aware that your attitudes and decisions have a direct effect on another family's well-being.

We had been introduced to our new neighbours by the couple from whom we bought the house, over a five-hour dinner marked by a tremendous goodwill on all sides and an almost total lack of comprehension on our part. The language spoken was French, but it was not the French we had studied in textbooks and heard on cassettes; ... That by itself would not have been a problem had the words been spoken at normal conversational speed, but they were delivered like bullets from a machine gun.

Fortunately for us, the good humour and niceness of our neighbours were apparent, even if what they were saying was a mystery. Henrietta was a brown, pretty woman with a permanent smile, and a habit of speaking as though she was taking part in a race. ... Her husband Faustin, ... was large and gentle, unhurried in his movements and generally slow with his words. He had been born in the valley, he had spent his life in the valley, and he would die in the valley. His father Pepe André, who lived next to him, had given up hunting to take up the bicycle. Twice a week he would pedal to the village for his groceries and his gossip. They seemed to be a contented family.

They had, however, a concern about us, not only as neighbours but as prospective partners, and, through
line 21 the fumes of black tobacco and the even thicker fog of the accent, we eventually got to the bottom of it.

Most of the six acres of land we had bought with the house was planted with vines. According to a traditional arrangement, the owner of the land paid for new plants and fertilisers. The farmer did the physical work of looking after the crops, and harvesting them. For this, he got two thirds of the profits while the owner got one third. The vines were an important part of Faustin's living. He had heard of several new homeowners in the area who had pulled up their vineyards to make elaborate gardens, or even tennis
line 27 courts, and was afraid we might have the same thing in mind.

He needn't have worried. We loved the vines – their ordered regularity against the mountain, the way they changed from bright green to darker green to yellow and red as spring and summer turned to autumn – they were meant to be here. Tennis courts and landscaped gardens weren't. (Nor, for that matter, was our swimming pool, but at least it hadn't replaced any vines.) As emphatically as we could in our unsteady French, we told Faustin that we would be delighted to continue the existing arrangement. He beamed. He could see that we would all get along very well together. One day, we might even be able to talk to each other.

Adapted from *A Year in Provence* by Peter Mayle

- 1 What makes neighbours in the country different from those in town?
 - A They live nearer.
 - B They are more involved.
 - C They are more exotic.
 - D They are more interesting.

- 2 What happened at the meal with the neighbours?
 - A No one spoke for five hours.
 - B One of the neighbours carried a rifle.
 - C The previous owners of the house were invited too, but couldn't come.
 - D Everyone tried to be as pleasant as possible.

- 3 The writer soon learned that the neighbour's wife
 - A was interested in athletics.
 - B kept her feelings secret.
 - C always spoke very quickly.
 - D knew her husband was going to die soon.

- 4 What does the word 'it' (line 21) refer to?
 - A the concern
 - B the arrangement
 - C the accent
 - D the gossip

- 5 The writer uses the phrase 'the same thing in mind' (line 27) to refer to Faustin's worry that his new neighbours will
 - A sell the house and land to another owner.
 - B change the way things are done.
 - C have gardens and tennis courts built.
 - D not be willing to work in the vineyards.

- 6 With regard to his new neighbours, by the end of dinner Faustin felt
 - A mystified.
 - B satisfied.
 - C amused.
 - D anxious.

- 7 What can we understand about the writer's choice of this area as a place to live?
 - A He wanted mountain scenery.
 - B It is an escape from city life.
 - C He deliberately chose a vine-growing area.
 - D The area's natural beauty appeals to him.

- 8 What is the writer's attitude towards his neighbours?
 - A He and his wife are delighted to know them.
 - B He believes they only pretend to be friendly.
 - C He realizes the language is not a barrier at all.
 - D He is sensitive to their anxieties.

Part 2

You are going to read a magazine article about laser light. Seven sentences have been removed from the article. Choose from the sentences A-H the one which fits each gap (9-15). There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use.

Lasers Light Up Our Lives

Twenty-two-year-old James Forsyth talks about his hopes for a new career in laser entertainment.

Three years ago my knowledge of bright, intense, laser light was slim, to say the least. It was limited to what I had learned while visiting my grandmother after she had an eye operation using laser surgery.

9 Everyone was pretty impressed, but I just couldn't get it out of my mind. It was the most fantastic thing I had ever seen. I was hooked.

I kept thinking about all those brilliant shapes and patterns that looked as if they were floating in mid-air. 10 I started by surfing the Net, but soon realised that I couldn't master it all on my own, so I made a decision. I was going to learn this technique on a professional basis. Most of the newest developments seemed to be coming from the U.S.A., so it seemed a good idea to make my way across the ocean.

I knew I had an awful lot to learn, and I had to start from the beginning. 11 At first, I was taught how to create different coloured beams of light. Later, I learned how to make patterns on the screen. Soon, I was able to make lines of coloured light into the shapes of objects and animals that people could recognize. However, it took a great deal of practice.

Eventually, I studied more advanced techniques to make laser shows exciting. I learned how to use fireworks and theatre smoke mixed with coloured lights to produce dramatic spectacles as well as soft, dreamlike cloud effects. Many of these techniques are now outdated.

12

Mastering the state-of-the-art technical aspects of laser light is important, and the year I spent at the college was one of the most fruitful periods of my life. At this point, however, I'm curious to learn more about the scope of laser design, mainly because I can't settle for just being a technician. 13 Certainly, the more ideas I collect now, the better equipped I'll be.

Sources of inspiration have included the various laser displays the college took us to see. I'll never forget going to the Washington Grand Coulee Dam. I learned how it was built through an incredible laser display stretching right across the mile-long surface of the dam. The amazing effects used by a company called Laser Magic Productions also made a great impression on me. One of the best was the wonderful "Antigravity Waterfall". 14 I couldn't understand how they seemed to be travelling upwards against the force of gravity.

Since returning to England, I've been gaining experience working with a laser light show company.

15 One of the aspects I'm most interested in is combining laser light with music. Almost every self-respecting rock group has used lasers on concert tours, but I want to create a closer synthesis of light and sound, so that both come together in a magnificent show.

The next step, of course, is to set up my own company. I'm going to use all my experience and imagination to create the greatest laser performance of all time. Wish me luck and watch out for my show!

A I also read all I can about the latest developments in laser art, and my head is bursting with ideas.

B I was fascinated to see how the high tech lighting they used made it seem as though drops of water were floating in the air.

C My ambitions for my future career go a long way beyond that.

D They were clearly the product of a complex scientific and technical process, and I was dying to learn all about it.

E I found a college with a growing reputation in the field, and spent an intensive year there studying with experts.

F It's a rapidly changing field and every technician has to keep up with the latest breakthroughs.

G Now I can see how the amazing visual effects of lasers can really be used to get a message across.

H Then, that Christmas, the company where I worked at the time put on a laser show at its annual party.

PAPER 1: READING Part 3 (Questions 16-30)

Part 3

You are going to read a magazine article about people's views on a new motorway. For questions 16-30, choose from the people (A-D). The people may be chosen more than once.

Which person or people

- | | | |
|---|----|----|
| shows flexibility and understanding? | 16 | |
| sees an unexpected advantage? | 17 | |
| stress the virtues of development? | 18 | 19 |
| fears for the future of local agriculture? | 20 | |
| mentions a democratic process? | 21 | |
| struggles with conflicting feelings? | 22 | |
| talks about preventive measures? | 23 | |
| mentions background research? | 24 | |
| reminds residents of their obligations? | 25 | |
| expects the number of visitors to increase? | 26 | |
| speaks of an altered location? | 27 | |
| refer to economic advantages? | 28 | 29 |
| refers to the history of the village? | 30 | |

Planning for Progress?

*A new section of motorway is to be built close to the picturesque village of Fairfield.
Four people air their views.*

- A** **Dan Reeves**, a local councillor, claims the new section will shorten the motorway by about 10 miles. "Instead of going round the hill as it does today, it will pass close to the west side of the village." Reeves points out that the final decision is not in the people's hands. "It's a national matter, of course, and we have to consider the common good. The old road just isn't adequate for the amount of traffic going through the area nowadays. Obviously, the public does have a right to protest and opinions will be taken into consideration. Some of our older residents might be opposed to the change. At the same time, the council has to make it clear that Fairfield doesn't stand in the way of progress. It's our job to see that local people understand the benefits this new motorway will bring to the village. We're quite certain that once the new section is finished, the population will appreciate the improvement in local transport."
- B** **Ted Payne**, a farmer, is less than enthusiastic. "This new road is going to cause havoc. It's going to cut right across three farms, and they're appropriating some of our best land. There's bound to be damage to the surrounding area from all the heavy construction equipment. You only have to look at a map. The motorway's going to run just a couple of hundred yards from some of the farm buildings. Just imagine what the noise will be like. It'll be terrible for the cows, I can tell you that much. It's bound to affect milk production. And then there's the orchards – the apple trees that my grandfather planted. There's no compensation for all the time and effort spent on fruit trees like those. I wonder who's going to repay us for all the income we'll lose. Farmers carry on an old, time-honoured tradition, and it's hard enough to make ends meet. This may not be a farming village any longer, but Fairfield owes its existence to the farms. How can local people turn their backs on farmers now?"
- C** **James Cavendish**, a Transport Ministry official, had the unpleasant job of facing a small, rather hostile audience at a public meeting. "Cutting 10 miles off the road will save time and petrol. Our survey shows that most of the working population of Fairfield have jobs in Manchester. The motorway will make life easier for them. Transport improves local business. The motorway will bring prosperity. Believe me, property prices here will rocket when city people see how easy it is to commute from a rural village. As for the farmers, I guarantee we will do everything possible to minimise damage to their land and reduce noise. Acoustic walls will be built wherever the motorway comes within 300 yards of existing dwellings, and the authorities will decide on the amount of compensation each farmer should receive for appropriated land and any financial damage they may suffer in the future. This seems like a fair compromise to me."
- D** One of the village's oldest residents, **Mary Forsyth**, was born in Fairfield and has been running the grocery shop since she was a young woman. "Fairfield will turn into a tourist spot. People are always on the lookout for a place off the motorway to stop for a break. Until now we've managed to avoid that because Fairfield was just a little bit too far to be convenient. Now we'll have all sorts of strangers coming in, and that'll be the end of our peace and quiet. Having a motorway so close by will bring noise and air pollution from all the cars, and before you know it, wealthy city people will be looking at village properties, prices will shoot up and local young families won't be able to afford them. Mind you, most young couples move away anyway. Come to think of it, new people around the place might liven things up and be good for trade. I know some people would be pleased if the coffee shop here started serving meals."

PAPER 3: USE OF ENGLISH Part I (Questions 1-12)

Part 1

For questions 1-12, read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Example:

- 0 A prescription B case C examination D treatment

0	A	B	C	D
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Four-Legged Blood Bank?

The next time you take your sick pet to the vet for (0), you may (1) sight of a cat sleeping under a chair at the clinic. Don't automatically assume it's a patient, or even a pet. The cat has an important role at the clinic; it is an animal blood (2), . Like humans, animals sometimes need a blood transfusion to replace blood that has been lost in a fight or (3) illness or an accident. Many clinics now keep a cat for this (4) One such cat is Lucky, who used to be a homeless stray but now lives a (5) life at a clinic, where small (6) of his blood are taken regularly during the year to (7) the lives of other animals. Nosy, a cat at the Livermore Veterinary Centre in California, does even more. (8) giving blood, Nosy plays with sick cats and kittens, which (9) them feel better and often helps in their (10) Dogs also need blood. However, (11) clinics keep a dog to give blood. In order to give blood, a dog has to be quite large in size. Big dogs don't (12) well when confined in small kennels at a vet's clinic. As a result, most vets get dog blood when necessary from an animal blood bank.

- | | | | | |
|----|--------------|--------------|------------|---------------|
| 1 | A catch | B keep | C grasp | D hold |
| 2 | A donator | B donor | C user | D giver |
| 3 | A over | B by | C through | D in |
| 4 | A purpose | B function | C use | D objective |
| 5 | A convenient | B satisfied | C content | D comfortable |
| 6 | A parts | B quantities | C items | D numbers |
| 7 | A rescue | B preserve | C conserve | D save |
| 8 | A Apart | B Except | C Besides | D As well |
| 9 | A causes | B encourages | C leads | D makes |
| 10 | A health | B recovery | C healing | D cure |
| 11 | A some | B any | C few | D many |
| 12 | A do | B get | C grow | D go |

Part 2

For questions 13-24, read the text below and think of the word which best fits each gap. Use only **one** word in each space. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Write your answers **IN CAPITAL LETTERS**.

Example: 0 | I | N | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

The Blue City

Sortland, (0) Norway, has all (13) makings of a popular tourist spot. The surrounding countryside is a favourite among hikers and backpackers, largely (14) to its beautiful scenery and mountain walks. In addition, Sortland boasts Norway's thirteenth longest bridge, where visitors and locals (15) can cast their lines. And in the winter months, on dark, clear evenings, tourists may be lucky (16) to see the spectacular Northern Lights – nature's own light show.

Yet, in (17) of these attractions, a guidebook writer once described the town as nothing more (18) an overnight stop, a place to change buses on the way to the north.

The people of Sortland realised that unless they (19) something about it, their town would never become a real tourist attraction. In 1998, a local artist, Bjorn Elvenes, came (20) with an inspired idea. Blue, the colour of the sea, is a symbol of the town's fishing heritage. (21) this in mind, he convinced the local residents to turn Sortland into a Blue City by painting it (22) very colour. The painting began in 1999. The plan was that by the year 2003, 17 of the inner city areas would have (23) painted contrasting shades of blue, and thus, Sortland would be unique.

The project has transformed the town and also led to an increase in commerce and a cultural revival in art and music, making Sortland (24) worth a visit.

Part 3

For questions 25-34, read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of some of the lines to form a word that fits in the gap in the same line. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Write your answers IN CAPITAL LETTERS.

Example: 0 F L I G H T

Airport Activities

While waiting for a (0) out, airline passengers usually look around the airport terminal for things to do. They often spend time (25) at the duty-free shops, where they can buy items such as (26) perfumes, clothes, drinks and cigarettes at lower than normal prices because they are tax-free.

- FLY
- SHOP
- EXPENSE

With the (27) of new European Union tax laws, it has become (28) to operate duty-free shops because their prices are, in fact, no (29) than in regular shops. Therefore, to compensate for the (30) of income that businesses have suffered in the European Union, airport authorities have been (31) on the lookout for new ways to make money and occupy (32) at the same time.

- INTRODUCE
- LEGAL
- LOW
- LOSE
- CONSTANT
- TRAVEL

For example, management at Schiphol Airport in Holland had the (33) idea of opening a casino, and also providing chair massages. Other airports have opened health clubs where people can exercise on the latest sports (34) before flying out.

- ORIGIN
- EQUIP

Part 4

For questions 35-42, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given. You must use between two and five words, including the word given. Here is an example (0).

Example:

0 It's at least 10 years since he moved away.

LIVED

He at least 10 years.

The gap can be filled by the words 'has not lived here for' so you write:

Example: 0 H A S N O T L I V E D H E R E F O R

Write only the missing words IN CAPITAL LETTERS.

35 He isn't in the mood for a party.

FEEL

He to a party.

36 People stopped using this model years ago.

USED

This model for years.

37 John always gets angry when he's late for work.

TEMPER

John tends when he's late for work.

38 Despite all their efforts, they failed the test.

TRIED

They didn't pass the test very hard.

39 The manager failed to persuade her to accept a promotion.

SUCCEED

The manager her to accept a promotion.

40 Not many people realise the amount of work involved in planning a wedding.

UNDERSTAND

Very much work is involved in planning a wedding.

41 You shouldn't wait too long.

BETTER

You too long.

42 We know that nobody else but you saw the accident.

PERSON

We know that you see the accident.

PAPER 4: LISTENING Parts 1 & 2 (Questions 1-18)

Part 1

You will hear people talking in eight different situations. For questions 1-8, choose the best answer (A, B or C).

- 1 You overhear a woman speaking to her husband on the telephone.
What does she want him to do?
A take their daughter to ballet class
B make a meal for their daughter
C deliver something 1
- 2 You hear a man speaking to a saleswoman in a shop.
What is the man buying?
A a suit
B a jacket
C a shirt 2
- 3 You hear a man talking about a new diet.
How does he feel about it?
A pleased
B depressed
C bored 3
- 4 You hear an introduction to a talk.
Who is the guest speaker?
A a poet
B a biographer
C a film director 4
- 5 You hear a man talking about a course he is taking.
What is he learning on the course?
A a foreign language
B management skills
C computer skills 5
- 6 You overhear a conversation at a market.
What is the relationship between the speakers?
A mother and daughter
B employer and employee
C greengrocer and customer 6
- 7 You will hear a man talking about a test.
Why did he find it difficult?
A The test was unfair.
B He was nervous.
C He wasn't prepared. 7
- 8 You hear this announcement on the radio.
What must you do with your letter?
A take it to the radio station
B send it to the film company
C take it with you to the cinema 8

Part 2

You will hear part of a radio interview about a writer and naturalist called Ian Thatcher. For questions 9-18, complete the sentences.

WILDLIFE EXPERT

- Ian Thatcher is Ann's 9
- The title of Ann's biography about Ian is 10
- Ian was educated by 11
- Ian's brother Charles found 12 in the wardrobe.
- Michael Thatcher became a well-known 13
- Ian's 14 of unusual animals is well-known.
- The British Wildlife Sanctuary displays some of the 15 alive.
- Ian Thatcher has been trying to save animals in danger for 16
- Ann's job involves 17 the sanctuary and handling visitors.
- Ann also works hard to 18

Part 3

You will hear five different people talking about how their careers started. For questions 19-23, choose from the list (A-F) what each speaker says about his or her job. Use the letters only once. There is one extra letter which you do not need to use.

- | | | | |
|--|-----------|--------------------------|----|
| A I had no real qualifications for the job. | Speaker 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> | 19 |
| B I was very unhappy with my chosen career. | Speaker 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> | 20 |
| C I have the media to thank for my success. | Speaker 3 | <input type="checkbox"/> | 21 |
| D It's the artistic aspect of the work that appeals to me. | Speaker 4 | <input type="checkbox"/> | 22 |
| E I've fulfilled a dream I'd always had. | Speaker 5 | <input type="checkbox"/> | 23 |
| F I was really nervous in the beginning. | | | |

Part 4

You will hear an author, Robin Bailey, talking about a safari holiday. For questions 24-30, choose the best answer (A, B or C).

- | | | |
|--|--------------------------|----|
| 24 How does Robin feel this trip was different?
A He had never been to Africa before.
B He wasn't alone.
C It was a surprise for his birthday. | <input type="checkbox"/> | 24 |
| 25 Why did Robin prefer Zambia for a safari?
A He'd seen the advertisements for Kenya.
B Zambia is not so crowded.
C Zambia is less developed than Kenya. | <input type="checkbox"/> | 25 |
| 26 The safari camp where Robin stayed was
A comfortable and well-equipped
B a bit primitive with grass huts
C a long distance from the airstrip | <input type="checkbox"/> | 26 |
| 27 What does Robin complain about?
A having to get up at dawn
B the danger involved in walking tours
C the lack of wildlife to photograph | <input type="checkbox"/> | 27 |
| 28 What are the best times to go game viewing ?
A in the early morning
B in the mid-afternoons
C at sunrise and sunset | <input type="checkbox"/> | 28 |
| 29 How did his daughter Samantha feel about her trip?
A She was surprised at the size of the country.
B She enjoyed the beautiful scenery.
C She was frightened by the noises at night. | <input type="checkbox"/> | 29 |
| 30 What did Robin enjoy most about his trip?
A photographing lions and leopards
B going bird-watching in a focus group
C learning how to draw African scenes. | <input type="checkbox"/> | 30 |