

MOCK EXAM

NB! Please be aware that while the tasks included in this test are representative of the types of questions you can expect to encounter on the actual exam, the number of questions may vary.

TASK 1

I. Choose the phrase which best completes each sentence. Choose A, B, C or D. Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

0. Example: They visit their grandparents every weekend.

- A. are visiting C. visit
B. visits D. visiting

1. Stop that! Why _____ so naughty this morning?

- A. are you be
B. are you being
C. are you
D. will be

2. Here are _____ biscuits for you.

- A. some
B. much
C. a little
D. none

3. My car _____ at the moment.

- A. is repairing
B. is being repaired
C. repairs
D. Repaired

TASK 2

II. Read the text and choose the best answer (A , B ,C or D) according to the text. Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

The Power of Colour

Over the centuries, the sources of colours such as blue, purple and red were highly valued and they were often worth as much as gold. In the 19th century, a young chemistry student manufactured the first synthetic dye, and suddenly the world became a much more colourful place. In the 20th century, scientists discovered the psychological effects of colours, and people found ways to use this discovery to influence our feelings and behaviour.

Red, the colour of blood, symbolises fire, love and anger. In Eastern cultures, people believe it brings luck, wealth and success. For humans, the colour red can send different messages. Some people redden, for example, when they are angry or embarrassed. Researchers have discovered that in sports the team that is wearing red is more likely to win. Why? Because red seems to be the colour that signals dominance, giving those dressed in red an advantage in sporting events. In many animal species (including humans), contact with this bold colour causes the heart rate to increase. However, one of red's lighter shades, pink, can have the opposite effect on people. Men in prisons are less aggressive when the walls are coloured in a specific shade of pink.

Yellow, the colour that comes to mind when we think of sunshine, is found throughout nature and the man-made world as a colour that commands attention; indeed, it is one of the easiest colours to see. This highly visible shade is found on everything from school buses to traffic signs and pens that we use to highlight important information in a text. The colour is also used to caution people; football players, for example, are shown a yellow card as a reminder to behave. It can be used as a stimulant as well: in a number of studies, yellow has been found to help children focus on their work and do better at school.

Blue, the colour of the sky and sea, is associated in many cultures with water, religious objects, and protection against evil. Its darker shades represent calm, stability and power. Dark blue is the colour of the business suit or police uniform; it tells others, 'I am in control,' or 'I am trustworthy.' Blue is also associated with sadness. It's common in English, when you are feeling sad or depressed, to talk about 'feeling blue,' while in Iran, blue is the colour of mourning, worn when a person dies.

Like pink, blue has a calming effect on people. Rooms painted blue help people to relax or sleep. Sleeping pills are often coloured blue to suggest exactly this idea. This colour also seems to reduce feelings of hunger. Blue food is rarely seen in nature, and when it is, such food is usually no longer healthy to consume

1. The first man-made colours were produced:

- A. In the 19th century
- B. In the 20th century

- C. Only recently
- D. Centuries ago

2. According to the text, the colour red:

- A. Symbolises bad luck
- B. Is believed to embarrass people
- C. Makes people less aggressive
- D. Gives an advantage to team members who wear it

3. Yellow is used to highlight information in a text because:

- A. It is an important colour
- B. It is a highly visible colour
- C. It can be used to caution people
- D. People prefer it to other colours

TASK 3

III. Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first one, using the word given without changing it. You must use between two and four words. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Example: Perhaps she forgot about the appointment. **MIGHT**

She might have forgotten about the appointment.

- 1. They hardly ever go on holiday without their children. **OFTEN**
They _____ on holiday without their children.
- 2. Temperatures are dropping these days; winter is coming. **GETTING**
It _____ these days; winter is coming.
- 3. This chicken is really salty. **TOO**
There _____ in this chicken.

TASK 4

IV. For questions 1-10, read the text below and decide which answer (a, b, c or d) best fits each gap. Mark your answer on the separate answer sheet.

Smoking

1 _____ doctors have been warning about the dangers of cigarettes 2 _____ over fifty years, the number of people who smoke is still very high. These people are not 3 ____; they do worry 4 _____ their health; they know the risks they are 5 _____ with their lives. They also realise how much money they are 6 _____ on cigarettes, yet they still find it almost impossible to quit. Smoking is also much more socially unacceptable now. A lot of

people are 7_____smoking in public places – I personally can't 8__ sitting next to a smoker. But we have to remember that most smokers do want to give 9_____. Instead of criticising them, perhaps we should give them a 10_____.

1. A. Despite B. Although C. However D. In spite
2. A. from B. for C. since D. during
3. A. funny B. stupid C. sensitive D. ambitious

TASK 5

V. Choose the correct answers. Mark them on the separate answer sheet.

0. Example: The concert sold out in a day!

1. A off
2. B on
3. in
4. out

1. The plates and glasses are on the table; all we need is the_____.

- A. jugs
- B. jars
- C. cutlery
- D. Tip

2. I__the chef a compliment on his great cooking.

- A. had
- B. paid
- C. did
- D. took

3. We found_____information about it online.

- A. some
- B. much
- C. an
- D. a few

TASK 6

VI. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the word in bold. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

0. Example: She has shoes in various colours. **VARY**

1. Will they have finished the _____ on the house by next week? **EXTEND**
2. So far I've taken part in six swimming_____. **COMPETE**
3. Tom isn't keen on _____; he prefers water sports. **ATHLETE**

WRITING

Choose ONE of the following topics :

1. You have bought a piece of clothing online, but it is not the right size. You have tried to exchange it, but without success. Write an **email of complaint**. Write your email in 120-180 words in an appropriate style. You must:
 - explain the situation
 - say what you expect to happen
2. How important is it for young people to have ambitions? Write your **essay** in 120-180 words discussing your opinion, using specific examples.