

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.

I shifted uncomfortably inside my best suit and eased a finger inside the tight white collar. It was hot in the little bus and I had taken a seat on the wrong side where the summer sun beat on the windows. It was a strange outfit for the weather, but a few miles ahead my future employer might be waiting for me and I had to make a good impression.

There was a lot depending on this interview. Many friends who had qualified with me were unemployed or working in shops or as labourers in the shipyards. So many that I had almost given up hope of any future for myself as a veterinary surgeon.

There were usually two or three jobs advertised in the *Veterinary Record* each week and an average of eighty applicants for each one. It hadn't seemed possible when the letter came from Darrowby in Yorkshire. Mr S. Farnon would like to see me on the Friday afternoon; I was to come to tea and, if we were suited to each other, I could stay on as his assistant. Most young people emerging from the colleges after five years of hard work were faced by a world unimpressed by their enthusiasm and bursting knowledge. So I had grabbed the lifeline unbelievably.

The driver crashed his gears again as we went into another steep bend. We had been climbing steadily now for the last fifteen miles or so, moving closer to the distant blue of the Pennine Hills. I had never been in Yorkshire before, but the name had always raised a picture of a region as heavy and unromantic as the pudding of the same name; I was prepared for solid respectability, dullness and a total lack of charm. But as the bus made its way higher, I began to wonder. There were high grassy hills and wide valleys. In the valley bottoms, rivers twisted among the trees and solid grey stone farmhouses lay among islands of cultivated land which pushed up the wild, dark hillsides.

Suddenly, I realised the bus was clattering along a narrow street which opened onto a square where we stopped. Above the window of a small grocer's shop I read 'Darrowby Co-operative Society'. We had arrived. I got out and stood beside my battered suitcase, looking about me. There was something unusual and I didn't know what it was at first. Then it came to me. The other passengers had dispersed, the driver had switched off the engine and there was not a sound or a movement anywhere. The only visible sign of life was a group of old men sitting round the clock tower in the centre of the square, but they might have been carved of stone.

Darrowby didn't get much space in the guidebooks, but where it was mentioned it was described as a grey little town on the River Arrow with a market place and little of interest except its two ancient bridges. But when you looked at it, its setting was beautiful. Everywhere from the windows of houses in Darrowby you could see the hills. There was a clearness in the air, a sense of space and airiness that made me feel I had left something behind. The pressure of the city, the noise, the smoke – already they seemed to be falling away from me.

Trengate Street was a quiet road leading off the square and from there I had my first sight of Skeldale House. I knew it was the right place before I was near enough to read *S. Farnon, Veterinary Surgeon* on the old-fashioned brass nameplate. I knew by the ivy which grew untidily over the red brick, climbing up to the topmost windows. It was what the letter had said – the only house with ivy; and this could be where I would work for the first time as a veterinary surgeon. I rang the doorbell.

- 1 As he travelled, the writer regretted his choice of
- A seat.
 - B clothes.
 - C career.
 - D means of transport.
- 2 What had surprised the writer about the job?
- A There had been no advertisement.
 - B He had been contacted by letter.
 - C There was an invitation to tea.
 - D He had been selected for interview.
- 3 The writer uses the phrase 'I had grabbed the lifeline' (line 15) to show that he felt
- A confident of his ability.
 - B ready to consider any offer.
 - C cautious about accepting the invitation.
 - D forced to make a decision unwillingly.
- 4 What impression had the writer previously had of Yorkshire?
- A It was a beautiful place.
 - B It was a boring place.
 - C It was a charming place.
 - D It was an unhappy place.
- 5 What did the writer find unusual about Darrowby?
- A the location of the bus stop
 - B the small number of shops
 - C the design of the square
 - D the lack of activity
- 6 What did the writer feel the guidebooks had missed about Darrowby?
- A the beauty of the houses
 - B the importance of the bridges
 - C the lovely views from the town
 - D the impressive public spaces
- 7 How did the writer recognise Skeldale House?
- A The name was on the door.
 - B It had red bricks.
 - C There was a certain plant outside.
 - D It stood alone.
- 8 How did the writer's attitude change during the passage?
- A He began to feel he might like living in Darrowby.
 - B He became less enthusiastic about the job.
 - C He realised his journey was likely to have been a waste of time.
 - D He started to look forward to having the interview

Part 2

You are going to read a magazine article about people who collect things. For questions **16 – 30**, choose from the people (**A – D**). The people may be chosen more than once.

Which person

had to re-start their collection?	9	<input type="checkbox"/>
has provided useful advice on their subject?	10	<input type="checkbox"/>
was misled by an early success?	11	<input type="checkbox"/>
received an unexpected gift?	12	<input type="checkbox"/>
admits to making little practical use of their collection?	13	<input type="checkbox"/>
regrets the rapid disappearance of certain items?	14	<input type="checkbox"/>
is aware that a fuller collection of items exists elsewhere?	15	<input type="checkbox"/>
has a history of collecting different items?	16	<input type="checkbox"/>
performed a favour for someone they knew?	17	<input type="checkbox"/>
is a national expert on their subject?	18	<input type="checkbox"/>
is aware that they form part of a growing group?	19	<input type="checkbox"/>
insists on purchasing top-quality items?	20	<input type="checkbox"/>
noticed items while looking for something else?	21	<input type="checkbox"/>
has to protect their collection from damage?	22	<input type="checkbox"/>
would like to create a hands-on display of their collection?	23	<input type="checkbox"/>

The World of Collecting

A Ron Barton shares his home with about 200 sewing machines. His passion began when he was searching for bits of second-hand furniture and kept seeing 'beautiful old sewing machines that were next to nothing to buy'. He couldn't resist them. Then a friend had a machine that wouldn't work, so she asked Barton to look at it for her. At that stage he was not an authority on the subject, but he worked on it for three days and eventually got it going.

Later he opened up a small stand in a London market. 'Most people seemed uninterested. Then a dealer came and bought everything I'd taken along. I thought, "Great! This is my future life." But after that I never sold another one there and ended up with a stall in another market which was only moderately successful.'

Nowadays, he concentrates on domestic machines in their original box containers with their handbooks. He is often asked if he does any sewing with them. The answer is that, apart from making sure that they work, he rarely touches them.

B As a boy, Chris Peters collected hundreds of vintage cameras, mostly from jumble sales and dustbins. Later, when the time came to buy his first house, he had to sell his valuable collection in order to put down a deposit. A few years after, he took up the interest again and now has over a thousand cameras, the earliest dating from 1860.

Now Peters 'just cannot stop collecting' and hopes to open his own photographic museum where members of the public will be able to touch and fiddle around with the cameras. Whilst acknowledging that the Royal Camera Collection in Bath is probably more extensive than his own, he points out that 'so few of the items are on show there at the same time that I think my own personal collection will easily rival it.'

C Sylvia King is one of the foremost authorities on plastics in Britain. She has, in every corner of her house, a striking collection of plastic objects of every kind, dating from the middle of the last century and illustrating the complex uses of plastic over the years.

King's interest started when she was commissioned to write her first book. In order to do this, she had to start from scratch; so she attended a course on work machinery, maintaining that if she didn't understand plastics manufacture then nobody else would.

As she gathered information for her book, she also began to collect pieces of plastic from every imaginable source: junk shops, arcades, and the cupboards of friends. She also collects 'because it is vital to keep examples. We live in an age of throw-away items: tape-recorders, cassettes, hair dryers – they are all replaced so quickly.'

King's second book, *Classic Plastics: from Bakelite to High Tech*, is the first published guide to plastics collecting. It describes collections that can be visited and gives simple and safe home tests for identification. King admits that 'plastic is a mysterious substance and many people are frightened of it. Even so, the band of collectors is constantly expanding.'

D Janet Pontin already had twenty years of collecting one thing or another behind her when she started collecting 'art deco' fans in 1966. It happened when she went to an auction sale and saw a shoe-box filled with them. Someone else got them by offering a higher price and she was very cross. Later, to her astonishment, he went round to her flat and presented them to her. 'That was how it all started.' There were about five fans in the shoe-box and since then they've been exhibited in the first really big exhibition of 'art deco' in America. The fans are not normally on show, however, but are kept behind glass. They are extremely fragile and people are tempted to handle them. The idea is to have, one day, a black-lacquered room where they can be more easily seen.

Pontin doesn't restrict herself to fans of a particular period, but she will only buy a fan if it is in excellent condition. The same rule applies to everything in her house.

USE OF ENGLISH

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** called **B** named **C** referred **D** known

0	ABC	D
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A love of travelling

For Nigel Portman, a love of travelling began with what's **(0)** a 'gap year'. In common with many other British teenagers, he chose to take a year out before **(1)** to study for his degree. After doing various jobs to **(2)** some money, he left home to gain some experience of life in different cultures, visiting America and Asia. The more adventurous the young person, the **(3)** the challenge they are likely to **(4)** themselves for the gap year, and for some, like Nigel, it can **(5)** in a thirst for adventure.

Now that his university course has **(6)** to an end, Nigel is just about to leave on a three-year trip that will take him **(7)** around the world. What's more, he plans to make the whole journey using only means of transport which are **(8)** by natural energy. In other words, he'll be **(9)** mostly on bicycles and his own legs; and when there's an ocean to cross, he won't be taking a **(10)** cut by climbing aboard a plane, he'll be joining the crew of a sailing ship **(11)**

As well as doing some mountain climbing and other outdoor pursuits along the way, Nigel hopes to **(12)** on to the people he meets the environmental message that lies behind the whole idea.

- | | | | | |
|----|-----------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1 | A settling down | B getting up | C taking over | D holding back |
| 2 | A achieve | B raise | C advance | D win |
| 3 | A stronger | B wider | C greater | D deeper |
| 4 | A put | B set | C aim | D place |
| 5 | A result | B lead | C cause | D create |
| 6 | A come | B turned | C reached | D brought |
| 7 | A just | B complete | C whole | D right |
| 8 | A pulled | B charged | C forced | D powered |
| 9 | A relying | B using | C attempting | D trying |
| 10 | A quick | B short | C brief | D swift |
| 11 | A anyway | B alike | C instead | D otherwise |
| 12 | A leave | B keep | C pass | D give |

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 gap. There is an example at the beginning (**0**).

Example: 0 - AS

The temple in the lake

Lake Titicaca, often known (**0**) the 'holy lake', is situated in South America on the border between Bolivia and Peru. The lives of the people (**13**) tools and pottery have (**14**) found on its shores have long remained a mystery. However, scientists taking (**15**) in an exploration project at the lake have found what they believe to (**16**) a 1000-year-old temple under the water

Divers from the expedition have discovered a 200-metre-long, 50-metre-wide building surrounded by a terrace

for crops, a road and a wall. It is thought that the remains **(17)** those of a temple built by the Tihuanacu people who lived beside Lake Titicaca before it became a part **(18)** the much later Incan empire.

'The scientists have not yet had time to analyse the material sufficiently,' says project director, Soraya Aubi. 'But some have **(19)** forward the idea that the remains date from this period **(20)** to the fact that there are very similar ones elsewhere.'

The expedition has so **(21)** this year made more than 200 dives into water 30 metres deep **(22)** order to record the ancient remains on film. The film, **(23)** will later be studied in detail, **(24)** well provide important information about the region.

Part 3

For questions **25 – 32**, 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 A very friendly taxi driver drove us into town.

DRIVEN

We a very friendly taxi driver.

The gap can be filled by the words 'were driven into town by', so you write:

Example: 0

WERE DRIVEN INTO TOWN BY

25. The two boys were sitting by themselves in the classroom.

OWN

The two boys were sitting in the classroom.

26. 'I have an interview tomorrow, so I ought to leave soon,' Yannis said.

BETTER

'I have an interview tomorrow, so I soon,' Yannis said.

27. The film will have started, so it's not worth going to the cinema now.

POINT

The film will have started, so in going to the cinema now.

28. Roberto arrived late this morning because his train was delayed.

TIME

If the train Roberto would not have arrived late this morning.

29. I had never met Pia's husband before.

FIRST

It I had ever met Pia's husband.

30. Abdul's mother didn't let him play on the computer until he had done his homework.

MADE

Abdul's mother his homework before he played on the computer.

31. Although the police chased them, the thieves didn't get caught.

EVEN

The thieves managed to get the police chased them.

32. Considering that Luke is so young, you must admit he's making excellent progress as a musician.

ACCOUNT

If you young Luke is, you must admit he's making excellent progress as a musician.

Part 4

For questions **33 – 42**, 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**).

Example: 0 - S E L E C T I O N

Walking holidays

The *Real Walkers Company* offers a (**0**) of small group

SELECT

walking holidays which explore some delightful hidden corners of

Europe, the Americas and Australasia. There is something for

everyone to enjoy on these holidays, (**33**) of age or level

REGARD

of (34) The brochure includes various destinations and a range of itineraries. These range from sightseeing tours of (35) cities to undemanding walking trips in unspoilt coastal and country regions and, for the more (36) traveller, challenging mountain or hill-walking expeditions.

FIT

HISTORY

ADVENTURE

But it would be (37) to give the impression that these holidays are just about walking. According to the brochure, an (38) of walking is often the thing that brings together a group of like-minded people, who share the (39) of good companionship in (40) surroundings.

FAIR

ENJOY

PLEASE

ATTRACT

The company believes that its tour leaders are the key to its success.

These people are (41) trained and are particularly keen to

FULL

(42) that each individual traveller makes the most of their trip.

SURE

WRITING

You **must** answer this question. Write your answer in **120 – 150** words in an appropriate style

You have received an email from your English-speaking friend, Sara, who is planning to open a restaurant. Read Sara's email and the notes you have made. Then write an email to Sara, using **all** your notes.

email

From: Sara Martins
Sent: 15th March 2006
Subject: Restaurant

You remember how Alex and I have always wanted to open a restaurant – well, we're going to do it!

We want to serve food from different countries in our restaurant so we're planning to travel around to collect

some ideas. We want to come to your country. When is the best time to come?

Say when and why

We want to find out what people cook at home every day. What's the best way for us to do that?

Suggest ...

We'd also like to go to some local restaurants which serve traditional food. Can you recommend one?

Yes, give details

When we open the restaurant in July, we'd like you to come. Will you be free?

Reply soon.

Sara

Write your **email**. You must use grammatically correct sentences with accurate spelling and punctuation in a style appropriate for the situation.

Listening

Listen to an interview with a health worker about vaccination programmes in less economically developed countries.

https://www.examenglish.com/B2/b2_listening_health.htm

1 The proportion of the world's children receiving vaccinations is...

- a. just over two thirds.
- b. just under three quarters.
- c. just over four fifths.

2 One achievement mentioned by the expert is that...

- a. measles cases have fallen by one quarter.
- b. polio has almost been eradicated.
- c. there are 200,000 fewer tetanus cases since the 1980s.

3 The expert warns against...

- a. investing too heavily in immunisation and neglecting other health issues.
- b. assuming that recent achievements are sufficient and withdrawing funding.
- c. giving children one vaccination and not delivering a full course of injections.

4 According to the expert, many children do not get immunized if they...

- a. are already sick.
- b. live in isolated rural areas.
- c. do not live within an established system.

5 Leaflets are not effective means of advertising immunisation programmes because...

- a. some people cannot read.
 - b. they are expensive.
 - c. they do not reach people in isolated areas.
- 6 To ensure that vaccinations reach everyone, it is necessary to...
- a. have an education programme in place as well.
 - b. pinpoint where the system fails and address these issues.
 - c. only hire health workers who are well trained and trustworthy.
- 7 To solve the storage problem, the expert's organisation is...
- a. training health workers how to store vaccines properly.
 - b. building cheap fridges that work reliably without mains electricity.
 - c. creating vaccines that can be stored at any temperature.
- 8 The expert mentions that computers are necessary to...
- a. manage distribution.
 - b. maintain communications.
 - c. keep knowledge up-to-date.
- 9 The expert advises against using vaccines which are...
- a. cheap.
 - b. unbranded.
 - c. not pre-qualified.
- 10 A DALY is...
- a. the amount of time lost when a person is ill or dies prematurely.
 - b. the amount of money a country spends on its health service.
 - c. the loss of earnings due to ill-health and caring for relatives,

Speaking

Sample
See below

POINTS 13	
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TOTAL 100	
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Answer key

Reading

PART ONE

- 1 A
- 2 D
- 3 B
- 4 B
- 5 D
- 6 C
- 7 C
- 8 A

PART TWO

- 9 F
- 10 H
- 11 C
- 12 A
- 13 E
- 14 B
- 15 G

PART THREE

- 16 B
- 17 C
- 18 A
- 19 D
- 20 A
- 21 C
- 22 B
- 23 D
- 24 A
- 25 C
- 26 C
- 27 D
- 28 A
- 29 D
- 30 B

USE OF ENGLISH

PART ONE

- 1 A
- 2 B
- 3 C
- 4 B
- 5 A
- 6 A
- 7 D
- 8 D
- 9 A
- 10 B
- 11 C
- 12 C

PART TWO

- 13 whose
- 14 been
- 15 part
- 16 be
- 17 are
- 18 of
- 19 put
- 20 due/owing
- 21 far
- 22 in
- 23 which
- 24 may/might/could

PART Four

- 33 regardless
- 34 fitness
- 35 historic/historical
- 36 adventurous
- 37 unfair
- 38 enjoyment
- 39 pleasure(s)
- 40 attractive
- 41 fully
- 42 ensure

PART Three

- 25 (all) on][their own
- 26 had/'d][better leave/go/set off
- 27 there's/is][no/little point
- 28 had been/come/arrived][on time
- 29 was][the first time (that)
- 30 made him/Abdul][do/finish/complete
- 31 away][even though
- 32 take into account][how

