

TASK 1 (10 minutes)

- Read the text below and then decide if the following statements are 'True' (=T) or 'False' (=F).
- If there is not enough information to answer 'True' (=T) or 'False' (=F), choose 'Doesn't say' (=DS).
- Write the correct letter next to the statement as shown in the example below:

Example:

Text: Sarah is in her twenties.

Statement: Sarah is 18 years old. = F

City residents share part-time wheels

It took only a month for the traffic jams, insurance costs and parking problems of Cambridge to convince Katherine Watkins to sell her car when she moved to the Boston suburb from Kentucky. After all, lots of other people did it. However, after two years of riding the bus and taking taxis, Watkins had finally had enough. She got another car – well, in a certain manner of speaking. She became a customer of Zipcar, a Cambridge-based company that allows her to share a lime-green Volkswagen Beetle with more than a dozen other people.

“My cat was sick and I had to take her to the vet, and it was just too much to do in a taxi,” she said. “I finally decided I really do need a car, just not all the time.” Now Watkins pays just \$4.50 an hour and 40 cents a mile whenever she needs the added convenience.

“Some people don't need a car about 85 percent of the time,” said Zipcar co-founder Robin Chase. “But they have to buy a whole car just to fill that little need. Those are the people we want to come to us.”

Here's how Zipcar, which opened this spring, works: the company owns and insures all the cars. Members get cards or keys to get into the cars, which are parked at a designated spot. Reservations can be made online or over the phone, and the only rule is to get the car back on time. If the car is already booked, members either have to take an alternate car, or wait until the car they usually drive is available. Before they return the car, members are expected to refill the gas tank. This way, the next person who takes the car doesn't have to go to a gas station first before they start their journey.

Zipcar charges \$20 when people return a car late and drivers who are late again and again lose their membership. The annual membership is \$75 a year, plus a \$300 deposit.

Car-sharing services, whose prices range nationwide from less than \$2 an hour to \$9 an hour, can get expensive for people who drive long distances or take the car on an overnight trip. But for some people they are perfect. For example, for people who just need to go to the grocery store. For other people going to a doctor's appointment or visiting a friend out of town, car sharing can be cheaper than renting a car.

At Budget Rent-A-Car, which promises “low daily and low weekly rates,” a rental car in Boston costs \$45 a day. Other car rental companies charge between \$40 and \$50 a day, plus additional charges for mileage and insurance.

'True' (=T), 'False' (=F) or 'Doesn't say' (=DS):

1. Katherine Watkins moved from Kentucky to Cambridge more than two years ago. = _____
2. Zipcar says that a maximum of twelve people can share a car. = _____
3. Katherine Watkins doesn't have any pets due to her allergies. = _____
4. When you rent a car from Zipcar, the tank is usually full. = _____
5. You can book a Zipcar through the Internet. = _____
6. Usually, the cars are parked close to a train station. = _____
7. Once the annual membership fee has been paid and the \$300 deposited, members cannot lose their membership. = _____
8. Zipcar only rents out efficient German-made cars. = _____
9. Car-sharing is ideal for people who drive a lot and like to take the car on camping trips. = _____
10. If Katherine Watkins rents a car for 11 and a half hours, she pays less at Budget Rent-A-Car than at Zipcar. = _____

_____ / 20 marks

TASK 2 (10 minutes)

Questions 1 - 5

- Read the text and questions below.
- For each question, mark the letter next to the correct answer - **A, B, C or D** - as shown in the following example:

Example:

Text: Sarah's parents, Mr and Mrs Smith, were busy at the office planning next year's holiday for their employees.

Statement: Mr and Mrs Smith didn't visit Sarah because

- A** they had to work.
- B** they didn't want to.
- C** her father was in hospital.

A day in the life of a mobile dog groomer

Adrian Ruiz speaks to reporter Jane Charteris

If somebody told you they were starting a London business whereby they could park when and where they wanted for several hours at a time, you would probably say they were mad. Well, Adrian Ruiz isn't mad, though many of his "clients" are. And his year-old business is doing very well. "Police and traffic wardens just laugh – they don't even ask me to pay," says Adrian. The reason might be Adrian's van. It has "Mobile Dog Salon" written on both sides and an inflatable Dalmatian on the roof. Adrian and his partner, Yolanda Martinez, run the only home-service dog-grooming business for clients in London.

In a typical day, Adrian grooms between eight and ten dogs, at £25 a dog, and he has already gotten back the £7,000 it cost to convert the van into a mobile dog parlour. It has an enamel bath, grooming table, hair-drying cupboard and water heater. "You must like dogs to do this," says Adrian, shampooing his third dog of the day, a terrier. Adrian is well-qualified and says, "Some dogs get very nervous. They might have a heart attack, so you have to know how to calm them with kind words and treats."

The terrier is clearly happy as it wags its tail. After Adrian has combed, washed, dried, cut and pedicured it, he drives to a new client, a Labrador. The client is in – we can hear it barking – but its owner is not. She has forgotten. This is one of the disadvantages of a mobile business as Adrian can't just start on the next customer. Just then a man stops by and asks for a card. He has an 11-year-old poodle. A lot of new business comes this way, straight off the street. The rest comes by word of mouth and the van is its own advertisement. He sees about 30% of the dogs monthly, but even if they are less frequent, they are still regulars. Adrian is proud of his service. "It is more convenient for people, especially the elderly and disabled, than taking their pets to a parlour," says Adrian. "And it's also less traumatic for the dogs."

You'd imagine that after four or five sessions the van would be full of dog hair and stinking of wet dog. But appearance is important when potential customers can inspect the van at any time so it is thoroughly cleaned after each grooming. Adrian now moves on to client number five, a happy schnauzer who lives nearby. A major part of Yolanda's job is to coordinate bookings in any one area to reduce petrol costs.

It has been a long and satisfying day. Having cleaned out the dog-mobile one last time, Adrian heads home – to improve his grooming technique by watching some new canine grooming videos. What greater professionalism could any dog owner want?

1. Adrian Ruiz ...
 - A sometimes gets parking fines while working.
 - B has unusual clients.
 - C has a business that is not going well.

2. Adrian and Yolanda
 - A visit their clients by public transport.
 - B offer a unique service to the public.
 - C have clients who are all outside London.

3. The Labrador
 - A has never been groomed by Adrian before.
 - B is excited about getting groomed by Adrian.
 - C is finally groomed by Adrian.

4. The van is cleaned regularly because
 - A some dog owners might want to look inside it.
 - B the clients have traumatic experiences in it.
 - C it stinks so much.

5. At the end of the day
 - A Yolanda cleans the van.
 - B Adrian attends a course in dog grooming.
 - C Adrian works on his knowledge of dog grooming.

_____ / 10 marks

TASK 3 (8 minutes)

Fill the gaps with the correct form of the word. Write your answers in the column on the right.

Example: Put on a pair of ...**gloves**... if you're cold.

If the word is a preposition/conjunction, no first letter is given.

Example: Are you interested politics? Are you interested **in** politics?

Flying to the USA

If you are (1) t..... (reisen) to the USA, special	(1) _____
(2) r..... (Regeln) are in place. No toiletries or	(2) _____
(3) b..... l..... (Körpercrème) bought in the	(3) _____
(4) d..... (Abflug) lounge will be (5) a..... (erlaubt) into the	(4) _____
aircraft cabin and any (6) d..... (Getränke) or liquid items	(5) _____
must be (7) d..... (getrunken) before (8) b..... (dem	(6) _____
Einsteigen). (9) F..... (Nahrungsmittel), however, is	(7) _____
allowed.	(8) _____
	(9) _____
Passengers getting on flights to the USA and the	(10) _____
(10) t..... (Sachen) they are (11) c..... (tragen)	(11) _____
(12) in..... (einschliesslich) those picked up	(12) _____
(13) (nach) the central screening point, will be	(13) _____
(14) ch..... (geprüft) a (15) s..... (zweites) time at the	(14) _____
(16) g..... (Flugsteig). Any liquids that are (17) s.....	(15) _____
(gesehen) will be (18) t..... (weggenommen) away. Now	(16) _____
you are (19) r..... (bereit) for the (20) f..... (Flug).	(17) _____
	(18) _____
	(19) _____
	(20) _____

_____ / 20 marks

TASK 4 (4 minutes)

Word formation. Change the word in brackets to a suitable form for the sentence. Write your answers in the column to the right.

Yesterday, I sent off a (0) (**complain**) because of the rather 0 complaint
(00) (**polite**) customer service at the train station. 00 impolite

1. Most of what you've written in your composition has nothing do with the question, therefore you have (**failure**) 1. _____
2. There was some (**agree**) about who should be team captain. 2. _____
3. You were (**absence**) when I set the homework. You've done the wrong exercise. 3. _____
4. He had (**win**) the lottery, though most people who knew him thought he had got the money by mistake. 4. _____
5. Peter is so (**friend**). He is nice to everybody. 5. _____

_____ / 5 marks

TASK 5 (4 minutes)

a) Write a short answer for each question.

Example:

0) *Have you been ill long? – No, I haven't.*

1. Can I ask you a question? – Yes, _____.
2. Has the movie started yet? - No, _____.
3. Does Jane do her shopping on Saturdays? – Yes, _____.
4. Did you get home before midnight? - No, _____.
5. Is Max playing tennis this afternoon? – Yes, _____.
6. Will George be here tomorrow? – No, _____.

b) Add a question tag to each sentence.

Example:

0) *We're nearly there, aren't we?*

7. Your father can't speak French, _____?

8. Charles doesn't work here anymore, _____?

9. Mary's been here before, _____?

10. John put the car in the garage, _____?

11. She is going to be on time, _____?

12. You won't be late, _____?

_____ / 12 marks

TASK 6 (4 minutes)

Make the following sentences negative. Don't change the tense. Examples:

0) *Fred is 18 years old.*

Fred isn't 18 years old.

00) *Emma speaks good English.*

Emma doesn't speak good English.

1. Sarah and Joe lived in London then.

Sarah and Joe _____ in London then.

2. She would have called us about the problem.

She _____ us about the problem.

3. He met his girlfriend at a disco.

He _____ his girlfriend at a disco.

4. We are going to move to a new flat.

We _____ to move to a new flat.

5. Billy felt very ill.

Billy _____ very ill.

6. They are leaving for New York tonight.

They _____ for New York tonight.

7. Lisa plays the saxophone every day.

Lisa _____ the saxophone every day.

8. I knew everybody at the party.

I _____ everybody at the party.

_____ / 8 marks

TASK 7 (6 minutes)

Ask questions. The underlined words are the answers. Don't change the tense (Zeitform).

Examples:

0) Fred lives in Zurich.

Where does Fred live?

00) The film was about the 1960s.

What was the film about?

1. Bob can't tell his family anything about his new job.

What _____ about?

2. Jane can borrow Tim's car.

Whose _____ ?

3. Melanie forgot her jacket in the classroom.

Where _____ ?

4. Jack has lived in Paris for two years.

How _____ ?

5. His mother bought a little food for lunch.

How _____ for lunch?

6. She eats bacon and eggs for breakfast on Sundays.

What _____ for breakfast on Sundays?

7. John eats an expensive meal once a week.

What kind of _____ once a week?

8. The exams will end next week.

When _____ ?

9. They are spending the winter in Florida because it is warmer there.

Why _____ the winter in Florida?

10. David has sent twelve red roses to his girlfriend.

How _____ to his girlfriend?

_____ / 10 marks

TASK 8 (14 minutes)

Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence. The words need not be the same.

Examples:

- 0) David is a better runner than Paul.
Paul is not **as good a runner as David**.
- 00) We started working here in 2001.
We've **worked here** for five years.
1. Sue prepared dinner. The phone rang.
While Sue _____ dinner, the phone rang.
2. We can't wait to see our son.
We are looking forward _____ our son.
3. Emily started learning Spanish one year ago.
Emily _____ for a year.
4. They serve lunch at 12 noon.
Lunch _____ at 12 noon.
5. We don't go out every Saturday because we don't have so much money.
If we had enough money, _____ go out every Saturday.
6. What is her usual time to have breakfast?
When _____ have breakfast?
7. It was not necessary for Madonna to go to hospital.
Madonna did not _____ to hospital.
8. When we were little, we often played in the garden.
We _____ play in the garden when we were little.
9. This week wasn't as cold as last week.
Last week _____ than this week.
10. We have never heard a more terrible piece of rock music.
This is _____ piece of rock music we have ever heard.
11. Peter wrote this book.
This book _____ Peter.

12. The local shopping mall has been open for three years.
The shopping mall _____ in 2006.

13. This car doesn't belong to my niece.
This isn't my _____ car.

14. Mr Donald was born in this town.
This is the town _____ was born.

15. Who is the owner of this house?
_____ house is this?

_____ / 15 marks

K E Y - K E Y - K E Y

100 MARKS

TASK 1 (City residents share part-time wheels) (two marks)

	T	F	DS		T	F	DS		T	F	DS
1.	✓	0	0	5.	✓	0	0	9.	0	✓	0
2.	0	✓	0	6.	0	0	✓	10.	✓	0	0
3.	0	✓	0	7.	0	✓	0				
4.	✓	0	0	8.	0	0	✓				

20 marks

TASK 2 (A day in the life of a mobile dog groomer) (two marks)

	A	B	C		A	B	C
1.	0	✓	0	4.	✓	0	0
2.	0	✓	0	5.	0	0	✓
3.	✓	0	0				

10 marks

TASK 3 (one mark)

Fill the gaps with the correct form of the word.

Example: Put on a pair of ...**gloves**... if you're cold.

If the word is a preposition/conjunction, no first letter is given.

Example: Are you interested politics? Are you interested **in** politics?

Flying to the USA

<p>If you are (1) t..... (reisen) to the USA, special (2) r..... (Regeln) are in place. No toiletries or (3) b..... l..... (Körpercrème) bought in the (4) d..... (Abflug) lounge will be (5) a..... (erlaubt) into the aircraft cabin and any (6) (Getränke) or liquid items must be (7) d..... (getrunken) before (8) b..... (dem Einsteigen). (9) F..... (Nahrungsmittel), however, is allowed.</p>	<p>(1) travel(l)ing (2) rules (3) body lotion (4) departure (5) allowed (6) drinks (7) drunk (8) boarding (9) Food</p>
<p>Passengers getting on flights to the USA and the (10) t..... (Sachen) they are (11) c..... (tragen) (12) in..... (einschliesslich) those picked up (13) (nach) the central screening point, will be (14) ch..... (geprüft) a (15) s..... (zweites) time at the (16) g..... (Flugsteig). Any liquids that are (17) s..... (gesehen) will be (18) t..... (weggenommen) away. Now you are (19) r..... (bereit) for the (20) f..... (Flug).</p>	<p>(10) things (11) carrying (12) including (13) after (14) checked (15) second (16) gate (17) seen (18) taken (19) ready (20) flight</p>

20 marks

TASK 4 (one mark)

Word formation.

- | | |
|--|------------------------|
| 1. Most of what you've written in your composition has nothing to do with the question, therefore you have
(failure) | 1. failed |
| 2. There was some (agree) about who should be team captain. | 2. disagreement |
| 3. You were (absence) when I set the homework. You've done the wrong exercise. | 3. absent |
| 4. He had (win) the lottery, though most people who knew him thought he had got the money by mistake. | 4. won |
| 5. Peter is so (friend). He is nice to everybody. | 5. friendly |

5 marks

TASK 5 (one mark)

a) Write a short answer for each question.

Example:

- 0) Have you been ill long? – No, I haven't.
1. Can I ask you a question? – Yes, **you can**
2. Has the movie started yet? - No, **it hasn't**
3. Does Jane do her shopping on Saturdays? – Yes, **she does**
4. Did you get home before midnight? - No, **I didn't**
5. Is Max playing tennis this afternoon? – Yes, **he is**
6. Will George be here tomorrow? – No, **he won't**

b) Add a question tag to each sentence.

Example:

- 0) We're nearly there, aren't we?
7. Your father can't speak French, **can he?**
8. Charles doesn't work here anymore, **does he?**
9. Mary's been here before, **hasn't she?**
10. John put the car in the garage, **didn't he?**
11. She is going to be on time, **isn't she?**
12. You won't be late, **will you?**

12 marks

TASK 6 (one mark)

Make the following sentences negative. Don't change the tense.

Examples:

0) Fred is 18 years old.

Fred isn't 18 years old.

00) Emma speaks good English.

Emma doesn't speak good English. **long and short forms possible**

1. Sarah and Joe lived in London then.

Sarah and Joe **didn't live** in London then.

2. She would have called us about the problem.

She **wouldn't have called** us about the problem.

3. He met his girlfriend at a disco.

He **didn't meet** his girlfriend at a disco.

4. We are going to move to a new flat.

We **aren't going** to move to a new flat.

5. Billy felt very ill.

Billy **didn't feel** very ill.

6. They are leaving for New York tonight.

They **aren't leaving** for New York tonight.

7. Lisa plays the saxophone every day.

Lisa **doesn't play** the saxophone every day.

8. I knew everybody at the party.

I **didn't know** everybody at the party.

8 marks

TASK 7 (one mark)

Ask questions. The underlined words are the answers. Don't change the tense (Zeitform).

Examples:

0) Fred lives in Zurich.

Where does Fred live?

00) The film was about the 1960s.

What was the film about?

1. Bob can't tell his family anything about his new job.

What **can't Bob tell his family** about?

2. Jane can borrow Tim's car.

Whose **car can Jane borrow?**

3. Melanie forgot her jacket in the classroom.

Where **did Melanie forget her jacket?**

4. Jack has lived in Paris for two years.

How **long has Jack lived in Paris ?**

5. His mother bought a little food for lunch.

How **much food did his mother buy** for lunch?

6. She eats bacon and eggs for breakfast on Sundays.

What **does she eat** for breakfast on Sundays?

7. John eats an expensive meal once a week.

What kind of **meal does John eat** once a week?

8. The exams will end next week.

When **will the exams end ?**

9. They are spending the winter in Florida because it is warmer there.

Why **are they spending** the winter in Florida?

10. David has sent twelve red roses to his girlfriend.

How **many red roses has David sent** to his girlfriend?

10 marks

TASK 8 (one mark)

Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence. The words need not be the same.

1. Sue prepared dinner. The phone rang.
While Sue **was preparing** dinner, the phone rang.
2. We can't wait to see our son.
We are looking forward **to seeing** our son.
3. Emily started learning Spanish one year ago.
Emily **has been learning Spanish** for a year.
4. They serve lunch at 12 noon.
Lunch **is served** at 12 noon.
5. We don't go out every Saturday because we don't have so much money.
If we had enough money, **we would** go out every Saturday.
6. What is her usual time to have breakfast?
When **does she usually** have breakfast?
7. It was not necessary for Madonna to go to hospital.
Madonna did not **have to go** to hospital.
8. When we were little, we often played in the garden.
We **used to** play in the garden when we were little.
9. This week wasn't as cold as last week.
Last week **was colder** than this week.
10. We have never heard a more terrible piece of rock music.
This is **the worst** piece of rock music we have ever heard.
11. Peter wrote this book.
This book **was written by** Peter.
12. The local shopping mall has been open for three years.
The shopping mall **opened** in 2006.
13. This car doesn't belong to my niece.
This isn't my **niece's** car.
14. Mr Donald was born in this town.
This is the town **where Mr Donald** was born.
15. Who is the owner of this house?
Whose house is this?

15 marks