

## Grammar: practice

51. This time last week I \_\_\_\_\_ to Boston for the spring break.  
a. have drove  
b. have been driving  
c. have driven  
d. was driving
52. Whether we go camping on the weekend \_\_\_\_\_ on the weather.  
a. is depending  
b. depends  
c. has to depend  
d. will be depending
53. 'I'm sorry I'm late.'  
'Where have you been? We \_\_\_\_\_ for an hour to start the meeting!'  
a. have been waiting  
b. have waited  
c. are waiting  
d. be waiting
54. The weather \_\_\_\_\_, because of the hole in the ozone layer.  
a. every year changed  
b. yearly will change  
c. every year changing  
d. is changing every year
55. 'Did you see Becky at the party last night?'  
'No, I arrived late and she \_\_\_\_\_.'  
a. had already left  
b. left  
c. was leaving  
d. has left
56. He has very \_\_\_\_\_ ideas, and will have to be dragged into the 21st century.  
a. old-fashion  
b. old-fashioned  
c. old-fashions  
d. old-fashioning
57. I asked him what he was doing and he said \_\_\_\_\_ a letter to his mother.  
a. he is writing  
b. he writes  
c. I am writing  
d. he was writing
58. 'Claudine said she hasn't heard from you in a while.'  
'I know. I \_\_\_\_\_ e-mail her tomorrow.'  
a. will be  
b. will  
c. would  
d. ought
59. There's \_\_\_\_\_ fly crawling over the meat.  
a. some  
b. the  
c. a  
d. any
60. 'How many dogs do you have?'  
'Two. This one is Jessica, and \_\_\_\_\_ white one is Lucy.'  
a. the  
b. those  
c. a  
d. another
61. \_\_\_\_\_ of those two skirts will do; decide which one.  
a. Every  
b. Either  
c. None  
d. Some
62. 'Does June have brothers and sisters?'  
'She has two sisters, but I'm not sure if she has \_\_\_\_\_ brothers.'  
a. some  
b. each of  
c. more  
d. any
63. If you want \_\_\_\_\_ advice, ask Janet.  
a. the  
b. an  
c. another  
d. some
64. They \_\_\_\_\_ all day before they found the wedding gown they liked.  
a. will shop  
b. shopping  
c. had been shopping  
d. were going shopping
65. I don't have \_\_\_\_\_ books on this subject.  
a. a few  
b. some  
c. much  
d. enough
66. Why did you waste your money on going to see that movie?'  
I know. It's the \_\_\_\_\_ film I've ever seen.'  
a. worse  
b. baddest  
c. worst  
d. bad
67. Do you think Terry is a good driver?'  
No. He's a \_\_\_\_\_ driver than his brother.'  
a. more careless  
b. much careless  
c. the most careless  
d. the careless
68. Lillian treated herself to a new pair of \_\_\_\_\_ boots and a matching purse.  
a. leather and brown  
b. brown leather  
c. leather brown  
d. brown and leather
69. All the students are getting excited about the summer vacations.'  
Mine are all \_\_\_\_\_ and can't wait to finish the semester.'  
a. boredom  
b. bored  
c. bore  
d. boring
70. They get up early everyday, \_\_\_\_\_ I do.  
a. as  
b. as if  
c. such  
d. as though
71. What he said about her was \_\_\_\_\_ untrue.  
a. too  
b. enough  
c. quite  
d. very
72. Meg found it \_\_\_\_\_ cold here when she came to visit us.  
a. completely  
b. totally  
c. utterly  
d. extremely
73. 'What did Brian want?'  
'He asked me \_\_\_\_\_ look after his children on Saturday night.'  
a. that I would  
b. would I  
c. if I would  
d. would me
74. 'Are you going down town?'  
'Yes. I \_\_\_\_\_ you a lift if you like.'  
a. give  
b. shall give  
c. will give  
d. am going to give
75. The food was so bad in that restaurant that \_\_\_\_\_ of us will ever go there again.  
a. nobody  
b. no one  
c. not any  
d. none
76. 'Are you going to take the extra history class?'  
'No, I \_\_\_\_\_.'  
a. think no  
b. think to not  
c. don't think so  
d. think so
77. It's not worth \_\_\_\_\_ for a cab at this time of day, as they are all full.  
a. waiting  
b. the waiting  
c. to wait  
d. a wait

78. \_\_\_\_\_ he arrives home, call me.  
 a. As soon as  
 b. Until  
 c. While  
 d. By the time
79. I can't give you this book \_\_\_\_\_ it's the only Math book I've got.  
 a. since  
 b. owing to  
 c. due to  
 d. for this
80. The boy soon stopped crying as the teacher spoke to him so \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a. friendly  
 b. kindly  
 c. nice  
 d. well
81. She locked the door behind her \_\_\_\_\_ no one else could get in.  
 a. that  
 b. so  
 c. providing  
 d. in order to
82. If I \_\_\_\_\_ you had a problem, I would have helped.  
 a. known  
 b. was knowing  
 c. had known  
 d. knew
83. \_\_\_\_\_ you leave now, I'll call the police.  
 a. Provided  
 b. If  
 c. Unless  
 d. Should
84. Annie denied \_\_\_\_\_ the bracelet.  
 a. had stolen  
 b. to steal  
 c. stolen  
 d. stealing
85. We can't afford \_\_\_\_\_ a new house, especially one that expensive!  
 a. buying  
 b. to buy  
 c. bought  
 d. have bought
86. 'Did you go to the concert last week?' 'We were lucky as we \_\_\_\_\_ get tickets at the last minute.'  
 a. needn't have to  
 b. ought to  
 c. were able to  
 d. could
87. What do you think I should do? \_\_\_\_\_ I take the exam now or wait till later?  
 a. Might  
 b. Must  
 c. Would  
 d. Shall
88. 'Have you finished your history assignment yet?' 'No, but I \_\_\_\_\_ it by Friday.'  
 a. will be finishing  
 b. would finish  
 c. will have finished  
 d. have finished
89. The car \_\_\_\_\_ we really wanted was much too expensive to buy.  
 a. who  
 b. that  
 c. what  
 d. whose
90. 'Maggie seems like a nice person.' 'Yes, she's the one \_\_\_\_\_ briefcase was stolen last week.'  
 a. that  
 b. who's  
 c. whose  
 d. who
91. We got \_\_\_\_\_ before we went on vacation.  
 a. the car serviced  
 b. service the car  
 c. serviced the car  
 d. the car servicing
92. An election \_\_\_\_\_ next year.  
 a. is held  
 b. was held  
 c. will be held  
 d. will have been held

93. '\_\_\_\_\_ you help me carry these groceries, please?'  
 a. Could  
 b. May  
 c. Do  
 d. With
94. In the last lesson, the students \_\_\_\_\_ to bring their project work to class.  
 a. have been told  
 b. are been told  
 c. were being told  
 d. were told
95. 'How was your vacation?' 'Never before \_\_\_\_\_ such a terrible trip.'  
 a. was I having  
 b. have I had  
 c. am I having  
 d. did I had
96. What kind of documentary \_\_\_\_\_ you like watching on TV?  
 a. is  
 b. have  
 c. are  
 d. do
97. At the interview, they asked me \_\_\_\_\_ I wanted the job.  
 a. where  
 b. why  
 c. how  
 d. and
98. 'I don't think we can finish this without Denise's help.' 'Yes, she needs to be here, \_\_\_\_\_?'  
 a. isn't she  
 b. wouldn't she  
 c. mustn't she  
 d. doesn't she
99. Are you looking for \_\_\_\_\_ to stay while you're at college?  
 a. anywhere  
 b. somewhere  
 c. nowhere  
 d. sometime
100. David doesn't want to go to the movies as he \_\_\_\_\_ the film three times.  
 a. has seen  
 b. had seen  
 c. was seeing  
 d. seen

#### EXAM TIPS

- ▷ Think about the context of the sentence or dialogue as this will help you make your choice.
- ▷ Look carefully at the words before and after the gap. Some words can only be used with certain prepositions.
- ▷ Look out for fixed expressions and dependent prepositions after certain verbs and linking words and phrases.
- ▷ Remember that the three wrong choices are grammatically incorrect in some way.
- ▷ Read the sentence or dialogue through again when you have chosen your answer to see if it 'sounds' correct.

## Vocabulary: guidance

There are approximately fifty multiple-choice vocabulary questions in this section. Your choice must best complete the sentence in terms of meaning. You will be tested on the use of nouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs and conjunctions. Collocations, or words that commonly go together, are tested. For example, *common knowledge* or *do the housework*.

The type of words and expressions chosen for this part of the examination, are often words that are frequently used on a daily basis for communication in everyday English.

The following are examples of the vocabulary items that are frequently tested on the ECCE.

### 1. Common Collocations – words that go together

- ▷ **Example 1:** None of the people at the beach took any \_\_\_\_\_ of the danger flag.
- sign
  - notice**
  - aware
  - regard

### 2. Verbs, nouns and adjectives with dependent prepositions

- ▷ **Example 2:** Amanda was \_\_\_\_\_ of shoplifting.
- accused**
  - thought
  - told
  - reported

### 3. Common phrasal verbs

- ▷ **Example 3:** I'm so far behind with my work, I'll never \_\_\_\_\_ the other students.
- stand up to
  - get along with
  - catch up with**
  - put up with

### 4. Words which have similar sounds – e.g. except/accept

- ▷ **Example 4:** All the staff found it difficult to \_\_\_\_\_ to the new computer system.
- adopt
  - admire
  - adapt**
  - admit

### 5. Words which are similar in meaning

- ▷ **Example 5:** The man was stopped by customs officers and found to have a \_\_\_\_\_ passport.
- counterfeit
  - imitation
  - phony
  - false**

### 6. Words which express a specific function – to advise, to threaten, to claim, etc.

- ▷ **Example 6:** He was \_\_\_\_\_ to be a millionaire despite his shabby clothes and old car.
- believed**
  - observed
  - accepted
  - concluded

### 7. Words which express feelings

- ▷ **Example 7:** Carol was very \_\_\_\_\_ when she passed the exam at her first attempt.
- nervous
  - relieved**
  - impressed
  - exciting

### 8. Conjunctions

- ▷ **Example 8:** \_\_\_\_\_ to getting good grades at school, she does a lot of fundraising.
- In addition**
  - Despite
  - Although
  - Furthermore

### 9. Reporting verbs

- ▷ **Example 9:** Gary finally \_\_\_\_\_ me the truth.
- said
  - reported
  - stated
  - told**

### 10. Word groups – ways of moving, cutting, speaking, looking, etc.

- ▷ **Example 10:** I only had time to \_\_\_\_\_ at the newspaper headlines this morning.
- glimpse
  - glance**
  - peer
  - peek

## Vocabulary: practice

101. You have to \_\_\_\_\_ in at reception when you arrive for the conference.  
a. register  
b. book  
c. check  
d. log
102. You can collect some very valuable antiques at public \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. bargains  
b. disposals  
c. auctions  
d. bids
103. Elizabeth is very \_\_\_\_\_ in her views on the situation.  
a. outspoken  
b. outright  
c. outboard  
d. outgrown
104. It was \_\_\_\_\_ exciting going on safari for the first time.  
a. much  
b. tremendously  
c. completely  
d. entirely
105. Rose was badly \_\_\_\_\_ when she fell off her bike.  
a. wounded  
b. hurt  
c. upset  
d. damaged
106. The police are \_\_\_\_\_ my complaint about the neighbors.  
a. looking into  
b. trying out  
c. getting down to  
d. taking round
107. My husband \_\_\_\_\_ me that we should buy a beach house.  
a. suggested  
b. insisted  
c. influenced  
d. persuaded
108. Laurel decided to \_\_\_\_\_ the job when it was offered to her.  
a. except  
b. excerpt  
c. accuse  
d. accept
109. 'Could you change the \_\_\_\_\_ of film in my camera for me, please?'  
a. roll  
b. wheel  
c. cylinder  
d. drum
110. The senator was \_\_\_\_\_ yesterday, and the police are doing all they can to find him.  
a. kidnapped  
b. hijacked  
c. captured  
d. stolen
111. June \_\_\_\_\_ to leave the job if she wasn't given a raise.  
a. indicated  
b. threatened  
c. warned  
d. informed
112. He had \_\_\_\_\_ so poorly in the exam that he had to take it again.  
a. succeeded  
b. passed  
c. failed  
d. done
113. To be considered for the job, you need to complete this application \_\_\_\_\_ and return it by the end of the week.  
a. questionnaire  
b. document  
c. form  
d. paper
114. Lillian works in the mornings for a doctor \_\_\_\_\_ helping her husband in his new business in the evenings.  
a. too  
b. although  
c. extra  
d. in addition to
115. Henry Kissinger is a \_\_\_\_\_ and very well known diplomat.  
a. distinguished  
b. distant  
c. distinct  
d. disabled
116. My father \_\_\_\_\_ us to take the freeway.  
a. said  
b. advised  
c. stated  
d. declared
117. Working on a daily newspaper means I always have a deadline to \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. write  
b. run  
c. meet  
d. follow
118. The little boy \_\_\_\_\_ to his mother that he wanted to go to the restroom.  
a. advised  
b. told  
c. whispered  
d. convinced
119. Those two kids are always arguing and \_\_\_\_\_ each other.  
a. falling out with  
b. falling down on  
c. falling in with  
d. falling out on
120. The shop was so crowded that there was no \_\_\_\_\_ to move.  
a. room  
b. range  
c. area  
d. scope
121. Eva doesn't like being in the house on her own, as it makes her \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. irritating  
b. nervous  
c. angry  
d. uncertain
122. This small apartment is perfect for \_\_\_\_\_ person.  
a. an only  
b. a lonely  
c. a single  
d. one only
123. 'I'd like to \_\_\_\_\_ this fossil I found to the museum.'  
a. borrow  
b. lend  
c. provide  
d. supply
124. You only need to press that red button in the elevator \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. under pressure  
b. in the event of an emergency  
c. under the circumstances  
d. in spite of the risk
125. Mrs. Sutton \_\_\_\_\_ us that if we cheated in the exam we would have to take the exam again.  
a. stated  
b. warned  
c. announced  
d. mentioned
126. How much flour is \_\_\_\_\_ for this cake?  
a. asked  
b. demanded  
c. required  
d. expected
127. All the employees have been \_\_\_\_\_ that they can leave early on Friday.  
a. requested  
b. informed  
c. ordered  
d. declared
128. \_\_\_\_\_ she is a very good athlete, she is not an intelligent girl.  
a. Moreover  
b. However  
c. Despite  
d. Although
129. Greg was absolutely \_\_\_\_\_ when he was informed he'd been accepted at Harvard.  
a. inspired  
b. wild  
c. thrilled  
d. excited

130. There were over 50,000 signatures on the \_\_\_\_\_ about the closure of the school.  
 a. demonstration  
 b. petition  
 c. request  
 d. application
131. 'I'm just ringing to wish you good luck. I'm sure you'll \_\_\_\_\_ well in the interview.'  
 a. be  
 b. go  
 c. make  
 d. do
132. We have to finish this report \_\_\_\_\_ the weekend.  
 a. until  
 b. since  
 c. before  
 d. from
133. Sally \_\_\_\_\_ to go out with Alan on a date.  
 a. denied  
 b. accepted  
 c. refused  
 d. rejected
134. The police were able to follow the \_\_\_\_\_ in the snow and catch the burglar.  
 a. footpaths  
 b. footsteps  
 c. footnotes  
 d. footprints
135. You need to mail that card today \_\_\_\_\_ it arrives on Lorna's birthday.  
 a. in order  
 b. so that  
 c. due to  
 d. in case
136. I can't go for a coffee today as I have all the household \_\_\_\_\_ to do.  
 a. chores  
 b. works  
 c. routines  
 d. assignments

137. Some women have excellent \_\_\_\_\_ in clothes, and always look smart.  
 a. match  
 b. suit  
 c. taste  
 d. sense
138. I hear they're making a \_\_\_\_\_ to the last 'Star Wars' movie.  
 a. new  
 b. following  
 c. continuation  
 d. sequel
139. It will take Paula a long time to \_\_\_\_\_ the death of her uncle.  
 a. get over  
 b. manage with  
 c. stand up to  
 d. bear up
140. 'Please keep your \_\_\_\_\_ in case of any problems with the computer.'  
 a. relief  
 b. recipe  
 c. refund  
 d. receipt
141. The eastern seaboard is suffering a severe \_\_\_\_\_ of water this year.  
 a. ban  
 b. shortage  
 c. insufficiency  
 d. failure
142. \_\_\_\_\_ must you touch this with wet hands.  
 a. Due to the circumstances  
 b. In the circumstances  
 c. Under no circumstances  
 d. In spite of the circumstances
143. I read today that most large supermarkets carry over 100,000 \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a. products  
 b. goods  
 c. stocks  
 d. produce

144. There's certainly no \_\_\_\_\_ to be so rude!  
 a. occasion  
 b. use  
 c. want  
 d. need
145. My mother likes to \_\_\_\_\_ a shower as soon as she gets up each day.  
 a. give  
 b. get  
 c. take  
 d. do
146. The recipe said to \_\_\_\_\_ the onions thinly.  
 a. slice  
 b. hack  
 c. split  
 d. shave
147. We contact Mrs. Osborne to come and work in the shop \_\_\_\_\_ it gets busy.  
 a. a moment  
 b. while  
 c. whenever  
 d. in the time

148. \_\_\_\_\_ stole my wallet while I was downtown.  
 a. A cheat  
 b. A pickpocket  
 c. A burglar  
 d. A shoplifter
149. When I had to spend two years overseas, I felt very \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a. homeless  
 b. homesick  
 c. home-grown  
 d. homey
150. We are \_\_\_\_\_ considering having a swimming pool built as the summers are so long and hot.  
 a. seriously  
 b. thoughtfully  
 c. sincerely  
 d. responsibly

#### EXAM TIPS

- ▷ Try to get into the habit of looking at the root word, as well as the prefixes and suffixes, such as *re-*, *dis-*, *-tion*, *-ment*, and so on, to help you decide on the best word.
- ▷ Learn verbs, nouns and adjectives with their prepositions, and learn phrases made up of verbs and nouns, such as *to make a fortune*.
- ▷ When recording new vocabulary, try to put it in a context or sentence, rather than just translating the word into your own language. Try to think of a synonym too.
- ▷ Try to learn fixed expressions, especially those that are similar, like *at all times*, *at first sight*, *under no circumstances*, *under the circumstances* and so on.
- ▷ Try to read as many authentic texts, magazines or books in English as you can. Underline, record and learn the unknown words—preferably in context.
- ▷ Consider now, at the beginning of this book, how you record vocabulary. Could your system be improved to make it more efficient? Would it be better to list it by topic, alphabetically, by headword, or in another way?

## Reading

### Part 1: guidance

In this part you will read a passage of between 220 and 250 words long, that is an essay, story or an article from a magazine or newspaper. The text is followed by six to fifteen questions. Read the passage carefully before attempting to answer any of the questions.

Skills that you will be tested on include:

- ▷ understanding the main idea of the text
- ▷ understanding the meaning of a particular sentence
- ▷ making inferences from various parts of the text
- ▷ understanding supporting idea questions
- ▷ guessing the meaning of key vocabulary items

#### 1. Understanding the main idea of the text

To understand the main idea of a passage, it is necessary to draw the information from more than one paragraph or part of the text. To help you do this, try looking at the first sentence of each paragraph, as this is normally the topic sentence. Remember that the right answer has to refer to all the paragraphs, not just one of them. In other words, the correct answer will connect the ideas from most, if not all of the paragraphs. For example, if you were reading a passage on noise pollution, the writer would probably discuss the reasons for so much noise, suggest some solutions, state where the noise is coming from, and so on. Therefore a main idea question could be:

- ▷ **Example 1:** The main purpose of this passage is to
  - a. discuss the facts about noise levels.
  - b. explain the reasons for so much noise.
  - c. suggest solutions for aircraft noise.
  - d. warn people about noise levels.

Option 'a' is correct, as it covers all aspects of noise pollution. The other three choices deal with specific points of view.

#### 2. Understanding the meaning of a particular sentence

For this type of question it is easier to locate the relevant information in the text. For example, the passage on noise pollution would probably discuss all the main causes of this type of pollution. So a particular sentence question could be:

- ▷ **Example 2:** Researchers say the worst cause of noise pollution is
  - a. traffic
  - b. loud music
  - c. aircraft
  - d. people

The key words are *worst cause*, which should help you locate the answer, although remember that these will perhaps be paraphrased. For instance, *the major source of noise pollution is ...*, or *the biggest contributor to noise pollution is ...*

#### 3. Making inferences from various parts of the text

This type of question requires you to take information from different parts of the text in order to work out something the author has not stated directly. Examples of this type of question are:

It can be inferred from the passage that ...

The author / writer implies that ...

Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

Which of the following best describes the writer's / author's attitude?

For instance, if we again refer to a passage on noise pollution and the overall tone of it, we might be able to gather that the author is concerned about all the noise people have to tolerate around them, and the effect this might have in the future. So, a typical example of an inference question is:

- ▷ **Example 3:** Which of the following best describes the author's attitude?
  - a. Noise is a necessary part of life.
  - b. Studying noise levels helps us learn more about it.
  - c. It is time to stop all the noise before it is too late.
  - d. People should be aware that there are different types of noise.

Choice 'c' is the correct answer, as it is the only option which refers to now, the future, and the effect it might have in the future.

#### 4. Understanding supporting idea questions

This type of question is often phrased as:

According to the passage ...

The author mentions ...

Which of the following does the author discuss?

These questions usually refer to one specific point in the passage. For instance, if the writer on noise pollution referred to traffic, the fact that it produces the most noise and the research that is being carried out to reduce this, we could find a question such as:

- ▷ **Example 4:** According to the passage, current research is mainly aimed at ...
  - a. developing new types of road surfaces.
  - b. building smaller cars.
  - c. discovering the cause of traffic noise.
  - d. finding a way to lessen traffic noise.

Option 'd' is the correct answer. 'c' cannot be correct as the researchers already know the cause, and 'a' and 'b' are not mentioned in the information above.

#### 5. Guessing the meaning of key vocabulary items

With this type of question it is necessary to be able to understand the meaning of a particular word or phrase from the context of the passage. If you do not know the meaning of the word or phrase, and cannot work the general meaning out from the context, then try imagining the sentence without the word. Imagine a, b, c or d in the gap, and see which option best fits the meaning of the sentence. Look also at the sentence before and the one after to see if they can give you any clues. For example:

- ▷ **Example 5:** The phrase *take into account* in the first paragraph means
  - a. to listen.
  - b. to consider.
  - c. to suppose.
  - d. to think.

'b' is the correct answer.

### Multiple choice questions

It should be remembered that all multiple-choice questions follow a basic format. The actual question is called a stem and you have to choose the correct answer from a choice of four, a, b, c or d, which are known as the distractors. Only one is fully correct; the other three are incorrect, though normally one of these, the 'nearly correct' option, may well contain some words and ideas from the passage. They are in the wrong order however, or have been phrased in the wrong way. The incorrect options may also contain completely incorrect information.

One way to approach these multiple-choice questions, is to treat them as True or False questions.

1. Read the question, look at distractor 'a', and ask yourself whether it is True or False.
2. Does it answer the question – the stem – in the context of what you have read in the passage?
3. Go through choices 'b', 'c' and 'd' in the same way. It is much easier to answer the questions using this approach.
4. After careful reading and thought, it is easier not to be distracted and to choose the correct answer.

#### EXAM TIPS

- ▷ Read through the passage carefully. Do not try to answer the questions before reading the passage.
- ▷ Try to work out words that you do not know from the context, but do not worry if you cannot understand each new or technical word – try to understand the gist.
- ▷ Watch out for questions using vocabulary or grammar which is identical to the text, as the answer is often paraphrased.
- ▷ Think about what type of question it is. If you can recognize that it is a main idea or inference question, it will make it easier for you to answer.
- ▷ Look at each of the answer choices carefully, and remember to try and treat them as True or False questions.
- ▷ Improve your reading ability by reading as much as possible in English outside the classroom. The topic is not important, as long as you read something that is of interest to you so that you enjoy reading it.

### Part 1: practice

Read the passage and then answer the questions which follow

On October 12th 1999, the world's population reached the huge figure of six billion. Although many welcome the new additions to the human family for their potential contributions, others fear that a growing population could tax the world's resources.

It took all of human history for the world's population to reach one billion in 1804, but only one hundred and fifty six years for it to reach three billion by 1960. That figure had doubled by 1999, having taken only thirty-nine years to do so. Current demographics mean the population could soon expand rapidly, as there are over a billion young people between the ages of 15 and 24 who will eventually make decisions about the size and spacing of their families. This will determine how many people are on the planet by 2050 and beyond. Added to this is the fact that people today live longer and healthier lives than anyone else in history. If we ignore the danger now, a worst-case scenario would be where the world population reaches twenty-seven billion by 2150 and continues to grow.

Although birth rates in North America and Europe have fallen below the replacement level of two per family, women in many developing countries continue to have five to seven children. The equivalent of a city the size of San Francisco is added to the population every three days. Conversely, data shows that in developed countries, the number of people over age sixty already outnumbers children under fifteen. Therefore the population problem needs to be looked at on a global scale, not just in Third World countries.

- 151.** The main idea of the passage is that
- a. there are not enough children being born in developed countries.
  - b. the size of the population is a worldwide problem.
  - c. there are a higher percentage of people aged over sixty.
  - d. women in Third World countries have too many children.
- 152.** According to the passage, some people are worried because
- a. an increasing population may strain the planet's resources.
  - b. they are unsure what these new additions can contribute.
  - c. the birth rate in North America has fallen below two children per family.
  - d. the population doubles by the size of San Francisco's population every three days.
- 153.** What will the people aged between 15 and 24 have to decide?
- a. Whether they want to live a longer and healthier life.
  - b. How many children they are going to have and when.
  - c. If they want to have between two and seven children.
  - d. Whether to have children.
- 154.** Why was the passage written?
- a. To encourage readers to think about population growth.
  - b. To inform readers about the continuing population growth.
  - c. To warn people how quickly the population is growing.
  - d. All of the above.
- 155.** According to the author, the birth rate in North America and Europe has
- a. gone down.
  - b. remained stable.
  - c. increased.
  - d. overtaken that in developing countries.
- 156.** Why does the writer use the example of the size of San Francisco?
- a. To indicate that San Francisco has an aging population.
  - b. To show how over-populated that city is.
  - c. To emphasize how quickly the population is growing.
  - d. To explain that there are more people living there aged under fifteen.
- 157.** What does the author state is the problem in developed countries?
- a. There are more children under fifteen than people over sixty.
  - b. There are more women than men.
  - c. There are more pensioners than teenagers.
  - d. Women have too many children.

## Parts 2 and 3: guidance

Part 2 consists of four to six short texts such as advertisements, brochures, letters, notes, etc.,. You have to perform a real-life task based on the information. For example, choose which museum has no entrance fee, which hotel has air-conditioning, or which theatre has performances in the afternoon. All the advertisements are numbered, and it is only the numbers which appear in the questions.

- ▷ **Example 1:** Which schools have language laboratories?
- 1 and 3
  - 2 and 4
  - 3 and 5
  - 4 and 6

Part 3 is one long text, usually in the form of a brochure which could be advertising a school or college, a particular type of holiday etc.

- ▷ **Example 2:** If you want to get a 10% discount, you should
- have more than 10 people in your group.
  - book in advance.
  - pay by credit card.
  - contact the manager.

In both parts, the questions appear before the text. This is to enable you to read the questions first and then locate specific information in the text and read it more closely. There is not enough time to read every word in both parts. This method is testing your ability to skim and scan for specific information to answer the question.

### Skimming

This requires looking quickly through each advertisement in part two, or each paragraph in part three, to get an idea of the main point. The first sentence of each paragraph is normally the topic sentence, so this should give you some help in locating the required information quickly. Once you have located the required information, you can read it more slowly and carefully to answer the question.

- ▷ **Example 3 – Part 2**  
Which of the companies can only be contacted by e-mail?
- 2 and 3
  - 1 and 3
  - 3 and 6
  - 5 and 6

To answer this question you would need to quickly skim each of the advertisements looking only for an e-mail address. It is not necessary to read the whole advertisement.

- ▷ **Example 4 – Part 3**  
If you want to buy a ticket for the Sound and Light Show, you should
- order it by mail.
  - call 080-8000.
  - contact the box office in person.
  - reserve a ticket in advance.

In the above example, skimming the brochure to find the words '*Sound and Light Show*' would provide you with the information you need to answer the question. Again, it is not necessary to read the whole page.

### Scanning

When you are scanning, you are looking for specific information, and separating necessary from unnecessary details.

First look at the question carefully, and look for any key word or words. This will help you find the information in the texts. Look quickly through the advertisements, looking for the key word or words. When you have found it, carefully read the sentence to make sure it is used in the same context as the question is.

- ▷ **Example 5 – Part 2**  
Which of the shops would you visit to buy unusual china ornaments?
- 1
  - 2
  - 3
  - 4

The key words here are '*unusual china ornaments*'. All the advertisements may contain the word '*ornaments*', so you would only need to look for '*unusual china*', and check they are being used in the same context as the question.

- ▷ **Example 6 – Part 3**  
How much money would you need to spend in the Visitors' Center?
- Ten dollars
  - It depends on the time of day
  - There is no entrance charge
  - Only persons over 18 pay

You should look for the words '*Visitors' Center*' and then reading carefully what it says about anything to do with money.

### EXAM TIPS

- ▷ Look at the title or heading for both parts, as this will help you to predict what the texts will be about.
- ▷ Not all of the questions require you to read every word of the advertisements or texts. Look for key words as this will help you to find the answers more quickly.
- ▷ Do not worry about any unknown vocabulary. It might not be necessary for you to understand it to answer a question.
- ▷ Practice reading texts quickly. This will help you become proficient at reading texts faster, as time is important in the examination.
- ▷ Look at the questions first and then try to locate the relevant information.
- ▷ You do not need to answer the questions in order. If you cannot find an answer, continue to the next question and come back to the one you missed.



## Part 2: practice

Instructions: You have decided to go out for the evening with friends, but are unsure what to go and see. Read the information on the opposite page and then answer the questions below.

- 158.** At which places do you have to pay more if not paying in cash?
- 1 and 3
  - 2 and 4
  - 3 and 5
  - 4 and 6
- 159.** Where will you see performers from all over the world?
- 1
  - 2
  - 3
  - 4
- 160.** Which Box Office requires you to pay in cash?
- 1
  - 2
  - 3
  - 4
- 161.** Where will you pay most for a ticket?
- 3
  - 4
  - 5
  - 6
- 162.** Where can you go to see the same performance three times in one day?
- 1
  - 2
  - 3
  - 4
- 163.** Which Box Offices are open the longest?
- 1 and 3
  - 1 and 4
  - 1 and 5
  - 1 and 6
- 164.** Where is something being performed in the U.S. for the first time?
- 3
  - 4
  - 5
  - 6
- 165.** Where are the cheapest tickets available?
- 1
  - 2
  - 3
  - 4
- 166.** Which place will reduce the price of a ticket for a group of people?
- 1
  - 2
  - 3
  - 4
- 167.** Which two shows have performers from England?
- 1 and 3
  - 2 and 4
  - 3 and 5
  - 4 and 6
- 168.** Which advertisement suggests that you arrive some time before the performance?
- 1
  - 2
  - 3
  - 4
- 169.** Which performance can only be seen for one day?
- 1
  - 2
  - 3
  - 4

# Evening Entertainment

## 1 The Circus

The Big Circus Stage Show is a show full of comedy, amazing artistry and endless excitement. Don't miss the talented magicians, jugglers, clowns, acrobatic and acrobatic feats of the international circus entertainers that have made this one of the world's classic circuses. Stars from Argentina, England, Russia, Australia, Ukraine and the United States will amaze and delight you.

Tickets available from the Box Office 9 a.m. - 9 p.m. or charge tickets on 1-888-397-9572 to reserve seats. Ticket prices are \$12.50, \$15.50, \$18.50, or \$35.00. Show time is Wednesday 7.00 p.m., Saturday 11.00 a.m., 3.00 p.m. and 7.00 p.m. and Sunday 1.00 and 5.00 p.m. Try to arrive one hour before the show to look around the side-shows and soak up the Big Circus atmosphere.

## 2 The music of Andrew Lloyd Webber sung

by Michael Bolton

Surrender to the music of the night with one of music's biggest stars - Grammy® Award winner Michael Bolton - in this unforgettable evening of hits by Tony, Grammy®, and Academy-Award-winning composer Andrew Lloyd Webber. Enjoy favorite songs and musical excerpts from Webber's Broadway blockbusters, including *The Phantom of the Opera*, *Cats*, *Evita*, *Jesus Christ Superstar*, *Starlight Express*, *Joseph and the Amazing Technicolor Dreamcoat*, *Song and Dance*, *Sunset Boulevard*, and more. Don't miss this one-off musical experience. The performance starts at 9.00 p.m.

To order tickets, call 319-863-1878, or visit our box office at 32nd and Fairmont, open Monday through Saturday from 10 a.m. to 8.30 p.m. If ordering by phone, a \$4.00 per ticket service fee is charged. For groups of 20 or more, discounted tickets are available. Ticket prices are \$57.50, \$47.50 or \$37.50.

## 3 Shakespeare in the park

The Swan Theater Company, one of the world's most famous touring classical theater companies, is performing William Shakespeare's *The Comedy of Errors* in special performances in Hawthorne Park. Dynamic and imaginative, The Swan draws actors from the Royal Shakespeare Company and the National Theatre in London, England. Appearing for just one memorable week, it's the show our city's been waiting for! The Play: Delightful confusion happens when two sets of twins, separated at birth, arrive in the same place years later. Each night the fun begins at 8.30 p.m.

Ticket prices: \$38.00 or \$25.00, available from our Box Office at Winchester Boulevard, Monday through Sunday, 9.00 a.m. - 7.00 p.m. or phone 291-368-4598. Cash only at the Box Office. Audio and video recorders are not permitted at any performance.

## 4 The Symphony Orchestra

Our city's Symphony Orchestra begins this year's concert series with a 'Tchaikovsky Spectacular'. Gerard Robertson will conduct with Alexander Zukerman on piano. Featuring Tchaikovsky's *Coronation March for Alexander III*, his *Piano Concerto No. 1*, the *Fantasy-Overture from Romeo and Juliet*, and the *Solemn Overture*, 1812, it will be a truly uplifting experience. Come along to hear for yourself! Performances begin at 8 p.m.

For further information and tickets, call 315-721-1333, or visit our box office at 59th and Main between the hours of 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. Monday through Saturday. You can also visit our Web Site for more information. There is a \$3.00 charge for payment by Credit Card. Ticket prices: \$57, \$47, \$37, \$27, and \$22. Call today so as not to be disappointed!

## 5 The Theatre

The Morris Theater is proud to present 'Cherry Days' a U.S. premiere by Malcolm George. The play explores the relationship between a young man accused of murder, and his lawyer. The lawyer, Michael, must come to terms with the feeling of hate that his young client brings out in him. The accused murderer, Davey, suddenly finds his life in the hands of a man whom he wishes were dead. Both men realize they have to work together and that more than their beliefs are on the line. The play asks the simple question: Can we wipe out hate?

Running time is one hour thirty minutes, with no intermission.

Performances: Tuesday and Wednesday 7.30 p.m. - tickets \$30.00. Friday 8.00 p.m. - tickets \$35.00. Saturday 2.00 p.m. - tickets \$25.00. and at 8.00 p.m. - tickets \$38.00.

Box Office open at the theater Monday through Saturday 10.00 a.m. - 6.00 p.m. or call 451-3491

## 6 The Opera

Here is the musical-theater fan's absolute dream presentation! *The Marriage of Figaro* (*Le Nozze di Figaro*) by W. A. Mozart. This wonderful comic opera - a story of young and mature love - will be performed on 12, 14, 17, 19, 21 and 24 of this month, at the Houghton Opera House. The genius of Mozart is revealed once again in this most favorite of operatic scores - rich in sound and musical imagination. Premiere Mozart conductor Phillippe di Pietro joins the production team that has brought us so much magic in the past. Performances begin at 8.30 p.m.

Houghton Opera Company, 612, Chestnut Street. Phone 828-3005 Fax: 828-2112.

Single tickets: \$135, \$84, \$70, \$64, \$36, and \$20. The Box Office is open Monday through Saturday from 10 a.m. to 8.30 p.m. (until 5.30 when there is no evening performance) and Sundays when a performance is scheduled.

### Part 3: practice

Instructions: You are planning to visit Memphis, Tennessee, and particularly want to see Graceland, which was the home of Elvis Presley. Read the advertisement on the opposite page and then answer the questions below.

170. When visiting Elvis' Custom Jets, there are
- rooms to teach you about history.
  - films to give you information.
  - people who will guide you round.
  - two jets named after Elvis' daughter.
171. To visit most of Graceland, you
- must go during business hours.
  - have to be an Elvis fan.
  - have to put your name on a list.
  - don't have to pay.
172. The Elvis Presley Automobile Museum features
- all the cars Elvis used in his films.
  - the 'Blue Hawaii' film.
  - clothes that Elvis wore.
  - information about Elvis' jets.
173. In the trophy building, visitors can
- touch the objects on display.
  - be tested on their knowledge of Elvis.
  - see outfits Elvis wore when performing.
  - see silver awards he received for a long career.
174. The 'Lisa Marie' is
- Elvis' name for one of his Harley Davidson motorcycles.
  - a 1955 pink Cadillac Elvis drove.
  - a customized Lockheed JetStar plane named after Elvis' wife.
  - a plane given the same name as a member of Elvis' family.
175. The Graceland Mansion Tour
- has taped information.
  - takes you through the Automobile Museum.
  - ends at the Automobile Museum.
  - lasts less than an hour.
176. The advantage of the Graceland Mansion Tour is that
- you can organize the tour to suit yourself.
  - you can speak to Elvis himself.
  - you only pay to see the house and not the Meditation Garden.
  - it is available in a wide variety of languages.
177. Tours for The Graceland Mansion start from
- Elvis Presley Boulevard.
  - anywhere you see a shuttle.
  - the ticket office.
  - wherever you buy a ticket.
178. What would be the first thing you would see at the Automobile Museum?
- A green Cadillac.
  - A 1973 Stutz Blackhawk.
  - A red MG.
  - A Harley Davidson motorcycle.
179. The Platinum Tour package is
- only for The Graceland Mansion and Trophy Building.
  - a cheaper way to see everything.
  - very expensive.
  - only available to certain people.
180. In The Elvis Presley Automobile Museum, you
- will be able to drive some of Elvis' cars.
  - can tour the exhibits at any time of day you please.
  - will have a guide who works at your pace.
  - can take as long as you like to see everything.

## Graceland, Memphis, Tennessee

At Graceland we offer something for everyone. The Graceland Mansion Tour; The Elvis Presley Automobile Museum; Elvis' Custom Jets; Sincerely Elvis; Walk A Mile in My Shoes; The Platinum Tour Package, and The Meditation Garden.

### The Graceland Mansion Tour

Just outside the ticket office is a shuttle to take guests across Elvis Presley Boulevard to enter Elvis' 14-acre estate. With individual headsets, guests enjoy a specially produced audio tour presentation featuring an informative narrative, music and commentary from Elvis himself, and personal recollections of Priscilla Presley. The home tour consists of the living room, music room, Elvis' parents' bedroom, the dining room, kitchen, TV room, pool room, and 'jungle' den in the main house, and behind the house, Elvis' racquetball building and his original business office. The highlight of the mansion tour is Elvis' trophy building, which houses his enormous collection of gold records and awards, along with an extensive display of career mementoes, stage costumes, jewelry, photographs and much more. The tour ends with a quiet visit to the Meditation Garden, where Elvis and members of his family have been laid to rest. Shuttles return guests to the plaza. The tour lasts approximately 60-90 minutes.

Note: The audio tour is presented in a choice of languages: English, Spanish, German, Italian, French, Japanese, Portuguese and Dutch.

Prices: Adults \$12.00, Seniors 62+ and Students \$10.80, Children 7-12 \$5.00, Children 6 and under free.

### The Elvis Presley Automobile Museum

Located at the south end of the Plaza, a green Cadillac convertible marks the entrance. Guests walk down a landscaped, tree-lined 'highway' past colorful exhibits of vehicles owned and enjoyed by Elvis. Highlights include his famous 1955 pink Cadillac, 1956 purple Cadillac convertible, 1973 Stutz Blackhawk, the red MG Elvis drove in the movie 'Blue Hawaii', his Harley Davidson motorcycles, three-wheeled supercycles and more. Also displayed are personal items such as his leather cycle jackets, gasoline credit cards and driver's license. The tour is self-guided and self-paced and may be visited anytime during business hours.

Prices: Adults \$6.00, Seniors 62+ and Students \$5.40, Children 7-12 \$3.00, Children 6 and under free.

### Elvis' Custom Jets

Located at the north end of the plaza, this tour begins in a re-creation of an airport terminal with an entertaining video on the history of the planes. Guests step outside to take a quick look at the small Hound Dog II Lockheed JetStar plane, and then walk aboard the much larger customized Lisa Marie jet, which Elvis named after his daughter and often referred to as his 'flying Graceland'. Guests can visit the luxurious living room, conference room, sitting room, and private bedroom of the jet. The tour is presented by video monitors and you can view at your own pace.

Prices: Adults \$5.00, Seniors 62+ and Students \$4.50, Children 7-12 \$3.00, Children 6 and under free.

### Platinum Tour Package

The Platinum Tour package includes the mansion tour as well as all Graceland attractions and represents a large saving.

Prices: Adults \$22.00, Seniors 62+ and Students \$19.80, Children 7-12 \$11.00, Children 6 and under free.

# Answer Key

## Test 1 - with guidance

### Listening – Part 1

1a; 2c; 3a; 4b; 5b; 6b; 7b; 8c; 9c; 10a; 11c; 12b; 13b;  
14a; 15b; 16c; 17a; 18a; 19b; 20c; 21a; 22c; 23a; 24b

### Listening – Part 2

25a; 26c; 27a; 28a; 29b; 30c; 31b; 32a; 33c; 34a;  
35b; 36a; 37b; 38c; 39c; 40b; 41c; 42c; 43a; 44b;  
45a; 46c; 47c; 48a; 49b; 50b

### Grammar

51d; 52b; 53a; 54d; 55a; 56b; 57d; 58b; 59c; 60a;  
61b; 62d; 63d; 64c; 65d; 66c; 67a; 68b; 69b; 70a;  
71c; 72d; 73c; 74c; 75d; 76c; 77a; 78a; 79a; 80b;  
81b; 82c; 83c; 84d; 85b; 86c; 87d; 88c; 89b; 90c;  
91a; 92c; 93a; 94d; 95b; 96d; 97b; 98d; 99b; 100a

### Vocabulary

101c; 102c; 103a; 104b; 105b; 106a; 107d; 108d;  
109a; 110a; 111b; 112d; 113c; 114d; 115a; 116b;  
117c; 118c; 119a; 120a; 121b; 122c; 123b; 124b;  
125b; 126c; 127b; 128d; 129c; 130b; 131d; 132c;  
133c; 134d; 135b; 136a; 137c; 138d; 139a; 140d;  
141b; 142c; 143a; 144d; 145c; 146a; 147c; 148b;  
149b; 150a;

### Reading – Part 1

151b; 152a; 153b; 154d; 155a; 156c; 157c

### Reading – Part 2

158b; 159a; 160c; 161d; 162a; 163b; 164c; 165a;  
166b; 167a; 168a; 169b;

### Reading – Part 3

170b; 171a; 172c; 173c; 174d; 175a; 176d; 177c;  
178a; 179b; 180d