

## A) LISTENING

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

### Part 1

You will hear a radio interview with a man called Harry Park, who is talking about the adventure travel company he runs.

For each question, put a tick (  ) in the correct box.

6/ \_\_\_\_\_

1) Harry first became interested in adventure travel because his father	A gave him adventure stories to read. <input type="checkbox"/>
	B worked in a travel company. <input type="checkbox"/>
	C talked a lot about the places he'd been to. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
2) Harry decided to start an adventure travel company because he	A wanted to share his experience with others. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	B thought he could make a lot of money. <input type="checkbox"/>
	C hoped to do more travelling himself. <input type="checkbox"/>
3) Who suggested the name for Harry's company?	A a friend <input type="checkbox"/>
	B a customer <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	C his wife <input type="checkbox"/>
4) When Harry visits a place, he tries to	A give the local people jobs. <input type="checkbox"/>
	B take modern equipment. <input type="checkbox"/>
	C avoid damaging the area. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
5) What does Harry say about doing dangerous things?	A It's part of his job. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	B It's frightening. <input type="checkbox"/>
	C It's enjoyable. <input type="checkbox"/>
6) What is Harry's favourite place?	A a mountain <input type="checkbox"/>
	B a building <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	C a river <input type="checkbox"/>

## Part 2

You will hear a man telling some young people about a four-week study programme in a college.

For each question, fill in the missing information in the numbered space.

6/ \_\_\_\_\_

<b>Study programme</b>	
<b>Courses available on:</b>	English Literature 18th century (1) _____ artists _____ Modern Architecture
<b>Dates for all courses:</b>	start date: 14th June end date: (2) ___ 12 <sup>th</sup> July _____ classes: every day except (3) ___ Fridays _____
<b>Course fees:</b>	£425 each
<i>Reduced prices</i>	for (4) ___ groups _____
<i>Included in price:</i>	accommodation and food use of the library social activities books
<i>Not included in price:</i>	extra (5) ___ lessons _____ transport
<i>Available from college secretary:</i>	registration forms a copy of the (6) ___ timetable _____ for your course

**A LISTENING**

**12/ \_\_\_\_\_**

## **B) READING AND VOCABULARY**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

### **1. Read the following text carefully.**

#### **Climbing mountains**

Gertrude Benham was born in England in 1867. She had made 130 climbs in the European Alps before going to the Canadian Rocky Mountains in 1904, where she spent the summer climbing. In 1904, the paths of Gertrude Benham and Charles Fay briefly crossed. He had spent several successful summers climbing in the Rocky Mountains. In fact he was so successful that the Geographical Board of Canada asked him to select a mountain to take his name. He chose one known as Heejee and was determined<sup>1</sup> to be the first to reach the top. But Gertrude Benham had the same idea.

On 19 July 1904, Gertrude and her guide, Christian Kaufmann, reached the top of a mountain which they thought was Heejee. Upon their return, however, they were told that that particular mountain was called something else. They decided to try again the next day but, unknown to Gertrude, Charles Fay and his guide Hans Kaufmann, Christian's brother, were planning to climb Heejee that day as well.

Both groups set out on 20 July but Charles Fay and Hans Kaufmann found the snow conditions difficult and had to turn back. Gertrude and Christian were successful. Charles Fay was annoyed and later wrote in a letter, 'Hans Kaufmann led me, against my wishes, up Consolation Valley instead of taking my advice to go round Moraine Lake, while Christian led Miss Benham straight to the top of the mountain.'

Some people said that the Kaufmann brothers had wanted Gertrude to get to the top first and Hans had therefore taken Charles Fay on a route which took more time. Although this is a good story, no documents exist to prove this actually happened and it was never thought that Gertrude had any knowledge of it.

Disappointed, Charles Fay asked if he could choose a different mountain to take his name and chose Mount Shappee, but then found out that Gertrude and Christian had climbed that one as well. At this point Charles Fay agreed to have his name attached to Heejee, as he had originally wanted. He finally climbed to its top on 5 August 1904. Half a century later, his grandson climbed the north-eastern side of the mountain, by then known as Mount Fay. No other climber had ever managed to do this.

Gertrude Benham then travelled to New Zealand and Japan to do more climbing before going home to England, spending time in Australia and India on the way. Charles Fay made many more successful climbs. The first hut built in the Canadian Rockies to shelter climbers was called the Fay Hut. It was built in 1927 but unfortunately was destroyed in a forest fire in 2003.

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<sup>1</sup> entschlossen

2. Look at the sentences below about two climbers called Gertrude Benham and Charles Fay.  
Read the text on the separate page to decide if each sentence is correct **(C)** or incorrect **(I)**.

5/ \_\_\_\_\_

I/C?

- a) Gertrude Benham had spent less time climbing in Canada than Charles Fay.   C
- b) Charles Fay applied<sup>2</sup> to an organisation to have a mountain named after him.   I
- c) On 19 July, Gertrude Benham found out she had made a mistake.   C
- d) Gertrude Benham decided to climb Mount Heejee with Charles Fay on 20 July.   I
- e) Charles Fay blamed his guide when he failed to reach the top of Mount Heejee.   C
- f) Gertrude Benham took a different route up Mount Heejee from Charles Fay.   C
- g) Gertrude Benham knew Hans Kaufmann had a plan to choose a slow route up Mount Heejee.   I
- h) The mountain which was named after Charles Fay was the one he had first chosen.   C
- i) Charles Fay's grandson followed a different route from his grandfather up Mount Fay.   C
- j) The hut named after Charles Fay is still used by climbers.   I

3. Find the words or expressions in the text with a similar meaning. 3/ \_\_\_\_\_

- for a short time \_\_\_\_\_ briefly \_\_\_\_\_
- to get to \_\_\_\_\_ to reach \_\_\_\_\_
- started \_\_\_\_\_ set out \_\_\_\_\_
- tip \_\_\_\_\_ advice \_\_\_\_\_
- to show that something is true \_\_\_\_\_ to prove \_\_\_\_\_
- fifty years \_\_\_\_\_ half a century \_\_\_\_\_

<sup>2</sup> beantragte

4. Explain the following words from the context in an English sentence. 2/ \_\_\_\_\_

several \_\_\_\_\_

disappointed \_\_\_\_\_

hut \_\_\_\_\_

forest \_\_\_\_\_

5. The following words are in the text. Give their opposites which are not in the text. 2/ \_\_\_\_\_

was born \_\_\_died \_\_\_\_\_ difficult \_\_\_easy \_\_\_\_\_

summer \_\_\_winter \_\_\_\_\_ later \_\_\_earlier \_\_\_\_\_

6. The following words are in the text. Give synonyms which are not in the text. 2/ \_\_\_\_\_

next \_\_\_following \_\_\_\_\_ good \_\_\_interesting / great /fine well \_\_\_\_\_

straight \_\_\_directly \_\_\_\_\_ as well \_\_\_too, also \_\_\_\_\_

7. The following verbs are in the text. What are their nouns (they are not in the text)? 2/ \_\_\_\_\_

to select \_\_\_selection \_\_\_\_\_ to decide \_\_\_decision \_\_\_\_\_

to choose \_\_\_choice \_\_\_\_\_ to manage \_\_\_manager, management

**B READING AND VOCABULARY 16/ \_\_\_\_\_**

**C) WRITING**

**12/** \_\_\_\_\_

This is a part of a letter you got from your new penfriend, Jenna.

There's one person who I spend a lot of time with – my closest friend Hannah. What about you? Tell me about your friends. How important are they to you? How do you spend your time together?

Now write a letter to Jenna about your friends. Use **about 100 words** (about 12 lines).

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Solution

**C WRITING**      **12/** \_\_\_\_\_

**D) GRAMMAR****1. Fill in some or any, something or anything, somebody or anybody. 2.5/ \_\_\_\_\_**

- a) I don't have \_\_\_anything\_\_\_\_\_ to eat. - 1/4
- b) I have three sets of car keys and I can't find \_\_\_any\_\_\_\_\_ of them.
- c) There's \_\_\_\_\_something\_\_\_\_\_ in this room making a noise. What is it?
- d) Is there \_\_\_\_\_ something /anything\_\_\_ you need for the trip?
- e) Would you like \_\_\_\_\_some\_\_\_ soap to wash your hands?
- f) There isn't \_\_\_\_\_anything\_\_\_\_\_ you can do to help them.
- g) \_\_\_Somebody\_\_\_\_\_ phoned while we were out, but they did not leave a message.
- h) I think I know \_\_\_somebody\_\_\_\_\_ who lives there but I'll have to check in my address book.
- i) I don't need \_\_\_\_\_any\_\_\_\_\_ help. I'm fine.
- j) Could you lend me \_\_\_some\_\_\_\_\_ pens?

**2. Put in the correct pronouns (subject, object or possessive) or possessive adjectives. For example: you, him, ours, my... 4/ \_\_\_\_\_**

- a) Am I a good student? – Yes, \_\_\_you\_\_\_\_\_ are a good student. - 1/4
- b) Does she like \_her/our\_\_\_\_\_ new teacher?
- c) My rabbit is hungry. \_\_\_It\_\_\_\_\_ loves carrots.
- d) Don't talk to \_\_\_me\_\_\_\_\_! I am working.
- e) Have you seen Jane recently? – Yes, I spoke to \_\_\_her\_\_\_ last week. – And her brother? Yes, she told me all about \_him\_\_\_\_\_.
- f) I have never seen your car. What colour is \_\_\_it\_\_\_\_\_?
- g) Is he a friend of \_\_\_yours/his...\_\_\_\_\_?
- h) My dear students, that's not my problem. It's \_\_\_yours\_\_\_\_\_.
- i) Listen to \_him\_\_\_\_\_! He is singing.
- j) Mary lives with her parents. She doesn't want to leave \_\_\_them\_\_\_\_\_.
- k) Mrs Jones is a good teacher. \_\_\_She\_\_\_\_\_ teaches maths and physics.
- l) My brother and I live together. \_\_\_We\_\_\_\_\_ live in a small flat.
- m) We went to see our neighbours. I don't like \_\_\_their\_\_\_\_\_ flat.
- n) Your car is green, while \_\_\_mine, ours, theirs...\_\_\_\_\_ is black.
- o) My sister and I are going to play football. Come with \_\_\_us\_\_\_\_\_!

**3. Complete the sentences with the correct words:**

**(too) much, (too) many, enough, too**

**2.5/ \_\_\_\_\_**

- a) There's \_\_\_\_\_ (too) much \_\_\_\_\_ smoke in here, I can't breathe.
- b) We don't have \_\_\_\_\_ enough \_\_\_\_\_ money to buy a flat in Capri.
- c) She loved my writing, she said my novel was good \_\_\_\_\_ enough \_\_\_\_\_ to win the prize.
- d) How \_\_\_\_\_ many \_\_\_\_\_ apples do you want? – Five.
- e) I know I eat \_\_\_\_\_ (too) much \_\_\_\_\_, but I need a lot of energy for my job.
- f) I don't think the door is wide \_\_\_\_\_ enough \_\_\_\_\_ for the piano, they'll have to open it up.
- g) \_\_\_\_\_ Too much \_\_\_\_\_ money can do harm to young people. Some advice is always necessary.
- h) The kid ate \_\_\_\_\_ (too) many \_\_\_\_\_ sweets and felt sick afterwards.
- i) This coffee is much \_\_\_\_\_ too \_\_\_\_\_ hot for me to drink.
- j) I think I've eaten \_\_\_\_\_ enough / too much \_\_\_\_\_. I need a 'siesta'.

**4. Look at the adjectives in brackets. For each gap decide whether to make the adjective into an adverb. Write the adverb or the adjective.**

**3/ \_\_\_\_\_**

- a) Look out of the window. It's snowing (heavy) \_\_\_\_\_ heavily \_\_\_\_\_.
- b) She sings (beautiful) \_\_\_\_\_ beautifully \_\_\_\_\_.
- c) He really can run very (fast) \_\_\_\_\_ fast \_\_\_\_\_.
- d) The student was really (nervous) \_\_\_\_\_ nervous \_\_\_\_\_ and answered the questions (bad) \_\_\_\_\_ badly \_\_\_\_\_.
- e) Fortunately his injuries weren't (serious) \_\_\_\_\_ serious \_\_\_\_\_.
- f) Her English is (good) \_\_\_\_\_ good \_\_\_\_\_ and she speaks French rather (good) \_\_\_\_\_ well \_\_\_\_\_, too.
- g) I (complete) \_\_\_\_\_ completely \_\_\_\_\_ forgot his birthday.
- h) He worked very (hard) \_\_\_\_\_ hard \_\_\_\_\_ to pass the exam.
- i) Tom ran out of the classroom and closed the door (noisy) \_\_\_\_\_ noisily \_\_\_\_\_.
- j) This pudding tastes (terrible) \_\_\_\_\_ terrible \_\_\_\_\_.



**5. Ask a question so that the underlined phrase would be the answer. 3/\_\_\_\_\_**

Example: There was a heavy thunderstorm in the South of France.

*Where was the thunderstorm?*

a) The fireman carried the child out of the burning house.

Who carried the child out of the burning house?

Question word  $\frac{1}{4}$   
Verb correct  $\frac{1}{4}$

b) Repairing the computer costs more than £90.00.

How much does repairing the computer cost?

c) This meal is absolutely delicious.

How is this meal?

d) She has studied Japanese at university for many years.

Where has she studied Japanese for many years?

e) The whole class will return in four days.

When will the whole class return?

f) Yesterday they have destroyed five brand new cars.

How many brand new cars did they destroy yesterday?

**6. Fill in the correct Future Forms (going to, will or presentsimple or continuous)**

-  $\frac{1}{4}$

**2.5/\_\_\_\_\_**

a) My bag is very heavy. – Okay, I (help) will help you.

b) What (do) are you doing /going to do this weekend? If you aren't busy, would you like to go to the cinema?

c) If the weather is good we (go skiing) will go skiing at the weekend.

d) My flight (arrive) arrives at 6 pm. Please meet me!

e) When we arrive in Australia we (travel) are going to travel around the whole country.

f) I (go) am going to the dentist's next Friday. It's already been arranged.

g) It's your Mum's birthday on Saturday. What (buy) are you going to buy her?

h) Everyone says that Basel (win) will win the Super League again this season, but I'm not so sure.

i) John, have you made any plans for the weekend? – Yes, I (visit) am visiting/ am going to visit my grandmother.

j) What time (train leave) does the train leave? – At 5 pm.

7. Choose the correct tense (present simple, present continuous, present perfect, past simple, past continuous) - ¼ 4.5/\_\_\_\_\_

- a) When I (wake up) woke up yesterday, the sun (shine) was shining through the window and my wife (make) was making breakfast.
- b) I (go) went on holiday to California while I (work) was working in an office in Zurich. I liked it so much that I (decide) decided to stay. So now I (be) have been there for nearly twenty years!
- c) John, (you ever climb) have you ever climbed a high mountain? – I'm afraid I (not remember) don't remember. But last year I (swim) swam across a lake in Switzerland. It (take) took me two hours!
- d) While the reporter (talk) was talking to the policeman, the robber (escape) escaped/ was escaping.
- e) Diana (leave) left home when she was sixteen, so she (not see) hasn't seen her parents since 1999.
- f) "Sophie, where (your father work) does your father work?" "He (usually work) usually works in a factory, but at the moment he's on holiday so he (help) is helping a friend to decorate his house.

**D GRAMMAR**

**22/\_\_\_\_\_**