

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 type="checkbox"/>
2) Harry decided to start an adventure travel company because he	A wanted to share his experience with others. <input 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 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 type="checkbox"/>
5) What does Harry say about doing dangerous things?	A It's part of his job. <input 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 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/ _____

Study programme	
Courses available on:	English Literature 18th century (1) _____ Modern Architecture
Dates for all courses:	start date: 14th June end date: (2) _____ classes: every day except (3) _____
Course fees:	£425 each
<i>Reduced prices</i>	for (4) _____
<i>Included in price:</i>	accommodation and food use of the library social activities books
<i>Not included in price:</i>	extra (5) _____ transport
<i>Available from college secretary:</i>	registration forms a copy of the (6) _____ 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 determined¹ 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.

¹ entschlossen

Name: _____

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. _____
- b) Charles Fay applied² to an organisation to have a mountain named after him. _____
- c) On 19 July, Gertrude Benham found out she had made a mistake. _____
- d) Gertrude Benham decided to climb Mount Heejee with Charles Fay on 20 July. _____
- e) Charles Fay blamed his guide when he failed to reach the top of Mount Heejee. _____
- f) Gertrude Benham took a different route up Mount Heejee from Charles Fay. _____
- g) Gertrude Benham knew Hans Kaufmann had a plan to choose a slow route up Mount Heejee. _____
- h) The mountain which was named after Charles Fay was the one he had first chosen. _____
- i) Charles Fay's grandson followed a different route from his grandfather up Mount Fay. _____
- j) The hut named after Charles Fay is still used by climbers. _____

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

- for a short time _____
- to get to _____
- started _____
- tip _____
- to show that something is true _____
- fifty years _____

² 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 _____

difficult _____

summer _____

later _____

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

next _____

good _____

straight _____

as well _____

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

to select _____

to decide _____

to choose _____

to manage _____

B READING AND VOCABULARY 16/ _____

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

- a) I don't have _____ to eat.
- b) I have three sets of car keys and I can't find _____ of them.
- c) There's _____ in this room making a noise. What is it?
- d) Is there _____ you need for the trip?
- e) Would you like _____ soap to wash your hands?
- f) There isn't _____ you can do to help them.
- g) _____ phoned while we were out, but they did not leave a message.
- h) I think I know _____ who lives there but I'll have to check in my address book.
- i) I don't need _____ help. I'm fine.
- j) Could you lend me _____ 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, _____ are a good student.
- b) Does she like _____ new teacher?
- c) My rabbit is hungry. _____ loves carrots.
- d) Don't talk to _____! I am working.
- e) Have you seen Jane recently? – Yes, I spoke to _____ last week. – And her brother? – Yes, she told me all about _____.
- f) I have never seen your car. What colour is _____?
- g) Is he a friend of _____?
- h) My dear students, that's not my problem. It's _____.
- i) Listen to _____! He is singing.
- j) Mary lives with her parents. She doesn't want to leave _____.
- k) Mrs Jones is a good teacher. _____ teaches maths and physics.
- l) My brother and I live together. _____ live in a small flat.
- m) We went to see our neighbours. I don't like _____ flat.
- n) Your car is green, while _____ is black.
- o) My sister and I are going to play football. Come with _____!

3. Complete the sentences with the correct words:

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

2.5/ _____

- a) There's _____ smoke in here, I can't breathe.
- b) We don't have _____ money to buy a flat in Capri.
- c) She loved my writing, she said my novel was good _____ to win the prize.
- d) How _____ apples do you want? – Five.
- e) I know I eat _____, but I need a lot of energy for my job.
- f) I don't think the door is wide _____ for the piano, they'll have to open it up.
- g) _____ money can do harm to young people. Some advice is always necessary.
- h) The kid ate _____ sweets and felt sick afterwards.
- i) This coffee is much _____ hot for me to drink.
- j) I think I've eaten _____. 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) _____.
- b) She sings (beautiful) _____.
- c) He really can run very (fast) _____.
- d) The student was really (nervous) _____ and answered the questions (bad) _____.
- e) Fortunately his injuries weren't (serious) _____.
- f) Her English is (good) _____ and she speaks French rather (good) _____, too.
- g) I (complete) _____ forgot his birthday.
- h) He worked very (hard) _____ to pass the exam.
- i) Tom ran out of the classroom and closed the door (noisy) _____.
- j) This pudding tastes (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.

b) Repairing the computer costs more than £90.00.

c) This meal is absolutely delicious.

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

e) The whole class will return in four days.

f) Yesterday they destroyed five brand new cars.

6. Fill in the correct future forms (going to, will or present simple or continuous)

2.5/_____

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

b) What (you 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) _____ at the weekend.

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

e) When we arrive in Australia we (travel) _____ around the whole country.

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

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

h) Everyone says that Basel (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) _____ my grandmother.

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

7. Choose the correct tense (present simple, present continuous, present perfect, past simple, past continuous) 4.5/ _____

- a) When I (wake up) _____ yesterday, the sun (shine) _____ through the window and my wife (make) _____ breakfast.
- b) I (go) _____ on holiday to California while I (work) _____ in an office in Zurich. I liked it so much that I (decide) _____ to stay. So now I (be) _____ there for nearly twenty years!
- c) John, (you ever climb) _____ a high mountain? – I'm afraid I (not remember) _____. But last year I (swim) _____ across a lake in Switzerland. It (take) _____ me two hours!
- d) While the reporter (talk) _____ to the policeman, the robber (escape) _____ .
- e) Diana (leave) _____ home when she was sixteen, so she (not see) _____ her parents since 2001.
- f) Sophie, where (your father work) _____? – He (usually work) _____ in a factory, but at the moment he's on holiday so he (help) _____ a friend to decorate his house.

D GRAMMAR

22/ _____