

## END-OF-YEAR TEST 2 UNITS 1–16

## GRAMMAR

## 1 Complete the text with the correct option (a, b, c or d).

**The lives of the poor in Ancient Rome**

When we think of Ancient Rome, we <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ to think of emperors and gladiators, parades and battles. The city, however, was a place <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ a wide variety of people from all walks of life lived. Indeed, two thousand years ago, there were over a million people <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ in Rome, and <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ of them were <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ poor. In recent years, archaeologists <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ research into the lives of ordinary people in Ancient Rome, and they have used new techniques <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ analyse the findings from excavations that <sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ right in the heart of the city. Poorer people often lived in one- or two-storey apartments <sup>9</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ around three sides of a central courtyard. There was <sup>10</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ privacy inside the house, and, in the summer, it was <sup>11</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ hot that people slept on the roofs. <sup>12</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ is surprising is that the reality of the lives of the poor in Rome was so different from our traditional view of the imperial city.

- |                            |                    |
|----------------------------|--------------------|
| 1 a most                   | b tend             |
| c use                      | d often            |
| 2 a who                    | b that             |
| c which                    | d where            |
| 3 a live                   | b lived            |
| c living                   | d to live          |
| 4 a much                   | b most             |
| c mostly                   | d each             |
| 5 a absolutely             | b real             |
| c extremely                | d complete         |
| 6 a have been carrying out | b were carried out |
| c are carrying out         | d carry out        |
| 7 a so                     | b for              |
| c to                       | d as               |
| 8 a have made              | b are making       |
| c have been made           | d make             |
| 9 a building               | b were built       |
| c built                    | d to build         |
| 10 a no                    | b neither          |
| c none                     | d nothing          |
| 11 a too                   | b enough           |
| c so                       | d such             |
| 12 a What                  | b It               |
| c This                     | d That             |

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## 2 Choose the correct option (a, b or c) to complete each sentence.

- 1 Don't throw the water away, \_\_\_\_\_ you will need it later.  
a as                      b so                      c for
- 2 Winning the lottery enabled \_\_\_\_\_ her own house.  
a Jan buy              b Jan buying              c Jan to buy

- 3 I wish I \_\_\_\_\_ help you.  
a could                      b must                      c would
- 4 Let's ask the \_\_\_\_\_ neighbours if they want to pay for a new fence.  
a both                      b other                      c our
- 5 You shouldn't \_\_\_\_\_ it difficult.  
a find                      b finding                      c to find
- 6 We haven't got \_\_\_\_\_ equipment.  
a hardly any              b many                      c much
- 7 There was a lot of damage \_\_\_\_\_ my car.  
a of                      b from                      c to
- 8 We've \_\_\_\_\_ decided where to go on our holidays.  
a yet                      b ever                      c already

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## 3 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

- 1 I wish I \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a flat nearer to the city centre.
- 2 By this time next week, I \_\_\_\_\_ (leave) London. I'll be in New York by then.
- 3 There's no point in \_\_\_\_\_ (tidy) up. I'll do it later.
- 4 You \_\_\_\_\_ (not tell) Simon about the plans for his birthday party, will you?
- 5 Sandra promised \_\_\_\_\_ (send) a postcard.
- 6 We really \_\_\_\_\_ (shouldn't / eat) so much. I feel sleepy now.
- 7 In the future, a lot more mobile phones \_\_\_\_\_ (manufacture).
- 8 The government urged people \_\_\_\_\_ (vote) for them at the next election.
- 9 I got wet because I \_\_\_\_\_ (forget) my umbrella.
- 10 If I \_\_\_\_\_ (see) Karen later, I'll ask her what time the meeting starts.

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## VOCABULARY

## 4 Complete each sentence with one word.

- 1 The person in the painting looks \_\_\_\_\_ if he has been upset by something.
- 2 It's an \_\_\_\_\_-and-coming area of town, full of theatres and restaurants.
- 3 At the festival, the children dressed \_\_\_\_\_ in colourful costumes.
- 4 The headteacher is too soft \_\_\_\_\_ bad behaviour in the school.
- 5 After the race, Clive felt really \_\_\_\_\_ of breath.
- 6 The coach called a time-\_\_\_\_\_ because his team was losing.
- 7 Nobody was hurt even though the bomb went \_\_\_\_\_ in a crowded store.
- 8 The government lost power as a result \_\_\_\_\_ poor economic figures.
- 9 \_\_\_\_\_ short, I think things will improve. Thank you for listening.
- 10 How often do you \_\_\_\_\_ clubbing these days?
- 11 Patrick turned \_\_\_\_\_ in a clown costume.
- 12 The company has broken \_\_\_\_\_. We made more than we spent this year.

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### 5 Circle the adjective that cannot usually be used to describe the topic.

- 1 films
  - a deprived
  - b gripping
  - c uplifting
- 2 pop songs
  - a catchy
  - b grand
  - c commercial
- 3 colours
  - a bold
  - b subtle
  - c affluent
- 4 paintings
  - a intimate
  - b up-and-coming
  - c conventional
- 5 poor areas of cities
  - a deprived
  - b rough
  - c abstract
- 6 places with no people
  - a overwhelmed
  - b isolated
  - c deserted
- 7 heat
  - a boiling
  - b humid
  - c muddy
- 8 jobs
  - a uncoordinated
  - b menial
  - c rewarding

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### 6 Choose the correct verb to complete the sentences.

- 1 I'm calling to \_\_\_\_\_ about the arrangements for next month's conference.
  - a enquire
  - b confirm
  - c arrange
- 2 The railway company apologised for \_\_\_\_\_ the public about the new timetables.
  - a uninforming
  - b misinforming
  - c disinforming
- 3 All our money was stolen but we were able to \_\_\_\_\_ it back on the insurance.
  - a extend
  - b lend
  - c claim
- 4 Jerry has \_\_\_\_\_ ligaments in his leg and can't play rugby at the moment.
  - a broken
  - b torn
  - c sprained
- 5 While driving abroad, my dad got \_\_\_\_\_ up by a lorry, which very nearly hit him.
  - a cut
  - b got
  - c turned
- 6 When did you last \_\_\_\_\_ a party?
  - a catch
  - b twist
  - c throw
- 7 He's always \_\_\_\_\_ his foot in it – always saying the wrong thing.
  - a bringing
  - b putting
  - c taking
- 8 The police have \_\_\_\_\_ millions of dollars in drugs during a well-planned raid.
  - a seized
  - b grabbed
  - c caught
- 9 Have you ever \_\_\_\_\_ on a float?
  - a driven
  - b ridden
  - c carried
- 10 In the picture, she \_\_\_\_\_ to have been upset by something.
  - a seems
  - b looks
  - c impresses

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## LISTENING

### 7 Listen to the radio interview and choose the best option for each sentence. Only one option is correct.

- 1 The presenter says that Amy
  - a has always been a driving instructor.
  - b worked in insurance before becoming a driving instructor.
  - c always wanted to be a driving instructor.
  - d became a driving instructor after trying a number of other jobs.
- 2 One reason why Amy became a driving instructor was that
  - a it was the first steady job she found after leaving school.
  - b she was really bored in her current job.
  - c at the age of 38, she felt too old to do her current job.
  - d she wanted to do the advanced driving test.
- 3 To become a driving instructor, you have to
  - a pass three separate tests.
  - b do a course that lasts two years.
  - c take a practical driving test three times.
  - d pass all the tests first time.
- 4 After becoming an approved driving instructor, Amy
  - a joined one of the major driving schools in the UK.
  - b decided to work on her own.
  - c went into business with friends and relatives.
  - d looked for a steady, regularly-paid job.
- 5 What Amy really likes about her job is
  - a working regular hours.
  - b planning what to do in the lessons.
  - c helping people improve.
  - d improving her own skills.

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## SPEAKING

### 8 Talk about one of the following topics.

- describe and recommend a film you have seen recently
- advise a colleague on ways of getting fit
- talk about what you wish you had known when you were young

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# READING

## Student accommodation crisis

In the heart of London's trendy, up-and-coming east end, not far from Brick Lane, which is famous for its Indian restaurants, stands the tallest, largest student accommodation block ever built. Thirty-three storeys high, it provides shared apartments for over a thousand students, and, among other luxuries, offers broadband in every room, chill-out rooms with comfy sofas and huge flat-screen TVs, a gym and a spa! It's a far-cry from the filthy bed-sits in run-down areas that students are supposed to live in – in the public imagination, at least. Indeed, what more could today's modern student want from a flat?

There is a drawback, though, and one that illustrates the growing problem that most students in the UK now face. If a student and two of his or her mates wanted to rent a flat in the block, it would set back each of them over £14,000 a year. That's almost €20,000! It may be an extreme example, but it just goes to show how pricey it is these days for students to pay for somewhere to live, especially in the capital, where house prices have rocketed in recent years.

An organisation that keeps a check on the cost of living for students has noted that rental costs have risen by 25% since 2004, and that, even during the recession, the cost of rentals continued to keep climbing. It seems that students, some of the least well-off members of society, are paying much more than they should for what ought to be a basic need. Many British students choose to study at a university far from home, or at least far enough away that they need to find accommodation well away from mum's cooking, and this adds to the problem. The number of young people seeking accommodation is enormous, and the number of flats very limited. The costs are particularly high in a student's second year at university. Most colleges have enough student accommodation of their own to house first-year students in halls of residences, but they expect almost all their students to move out for their second year, leaving them in the cut-throat world of the private rental sector.

Based on an analysis of rental properties in cities across the country, experts argue that second-year students are paying close to £65 a week just to live, a cost which is incredibly difficult to maintain without a job, benefits or generous parents. Effectively, it reduces students from poorer families to poverty, and discourages many from going to university altogether. Even students from average backgrounds are increasingly being forced to face up to huge debts after they finish university. There is an accommodation crisis for students in the UK which is making it harder and harder to pursue a university education.

## 9 Read the text and decide if each statement is true (T), false (F) or not given (NG).

- 1 The 33-storey student accommodation block houses restaurants as well as a gym and a spa. T / F / NG
- 2 The writer says that most ordinary people expect students to be living in poor quality housing. T / F / NG
- 3 The new block near Brick Lane is the most expensive student accommodation in the UK. T / F / NG
- 4 It is likely to cost students more to rent somewhere to live in London than in any other British city. T / F / NG
- 5 Although rental costs fell for everybody, including students, during the recent recession, they have now started to climb rapidly again. T / F / NG
- 6 In recent years, there has been a rise in the number of British students who choose to leave their parents' home in order to attend university. T / F / NG
- 7 It is likely that students will pay more for accommodation in their second year at university than they will in their first year. T / F / NG
- 8 A majority of British students tend to live in university-owned accommodation throughout their stay at university. T / F / NG
- 9 It is possible that some students are not applying to go to university because of the high accommodation costs. T / F / NG
- 10 The poorer a student's background, the higher the amount they will have to pay back after their studies are over. T / F / NG

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# WRITING

## 10 Write one of the following.

- 1 a formal letter to your bank manager asking to borrow money for a project
- 2 a description of how your home town has changed in the last ten years
- 3 a for and against essay on this question: *What are the pros and cons of studying arts rather than sciences at university?*

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