

PART I – READING COMPREHENSION – Read the following text and answer questions 1 to 10.

BRITISH CITIES – EDINBURGH

Edinburgh (pronounced /'ɛdɪnbərə/) is the capital of Scotland and **its** second-largest city. It is on the east coast of Scotland's central lowlands on the south shore of the North sea. It has been the capital of Scotland since 1437. UNESCO listed the Old Town and New Town districts of Edinburgh as a World Heritage Site in 1995. In the census of 2001, Edinburgh had a total resident population of approximately 440,000, which makes it the 7th largest city in the United Kingdom.



The city is one of Europe's major tourist destinations. It attracts **roughly** 13 million visitors a year and it is the second most visited tourist destination in the United Kingdom, after London. Edinburgh is **well-known** for the annual Edinburgh Festival, **actually** a collection of independent festivals which take place annually over about four

weeks from early August, when the population of the city doubles. The most famous of these events are the Edinburgh Fringe (the largest performing arts festival in the world), the Edinburgh International Festival, and the Edinburgh International Film Festival. Another famous event is the Hogmanay street party.

The origin of the city's name comes from the Fort of Eidyn. After the Bernician Angles attacked the fort, the name changed to Edin-burh, which some have argued derives from the Anglo-Saxon for "Edwin's fort". The burgh element means "fortress" or "group of buildings". Documents from the 14th century show the city's **current** name. Although other spellings such as "Edynburgh" and "Edynburghe" appear in these documents, **these** are simply spelling variants of the current name.

Adapted from: www.webritish.co.uk/UK cities

I – UNDERSTANDING THE TEXT

- The main idea of the text above is to:
 - describe Edinburgh's festivals.
 - advertise Edinburgh.
 - convince tourists to visit British cities.
 - tell tourists the origin of the word "Edinburgh".
- The text above says that:
 - London is the most visited tourist city in the UK.
 - London is the 3rd most visited tourist city in the UK.
 - London is less visited than Edinburgh.
 - London is not visited by Scottish tourists.
- Choose the **CORRECT** alternative according to the text.
 - The Edinburgh Festival happens every year.
 - The Edinburgh Festival happens every week.
 - The Edinburgh Festival is on the 4th week of August.
 - The Edinburgh Festival happens every two years.
- Choose the **INCORRECT** alternative according to the text.
 - Documents give information on Edinburgh's festivals.
 - Documents show two spelling variants for "Edinburgh".
 - "Edynburghe" is a spelling variant of "Edinburgh".
 - The name "Edinburgh" comes from "Fort of Eidyn".

II – REFERENCE

- The pronoun '**its**' (line 2) refers to:
 - Edinburgh
 - capital
 - Scotland
 - city
- The pronoun '**these**' (line 35) refers to:
 - "Edynburgh" and "Edynburghe"
 - documents
 - spellings
 - variants

III – VOCABULARY

- The word '**well-known**' (line 17) means:
 - visited
 - rich
 - famous
 - populated
- In the text, the word '**current**' (line 33) means:
 - present
 - previous
 - former
 - real
- The word '**roughly**' (line 14) has the idea of:
 - exactitude
 - approximation
 - inferiority
 - superiority
- The word '**actually**' (line 18) means:
 - nowadays
 - at present
 - currently
 - in fact

PART II – USE OF ENGLISH

For questions **11 to 20**, choose the option that **CORRECTLY** completes the sentences. (**X = no word**)

11. **A:** _____ you _____ the book? **B:** Definitely. That was the most interesting book I've _____ read.
 a) Did / like / always b) Have / liked / never c) Did / like / ever d) Have / like / already
12. **A:** _____ you ever _____ to Portugal? **B:** No, never.
 a) Have / been b) Have / visited c) Had / stayed d) Did / gone
13. **A:** Who _____ composed the ninth symphony? **B:** That's easy. It was Beethoven.
 a) did b) X c) was d) do
14. **A:** How long _____ it take you to get to work? **B:** About half an hour.
 a) was b) X c) does d) do
15. Kate _____ to Italy on holiday. She wrote to me saying she's having a great time there.
 a) has gone b) was going c) is going to go d) was
16. **A:** Can I _____ your book? **B:** Sure, but I need it back tomorrow, ok?
 a) give b) buy c) lend d) borrow
17. When she _____ a horse, she _____ and broke her leg. It was an awful accident.
 a) rode / falling b) was riding / fell c) was riding / felt d) rode / fall
18. My Canadian friend is arriving tomorrow. I am _____ seeing her.
 a) looking forward to b) looking for c) looking after d) looking at
19. **A:** Have you done your homework _____, son? **B:** Yes, I have.
 a) just b) ever c) yet d) since
20. I have studied English _____ four years.
 a) for b) by c) since d) at

For questions **21 to 25**, choose the **INCORRECT** option.

21. a) What have you listened to? c) Was she talking to him?
 b) What were you arguing at? d) Who do you agree with?
22. a) He's the man that wanted your address. c) A marker is an object that we use to write with.
 b) A good teacher is someone who knows a lot. d) A café is a place which you can have a snack.
23. a) Shall I carry your things, teacher? c) I'll wait for you outside then.
 b) I'm going to be right back. I promise! d) You can trust me. I won't tell anybody.
24. a) It's good to be honest with your spouse. c) I called you to tell you I met Kate yesterday.
 b) Driving at night can be dangerous in some cities. d) She's responsible for print the exams.
25. a) I started working yesterday. c) I'd like to live in London for a year.
 b) I hope passing my university entrance exam. d) I dream of starting my own business.

For questions **26 to 30**, choose the option which has the same meaning and idea as the sentences in italics.

26. *I was doing my homework when Kate called me.*
 a) Kate called me before I did my homework. c) Kate called me after I did my homework.
 b) Kate called me when I started doing my homework. d) Kate called me while I was doing my homework.
27. *I've lent the car to my brother.*
 a) My brother has borrowed the car from me. c) My brother has lent me the car.
 b) I've borrowed the car from my brother. d) I've sold the car to my brother.
28. *I've learned English from my father.*
 a) My father and I studied English together. c) My father has taught English to me.
 b) I've taught English to my father. d) My father has learned English from me.
29. *The teacher arrived on time.*
 a) The teacher was not late. c) The teacher arrived earlier than expected.
 b) The teacher arrived late for class. d) The teacher arrived later than expected.
30. *Students are not allowed to eat in class.*
 a) Students can eat in class. c) Students can be allowed to eat in class.
 b) Students cannot eat in class. d) Students do not allow eating in class.

Answer questions **31 to 40** according to the instructions.

31. Choose the option where all words are **CORRECTLY** spelled.

- a) groucer's / town hall / news agent's
b) chemist's / shoe shop / petrol station
- c) knees / tongue / stomach
d) mouth / shouders / toes
32. Choose the option where the verb with the particle '**back**' is **INCORRECT**.
a) Can you call me back later?
b) I owe you fifty bucks. When can I pay you back?
c) I have to go back the book to the library.
d) Give me back my pen!!
33. Choose the **CORRECT** option in relation to the use of the verb '**lose**'.
a) Sorry I'm late. I lost the bus.
b) I don't want to lose class.
c) I've lost my keys.
d) We left early, so we lost the traffic.
34. Choose the option where all the words are in the same vocabulary group.
a) post office / gas station / train
b) smell / hear / brain
c) listen / foot / see
d) nose / ears / back
35. Choose the option with the **CORRECT** definition.
a) Your elbow is on your knees.
b) Your chin is on your feet.
c) Your arm is between your shoulders and your hands.
d) Your cheek is on your belly.
36. Choose the option where the underlined vowels have the same pronunciation as the vowel in the word '**sit**'.
a) eat / big / dead b) fine / week / list c) feel / deal / wheel d) fit / busy / women
37. Choose the option where the pronunciation of **-s** is **DIFFERENT** from '**studies**'.
a) dances b) goes c) learns d) plays
38. Choose the option where the underlined consonants have **THE SAME** pronunciation as **ch** in '**chin**'.
a) Christmas b) chemist's c) check d) shy
39. Choose the option that is **INCORRECT** in the sentence "That's something _____ I can't live without".
a) who b) X c) that d) which
40. Choose the option where the pronunciation of **-ed** is **DIFFERENT** from '**cried**'.
a) prayed b) waved c) tidied d) landed

For questions **41 to 50**, fill in the blanks with the appropriate word(s) and mark the **CORRECT** alternative. (**Note: X= no word**)

LOOKING FOR LOVE

I'm a journalist on a local newspaper, which means I write stories about local issues and sometimes I interview politicians. I like my job, but I'd like ⁴¹ _____ on a national newspaper one day. That's because I want to have the opportunity to work abroad.

I have a small group of friends who I've known ⁴² _____ years. I even ⁴³ _____ to school with some of them when I was a child! We usually go to parties, nightclubs, and restaurants. That's my favorite way of ⁴⁴ _____ my time. I also like cooking and I make great pasta!

I'm not very sporty, but I like to keep fit. I stopped ⁴⁵ _____ last year and now I go running twice a week and sometimes I go to the gym at weekends. It ⁴⁶ _____ me 10 minutes to get there. I eat lots of fruit and vegetables and I try ⁴⁷ _____ red meat or drink too much coffee. I think it is important ⁴⁸ _____ a healthy diet.

I prefer partners ⁴⁹ _____ are interested in serious issues ⁵⁰ _____ I like talking about politics and about what is happening in the world. However, I also like people with a good sense of humour.

41. a) to work b) working c) work d) to working
42. a) by b) at c) since d) for
43. a) have been b) went c) go d) have gone
44. a) waste b) wasting c) spending d) spend
45. a) to smoke b) smoking c) of smoking d) smoke
46. a) takes b) take c) taken d) taking
47. a) to not eat b) not eating c) not to eat d) eat
48. a) have b) not have c) to having d) to have

49. a) who's

b) who

c) which

d) where

50. a) although

b) after that

c) while

d) because