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# Practice Test

1

# Test 1

## TRAVEL AND HOLIDAYS

### Reading

#### Paper 1 Reading PART 1

*You are going to read an extract from a magazine article. For questions 1-8, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text.*

Indian rail travel is unavoidably dirty, and a balance must be struck between having the window shutters open to see the countryside and closing them against the heat and dust.

The air-conditioned carriages are generally comfortable, and the train catering manager takes orders, which he passes by phone to the next stop but two, where the food comes aboard in metal dishes. An excellent vegetarian meal of two curries, rice, pickle, nan bread, poppadoms and lassi was more than enough for my wife and I, and did not break the bank at 16 rupees (35p), although it was a fingers-in-the-dish exercise if you didn't have your own knife and fork. Rice plantations in the heat of the day gave way to cotton and maize fields in the evening, where farm workers stood on high stools cleaning their harvest.

Our shower, breakfast and bed in the West End Hotel at Bangalore were never more welcome. The silks, silk shirts and ties in Mahatma Gandhi Road are irresistible when offered at half, or sometimes even a third, of European prices, and comfortable, well-made leather sandals are of an equally good value.

The drive to Mysore took us via a silk farm, and families of monkeys began to appear at the roadside as the country became wilder. The Sultan Tipu's summer house outside Mysore is a spacious monument to 19th-century good taste, but it sinks to one-star status in comparison with the Maharajah's main palace in the town. Overwhelming in size and splendour, endless wealth has been spent on it over the years for the best that money could buy anywhere on earth. Its 100,000-light bulb outline illumination is equally impressive after dark, and was extended for an extra half-hour at - presumably - the tax-payer's expense in honour of the Indian Finance Minister's visit the night we were there.

Our driver broke the onward journey south at an ancient Hindu temple where we were warmly welcomed to join the service. After crossing the border from Karnataka into Kerala in the Mudumalai animal reserve, the road started its long climb into the hills. Through eucalyptus woods and tea plantations - the higher the crop, the better its quality - the air became cooler, the roadside greener and the lakes more frequent.

We reached the Fernhill Palace Hotel at Udagamandalam (Ootacamund, otherwise known as "Ooty") in the early afternoon, left our driver and his car and, as if in a time-machine, stepped back 60 years. Empty apart from ourselves and another couple, this former Maharajah's residence was a ghost house of faded colonial gentility. The ballroom with its padlocked grand piano, the drawing room, the dining room, the billiard room, the bar and the Maharajah's suite were all designed on the grand scale of half a century ago. Photographs along the corridors show the bursting self-confidence of Ooty's expatriate society between the wars; today, they present a dusty canvas of distant memories.

1. When travelling on an Indian train
  - A. it is hard to keep the windows open because they are not balanced.
  - B. it is hot and dusty if the windows are closed.
  - C. you will get hot and dirty if you want to see the views.**
  - D. the windows are very hot and dirty.
  
2. The food
  - A. could be ordered and cooked on the train.
  - B. was cooked before it was put onto the train.**
  - C. was cooked at the start of the journey.
  - D. was ordered before the journey.
  
3. The writer
  - A. paid a lot of money for the food.
  - B. was satisfied with the amount of food he was given.**
  - C. needed to go to the bank to pay for the food.
  - D. took his own knife and fork.
  
4. At the West End Hotel the writer
  - A. was made very welcome.
  - B. was able to buy silk shirts and ties cheaply.
  - C. was grateful for a wash, some food and sleep.**
  - D. had a very cheap room.
  
5. The Sultan's summer house
  - A. is not as impressive as the Maharajah's palace.**
  - B. is in the main town of Mysore.
  - C. has monkeys living in it.
  - D. is quite small.
  
6. The main palace
  - A. was built in the 19th century.
  - B. is lit up all night.
  - C. had special lights put on it for the Finance Minister's visit.
  - D. has many lights on it.**
  
7. During their journey
  - A. the car broke down.
  - B. they were invited to a religious service.**
  - C. they stopped at a tea plantation.
  - D. the landscape stayed the same.
  
8. At "Ooty"
  - A. they lost their driver.
  - B. they visited a haunted palace.
  - C. they stayed in a former palace.**
  - D. they stayed in a busy hotel.

1. The correct answer is C. Paragraph 1 "a balance must be struck between having the window shutters open to see the countryside and closing them against the heat and dust". A is not correct because "balance" is not used literally, B is not correct because the windows keep out the heat and dust indicated by "closing them against".

2. The correct answer is B. Paragraph 2 "the food comes aboard in metal dishes" so must have been cooked elsewhere. This reason also makes A incorrect. C and D are both impossible because the conductor takes orders during the journey.

3. The correct answer is B. Paragraph 2 "An excellent vegetarian meal of two curries, rice, pickle, nan bread, poppadoms and lassi was more than enough for my wife and I". A is incorrect; "it did not break the bank" means it is inexpensive, and for this reason C is also not a good answer. D is incorrect because the writer mentioned that knife and fork were not provided but did not say that he had brought his own, indeed, it sounds like he wished he had.

4. The correct answer is C. Paragraph 3 "Our shower, breakfast and bed in the West End Hotel at Bangalore were never more welcome". A is not correct because the writer was not welcomed at the hotel but rather welcomed the facilities at the hotel. It has an active rather than passive structure. B is incorrect because the silks were bought elsewhere in the town, and D is incorrect because it was the silks that were cheap, not the hotel.

5. The correct answer is A. Paragraph 4 "it sinks to one-star status in comparison with the Maharajah's main palace". B is incorrect because it is outside Mysore. C is incorrect because the monkeys were on the roadsides, not in the summer house, and D because it is described as spacious which means it is large.

6. The correct answer is D. Paragraph 4 "Its 100,000-light bulb outline illumination". A is not correct because it is the summer house that was built in the 19th century; we do not know when the main palace was built. B and C are both incorrect because we are told the illumination was extended; this means that the lights are usually on, but for a shorter time.

7. The correct answer is B. Paragraph 5 "we were warmly welcomed to join the service". A is incorrect because the journey was broken, meaning they stopped traveling for a while, not the car. C is incorrect because they passed through and did not stop at tea plantations, and D is incorrect because the change is described in comparative adjectives - cooler, greener, more frequent.

8. The correct answer is C. Paragraph 6 "Fernhill Palace Hotel" and also "this former Maharajah's residence". We must assume, since a Maharajah is a king, that he would live in a palace. A is not correct because they left their driver on purpose; he was no longer needed. B is not correct because although the place is full of memories of times past, no actual ghosts are mentioned. We know D is incorrect because the place they stayed was empty apart from themselves and one other couple.

## Paper 1 Reading PART 2

You are going to read a newspaper article about holidays in Africa. Seven sentences have been removed from the article. From the sentences A - H, choose the one which fits each gap (9-15). There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use.

## AFRICAN DESTINATIONS

Flights to African destinations unspoiled by mass tourism and holidays in Egypt and Kenya bring a touch of adventure to week five in our series of two-for-one travel offers.

From cruising on the river Niger to shopping in the fetish market in Lome, the capital of Togo, the giant continent of Africa offers the opportunity for a break at a distant and exciting destination. It costs little more than the price of a package holiday much closer to home.

If you choose Lome, make sure you try the local food as well as the excellent French cuisine served in the most expensive restaurants. **9 B** Meat, poultry and seafoods are plentiful and well prepared. Good beaches can be found just outside the city but are safe only for very strong swimmers. **10 A** The wildlife park at Sokode is worth visiting to see the monkeys and get a glimpse of one of Togo's last elephant herds.

Lilongwe, the capital of Malawi, is a modern city set in a rich agricultural region close to the Kasungu National Park. **11 D** Local food specialities include fresh fish from nearby Lake Malawi, a huge water area offering watersports and skiing. Crocodiles have been eliminated from most tourist areas.

Dar-Es-Salaam is an ideal centre for a holiday in Tanzania. **12 E** There are special wildlife viewing areas. It is also close to Mount Kilimanjaro, Africa's highest mountain. The nearby island of Zanzibar offers big game fishing and other watersports.

The Ghanaian capital of Accra is your gateway to the country's forested hills, waterfalls and lakes, flora and fauna - and happy good-natured people. **13 H**

In East Africa, Kenya beckons with our seven-day inclusive holidays starting at £959 for two people. Stay at the Club Hotel Seahorse at Kilifi Bay, Mombasa. **14 C** The programme of excursions and evening entertainments is extensive.

Egypt offers inclusive holidays at the Sinai resorts of Sharm El Sheikh, Nuweiba, and Luxor, on the banks of the Nile, where the Isis Hotel is set in eight acres of landscaped gardens. **15 F**

As an alternative to a hotel-based holiday, a Nile cruise offers seven nights of five-star accommodation and 12 excursions at £879 for two people.

- A. Therefore they are patrolled by experienced lifeguards.
- B. Soups based on maize, palm nuts and peanuts are a speciality.
- C. Set in tropical gardens, the hotel sits by a lagoon which offers superb watersports.
- D. This capital city has a peaceful quality which hides its industrial importance.
- E. It's surrounded by a vast area full of wildlife including lions, cheetahs and leopards.
- F. The gardens are very beautiful.
- G. Unfortunately the people don't like strangers.
- H. They describe their nation as the friendliest in Africa.

9. This gap must be filled by the topic of food, because food is the subject of the sentences before and after. Choice B is an example of some local foods. Other answer choices can be eliminated because they are not about food.

10. Just before the gap we are told that the beaches are safe only for strong swimmers. This means they are dangerous for many people. It follows that answer A fits because if a beach is dangerous, it would therefore need lifeguards. A wildlife park is mentioned, so one might consider answer E, however it does not fit the context well because both E and the sentence after the gap list types of animals, so they serve the same purpose and do not agree. Also, if choice E were used, it would sound like the beach was surrounded by wildlife, which sounds rather strange.

11. This gap is filled by choice D because it is in proximity to a place where a capital city is mentioned. "the capital of Malawi" is referred to by "This capital city" in choice D. Although food is mentioned right after the gap, answer B may be eliminated because it is too repetitive - "Local food specialities include fresh fish" does not fit after B which lists different specialities. Also, B fits far better elsewhere. E might also seem like a possible answer choice because one would expect a national park to contain wildlife, but this answer also fits far better elsewhere.

12. This gap is filled by choice E. The "vast area full of wildlife" is a logical choice to go before the statement "There are special wildlife viewing areas". Other answer choices would not fit well in the context.

13. This gap is filled by choice H. The gap is preceded by "happy good-natured people" which links strongly to "who describe their nation as the friendliest". A capital city is again mentioned here, but it does not make D a good choice because it is very far away from the gap, and more important concepts come in between.

14. This gap is filled by choice C, for two reasons. A hotel is mentioned directly before the gap "the Club Hotel Seahorse at Kilifi Bay" and choice C refers to "the hotel". Also, the hotel is located at Kilifi Bay, and a bay is like a "lagoon" in choice C. None of the other choices are really appropriate.

15. This gap is filled by choice F. The "eight acres of landscaped gardens" immediately before the gap links strongly with "the gardens are very beautiful". C might also be considered to fill the gap, because it is about a hotel, but the Egyptian hotels are on the banks of a river, and so could not be by a lagoon, which is sea.

## Paper 1 Reading PART 3

You are going to read some extracts about tourists' descriptions of holiday resorts they visited in Greece. For questions 16 – 30, choose from the tourists (A – F). The tourists may be chosen more than once.

**Which tourist(s):**

visited a place badly affected by a natural disaster?

16 B

is interested in historical things?

17 D

visited the safest shelter for boats?

18 F

had a noisy and sociable holiday?

19 E

stayed next to a lake?

20 C

visited the birthplace of a famous writer?

21 D

went to a quiet and peaceful place?

22 A

visited a place with a famous school?

23 D

had many options for high-level accommodation?

24 E

saw the habitat of an endangered species?

25 B

saw beautiful clean beaches?

26 A

mentioned buildings that match their surroundings?

27 E

28 C

saw one of the country's best caves?

29 F

enjoyed the food?

30 A

## HOLIDAYS IN GREECE

George

A

I visited Limnos, one of the most beautiful islands of the northern Aegean. Limnos is characterised by a particularly peaceful way of life. 22

Its name, taken from a goddess who was worshipped there, remains unchanged since the time of Homer.

Limnos is a flat, fertile island, with clean seas, rich fishing, natural coves and great expanses of sandy beach. Here I found great beauty and clean beaches which occasionally give way to high rocks. 26

Some of the island's products have been famous for many years. Its cheese, wine, and thyme honey are still in great demand. In the island's picturesque taverns I particularly enjoyed fresh fish and other tasty Aegean specialities. 30

Bob

D

I spent time on Chios. Its proximity to the coasts of Asia Minor and its climate and fertile soil, are reasons why it has been inhabited since the early Stone Age. I wanted to 17 learn about the history of the place.

It has an exciting history, and as early as the 7th century B.C., was an independent naval power. Homeric rhapsodies flourished on Chios, and many believe that the great epic poet himself was born there. A school of sculpture was built which later became known throughout Hellas. The 23 Byzantine period is of special interest in the island's history, as in the 11th century an important reorganisation took place. It was at that period that the fortress and the famous monastery of Nea Moni were built.

Amy

B

I travelled to Zakynthos. It is the southernmost of the Ionian islands, situated just 10 miles off the coast of the Peloponnese.

The town of Zakynthos is lovely, with much green space and many sights to see. Features of the renaissance, baroque, neoclassical and venetian influence can be seen everywhere. It has a high cultural level and a rich tradition in music, with museums, collections and other historic monuments as well. But unfortunately, in 1953, an earthquake destroyed most of the old city, except for the castle, 16 the church of Agios Nikolaos and a few other buildings.

Zakynthos is also home to the endangered species of sea turtle called Caretta-Caretta which goes there during the reproduction period. 25

Elizabeth

E

I visited Mykonos, which offers a unique combination of the traditional Greek island colour with modern comforts and high-level tourist facilities. I think it's an ideal place for a holiday.

The island has a lively nightlife. Traditional tavernas, restaurants with international cuisine, cosmopolitan discotheques and other modern entertainment facilities give Mykonos an incomparably sophisticated atmosphere. 19

There is accommodation to meet the demands of the most discriminating visitor. Many tourist homes have been built in the architectural tradition of the island and are in complete harmony with the rest of the town. 24, 28

Terry

C

I visited Ioannina, the largest city in Epirus. Built on the shores of the ancient Pamvotis lake, it is a place with great natural beauty. 20

The town's well-preserved traditional buildings, with their colourful exteriors, are like living museums which provide insights into its history. The main characteristic of these buildings is their grey colour due to the use of local stone. This stone is used not only to build the walls of the houses, but also roads, fences, flooring, courtyards and roofs. So the city is linked with the surrounding natural environment as a complete whole. 27, 28

Ioannina has a wealth of museums, including a modern archaeological museum and a worthwhile art gallery.

Rick

F

The resort I visited was in Kastelorizo. Recently, a special interest has been shown in developing the island. It has an Archaeological Museum, which is housed in the old mosque and exhibits finds from the Hellenistic and Roman eras, as well as objects of folk art.

Another worthwhile sight on the island is the cave of Parasta or Fokiali, near the sea, one of the most beautiful caves in Greece, with a wealth of stalactites and stalagmites. 29

The Kastelorizo harbour is regarded as being one of the safest in the southeastern Aegean, because nature has 18 given it additional protective features against bad weather conditions. For this reason it also functions as a supply station for yachts.

# Writing Preparation I

For Model Writing  
look at page: 220

You have just returned from an *Intersun Holiday in Spain*, which was very disappointing. You decide to write to the company to complain about your holiday and ask for some money back. Read carefully the advertisement below, on which you have made some notes. Using the information, write a letter to the company. You may add any other relevant points of your own.

## Intersun Holidays

Need a holiday? Want to relax?  
Why not choose an Intersun holiday?

We offer:

- \* 1- or 2-week holidays
- \* 1st class accommodation in a luxury hotel with a swimming pool
- \* Rooms with balconies and a sea view
- \* All meals included and prepared by qualified chefs
- \* A range of excursions

Mainly sandwiches

One trip!

No water in pool most of the time

Hotel looked onto a building site!

### Study tip

When you write a formal letter **do not** use contractions.

Write: I am  
not: I'm

Write: I would like  
not: I'd like

Phone now for further information on 0179 5557651

Write a letter of between **120 and 150** words in an appropriate style. Do not write any addresses.

## Before you write the letter, think about...

1. **WHO** you are writing the letter to. Should you start with **Dear Sir** and end with **Yours faithfully**, or start **Dear Mr Smith**, and end with **Yours sincerely**?
2. **WHY** you are writing the letter.  
*I am writing to complain about .... , I am writing to apply for ....*
3. **WHAT information** you need to include and what information is irrelevant.  
*Is it necessary to inform the reader about how long you saved for the holiday when you are writing a letter of complaint about a holiday?*
4. **WHAT** you want from them.  
*a refund, a discount on your next holiday.*
5. **WHAT vocabulary** would be useful.  
*A partial refund, disappointing, the room looked out onto a building site etc.*
6. **WHAT functional language** is appropriate.  
*"I would be grateful if you could" is more appropriate than "I want you to ..."*



### Decide whether the following statements are True or False.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. If you begin a letter <b>Dear Sir</b> , you end the letter <b>Yours sincerely</b> . | F |
| 2. The first paragraph starts half way under the word 'Sir' of the phrase 'Dear Sir.'  | T |
| 3. You should use <b>contractions</b> and <b>abbreviations</b> in a formal letter.     | F |
| 4. You complain <b>to</b> someone <b>about</b> something.                              | T |
| 5. To ask <b>to be refunded</b> means to <b>give money</b> .                           | F |

For Model Writing  
look at page: 220

# Writing Preparation 2

You have just read the following advertisement:

## Royal Coach Tours

Tour guides required for groups of foreign tourists.

**\*Weekend work only      \*Reasonable pay**

**Do you**

- \* know the local area well?
- \* speak any foreign languages?
- \* like meeting new people?
- \* like travelling?

To apply, write a letter explaining why you think you would do the job well!

### Study tip

When you write a letter of application say **where** and **when** you saw the advertisement.

e.g. **I am writing to apply for the position of Tour Guide which I saw advertised in The Evening Mail on Friday 26th, July.**



Write your **letter of application** to Royal Coach Tours.  
Do **not** write any addresses.

### SALUTATION

**Dear Sir**

**Opens a letter written to:**

a man whose name you do not know.

**Dear Sirs**

a company

**Dear Madam**

a woman, whether single or married, whose name you do not know.

**Dear Sir or Madam**

letter to a person of whom you know neither the name nor the sex.

### SPECIAL NOTES

1. If the letter begins with any of the salutations on the left, it **must** be closed with: **Yours faithfully,**
2. If the receiver's name is known, the letter is opened with the person's title and surname; their first name is not used.

**Dear Mr Smith    Dear Mrs Robinson**  
~~Not Dear Mr John Smith    Or    Dear Mr John~~

A letter that is opened as above, can be closed with the following:

**Yours sincerely,**                      **Best regards,**

In each of the following lines there is a spelling mistake. Underline the mistake and write the correct spelling in the space provided.

- |  |                  |
|--|------------------|
| 1. I am <u>writting</u> to apply for the position of tour guide.                             | <u>writing</u>   |
| 2. I would be <u>greatful</u> if you could give me details concerning the salary.            | <u>grateful</u>  |
| 3. I have always <u>enjoied</u> travelling and meeting new people.                           | <u>enjoyed</u>   |
| 4. I am a <u>nineteen-years-old</u> student following a course in tourism at London College. | <u>year</u>      |
| 5. I look forward to hearing from you. Yours <u>sincerelly</u> ,                             | <u>sincerely</u> |

# Writing Exam Practice

## Paper 2 WRITING PART 1

You **must** answer this question. Write your answer in **120-150** words in an appropriate style.

1. Your English speaking friend Timothy has sent you a letter suggesting that you go on holiday together to EuroDisney. Carefully read his letter and the notes you have made. Then write a **letter** to Timothy using **all** your notes.

Hi,

..... I saw an advertisement about Euro Disney and thought we could go this summer! What do you think?

- yes, sounds fun!

It says for every two adults, a child can go free and there is also a free meal a day. Do you want to bring your little sister? I have July off work. Are you free then?

- answer and give reasons

- yes, but not first week. brother's wedding

The advertisement does not mention how many days the offer is for, so maybe it's up to us. I'm going to call them to find out some more information soon.

Is there anything you want more information about that you want me to ask them? I will be waiting to hear what you think!

need information about the accommodation

Please write back soon,  
Timothy

Write your **letter**. You must use grammatically correct sentences with accurate spelling and punctuation in a style appropriate for the situation.

**Paper 2 WRITING PART 2**

Write an answer to **one** of the questions 2-4 in this part. Write your answer in **120-180** words in an appropriate style.

2. You have been asked to write an article for a local paper about the positive and negative effects of tourism on your country. Write the **article**, giving your opinion on this subject.

**Write an article for "The Times"**

We need articles from our readers about the effect of tourism on their country.

So write your article now and send it to us at "The Times" as soon as possible!

Write your **article**.

3. You have been invited to write a short story for a magazine. The **story** must either begin or end with the words: **"I knew it was going to be a long and difficult journey"**.

Write your **story**.

4. Write a **letter** to a friend describing a holiday you have had which was particularly nice or bad. Say why you liked or disliked it and what happened to you.

Write your **letter**.

# Use of English

## Paper 3 Use of English

### PART 1

For questions 1 - 12, read the text below and decide which word A, B, C or D best fits each space. There is an example at the beginning (0).

**Example**

0. A. movement    B. trip    C. break    D. travel

0	A	B	C	D

Next on our (0)..... around the beauties of Greece we take a (1)..... at Thrace and Samothrace. Thrace (Thraki) is (2)..... in the northeastern corner of Greece. It is a special place with a very rich history and has been (3)..... untouched by the tourist explosion.

The lakes and wetlands of Thrace are (4)..... the most important in Europe with perhaps more than three hundred (5)..... species of birds. More than 200,000 wild water-birds (6)..... their winters here.

(7)..... Thrace from Kavala, the visitor finds scenic Xanthi, the capital of the district of the (8)..... name. It is built on the site of ancient Xantheia and is proud of the many old houses and mansions which are prime examples of (9)..... architecture.

(10)..... to the northeast, is scenic Komotini capital of the district of Rodopi. The parts of the area, which (11)..... from pre-Christian times to the Byzantine era, are of special (12)..... Finds from all the archaeological sites in Thrace are displayed in the Komotini Museum.

- |                    |                     |                    |                    |
|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1. <b>A. look</b>  | B. study            | C. view            | D. watch           |
| 2. A. populated    | B. placed           | <b>C. situated</b> | D. occupied        |
| 3. A. very         | B. much             | C. little          | <b>D. almost</b>   |
| 4. <b>A. among</b> | B. being            | C. through         | D. some            |
| 5. A. covered      | <b>B. protected</b> | C. safe            | D. cared           |
| 6. A. use          | B. take             | C. make            | <b>D. spend</b>    |
| 7. A. Arriving     | B. Entrance         | C. Coming          | <b>D. Entering</b> |
| 8. A. constant     | <b>B. same</b>      | C. like            | D. equal           |
| 9. <b>A. local</b> | B. close            | C. nearby          | D. neighbourhood   |
| 10. A. Additional  | B. Besides          | C. Extra           | <b>D. Further</b>  |
| 11. <b>A. date</b> | B. age              | C. time            | D. begin           |
| 12. A. attention   | B. knowledge        | <b>C. interest</b> | D. concentration   |

**PART 1 JUSTIFICATION OF THE ANSWERS**

**1. A. look n** take a look (at something) ♦ We took a look at Paris as we drove through France.  
**B. study n** (make a) study (of sth) ♦ He has made a careful study of the behaviour of monkeys.  
**C. view n** (have a) view of sth ♦ We had a nice view of the beach from our hotel.  
**D. watch v** watch sth - (you cannot watch a place)

**2. A. populate v** If an area is populated by certain people or animals, those people or animals live there, often in large numbers. ♦ Before all this the island was populated by Greeks..  
**B. place v** If you place one thing above, before, or over another, you think that the first thing is more important than the second. ♦ Many governments have taken advantage of this to place local interests above those of the central government.  
**C. situated** be situated somewhere - be found in a certain place ♦ Kalamata is situated on the south-west coast of Greece.  
**D. occupy v** fill or cover a place or area ♦ The sea occupies two thirds of the world's surface.

**3. untouched** is one of the adjectives that cannot be preceded by quantifiers (very, little, )  
**D. almost untouched** hardly affected by sth ♦ This part of the country is very natural and beautiful because it is almost untouched by man.

**4. A. among prep.** be among the/those; being one of/part of sth ♦ He is among the fastest runners in the world, so he may win in the Olympic Games.  
**B. being** (are being the) - not possible [are the most or being the most important...] ♦ Being the oldest boy, makes him feel responsible for the rest of the family,  
**C. through** going across an area or from one place to another ♦ The river runs through the city.  
**D. some** the lakes and wetland of Thrace are some of the most important in Europe.

**5. A. cover v** to put sth over sth, esp. to protect it ♦ You should cover your back with a shirt because you are getting sunburnt.  
**B. protected (adj)** keeping sb/sth safe from injury, damage etc. ♦ Elephants are now a protected species because too many of them have been killed.  
**C. safe adj** not being in any danger ♦ You are safe here, nobody will hurt you.  
**D. care v** care for/about phr.v. be interested in or worried about what happens to sb/sth, to look after sb/ sth ♦ I care for my brother's dogs when he's on holiday.

**6. A. use v** ♦ Use your time carefully.  
**B. take v** have ♦ I'm going to take a holiday next week. **C. make v** spend ♦ Make use of their winters here.  
**D. spend v** use your time ♦ I usually spend August on a Greek island.

**7. A. arrive v** ♦ (On) Arriving at Thrace from Kavala.  
**B. entrance n** the way into a place or building ♦ The entrance to the building is on the left.  
**C. come v** ♦ Coming from Kavala to Thrace.  
**D. enter v** ♦ Entering Thrace from Kavala.

**8. A. constant adj** not changing; staying the same; always existing ♦ He drove at a constant speed of 100 kph along the motorway because there was no traffic on it.  
**B. same adj** of the same (as sth mentioned before) ♦ George has a son of the same name who was named after him.  
**C. like** similar to ♦ This village has a name that sounds like "London".  
**D. equal adj** being the same ♦ This city is equal in size to Paris.

**9. A. local adj** being in, of, or from a particular place ♦ There are a few local shops but all the bigger ones are in the town centre which is 5km away. **B. close adj** near(by) ♦ The shop is close to us, at the end of this road.  
**C. nearby adj** ♦ The nearby park is very beautiful.  
**D. neighbourhood adj** being of in an area; local ♦ My neighbourhood supermarket sells nearly everything

**CONTINUED ON THE OPPOSITE PAGE**

**Paper 3 Use of English PART 2**

For questions 13-24, read the text below and think of the word which best fits each space. Use only **one** word in each space. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Example:

0

wanted

I always (0) **wanted** to go to Porchester for my holidays. It is a quiet little town, full of old and interesting buildings. Very (13) **few** visitors ever go there, so there are (14) **no** crowds. I enjoyed its sleepy atmosphere. I work (15) **in** a big city, so a holiday in Porchester (16) **was** a complete change from my usual routine. Besides, I was studying the history of the place. I wanted to learn about (17) **its** past life, the story of its people and its buildings.

I kept notes about all these things (18) **during** my holidays and I soon knew more about the history of Porchester (19) **than** most of the people who lived there.

I am not a wealthy man and I (20) **cannot** afford to stay in hotels. When Jack Thompson heard (21) **that** I wanted to spend my holidays in Porchester he invited (22) **me** to stay with him. (23) **He/Jack** and I were in the Army together during the war (24) **and/when** we were good friends.

**PART 2 - JUSTIFICATION OF THE ANSWERS**

**13)** Το **few** χρησιμοποιείται για μετρήσιμα ουσιαστικά (countables). Αντίθετα το **little** χρησιμοποιείται για μη μετρήσιμα ουσιαστικά (uncountables). Επίσης, το **few** σημαίνει **πολύ λίγος**, έχει δηλαδή αρνητική έννοια, ενώ το **a few** σημαίνει **μηνίτοι**, αλλά πάντως **αρκετοί** (τόσοι, όσοι χρειάζονται).

**14)** Το **no** είναι επίθετο (adjective) και **προνέγεται** ουσιαστικών. Φυσικά, αν χρησιμοποιήσουμε το **no**, τότε το ρήμα **den** μπορεί να είναι σε αρνητικό τύπο.

**15)** Η πρόθεση (preposition) **in** όταν δείχνει **στάση**, χρησιμοποιείται για πόλεις, χώρες, ηπείρους κλπ. Δηλαδή για **μεγάλους** τόπους. Αντίθετα, **για μικρούς** τόπους (χωριά, κτίρια, πηλατείς, κλπ), χρησιμοποιούμε το **at**.

**16)** Με το **so** εισάγουμε **συμπερασματική πρόταση** (δηλαδή μία νέα αυτόνομη πρόταση). Συνεπώς είναι απαραίτητο να έχει το δικό της ρήμα. β) Ο Simple Past χρησιμοποιείται όταν αφηγούμαστε (narrative past) κάτι που έγινε στο παρελθόν.

**17)** Τα κτητικά επίθετα (possessive adjectives) είναι: **my, your, his/her/its, our, your, their**. Δείχνουν κτήση. Ως adjectives, συνοδεύουν nouns, και προηγούνται αυτών. Το **its**, δεν χρησιμοποιείται για πρόσωπα, αλλά για ζώα και άψυχα (μέρη, αντικείμενα, κλπ).

**18)** Όταν θέλουμε να περιγράψουμε μία πράξη ή κατάσταση που γίνεται **κατά τη διάρκεια μιας χρονικής περιόδου**, χρησιμοποιούμε το **during**.

**19)** Το **more** είναι επίρρημα (adverb) σε Συγκριτικό βαθμό (Comparative). Τα adjectives και adverbs Συγκριτικού, ακολουθούνται

από **than**, αν μετά υπάρχει και ο β' όρος σύγκρισης. (Εδώ, ο α' όρος σύγκρισης είναι το I, ενώ ο β' όρος σύγκρισης [αυτό δηλαδή που συγκρίνουμε με το I], είναι το: most of the people **who lived there**.)

**20)** Εδώ έχουμε δύο προτάσεις που συνδέονται με το **and**. Είναι δηλαδή όμοιες προτάσεις. Λογικά, θα πρέπει να "συμβαδίζουν" και από πλευράς νοήματος. Και αφού στην πρώτη πρόταση το ρήμα είναι σε άρνηση (am not), είναι πολύ πιθανό και το ρήμα της δεύτερης να είναι επίσης σε άρνηση. Το **cannot** είναι **μία** λέξη, και βέβαια ακολουθείται από απλό τύπο ρήματος.

**21) THAT - relative pronoun** (the object of the verb hear)

**22)** Στην ετεροπροσωπία (όταν δηλαδή το υποκείμενο του ρήματος δεν είναι το ίδιο με το υποκείμενο του απαρεμφάτου που ακολουθεί) το υποκείμενο του απαρεμφάτου μπαίνει **μετά** το verb, και  **πριν** το infinitive, σε πτώση **αιτιατική** (accusative). Εδώ, το υποκείμενο του infinitive ("ποιός να μείνει;") είναι ταυτόχρονα και αντικείμενο του verb ("ποιόν προσκάλεσε;")

**23)** Το **and** συνδέει, γενικά **όμοια** πράγματα. Στο (20) συνδέει όμοιες προτάσεις. Εδώ συνδέει το I (που είναι υποκείμενο) με κάτι αντίστοιχο.

**24)** α) Όταν αναφερόμαστε σε μία χρονική στιγμή ή χρονική περίοδο του παρελθόντος (during the war) και θέλουμε να αναφερθούμε σε μία πράξη (ή κατάσταση) που έγινε (ή υπήρχε) τότε, χρησιμοποιούμε **χρονική** πρόταση (time clause). Αυτή εισάγεται με χρονικό σύνδεσμο, όπως το **when**. β) Το νόημα εδώ μας επιτρέπει να θεωρήσουμε ότι έχουμε να κάνουμε με δύο **όμοιες** προτάσεις ("we were in the Army" - "we were good friends") οι οποίες θα συνδέονται με το **and**.

**PART 1 JUSTIFICATION OF THE ANSWERS**

**10. A. additional adj** being added to sth already there; extra ♦ *An additional group of people came to the party so it was very crowded.*  
**B. besides** a) **adv** in addition; anyway ♦ *I don't want to go shopping. Besides, I haven't got much money.* b) **prep**, in addition to sth ♦ *There were some parents at the meeting, besides the students.*  
**C. extra adj** being more or further ♦ *Our teacher made us run an extra kilometre because we 'd been lazy during the sports lesson.*

**D. further adv** more ♦ *He lives further to the north of the island than I do.*

**11. A. date v** to have existed from; start from ♦ *This castle dates from 600 AD.*  
**B. age v** to get older ♦ *After his illness, he seemed to age very quickly.*  
**C. time v** a) to see how long sth lasts or takes ♦ *We timed how long it took to drive to Athens and it took us 2 hours.* b) arrange sth so that it happens at a certain time ♦ *We timed our holiday so that it wouldn't be in the most popular and expensive month.*

**D. begin v** start ♦ *The Second World War began in 1939.*

**12. A. attention n** the act of watching or listening carefully ♦ *This is difficult work so it needs my full attention.*  
**B. knowledge n** things that one knows; understanding of sth ♦ *I don't have enough knowledge of this subject to be able to teach it.*  
**C. interest** (be of interest) ♦ *The Acropolis is a place of great interest.*

**Paper 3 Use of English PART 3**

For questions 25-34, read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of each line to form a word that fits in the space in the same line. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Example: **0** information

<p>This leaflet will provide you with (0) <b>information</b> about the many (25).....<b>attractions</b>..... in London that you can visit. There are plenty of (26).....<b>entertaining</b>..... as well as (27).....<b>educational</b>..... places for the whole family. The Science museum has a large collection of (28).....<b>scientific</b>..... objects and a selection of instruments, machinery and (29).....<b>equipment</b>..... from medicine, (30).....<b>technological</b>..... achievements, space exploration and transport. If you are (31).....<b>energetic</b>..... enough you can walk to the (32).....<b>impressive</b>..... Museum of the Moving Image. Groups are offered a reduction in admission prices and there are both general and (33).....<b>specialized</b>..... talks and lectures available by prior (34).....<b>arrangement</b>..... with the museum.</p>	<p><b>INFORM</b> <b>ATTRACT</b> <b>ENTERTAIN</b> <b>EDUCATE</b> <b>SCIENCE</b> <b>EQUIP</b> <b>TECHNOLOGY</b> <b>ENERGY</b> <b>IMPRESS</b>  <b>SPECIAL</b> <b>ARRANGE</b></p>
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**PART 3 Justification of the Answers**

The derivatives given are only for the context of the word as it is used in the exercise.

VERB	NOUN	ADJECTIVE	ADVERB
25) <b>attract</b>	attraction	attractive	attractively
26) <b>entertain</b>	entertainment	entertaining	entertainingly
27) <b>educate</b>	education	educational	educationally
28) -	<b>science/scientist</b>	scientific	scientifically
29) <b>equip</b>	equipment	equipped	-
30) -	<b>technology</b>	technological	technologically
31) -	<b>energy</b>	energetic	energetically
32) <b>impress</b>	impression	impressive	-
33) <b>specialise</b>	<b>special</b>	specialized	-
34) <b>arrange</b>	arrangement	arranged	

**PART 4 JUSTIFICATION OF THE ANSWERS**

35) Ο Συγκριτικός βαθμός, εκτός από τη γνωστή σύνταξη (**more + than**) μπορεί να διατυπωθεί και με το λεγόμενο Συγκριτικό της Ισότητας. Δηλαδή η σύνταξη: [A has **more** (money) **than** B] είναι ίδια με τη σύνταξη: [B does not have **as much** (money) as A (does)]

36) Το **prefer** ακολουθείται από γερούνδιο (gerund) όταν αναφερόμαστε σε μία γενική προτίμηση. ("I prefer playing..."). Όταν υπάρχουν και οι 2 όροι σύγκρισης (δηλαδή, **τί** προτιμάμε από **τί**) τότε η σύνταξη του prefer είναι: [prefer (doing) sth **to** sth else]. Αντίστοιχη, είναι η σύνταξη με **would rather**: [would rather do sth **than** do sth else]

37) Ευχή για το **παρελθόν** εκφράζουμε με το **wish** και Past Perfect. Φυσικά, η ευχή (αυτό που επιθυμούμε να είχε συμβεί) είναι πλέον **αδύνατον** να εκπληρωθεί.

38) Το adjective **(im)possible** συντάσσεται πάντα απρόσωπα (π.χ. *It is possible to (do) sth*) και **ποτέ** προσωπικά. (π.χ. *He is possible to (do) sth*). Συνήθως ακολουθείται από infinitive. Το υποκείμενο του infinitive πρέπει να μπει **πριν** από αυτό, και σε πτώση αιτιατική (με την πρόθεση **for**).

39) Όταν θέλουμε να δείξουμε κάτι που γίνεται για μας, από κάποιον άλλο (συνήθως ειδικό), χρησιμοποιούμε **causative form: have sth (done)**. Εννοείται ότι το have χρησιμοποιείται κανονικά, σε όλους τους χρόνους.  
- Η ίδια σύνταξη χρησιμοποιείται και για κάτι δυσάρεστο που μας έχει συμβεί, (π.χ. *I had my car stolen.*)

40) Το **accuse** συντάσσεται: [accuse sb **of** (doing) sth]

41) Η έκφραση **it is difficult** είναι απρόσωπη, οπότε ισχύουν γι'αυτήν ό,τι και για το **it is (im)possible**: [it is difficult for (me) to do sth]

42) Η έκφραση **be used to** (είμαι εξοικειωμένος με κάτι, είμαι συνηθισμένος να κάνω κάτι) ακολουθείται ΠΑΝΤΑ από gerund (-ing)  
\*ΠΡΟΣΟΧΗ: να μην συγχέουμε το **be used to** με την έκφραση **used to** (= συνήθιζα να κάνω κάτι, στο παρελθόν), η οποία ακολουθείται από απλό τύπο ρήματος: [(I) used to (smoke) when I was young]

**Paper 3 Use of English PART 4**

For questions 35-42, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence. Use the word given and other words to complete each sentence. You must use between **two** and **five** words. Do not change the word given. There is an example at the beginning (0).

**Example:**

0 They think the owner of the house is in France. **thought**  
 The owner of the house ..... in France.

The gap can be filled by the words "is thought to be" so you write:

**0** **is thought to be**

- 35. Paul knows a lot more about it than John does. **much**  
 John doesn't know ..... **as much about it as** ..... Paul does.
- 36. I prefer playing basketball to volleyball. **rather**  
 I'd ..... **rather play** ..... basketball than volleyball.
- 37. She is sorry now that she didn't invite him to dinner. **wishes**  
 She ..... **wishes (now) (that) she had invited** ..... him to dinner.
- 38. Vegetables can't possibly grow in such dry ground. **impossible**  
 It is ..... **impossible for vegetables to grow** ..... in such dry ground.
- 39. My car needs to be washed. **have**  
 I ..... **need to/have to have my** ..... car washed.
- 40. "You broke my radio, Mark!" said Jane. **accused**  
 Jane ..... **accused Mark of breaking/having broken** ..... her radio.
- 41. Handicapped people find travelling by bus difficult. **travel**  
 It is difficult ..... **for handicapped people to travel** ..... by bus.
- 42. She never finds it difficult to get up early in the morning. **used**  
 She ..... **is used to getting up** ..... early in the morning.

# Listening Preparation

## Activity 1 (Pre-Listening Activity - Expressing Agreement & Disagreement)

*Flying is statistically the safest way to travel*  
**Travel broadens the mind**  
 THE WORLD IS GETTING SMALLER

*One day we won't need passports*  
**A change is as good as a rest**

Look at the statements above and say: (a) what you think they mean, and (b) if you agree with them or not. Use the phrases and expressions below to help you.

### Useful Phrases & Expressions

- As far as I'm concerned...
- In my opinion...
- I strongly believe that...
- Personally I feel/believe...

- Well I'm not sure but...
- As far as I know...
- Some people say/believe that...
- On the whole/generally...

## LISTENING PART ONE

★ In **Part One** of the Listening Test the B extracts are not only very **short**, but they are also on different topics or situations.

This means that you must be able to **adapt quickly** to different ideas or themes.

★ You need to listen out for **key words** or **phrases** in each extract to answer the questions.

This involves deciding **WHO** the speaker is, **WHERE** they are, **WHO** they are speaking **TO**, their **MOOD** and **REASON** for speaking, etc.

★ **Before** listening to the text, read the question and decide what is needed in the answer, by underlining any key words or phrases.

On the **first** listening, check all the answers A, B and C and decide which seems to be the most likely answer. On the **second** listening, check that your answer still seems to be the correct one.

You will now hear people talking in five different situations. For questions 1-5, choose the best answer A, B or C.

1. You hear two people talking in a travel agency. What are they arguing about?  
 A. If they should go on holiday.  
 B. When to go on holiday.  
 C. How many weeks they should go away for.
2. You hear someone talking in a tourist information office. What is her situation?  
 A. She had to leave her hotel.  
 B. She had an argument with her hotel manager.  
 C. She has just arrived in the town.
3. Listen to this man talking to his friend about his weekend away. What happened?  
 A. He had a fishing accident.  
 B. He burned the dinner.  
 C. He had an argument with his wife.
4. You hear a woman talking about her holiday. What does she say about it?  
 A. She didn't like the food.  
 B. She took lots of photographs.  
 C. She wasn't satisfied with the excursions.
5. You will hear a man talking to a stewardess on a plane. Why is he angry?  
 A. He is in a smoking seat.  
 B. He wants to smoke and the stewardess won't let him.  
 C. He'd requested a seat far from the smoking section.

**LISTENING PART TWO**

★ In **Part Two** of the LISTENING TEST you will have to **fill in the gaps** in a text using words rather than, "True/False", "Yes/No", "A, B or C" etc. You may have to write 2 or 3 words rather than just 1. You are not being tested on your spelling here unless a word is being spelt out letter by letter in the listening. Be careful that your answer suits both what goes **before** the gap and **after** it (if appropriate). The questions will follow the order that the information is given in the listening.

★ **Before** you listen for the first time, read the questions carefully and try to think what could fit in the gaps, ie. "Is it a number, date, adjective, noun" etc. Don't forget that 2 or 3 words are enough, and they must fit with what comes before and after the gap. Answer **as many questions** as you can on the first listening but don't get stuck on one question. You can **go back** to it when you hear the extract the second time.



**Lead-in**

- ◆ What do you know about France?
- ◆ Have you ever been to France? Would you like to go?
- ◆ How do you think France would be different or similar to your country?



You are going to hear some tourist information about Paris. For questions 1-8 fill in the missing information.

Paris has more than (1) 80 museums and 200 art galleries. It is the home of both struggling and rich (2) artists. Most museums are closed (3) on public holidays and one day during (4) the working week. There are cheaper admission fees for under 25's and (5) over 65's. "La Carte" gives free admission to about 60 (6) national and municipal museums. The first settlers on the Ile-de-la-Cite were a Celtic (7) tribe called the Parisii. The Romans invaded the city in (8) 52 BC.

# Listening Exam Practice

## Paper 4 Listening PART 1

You will hear people talking in eight different situations. For questions 1 to 8, choose the best answer A, B or C.

- Listen to the woman talking to the householder.  
What is the speaker trying to do?  
A. sell a course of lessons  
B. persuade them to enter a competition  
C. sell some books
- You will hear someone talking on the phone.  
Who is she talking to?  
A. an electrician  
B. a shop assistant  
C. a teacher
- You overhear a woman talking to her neighbour.  
What does she want him to do?  
A. cut his tree  
B. buy her some flowers  
C. plant a tree
- You will hear someone phoning a theatre.  
What do they want?  
A. to see the Saturday matinee show  
B. to change the day and time of the tickets  
C. to see if they have any cheap tickets
- You'll hear two friends speaking on the telephone.  
Why did Simon phone Carol?  
A. to wish her happy birthday  
B. to see if she was feeling better  
C. because he was angry with her
- You'll hear someone making arrangements to meet a friend. Where are they going to eat?  
A. in the Chinese restaurant  
B. in the Grand Hotel  
C. on the beach
- You are going to hear a shop assistant talking to a customer. What does the customer decide to buy?  
A. the blue dress and the trouser suit  
B. the red dress and a jacket  
C. the trouser suit, the blue dress and a scarf
- You will hear a woman on the radio talking about a man. Why is she talking about him?  
A. She is going to interview him.  
B. She knows him personally.  
C. He is a famous film director.

### PART 1 - JUSTIFICATION OF THE ANSWERS

- A. no mention of lessons for sale. says "help with studies".  
B. "become expert at quizzes and competitions" but nothing about entering one specifically.  
C. ✓ "wonderful set", "volume for each separate theme."
- A. "expert" but "I had to get a car to bring it home. I paid you enough money" therefore bought it rather than money for service and electrician would usually come to you.  
B. ✓ "paid" therefore purchased. "guarantee" therefore new product. "novice" therefore not used to using it so it must be new rather than repaired one.  
C. as above "paid" obviously sth purchased therefore not teacher.
- A. ✓ "just trim it a bit" ie cut a little off.  
B. "my flowers can't even grow properly" therefore not buying her some - she already has them in garden.  
C. "creates so much shade" therefore already there.
- A. wants to change from Saturday to Friday. B. / from Saturday evening to Friday matinee (=afternoon).  
C. "even better if they're cheaper" therefore didn't ask for that specifically.
- A. "it's not my birthday ... I know, I was being **sarcastic**".  
B. didn't know she was ill - "I've had flu for the...".  
C. ✓ "I still haven't forgiven you".
- A. "we'll **meet** opposite the Chinese restaurant". "a barbecue ... by the **sea**" therefore eating on beach but meeting opposite the Chinese restaurant.  
B. "next to Grand Hotel" only mentioned as direction / location for meeting.  
C. ✓ "barbecue ... by the sea" therefore outside on beach.
- A. ✓ "I'll take the trousersuit and the blue dress".  
B. "no the red dress is too informal".  
C. "scarf as a **free gift** from the shop".
- A. ✓ "great fan of... always wanted to have a chat with" so never met him/spoken to him before "introduce sb" "welcome to tonight's show" therefore chat show, interview.  
B. as above  
C. "his wonderful **music** ... a great **actor**".

**Paper 4 Listening PART 2**

You are going to listen to a conversation between a travel agent and a customer. Complete the information sheet that the travel agent has to fill in.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <p>9. First name: <b>David</b>.....<br/>Surname: <b>(MR)</b> JONES</p> <p>10. First name: <b>Helen</b>.....<br/>Surname: <b>(MRS)</b> JONES</p> <p>11. Address: <b>24 Crescent</b>..... Street, London.</p> <p>12. Destination: Places client is going to visit are <b>Athens</b>..... and <b>Corfu</b>.....</p> <p>13. Date of departure: <b>1st July</b>.....</p> | <p>14. Accommodation is in small <b>villas</b>....., or fully <b>equipped</b>..... hotel rooms.</p> <p>15. Duration of holiday: <b>3 weeks</b>.....</p> <p>16. The cost of a package holiday for two people: <b>£ 380</b>.....</p> <p>17. The package includes (a) <b>English</b>..... or (b) <b>Continental</b>..... breakfast and a big lunch.</p> <p>18. When they go on holiday they must take their <b>passport</b>..... with them.</p> |
|---|--|

**PART 2 - JUSTIFICATION OF THE ANSWERS**

14. "villas" - sounds a bit like "village" but Ss should realise that a village would not be an alternative form of accommodation to a hotel room.

18. don't need passport to book - just to go on the actual holiday!

**Paper 4 Listening PART 3**

You will hear five different people talking about holidays that they have been on. For questions 19 to 23, choose from the list A to F, what happened to each one on his or her holiday. Use the letters only **once**. There's one extra letter that you do not need to use.

- A They were involved in an accident.
- B They met their best friend.
- C They had no accommodation.
- D They missed their plane.
- E They learnt to swim.
- F They fell in love.

Speaker 1 **19 B**

Speaker 2 **20 D**

Speaker 3 **21 F**

Speaker 4 **22 C**

Speaker 5 **23 E**

**PART 3 - JUSTIFICATION OF THE ANSWERS**

19. **B.** "shock" ie of recognition.  
"bump into" - meet sb you know, by chance.

20. **D.** "too late ... had to wait six hours for another flight" therefore missed his plane.

21. **F.** "won my heart... he was the one for me".

22. **C.** "no hotel... just a building site".

23. **E.** "having a great time in the sea ... join the little children splashing around ... within 3 days I could do it".

**Paper 4 Listening PART 4**

You will hear a recorded announcement for tourists, giving information about New York's places of interest. For questions 24-30, decide which of the choices A, B or C is the best answer.

24. The Statue of Liberty represents  
 A. independence in France.  
**B. freedom in America.**  
 C. the end of the French-American war.
25. From the top of the statue you can  
 A. see an exhibition about the statue.  
 B. watch the statue being restored.  
**C. see the harbour and city.**
26. The Statue was  
**A. built in America.**  
 B. built in France.  
 C. built in different parts of the world.
27. You can have a meal in the  
 A. pedestal.  
**B. grounds of the statue.**  
 C. observation deck.
28. The Ellis Island Immigration Museum tells the story of  
**A. 12 million immigrants.**  
 B. 20 million immigrants.  
 C. 2 million immigrants.
29. The museum has  
 A. a gallery full of paintings.  
 B. a school.  
**C. an educational centre.**
30. The Wall of Honour  
**A. shows names of people who came to America.**  
 B. is the longest wall in the world.  
 C. shows names of people who left America.

**PART 4 - JUSTIFICATION OF THE ANSWERS**

24. A. "a gift from ... France".  
 B. ✓ "America's symbol of freedom".  
 C. no mention
25. A. not at the top!  
 B. has already been restored.  
 C. ✓ "view of... harbour... city skyline", "from statue's crown" ie top.
26. A. ✓ "built in New York Harbour".  
 B. "gift from ... France".  
 C. "visitors... from all over the world".
27. A. "observation deck in the pedestal" = view.  
 B. ✓ "dine in an outside courtyard" (on the grounds of Liberty Island).  
 C. as above
28. A. ✓ "12 million".
29. A. no mention of paintings just "galleries".  
 B. "learning centre" but NOT school as "helps teach".  
 C. ✓ as above "helps teach school-children".
30. A. ✓ "names of... leaving their homeland (ie foreign people)... to come to America".  
 B. "longest wall of names" NOT longest wall.  
 C. "to come to America" ie left their own countries.