

B2 FIRST

Reading and Use of English

Test and Train Practice test 1

Time 1 hour 15 minutes

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Do not open this question paper until you are told to do so.

Write your name, centre number and candidate number on your answer sheets if they are not already there.

Read the instructions for each part of the paper carefully.

Answer all the questions.

Read the instructions on the answer sheets.

Write your answers on the answer sheets. Use a pencil.

You **must** complete the answer sheets within the time limit.

At the end of the test, hand in both this question paper and your answer sheets.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

There are 52 questions in this paper.

Questions **1 – 24** and **43 – 52** carry one mark.

Questions **25 – 42** carry two marks.

Part 1

For questions **1 – 8**, read the text below and decide which answer (**A**, **B**, **C** or **D**) best fits each gap. There is an example at the beginning (**0**).

Mark your answers **on the separate answer sheet**.

Example:**0** **A** event**B** phenomenon**C** factor**D** incident

0	A	B	C	D
	☐	☒	☐	☐

Jet lag

Jet lag is a modern **(0)** It **(1)** after a long flight when the local time at the end of the journey is very different from the local time at the beginning. For example, a plane **(2)** for Hong Kong from London at midday will arrive in Hong Kong about 12 hours later at midnight – London time. However, Hong Kong time is eight hours **(3)** of London time, which means that the **(4)** time in Hong Kong will be eight o'clock in the morning. The passengers will want to go to bed when everybody in Hong Kong is getting up, ready for a new day.

Jet lag disturbs a person's eating and sleeping **(5)** and makes them feel confused; people **(6)** jet lag are often very tired in the day but **(7)** awake in the middle of the night. Fortunately, for most people jet lag **(8)** for only a few days, after which their body adapts to the new time.

- | | | | | |
|----------|---------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| 1 | A produces | B reveals | C occurs | D presents |
| 2 | A making up | B going on | C taking up | D setting out |
| 3 | A ahead | B onward | C forward | D advanced |
| 4 | A genuine | B actual | C accurate | D factual |
| 5 | A situations | B manners | C structures | D patterns |
| 6 | A finding | B gaining | C experiencing | D meeting |
| 7 | A wide | B highly | C well | D greatly |
| 8 | A keeps | B holds | C lasts | D stays |

Part 2

For questions **9 – 16**, read the text below and think of the word which best fits each gap. Use only **one** word in each gap. There is an example at the beginning **(0)**.

Write your answers **IN CAPITAL LETTERS on the separate answer sheet.**

Example:

0

W	H	E	N														
---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Audience laughter

People will often start to laugh **(0)** they hear others laughing. Psychologists tell us that this is the result **(9)** a tendency among human beings to imitate one **(10)** Television producers are well aware of this, which is **(11)** they make sure that viewers hear laughter at amusing moments in their programmes. The laughter may be genuine, coming from a live audience watching the show. Often, however, it is **(12)** is known as ‘canned laughter’ – that is laughter which is recorded **(13)** advance and added to the programme after it **(14)** been made.

Using laughter to encourage further laughter is by no means a new phenomenon; in the nineteenth century, theatre managers would pay somebody **(15)** had a loud and infectious laugh to sit in the audience. The managers knew that as soon as this person began to laugh, other people in the audience would do so as **(16)**, thus helping to ensure the success of the show.

Part 3

For questions **17 – 24**, read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of some of the lines to form a word that fits in the gap **in the same line**. There is an example at the beginning **(0)**.

Write your answers **IN CAPITAL LETTERS on the separate answer sheet**.

Example:

0	S	P	E	C	I	F	I	C	A	L	L	Y						
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--

Why rules are needed?

Every game that people play has rules invented **(0)** for that game.

SPECIFIC

Players of any game can be fiercely **(17)** and may even cheat at

COMPETE

times, but it is generally accepted that to prevent a game from becoming

(18), the players must follow the rules. Even from a very young

CHAOS

age, children are aware of the importance of rules. If, for instance, infants

have a game where coloured buttons must be moved on to similarly

coloured squares, they become upset if somebody moves a button on to a

square of a different colour.

An American scientist claims that this **(19)** to accept rules

WILLING

is a human **(20)** that encourages co-operation. The

CHARACTER

(21) to notice and acquire social rules across a whole range of

ABLE

activities has enabled people to do things together that they could never

do **(22)**

LONE

It seems, therefore, that in **(23)** to providing people with

ADD

(24), playing games helps them to develop as mature and

ENJOY

co-operative human beings.

Part 4

For questions **25 – 30**, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. **Do not change the word given.** You must use between **two** and **five** words, including the word given. Here is an example (**0**).

Example:

0 A very friendly taxi driver drove us into town.

DRIVEN

We a very friendly taxi driver.

The gap can be filled by the words 'were driven into town by', so you write:

Example:**0**

WERE DRIVEN INTO TOWN BY

Write **only** the missing words **IN CAPITAL LETTERS on the separate answer sheet.**

25 My boss said I should discuss the matter with my colleagues.

TALK

My boss advised the matter over with my colleagues.

26 Tickets will go on sale from next Friday onwards.

POSSIBLE

It won't be next Friday.

27 We had to walk home because we missed the bus.

HAVE

We to walk home if we hadn't missed the bus.

- 28** After five attempts, Pedro finally managed to pass his driving test.

SUCCEEDED

After five attempts, Pedro finally his driving test.

- 29** The flight's estimated departure time is 18:40.

EXPECTED

The flight 18:40.

- 30** We need to get up at 6 o'clock tomorrow morning, so we shouldn't stay late at the party tonight.

BETTER

We need to get up at 6 o'clock tomorrow morning, so we
the party early tonight.

Part 5

You are going to read an article from a newspaper about a round-the-world sailor. For questions **31 – 36**, choose the answer (**A, B, C** or **D**) which you think fits best according to the text.

Mark your answers **on the separate answer sheet**.

Ellen MacArthur: ‘I can’t live with the sea any more’

The round-the-world record holder explains why she has turned her back on the sea to campaign for the planet.

During her racing days, nothing mattered more to Ellen MacArthur than the sea, unless it was being the fastest person on its surface. It was her great obsession from childhood. With the boats that took her round the world, she had a kind of strange union. They worked as one. And when she was on land again, everyday life felt trivial, everyone pressed in too much to find out about the race, and she soon wanted to be out on the ocean again, testing herself against the forces of nature even in places that had nearly destroyed her.

After she came second in the Vendée Globe nonstop, solo round-the-world race several years ago, she took me down into the tiny, unventilated cabin of her boat, Kingfisher, on a ‘tour’ of what had been her cell, home, workstation and survival capsule for 94 days. She talked about the careful planning that had gone into provisioning; how she worked out, to the last sheet, exactly how many rolls of kitchen paper she would need. Preparation was everything, she said. Proudly, she showed off her unappealing stock of foil-wrapped, freeze-dried food, the tiny gas stove, the neatly hanging polythene bags of medical necessities and rations. Her housekeeping was as impressive as her sailing. The boat was her world and she looked after it because her life depended on it.

Now she sees the world as a boat: a small, beautiful, damageable thing whose supplies are running out. Her turning point came on a research trip to South Georgia, a desolate island in the South Atlantic, where she helped experts with a rare bird survey on albatrosses. ‘It gave me space to realise things I hadn’t let into my head before.’ South Georgia had been the principal location for land-based whale

hunting in the southern hemisphere. The sight of so many abandoned whaling stations struck her as a warning. ‘It seemed as though we had just taken what we wanted and moved on. That’s what we do.’

When I arrive at Ellen’s office, she explains to me why action must be taken now to save the planet. ‘No one is making coal or oil or gas any more. They are a precious asset we have just once. We have to design a way of not using things up. At first, my message was negative – use less – but gradually I realised there was another way of looking at things.’ Now she emphasises re-using, talking passionately about things like reusable industrial carpet tiles.

For the last three years, she has been touring factories, mines and power stations and talking to government and business about our reliance on non-renewable resources. ‘I will never be an expert,’ she says. ‘But I am a bit like a sponge. I love soaking things up. [The current situation] became something I just couldn’t ignore. Sailing, by comparison, seemed incredibly selfish. This is different. It’s about trying to find out how my voice can be the most useful. It really matters.’ line 52

She also launched a charity that aims to give young people the vision to rethink and redesign a sustainable future. ‘I do miss the adventure that comes from being at sea,’ she says. ‘It is what makes me, me. You are so connected to everything around you. You have no time to get lonely. You are focused on the record, on practicalities, on survival. [My new] message will never be as straightforward as saying: “I’m going to be the fastest person round the world.” I may have been the fastest round the world, but this beats everything I’ve ever done.’

- 31** Whenever Ellen MacArthur came back after a long time at sea, she used to
- A** feel grateful for having survived the journey.
 - B** spend time analysing the event she had taken part in.
 - C** have to re-learn her normal routine.
 - D** be overwhelmed by all the people wanting to talk to her.
- 32** The tour of the boat Kingfisher made the writer feel that Ellen
- A** worried too much about calculating her supplies accurately.
 - B** was fussy about the ingredients in her food.
 - C** gained satisfaction from making sure she had everything she needed.
 - D** found living in a small space for several months suited her character.
- 33** Why was Ellen's visit to South Georgia important?
- A** It showed her how quickly some wildlife species were declining.
 - B** It allowed her time to reflect on issues she had never considered.
 - C** She found out how many whales had been hunted in the past.
 - D** She learned from scientists there about ecological problems.
- 34** What does the writer learn when she goes to Ellen's office?
- A** Ellen believes people are gradually becoming less dependent on traditional fuels.
 - B** Ellen is convinced that everyone can reduce their consumption.
 - C** Ellen's view of what can be done to help the planet has altered.
 - D** Ellen thinks certain industries could do more to be environmentally-friendly.
- 35** Why does Ellen compare herself to 'a sponge' in line 52?
- A** She finds the process of learning new things fascinating.
 - B** She enjoys the idea that she can make a positive difference.
 - C** She wants to clean up industries and make them less harmful.
 - D** She likes connecting her past experience in the marine world to the present.
- 36** In the last paragraph, Ellen admits that
- A** fulfilling her goal in sailing was the greatest achievement of her life.
 - B** her new goal is much harder to achieve than sailing round the world.
 - C** when she was sailing she really missed the companionship of others.
 - D** she feels more relaxed working for the charity than she did sailing.

Part 6

You are going to read an article about climbing a mountain in Europe. Six sentences have been removed from the article. Choose from the sentences **A – G** the one which fits each gap (**37 – 42**). There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use.

Mark your answers **on the separate answer sheet**.

Climbing Mont Blanc

Travel writer Ben Grant describes how he climbed to the top of the highest mountain in western Europe

In the past, I've been up plenty of small and medium-sized mountains, but never any seriously high peaks. So, when *Apace* magazine asked me to join a guided ascent of Mont Blanc, at 4,810 metres the highest peak in western Europe, and to write an article about it, I jumped at the chance.

On the first Monday in August, in the French town of Chamonix at the foot of Mont Blanc, I meet three other expedition members: Emma, Matt and Aldo. We discover that we're all relative novices when it comes to large mountains. **37** However, we calm down slightly with the arrival of our guide, Steve Greene, who will look after us for the week.

First, we need to get used to the altitude, and we make our way up to a cabin, where we'll spend two nights at 3,500 metres. The next morning, we trek across the Trient glacier and then climb a peak known as Aiguille du Tour. On the second day, we again walk for several hours, part of the time in a snowstorm. When we eventually get back down to Chamonix, all of us, except Steve, are extremely tired and have sore feet. **38** Despite its size, no specialist climbing skills are needed to reach the summit.

There are several routes up Mont Blanc, but most amateurs like us take the train to Nid d'Aigle, and then walk up to the Tête Rousse hut, complete with roaring fire, at 3,167 metres. Other groups of climbers stay the night there too. We eat together and have fun comparing our experiences in the

mountains. **39** Before we get some sleep, Steve says he's decided that he'll climb with Matt and me; Emma and Aldo will go with a second guide.

At 1:30 a.m., Matt, Steve and I set out in the dark wearing head torches. We cross the dangerous Grand Couloir, a snow-filled valley where there are regular rockfalls. Then, it gets very steep and, gripping the rocks with our hands, we scramble upwards for 650 metres. After a while, my whole body starts to tremble with the strain. **40** As if reading my mind, Jim says we still have a long way to go.

At the top of the scramble is the Goûter refuge. We pause here to put on more clothes, then set off again, climbing on snow and ice now. Daylight comes and the surrounding peaks look magnificent. Finally, we see the summit ahead, but first we have to get past a sharp ridge of ice known as Les Bosses. **41** After this, Steve says, things will get easier, but at over 4,500 metres, I'm struggling and need to stop regularly to catch my breath.

For a moment, I wonder if I'll make it, but then find a new rhythm: a breath for every step. Suddenly, we're on the top of western Europe. The view is extraordinary, like nothing I've ever seen before. **42** After I finally manage to get one, we have to move off. We can't stay long up there, but going down proves to be far quicker and easier. Just 16 hours after we started out, we are back in Chamonix.

A This, as I soon discover, is the toughest challenge of all.

B The sense of achievement is incredible in spite of this.

C It is also reassuring that some are as new to climbing as I am.

D It is so cold, however, that I can hardly move my fingers to take a photo.

E Because of this we're all uncertain and anxious about what lies ahead.

F I ask myself whether anything to come can be so exhausting.

G Even so, we feel confident about tackling the big white beast towering over the town.

Part 7

You are going to read an article about people who enjoy making things with their hands. For questions **43 – 52**, choose from the people (**A – D**). The people may be chosen more than once.

Mark your answers **on the separate answer sheet**.

Which person

works harder than their appearance might suggest?

43	
----	--

enjoys passing on their skills to others?

44	
----	--

was forced to abandon their original career plan?

45	
----	--

is embarrassed by the prices their work can command?

46	
----	--

says they are optimistic about the future of their business?

47	
----	--

works alongside creative people from different professions?

48	
----	--

began because they weren't impressed by the products they saw on sale?

49	
----	--

admits that they have no formal qualifications in their present line of work?

50	
----	--

discovered their talent when asked to help someone?

51	
----	--

says they are very conscious of their professional reputation?

52	
----	--

Craftspeople at work

A Corina Bona: puppet maker and puppeteer

Corina Bona makes puppets to use in shows she performs for children. She rents her workspace in a once abandoned office block now repopulated by artists and animators. Her workspace is a narrow cubicle, shared with a costume designer. When she made her first puppet, Corina was sharing a house with five people including a puppeteer, who booked a theatre venue to put on her first show 'without really thinking about what she was going to do next' and persuaded her housemates into each planning a 15-minute segment. 'I thought, brilliant, I'm going to make a puppet and be part of a show; it's going to be great.' Arguably more remarkable was the fact that Corina could perform at all, given that, by then, her early dreams of becoming a full-time actor had already been laid waste by illness. It went brilliantly and after that there was no looking back.

B Jan Hendzel: woodworker

Jan Hendzel takes waste wood and turns it into desirable pieces of furniture. Starting five years ago with no money in the bank, he used discarded timber because he couldn't afford anything else: floorboards, pallets from the building trade, anything he could get his hands on for free. 'I treat the reclaimed wood as if it's top quality. It has a history, it has knots, cracks and defects. It's rich, not like new wood which is bland and blond.' Contrary to his laid-back look and manner, he grafts hard six days a week, up to 12 hours a day. 'It's good to have some work ethic. It's starting to pay off,' Jan says. 'I'm meeting interesting people, and getting good commissions.'

C Peter Layton: glassblower

Pass Peter Layton's glassblowing studio and shop, and you will invariably find the front door wide open. This is to let out heat from the furnace, but it also serves to encourage passers-by to breeze in. They are drawn by the psychedelic glassware on display and, beyond, the workshop with the glass blowers Peter employs busily at work. He encourages visitors to take a seat; some remain for an hour, hypnotised. More than any other craft, glassblowing has an air of magic about it: a plain nugget of brown glass, dipped in powder, can be transformed into a thing of beauty. If – and it's a big if – it turns out okay, it could fetch £4,000. Peter offers hands-on design advice to his workers. Without warning, he will leap up excitedly and consult with a blower on how their piece is taking shape. Peter is open about the fact that he's self-taught; he started out as a potter before he fell in love with glass. 'Once it gets you, you're besotted.'

D Paul Bellerby: globemaker

Being a globemaker was something that Paul Bellerby had never planned. While travelling after giving up his previous venture, a bowling alley, he came up with an idea for his father's birthday present. Inspired by his travels around the world, and uninspired by the lack of quality alternatives, Paul decided to make his father a globe: a model of the world. He bought a set of tools, then a set of better tools. Weeks of figuring out how to make a perfectly spherical ball turned into months; he realised he had a talent for this, so he set up his own company. 'I'm a bit of a perfectionist, but probably because it's quite worrying to market a product that you've made which has your name on it,' he explains. 'People imagine it's relaxing work, but it's oddly stressful. My globes aren't cheap.' Talk of money makes him shift uncomfortably. 'It's amazing what people are willing to pay. I'm not a luxury goods purchaser myself.'