

B2 – MOCK EXAM

PAPER I. LISTENING (14 points)

PART 1

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

1. You hear a young man talking. Why did he go back to college?
 - A He needed a better job.
 - B He needed an evening activity.
 - C He needed new skills.
2. You hear a man talking on the radio. What is he?
 - A an inventor
 - B a company employee
 - C a writer
3. You hear someone talking on the radio about an artist. How does the artist feel about his work?
 - A He would like to exhibit it in an art gallery.
 - B He wants to make his creations last longer.
 - C He is happy to see his work destroyed.
4. You hear a woman talking to her son. Why is she talking to him?
 - A to give him a warning
 - B to refuse permission
 - C to make a suggestion
5. You hear part of a lecture about the role of retired people in the economy. What is the lecturer describing?
 - A reasons why something is changing
 - B errors in statistical information
 - C disagreements between researchers
6. You hear a chef being interviewed on the radio. Why did he decide to become a chef?
 - A to follow a family tradition
 - B to develop a natural talent
 - C to pursue his love of cooking
7. You hear a teenager talking about the sport she plays. How does she feel while she is playing the sport?
 - A uncomfortable
 - B embarrassed
 - C confident
8. You hear an explorer talking about a journey he is making. How will he travel once he is across the river?
 - A by motor vehicle
 - B on horseback
 - C on foot

PART 2. You will hear part of an interview with a linguist. For questions 9-14, choose the best answer (A, B or C). (6 points)

9. The programme is about
 - A. American poetry.
 - B. language and genetics.
 - C. scientists working at Charleston University.
10. What does Carol blame some journalists for?
 - A. being rude
 - B. misrepresenting what scientists have said

- C. not knowing any foreign languages
11. Carol says that it's obvious that
- A. our DNA tells us which language to speak.
 - B. Japanese people have problems learning English.
 - C. where we live affects the language we speak.
12. Carol says that all the languages in the world
- A. have something in common.
 - B. have numbers.
 - C. ignore all rules.
13. Carol uses the example of making a question to show that
- A. there are some things that no languages do.
 - B. Chinese and English are very different languages.
 - C. English is easier to learn than Chinese.
14. Which statement sums up Carol's view of language?
- A. Learning foreign languages is difficult.
 - B. Human languages have more similarities than differences.
 - C. It would be better if we all learnt one universal language.

PAPER II. READING (23 points)

PART 1. Read the text about unusual and dangerous activities that some people enjoy. For questions 15-24, choose from the activities (A-E). The activities may be chosen more than once. (10 points)

- A – GORGE WALKING
- B – DIVING WITH SHARKS
- C – ICE BOATING
- D – CANOEING DOWN WATERFALLS
- E - TRAVELLING WITH DOGS IN THE YUKON

Which activity(ies)...

- | | | |
|--|-----|-----------|
| began as something other than a sport? | 15. | 16. _____ |
| needs personalised equipment? | 17. | |
| may put the natural environment at risk? | 18. | |
| has been going for about ten years? | 19. | |
| has surprising benefits? | 20. | |
| should be done with a teacher? | 21. | |
| is less dangerous than it seems? | 22. | |
| is unlikely to attract large numbers of people? | 23. | |
| is more dangerous in certain weather conditions? | 24. | _____ |

THE THINGS PEOPLE DO FOR FUN!

Ray Thomas reports on different and unusual ways some people find excitement and danger.

A GORGE WALKING

At its most intense, gorge-walking requires even more nerve than something as obviously daunting as bungee jumping. It should never be done alone, and the ratio of instructor to client should not exceed 6:1. Often the route that you take follows the course of a young river, going where the water goes, which means when you encounter a waterfall with a deep enough pool, you jump – sometimes as much as 12 metres. Gorge-walking is always exhausting, drenching and challenging to your courage – or lack of it. The routes often have real hazards, perhaps making you zip across a narrow ravine faster than you ever thought you

wanted to go, your legs dangling in the void.

B DIVING WITH SHARKS

Nothing in the sea fascinates people like great white sharks, and off an island 200 miles north west of Tahiti, divers are guaranteed to see dozens of them. The diving centre prides itself on taking small groups of divers out to the area where sharks come to breed and feed, but this is not without risk – there are strong water currents and groups of divers must be small. But what about the risk from sharks themselves? Shark divers are apparently rarely a target for sharks, but certain species do have to be treated with special caution – among them the great whites. Commercial companies have been running shark feeding dives for more than a decade without serious incident; in fact, some believe that human activities are more of a threat to sharks rather than vice versa. Even so, it is not for the fainthearted!

C ICE BOATING

Sailing on ice started in Europe in the 1600s, when sailing boats were fitted with runners and used for moving cargo on frozen canals in the Netherlands. Now it is the fastest sailing and non-powered sport in the world. In temperatures of about minus 11°C, the speed that these craft can reach sailing over the ice means that the wind-chill factor is minus 43°C – and frostbite is a real danger. The pilot lies almost flat on his back, pinned to his seat by a speed that can increase from 60-110 mph in two seconds – faster than a Formula One car. But unlike car drivers, there are no brakes, the pilot has no seatbelts or protection of any kind. Less than 5 mm of fiberglass separates him from destruction – and weather conditions play an important part. Yet, many are prepared to risk it.

D CANOEING DOWN WATERFALLS

People have enjoyed white water rafting for years. But this is an extended challenge to those who want to take on the forces of nature. Place a blunt tube over a vertical drop with tons of water cascading over it, and then let yourself go. Those who have done it say that going over a waterfall in a canoe, or kayak, is an amazing experience, although full of danger. Every item of equipment has to be specially manufactured or customised for the individual, and spinal injury is the biggest risk. Even if the fall itself does not cause injury, there are hidden dangers from rocks or trees in the waterfall itself. Iceland, with its hundreds of waterfalls and rapids, offers many exciting challenges to the extreme white water kayaker – but this is an activity limited to a very small number of adventurers who are prepared to take the very real risk.

E TRAVELLING WITH DOGS IN THE YUKON

The Yukon lies between Alaska and the Canadian Arctic, and has a population of only 31,000 people, but 185 caribou, 50,000 moose and 17,000 bears. It is also a huge playground for those adventurous types who want to explore this wilderness of ice and snow, and the best way for them to do it is standing on a sled being pulled by dogs. This used to be the traditional form of transport in such vast places, but travelling like this is now big business, and there are plenty of people prepared to pay a lot for it. Speeding through the snowy landscape for hours without seeing another person provides an unexpected escape from the stresses of life. However, even after initial instruction, it's still dangerous, cold and not as easy as some films make it look, yet sledding remains an exhilarating and unusual experience.

PART 2

Read this article about Larry Lacerte's dream house. For questions 25-31, choose the correct answer A, B or C. (7 points)

MEGABUCKS and MEGABYTES

Computer software has made Joyce and Larry Lacerte and their family rich enough to build their

dream house – an enormous computer-controlled **mansion** complete with swimming pool, baseball pitch, miniature estate cars for racing round the grounds, and tennis court, in a leafy Dallas suburb. There are so many rooms in the house itself that to send messages to family members they need intercoms, absolutely essential in a house where it could take half an hour to find somebody.

It is morning in the kitchen. Sitting in line at the huge breakfast bar in order of age from two to eleven are their seven children. The daily printout from the master computer in the attic has already told them **what the day holds for them** by producing a list of activities for each member of the family. The computer has also recorded the outside temperature, the air pressure, the wind direction and speed. Inside the house it controls the lights, the room temperatures, each child's computer, the back-up generator, the TV sets and the **massive** security system that protects the property. In addition to the main computer, each child has his or her own computer station, complete with laser printer, just like Larry's.

It takes an army of helpers, dozens of machines and clockwork precision to make it all work. But then precision is something the family knows all about, for this is the house that computers have designed. Larry is the founder of a company which has built up its business **providing** computer software for small firms. Larry talks as he takes us on a four-hour tour of the mansion.

'I have always been fascinated by computers. In fact, I was brought up with them – worked with them since the age of fourteen. I've been lucky, though, because I've always had good people to work for me. But I think my real strength is that I've done every single job in the company myself, so I know just what's involved in each **one**. We've got three hundred and fifteen employees at the moment and we're still **taking people on**. That's not to say that we haven't had some scary moments, of course. Like when we had to borrow money to pay the bills. I really hated being **in debt** but it has actually worked out well for us. We've also bought four or five other small companies along the way. I suppose we came to Dallas mainly for the children's sake, because the schools here are wonderful ... and I've also worked out that I get a couple of hours a day more with the children – you see, the office is so close to home!'

The children are very important to Larry and Joyce. Particularly when Larry thought that he might not live to see them grow up. Three years ago the doctors thought that he had a brain **tumour** and the future looked grim. 'It's changed the way I think about my family, the way I look at life, even though everything seems to be all right now,' says Larry. 'I don't want to give up my job but I don't work as hard as I did before!'

25. What disadvantage is mentioned about living in a big house like Larry's?
- A. It is very expensive to provide lightning and heating.
 - B. It is easy for someone to try and break in.
 - C. It can be difficult to communicate with family members.
26. What does *what the days holds for them* in paragraph II mean?
- A. what problems might arise during the day
 - B. what arrangements have been made for that day
 - C. what they have been advised to do that day
27. What does Larry do for a living?
- A. He works for several small companies.
 - B. He makes electrical goods.
 - C. He has his own computer business.
28. What does Larry think is the secret behind his successful career?
- A. his educational background
 - B. his knowledge of the business
 - C. his friends and family
29. What does *one* in paragraph IV refer to?
- A. each member of staff
 - B. each company
 - C. each type of job
30. Larry said that he moved to Dallas
- A. to manage some small companies.
 - B. to be nearer the office he works in.
 - C. to build a dream house for the family.
31. What changed Larry's outlook on life?
- A. having children
 - B. being ill
 - C. working away from home

Choose the right meaning A, B or C for the underlined words from the text. (6 points)

32. In paragraph 1, the word **mansion** means
- A. a very large house
 - B. a room in a building that is under the level of the ground
 - C. a room in a building that is above the level of the ground
33. In paragraph 1, the word **massive** means
- A. very small
 - B. not effective
 - C. very large in amount or degree
34. In Paragraph 3, the word **to provide** means:
- A. to refuse
 - B. to give something to somebody or to make something available
 - C. to give the wrong idea or impression
35. In Paragraph 4, the phrase **to take people on** means:
- A. to employ somebody,
 - B. to make somebody unemployed,
 - C. to take an interest in something
36. In paragraph 4, the word **in debt** means
- A. when you owe money to someone
 - B. when you give money to someone
 - C. when you find money
37. In paragraph 5, the word **tumour** means
- A. a mass of cells in your body that grow in a way that is normal
 - B. a mass of cells in your body that grow in a way that is not normal

C. a piece of advice

PAPER III. USE OF ENGLISH (53 points)

PART 1. Put the verbs in brackets (38-52) into the correct form. (15 points)

- 35. When I arrived my car _____ (*wash*).
- 36. I always try to avoid _____ (*drive*) in the rush hour.
- 37. If James had been more careful, he _____ (*break/not*) the plate.
- 38. This time tomorrow, Amy _____ (*fly*) to London.
- 39. Please remember _____ (*buy*) some food. The fridge is empty.
- 40. You _____ (*must/be*) delighted when you heard you had won the lottery!
- 41. While they (*have*) _____ a picnic, it started to rain.
- 42. Tom _____ (*write*) the report for five days but he hasn't finished yet.
- 43. Mark and Susan _____ (*get*) married next Saturday. Everything has already been arranged.
- 44. I feel sick. I wish I _____ (*eat/not*) that seafood last night.
- 45. As soon as I _____ (*get*) the news, I will phone you
- 46. The teacher threatened _____ (*give*) the students extra homework if they didn't stop talking.
- 47. It's so _____ (*embarrass*) when I can't remember someone's name, but they can remember mine.
- 48. This castle _____ (*build*) in 1520.
- 49. He told me _____ (*smoke/not*).

PART 2. Ask the question about the underlined part of the sentence. (6 points)

50. This CNN programme investigates child labour and human trafficking.

.....

51. Alexander Graham Bell invented the first working telephone in 1876.

.....

52. Scientists have known about the greenhouse effect since 1824.

.....

PART 3. Complete indirect questions. (4 points)

53. Does this bus go to the castle?

Could you tell me ?

54. Who is Mary waiting for?

Do you have any idea

PART 4. Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first one. Do not change the word given. (8 points)

55. We missed the last bus because we left the party too late.

WOULD

If we

56. I went to an oculist and he tested my eyes.

HAD

I went to an oculist and

57. "I will always love you".

SAID

He

58. They regret not going to the wedding.

WISH

They

PART 5. Choose the correct form A, B, C or D. (10 points)

When Bill **62** home, the house was unusually quiet. His parents **63** for him in silence. They had been sitting on the sofa in the living room for an hour. They both looked nervous, but everyone in the family seemed nervous at the moment. They were expecting Bill's exam results any time.

'A letter **64**.....for you,' said Bill's father, holding it out.

'Thank you,' Bill replied and said that he **65** the postman **66**..... their house. He opened the letter quickly.

'What a pity,' said Bill, looking at the letter. Bill's mother gasped and his father started to comfort her.

'We **67** stricter with him before the exam,' they thought. 'We didn't make him **68** enough!'

'But I've passed!' he exclaimed. 'Seven grades A's. What a pity I only got a 'B' in Chemistry! I wish I **69** more!'

'Congratulations, son,' his father sighed with relief. His mum looked a little confused. Bill quickly **70** the letter – an invitation to a party. 'If my parents knew the real results, which had been delivered the day before, they **71** me go to the party,' he thought.

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|------------------------|-----------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 62. A. returned | B. has returned | C. was returned | D. had been returning |
| 63. A. are waiting | B. have waited | C. were waiting | D. have been waiting |
| 64. A. arrived already | B. was arriving | C. has just arrived | D. is going to arrive |
| 65. A. had met | B. was meeting | C. has met | D. will meet |
| 66. A. nearly | B. near | C. quite nearly | D. nearer |
| 67. A. must have been | B. should be | C. should have been | D. would be |
| 68. A. to study | B. studying | C. studied | D. study |
| 69. A. had learned | B. learned | C. have learned | D. would learned |
| 70. A. was hidden | B. had hid | C. has been hiding | D. hid |
| 71. A. would never let | B. never let | C. will never let | D. have never let |

PART 6. Read the text and decide which word A-L is missing in items 72-81. There are more words than you need.

It takes all sorts of different people to make things **72**..... Sometimes we don't take time **73** appreciate all the different 'sorts'. Leonardo da Vinci was **74**..... of the greatest painters and geniuses in history. Thomas Alva Edison invented the electric light bulb and **75** the first modern research laboratory. Albert Einstein, one of **76**greatest scientists in history, was responsible **77**.....the theory of relativity and many other contributions to **78**.....What 'sort' of person were these geniuses? Just a few of the many gifted people with dyslexia. **79** dyslexic celebrities include Tom Cruise, Whoopi Goldberg and Cher, to name just a few. These gifted people didn't let anything **80** them from **81**..... successful.

- | | | | | | |
|----------|--------------|----------|------------|----------|---------|
| A. BE | C. DEVELOPED | E. ONE | G. PREVENT | I. SINCE | K. TO |
| B. BEING | D. FOR | F. OTHER | H. SCIENCE | J. THE | L. WORK |

KLUCZ 90 pkt

PAPER I. LISTENING (14 pkt.)

PART 1

1. C 2. A 3. C 4. C 5. A 6. B 7. C 8. B

PART 2

9. B 10. B 11. C 12. A 13. A 14. B

PAPER II. READING (23 pkt.)

PART 1 (10 pkt.)

15. C/E 16. E/C 17. D 18. B 19. B 20. E 21. A 22. B 23. D 24. C

PART 2 (13 pkt.)

25. C 26. B 27. C 28. B 29. C 30. B 31. B
 32. A 33. C 34. B 35. A 36. A 37. B

PAPER III. USE OF ENGLISH (53 pkt.)

PART 1 (15 pkt.)

- 38. was being washed
- 39. driving
- 40. would not/wouldn't have broken
- 41. will be flying
- 42. to buy
- 43. must have been
- 44. were having
- 45. has been writing
- 46. are getting
- 47. had not/hadn't eaten
- 48. get
- 49. to give
- 50. embarrassing
- 51. was built
- 52. not to smoke

PART 2 (6 pkt.)

- 53. What does this CNN programme investigate?
- 54. Who invented the first working telephone in 1876?
- 55. How long have scientists known about the greenhouse effect?/ Since when have scientists known about the greenhouse effect?

PART 3 (4 pkt.)

- 56. if this bus goes to the castle?
- 57. who Mary is waiting for?

PART 4 (8 pkt.)

- 58. we had not/hadn't left the party too late/had left the party earlier, we would not have missed the last bus.
- 59. had my eyes tested
- 60. said he would always love me

61. wish they had gone to the wedding

PART 5 (10 pkt)

62. A 63. C 64. C 65. A 66. B 67. C 68. D 69. A 70. D 71. A

PART 6 (10 pkt)

72. L (work) 73. K (to) 74. E (one) 75. C (developed) 76. J (the)
77. D (for) 78. H (science) 79. F (Other) 80. G (prevent) 81. B (being)

PUNKTACJA

46 – 60 pkt. **dst**
61 – 67 pkt. **+dst**
68 – 75 pkt. **db**
76 – 82 pkt. **+db**
83 – 90 pkt. **bdb**