

Hello!

As we might not see each other for a time I'd like to keep you in touch with your/our English study.

So, let's continue our multipurpose worksheets. Multipurpose because they aim at reminding you the grammar and vocabulary items we have studied so far (use your class notebook if necessary) and at practicing new reading techniques.

Remember the "thinking mechanism" for each type of test.

1. For the multiple choice, first try to fill in the blanks without looking at the given options, then check

if you can find your variant in the given ones. If your variant is not in the given ones, analyse the items you are given

2. For the rephrasing first identify the grammar problem you have to apply e.g. a tense (present perfect, future perfect, etc.) then solve it.

3. For word formation, identify what part of speech you have to derive (to obtain) and what part of speech you are given.

4. For the reading part underline the words that have led you to the choice.

If you know how to think, how to approach a test, you will be able to solve successfully any test, not only these ones.

"Give a man a fish and you feed him for a day, teach him how to fish and you feed him for a lifetime."

Do your homework, stay at home, keep safe, discover good music, new and old and smile!

And now here comes...your homework for the week 23-27 March.

Go through the test a surprise is waiting for you at the end.

## Practice Test 2 • Reading

### Part 3

For each question, choose the correct answer.

# Kirsty Wade, young athlete

I've always been keen on sport and very fit so a few years ago I decided to join my local athletics club. In the beginning I put all my effort into the long jump because it was my best event, but the coach encouraged me to try different things.

I ended up as a middle-distance runner, which means I don't run the short distances like 100 metres, or long cross-country races, but the in-between ones like 800 metres. It's an interesting type of running because you have to mix speed with strength. You also have to think a lot about how you race, and choose the right moment to run at your maximum speed. You need to do quite a lot of regular training when you first start and it helps if you have a good coach who can keep you motivated and teach you the basics.

I take part in some quite major competitions now, but I still remember my first race. I was so nervous before it started. And when it finished, I could still feel my hands shaking. It was a great race and I came second so I was very pleased. Since then I've learned to stay calm before and during races. I do a lot of breathing exercises that help me stay focused and relaxed. Competing has really helped me to trust in my own abilities. And now I find that I love running in front of a crowd – I suppose it's a sort of performance.

One thing I don't enjoy so much is how hard you have to work to stay fit and strong enough to race, although it helps that I often train with others. I try to eat and sleep well, but I don't have a special diet. Mostly it's a case of getting plenty of variety and eating more of everything because I'm so active.

I sometimes watch Olympic athletes on TV and imagine myself in their position. It must be a fantastic experience, but at the moment I don't feel that is necessarily where I'm aiming. I think you have to give up so much if you want to reach that level.



- 11 Why did the writer join an athletics club?
- A Because she enjoyed taking part in sports.
  - B Because she thought she should get more exercise.
  - C Because she wanted to become an athletics coach.
  - D Because she wanted to become a professional long jumper.

- 12 What does the writer say about 800-metre running?
- A You have to know when to run fastest.
  - B It's harder than running in the 100 metres.
  - C It's more important to be quick than strong.
  - D You need to forget everything and just run.

- 13 What does the writer say about competing in races now?
- A It always makes her feel scared.
  - B It feels good to be in front during the race.
  - C It's helped her to develop new skills.
  - D She enjoys people watching her race.

- 14 What does the writer say about the food she eats?
- A If she eats a lot, she can run faster.
  - B Eating plenty of food helps her to sleep better.
  - C She eats the same kind of things as other people.
  - D She would like to eat different types of food.

- 15 Which best describes the writer?

A

A young athlete who trains hard and hopes to be selected for the Olympics in the future.

B

A girl who was good at the long jump and likes running, but who doesn't see herself becoming an international athlete.

C

A girl who is a keen athlete, but doesn't like running in front of a crowd and who finds the training very boring.

D

A keen athlete who finds it enjoyable to practise with other people and compete as part of a team.



## Practice Test 2 • Reading

### Part 5

For each question, choose the correct answer.

## Teenage Teachers

People may think teenagers are too young to be in charge of a class when they're still students themselves, but that's not true. Sixteen-year-olds are **21** \_\_\_\_\_ teaching lessons to primary school children in a new government scheme which allows school leavers to **22** \_\_\_\_\_ as teaching assistants in primary schools.

New rules were recently introduced which have allowed all primary school teachers to have more time during the school day for **23** \_\_\_\_\_ lessons, but this sometimes means that teachers have less time for teaching. Now teenagers fill the gap. They take a two-year course, starting when they're 14. When they enter the classroom as teachers **24** \_\_\_\_\_ than students, they have to quickly put into practice the skills they learned **25** \_\_\_\_\_ they were studying.

The government believes that about 18,000 teenagers could get jobs in this **26** \_\_\_\_\_. However, many people believe that young teenagers will not make suitable teachers.

- |                        |             |              |            |
|------------------------|-------------|--------------|------------|
| <b>21</b> A currently  | B newly     | C previously | D recently |
| <b>22</b> A be         | B feel      | C learn      | D work     |
| <b>23</b> A practising | B preparing | C reading    | D thinking |
| <b>24</b> A even       | B instead   | C rather     | D sooner   |
| <b>25</b> A except     | B however   | C throughout | D while    |
| <b>26</b> A kind       | B style     | C type       | D way      |

# **PART 3**

For Questions **31–40**, 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** You should book their ticket today to be sure of getting a seat.

**had**

To be sure of getting a seat, ..... your ticket today.

The gap can be filled by the words 'you had better book' so you write:

<b>0</b>	<i>you had better book</i>
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Write **only the missing words** on the separate answer sheet.

**31** If Amy had arrived a moment later, she would have missed the start of the film.

**time**

Amy arrived just ..... the start of the film.

**32** Guests are asked to say if they prefer tea or coffee with their breakfast.

**rather**

Guests are asked to say if ..... tea or coffee with their breakfast.

**33** Mrs Parker expressed her thanks for all the help she'd received.

**grateful**

Mrs Parker said that ..... all the help she'd received.

**34** People say that there are bears living in these mountains.

**said**

Bears ..... in these mountains.

**35** Not many people read magazines about stamp collecting these days.

**widely**

Magazines about stamp collecting ..... these days.

**36** John will only answer if you ring the doorbell twice.

**unless**

John ..... you ring the doorbell twice.

**37** Too tired to continue, Phil stopped walking.

**carry**

Phil couldn't ..... he was too tired.

**38** Trevor decided to wait and only book his flight at the last minute.

**put**

Trevor decided ..... his flight until the last minute.

**39** You must not waste any time in applying for a visa.

**soon**

You must apply for a visa ..... possibly can.

**40** We'll only eat indoors if it rains.

**long**

As ..... rain, we'll eat outdoors.

## PART 5

For Questions **56–65**, 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). Write your answers **on the separate answer sheet**.

Example: 0 visitors

### RULES FOR WILDLIFE WATCHERS

There are a few rules that all (0) *visitors* to the wildlife reserves should observe. (56) ..... these rules is necessary if people want to enjoy themselves and have an (57) ..... experience. First of all, it is (58) ..... to leave your car in the car park so as to cause as little (59) ..... as possible to the varied wildlife. The animals can be easily (60) ..... by unexpected noises, (61) ..... those made by machines. Secondly, people need to be (62) ..... if they want to see the animals in their natural (63) ..... This often means that people have to put up with (64) ..... weather conditions and (65) ..... insects.

VISIT  
FOLLOW  
FORGET  
ADVISE  
DISTURB  
FRIGHT  
PARTICULAR  
PATIENCE  
SURROUND  
PLEASANT  
ANNOY

