

9 We use tag questions to

- A show surprise.
- B check that something is true.
- C express obligation.

10 We use conjunctions to

- A link words or sentences.
- B make topic sentences.
- C make adjectives stronger.

For questions 11-16, match the examples of words with the lexical categories listed A-G.

Mark the correct letter (A-G) on your answer sheet.

There is one extra option which you do not need to use.

Examples of words

- 1 trees, flowers, grass
- 2 two, too; blue, blew; pair, pear
- 3 down in the mouth, green fingers, a pain in the neck
- 4 take off, give in, get out
- 5 calmly, nationality, childhood
- 6 lucky, fortunate; sad, miserable; awful, terrible

Lexical categories

- A idioms
- B suffixes
- C synonyms
- D lexical set
- E prefixes
- F homophones
- G phrasal verbs

For questions 17-24, look at the following questions about phonology and the possible answers.

Choose the correct option A, B or C.

Mark the correct letter (A, B or C) on your answer sheet.

7 Which is the correct phonemic script for *weekend*?

- A /wi:kend/
- B /wikend/
- C /ji:kend/

18 Which option shows the correct word stress for *telephone*?

- A telEphone
- B TELephone
- C telePHONE

19 What is a phoneme?

- A The smallest sound.
- B The smallest sound that has meaning.
- C A symbol representing a sound.

20 What meaning does the main stress on John give to this sentence?
I gave the book to John.

- A I was the person who gave John the book.
- B I only gave a book to John, nothing else.
- C John was the person I gave the book to.

21 Which of the following ends with a consonant?

- A banana
- B carrot
- C potato

22 What is a contraction?

- A A shortened form of a word.
- B Two words made into one.
- C The first letters of several words.

23 Which of these words is stressed on the first syllable?

- A re^ostricted
- B ^oparagraph
- C substi^otution

24 In which of these words is the first letter a voiced sound?

- A table
- B forget
- C dark

For questions 25-30, match the example language with the functions listed A-G.
 Mark the correct letter (A-G) on your answer sheet.
 There is one extra option which you do not need to use.

Example language	Functions
25 I'm not sure if I'll go or not.	A persuading
26 Please come with me. I really want you to.	B giving personal information
27 What do you think of his idea?	C attracting attention
28 I'm 15 next birthday.	D giving advice
29 Can I stay out late tonight?	E expressing uncertainty
30 Hey, listen, listen.	F asking for an opinion
	G asking for permission

For questions 31-35, match the speaker's words with the speaking subskills that he is talking about listed A-F.

Mark the correct letter (A-F) on your answer sheet.
 There is one extra option which you do not need to use.

Subskills

- A connecting your ideas
- B interacting
- C pronouncing accurately
- D using language accurately
- E speaking fluently
- F using language appropriately

Speaker's words

- 31 Sometimes I hesitate a lot or speak extremely slowly.
- 32 I always try to make eye contact with people when I speak to them.
- 33 You often need to use polite language when you meet people in formal situations.
- 34 I was so tired that I made lots of mistakes in my grammar.
- 35 It's quite difficult to speak with the right accent, so they often don't understand me.

For questions 36-40, match the descriptions with the reading and writing subskills listed A-F.
 Mark the correct letter (A-F) on your answer sheet.
 There is one extra option which you do not need to use.

Subskills

- A extensive reading
- B handwriting
- C scanning
- D editing
- E skimming
- F planning

Descriptions

- 36 You read things really quickly – just to find specific information.
- 37 Before you write long texts, like essays, you work out which order to present your ideas in.
- 38 You go through some parts of long texts slowly and carefully and through others quickly.
- 39 You need to learn to shape your letters correctly.
- 40 You often need to read what you've written and change it to make it easier to understand.

For questions 41-45, match the descriptions of the learners' preferred ways of learning with the learning styles listed A-C.

Mark the correct letter (A-C) on your answer sheet.
 You need to use some options more than once.

Learning styles

- A Conformists: these learners prefer to learn about language rather than communicate. They like depending on the teacher.
- B Concrete learners: they enjoy the social aspects of learning and learning from experience.
- C Reflective learners: they prefer to have the opportunity to think carefully about their answers before giving them.