

## A2 End-of-course test

**1 ▷ Listen to the conversation. For questions 1–5, circle the correct answer a, b or c.**

- 1 John started a new job \_\_\_\_\_.  
a three months ago    b last month    c this month
- 2 Now John gets up at \_\_\_\_\_.  
a 6.30                      b 7.30                      c 8.00
- 3 John is working as \_\_\_\_\_.  
a an engineer              b a receptionist  
c a manager
- 4 John's job is not difficult because the team \_\_\_\_\_.  
a are friendly              b work hard  
c like their jobs
- 5 John has become a member of the company \_\_\_\_\_ team.  
a football                      b tennis                      c basketball

2 points for each correct answer 

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**2 ▷ Listen to the rest of the conversation. Decide if sentences 1–5 are true (T) or false (F).**

- 1 John's office is above the train station. \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 John hasn't visited the new shopping centre. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 Maria doesn't like the new shopping centre. \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 Maria and John agree to go to the cinema on Saturday. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 They are not going to take a taxi. \_\_\_\_\_

2 points for each correct answer 

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**3 Choose the correct answer from the words in italics to complete the conversation.**

- Stella** Hi Michael, how are you?
- Michael** I'm fine thanks Stella, and you?
- Stella** I'm good, and I'm <sup>1</sup> *really / a bit* excited about organizing Mum and Dad's wedding anniversary party.
- Michael** I know. Well, <sup>2</sup> *do we / let's* start with the guests. Last week I <sup>3</sup> *have sent / sent* the invitations and twenty-three people have answered to say they can come.
- Stella** That's brilliant! So, I'll arrange the food and drink for about twenty-five to thirty people.
- Michael** Good idea. We <sup>4</sup> *would / should* decide what food to have now so you know what to buy.
- Stella** <sup>5</sup> *Shall / Let's* we have a barbecue?
- Michael** The weather forecast said it's going to rain on Saturday afternoon so maybe not.
- Stella** OK, I think you're right. Oh, can we have <sup>6</sup> *a concert / a band* to play music?
- Michael** It's a nice idea, but there's not <sup>7</sup> *much / many* space in the house so maybe not.
- Stella** Right, OK. Well, I'm going to go and get some flowers for them now anyway.
- Michael** <sup>8</sup> *Why don't / Do you like* I drive you to the florist's?
- Stella** Oh, it's fine thanks, we don't both need to go. You should stay here and check we have enough <sup>9</sup> *plates / saucepans* and cups for twenty-five people. Can I <sup>10</sup> *borrow / lend* your car to drive there?
- Michael** Of course.

1 point for each correct answer 

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### 4 Choose the best answers to complete the text.

I live in a smart city. Smart cities are like smartphones. They <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ technology to make people's lives easier. This technology also helps to make the city <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ to live in because people say time is money. So, how does it work? There are many small computers around the city. They record information and send text messages to people's smartphones. For example, there are cameras <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ car parks. They can see how many parking spaces are free. So, when I'm <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ around, I receive messages to <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ me where I can park. This is good because many people don't have <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ time. Shops and other places can use this technology too. For example, <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ can send messages to customers when there aren't any more tickets to see a film. Also, people get information from shops about offers and <sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_. Last month, my city started to use smart technology with the weather. This means people can move outside activities inside when it's going to be cold or <sup>9</sup> \_\_\_\_\_. I love my smart city because I can <sup>10</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ my life easily.

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|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1 a use     | b uses      | c used      |
| 2 a cheaply | b cheapest  | c cheaper   |
| 3 a under   | b between   | c in        |
| 4 a drove   | b driving   | c drive     |
| 5 a tell    | b say       | c speak     |
| 6 a many    | b some      | c much      |
| 7 a museums | b cinemas   | c libraries |
| 8 a reviews | b discounts | c receipts  |
| 9 a sunny   | b rain      | c wet       |
| 10 a repair | b organize  | c help      |

1 point for each correct answer

	10
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### 5 Choose the best answers to complete the text.

As our lives have changed in the modern world, so have the houses we live in. In the past, houses <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ mainly wood or stone. These houses <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ very comfortable because they were often too hot or too cold. Nowadays, we <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ build better houses and they <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ so much electricity for heating or air conditioning. Also, these days people use more glass to build houses so they are very <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_. The way we build houses is always changing. In the future, people are going to use their houses to work <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ more and more. This is going to be possible because of changes in <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ technology. For example, in the past people worked in <sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ office or studied in college libraries because they could use computers and books there. Now people can work or study on a table in the <sup>9</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ because nearly everyone has the internet at home. Living in and working from better homes <sup>10</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ make all our lives easier and more relaxing.

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|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1 a was        | b are         | c were         |
| 2 a weren't    | b aren't      | c wasn't       |
| 3 a can        | b could       | c couldn't     |
| 4 a don't use  | b doesn't use | c aren't using |
| 5 a small      | b light       | c tidy         |
| 6 a from home  | b earn        | c long hours   |
| 7 a a          | b the         | c —            |
| 8 a the        | b an          | c a            |
| 9 a toilet     | b bathroom    | c kitchen      |
| 10 a shouldn't | b should      | c have to      |

1 point for each correct answer

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## A2 End-of-course test

**6 Read the text. Decide if the sentences are true (T) or false (F). If there is no information about this, choose 'not given' (NG).**

- 1 The weather is a large part of people's daily lives.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 2 People in hot countries work outside more.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3 The walkways in Toronto make it easier for people to move from place to place. \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 The weather does not make problems for transport companies. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 Many farmers in different countries grow the same food. \_\_\_\_\_

*2 points for each correct answer*

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**7 Read the text again. Circle the correct answer a, b or c.**

- 1 The weather changes what people wear to work and \_\_\_\_\_.  
a their working hours  
b the places they have lunch  
c how they travel to work
- 2 In places where the temperature is often very high, people \_\_\_\_\_.  
a only work in the mornings  
b work in cool buildings  
c work at times when it's not so hot
- 3 In cold countries, hospitals and transport companies need \_\_\_\_\_ to fix problems.  
a money    b the sun    c people
- 4 The questions governments have to answer in bad weather \_\_\_\_\_.  
a aren't easy  
b aren't helpful  
c aren't difficult
- 5 Most people don't know how much the weather \_\_\_\_\_.  
a costs governments every year  
b changes the way we live our lives  
c increases everyday prices

*2 points for each correct answer*

	10
	100

***End-of-course test total***

### Life and the weather

The weather is important for many parts of our lives. It can affect the food we eat, the homes we live in, the work we do and how we travel to work. It also changes how we live our lives, the way we spend our spare time and what happens to our health.

Firstly, the seasons are important. The bright, warm and sunny summer months help people to take more exercise, and eat healthier and fresher food. People can also eat and relax outside more. However, in winter many people in cold places such as Canada spend most of the winter indoors to avoid the freezing temperatures, snow and ice. In Toronto, there are walkways under the ground so people can walk around more comfortably. The walkways connect public transport with shops, offices and sports centres.

The weather also means companies organize their businesses differently. For example, the weather changes things that farmers can grow, and storms mean transport companies have to prepare for problems. Also, people start and finish work at different times and wear different clothes depending on the weather. In some countries like Morocco or Portugal, it is often hot for most of the year and the midday sun at lunchtime can make it difficult to work. This means people in countries like these often start work earlier than in other places and sometimes work in the evenings because it is cooler.

Finally, the weather is important for governments. When the weather is very hot or cold, governments have to make decisions about how they should spend their money. In the winter in cold countries, more people are sick so hospitals often need more doctors and nurses, and transport companies have to clear the roads and railways of snow. All these things cost money, so governments have to think about difficult questions. Should hospitals receive more money for doctors and nurses? Should the government help private companies that lose money because of really bad weather? There are no simple answers to these questions because some people always feel that governments should do more to help. It is clear that the weather is much more important than we think and a lot of our daily activities depend on it.