

Test 7

1 For questions 1–6, 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 three and six words, including the word given.

- 1 Pupils of Four Oaks High School performed a concert to raise money for the school library fund.

AID

A concert the school library fund was performed by pupils of Four Oaks High School.

- 2 The climbers used their satellite phone to call the mountain rescue team.

MEANS

The mountain rescue team a satellite phone.

- 3 Marie's old diesel car had to be replaced so she bought an electric model.

PLACE

Marie bought an electric car old diesel model.

- 4 We were kept awake by the noise outside our house last night.

ACCOUNT

We couldn't the noise outside our house last night.

- 5 The farm provides food and accommodation to anyone doing work for them.

EXCHANGE

Food and accommodation work on the farm.

- 6 The new house fits in architecturally with the style of the neighbourhood.

KEEPING

The architecture of the new house the style of the neighbourhood.

2 Complete each sentence with an appropriate expression from the box. More than one answer may be possible. One of the expressions is not used.

based in which making Shopping nightmares specialising
that trapped where which who whose

Shopping nightmares

There is one very famous shop,⁰ specialising in everything you need for the house and home,
¹ you are made to visit every single department before you can escape. The founder
created a layout ² on a single entrance and exit and with only one route between the two,
³ it hard to miss any of the goods on sale. My first visit, ⁴ was, like most people's,
just after I bought my first apartment, turned into a nightmare. There I was, ⁵ in a slowly-
moving mass of people ⁶ wound its way from bedroom to bathroom to kitchen, places
⁷ people lay on beds, sat on sofas and opened oven doors. Anyone ⁸ has had this
experience will surely sympathise. Of course, you still go back...

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

Example:

0 A scene B sight C vision D look

My favourite cinema

At first (0), the Grove might appear to be an unlikely (1) as a cinema, located as it is opposite a garage and sandwiched between a greengrocers and a hardware store. But it is precisely this extreme (2) that makes it such a popular destination. As you enter, (3) its classic 1930's art-deco (4) on your way upstairs to a small yet elegant restaurant. The cinema itself operates two screens where audiences can enjoy the film of their choice from the comfort of one of the luxurious leather sofas that have (5) the traditional cramped cinema seats of old. The cinemagoers are an amazingly (6) bunch, just happy to pay a little extra for the experience. The Grove shows the usual (7) of mass market blockbusters alongside more quirky independent films. There's even a weekly children's movie. Aside from movies, the cinema (8) for the true movie fan with one-off evenings including 'an audience with', where actors and directors take questions from the cinema audience.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|-------------|---------------|
| 1 A applicant | B competitor | C candidate | D participant |
| 2 A contrast | B difference | C gap | D comparison |
| 3 A take on | B take up | C take down | D take in |
| 4 A designing | B fashioning | C styling | D fitting |
| 5 A substituted | B replaced | C exchanged | D swapped |
| 6 A various | B different | C separated | D diverse |
| 7 A scope | B range | C extent | D capacity |
| 8 A supplies | B offers | C satisfies | D caters |

- 4 Complete the text using a word from the box in the correct form. One of the words is not used.

afford borrow burn buy cost do earn
~~make~~ pay raise sell take out

If you're having trouble ⁰ ~~making~~ ends meet and you can't ¹ to ² that new washing machine you need, then you might consider ³ a loan from a bank or a finance company. If you choose that latter, be careful. Such loans can ⁴ a fortune in interest payments. You might feel you suddenly have money to ⁵ – the washing machine can wait; how about a quick holiday instead? Do this and you could one day find yourself having to ⁶ the house to ⁷ enough money to ⁸ the loan company. It's a common enough story. There's no secret to finance really. Only ⁹ money if you can pay it back and try to ¹⁰ more than you spend. Simple.

- 5 Complete the idioms with an appropriate word.

- 0 My friends say they could run a marathon too. They should **put their money where their** is.
- 1 As my mother said every time I demanded a new pair of trainers, **money doesn't grow on**
- 2 If you want to eat well in this city, you have to **pay through the** for the privilege.
- 3 Alice should cancel that credit card. She's been **spending money like** recently.
- 4 A holiday is out of the question this year; it would **break the**

- 6 You are going to read a newspaper article about writing cinema screenplays. For questions 1–4, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text.

The secret of a great screenplay

At a basic level, screenplays are simple. At some point in time, in some place or other, something happened. That's what a story is. In a 'classic' story, you meet a principal character, empathy is established and you are carried along with them through the unfolding events that follow. A boy somehow finds a mysterious world at the back of a wardrobe; a spy learns that an evil genius has plans for world domination. There is always a problem – although one that could also represent an opportunity – usually one that knocks your hero sideways, destroying the normal rhythm of their everyday life. The hero then has to solve the problem: to return to the real world; to prevent a catastrophe. It is rarely a simple journey. It might involve elements of self-discovery or a series of setbacks to triumph over, and there is nearly always a moment where everything seems hopeless, closely followed by a last – minute victory won against all the odds.

Look closely and you'll find this in every story from comedy, through romance and in tragedy too. The classic elements might be loud and obvious – see any James Bond movie, for example – or more understated. Some film makers even deliberately set out to avoid it but it will still be there somewhere. Crime and hospital dramas rely almost exclusively on it. A crime is committed or a key figure falls ill and the hero, a policeman or a doctor has to catch the criminal or find the miracle cure. This is the reason crime fiction remains ever popular with readers; as with the movies, the building blocks of the typical story are on open display.

Even when one or more of the key elements of the story are omitted or toyed with, perhaps in an attempt to be different, this omission (the unexpected demise of our hero is a favourite, if rare, tactic of such filmmakers) still has an effect on the narrative and still drives the story onwards to the climax. These, then, are the components which form the basis of practically every movie plot we see or book we read or listen to. Audiences probably don't realise that they have seen a story before, after all movies are still big business, but in effect they have. With the best films, we don't notice or care, though and good writing and acting can rescue any movie. Artistically, the worst thing for a movie is to be labelled

'formulaic'. This means the critics have noticed the fact that it's the same as all the others.

It all sounds very easy and uncomplicated, and, in many ways, perhaps it is, but the beauty of film lies in the fact that it is like musical notes or the letters on your keypad: the combinations that can be developed from those few basic building blocks are endless. All we need to do to get something new is make small changes to those combinations in the same way that composers can change rhythm or style. Give the hero some kind of character defect; kill off a friend; pile on more and more misery; any of these will alter the story. Perhaps the greatest mystery is why this basic form came into being, and why we seem naturally drawn to clone it time and time again with more or less variety. Storytellers in all cultures and through all ages of history have obeyed its unwritten rules, so it seems that its structure somehow lies within all of us. It is probably just our way to give meaning to the confused and confusing world we live in.

- What does the writer suggest that all stories have in common?
 - They represent an escape from everyday reality.
 - They appear to be more complex than they are.
 - They involve the idea of problem solving.
 - They tend to have a positive message.
- According to the second paragraph, crime fiction books
 - are the easiest to adapt into films.
 - provide a useful model for screenplay writers.
 - succeed because of a quality shared with films.
 - can be compared to films in terms of popularity.
- In the third paragraph, the writer says film makers
 - find it impossible to avoid the conventions of the story.
 - must use extreme methods to make their films stand out.
 - depend mainly on good writers for their success.
 - are happy to retell the same story time and again.
- The writer compares film to music to make the point that
 - they both work as art forms, despite their limitations.
 - they both show that people are fundamentally the same.
 - they both represent something that comes from inside us.
 - they both work by complicating something that is basically simple.