- (B) Correct. \$5 The message mentions students with valid ID at this price.
 - (A) \$8 is the price for adults.
 - (C) \$3 is the price for students at matinée times.
 - (D) Uses the same phrase with valid ID, but the only free tickets are for children under the age of 6 accompanied by an adult.
- 91. (C) Correct. Use a debit card The recording mentions We accept all major credit and debit cards
 - (A) Only at the box office or online are mentioned as options for purchasing tickets.
 - (B) The message states no personal checks.
 - (D) The message states that tickets can be purchased only up to 2 days in advance.
- (D) Correct. Look for mistakes The message mentions that she should double-check all the figures.
 - (A) The message mentions Carol Donovan, but to give her the report not show it to her.
 - (B) Denise is the person leaving the message.
 - (C) The message mentions typing up the final report, but she should do this after she has looked for mistakes.
- 93. (B) Correct. Jackie can call her if she's unsure about anything. She says Jackie should call her If anything urgent comes up that (Jackie is) uncomfortable handling on (her) own.
 - Jackie should call Denise before she makes any changes.
 - (C) This is the time the report needs to be on Carol Donovan's desk.
 - (D) This is the only time Denise will not have her cell phone turned on.
- (C) Correct. To negotiate a deal with another company. – Denise mentions a merger.
 - (A) The quarterly report is the work Denise left behind for Jackie to do.
 - (B) The report needs to be given to Carol Donovan, Denise is not planning to meet her.
 - (D) Denise is going to Albuquerque, but this is not a vacation.
- (C) Correct. To accept an award The phrase accept this award tells us this.
 - (A) This confuses a new film and filming a new project, however the speaker is speaking about a film that has already been made.
 - (B) Uses the same phrase the indigenous people of Borneo, but does not answer the question.
 - (D) The speaker does explain where Olaf Adelphi is, but this is not his reason for making this speech.

- (A) Correct. There is violence. The speaker mentions that (it is) not a world without violence.
 - (B) The speaker mentions a strong sense of cultural identity.
 - (C) The speaker mentions a world without political corruption.
 - (D) The speaker mentions a world without mental illness.
- (D) Correct. He's making another film. The speaker mentions that Olaf is filming a new project in Northwest Australia.
 - (A) Olaf Adelphi is the director, therefore he was heavily involved in the making of the film.
 - (B) Uses the same word Borneo, but this is where the film was shot, not where Olaf is now. He is in Australia.
 - (C) Passed away means dead. Olaf cannot be dead if he is filming a new project in Australia now.
- (B) Correct. A developer The phrases developing the Green Hills area, proposed shopping concourse and luxurious living units tell us this.
 - (A) The speaker addresses the Mayor, he is not the Mayor himself.
 - (C) Confuses the similar sounds residential and residents.
 - (D) Associates with the phrase employing an environmentally friendly approach, but the speaker is clearly not an environmentalist.
- 99. (A) Correct. Factories These are not mentioned.
 - (B) The speaker mentions living units.
 - (C) The speaker mentions a golf course.
 - (D) The speaker mentions a shopping concourse.
- 100. (B) Correct. Look at some visuals The speaker announces that he will show (them) some slides next.
 - (A) The speaker describes the site, but does not suggest visiting it. It is still just a plan.
 - (C) Associates go shopping with shopping concourse, but does not answer the question.
 - (D) Associates golf course with play golf, but does not answer the question.

PART 5

- 101. (B) Correct. cause (A), (C) and (D) Malfunctions do not have a purpose, theme or action.
- 102. (C) Correct. during
 - (A) While would require a verb, e.g. while the man is speaking.
 - (B) Until would require a verb, e.g. finishes, at the end of the sentence.
 - (D) Needs to be followed by of before a noun.

- 103. (D) Correct. into (A), (B), and (C) are all inappropriate collocations in this case, where a word meaning inspect or examine is required.
- 104. (C) Correct. take take it or leave it is a common collocation. (A), (B) and (D) do not form collocations.
- 105. (C) Correct. Because
 - (A) Although suggests that something expected did not occur, e.g. Although the caterers were unable ... we were not given a discount.
 - (B) Due to needs to be followed by a noun phrase, e.g. Due to the caterer's mistake ...
 - (D) While in this sense has a similar meaning to although.
- 106. (D) Correct, rewarding
 - (A) is a passive adjective, not appropriate in this case.(B) and (C) are verb forms, not the adjective required here.
- 107. (B) Correct. available
 - (A) on review is possible, but on for review is not.
 - (C) growing is associated with plant, but does not make sense here.
 - (D) printing is associated with blueprints, but does not make sense here.
- 108. (A) Correct, would have been
 - (B) Possible if the linking word were because, but does not fit here.(C) and (D) Do not match the past form there was a problem.
- 109. (A) Correct. priority
 give priority is a common collocation
 (B), (C) and (D) do not form common collocations.
- 110. (C) Correct. Though
 - (A) Because is used to express a result, not a contrast, as in this case.
 - (B) Despite should be followed by a noun phrase, e.g. Despite the rain.
 - (D) Regardless does not make a logical construction.
- (C) Correct. caused
 (A) and (B) require the preposition in.
 - (D) is not in the simple past form required here.
- 112. (B) Correct. specialize (A), (C) and (D) are not infinitive forms; an infinitive is required here.
- 113. (D) Correct, are invited
 - (A) Does not agree with the plural subject those.
 (B) and (C) invite or invited take a direct object e.g. invite someone.

- 114. (D) Correct. printed (A), (B) and (C) do not follow the causative have + noun + past participle form.
- 115. (A) Correct. will be located.
 (B) and (C) as a subject our new store cannot perform any actions by itself, so a passive form is appropriate.
 - (D) Could be used to start a relative clause, but no such clause is present in this sentence.
- 116. (B) Correct. installing
 - (A) Only possible if changed to you installing.
 - (C) by should be followed by either installing or the installation of in this case.
 - (D) Does not make a possible sentence.
- 117. (D) Correct. under under the influence is a common collocation.

 (A), (B) and (C) do not form common collocations.
- 118. (A) Correct. The most
 - (B) A single clause cannot contain two forms of the verb to be in this way
 - (C) A single clause cannot contain two forms of the verb to be in this way
 - (D) I thought cannot be followed by an adjective.
- 119. (C) Correct. most
 - (A) at its very is not possible is very would be possible.
 - (B) more is a comparison, but there is nothing to compare to here.
 - (D) its the most is not a possible construction.
- 120. (C) Correct, has chosen
 - (A) The subject Donald Shilling does not need to be repeated as he.
 - (B) Donald Shilling is the subject, passive voice is not appropriate here.
 - (D) Does not match the third person singular subject.
- 121. (A) Correct. duration
 - (B) durable is the wrong word and has no connection.
 - (C) during is not a noun and cannot follow the.
 - (D) durability is the wrong word and has no connection.
- 122. (B) Correct. rarely(A) and (D) do not collocate with only.
 - (C) is not an adverb.
- 123. (B) Correct. make up for (A), (C) and (D) do not mean compensate and so do not make logical sentences.

- 124. (A) Correct. services (B), (C) and (D) are all similar sounding words, but do not form common collocations.
- 125. (D) Correct. their (A), (B) and (C) are not the possessive form.
- 126. (A) Correct. In case of In case of an emergency is a common collocation.
 (B), (C) and (D) are not common collocations.
- 127. (A) Correct, not only
 - (B) only in the first clause would not allow extra features in the second.
 - also implies as well, but there is nothing previously mentioned.
 - (D) The second clause does not follow on logically if incredibly is used.
- 128. (C) Correct. Judging (A), (B) and (D) do not mean based on or according to and so do not make logical sentences.
- 129. (D) Correct. prize
 - (A) winners will get two tickets, they will not <u>be</u> two tickets.
 - (B) results does not logically lead on to two tickets.
 - (C) choice is not a logical word here.
- (D) Correct. but
 no choice but to... is a common construction.
 (A), (B) and (C) do not form common constructions.
- (C) Correct. Whoever
 (A) and (B) need a relative pronoun to make a logical construction.
 - (D) Whom is used as the object, not the subject.
- 132. (B) Correct. make Be sure to (do something) is a common collocation.
 (A), (C) and (D) do not form collocations.
- 133. (A) Correct. construction of This structure requires of which (B), (C) and (D) do not have.
- 134. (D) Correct Despite
 - (A) requires of or a full clause.
 - (B) requires a clause.
 - (C) does not make a possible sentence.
- 135. (C) Correct. are reminded (A), (B) and (D) are active and do not follow the construction remind + object + infinitive.
- 136. (D) Correct. reflect (A), (B) and (C) do not make common collocations nor logical sentences.

- 137. (D) Correct. retiring (A), (B) and (C) are not in the present participle form required here.
- 138. (B) Correct. settle

 Settle out of court is a common collocation.

 (A), (C) and (D) do not form common collocations.
- 139. (A) Correct. based on
 - (B) does not make a common collocation.
 (C) and (D) are not past participles; a past participle is required here.
- 140. (A) Correct. quotas (B), (C) and (D) are all incorrect forms that do not make collocations.

PART 6

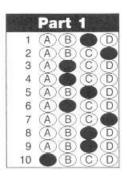
- 141. (C) Correct. projected (A), (B) and (D) are not past participles and do not match this gap.
- 142. (A) Correct. cleaning (B), (C) and (D) are incorrect forms and do not make possible sentences.
- 143. (B) Correct. appears
 - (A) is to be is not logical here.
 - (C) hasn't to be is not a possible construction.
 - (D) the cable guide is not a logical subject for discovered.
- 144. (A) Correct. in

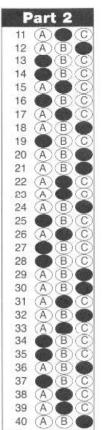
 In stock is a common collocation.

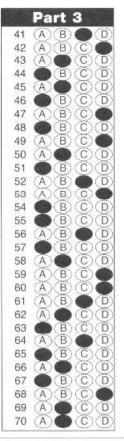
 (B), (C) and (D) do not make common collocations.
- 145. (D) Correct. tasty
 - (A) forms an active verb is tasting; cereals cannot taste.
 - (B) is more used to describe clothes or furniture than food.
 - (C) is an incorrect form in this context.
- 146. (A) Correct. found (B), (C) and (D) do not complete the passive construction are ... found.
- 147. (C) Correct. rich
 To be rich in is a common collocation.
 (A), (B) and (D) do not form common collocations.
- 148. (C) Correct. by using
 by is required to show the method used.
 (A), (B) and (D) do not have this.

Practice Test 1: Quick Check Answer Key

Listening Test

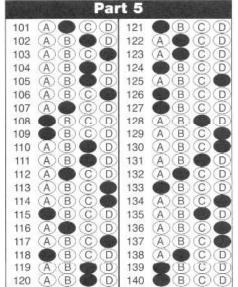






Part 4 71 (B)(C) A (A)(B) (D) 72 73 (A) (B) (A) C 74 (A) C (B) 75 (B) 76 77 (B) 78 79 (A) (B) (B) D 80 D 81 D 82 (B) 83 B 84 85 D (A) D 86 (B) 87 A (B) D 88 A 89 A (B) D 90 A D 91 A D B (B) 92 (A A 93 94 (A) (B) D B D 95 (B) (C)(D 96 (A) (B) C 97 C 98 Ĉ (B) 99 100 (A) (C) (D

Part 5 (A) \bigcirc 121 101 (A)(B) (D) 122 (A) 000 (A)(B)(C) 123 103 (A) (B) D 124 (B) 104 D 105 (B) 125 B C (B) 126 B 106 Ĉ В 107 D 127 B 128 B 108 A (B) В 129 109



Reading Test

