



**Write your answers (A–C) to questions  
1–25 on your answer paper (12 minutes).**

**Do not write on this question paper.**

The answer to question 0 is given as an example on your answer paper (A).

**0. She \_\_\_\_\_ English for five years.**

- A. has studied
- B. studied
- C. is studying

*(Correct answer on answer paper: A)*

**1. I can't come to the phone right now; I \_\_\_\_\_ a shower.**

- A. take
- B. am taking
- C. took

**2. By the time we arrived, the film \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A. started
- B. had started
- C. has started

**3. She \_\_\_\_\_ to Italy twice.**

- A. has been
- B. was
- C. is

**4. Look! That car \_\_\_\_\_ too fast!**

- A. drives
- B. is driving
- C. drove



5. This exercise is \_\_\_\_\_ than the previous one.

- A. difficult
- B. more difficult
- C. most difficult

6. If he \_\_\_\_\_ the exam, we'd cancel the picnic.

- A. passes
- B. didn't pass
- C. would pass

7. We \_\_\_\_\_ dinner when the phone rang.

- A. were having
- B. had
- C. are having

8. She promised she \_\_\_\_\_ me later.

- A. calls
- B. will call
- C. would call

9. My laptop \_\_\_\_\_ yesterday, so I couldn't finish the report.

- A. was stolen
- B. stole
- C. has been stolen

10. I'm not sure, but I think John \_\_\_\_\_ come to the meeting.

- A. might
- B. must
- C. should

11. He didn't remember \_\_\_\_\_ the door.

- A. locking
- B. to lock
- C. lock



12. They \_\_\_\_\_ in this city since 2019.

- A. are living
- B. lived
- C. have lived

13. Your room is \_\_\_\_\_ tidy as mine.

- A. so
- B. as
- C. like

14. Who is the woman \_\_\_\_\_ is talking to the director?

- A. which
- B. who
- C. whose

15. When I was a child, I \_\_\_\_\_ to play outside every afternoon.

- A. used
- B. use
- C. was used

16. She said she \_\_\_\_\_ the report by Friday.

- A. finishes
- B. will finish
- C. would finish

17. We \_\_\_\_\_ lunch yet. Shall we order?

- A. didn't have
- B. haven't had
- C. don't have

18. He was tired because he \_\_\_\_\_ all day.

- A. worked
- B. had worked
- C. has worked



19. This is the restaurant \_\_\_\_\_ I had dinner last week.

- A. where
- B. what
- C. who

20. You \_\_\_\_\_ smoke in here. It's forbidden.

- A. don't have to
- B. mustn't
- C. shouldn't

21. I prefer \_\_\_\_\_ at home tonight.

- A. stay
- B. staying
- C. to stay

22. They \_\_\_\_\_ to the concert if they finish work early.

- A. go
- B. are going
- C. will go

23. She \_\_\_\_\_ the most intelligent student in the class.

- A. is
- B. is being
- C. has been

24. While he \_\_\_\_\_ the report, the computer suddenly crashed.

- A. was writing
- B. wrote
- C. has written

25. They are going to set \_\_\_\_\_ for their trip tomorrow.

- A. down
- B. off
- C. up



## **Vocabulary (25 questions – 13 minutes)**

You need to write all the answers on your answer paper. Do not write on this question paper

### **Exercise 1**

**Write the letter (A – K) of the word that is most similar in meaning to a word on the left (1 – 5). Use each word once only. Write your answers (A – K) on your answer paper. You will not need five of the words (A – K). The answer to question 0 is given on your answer paper as an example (L).**

0. Begin → L

1. Big
2. Tired
3. Purchase
4. Disappointed
5. Compulsory

- A. Sad
- B. Large
- C. Angry
- D. Obligatory
- E. Sleepy
- F. Buy
- G. Confident
- H. Curious
- I. Exhausted
- J. Delighted
- K. Tiny

L. Start (example)



## Exercise 2

Finish each sentence (6 – 10) using a word from the list (A – K). Use each word once only.

Write your answers (A – K) on your answer paper. You will not need five of the words (A – K).

6. To find something new is to...
7. To make something better is to...
8. To make someone do something is to...
9. To act as if something were true is to...
10. To let someone do something is to

- A borrow
- B persuade
- C improve
- D lend
- E admire
- F discover
- G delay
- H achieve
- J pretend
- K allow



### Exercise 3

Write the letter of the word on the right (A – K) that matches the definition on the left (11 – 15). Use each word once only. Write your answers (A – K) on your answer paper. You will not need five of the words (A – K).

11. Extremely important or necessary.
12. Not wanting to work or be active.
13. Showing courage and not afraid of danger.
14. Strange or unusual.
15. Calm and not easily upset or worried.

- A essential
- B lazy
- C temporary
- D peculiar
- E patient
- F massive
- G accurate
- H generous
- J fragile
- K brave

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#### Exercise 4

Finish each sentence (16 – 20) using a word from the list (A – K).  
Use each word once only. Write your answers (A – K) on your answer paper. You will not need five of the words (A – K).

16. The baby started to cry when he dropped his favourite \_\_\_\_\_.
17. Please put all the dirty dishes in the \_\_\_\_\_.
18. He's always dreamed of living in a small \_\_\_\_\_ by the sea.
19. You can't drive without a valid \_\_\_\_\_.
20. She wore a beautiful silver \_\_\_\_\_ around her neck.

- A village  
B necklace  
C license  
D bin  
E toy  
F valley  
G forecast  
H receipt  
J pressure  
K audience



## Exercise 5

### Vocabulary Exercise

Write the letter of the word on the right (A – K) that is most often used with a word on the left (21 – 25).

Use each word once only. Write your answers (A – K) on your answer paper. You will not need five of the words (A – K).

21. heavy

22. social

23. strong

24. ancient

25. job

A media

B pressure

C history

D metal

E application

F traffic

G memory

H language

J connection

K luck

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## READING – (29 questions - 30 minutes)

### PART 1 – Sentence Comprehension (Questions 1–5)

Choose **one word (A, B or C)** for each space and write the letter on the answer sheet.

The first one (0) is given as an example.

Hi Alex,

Can you (0) \_\_\_\_\_ me a favour after work today?

I need to (1) \_\_\_\_\_ some documents to the office before 6 pm.

Please don't (2) \_\_\_\_\_ to lock the door when you leave.

The meeting was (3) \_\_\_\_\_ because the manager was ill.

I will be back (4) \_\_\_\_\_ half past seven.

Thanks for your help (5) \_\_\_\_\_ usual.

Best,  
Laura

0.

- A. do
- B. make
- C. take

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
A. bring B. carry C. take	A. forget B. miss C. leave	A. cancelled B. closed C. delayed	A. at B. on C. by	A. as B. like C. than



## **PART 2 – Text Cohesion (Questions 6–15)**

### **Text A (Questions 6–10)**

Put the sentences **B–F** in the correct order.

Sentence **A** is given as an example.

- A. If you want to apply for this course, please follow the steps below.
  - B. You will then receive a confirmation email within 48 hours.
  - C. First, complete the online application form on our website.
  - D. After that, upload the required documents in PDF format.
  - E. Once submitted, your application will be reviewed by our team.
  - F. Finally, you will be informed whether you have been accepted.
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### **Text B (Questions 11–15)**

Put the sentences **B–F** in the correct order.

Sentence **A** is given as an example.

- A. Working from home has become increasingly common in recent years.
- B. As a result, many employees value flexibility more than ever.
- C. However, remote work also presents challenges for communication.
- D. Technology plays a crucial role in making remote work possible.
- E. Video calls and online platforms help teams stay connected.
- F. Some workers also report feeling isolated from their colleagues.

## **PART 3 – Opinion Matching (Questions 16–22)**

Four people were asked about their opinions on **working remotely**.

Read the texts and answer questions **16–22**.

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### **Person A**

“Working remotely has definitely improved my work–life balance. I no longer waste time commuting, which allows me to organise my day more efficiently. That said, I sometimes feel that professional boundaries become blurred when your home is also your workplace. I don’t think remote work suits everyone equally, particularly those who need constant interaction to stay motivated. Personally, I’ve learned to adapt, although I still believe some in-person collaboration is essential from time to time.”

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### **Person B**

“I was initially enthusiastic about remote work, but over time my opinion has changed. While the flexibility is appealing in theory, I struggle to maintain focus when working from home. There are too many distractions, and I find it harder to separate professional responsibilities from personal life. I perform best in structured environments, where expectations are clear and supervision is present. For me, traditional office-based work leads to higher productivity and fewer misunderstandings.”

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### **Person C**

“Remote work can be extremely effective, but only under certain conditions. It works well for experienced professionals who are already familiar with their roles and require minimal guidance. However, for new employees or roles that rely heavily on teamwork, physical presence is often more efficient. Communication through screens lacks nuance, and minor issues can easily escalate due to misinterpretation. In my view, a hybrid model offers the most realistic solution.”

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### **Person D**

“My experience with remote work has been overwhelmingly positive. Advances in digital communication tools mean that collaboration is no longer a major obstacle. In fact, I feel more connected to my colleagues now than I did



in a traditional office setting. Regular virtual meetings and clear written communication have increased transparency and accountability. I see no compelling reason to return to full-time office work, even in the long term.”

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## Questions

16. Who believes remote work is unsuitable for people who need constant interaction?  
A. Person A B. Person B C. Person C D. Person D
17. Who states that productivity is higher in a physical workplace?  
A. Person A B. Person B C. Person C D. Person D
18. Who suggests that remote work depends largely on professional experience?  
A. Person A B. Person B C. Person C D. Person D
19. Who feels that modern technology has removed most collaboration problems?  
A. Person A B. Person B C. Person C D. Person D
20. Who expresses concern about blurred boundaries between work and personal life?  
A. Person A B. Person B C. Person C D. Person D
21. Who clearly supports a mixed or hybrid working model?  
A. Person A B. Person B C. Person C D. Person D
22. Who is strongly opposed to returning to office-based work?  
A. Person A B. Person B C. Person C D. Person D



## **PART 4 – Long Text Comprehension (Questions 23–29)**

Read the text below. Match the headings A–H to the paragraphs 1–7 (Questions 23–29).

Write your answers (A–H) on the answer sheet. There is one more heading than you need.

The answer to Paragraph 0 is given as an example (J).

### **The Skateboard**

#### **(J) What is it? (Example)**

0. For decades, people of all ages have enjoyed skateboarding, either as a sport, a hobby, or a mode of transportation. You can cruise along smooth paths, perform tricks in skate parks, or take part in high-speed downhill races. Early skateboards were crafted from wooden boards with roller-skate wheels attached, while modern boards use specialised materials like maple wood, fibreglass or carbon. Despite constantly evolving designs, the skateboard has remained popular throughout the years.

1. Many wonder when the worldwide admiration for skateboarding actually began. Some assume it started in the 1970s as part of youth culture, but it can be traced back earlier to mid-20th-century California, when surfers built makeshift boards to practise balance on land. Over time, it became more than entertainment: riders used it to develop coordination, strength and confidence, and some trainers even began to include it in routines for agility and posture, especially where repetitive gym exercises felt less motivating.
2. Skateboarding truly exploded in popularity during the late 1950s when American companies began mass-producing boards and selling them far beyond the original coastal communities. Within months, thousands were being sold, and within a few years the craze had spread internationally through magazines, films and travelling competitions. As the designs became cheaper and easier to find, skateboarding moved from beaches into city streets, turning into a recognisable symbol of modern urban youth and a product exported worldwide.



3. Today, skateboarding attracts a surprisingly broad range of people. Children start with simple cruising, teenagers often move into skate parks, and many adults return to it later in life because it combines movement with enjoyment. Some people use boards for short commutes, while others treat it as a low-cost way to stay active. There is even growing interest in using controlled skateboarding practice to improve balance and focus, particularly for those who dislike traditional fitness activities but still want practical physical benefits.
4. Skateboarding had its ups and downs in the decades that followed. After a decline in the 1980s—partly due to safety concerns and restricted public spaces—it regained momentum in the late 1990s thanks to new skate parks, international events and a new generation of riders sharing videos online. Celebrities and athletes boosted its image further, and major brands began sponsoring competitions. Eventually, skateboarding moved into the mainstream, becoming part of organised sport and even appearing at the Olympic level.
5. The skateboard is linked to several extraordinary records, including endurance challenges that test both physical and mental limits. In one well-known attempt, a rider continued skating for a full day with only the briefest pauses permitted by the rules, proving that stamina can matter just as much as technique. Such achievements require careful pacing, concentration and the ability to keep going despite fatigue—because a single long stop can invalidate the record.
6. Other records focus less on endurance and more on collecting extreme achievements: distance, speed, height and unusual settings. Riders have attempted long routes over difficult terrain, measuring exactly how far they can travel within a set time. These feats often depend on planning, equipment reliability and safe conditions as much as talent. Because the rules for official records are strict, organisers document routes carefully and verify that riders receive no outside help, ensuring that the results remain comparable across countries and events.



7. Speed and style also create record opportunities—especially in trick performance. One famous challenge involves completing the highest number of clean tricks in a single minute. To count, each trick must be landed properly, with no interruptions, no falls and no repeated resets. The difficulty is not only physical; it is also psychological, since even a tiny loss of rhythm or confidence can ruin the attempt. For this reason, these records reward both precision and the ability to perform under pressure.

**Headings (A–H)**

- A. A Collection of Records
- B. Without a Single Break
- C. Skateboarding Back In Fashion
- D. Popular With All Ages
- E. Fun, Fitness or Treatment?
- F. The Skateboard Goes Global
- G. Completing Multiple Tricks
- H. Skating and Running Together

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