



**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. They \_\_\_\_\_ in London since 2020.**

- A. live
- B. have lived
- C. lived

*(Correct answer on answer paper: B)*

**1. Be quiet! The baby \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A. sleeps
- B. is sleeping
- C. slept

**2. When I got home, everyone \_\_\_\_\_ dinner.**

- A. has finished
- B. finished
- C. had finished

**3. He \_\_\_\_\_ his keys, so he couldn't open the door.**

- A. loses
- B. has lost
- C. had lost

**4. We usually \_\_\_\_\_ coffee in the morning.**

- A. are drinking
- B. drink
- C. drank

**5. This film is \_\_\_\_\_ interesting than the one we saw yesterday.**

- A. very
- B. much
- C. more



6. If you study harder, you \_\_\_\_\_ the exam.  
A. pass  
B. will pass  
C. would pass
7. She \_\_\_\_\_ TV when I called her.  
A. watched  
B. watches  
C. was watching
8. He asked me where I \_\_\_\_\_ from.  
A. am  
B. was  
C. were
9. The email \_\_\_\_\_ by the manager this morning.  
A. sent  
B. was sent  
C. has sent
10. You look pale. You \_\_\_\_\_ see a doctor.  
A. must  
B. should  
C. might
11. I forgot \_\_\_\_\_ Anna about the meeting.  
A. to tell  
B. telling  
C. tell
12. They haven't decided \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. already  
B. still  
C. yet
13. This is \_\_\_\_\_ expensive hotel in the city.  
A. more  
B. most  
C. the most



14. That's the colleague \_\_\_\_\_ brother works with me.

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

15. I didn't use \_\_\_\_\_ coffee, but now I drink it every day.

- A. drink
- B. to drink
- C. drinking

16. She promised she \_\_\_\_\_ me as soon as she arrived.

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

17. The thieves broke \_\_\_\_\_ the house yesterday night.

- A. into
- B. down
- C. up

18. He was angry because he \_\_\_\_\_ waiting for over an hour.

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

19. This is the reason \_\_\_\_\_ I left early.

- A. which
- B. why
- C. where

20. You \_\_\_\_\_ park here; it's a private area.

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

21. She suggested \_\_\_\_\_ a taxi instead of walking.

- A. to take
- B. take
- C. taking



22. I'll call you when I \_\_\_\_\_ home.

- A. get
- B. will get
- C. am getting

23. He \_\_\_\_\_ very friendly today.

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

24. While they \_\_\_\_\_ the house, it started to rain.

- A. were leaving
- B. left
- C. have left

25. Do you know \_\_\_\_\_ time the meeting starts?

- A. what
- B. which
- C. that

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## **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. End → L

1. Happy



2. Easy
3. Quick
4. Dangerous
5. Clever

- A. Bright
- B. Cheerful
- C. Risky
- D. Simple
- E. Fast
- F. Careful
- G. Silent
- H. Boring
- I. Slow
- J. Rude
- K. Brave

L. Finish (*example*)

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## 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 take care of something is to...
7. To stop doing something is to...
8. To make something larger is to...
9. To make someone laugh is to...



10. To look for something is to...

- A. grow
- B. quit
- C. protect
- D. search
- E. entertain
- F. depend
- G. remove
- H. assist
- J. copy
- K. deliver

### 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. Someone who gives money or help freely.
- 12. A person who studies at a university.
- 13. Something that happens suddenly and causes damage.
- 14. A person who writes books.
- 15. A time when people rest from work or school.

- A. accident
- B. holiday
- C. author
- D. student
- E. generous
- F. visitor
- G. neighbour
- H. event
- J. champion
- K. guide



**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. She put on her warm \_\_\_\_\_ before going outside.

17. We watched a great \_\_\_\_\_ at the cinema last night.

18. Please write your name at the top of the \_\_\_\_\_.

19. He forgot to bring his \_\_\_\_\_ to school.

20. The cat was sleeping on the \_\_\_\_\_ next to the window.

- A. form
- B. jacket
- C. film
- D. homework
- E. chair
- F. table
- G. story
- H. bag
- J. raincoat
- K. letter

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**Exercise 5**

**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. strong	A. mistakes
22. make	B. a bus
23. catch	C. money
24. lose	D. effort
25. save	E. weight
	F. decision
	G. sleep
	H. time
	J. joke
	K. phone

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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.

0. A. **do** B. make C. take

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
A. many	A. remember	A. closes	A. nearly	A. office
B. much	B. forget	B. opens	B. around	B. shop
C. more	C. leave	C. stops	C. almost	C. dentist

Dear Alex,

Can you (0) \_\_\_\_\_ A \_\_\_\_\_ me a favour this evening?

I need to pick up a few things from the supermarket.

We don't have (1) \_\_\_\_\_ bread left.

Please don't (2) \_\_\_\_\_ to buy some fruit as well.

The shop usually (3) \_\_\_\_\_ at 9 pm.

I'll be home at (4) \_\_\_\_\_ six o'clock.

I also need to go to the (5) \_\_\_\_\_ tomorrow morning.

Thanks,

Jamie



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## 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 are interested in joining our photography course, please read the information below. (Example)**

- B. You will receive confirmation by email within three working days.
- C. Once payment is complete, you can choose your preferred class time.
- D. First, complete the online registration form on our website.
- E. After submitting the form, you will be asked to pay the course fee.
- F. All equipment needed for the course will be provided on the first day.

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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. Travelling alone can be one of the most rewarding experiences. (Example)**

- B. This allows travellers to make decisions without compromise.
- C. Many people are afraid of feeling lonely during solo trips.
- D. However, travelling alone often leads to unexpected friendships.
- E. Solo travellers can change plans whenever they want.
- F. In reality, it can help people become more confident and independent.

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

Four people were asked by a local newspaper about **working remotely**. Read the texts and answer **Questions 16–22**.



**Person A**

“Working remotely has significantly changed how I organise my day. I appreciate the flexibility, especially being able to start earlier and take breaks when needed. However, this freedom sometimes makes it harder to disconnect, and I often find myself replying to emails outside working hours. Although I miss casual conversations with colleagues, I wouldn’t want to return to commuting every day.”

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**Person B**

“I expected remote work to improve my quality of life, but the reality was quite different. I found it difficult to stay motivated without the structure of an office environment. At home, distractions are constant, and professional tasks easily mix with personal responsibilities. For me, working alongside others provides a clearer routine and helps maintain productivity.”

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**Person C**

“Remote work suits my role perfectly, as most of my tasks require concentration rather than collaboration. I feel more efficient at home, where interruptions are minimal. That said, I recognise that this arrangement works mainly because I am experienced and independent. New employees or team-based projects might struggle without regular face-to-face contact.”

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**Person D**

“I believe remote work should be used selectively. While it offers clear advantages, such as reduced travel time and increased autonomy, it cannot fully replace in-person interaction. Certain discussions, especially creative or complex ones, are more effective when people share the same space. A balanced approach seems the most practical solution.”

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## Questions

16. Who mentions difficulty separating work from personal time?  
A. Person A B. Person B C. Person C D. Person D
17. Who believes remote work depends strongly on the type of job or experience?  
A. Person A B. Person B C. Person C D. Person D
18. Who clearly prefers working in a traditional office setting?  
A. Person A B. Person B C. Person C D. Person D
19. Who accepts the benefits of remote work but does not support it full time?  
A. Person A B. Person B C. Person C D. Person D
20. Who feels more productive due to fewer interruptions?  
A. Person A B. Person B C. Person C D. Person D
21. Who misses social interaction but values flexibility?  
A. Person A B. Person B C. Person C D. Person D
22. Who emphasises the importance of structure for motivation?  
A. Person A B. Person B C. Person C D. Person D

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## 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 extra heading**.

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

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## The Expansion of Online Learning

### (J) A new way to study (Example)

0. Online learning has developed rapidly over the last two decades, transforming how people access education. From short courses to full university degrees, digital platforms now allow learners to study from almost anywhere in the world.

1. In the early stages, online education was often criticised for poor quality and limited interaction. Courses relied heavily on recorded materials, and students frequently felt isolated. As a result, many questioned whether online learning could ever match traditional classrooms.
2. Technological advances have gradually changed this perception. Video conferencing, interactive platforms and real-time feedback tools have made online classes more engaging. These improvements have helped students feel more connected to both teachers and peers.
3. One major advantage of online learning is flexibility. Learners can often choose when and where to study, making education more accessible to those with work or family commitments. This has opened opportunities for people who might otherwise be unable to continue their education.
4. Despite these benefits, online learning is not suitable for everyone. Some students struggle with self-discipline and motivation when studying independently. Others miss the structure and social environment provided by physical classrooms.
5. Institutions have also had to adapt their assessment methods. Ensuring academic honesty and maintaining standards online requires new approaches, including monitored exams and project-based evaluation.
6. The growth of online learning has influenced the job market as well. Employers increasingly recognise online qualifications, especially when combined with practical experience. However, opinions still vary across industries.



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7. As digital education continues to evolve, experts predict a blended future. Traditional classrooms are unlikely to disappear, but online learning will remain a permanent and important part of modern education.
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### **Headings**

- A. Challenges for learners
- B. Flexibility and access
- C. Improving digital classrooms
- D. Early doubts and criticism
- E. Changes in assessment
- F. Recognition beyond education
- G. The future of learning
- H. Learning without limits

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