

SUCCESS



CEFR MOCK TEST

LEVEL B1

The test booklet consists of 4 papers.

Paper 1: Listening (Questions 1-30)

Paper 2: Reading (Questions 1-30)

Paper 3: Lexical and Grammar Competence (Questions 1-30)

Paper 4: Writing (Questions 1-2)

Total time allowed: **3 hours 15 minutes**

YOU MUST COPY ALL YOUR ANSWERS TO THE ANSWER SHEET.

Please write your full name here:

(Candidate's full name)

Please sign here:

(Signature)

Welcome to Mr Aslanov's CEFR Mock Testing – Level B1

SUB-TEST: LISTENING

PART 1

Questions 1-10.

You will hear ten utterances. Match the utterances of each speaker (1-10) with the statements below (A-L). Use each letter once only.

Note: There are TWO statements which you do not need to use.

#	SPEAKERS	STATEMENTS
Q1.	Speaker 1	A) I like listening to music when I'm studying.
Q2.	Speaker 2	B) I always listen to music when I'm travelling.
Q3.	Speaker 3	C) Music has a profound effect on my mood.
Q4.	Speaker 4	D) I don't listen to music as much as I used to.
Q5.	Speaker 5	E) I keep up-to-date with music trends.
Q6.	Speaker 6	F) A friend has influenced my music tastes.
Q7.	Speaker 7	G) She liked to be the centre of attention.
Q8.	Speaker 8	H) She had unpredictable changes of mood.
Q9.	Speaker 9	I) She often used to get into trouble with the teach
Q10.	Speaker 10	J) She used to do well without really trying. K) She didn't take much interest in her schoolwork. L) She was always ready to help other people.

PART 2

For questions Q11 - Q16, decide if the following statements agree with the information from the conversation. If the statement is True, mark A but if the statement is False mark B.

Q11.	Woman knew that they would find lots of books there.	A) TRUE	B) FALSE
Q12.	They are buying a cookbook for Kate.	A) TRUE	B) FALSE
Q13.	'Tasty fish' and 'Something fishy' both have pictures inside.	A) TRUE	B) FALSE
Q14.	'Worldwide Fish' has mainly traditional recipes.	A) TRUE	B) FALSE
Q15.	'Something fishy' is a bit pricey than 'Worldwide Fish'.	A) TRUE	B) FALSE
Q16.	Eventually they bought the cookbook called 'Worldwide Fish'.	A) TRUE	B) FALSE

You will hear an interview.

For questions Q17 - Q22, choose the best answer, A, B, or C.

Q17. What type of work is Mr Murphy being interviewed for?

- A) work in a garage
- B) work in a bank
- C) work in a school

Q18. How are people similar to cars according to Mr Murphy?

- A) They are completely hopeless.
- B) They need care and attention.
- C) They are like cars because they like car

Q19. What does the Porsche story say about Mr Murphy?

- A) He is an expert in his profession.
- B) He is patient.
- C) He doesn't like difficult people.

Q20. How does Mr Murphy imagine his working day?

- A) long and difficult
- B) long but easy
- C) short and easy

Q21. Who made Mr Murphy leave school?

- A) nobody - he left himself
- B) his maths teacher
- C) the head teacher

Q22. What plans does Mr Murphy have?

- A) to get promotion
- B) to improve life in the garage
- C) to introduce major changes to the bar

You will hear an interview.

For questions Q23-Q30, choose the best answer, A, B, or C.

Q23. Fred describes the outgoing year as the one which

- A) brought him new financial problems.
- B) seriously changed his whole life.
- C) marked the end of his construction business.

Q24. Fred worked with the children who

- A) lacked some physical ability.
- B) attended a weekend school.
- C) had to stay in a hospital.

Q25. When dealing with the children Fred was instructed to

- A) be aware of their depression.
- B) try to avoid getting them excited.
- C) behave in the usual way.

Q26. The new experience helped Fred to become more

- A) persistent.
- B) determined in doing what he wanted.
- C) patient.

Q27. Fred says that before becoming a father he was particularly good at

- A) losing the time.
- B) spending the leisure hours.
- C) entertaining his friends.

Q28. The parenthood made Fred

- A) pay more attention to sports activities.
- B) spend less time at work.
- C) more responsible.

Q29. It is just luck that

- A) Fred works until 8 o'clock every day.
- B) Fred has a helpful wife.
- C) Fred's son doesn't cry at all at nights.

Q30. Fred mentions as his special father's talent the ability

- A) to understand his wife.
- B) for a sound sleep.
- C) to calm down a crying child

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SUB-TEST: READING

PART 1

You are going to read different short texts.

For questions 1-5, choose the correct answer (A, B or C) according to the text.

Q1. Read the note below.

**DO NOT ALIGHT
FROM THE BUS
WHILST IT IS IN
MOTION.**

What does it say?

- A) Free up your place for passengers older than you.
- B) Do not get off the bus while it is moving.
- C) Stand carefully while the bus is going.

Q2. Read an advertisement.

**ONLY THIS SUNDAY!
T-SHIRTS ARE SOLD
FOR HALF PRICES !!!
NORMAL PRICE : 30\$**

According to it

- A) Each Sunday there is a discount for T-shirts.
- B) Only this Sunday T-shirts are sold for 30\$.
- C) Only one day you can get T-shirts as half as 30\$.

Q3. Read this instruction for a piece of equipment. What is the equipment?

This is a thin pointed piece of metal with a raised edge twisting round along its length and a flat top with a cut in it, which is used to join things together, especially pieces of wood.

- A) Screw.
- B) Tin-opener.
- C) Torch.

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Q4. Read this extract from a letter and answer the question.

Dear George,

Thanks for your letter. I haven't heard from you for ages. I'm glad I can help you with your project.

Well, my favourite singer is Dima Bilan. He made his debut at the festival 'New Wave' in 2002 so he has already been singing for more than 10 years. Today Dima is admired for his songs 'Never Let You Go' and 'Believe'. I enjoy his songs because of his beautiful voice.

Unfortunately, I've never been to his concerts but I'd love to.

Anyway, sounds like you had a great time in Edinburgh! What impressed you most of all? Did you take any pictures? Were you tired?

I'd better go now as I have to take my dog for a walk. Let me know if you have any other questions.

Keep in touch!

Yours,

Alex

From the letter one can understand that

- A) Dima Bilan first performed at the festival 'New Wave' in 2002.
- B) George has seen Dima Bilan personally.
- C) Alex wants to visit Edinburgh this summer.

Q5. Read a piece from a report.

A new report says that most people in Denmark are satisfied with life most of the time. It was number one in a study which asked 1000 people in each European country about their level of 'life satisfaction'. Not surprisingly, a large number of people mentioned money, but clearly Europeans do not think that having enough money is the only explanation for happiness. Plenty of people consider that a close family and local community are equally important. And what about the responses from the least satisfied countries? Several reasons were given, including lack of access to good healthcare and schools and, not surprisingly, the fact that a great deal of time was spent at work with not enough time at the end of the day for relaxation.

What is the main idea of the text?

- A) Top 5 satisfied countries of Europe.
- B) Denmark is the happiest country in Europe.
- C) Researches done in Denmark.

PART 2

You are going to read the article about mobile phones.

*For questions 6-12, decide if the statement is **TRUE**, **FALSE** or **NOT GIVEN**.*

*If the statement is True, **mark A**,*

*If the statement is False, **mark B**,*

*If the statement is Not Given in the text, **mark C** on your answer sheet.*

Apocalypto

Apocalypto, like other Mel Gibson movies such as Braveheart, The Passion of the Christ, and even Mad Max 2, is another epic with a strong moral message. Here's the story: a loving husband, father and skilled hunter called "Jaguar Paw" leads a happy life in his small jungle village, but there is trouble threatening paradise. Early one morning, a band of warriors attack the village. They take many prisoners and force the captives to march through the jungle. They go through lands ravaged by plague, drought, deforestation and pollution, and finally arrive at a Mayan capital, a place of consumption and corruption.

Escape

Once there, the women are sold into slavery, while the men are sent to the pyramid to be sacrificed to the gods. But Jaguar Paw escapes. He is injured and is hunted constantly. Against impossible odds, he must fight back through the jungle to his home to save his wife and children, and to seek a new beginning for a civilization that has lost its way. Jaguar Paw is like a prophet who must endure constant punishment and suffering. He also bears witness to the end of civilization. He sees a whole society destroyed because of warfare, disease, environmental destruction and moral collapse. The Mayan civilisation in the movie is like a mirror to our own. Yet when the Christian missionaries arrive at the end of the film, this is represented as another problem rather than a solution to the moral crisis of the Mayan culture. This gives the film much more appeal to the non-religious moviegoer.

Controversy

The film does have some potential controversies. Gibson is the first big-budget filmmaker to take Mayan civilization as a serious subject. The movie is filmed entirely in Yucatan Mayan, and has many unknown local actors instead of big stars. Many have criticised Gibson for not showing much of the culture's extraordinary achievements in mathematics, astronomy and art. And experts have disputed many details in the Mayan practices and architecture shown in the movie. However, the jungle sequences, shot in Mexico's last remaining rainforest, are exquisitely beautiful. And an angry jaguar, a dangerous waterfall and lethal quicksand provide lots of Tarzan-style action. Without Gibson's maverick spirit, Apocalypto would probably never have been made at all. Thirty minutes or so shorter, and this might have been a masterpiece. It's not perfect, but Apocalypto is still a great action movie.

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Q6. “Apocalypto” is Mel Gibson’s fourth film where he plays a main role.

- A) True B) False C) Not given

Q7. In the film “Apocalypto” Jaguar Paw is good at hunting.

- A) True B) False C) Not given

Q8. One day Jaguar Paw is able to run away from the slavery to find his family.

- A) True B) False C) Not given

Q9. The Christian missionaries come and by this they solve the moral crisis of the Mayan culture.

- A) True B) False C) Not given

Q10. It was Mel Gibson who took Mayan civilization as a serious subject and made a film first.

- A) True B) False C) Not given

Q11. Mel Gibson spent lots of money producing this film.

- A) True B) False C) Not given

Q12. Mel Gibson chose only top-rated actors for that film.

- A) True B) False C) Not given

Questions 13-20 are based on the following text.

GOING TO THE LIBRARY IN THE PAST

When I go into our local library, I often watch children looking at the shelves filled with a variety of brightly coloured books. They pick a book, glance through a few of the pages and then almost immediately reject it before beginning to look at another book. I smile to myself for when I was a child in the 1910s, we were never allowed anywhere near the books. They were kept in some remote corner of the building to which only the librarian had access.

How, you may ask, did we manage to choose the book which we wanted to borrow? Well, immediately to the right of the entrance was a room which served two purposes: it was a reading room for the older members of the community and it contained catalogues in alphabetical order of the titles and authors of the books kept in the library. Using these, all one had to do was to write out a list of the books required. However, since most of us knew very few authors by name, and even fewer book titles, the whole process of borrowing a book was based upon guesses. There was no possibility of looking through the first few pages to help us form an opinion, no looking at illustrations to discover if a book might arouse our interest.

Even now I recall almost with pain some of the selections my friends and I made. We learned with dismay that titles often gave little guidance as to what the book was about. If we could have returned the book the next day, our irritation would have been considerably reduced, but this was not possible. The librarian did not allow us to bring back any book until we had kept it for at least a week.

Having written out your list, you presented it to the librarian. If you thought your troubles were finished, you were sadly mistaken. Your hands were inspected to make sure they were clean. More than once, one or other of us was sent out of the library and told to return when we had washed our hands.

Once the librarian was satisfied that we were clean enough, she would disappear into another room and return with the first book on our list which was available. When a book was returned, she would make a thorough inspection of the pages to make sure that it had not been damaged in any way. At least that way we never got blamed for something we had not done.

Although the librarian appeared very strict and frightening to a small boy, I owe her and the man who gave the library to the town an immense debt of gratitude. They led me into the land of story, romance and adventure, which in years to come brightened many a dull day.

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Q13. According to the first paragraph, how is life different for children today from life for children in the '1910s?

- A) They always get what they want.
- B) They have a wider choice of books.
- C) They are allowed to behave badly.
- D) They spend more time reading books.

Q14. It was difficult for children to know which books to choose because

- A) there was no list of authors.
- B) the illustrations did not interest them.
- C) there were only a few book titles.
- D) they could not see the books in advance.

Q15. How did children find out which books were available in the library?

- A) They had to write out a list.
- B) They had to ask the librarian.
- C) They had to look through the catalogues.
- D) They had to order them.

Q16. What does the writer say about book titles?

- A) Nobody knew any of them.
- B) They told us what books were about.
- C) There were not very many of them.
- D) They were not very helpful.

Q17. What rule was there about returning a book to the library?

- A) You had to keep it until the following day.
- B) You had to return it within a week.
- C) You had to keep it for a week or more.
- D) You had to return it by the following day.

Q18. What did the librarian do as soon as she had received a child's list?

- A) She looked at the children's hands.
- B) She sent all the children away to wash their hands.
- C) She washed the children's hands.
- D) She asked the children if their hands were dirty.

Q19. Why does the author think that it was a good idea for the librarian to check the books carefully when they were returned?

- A) She would be able to find out why you had damaged the book.
- B) You would not be accused of damaging a book that was already damaged.
- C) She would be able to find out if somebody else had damaged the book.
- D) You would not be blamed if you had damaged a book.

Q20. Why is the writer grateful to the librarian?

- A) She helped open up the world of literature to him.
- B) She told him wonderful stories.
- C) She helped to cheer him up when he was older.
- D) She made him feel like an adult.

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PART 4

Questions 21-30. Match the following headings (A-L) to the texts (Q21-Q30).

Note: There are two extra headings which you do not need to use.

HEADINGS:	
A) Gifted children have no support.	G) Awareness of giftedness.
B) Modern tools for studying.	H) Studying from home.
C) Special attitude is required.	I) Lack of challenge may cause problems.
D) Studying and living at school.	J) Personal development is important.
E) Identifying the gifted child.	K) Contrary to popular belief.
F) Gifted children always become Famous.	L) Being gifted is not always easy.

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Q21.

Gifted children's behaviour differs from that of their age-mates. Many gifted children learn to read early, with better comprehension of the nuances of language. As much as half of the gifted and talented population has learned to read before entering school. They can work independently at an earlier age and can concentrate for longer periods. They like to learn new things, are willing to examine the unusual, and are highly inquisitive.

Q22.

Being academically gifted is a topic laced with myths and fears, many of which are unfounded. Moreover, academically gifted children often face special problems. So do their parents. Schools treat those children differently from those whose talents lie in other areas, like music, art, and sports. Gifted children may also be learning disabled, or have another disability while being highly intelligent.

Q23.

Social and emotional difficulties are not directly linked to giftedness. Rather, they result from a lack of understanding by the child of the nature of their intellectual difference. Parents and teachers don't usually discuss this difference with them because of the concern that they may get a 'swelled head'. The risk is that gifted children may view their differences as 'weird' or 'bad' or try to ignore or deny them.

Q24.

Most of the athletes are allowed to develop their special skills at whatever rate best suits them. No one tries to stop them from becoming much better baseball players or swimmers than their classmates. Yet if an academically gifted child tries to do two years of work in one, that's viewed as potentially harmful. Much of the concern focuses on the non-academic areas of these gifted children's development.

Q25.

Researchers emphasize that for the vast majority of academically gifted children those concerns are groundless. In fact, these children are more likely to develop social and even academic problems if they don't feel intellectually challenged. If gifted children don't go to challenging programs, they may not learn how to learn. Eventually, in college or graduate school, they feel emotionally overwhelmed when they can't just coast through their courses anymore.

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Q26.

Gifted children represent both a challenge and a resource for schools. Educators have a responsibility to provide programs to meet the educational needs of gifted students who are capable of learning at advanced levels. Ideally, schools should have specifically trained teachers for gifted students to create a challenging and supportive learning environment for these children.

Q27.

Gifted children are often viewed as 'the smart ones' who should know everything. Yet, being gifted does not mean they possess great abilities in every area. Albert Einstein was 4 years old before he spoke a word. Winston Churchill failed the 6th grade, and Leo Tolstoy flunked out of college. What do these three famous people have in common? In fact, they are all considered gifted, and in some cases, geniuses.

Q28.

In the earliest days of computers, the only computer education was about computers. We, and computers, have come a long way since those days. Now computers have invaded every aspect of modern life. Education is no exception. Students can use word processors for writing, spreadsheets for mathematics and science, and databases for organizing information. Lately, the Internet has become a recognized way of getting information.

Q29.

There are many advantages to distance learning. For home-schoolers, it's a great way to safely get a head start on college before completing high school. In addition, many students don't have the ability to leave home for maybe family or work obligations. Another huge advantage is the cost savings. Through distance learning, you avoid room and board fees that will have to be paid by a traditional student.

Q30.

In Great Britain many children go to boarding schools. A good boarding school can be an excellent placement for an orphaned child, because everyone is treated equally and fairly there. Many parents with non-traditional careers or those undergoing difficult transitions like divorce find boarding schools excellent alternatives. Boarding school can help children grow in independence, and friendships formed in boarding school often last a lifetime.

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SUB-TEST: LEXICAL AND GRAMMAR COMPETENCE

PART 1

Read the text below and choose the correct word for each space.

For each question, mark the correct answer **A**, **B**, **C**, or **D** on your answer sheet.

Questions 1-10.

Mrs. Darling **Q1** heard of Peter one night while she was tidying up her children's minds. It is the nightly duty of every good mother **Q2** her children are asleep to look after their minds and set things straight for the next morning, putting into their proper places the many objects that have moved **Q3** of place during the day.

If you could stay awake (but of course you can't) you would see your own mother **Q4** this, and it would be very interesting to watch her. It is just like tidying up drawers. You would see her **Q5** her knees, gazing with a smile at some of the contents, wondering where you had picked something up, making discoveries sweet and not so sweet, stroking one thing as if it were as nice as a kitten, and quickly hiding something **Q6** out of sight. When you wake up in the morning, the terrible thoughts and evil passions with which you went to bed have been folded up small and placed at the bottom of your mind; while on the top, clean and fresh, are spread out your prettier thoughts, ready **Q7** you to put on. Mrs. Darling's children, Wendy, John, and Michael, slept in three identical beds side-by-side in their nursery. While tidying up their minds at night, Mrs.

Darling always found the Neverland. The Neverland always looked **Q8** an island, with bright colours everywhere, and beaches and harbours and scary-looking ships floating on the waves, and pirates and caves with rivers running through them. But, of course, the Neverland always varied a lot. John's, for instance, had a lake with flamingoes flying over it, **Q9** John was shooting at, while Michael, who was very small, had a flamingo with a lake flying over it. John **Q10** in a boat turned upside down on the sand, Michael in a wigwam, and Wendy in a house of leaves carefully sewn together.

Q1.	A)	first	B)	at first	C)	firstly	D)	first of all
Q2.	A)	until	B)	since	C)	after	D)	while
Q3.	A)	because	B)	lot	C)	into	D)	out
Q4.	A)	does	B)	will do	C)	doing	D)	done
Q5.	A)	in	B)	on	C)	above	D)	between
Q6.	A)	also	B)	else	C)	where	D)	it
Q7.	A)	for	B)	in	C)	up	D)	of
Q8.	A)	likely	B)	like	C)	alike	D)	liking
Q9.	A)	that	B)	who	C)	why	D)	which
Q10.	A)	left	B)	lost	C)	lived	D)	Leant

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PART 2

In the following text, each line (Q11-Q20) has three underlined words or phrases marked **A**, **B**, or **C**. Find the word or the phrase which has a mistake and must be changed in order for the sentence to be correct. If there is no mistake in the line, choose **D** (no mistake).

E.g: A	According to <u>me</u> (A), she <u>mustn't</u> (B) leave <u>the</u> (C) company	D – no mistake
Q11.	Scientists have discovered <u>a</u> (A) link between the length of <u>a</u> (B) footballer's ring finger and their ability as <u>a</u> (C) player.	D – no mistake
Q12.	Players <u>whose</u> (A) ring fingers were longer <u>compared to</u> (B) their index fingers were more <u>likely to</u> (C) be elite players.	D – no mistake
Q13.	<u>Jogging</u> (A) up and down the stadium <u>a few</u> (B) times continuously is <u>no</u> (C) enough to be a good runner.	D – no mistake
Q14.	Footballers can get this ability <u>to start</u> (A) running very <u>quickly</u> (B) by using a training method <u>calling</u> (C) 'plyometrics'.	D – no mistake
Q15.	<u>On</u> (A) the past, footballers <u>used to</u> (B) have a big fried breakfast — or even a roast dinner — <u>before</u> (C) a football match.	D – no mistake
Q16.	Arsenal manager, Arsene Wenger, <u>is known</u> (A) for his scientific method of feeding his team. When he <u>firstly</u> (B) came to the club in 1996, he <u>at once</u> (C) changed the players' dinner menus.	D – no mistake
Q17.	Physics can explain a football wonder — the banana kick. <u>This</u> (A) happens when a ball <u>suddenly</u> (B) changes its direction <u>in the end</u> (C) of its flight	D – no mistake
Q18.	The American architect Richard Buckminster Fuller <u>came up with</u> (A) the design when he was trying <u>to find</u> (B) a way for constructing buildings <u>using</u> (C) a minimum of materials.	D – no mistake
Q19.	Research has shown <u>when</u> (A) watching the World Cup is good <u>for</u> (B) our health — <u>even</u> (C) if your team goes out on penalties.	D – no mistake
Q20.	<u>Watching</u> (A) football can, however, also be <u>disappointed</u> (B), especially <u>when it comes to</u> (C) the decisions of referees and officials.	D – no mistake

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PART 3

Read the text below and choose the correct word for each space.

For each question, mark the correct answer **A**, **B**, **C**, or **D** on your answer sheet.

Questions 21-30.

After I was married and had lived in Japan for a while, my Japanese gradually improved to the point where I could take part in simple conversations with my husband and his friends and family. And I began to notice that **Q21**, when I joined in, the others would look startled, and the conversational topic would come to a halt. After this happened several times, it **Q22** clear to me that I was doing something wrong. But for a long time, I didn't know what it was.

Finally, after listening carefully to many Japanese conversations, I discovered what my problem was. Even **Q23** I was speaking Japanese, I was handling the conversation in a stern way. Japanese-style conversations develop quite differently from Western-style conversations. And the difference isn't only in the languages. I realized that just as I kept trying to **Q24** Western-style conversations even when I was speaking Japanese, so my English students kept trying to hold Japanese-style conversations even when they were speaking English. We were unconsciously playing entirely different conversational ball games.

A Western-style conversation between two people is **Q25** a game of tennis. If I introduce a topic, a conversational ball, I expect you to hit it back. If you agree **Q26** me, I don't expect you simply to agree and do nothing more. I expect you to add something - a reason **Q27** agreeing, another example, or an elaboration to carry the idea further. But I don't expect you always to agree. I am just as happy if you question me, or challenge me, or completely disagree with me. Whether you agree or disagree, your response will return the ball to me.

Q28 then it is my turn again. I don't serve a new ball from my original starting line. I hit your ball back again from **Q29** it has bounced. I carry your idea further, or answer your questions or objections, or challenge or question you. And so the ball goes back and **Q30**. If there are more than two people in the conversation, then it is like doubles in tennis, or like volleyball. There's no waiting in line. Whoever is nearest and quickest hits the ball, and if you step back, someone else will hit it. No one stops the game to give you a turn.

Q21.	A)	often	B)	seldom	C)	rarely	D)	barely
Q22.	A)	pushed	B)	noticed	C)	became	D)	would be
Q23.	A)	if	B)	though	C)	who	D)	which
Q24.	A)	hold	B)	do	C)	get	D)	set
Q25.	A)	alike	B)	to like	C)	likely	D)	like
Q26.	A)	about	B)	with	C)	in	D)	to
Q27.	A)	for	B)	why	C)	which	D)	that
Q28.	A)	But	B)	While	C)	It	D)	And
Q29.	A)	which	B)	when	C)	where	D)	that
Q30.	A)	for	B)	first	C)	four	D)	forth

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SUB-TEST: WRITING

TASK 1

You have received a letter from your English-speaking pen friend Dan who writes:

... Guess what! My parents agreed to give me a pet for my birthday. Isn't that great? I haven't decided yet what kind of pet to get. Have you or your friend got a pet? Is it difficult to look after your pet? What animals do you think make good pets? Let me know what you think.

Anyway, I'd better go now as I have to help my father at the garage ...

Write a letter to Dan. In your letter answer her questions.

Write your letter in about **60-80** words.

You can use this page for any rough work.

TASK 2

The day when you had to look after a baby.

You should write:

- when it was;
- what you did with him / her;
- what experience and feeling you had;
- whether it was difficult or not.

Write your narrative essay in about **120-140** words.

You can use this page for any rough work.

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KEYS

LISTENING	READING	LEXICAL & GRAMMAR COMPETENCE
Q1. F	Q1. B	Q1. A
Q2. C	Q2. C	Q2. C
Q3. D	Q3. A	Q3. D
Q4. B	Q4. A	Q4. C
Q5. E	Q5. B	Q5. B
Q6. I	Q6. C	Q6. B
Q7. H	Q7. A	Q7. A
Q8. L	Q8. B	Q8. B
Q9. K	Q9. B	Q9. D
Q10. G	Q10. A	Q10. C
Q11. B	Q11. C	Q11. D
Q12. A	Q12. B	Q12. D
Q13. A	Q13. B	Q13. C
Q14. B	Q14. D	Q14. C
Q15. A	Q15. C	Q15. A
Q16. B	Q16. D	Q16. B
Q17. B	Q17. C	Q17. C
Q18. B	Q18. A	Q18. D
Q19. B	Q19. B	Q19. A
Q20. C	Q20. A	Q20. B
Q21. C	Q21. E	Q21. A
Q22. A	Q22. L	Q22. C
Q23. B	Q23. G	Q23. B
Q24. A	Q24. A	Q24. A
Q25. C	Q25. I	Q25. D
Q26. C	Q26. C	Q26. B
Q27. A	Q27. K	Q27. A
Q28. C	Q28. B	Q28. D
Q29. B	Q29. H	Q29. C
Q30. B	Q30. D	Q30. D