

# CEFR B1 MINI MOCK TEST

The **Question Paper** consists of **FOUR** parts:

**Part 1: Listening** - Questions **20**

**Part 2: Reading** - Questions **20**

**Part 3: Grammar and Lexical Competence** – Questions **20**

**Part 4: Writing** – **2 Tasks**

Each question carries **ONE** mark.      Level: **B1**

Total time allowed: **1 hour 10 minutes.**

You may write on the question paper if you wish, but you must transfer your answers to the Answer Sheet within the time limit. No extra time is allowed to do so.



Please write your full name here:

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(Candidate's full name)

Please sign here:

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(Signature)

## SUB-TEST : LISTENING

### PART 1

You will hear six utterances. Match the utterances of each speaker (Q1-Q6) with the statements below (A-G). Use each letter once only. **Track will be played twice.**

**Note:** There is ONE statement which you do not need to use.

#	SPEAKERS	STATEMENTS
Q1.	Speaker 1	A) TV may have a negative effect on learning. B) TV should change in the future. C) TV can teach a lot. D) TV has many functions. E) TV can ruin family life. F) TV should be switched on and off in time. G) TV can be a good friend.
Q2.	Speaker 2	
Q3.	Speaker 3	
Q4.	Speaker 4	
Q5.	Speaker 5	
Q6.	Speaker 6	

### YOUR ANSWERS

SPEAKERS	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6

**PART 2**

You will hear a track and for questions Q7-Q13, decide if the following statements agree with the information from the conversation.

*If the statement is True, mark A,  
If the statement is False, mark B.  
If the statement is Not Given, mark C.*

<b>Q7.</b>	Rock stars' income cannot be compared with income in any other professional category.	<b>A) TRUE</b>	<b>B) FALSE</b>	<b>C) NOT GIVEN</b>
<b>Q8.</b>	Some rock stars admit that they earn more than they deserve.	<b>A) TRUE</b>	<b>B) FALSE</b>	<b>C) NOT GIVEN</b>
<b>Q9.</b>	Being a good singer is more important than being lucky in show business.	<b>A) TRUE</b>	<b>B) FALSE</b>	<b>C) NOT GIVEN</b>
<b>Q10.</b>	Star fans are not happy when a rock star appears too often on TV and in movies.	<b>A) TRUE</b>	<b>B) FALSE</b>	<b>C) NOT GIVEN</b>
<b>Q11.</b>	Rock stars support charity programs in many different ways.	<b>A) TRUE</b>	<b>B) FALSE</b>	<b>C) NOT GIVEN</b>
<b>Q12.</b>	Most rock stars end their life in poverty.	<b>A) TRUE</b>	<b>B) FALSE</b>	<b>C) NOT GIVEN</b>
<b>Q13.</b>	The stage life of many rock stars is not long.	<b>A) TRUE</b>	<b>B) FALSE</b>	<b>C) NOT GIVEN</b>

**YOUR ANSWERS**

	<b>Q7</b>	<b>Q8</b>	<b>Q9</b>	<b>Q10</b>	<b>Q11</b>	<b>Q12</b>	<b>Q13</b>

**PART 3**

**You will hear a track and for questions Q14-Q20 choose the best answer for each.**

**Q14. The girl's grandmother goes by the name of Elaine because**

- A) it is only natural to go by one's first name for a girl.
- B) she didn't like her real first name and changed it when she grew up.
- C) she wanted to avoid confusion with other female members in the family.

**Q15. Elaine liked primary school because**

- A) she could be alone at least on the way to school.
- B) her teacher always made her feel special.
- C) she could learn more, listening to older kids.

**Q16. Among Elaine's chores was**

- A) waxing the floors.
- B) tidying the closets.
- C) washing the dishes.

**Q17. When in high school Elaine**

- A) proved to be a natural dancer.
- B) couldn't learn to play basketball.
- C) could take athletics with boys.

**Q18. She got a chance to go to college because**

- A) her employer helped her to continue her education.
- B) she earned enough money working at the creamery and at the cafeteria.
- C) she got an academic scholarship.

**Q19. She majored in**

- A) economics.
- B) home economics education.
- C) education.

**Q20. Elaine had a big family, and remembering her kids growing up**

- A) she feels sorry she had so many children.
- B) she wishes she had more.
- C) she believes it was a reward for all her previous problems.

**YOUR ANSWERS**

	Q14	Q15	Q16	Q17	Q18	Q19	Q20

**SUB-TEST : READING****PART 1**

Questions 1-7. Match the following headings (A-H) to the texts (Q1-Q7).

Note: There is one extra heading which you do not need to use.

<b>HEADINGS:</b>	
A) A taste of everything	E) Activities for the adventurous and hardy
B) Shop till you drop	F) On the crossroads of religions
C) City's tourist attractions	G) For the body, mind and soul
D) Ancient traditions live on	H) From the high peaks to the deep seas

Q1. 

Today Jakarta has much to offer, ranging from museums, art and antique markets, first class shopping to accommodations and a wide variety of cultural activities. Jakarta's most famous landmark, the National Monument or Monas is a 137m obelisk topped with a flame sculpture coated with 35 kg of gold. Among other places one can mention the National museum that holds an extensive collection of ethnographic artifacts and relics, the Maritime Museum that exhibits Indonesia's seafaring traditions, including models of sea going vessels.

Q2. 

Sumatra is a paradise for nature lovers, its national parks are the largest in the world, home to a variety of monkeys, tigers and elephants. Facing the open sea, the western coastline of Sumatra and the waters surrounding Nias Island have big waves that make them one of the best surfer's beaches in Indonesia. There are beautiful coral reefs that are ideal for diving. For those who prefer night dives, the waters of Riau Archipelago offer a rewarding experience with marine scavengers of the dark waters.

Q3. 

Various establishments offer professional pampering service with floral baths, body scrubs, aromatic oils, massages and meditation; rituals and treatments that use spices and aromatic herbs to promote physical and mental wellness. Various spa hotels are extremely popular. Indonesians believe that when treating the body you cure the mind.

Q4. 

Jakarta has a distinctly cosmopolitan flavor. Tantalize your taste buds with a gastronomic spree around the city's many eateries. Like French gourmet dining, exotic Asian cuisine, American fast food, stylish cafes, restaurants all compete to find a way into your heart through your stomach. The taste of Indonesia's many cultures can be found in almost any corner of the city: hot and spicy food from West Sumatra, sweet tastes of Dental Java, the tangy fish dishes of North Sulawesi.

Q5. 

In the face of constant exposure to modernization and foreign influences, the native people still faithfully cling to their culture and rituals. The pre-Hindu Bali Aga tribe still maintains their own traditions of architecture, pagan religion, dance and music, such as unique rituals of dances and gladiator-like battles between youths. On the island of Siberut native tribes have retained their Neolithic hunter-gathering culture.

Q6. 

Whether you are a serious spender or halfhearted shopper, there is sure to be something for everybody in Jakarta. Catering to diverse tastes and pockets, the wide variety of things you can buy in Jakarta is mind boggling from the best of local handicrafts to haute couture labels. Modern super and hyper markets, multi-level shopping centers, retail and specialty shops, sell quality goods at a competitive price. Sidewalk bargains range from tropical blooms of vivid colors and scents in attractive bouquets to luscious fruits of the seasons.

Q7. 

The land's long and rich history can't be separated from the influence of Hinduism, Buddhism, Islam and Christianity. There is one of the oldest Hindu temples in Java, the majestic Buddhist 'monastery on the hill' Borobudur, the largest Buddhist monument in the world. About 17 km away from this monastery is a 9th century temple complex built by the Sanjaya dynasty. Prambanan complex is dedicated to the Hindu trinity: Ciwa, Vishnu and Brahma. The spread of Islam also left interesting monuments such as the 15th century Minaret Mosque in Kudus.

**PART 2**

**Questions 8-13. Complete the text with missing part of it.**

- A. whatever it costs
- B. most excellent impression
- C. you have never heard of before, and nobody else either
- D. in the first three years you do not need to learn or use any other adjectives
- E. would never know it really well
- F. far from being the whole vocabulary of the language
- G. and all this will be correct

When I arrived in England I thought I knew English. After I'd been here an hour I realized that I did not understand one word. In the first week I picked up a tolerable working knowledge of the language and the next seven years convinced me gradually but thoroughly that I **Q8** \_\_\_\_\_, let alone perfectly. This is sad. My only consolation being that nobody speaks English perfectly. Remember that those five hundred words an average Englishman uses are **Q9** \_\_\_\_\_. You may learn another five hundred and another five thousand and yet another fifty thousand and still you may come across a further fifty thousand **Q10** \_\_\_\_\_. If you live here long enough you will find out to your greatest amazement that the adjective *nice* is not the only adjective the language possesses, in spite of the fact that **Q11** \_\_\_\_\_. You can say that the weather is nice, a restaurant is nice, Mr. Soandso is nice, Mrs. Soandso's clothes are nice, you had a nice time, **Q12** \_\_\_\_\_. Then you have to decide on your accent. The easiest way to give the impression of having a good accent or no foreign accent at all is to hold an unlit pipe in your mouth, to mutter between your teeth and finish all your sentences with the question: "isn't it?" People will not understand much, but they are accustomed to that and they will get a **Q13** \_\_\_\_\_.

**PART 3**

**Read the text below and answer Questions 14-20.**

**A good night's sleep — an impossible dream?**

Tonight, do yourself a favor. Shut off the TV, log off the Internet and unplug the phone. Relax, take a bath, maybe sip some herbal tea. Then move into the bedroom. Set your alarm clock for a time no less than eight hours in the future, fluff up your pillows and lay your head down for a peaceful night of restorative shut-eye. That's what American doctors advise. American sleep experts are sounding an alarm over America's sleep deficit. They say Americans are a somnambulant nation, stumbling groggily through their waking hours for lack of sufficient sleep. They are working longer days — and, increasingly, nights — and they are playing longer, too, as TV and the Internet expand the range of round-the-clock entertainment options. By some estimates, Americans are sleeping as much as an hour and a half less per night than they did at the turn of the century — and the problem is likely to get worse. The health repercussions of sleep deprivation are not well understood, but sleep researchers point to ills ranging from heart problems to depression. In a famous experiment conducted at the University of Chicago in 1988, rats kept from sleeping died after two and a half weeks. People are not likely to drop dead in the same way, but sleep deprivation may cost them their lives indirectly, when an exhausted doctor prescribes the wrong dosage or a sleepy driver weaves into someone's lane. What irritates sleep experts most is the fact that much sleep deprivation is voluntary. "People have regarded sleep as a commodity that they could shortchange," says one of them. "It's been considered a mark of very hard work and upward mobility to get very little sleep. It's a macho attitude". Slumber scientists hope that attitude will change. They say people have learned to modify their behavior in terms of lowering their cholesterol and increasing exercise. Doctors also think people need to be educated that allowing enough time for sleep and taking strategic naps are the most reliable ways to promote alertness behind the wheel and on the job. Well, naps would be nice, but at the moment, employers tend to frown on them. And what about the increasing numbers of people who work at night? Not only must they work while their bodies' light-activated circadian rhythms tell them to sleep, they also find it tough to get to sleep after work. Biologists say night workers have a hard time not paying attention to the 9-to-5 day because of noises or family obligations or that's the only time they can go to the dentist. There are not too many dentists open at midnight. As one might imagine, companies are springing up to take advantage of sleeplessness. One of the companies makes specially designed shift-work lighting systems intended to keep workers alert around the clock. Shiftwork's theory is that bright light, delivered in a controlled fashion, can help adjust people's biological clocks. The company president says they are using light like a medicine. So far, such special lighting has been the province of NASA astronauts and nuclear power plant workers. He thinks that in the future, such systems may pop up in places like hospitals and 24-hour credit-card processing centers. Other researchers are experimenting with everything from welder's goggles (which night workers wear during the day) to human growth hormones. And, of course, there is always what doctors refer to as "therapeutic caffeine use", but everyone is already familiar with that. So, is a good night's sleep an impossible dream for Americans? Maybe so.



**Q14.** The advice of American doctors is all about

- A) ways to reduce negative effect of modern technologies.
- B) complex measures that ensure healthy sleep.
- C) positive effect of herbal therapy.
- D) the process of restoring from unexpected psychological stress.

**Q15.** Americans are referred to as a “somnambulant nation” because they

- A) need special help to fall asleep.
- B) are sleepwalkers.
- C) regularly wake up at night.
- D) don't get enough sleep to function effectively.

**Q16.** Experiments with sleep deprivation proved that

- A) it inevitably leads to death.
- B) its repercussions have finally become predictable.
- C) it is likely to result in cardio or nervous problems.
- D) animal and human reactions are almost alike.

**Q17.** There is a tendency to sleep less because

- A) people want to look tough at any cost.
- B) people think they can reduce sleeping hours without any harm.
- C) people have learned to cope with less sleep just as they have learned to lower cholesterol.
- D) otherwise they lose career and social opportunities.

**Q18.** Having naps during the day would be nice, but

- A) doctors do not find them effective.
- B) people won't take them voluntarily.
- C) bosses are against this.
- D) it is difficult to arrange.

**Q19.** People who work at night can hardly

- A) fulfill traditional family obligations.
- B) consult doctors when needed.
- C) socialize to their liking.
- D) ever sleep without ear-plugs.

**Q20.** The main aim of specially designed shift-work lighting system is

- A) to help people feel alert at night.
- B) to provide better lightning.
- C) to prevent heart diseases.
- D) to stimulate human growth hormones.

## SUB-TEST : GRAMMAR &amp; LEXICAL COMPETENCE

## PART 1

Complete the missing parts Q1-Q7 of the passage with suitable answers.

## Exiles

I can't say I really feel at home anywhere. I was born in a city, but I hate cities. I love mountains, but I have **Q1** lived in a mountain country: my home is a flat agricultural area in the south of England which I find boring. I don't have much in **Q2** with the local people there, and my way of life is very **Q3** from theirs, so I don't feel that I am really part of the community. Although I am English, in some ways I don't feel English. I have spent time in various countries, and I can happily live abroad for a period. Not for ever, though. In the end I always begin to feel too foreign, and *miss* too many things. It is then that I realize that my **Q4** really are in England, even if I can't say exactly where. I don't have very **Q5** family ties, and I am not in contact with many of my relatives. My Canadian wife has a much stronger sense of family, which she has passed to our son. His home and his immediate family mean a great deal to him, and his extended family is very important to him as well. He is very fond of all his **Q6**, and likes to see them as often as he can. So perhaps the next generation will have more ties than I have. In some ways I hope so, but being rootless has advantage too. On balance, I am not sure that I would prefer to **Q7** to one place, one community and one set of ideas.

<b>Q1.</b>	A) always	B) ever	C) never	D) usually
<b>Q2.</b>	A) familiar	B) general	C) relation	D) common
<b>Q3.</b>	A) different	B) various	C) contrary	D) unusually
<b>Q4.</b>	A) home	B) routes	C) place	D) roots
<b>Q5.</b>	A) strong	B) hardy	C) powerful	D) tough
<b>Q6.</b>	A) relationship	B) relations	C) ancestors	D) friends
<b>Q7.</b>	A) like	B) love	C) belong	D) choose

**PART 2**

Complete the missing parts Q8-Q14 of the passage with suitable answers.

**Baseball**

Baseball is one of the oldest and most **Q8** \_\_\_\_\_ spectator sports. The game as it is known today developed during the early 1800s **Q9** \_\_\_\_\_ children and amateur players. Today, professional baseball attracts millions of **Q10** \_\_\_\_\_ to ballparks each year and entertains millions more through radio and television broadcasts. Baseball is played in organized leagues throughout the United States, Canada, Mexico, and other countries. An organized league can be defined as a group of **Q11** \_\_\_\_\_ that play one another regularly and follow an official set of rules. In professional baseball, players receive payment for their play. Professional baseball includes the major leagues and the minor leagues. Amateur baseball, in which players are not paid, includes most other leagues, such as Little League, high school, and university competition as well as various community leagues. The most common amateur leagues include **Q12** \_\_\_\_\_ organized for young people. Little League, established in 1939, is an organization that operates baseball programs in communities of many countries. Boys and girls from 5 to 18 years old can play Little League. Each year an annual Little League World Series is held in Williamsport, Pennsylvania, **Q13** \_\_\_\_\_ Little League was founded. Many high schools and universities have baseball teams made up of student players. They usually play against other teams in their athletic conference during the spring. Professional baseball clubs often recruit outstanding **Q14** \_\_\_\_\_ from high schools, colleges, or universities.

<b>Q8.</b>	A) easy	B) hard	C) merry	D) popular
<b>Q9.</b>	A) between	B) with	C) among	D) through
<b>Q10.</b>	A) spectators	B) spectacles	C) viewers	D) specs
<b>Q11.</b>	A) peoples	B) crews	C) teams	D) commands
<b>Q12.</b>	A) that	B) those	C) this	D) these
<b>Q13.</b>	A) when	B) where	C) whereas	D) what
<b>Q14.</b>	A) referees	B) judges	C) sportsman	D) players

**PART 3**

Complete the missing parts Q15-Q20 of the passage with suitable answers.

**Global Warming**

Our planet has warmed and cooled **Q15** \_\_\_\_\_ times during the 4.65 billion years of its history. At present Earth appears to be facing a rapid warming, which most scientists believe results, at least in part, from human activities. The chief **Q16** \_\_\_\_\_ of this warming is thought to be the burning of fossil fuels, such as coal, oil, and natural gas, which releases into the atmosphere carbon dioxide and other substances known as greenhouse gases. As the atmosphere becomes richer in these gases, it becomes a better insulator, retaining more of the heat provided to the planet by the Sun. The average surface temperature of Earth is about 15°C. Over the last century, this average has **Q17** \_\_\_\_\_ by about 0.6 Celsius degree. Scientists predict further warming of 1.4 to 5.8 Celsius degrees by the year 2100. This temperature rise is expected to **Q18** \_\_\_\_\_ polar ice caps and glaciers as well as warm the oceans, all of which will expand ocean volume and **Q19** \_\_\_\_\_ sea level by an estimated 9 to 100 cm, flooding some coastal regions and even entire islands. Some regions in warmer climates will receive more rainfall than before, but soils will dry out faster between storms. This soil drying may **Q20** \_\_\_\_\_ food crops, disrupting food supplies in some parts of the world. Plant and animal species will shift their ranges toward the poles or to higher elevations seeking cooler temperatures, and species that cannot do so may become extinct.

<b>Q15.</b>	A) much	B) a lot	C) many	D) little
<b>Q16.</b>	A) reason	B) cause	C) question	D) matter
<b>Q17.</b>	A) risen	B) raised	C) lifted	D) dropped
<b>Q18.</b>	A) grind	B) damage	C) crisp	D) melt
<b>Q19.</b>	A) risen	B) raise	C) arise	D) go up
<b>Q20.</b>	A) harm	B) increase	C) erase	D) damage



