



## Part One

Read this information about Sienna. Fill in the gaps with the appropriate form of the verb in brackets.

### Sienna



Sienna is a town of about 60,000 inhabitants in the beautiful Tuscany region of central Italy. Centuries back, it used to be as rich and important as its neighbour Florence, which is only 65 kilometres away, but after a number of wars, it

(1) \_\_\_\_\_ (become) weak and never

(2) \_\_\_\_\_ (grow) much larger. However, even in

the Sienna of today, the narrow streets in the centre of town are much as they

(3) \_\_\_\_\_ (be) many hundreds of years ago. The old walls that

(4) \_\_\_\_\_ (build) to protect the town are still there, wonderfully preserved.

Visitors do not have to worry about traffic; quite simply, cars (5) \_\_\_\_\_

(not allow) into the old parts of the town, or the huge central square which is one of the most magnificent in the whole of Europe. The town square (which is actually in the shape of a half-circle) (6) \_\_\_\_\_ (know) as the *Campo*.

Every year in August a famous bare-back horse race (7) \_\_\_\_\_ (take place) around the *Campo*. This tradition dates back to the late thirteenth century.

There are ten riders, one for each of the ancient districts or 'quarters' of the city.

Thousands of people stand in the middle of the square to watch. The stones

(8) \_\_\_\_\_ (cover) in earth and sand to make a race track for the horses.

Each of the races (9) \_\_\_\_\_ (last) only a few minutes, but they are fast,

very exciting and colourful! The district that wins (10) \_\_\_\_\_ (give) a large

flag, the *Palio*, to keep until the next year's races. People come from all over the world to watch the races.

(10 marks)

**Part Two**

**Michael meets an old friend, Debbie, near the local shops. They start talking about Michael's holiday in Italy.**

**Example:** Hello, Michael. Good / see / you

*It's good to see you.*

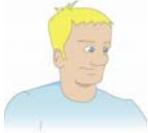
**11.** Hello, Debbie. How long / you / be back



.....

**12.** I / arrive / home very late yesterday evening. There / be / a long flight delay at Pisa airport.

.....



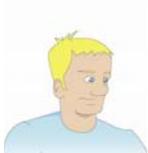
Bad luck! What happened?

**13.** The plane / have / a technical fault. They / give / us a free meal at the airport, though.

.....



**14.** Your parents / meet you / at London airport?



.....

**15.** Yes! And they / leave / home very early to be on time! Then / they / have to / wait hours at the airport.

.....

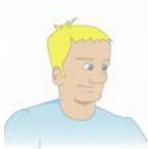


(5 marks)

### Part Three

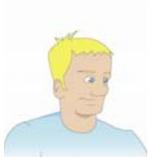
That evening Michael and Debbie meet up at the local restaurant. They continue their conversation about holidays.

Example:



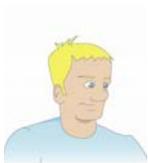
You went to Florence and Sienna, ***didn't you?***

Yes, I sent you a postcard from both places, \_\_\_\_\_ (16).



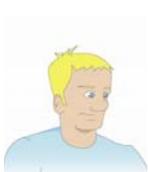
Yes, you did. They were both lovely places, \_\_\_\_\_ (17).

Sure! I can't wait to go again.



Florence is absolutely full of art galleries and museums, \_\_\_\_\_ ? (18) Although, I don't expect you had time to see everything \_\_\_\_\_ ? (19)

You're right. Even a week wasn't enough!



But, I think you actually preferred Sienna, \_\_\_\_\_ (20).

(5 marks)

**Part Four**

Joel is speaking to his dad after getting back from holiday. Read the conversation and then rewrite it reported speech like in the example.

Example:



Hi Dad, I've arrived back safely from holiday.

***Joel told his dad he had arrived back safely from holiday.***

.....

.....

21. That's great. Did you have a wonderful time?



22. It was fantastic, the weather and the food were perfect.

.....

.....

23. Have you given your aunt her birthday present yet?



24. Oh no, I completely forgot! But it is in my suitcase.

.....

.....

25. Well make sure you remember to give it to her tomorrow.



.....

.....

(5 marks)

**Part Five**

**Read these sentences and then rewrite them in the correct form of the passive.**

*Example: Christopher Columbus brought cocoa beans to Spain in 1502.*

Cocoa beans *were brought to Spain by Christopher Columbus in 1502.*

**26. The Aztecs and Mayas of Central America made the first chocolate drink.**

The first chocolate drink .....

.....

**27. They mixed cocoa beans and water to make a drink called “chocolatl”.**

Cocoa beans and water .....

.....

**28. The Aztecs added pepper to their chocolate.**

Pepper .....

.....

**29. The Spaniards sweetened chocolate by adding sugar.**

Chocolate .....

.....

**30. The English did not discover chocolate until about 1650.**

Chocolate .....

.....

(5 marks)

**Part Six**

**Learning different languages. Why is it important to learn other languages?**

**Write an article for a magazine giving your point of view.**

Four horizontal lines for a title, followed by a map of Europe, and then 22 horizontal lines for the main text.



