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FCE

Practice Tests **with key**

Eight Complete Practice Tests
for the Cambridge ESOL First Certificate in English

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FCE Exam Overview

There are five Papers in the **Cambridge ESOL FCE** examination: **Reading, Writing, Use of English, Listening, Speaking**. Each part is worth 20% of the total marks which are added together to determine the final grade.

Passing Grades: Grade A (80% and above) Grade B (75% to 79%) Grade C (60% to 74%)

Failing Grades: Grade D (55% to 59%) Grade E (54% and below)

| PAPER 1 | | READING | | 1 hour |
|---------|---|--|---------------------|--------|
| Part | Task type and focus | Format | Number of questions | |
| 1 | Multiple choice. Detail, opinion, gist, attitude, tone, purpose, main idea, meaning from context, text organisation features (exemplification, comparison, reference). | A text followed by four-option multiple-choice questions. | 8 | |
| 2 | Gapped text. Text structure, cohesion and coherence. | A text from which sentences have been removed and placed in jumbled order after the text. Candidates must decide from where in the text the sentences have been removed. | 7 | |
| 3 | Multiple matching. Specific information, detail, opinion and attitude. | A text or several short texts preceded by multiple-matching questions. Candidates must match prompts to elements in the text. | 15 | |

| PAPER 2 | | WRITING | | 80 minutes |
|---------|--|---|---|------------|
| Part | Task type and focus | Format | Number of tasks and length | |
| 1 | Question 1 Writing a letter or email. Focus on advising, apologising, comparing, describing, explaining, expressing opinions, justifying, persuading, recommending and suggesting. | Candidates are required to deal with input material of up to 160 words. This may include material taken from advertisements, extracts from letters, emails, schedules, etc. | 1 compulsory task 120-150 words | |
| 2 | Question 2-4 Writing one of the following: an article, an essay, a letter, a report, a review, a story. Question 5 (Question 5 has two options) Writing one of the following, based on one of two prescribed reading texts: an article, an essay, a letter, a report, a review. Various focuses according to the task, including: advising, comparing, describing, explaining, expressing opinions, justifying, recommending. | A situationally based writing task specified in no more than 70 words. | One task to be selected from a choice of five. 120-180 words | |

| PAPER 3 | | USE OF ENGLISH | | 45 minutes |
|---------|---|--|---------------------|------------|
| Part | Task type and focus | Format | Number of questions | |
| 1 | Multiple-choice cloze. Lexical / lexico-grammatical. | A modified cloze test containing 12 gaps and followed by 12 four-option multiple-choice items. | 12 | |
| 2 | Open cloze. Grammatical / lexico-grammatical. | A modified cloze text containing 12 gaps. | 12 | |

| Part | Task type and focus | Format | Number of questions |
|------|---|---|---------------------|
| 3 | Word formation. Lexical / lexico-grammatical. | A text containing 10 gaps. Each gap corresponds to a word. The stems of the missing words are given beside the text and must be changed to form the missing word. | 10 |
| 4 | Key word transformations. Lexical and grammatical. | Eight separate items, each with a lead-in sentence and a gapped second sentence to be completed in two to five words, one of which is a given 'key word'. | 8 |

| PAPER 4 | | LISTENING | 40 minutes |
|---------|---|---|---------------------|
| Part | Task type and focus | Format | Number of questions |
| 1 | Multiple choice. General gist, detail, function, purpose, attitude, opinion, relationship, topic, place, situation, genre, agreement, etc. | A series of short unrelated extracts, of approximately 30 seconds each, from monologues or exchanges between interacting speakers. There is one multiple-choice question per text, each with three options. | 8 |
| 2 | Sentence completion. Detail, specific information, stated opinion. | A monologue or text involving interacting speakers and lasting approximately 3 minutes. Candidates are required to complete the sentences with information heard on the recording. | 10 |
| 3 | Multiple matching. General gist, detail, function, purpose, attitude, opinion, relationship, topic, place, situation, genre, agreement, etc. | Five short related monologues, of approximately 30 seconds each. The multiple-matching questions require selection of the correct option from a list of six. | 5 |
| 4 | Multiple choice. Opinion, attitude, gist, main idea, specific information. | A monologue or text involving interacting speakers and lasting approximately 3 minutes. There are seven multiple-choice questions, each with three options. | 7 |

| PAPER 5 | | SPEAKING | 14 minutes |
|---------|--|--|------------|
| Part | Task type and focus | Format | Timing |
| 1 | A conversation between the interlocutor and each candidate (spoken questions). | General interactional and social language. | 3 minutes |
| 2 | An individual 'long turn' for each candidate with a one-response from the second candidate. In turn, the candidates are given a pair of photographs to talk about. | Organising a larger unit of discourse; comparing, describing, expressing opinions. | 4 minutes |
| 3 | A two-way conversation between the candidates. The candidates are given spoken instructions with written and visual stimuli, which are used in a decision-making task. | Sustaining an interaction; exchanging ideas, expressing and justifying opinions, agreeing and / or disagreeing, suggesting, speculating, evaluating, reaching a decision through negotiation, etc. | 3 minutes |
| 4 | A discussion on topics related to the collaborative task (spoken questions). | Expressing and justifying opinions, agreeing and / or disagreeing. | 4 minutes |

TEST 1 PAPER 1: READING Part 1 (questions 1-8)**Part 1**

You are going to read an article written by a young pianist. For questions 1-8 choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text.

Mark your answers **on the separate answer sheet**.

Berrak: A pianist

I started playing the piano when I was four years old. My mother thought it would be a good outlet for positive childish energy and I was really into it; it was exciting. It was something different and I had much more time to practise then. The first time I performed in front of an audience was when I was five years old and I loved it. I went on a summer camp run by my piano teachers at the time and at the end of the week we all got up and played a piece. At that age I was unaware of any of the pressure associated with performing live so it just felt nice to have people concentrating on my playing and I liked the applause and attention. Now I perform regularly, often in front of large audiences, and I still really enjoy it.

I always knew I wanted to be a pianist and never thought I would do anything else. In that respect I felt different from my friends when I went to school; they all thought they wanted to become teachers or doctors and things like that and I just knew I would be a pianist but it didn't feel strange. Finding time to play and practise wasn't a problem at school until my last few years when the pressure of exams and things was hard, but generally I would choose to practise instead of doing homework. It always felt like schoolwork got in the way of playing the piano rather than the other way around. Unfortunately I was never given any special allowances or extended deadlines though. After I finished school I went on to study a degree in music and now I'm studying a Masters degree in accompaniment.

line 22

A typical day now involves a couple of hours practice in the morning before going into college and attending classes. I spend a lot of time in the library listening to music, trying to learn and become familiar with new pieces of music. One downside to choosing to study and pursue a career in music is that you end up spending hours and hours by yourself. However, I also try to spend time at college meeting other people and networking. The more musicians I know the more likely I am to be asked to play for others. The more I play the better known I become and in the music business it's all about recognition and getting your name out there. It's important to get involved in as many performances as possible and take part in competitions so that as many people as possible see you perform and know who you are. It's a very competitive industry. Ultimately, if I am asked to play and get given a job it means that someone else loses work and sometimes it feels like a constant battle. You can't help being drawn into an artificial world where you are constantly comparing yourself to others and are always worried about what others think of your performances. In the real world outside of college your audience is much wider.

I chose to get involved in accompaniment because as much as I love playing the piano I also enjoy working with others. And working as an accompanist is a good way of doing that. There are also more job opportunities as although there is still a lot of competition other performers will always need good accompanists, so there is more demand. I really enjoy performing with other people because there's an even greater sense of achievement when you are both on form and a piece comes out amazingly.

To follow a career in music you have to have a real passion for it as unfortunately it's not a very secure path and it's not usually very well paid. Having said that, the real positive side is that I am doing something I love; it's not just a subject to study. I love everything associated with music and performing and it's what I do every day.

TEST 1 PAPER 1: READING Part 1 (questions 1-8)

- 1 How did Berrak feel about playing the piano when she was very young?
- A She really enjoyed it.
 - B She only did it because her mother wanted her to.
 - C She didn't like the fact she had to practice a lot.
 - D She felt strange and different from her friends.
- 2 How did she feel the first time she performed in front of an audience?
- A nervous and under pressure
 - B strange because everyone was looking at her
 - C happy and relaxed
 - D She was concentrating so much on playing she didn't notice the audience.
- 3 Why did Berrak feel different from her friends when she was at school?
- A Because the teachers gave her less homework.
 - B Because her friends didn't know what career they wanted to follow.
 - C Because she was the only one who wanted to become a musician.
 - D Because she found the pressure of exams less stressful.
- 4 Why does she say it is important to meet and talk to other musicians at her college?
- A Because the music industry is very sociable and it's important to have lots of friends.
 - B Because she feels lonely after spending so much time by herself.
 - C Because other musicians in the college are very supportive of each other.
 - D Because it increases her possibilities of being asked to perform.
- 5 When she says in line 22 that 'in the music business it's all about recognition and getting your name out there' what does she mean?
- A It's important that people know who she is when they see her photograph.
 - B It's important that lots of people know what she does and know her name.
 - C Her name is more important than the way she plays.
 - D Her name needs to be easy for people to recognise and remember.
- 6 Why does the college environment often feel like a constant battle?
- A Because there isn't enough work for everyone.
 - B Because she doesn't get on with the other students there.
 - C Because there are lots of competitions.
 - D Because the teachers are always comparing the students and deciding who is better.
- 7 Why did Berrak decide to go into accompaniment?
- A Because she thinks it can be more challenging.
 - B Because it's better paid.
 - C Because she can achieve more and become more well-known.
 - D Because she likes working as part of a team.
- 8 What does she say is the best thing about studying and pursuing a career in music?
- A She could become rich and famous.
 - B There are lots of job opportunities.
 - C She spends all her time doing something she loves.
 - D She finds it an easy subject.

TEST 1 PAPER 1: READING Part 2 (questions 9-15)**Part 2**

You are going to read an article by retired lawyer and keen cook John Griffiths. Seven sentences have been removed from the article. Choose from the sentences **A-H** the one which fits each gap (**9-15**). There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use.

Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Cooking for friends

Choosing the degree I should study for at university was quite difficult for me as there were two careers that I found equally attractive: the law and catering. After much soul searching, I realised that whilst I could be a lawyer during the day and then enjoy cookery as a form of relaxation, the reverse was not true. Thus, I opted for a law degree and made food and wine my number one hobby.

I have never regretted this decision. Working as a lawyer provided a good living and allowed me enough spare time to indulge myself by enjoying some very fine food and wines at many superb restaurants. **9** A life in catering would have meant that I would always have been working when my friends were playing and vice versa. The hours that have to be worked by chefs are quite ridiculous. They have to arrive at their restaurant by mid-morning, at the latest, to prepare for lunch. They work all afternoon dealing with the business side of their establishment and developing new recipes. Then, they must prepare for evening service probably crawling into bed in the small hours of the next morning feeling absolutely shattered!

Sharing my love of fine food and wines with good friends in the relaxed atmosphere of my home has more than compensated for not owning a restaurant. **11** Being a professional chef probably would have meant that, by now, I would be sick of the sight of food, much as I am completely turned off by the merest mention of anything to do with the law!

Planning a meal for people I love is a great pleasure. I have a vast collection of cookery books and I am an avid fan of many a TV chef. The problem I have, therefore, is choosing what to cook from so many different possibilities. How do I choose? Well, that depends very much on the friends. A starting point has to be catering for their own likes and dislikes and trying to avoid serving them the same dishes as last time they visited. **12** I don't claim to be anything other than an enthusiastic amateur but quite a few friends appear to be daunted by the prospect of cooking for me. They seem to think that some of the food I produce is better than they can do and, not wanting to appear to be a show-off or to overwhelm them, I sometimes hold back and cook something simpler than the more adventurous fare I might really have wanted to try.

The friends I like cooking for most of all are those who share the love of food and wine as much as I do and who are quite happy to reciprocate, in grand style, when I pay them a return visit.

13 Generally, my cooking has become less complex and pretentious over the years and, although I use recipe books and TV chefs as inspiration, I tend to find that the best way of deciding what to cook is to see what is available when I do the shopping. Years ago, I would have retired early to bed with a great heap of books around me, ploughing through them trying to find recipes that would be seasonal, suitable and impressive only to find that, when I visited the shops, many of the ingredients I needed were either unavailable or not very good.

TEST 1 PAPER 1: READING Part 2 (questions 9-15)

Nowadays, I tend to do the reverse: what I cook is controlled by what I have been able to buy.

14 I might have had one or two vague ideas but, more often than not, I am scrabbling through pages of recipes trying to find something new to do with some scallops, a leg of lamb and a punnet of raspberries. I nearly always buy some crème fraiche, a bunch of coriander and some seasonal vegetables. My store cupboard is pretty good and I can usually find all the spices I need, together with onions, garlic, chillies and boring stuff like flour, butter and so on.

15 I strongly believe that if you have good ingredients you will be able to turn out something worth eating.

At the end of a meal there is nothing better than settling down with a strong espresso and a dish of the very best chocolates. The very best of friends can normally provide entertaining conversation but, to me, the finest compliment I can be paid is that they aren't afraid of gently nodding off. It shows that they feel satisfied, relaxed and happy as a result of my efforts!

A How do you fit a decent social life into that sort of existence?

B The choices I make depend not only on the wines that might best complement the food but also upon the preferences of my guests.

C However, it was the luxury of having the time to cook for friends at home that underlined the good sense of the decision I had made.

D Another factor is their attitude to their own cooking skills.

E It is not unusual for me to simply make everything up as I go along!

F It is one of the great joys of my life and cooking has remained fun.

G This means that, very often, I don't know what I am giving my friends until a few hours before they arrive.

H For these friends, I like to pull out all the stops!



TEST 1 PAPER 1: READING Part 3 (questions 16-30)

Part 3

You are going to read an article in which five people talk about why they enjoy camping. For questions **16-30** choose from the people (**A-E**). The people may be chosen more than once. When more than one answer is required they may be given in any order.

Mark your answers **on the separate answer sheet**.

Which person or people:

- likes being in the open air surrounded by wildlife? 16
- gives some advice on things you should take with you? 17
- gives an example of people working together to solve a difficult situation? 18
- is looking for variety when he/she goes on holiday? 19
- doesn't want to meet the people he/she works with when on holiday? 20
- mentions something you can't do on campsites? 21
- has enjoyed camping for many years? 22
- likes to make last-minute decisions about where to go on holiday? 23 24
- talks about making friends while staying at campsites? 25 26
- mentions a possible problem when arriving at campsites? 27
- says they can't choose when they go away on holiday? 28
- has been to the same campsite more than once? 29
- sees price as a main priority? 30

TEST 1 PAPER 1: READING Part 3 (questions 16-30)**The Joys of Camping**

Camping has been a popular choice for holiday accommodation for a long time but it seems that now its popularity is on the increase. Kate Reilly speaks to 5 dedicated campers and finds out why they prefer to pitch their tents or park their camper vans rather than stay in hotels or rent apartments.

A Ben: a teacher

For Ben the most important thing is to find a cheap and affordable option during the busy school holidays. 'Because I have to go away during the peak season when all the schools are on holiday it's often difficult to find cheap hotel deals or holidays flats for rent,' he explains. In addition to this he enjoys the flexibility camping offers. 'I'm not that good at planning ahead and like to be spontaneous with my travel plans. The fact that it's not usually necessary to pre-book to stay at a campsite suits me very well. I also like that I can go away to more obscure and remote places and get away from the students I spend all year in the classroom with.'

D Eli and Catriona: doctor and medical researcher

Eli and Catriona explain why camping is the perfect holiday for families. 'We used to go camping when we were much younger, before we had children and loved it but now we have the boys it makes even more sense. There are so many child-friendly campsites with swimming pools and special activities for kids. It's so nice for them to have lots of space to run around in and other children to play with. It also means we have time to ourselves to really relax. We've actually been to the same campsite for 2 years in a row now as we all had such a good time there the first year. The boys are still in touch with friends they made there last year so we might well go back again this year'

B Cathy: finance director

Cathy is looking for a contrast from her stressful working life when she goes on holiday. She says. 'I love being outside and the freedom camping offers. I spend all day in the office when I'm at work and have to be very organised to meet tight deadlines, so when I'm on holiday I like to be in the fresh air and be able to do exactly what I want when I want: camping is perfect for that. Of course there are some rules you have to respect like you're not allowed to make noise after 11 or 12 at night but I like that. I love going to sleep listening to the insects in the trees or the waves on the'

E Melissa and Stefano: salon manager and marketing director

For Melissa and Stefano it's the friendly atmosphere that means they keep going back to campsites year after year. 'We've travelled around the whole of Europe in our campervan and every year we meet so many interesting people and make friends with people from all over the world. Everyone is always so helpful when you stay on a campsite. If you need to borrow something like matches your neighbours will always help you out. One year we got the back wheels of the campervan stuck in the sand and it took ten of our new neighbours to help push it out. Everyone came rushing over to help as soon as they saw there was a problem and most of us didn't even speak the same language. It was a wonderful feeling; you don't get that in hotels.'

C Matt: IT engineer

Matt likes to spend his holiday seeing lots of different places. 'I'm a restless person so when I go away on holiday I don't like to be tied down to one place; camping means you can stay for two nights in one place then pack up the tent, jump in the car and stay somewhere else for the next night or two and so on with no need to book ahead. It's a great way to see lots of different places in a short period of time.' He also points out that, 'You obviously need a car to really be able to make the most of your time and make sure you have a good map and a good up-to-date campsite guide with clear directions to help you find the different campsites. Campsites are often not well signposted and there is nothing more frustrating than driving around for hours looking for a campsite when you'd rather be relaxing on the'

Tips for students

Part 1, pages 6-7

Multiple choice

In this part you are being tested on your general understanding of the text and some of the specific detailed information it includes. You are also being tested on your skills of working out the meaning of words and phrases from the context as well as how well you understand referencing; that is using words like 'it' and 'that' to refer to people or things. With multiple choice questions it is important to read the whole answer and not only look at individual words. Identify the part of the text which gives you the answer and underline it. Think about synonyms for words in the text and ways to explain the same information in different words. Finally remember there are often distracter answers which may contain words from the text but incorrect information, for example, sometimes the answers say the opposite to the text but contain some of the same words.

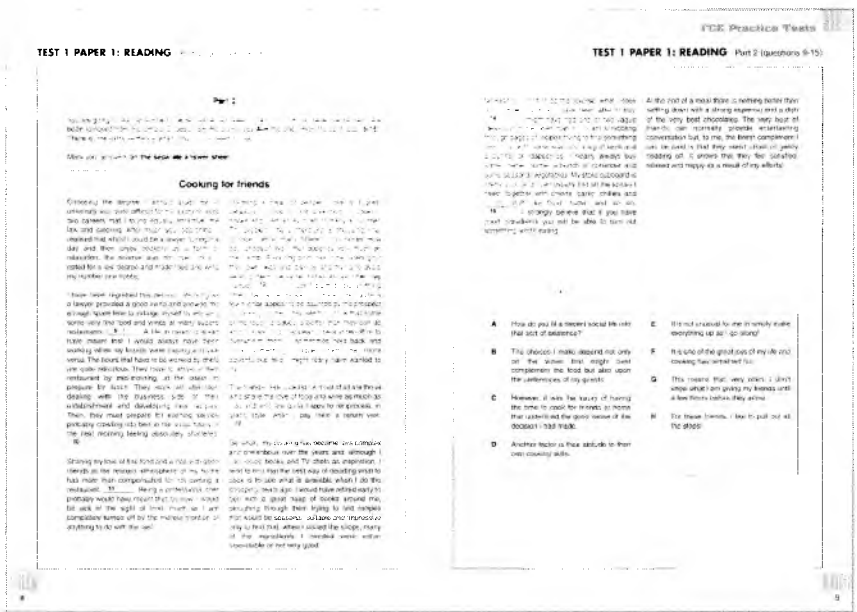
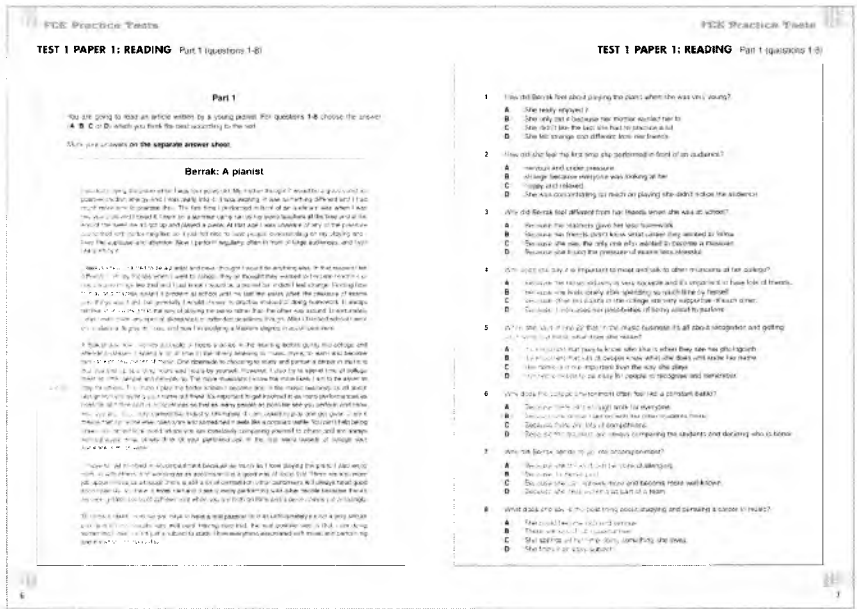
- 1 What could be a synonym for 'enjoy'? What does she say exactly about her mother in the text? What does she say exactly about practising? What does she say about it feeling strange? (This comes much later in the text, in paragraph 2)
- 2 Does she talk about performing as a positive or negative experience? What exactly does she say about the audience and having people watch her play?
- 3 What does she say about homework and deadlines? What did her friends want to be? What does she say about exams?
- 4 Does she say anything about friends? Does she say she feels lonely? Which adjective in the text has a similar meaning to 'possible'?
- 5 Does she mention photographs? From the previous sentence which explanation makes the most sense?
- 6 What does she explain immediately before saying 'it feels like a constant battle'?
- 7 She might suggest all of these answers but she only explicitly says one of them.
- 8 Does she say the opposite to any of these? Does she say anything about her subject being easy or difficult? Which word is in both one of the possible answers and in the text?

Part 2, pages 8-9

Gapped text

In this part you are being tested on how well you understand the flow of a text and referencing; that is referring to people and things using words like 'it' and 'they'. You need to look carefully at the sentences before and after the gap for clues as well as think about the sense of the whole paragraph. When you have chosen the sentence which you think best fits each space always read through the whole paragraph to make sure it makes sense.

- 9 Which sentence explains another reason why he does not regret his decision?
- 10 Which sentence continues to talk about the disadvantages of being a professional chef? Look for a reference to the life of a chef.



- 11 Look for a sentence that begins with *this* or *it* and refers to 'Sharing my love of fine food and wines with good friends in the relaxed atmosphere of my home'.
- 12 Look for a sentence that further explains how he chooses what to cook. Which word or expression can be used to introduce a second reason?
- 13 Look for a sentence which continues talking about the same subject as the rest of the paragraph.
- 14 Look for a sentence beginning with 'this' or 'it' which refers to the sentence before; 'what I cook is controlled by what I have been able to buy'.
- 15 Try to relate this missing sentence to the one that comes **after** it.

Part 3, pages 10-11

Multiple matching

For this part of the test you need to use scanning skills. Read all the texts quickly to begin with so you know what each is about then read the questions and underline keys words. To find the correct answer scan the texts for the information you have underlined in the questions. When you find the information underline it so you will be able to check it again easily. Look for synonyms and expressions which have a similar meaning to the words used in the question. Remember in this part the information is somewhere in the text; that is, it is not true or false or multiple choice, you simply have to find it.

The image shows two pages from a practice test. The left page is titled 'TEST 1 PAPER 1: READING Part 3 (questions 16-30)' and contains a 'Multiple matching' exercise. The right page is titled 'TEST 1 PAPER 1: READING Part 3 (questions 16-30)' and contains a text titled 'The Joys of Camping' with several paragraphs and a list of questions (A-E) to be matched with the text.

- 16 Look for a synonym of 'in the open air' and an example of 'wildlife'.
- 17 Look for an expression often used when giving advice and think about examples of things that would be useful on a camping holiday.
- 18 The key words in this question are 'solve a difficult situation'; look for an example of a problem which is solved.
- 19 What is another way of saying *variety*?
- 20 Look at the different people's jobs and think about the words used to describe people they might work with.
- 21 What is another way of saying you 'can't' do something'?
- 22 Which text makes a reference to camping at some time in the past?
- 23 and 24 Look for expressions which have a similar meaning to 'make last-minute decisions'.
- 25 and 26 The key word in this question is 'friends'.
- 27 The key words in this question are 'problems when arriving'.
- 28 The key words in this question are 'can't choose'.
- 29 Look for another way of saying 'more than once'.
- 30 Look for words associated with 'price'.

TEST 1 PAPER 2: WRITING Part 1 (question 1)

Part 1

You **must** answer this question. Write your answer in **120-150** words in an appropriate style on the opposite page.

- 1 You have recently seen this advertisement for a course you are interested in. Read the advertisement and the notes you have made. Then write an email to the school using your notes.

Lakeside Riding School Summer Courses

Learn to ride in beautiful surroundings
All levels catered for

We offer child and adult riding camp programs throughout the year. Our family riding camp weekends are a great introduction to our longer summer camp sessions. We are not highly competitive. Our business is to provide competent riders who appreciate and practise, with intelligence and confidence, all aspects of sound horsemanship.

**For more information contact:
lakesideriding@school.com**

*When do they start?
How long are they?*

All equipment provided?

Meals served?

Prices?

Accommodation?

Write your **email**. You must use grammatically correct sentences with accurate spelling and punctuation in a style appropriate for the situation.

TEST 1 PAPER 2: WRITING Part 2 (questions 2-5)**Part 2**

Write an answer to **one** of the questions **2-5** in this part. Write your answer in **120-180** words in an appropriate style on the opposite page. Put the question number in the box at the top of the page.

- 2 You have seen this announcement in an international student magazine.

My favourite city

We're looking for contributors to tell us about their favourite city and tell us about why they like it.

We will publish the best articles in our next issue.

Write your **article**.

- 3 You recently saw this announcement in an English language entertainment magazine.

We are looking for critics to help judge this year's National Drama Award. To enter the competition, you should submit a 250-word review of a recent film or play that you have seen. The winning entrants will attend the Monaco Arts Festival at our expense and join a team of professional judges in assessing the Festival productions on stage and screen. Their reviews will also be published in the next issue of *Hot Entertainment Magazine*.

Write your **review**.

- 4 Your teacher has asked you to write a story for the school magazine. The story must **begin** with the following words:

When Jackie eventually looked up she couldn't believe who she saw standing in front of her.

Write your **story**.

- 5 Answer **one** of the following two questions based on your reading of **one** of the set books. Write the letter **(a)** or **(b)** as well as the number 5 in the question box on the opposite page.

(a) Write an **essay** describing one of the most important parts in the book and describe why it is important.

(b) Write a **brief description** of the book to be published on the back cover. Give a short description of the story and explain why readers will enjoy it.

Tips for students

Part 1, pages 14–15

Question 1: writing a letter or email

1 Guidance:

- Begin your letter by saying why you are writing.
- Say where you saw the advertisement.
- Should the letter use formal or informal language?
- Try to avoid using exactly the same words that appear in the notes.
- Make sure you have included all the points from the notes.
- Use an appropriate closing formula.
- Decide what each paragraph will say before you start writing; each paragraph should have a specific purpose.
- Imagine you are really writing the letter and put yourself into the writer's position.
- Check your work for accuracy, punctuation and spelling.

Model Answer – Email

Dear Sir or Madam,

I recently noticed your advertisement for summer riding courses, which was published in *The International Student Magazine* and I have a few questions regarding the course.

Firstly I would like to know when the courses begin and also their duration.

I would also like to know if all the necessary equipment is provided for riding as I am a complete beginner and so do not own any such equipment.

Could you also inform me of your prices, stating whether accommodation and meals are included or if I would have to make my own arrangements.

Many thanks for your attention and I look forward to learning more about the summer courses you offer.

Yours faithfully,

David Davies

(120 words)

Part 2, pages 16–17

Question 2: writing an article, an essay, a letter, a report, a review, a story

2 Guidance:

- Give your article a title.
- Try and engage the reader's attention and interest. Ask questions at the beginning.
- There should be a link between the opening sentence and the title.
- Personalise the article using true stories or anecdotes.
- If you decide to take a light-hearted approach or a more serious one, maintain the same style throughout the article.
- Check your work for accuracy, punctuation and spelling.

Model Answer – Article

Lisbon, a step back in time

Can you imagine, in this day and age, a city where old fashioned trams speed along beside cobbled streets and past medieval churches? Where groups of old men pass their afternoons playing cards in the shade of ancient castle walls? Well, it exists and it is the capital of Portugal.

I first visited Lisbon after my final school exams and was quite amazed at the beauty of this city; it really felt like I was living in a place that time had forgotten.

It is built on seven hills but don't let this put you off, there are plenty of ways of climbing them if the summer sun leaves you feeling lazy. There are numerous trams and funiculars that can spirit you towards unforgettable viewpoints in minutes.

If you're looking for an unforgettable holiday destination, I can't recommend Lisbon enough.

(146 words)

3 Guidance:

- Begin with some basic information about the film or play. Include the genre, the director, the actors and any other relevant information.
- Give a basic summary of the plot. The present simple is often used when relating stories, jokes and plots.
- If your review is generally positive, try and think of something that could have been improved. On the other hand, if your review is generally negative, try and think of something that wasn't so bad. This makes the review look more balanced.
- End your review by summing up your opinion of the film/play and recommending people to see it or not.
- Check your work for accuracy, punctuation and spelling.

Model answer – Review

Up in the air

Up in the air is the latest film from *Juno* director, Jason Reitman. It is a difficult film to categorise; it's part comedy, part romance, part drama. It has been nominated for a number of Oscars including George Clooney as Best Actor. Ryan Bingham (Clooney) is a businessman who spends most of his life in airports and hotels, in fact his 'home' contains almost nothing and he spends only a few days a year there. He is more comfortable travelling. Ryan's life is upset by the arrival of a young executive who is trying to reduce the travelling his job involves. During his travels Ryan begins a romance with a female executive who leads a similarly rootless lifestyle. The film is wonderfully cast and I'd say it was Clooney's best performance. If I were to criticise anything, I might say that at times the film can be a little depressing. I would recommend this film to anybody, although if you have recently lost your job, the subject matter might be a bit painful.

(178 words)

4 Guidance:

- Make sure you have included the sentence from the rubric.
- Include interesting or useful descriptions and explanations.
- Use a range of narrative tenses.
- Include some dialogue in the story.
- Check your work for accuracy, punctuation and spelling.

Model answer – Story

When Jackie eventually looked up she couldn't believe who she saw standing in front of her. It had been almost ten years since she had last seen him. He didn't seem to have aged very much in that time, although she could see traces of grey in his hair. Even his clothes were the same as she remembered them. It was as though he had just stepped out of a photograph. 'What are you doing here?' asked Jackie nervously. 'I was looking for you,' he replied with a smile, 'and now I've found you.' Jackie and Ben had been friends at university and had always talked about opening a restaurant together. After graduation they had gone their separate ways and lost touch. And now here they were, standing opposite each other on the High Street outside their old university department. Once Jackie had recovered from her surprise, Ben took her to a restaurant round the corner and explained he had just bought it and would she like to manage it. Of course, Jackie accepted with great pleasure.

(177 words)

5 Guidance:

- As set texts questions could be reviews, reports, letters, essays or articles, select the most appropriate style for your answer.
- Stick to the question, avoid simply outlining the plot.
- Show the examiner that you know the book well.
- Don't attempt to answer the question if you are asked a question about the book that you hadn't considered before.
- Check your work for accuracy, punctuation and spelling.

Model Answer (b) – Set texts

The Woman in White is a classic page-turner that will keep you reading well into the night. Written by Wilkie Collins, it is a mystery narrated by artist Walter Hartwright and various other characters within the book. The story begins with Walter's late night meeting of the woman dressed in white, who he rescues from a group of men. Walter goes to work in the service of the unpleasant Mr Fairlie as a drawing instructor and meets Mr Fairlie's niece Laura, who strongly resembles the mysterious woman in white. Walter falls in love with Laura, but naturally there is a problem. Laura loves Walter but is engaged to Sir Percival Glyde. Deceit, love and various revelations emerge that explain the strange confinement of Anne Catherick within an asylum. Tense adventures, villainy and gloriously fitting retributions are Collins's solutions. *The Woman in White* is an essential book for any student on nineteenth century fiction.

(153 words)

See the Useful expressions for the Writing Paper on page 217.

TEST 1 PAPER 3: USE OF ENGLISH Part 1 (questions 1-12)

Part 1

For questions **1-12**, read the text below and decide which answer (**A, B, C** or **D**) best fits each gap. There is an example at the beginning (**0**).

Mark your answers **on the separate answer sheet**.

Example:

0 **A** serious **B** important **C** growth **D** tragic

| | | | | |
|---|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 0 | A | B | C | D |
|---|----------|----------|----------|----------|

Desperate to go to school

Truancy has become a **(0)** problem in many schools in recent years. In an attempt to tackle this problem one school introduced a new scheme to **(1)** students to attend as many classes as possible. Pupils who **(2)** a 100% attendance record throughout the whole academic year were **(3)** with an all inclusive weekend school **(4)** to an activity centre where they would be able to have a go at **(5)** activities such as climbing, abseiling and white water rafting.

One student was so **(6)** to qualify for this free weekend away that he even went to school with a broken wrist. He hurt his wrist when he fell **(7)** his bike on the way to school but he was so worried about **(8)** his 100% attendance that he didn't **(9)** his teachers or parents until the school day had finished. He **(10)** admitted to his mother what had happened when she **(11)** that he was having difficulty eating his dinner and asked him what was wrong. She took him to hospital that night, where they put his arm in plaster and he was able to go back to school the next day.

Fortunately, he was fully **(12)** from his accident in time to go on the trip.

TEST 1 PAPER 3: USE OF ENGLISH Part 1 (questions 1-12)

- | | | | | |
|----|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1 | A suggest | B force | C encourage | D make |
| 2 | A succeeded | B made | C achieved | D realised |
| 3 | A rewarded | B given | C won | D compensated |
| 4 | A holiday | B trip | C travel | D excursion |
| 5 | A outside | B outdoor | C risk | D danger |
| 6 | A interested | B happy | C excited | D keen |
| 7 | A away | B down | C off | D over |
| 8 | A filling | B maintaining | C guarding | D succeeding |
| 9 | A tell | B say | C admit | D explain |
| 10 | A lastly | B actually | C fortunately | D eventually |
| 11 | A knew | B aware | C looked | D noticed |
| 12 | A recovered | B improved | C repaired | D fixed |

TEST 1 PAPER 3: USE OF ENGLISH Part 2 (questions 13-24)

Part 2

For questions **13-24**, read the text below and think of the word that best fits each gap. Use only **one** word in each gap. There is an example at the beginning **(0)**.

Write your answers **IN CAPITAL LETTERS** on the **separate answer sheet**.

Example:

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| 0 | H | A | V | E | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|

Thieves in the safari park

Visitors to Hampton safari park **(0)** been warned not to enter the monkey enclosure **(13)** they have roof cases on their cars as the monkeys **(14)** likely to open them and steal the contents. The animals appear to have worked out a way **(15)** unlocking the cases by jumping on them; they even seem to **(16)** working together in groups to do it.

One family said they knew they couldn't get out of the car and so could only watch in horror **(17)** the monkeys ran **(18)** with all their holiday clothes and disappeared up trees with everything from bikinis to shoes. One young monkey **(19)** seen holding onto a child's teddy bear.

Keepers at the safari park said the monkeys had broken into **(20)** than ten roof cases **(21)** the beginning of the summer holidays. **(22)** a result they have now set up an alternative route **(23)** cars with luggage on the roof **(24)** they can avoid the thieving monkeys.

TEST 1 PAPER 3: USE OF ENGLISH Part 3 (questions 25-34)

Part 3

For questions **25-34** read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of some of the lines to form a word that fits in the gap **in the same line**. There is an example at the beginning **(0)**.

Write your answers **IN CAPITAL LETTERS** on the separate answer sheet.

Example:

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| 0 | W | E | L | L | - | K | N | O | W | N | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|

Casablanca

Casablanca is most **(0)** as the title of a classic film from 1942 starring Humphrey Bogart and Ingrid Bergman. But what about the city where this **(25)** war film was set?

KNOW

ROMANCE

Casablanca (Spanish for white house), or Casa as it is known by those who live there, is the largest city in Morocco with a **(26)** of approximately 5 million and is the country's **(27)** capital. Rabat is the political capital. Casablanca is situated in the west of Morocco on the Atlantic coast and boasts one of the world's largest artificial ports, a port which was very **(28)** during the Second World War. At that time there was also a large American airbase **(29)** in Casablanca and in 1943 it was in Casablanca that a significant conference took place where world **(30)** met to discuss the progress of the war.

**POPULATE
ECONOMY**

**STRATEGY
SITE**

LEAD

Casablanca was **(31)** under the control of the French from 1910 until 1956 when Morocco gained **(32)** French influence on the city is **(33)** in the city layout and architecture. French is also the second language after Arabic. The city now has a growing **(34)** industry, although it is not as popular as other Moroccan cities like Marrakesh and Fez.

**FORMAL
DEPEND
EVIDENCE
TOUR**

TEST 1 PAPER 3: USE OF ENGLISH Part 4 (questions 35-42)

Part 4

For questions **35-42**, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. **Do not change the word given.** You must use between **two** and **five** words, including the word given. Here is an example (0).

Example: 0 I haven't seen him for at least 2 years.
TIME
 The was more than 2 years ago.

The gap can be filled by the words 'last time I saw him', so you write:

Example: 0 LAST TIME I SAW HIM

Write **only** the missing words **IN CAPITAL LETTERS** on the separate answer sheet.

35 I won't be satisfied until I have the letter in my possession.
ONLY
 I will the letter is in my possession.

36 Please tell me as soon as he arrives.
KNOW
 Please as he arrives.

37 'You're going to be famous one day,' he said to the girl.
WAS
 He going to be famous one day.

38 There were more spectators than ever before.
SO
 There spectators before.

39 Do you mind if I borrow your bike tomorrow?
ME
 Would your bike tomorrow?

40 We can go out for a walk tomorrow if it doesn't rain all day.
RAINS
 We can go out for a walk tomorrow all day.

41 The food in the hotel was so disappointing.
A
 The food in the hotel disappointment.

42 I really didn't think I would do so well in the exam.
TO
 I really didn't so well in the exam.

Tips for students

Part 1, pages 20–21

Multiple choice cloze

In **Part One** it is important to think about both the meaning and the grammar of the word as well as collocations, for example:

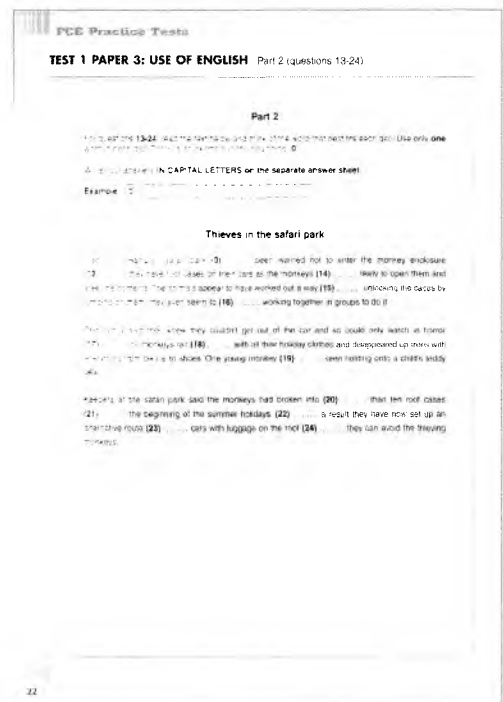
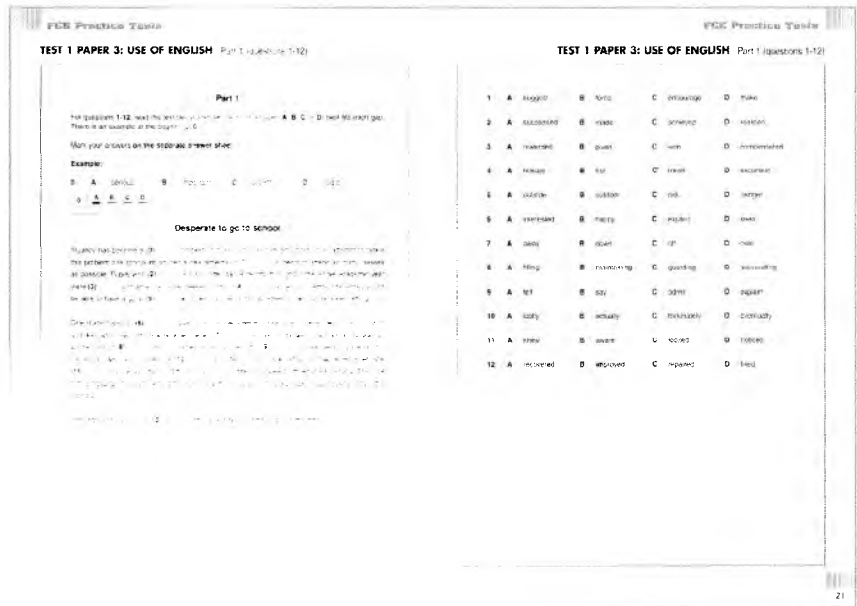
- 1 The verb missing here must be one that can be followed by an object and then an infinitive **with 'to'**.
- 2 The verb missing here must be a transitive verb (one which takes an object). Think about verbs which collocate with a record.
- 3 Think about the difference in meaning and whether these verbs can be used in the passive.
- 4 Which word goes with 'school' to make a common collocation - school ... ? (or business ...)
- 5 Which word goes with 'activities' to make a common collocation?
- 6 Which adjective is followed by the preposition 'to'?
- 7 Which preposition completes the phrasal verb? ('He was **on** his bike then he fell ...')
- 8 Think about the exact meaning of the verb and which of these verbs can be followed by an object.
- 9 Which of these verbs is not followed by the preposition 'to'?
- 10 Think about the exact meaning of these adverbs and if they make sense in the sentence.
- 11 Think about the meaning of these verbs and which one can be followed by a *that* clause.
- 12 Which adjective(s) go with the adverb 'fully'? Which verb can be used to talk about a whole person (rather than just a piece of them e.g. a bone)?

Part 2, page 22

Open cloze

In **Part Two** you need to think about the grammar of the sentence and look out for missing auxiliary verbs, prepositions, relative pronouns, linking words etc., for example:

- 13 This sentence describes a possible situation; which linking word is missing?
- 14 'likely' is an adjective. What needs to go before an adjective?
- 15 The preposition is missing from this expression.
- 16 Which infinitive is missing from this sentence?
- 17 There is a linking word missing here. Which linking word can be used to mean 'at the same time'?
- 18 There is a preposition missing here to complete the phrasal verb ('to escape').
- 19 This is a passive sentence, what auxiliary verb is missing?
- 20 This is a comparative sentence. What word can be used to compare quantity?
- 21 A time linker is needed here, to link the present and the past.
- 22 Which word completes this common expression?
- 23 Which preposition is missing here?
- 24 What linking word can be used to explain the reason for something?



Part 3, page 23

Word formation

In **Part Three** you should always identify the part of speech which is missing. (Is it a noun, an adjective, an adverb or a verb?) If it's a noun, think about whether it should be in the singular or plural and if there is a negative form, which fits better than the positive. What prefix can you add? If it's an adjective or adverb think if it should be positive or negative and which prefix you can add to make it negative. If it's a verb think about the subject it agrees with; is it singular or plural? Think about what it follows; should it be a gerund or infinitive? Finally what tense should it be in? For example:

- 25 This is an adjective; it's describing the film. What suffix do you need to add to make an adjective?
- 26 The indefinite article 'a' tells you you need a noun. What suffix do you need to add?
- 27 What part of speech do you need to describe the capital? What suffix do you need?
- 28 What part of speech do you need to describe the port? What suffix do you need?
- 29 This sentence is passive. Which form of the verb do you need?
- 30 The subject of the clause is missing; is it singular or plural?
- 31 This describes how it was under control. Is it a positive or negative adverb?
- 32 Should this be positive or negative?
- 33 What part of speech often follows the verb 'be' when there is no article?
- 34 What type of industry is growing?



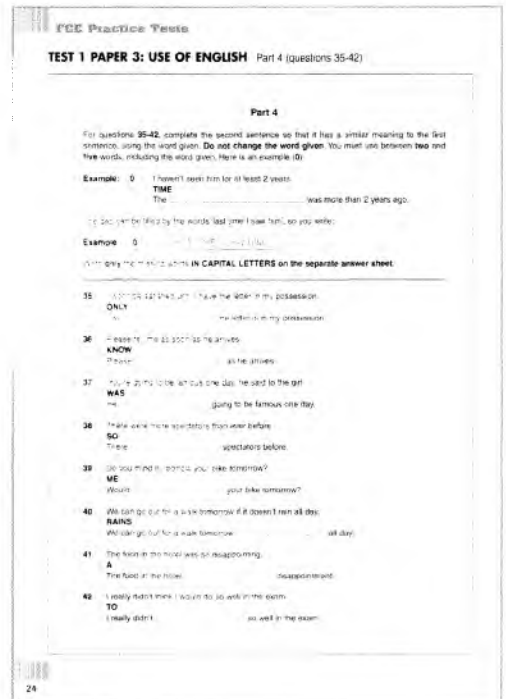
Part 4, page 24

Key word transformations

The most important thing to remember in **Part Four** is to follow the instructions; do NOT change the word given and only use between 2 and 5 words. Try to keep the second sentence as similar as possible to the first one and be as consistent as possible with verb tenses.

For example:

- 35 The first sentence is negative, how can you express a negative idea in the second sentence without using 'not'? What linking word can you use instead of 'until'?
- 36 What expression with 'know' means the same as 'tell me'?
- 37 What do you need to change when you use reported speech instead of direct change?
- 38 Does the second sentence need to be positive or negative?
- 39 Do you need to change the verb? What form of the verb do you need?
- 40 Is the second sentence positive or negative? What linking word can you use that means the same as 'if it doesn't'?
- 41 What word do you need before a noun which is similar in meaning to 'so'?
- 42 Which verb can you use instead of 'think' which is followed by an infinitive with 'to'?



TEST 1 PAPER 4: LISTENING Part 1 (questions 1-8)**Part 1**

You will hear people talking in eight different situations. For questions **1-8**, choose the best answer (**A**, **B** or **C**).

-
- 1** You hear a woman talking about her job. How does she feel about it?

 - A** It's boring.
 - B** She likes it.
 - C** She finds it difficult.

 - 2** You overhear a man telling a friend about a film he saw recently. What type of film was it?

 - A** a romance
 - B** an action film
 - C** science fiction

 - 3** You hear a man telling his colleague about his holiday. What was the problem with it?

 - A** He became ill.
 - B** He argued with his partner.
 - C** He couldn't see all the things he wanted to see.

 - 4** You overhear a conversation in a supermarket. What are they discussing?

 - A** returning an item
 - B** breaking an item
 - C** buying an item

 - 5** You hear an advertisement on the radio. What is being advertised?

 - A** a festival
 - B** a new music album
 - C** a cake

 - 6** You overhear a woman talking on the phone about her new boss. What is she worried about?

 - A** losing her job
 - B** being given extra work to do
 - C** her boss is inexperienced

 - 7** You hear an actor talking on the radio about his new film. What does he say about preparing for the role?

 - A** He had to learn a new skill.
 - B** He did lots of research.
 - C** It was physically challenging.

 - 8** You overhear two people talking about a car. Why are they talking about the car?

 - A** It's the man's first car.
 - B** It's a brand new car.
 - C** It has broken down.

TEST 1 PAPER 4: LISTENING Part 2 (questions 9-18)

CD 1
TR 3

Part 2

You'll hear a talk about an endangered species. For questions **9-18**, complete the sentences.

THE IBERIAN LYNX

The Iberian lynx is also known as **9**

The Smilodon, or Sabre Toothed Tiger became extinct **10**

In recent years the number of Iberian lynx has fallen by **11**

Male Iberian lynx can weigh up to **12**

The main part of an Iberian lynx's diet consists of **13**

During bad weather the Iberian lynx will stay in **14**

Due to a change in the law it is no longer legal **15**

A female Iberian lynx will be pregnant for a period of **16**

Since 2005 **17** have been born in the Doñana Breeding Centre.

The World Wildlife Foundation has repeatedly asked the Spanish government **18** which goes through the national park.

TEST 1 PAPER 4: LISTENING Part 3 (questions 19-23)

CD 1
TR 4

Part 3

You will hear five different people talking about holidays they have had. For questions **19-23** choose from the list (**A-F**) how each person feels about the holiday. Use the letters only once. There is one extra letter which you do not need to use.

- | | | | |
|----------|---|-----------|----|
| A | spent a long time planning the holiday. | Speaker 1 | 19 |
| B | regrets spending a lot of money. | Speaker 2 | 20 |
| C | was disappointed with the hotel. | Speaker 3 | 21 |
| D | had a very long holiday. | Speaker 4 | 22 |
| E | enjoyed a very luxurious hotel. | Speaker 5 | 23 |
| F | went somewhere interesting. | | |

TEST 1 PAPER 4: LISTENING Part 4 (questions 24-30)



Part 4

You will hear an interview with a member of a sporting association. For questions **24-30**, choose the best answer (**A**, **B** or **C**).

-
- 24** Where does the sport originate?
- A** South Africa
 - B** Britain
 - C** Ireland
- 25** What does he say about the ball?
- A** It's made from leather.
 - B** It's made from wood.
 - C** It's the same as a tennis ball.
- 26** How many points is a goal worth?
- A** three
 - B** two
 - C** one
- 27** How many kilometres an hour can the ball travel?
- A** 115
 - B** 150
 - C** 110
- 28** One of the rules of the game is that you
- A** cannot hold the ball in your hand.
 - B** can only carry the ball using the hurley.
 - C** must use the hurley to pick the ball up from the ground.
- 29** What does Sean say about the best hurling players?
- A** They earn too much money.
 - B** They earn no money.
 - C** They aren't as skilful as they were in the past.
- 30** What does he say about the fans of the game?
- A** They are aggressive.
 - B** Rival fans sit together.
 - C** They come from the nobility.

Tips for students

Part 1, page 27

Multiple choice

- Read and listen to each question carefully.
- Highlight the key words in the situation/question and think about what you might hear.
- After each question decide your answer before looking at the options.
- Pay attention to negatives and conditionals which may try to mislead you.
- Use the second listening to check your answer.

- 1 What tense does the speaker use when they mention 'monotony'?
- 2 What happens at the end of the film?
- 3 Who becomes ill?
- 4 What did the woman finally do with the vase?
- 5 What costs 8 pounds? Why would you buy one?
- 6 Who is the 'she' mentioned?
- 7 What did the actor spend 3 months doing?
- 8 The speaker uses 'could have bought'... does this mean he bought something or not?



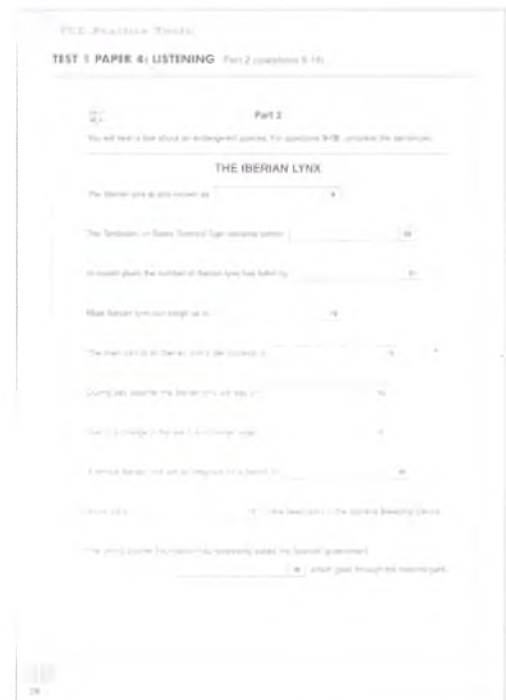
Part 2, page 28

Sentence completion

The questions are answered in order in the listening text.

- Make sure what you write fits the space grammatically.
- Although marks are not deducted for spelling, try to spell the words correctly.
- While you are waiting for the listening, to begin look at the spaces and predict what kind of information is needed in the space: is it a number, an adjective, a verb etc.?
- You will hear the piece twice. After the first time, study the questions you haven't managed to answer. What did you hear which might go in the spaces?
- When you have finished, check your answers. Do they make sense, or are they obviously wrong?

- 9 What is another way to say 'known as'?
- 10 What kind of word will appear here? A place, a date, an adverb or adjective?
- 11 Three numbers are mentioned in this part of the text. What do they refer to?
- 12 Does 'up to' refer to a minimum or a maximum?
- 13 Which animal do you hear referred to most or often in relation to the lynx?
- 14 Where do you imagine a wild animal might live in bad weather?
- 15 What sort of word will fit grammatically here?
- 16 Can you think of another way of saying 'pregnant'?
- 17 This will probably be a number. Do you think it will be a small number or a large number?
- 18 What does the verb 'urge' mean?



Part 3, page 29

Multiple matching

- Read the instructions carefully to find out what topic the speakers will be talking about.
- Read the topics A-F and try to predict ideas or words you expect to hear.
- In the first listening decide on your answers.
- Use the second listening to check your answers.
- Remember that if one answer is wrong, it could mean that most of the other answers are in the wrong place.
- Remember that this part can be confusing because sometimes a word in one option may appear in more than one extract. You need to focus on the differences between the speakers.



Part 4, page 30

Multiple choice

- Read the instructions carefully to find out what topic the speakers will be talking about.
- Before you listen read the topic sentences and try to predict ideas or words you expect to hear.
- Use the first listening to decide on your answers.
- Use the second listening to check your answers.

- 24 How else could you phrase 'originate'?
- 25 What 2 adjectives does the speaker use to describe the ball?
- 26 How is a goal scored?
- 27 Listen for the phrase 'kilometres an hour', what number precedes this?
- 28 What is the 'hurley'?
- 29 What adjectives would you associate with each of the options?
- 30 What's another word for a fan of a sport? What does he say about them?



Part 1

3 minutes

- What's your name? (*Candidate A*)
- (*Repeat for Candidate B*)
- Where are you from? / Where do you live? (*Candidate A*)
- What do you like about living in ... ?
- And you (*Candidate B*) Where are you from? / Where do you live?
- What do you like about living in ... ?

Choose questions from the sections below; ask different questions to each candidate, in any order.

Free time and interests

- What do you like doing at weekends?
- Do you prefer to spend your free time alone or with friends? Why?
- How much of your free time do you spend with your family? What sorts of things do you do together?
- Do you have any hobbies that you've done for a long time? What?
- Do you enjoy trying new activities? Have you tried anything new recently?

Daily routine

- Do you prefer getting up early in the morning or staying up late at night? Why?
- What's your favourite day of the week? Why?
- Do you spend a lot of time at home? What do you do there?
- Do you prefer to have the same routine every day or do you prefer to do different things every day? Why?
- Is there anything you'd like to change about your daily routine?

Future plans

- What are you planning to do for your next holiday?
- Is there anything you'd like to study in the future? (What? Why?)
- What job would you like to be doing in 10 years time?
- Would you like to live abroad in the future?
- Is there anything you're really looking forward to in the next few weeks? (What? Why?)

Travel and holidays

- Tell us about a special place you've visited.
- Is there anywhere in the world you'd really like to visit? (Where? Why?)
- Do you like to spend your holiday in the same place each year or do you prefer to go somewhere different each year?
- Do you prefer going on holiday in the summer or winter? Why?
- What do you like to do when you're on holiday?

TEST 1 PAPER 5: SPEAKING Part 2

Part 2

4 minutes

Interlocutor In this part of the test I'm going to give each of you two different photographs. I'd like you to talk about your photographs on your own for about a minute.

(Candidate A) It's your turn first. Here are your photographs. **They show people relaxing.** Compare the photos and say **why you think the people are relaxing in these places.**

Look at page 193.

Candidate A

⌚ approximately 1 minute

.....

Interlocutor Thank you.

(Candidate B) Now, where do you like to go to relax?

Candidate B

⌚ 20-30 seconds

.....

Interlocutor Thank you.

Now *(Candidate B)* it's your turn. Here are your photographs; **they show people and cars.**

Compare the photos and say **how important you think the cars are to these people.**

Look at page 194.

Candidate B

⌚ approximately 1 minute

.....

Interlocutor Thank you.

(Candidate A) Do you enjoy travelling by car?

Candidate A

⌚ 20-30 seconds

.....

Interlocutor Thank you.

TEST 1 PAPER 5: SPEAKING Parts 3 and 4

Parts 3 and 4

7 minutes

Part 3

Interlocutor Now I'd like you to talk about something together for about 3 minutes.
(4 minutes for groups of three)

A university wants to encourage students to do more sports and exercise. **Here are some pictures of sports facilities they are thinking about introducing.** Talk about **why students might like to do each of these sports** and then decide **which two would be most popular with students.**

Look at page 195.

Candidates

🕒 *approximately*
3 minutes
(4 minutes for
groups of three)

.....

Interlocutor Thank you.

Part 4

Interlocutor *Select any of the following questions, as appropriate:*

- **Did you / Would you do any sports like these when you were / are at university? Which ones?**
- **Do you think it's important for students at university to do sports? Why? / Why not?**
- **Do you think young people do enough sport these days?**
- **Whose responsibility is it to make sure young people do enough exercise?**
- **What could governments do to encourage young people to do more sport and exercise?**
- **Is it better for young people to do team sports or individual sports? Why?**
- **When you play a sport does it matter if you win or lose? Why? / Why not?**

Thank you. That is the end of the test.

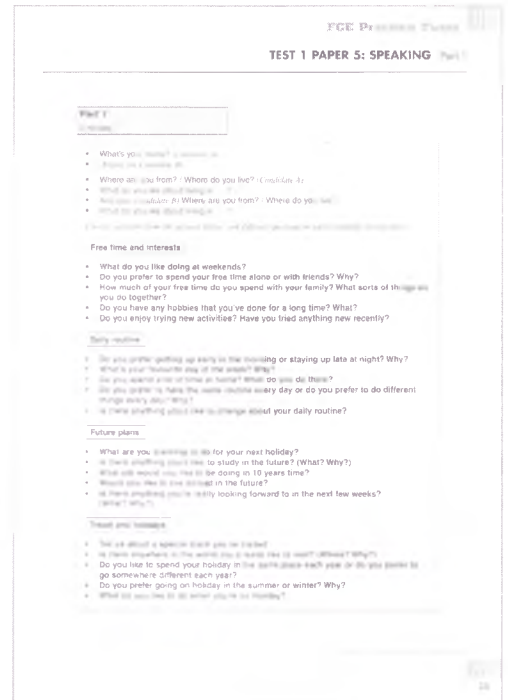


Tips for students

Part 1, page 33

Conversation

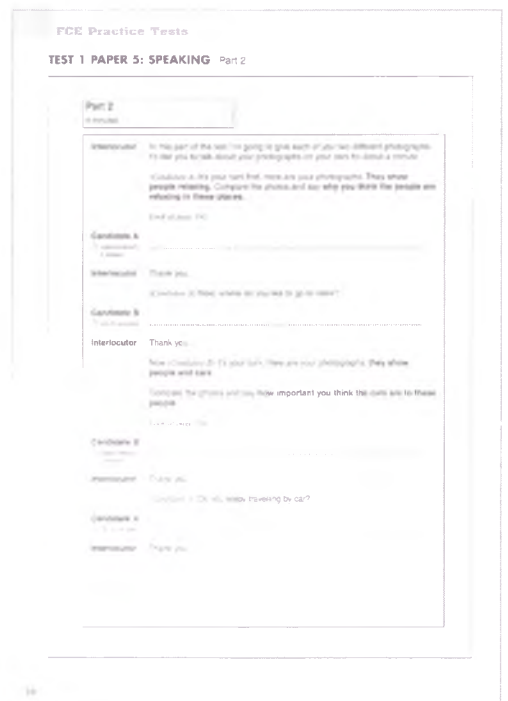
- Answer the questions as fully as you can; do not only reply yes or no but explain why and give examples where appropriate.
- Always answer the question the examiner asks you. If you don't understand ask them to repeat it.
- Do not give pre-prepared answers.



Part 2, page 34

Individual 'long turn'

- Make sure you answer the question and if possible use the words on the paper in your answer, for example in this test use the word *relaxing* and make sure you explain **why**.
'I think the people are relaxing in this place because...'
- Make sure you continue to speak for the full minute. You will lose marks if you finish too soon.
- Make sure you **compare** the photos and do not talk about them individually.
- Use linking expressions, for example, *both photos show... however, while, whereas...*

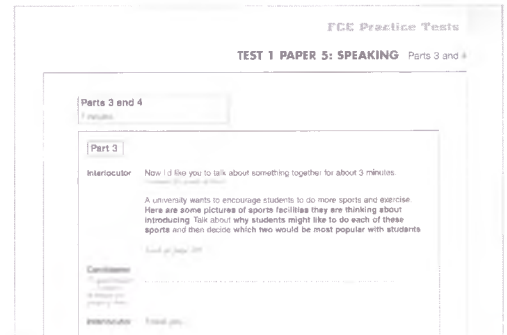


Part 3, page 35

Two-way conversation

In this part it is very important that you have a discussion with your partner and interact together.

- Ask your partner what they think and always try to respond to what they say.
- Use expressions like *I agree, you're right, that's true* or *I don't agree with you, perhaps, but...*
- Make sure you talk for the full 3 minutes.
- Make sure you move the conversation on to include as many of the pictures as possible and make some conclusions during your discussion, for example, *so, shall we move on to the next one, OK so we both think that...*

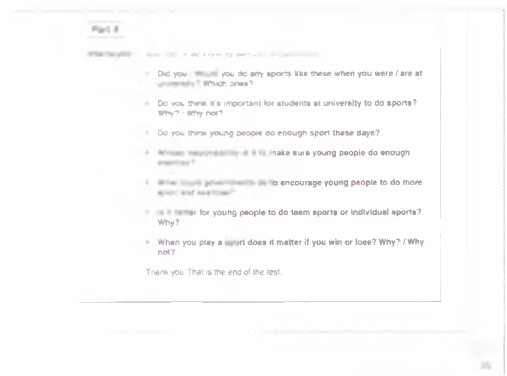


Part 4, page 35

Discussion

In this part you will be asked your opinion about the topic you discussed in Part 3.

- Like with **Part 1** make sure you answer the question you are asked and give full answers.
- Explain why you think something and give examples where appropriate.
- If you don't understand ask the examiner to repeat the question.
- If you don't know what to say use fillers like, *well, that's a difficult question* to give yourself time to think.
- Try not to answer by saying *I don't know*.



→ See the Useful expressions for the Speaking Paper on page 219.

TEST 2 PAPER 1: READING Part 1 (questions 1-8)

Part 1

You are going to read an extract from a novel. For questions 1-8 choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text.

Mark your answers **on the separate answer sheet**.

Emily woke up before her alarm went off and knew instantly something wasn't quite right in the house. Bailey, her chocolate-coloured pet Labrador, should have been there at the bedroom door demanding food but there was no sound of him. She decided to get up and go and see where he was. It felt cold in the hall but she knew she had left the heating on last night. As she walked down the stairs she heard a noise in the kitchen; the strange feeling that something was wrong was getting stronger. What was going on? She got to the bottom of the stairs and opened the door to the living room, which led to the kitchen. Why was the door closed? She always left it open. Bailey was nowhere to be seen and his toys, which were usually all over the living room floor, were in a neat pile in the corner next to his basket. Had they been there when she had gone to bed last night? She couldn't remember. She walked into the kitchen and turned the light on, it didn't work, nothing happened. She stood very still and listened, nothing. There wasn't a sound. That was really strange; she lived in the middle of a busy city, there were always people around. She woke up to the sound of traffic, car horns, police cars, her neighbours shouting in the house next door, how could there be silence at 8 o'clock on a Friday morning? She went back into the living room and turned the TV on, but again nothing happened. She went back into the kitchen and looked out of the window; it was a bright clear day. The back door was shut but when she tried the handle she realised it was unlocked. She walked out into the tiny back garden and opened the back gate; still nothing, not a sound and no sign of Bailey. She called him but he didn't come. She went back into the house and did what she realised she should have done as soon as she got up and called her mother. But there was no answer. She called her boyfriend but his mobile was switched off and she got the answer phone message. She tried a couple of other numbers but with equal success. She sat down on the sofa and thought about what she could do. She couldn't decide if she should stay at home or go out and find someone. Just as she decided the best thing would be to stay at home and wait, there was a loud banging on the front door. She jumped up and ran to the door. 'Who is it?' she shouted through the door. 'It's me,' came the reply. But she had no idea who 'me' was. She didn't want to open the door until she was sure she knew who it was, not with all the other strange things that were happening this morning, and she didn't want to shout through the thick front door, so she walked back into the living room and tried to look through the front window to see who was standing at the front door. It was a man but she couldn't make out who he was; he didn't look familiar. He was tall and was wearing a big coat with a hood over his head. Just as she was thinking of running out the back door she saw that the man had Bailey with him, and Bailey seemed quite happy, which meant that the man had to be someone he knew and liked; he would have been barking otherwise. She still wasn't taking any chances though; she put the safety latch on the door and opened it just enough to see who was there. She was instantly relieved; it was her brother, who lived just a few streets away. She opened the door all the way and let him in. As he walked through the door he was almost knocked over by Bailey jumping up and looking more pleased than ever to see her. 'So what's going on?' she asked her brother. He looked at her as if she was stupid. 'Haven't you heard?'

line 35

TEST 2 PAPER 1: READING Part 1 (questions 1-8)

- 1 How did Emily know there was something wrong?
- A Her alarm clock didn't go off.
 - B Her dog wasn't outside the bedroom door.
 - C Her dog was quieter than usual.
 - D She had woken up very early.
- 2 How did she feel when she opened the living room door?
- A confused
 - B excited
 - C annoyed
 - D strong
- 3 What could she hear when she stood in the kitchen?
- A traffic and everyday noises of the city
 - B silence
 - C the television
 - D something in the garden
- 4 Why did she go into the garden?
- A to see what the weather was like
 - B to talk to her neighbours
 - C to look for Bailey
 - D to make a phone call
- 5 Who did she speak to on the telephone?
- A her mother
 - B her boyfriend
 - C two friends
 - D no one
- 6 Why did she return to the living room after someone knocked on the front door?
- A Because she didn't want to leave the house.
 - B Because she wanted to try and see who was at the front door.
 - C Because she didn't want to talk to the person at the front door.
 - D Because she wanted to sit down and think about what to do.
- 7 Why did she think she must know the man at the door?
- A She recognised the clothes he was wearing.
 - B Bailey was barking at him.
 - C Bailey seemed relaxed with him.
 - D She recognised his voice.
- 8 What does the author mean in line 35 when it says that 'she still wasn't taking any chances though'?
- A She wasn't feeling lucky.
 - B She was going to take advantage of the situation.
 - C She wasn't going to waste the opportunity.
 - D She wasn't going to take any risks.

TEST 2 PAPER 1: READING Part 2 (questions 9-15)

Part 2

You are going to read an article in which stage manager Adam James talks about his work in technical theatre. Seven sentences have been removed from the article. Choose from the sentences **A-H** the one which fits each gap (9-15). There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use.

Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Technical Theatre

When we go to the theatre we go to see the actors and their performance; the stage is the central focus point; it is where everything happens, or at least everything that we the audience are supposed to see. But there is so much more to putting on a performance than just the acting cast. There is a whole team of people who we never see but without whom no production would be possible. We spoke to Adam James who has worked in technical theatre since the age of 14 to find out what goes on behind the scenes and how he got involved.

I was 12 years old when I first saw a show in my local leisure centre. I was fascinated by the fact that everything came in about ten lorries and they basically built a theatre from scratch. 9 I got to know some of the people working on the stage management team and they let me shadow them while they worked. I met the stage manager and after watching the team work and talking to him I decided that was what I wanted to do as a job. I didn't know anything about work in the theatre industry so I started studying and learning about the job. 10 However, what I really wanted was to get involved and start working as part of a stage management team. Once I was 14 I managed to get some work experience and I started to miss school sometimes and go to work at the theatre instead.

I left school when I was 16 and because I had quite a lot of experience I was able to get a job as an assistant stage manager in a theatre in London. I worked there for about a year and then did some freelance work in Cornwall and went on tours around the country. 11 Working

on tour was intense but really good fun. A typical Monday would see us arrive at about 8 o'clock in the morning and open up the lorries. We would have some coffee and then when everyone had arrived we would spend the day building the show. In the afternoon the cast would arrive and I would show them around so they knew where they could make quick costume changes and things like that. 12 Once the show had started it was just a case of watching and supervising and letting the show happen around us. As stage manager I was always the first and the last person on stage. Working on tour can be stressful as you have to keep track of where everyone is for health and safety reasons and monitor everything that goes on back stage and keep to time. Then once the show is over you have to check everything and make a note of everything that needs repairing or re-doing before the next performance.

After a couple of years touring I decided to return to London and go to college to study technical theatre. I studied for a year but I realised that it wasn't very useful to me. I had learnt a lot more from my years working. 13 I felt like I was already established in the industry so I decided to leave college and got a job in a theatre. When finding work in technical theatre first hand experience is much more important than qualifications. 14 I did some more freelance work in London for a while and now I work for a production company.

You can have up to 20 people working on any one performance so there's a real team spirit. There are people working in lighting, sound, wardrobe, wigs, props, carpentry and stage

TEST 2 PAPER 1: READING Part 2 (questions 9-15)

management. Apart from the technical side we also have to look after the actors. As stage manager it's my job to meet and greet the cast on their first day and make sure they know where everything is and have everything they need. The hardest thing I've ever had to do was try to control 2,500 primary school children. I really like what I do. There are of course a

number of disadvantages; I don't like the hours and the disruption to my personal life that working evenings can cause. But I would highly recommend it to others; it's very enjoyable and always different; you never have the same day twice and there's something very exciting and beautiful about live theatre.

- | | | | |
|----------|---|----------|---|
| A | It was a course for people who didn't know anything about the theatre. | F | found it hugely exciting. |
| B | The more I found out about technical theatre the more interested I became. | G | Working in a large theatre is much more difficult because there are so many more people to organise. |
| C | Also there's quite a lot of instability and insecurity to the job and the money is not always good. | H | The work was quite sporadic but the money was good; in one month I could earn enough to last me six months. |
| D | While the cast were getting ready we would get on with any necessary maintenance jobs. | | |
| E | I was very curious as I watched the whole thing being put together and I | | |

TEST 2 PAPER 1: READING Part 3 (questions 16-30)**Part 3**

You are going to read an article in which five people talk about what they have done to raise money for charity. For questions **16-30** choose from the people (**A-E**). The people may be chosen more than once. When more than one answer is required they may be given in any order.

Mark your answers **on the separate answer sheet**.

Which person or people:

- | | | |
|---|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| would not repeat what they did to raise money? | <input type="text" value="16"/> | <input type="text"/> |
| tried to encourage others to do things to raise money for charity? | <input type="text" value="17"/> | <input type="text"/> |
| spent a long time preparing for what they did? | <input type="text" value="18"/> | <input type="text"/> |
| was frightened? | <input type="text" value="19"/> | <input type="text"/> |
| says raising money for charity was their secondary aim? | <input type="text" value="20"/> | <input type="text" value="21"/> |
| says the experience was unique and memorable? | <input type="text" value="22"/> | <input type="text"/> |
| did their challenge with a group of people? | <input type="text" value="23"/> | <input type="text" value="24"/> |
| had a family member help them with the preparation for the event? | <input type="text" value="25"/> | <input type="text"/> |
| says the hardest part was the beginning of the activity? | <input type="text" value="26"/> | <input type="text"/> |
| mentions more than one type of charity event? | <input type="text" value="27"/> | <input type="text"/> |
| sees taking part in charity events as a way of learning about people in need? | <input type="text" value="28"/> | <input type="text"/> |
| took part in the same event many times? | <input type="text" value="29"/> | <input type="text"/> |
| didn't enjoy the event as much as the preparation? | <input type="text" value="30"/> | <input type="text"/> |

TEST 2 PAPER 1: READING Part 3 (questions 16-30)**Raising money for charity****A Housewife and grandmother**

I abseiled off a cliff to raise money for charity. It was an enormous challenge as I'm actually quite afraid of heights. It was only really the moment of going over the edge that was difficult; after that it was very easy. You just have to get into the rhythm and not go too fast. My son is very into climbing and things like that and he and some of his friends from his university climbing club set everything up and organised the whole event. There were about twenty of us who did it and between us we raised well over the target amount. It was a great success but I don't think I'll be doing anything like that again. Once was enough!

B Lawyer

I ran a triathlon and managed to get over 50 people to sponsor me. I had to train for months and it was really hard work but well worth it. I actually enjoyed the training more than the final event because on the day the weather was terrible. In the months running up to the event I followed a very strict regime and it felt good to be working towards such a specific goal. I would often get up at 5 o'clock in the morning so I could train before going to work. Knowing that I was going to be able to give a large donation to charity made me even more determined to do it. It wasn't compulsory to get sponsorship and giving money to charity wasn't my main motivation when I first signed up to do it but I wanted to make the most of the opportunity and all my friends and family were really supportive and wanted to help and give money. It was such a positive experience I'm going to do it again next year.

C Environmental consultant

I cycled from L.A. to Quito last spring. All my family thought I was mad but I love cycling and I knew it would be an amazing way to see lots of really interesting places that most people never see. I managed to raise quite a bit of money for charity through sponsorship although that wasn't my main objective. I turned 30 in March and I really wanted to be doing something totally different rather than just sitting at my desk in the office. I wanted it to be different and something I could look back on when I am older and feel proud of. It is something I'll be able to tell my grandchildren about and the fact that I was able to do something to help those less well off than me at the same time, well that made it even better.

D Theatre manager

When I was a child I took part in a lot of sponsored walks. Each year my school would organise the walks and although it wasn't compulsory my friends and I would always take part. It was fun. Each walk was about 15 km long so it took quite a long time but it was a nice way to spend a day. The first year I did it I was only 11 years old and my father came with us to keep an eye on us but once we were older we went by ourselves; there were about 8 or 9 of us that all walked together. We managed to get quite a bit of money between us; in fact it became our challenge to raise more money than the year before, which we always achieved, so there was a great sense of satisfaction.

E Retired primary school head teacher

We used to make a big effort to get the children involved in charity events as I think it helps raise their awareness of world events and the fact that in many places there are people, particularly children like themselves, who live in very different circumstances to them. I think they get a great sense of satisfaction too from knowing that they are able to do something to help. Each year we had a mufti day; where all the children paid a small amount of money and then came to school for one day in their own clothes and not in school uniform. We also regularly held school fetes where the children were encouraged to donate old toys and books and things which we then sold. The children got involved in running the stalls too and all the money we made went to our chosen charity.

TEST 2 PAPER 2: WRITING Part 1 (question 1)

Part 1

You **must** answer this question. Write your answer in **120-150** words in an appropriate style on the opposite page.

- 1 You have just returned from a four-week trip organised by a company called Explorer. You have lots of complaints about the holiday. The staff at the hotel told you there was nothing they could do and that you would have to write to the head office. You have decided to write a letter of complaint.

Read the advertisement for the holiday with your comments added. Write your letter of complaint.

A holiday of a lifetime

Exploration in small groups to experience local history and culture.

Fully equipped coaches, comfort guaranteed.

Evening lecture programme by experts.

Five star luxury hotel with air-conditioned rooms, en-suite facilities, phone and TV.

Dining excellence to make evenings an unforgettable experience.

Swimming pools and sports facilities equal to none.

All inclusive – no extras

The groups were huge.

Old uncomfortable coaches. Ours broke down!

Not in my room!

Pool had no water!

Service awful – not enough waiters

Write your **letter**. You must use grammatically correct sentences with accurate spelling and punctuation in a style appropriate for the situation.

TEST 2 PAPER 2: WRITING Part 2 (questions 2-5)**Part 2**

Write an answer to **one** of the questions **2-5** in this part. Write your answer in **120-180** words in an appropriate style on the opposite page. Put the question number in the box at the top of the page.

- 2** The teachers at your school have complained that many students are spending too much time using the Internet to visit social networking sites and chat rooms. They have asked the headteacher to disconnect the Internet from the school's computer room as they feel it is not an appropriate use of school equipment.
Write a report to the headteacher explaining why internet access should be available to the students. Make some suggestions about ways in which internet access can be controlled.

Write your **report**.

- 3** You have decided to enter a short story competition. The rules of the competition say that you must begin with the words:

John woke up one morning to see a large hole in the wall where his wardrobe used to be.

Write your **story**.

- 4** You had a class discussion about opportunities for practising English and your teacher has now asked you to write a report for students of English giving them advice.

Write your **report**.

- 5** Answer **one** of the following two questions based on your reading of **one** of the set books. Write the letter **(a)** or **(b)** as well as the number 5 in the question box on the opposite page.

- (a)** Write a **letter** to a friend about the book explaining what you thought of the book and why your friend might enjoy it or not.
- (b)** Write an **essay** comparing the book with another book. How are the books different and in what ways are they similar? Is one of the books better than the other?

TEST 2 PAPER 3: USE OF ENGLISH Part 1 (questions 1-12)

Part 1

For questions 1-12, read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Mark your answers **on the separate answer sheet**.

Example:

0 A save B keep C store D guard

| | | | | |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 0 | <u> A </u> | <u> B </u> | <u> C </u> | <u> D </u> |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|

Cheaper holidays

We can (0) money on all aspects of our holiday, from where and when to go to how to get to and from the airport; here are some (1) on how to get the most for your money when (2) a holiday.

For the best deals (3) your holiday between the high and low seasons; you could save up to 70% on some holiday (4) while still enjoying good weather and other high season (5) and there will be fewer crowds.

You can also save money by going somewhere where living costs are (6) It might cost more to get there but once you are there you will (7) less on eating out and getting around as food and transport will be (8) cheaper.

And start saving before you even leave the country by choosing the most cost effective way to the airport. There are many bus services from (9) cities to airports which are cheaper than trains. If you go by train book well in (10) to get cheaper tickets and if you do decide to go by car, book your carparking as soon as possible; some airports offer up to 50% (11) for early bookings.

Finally, make sure you research all the available options on-line. Signing up to email (12) can be a good idea as then you will be the first to know about cheap offers. The earlier you book the better the bargains are likely to be.

TEST 2 PAPER 3: USE OF ENGLISH Part 1 (questions 1-12)

- | | | | | | | | | |
|----|---|-------------|---|------------|---|------------|---|---------------|
| 1 | A | information | B | advice | C | tips | D | clues |
| 2 | A | deciding | B | choosing | C | agreeing | D | electing |
| 3 | A | book | B | ask for | C | order | D | buy |
| 4 | A | places | B | sites | C | situations | D | resorts |
| 5 | A | pros | B | advantages | C | favours | D | drawbacks |
| 6 | A | lower | B | smaller | C | poorer | D | greater |
| 7 | A | pay | B | cost | C | spend | D | waste |
| 8 | A | largely | B | obviously | C | quite | D | significantly |
| 9 | A | main | B | important | C | great | D | major |
| 10 | A | ahead | B | before | C | advance | D | early |
| 11 | A | under | B | below | C | off | D | over |
| 12 | A | alarms | B | warnings | C | news | D | alerts |

TEST 2 PAPER 3: USE OF ENGLISH Part 3 (questions 25-34)

Part 3

For questions **25-34**, read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of some of the lines to form a word that fits in the gap **in the same line**. There is an example at the beginning **(0)**.

Write your answers **IN CAPITAL LETTERS** on the separate answer sheet.

Example: **0**

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| F | R | O | Z | E | N | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|

Smoothies

Smoothies are cold drinks made from blended fruit and vegetables to which crushed ice, milk, honey or **(0)** yoghurt is also often added. This gives them a thicker milkshake-like consistency. They have long been a popular **(25)** to fizzy drinks and are marketed as a healthy option. For many years now they have been **(26)** available in high street coffee shops and supermarkets. They are packed with fruit and vegetables, but are smoothies really good for us?

One popular brand **(27)** that their drinks contained two of the suggested five portions of fresh fruit or vegetables which we should consume every day. This claim resulted in an investigation into just how healthy these drinks really are. The results were good news for all smoothie **(28)** The research found that the brand's 250ml non-dairy drinks did in fact contain sufficient pulped fruit and fruit juice to count for two of the recommended **(29)** portions of fruit and vegetables. As a result health **(30)** have agreed that smoothies are good for us. However, not all smoothies are the same. There is a great diversity of ingredients and **(31)** are advised to check the contents **(32)** Some may contain as much as a quarter of your recommended daily **(33)** of saturated fat and up to 40g of sugar.

In conclusion, it seems that although smoothies are a good source of the vitamins and minerals found in fruit and vegetables there are also a lot of **(34)** variations.

FREEZE

ALTERNATE

WIDE

ADVERT

LOVE

DAY

OFFICIAL

CONSUME

CARE

ALLOW

HEALTH

TEST 2 PAPER 3: USE OF ENGLISH Part 4 (questions 35-42)

Part 4

For questions **35-42**, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. **Do not change the word given.** You must use between **two** and **five** words, including the word given. Here is an example (0).

Example: 0 I haven't seen him for at least 2 years.
TIME
 The was more than 2 years ago.

The gap can be filled by the words 'last time I saw him', so you write:

Example: 0 LAST TIME I SAW HIM

Write **only** the missing words **IN CAPITAL LETTERS** on the separate answer sheet.

- 35** I'm sorry, but I disagree with everything you just said.
NOT
 I'm sorry, but I you just said.
- 36** I think I'd rather stay at home than go to the party.
TO
 I think at home tonight.
- 37** Do I really need to have the operation?
FOR
 Is it really to have the operation?
- 38** It was very careless of you to lose my helmet.
MORE
 You should my helmet.
- 39** When we went to stay with my grandparents we always used to have an enormous Sunday lunch.
WOULD
 When we went to stay with my grandparents an enormous Sunday lunch.
- 40** Neil's always forgetting where he has left his keys.
NEVER
 Neil can he has left his keys.
- 41** The weather was better than I'd expected.
BAD
 The weather was I'd expected.
- 42** At school we are never allowed to have our mobile phones switched on.
US
 At school the teachers our mobile phones switched on.

TEST 2 PAPER 4: LISTENING Part 1 (questions 1-8)**Part 1**

You'll hear people talking in eight different situations. For questions **1-8**, choose the best answer (**A**, **B** or **C**).

-
- 1** You hear a woman talking about a young man. What is her relationship to him?

 - A** his mother
 - B** his teacher
 - C** his neighbour

 - 2** You hear a man talking about a house. Why did he decide not to buy it?

 - A** It was too expensive.
 - B** It wasn't big enough.
 - C** It was too far away.

 - 3** You hear someone talking about a concert they went to. How did they feel about the concert?

 - A** It was too short.
 - B** She enjoyed it.
 - C** The music was disappointing.

 - 4** You hear somebody talking about a trip they are about to take. Why are they going?

 - A** on business
 - B** on holiday
 - C** for a family wedding

 - 5** You hear a television quiz programme. How much does the contestant win?

 - A** nothing
 - B** ten thousand pounds
 - C** two thousand pounds

 - 6** You hear somebody buying a train ticket. What kind of ticket do they buy?

 - A** a single
 - B** a fixed return
 - C** an open return

 - 7** You hear a young woman talking about her decision to leave home. Why did she decide to leave home?

 - A** because of her relationship with her parents
 - B** to be nearer to work
 - C** because she wanted to live with a friend

 - 8** You hear a radio advertisement. What is it advertising?

 - A** a soft drink
 - B** a holiday
 - C** a pizza restaurant

TEST 2 PAPER 4: LISTENING Part 2 (questions 9-18)



Part 2

You will hear a radio news item about a hot air balloon manufacturer. For questions 9-18 complete the sentences.

An award for Douglas Finch

Douglas Finch is to be awarded the Honorary Degree of Doctor of

| | |
|--|----------|
| | 9 |
|--|----------|

Douglas Finch was born near Glasgow and attended Allan Glen's School before reading

| | | |
|--|-----------|------------------------|
| | 10 | at Glasgow University. |
|--|-----------|------------------------|

The Bristol Belle was the first hot air balloon in

| | |
|--|-----------|
| | 11 |
|--|-----------|

In 1968 he was issued with the first ever

| | | |
|--|-----------|-----------------------|
| | 12 | for Hot Air Balloons. |
|--|-----------|-----------------------|

The Golden Falcon was designed specifically to fly

| | |
|--|-----------|
| | 13 |
|--|-----------|

In 1973 he was awarded the Royal Aeronautical Club Silver Medal for the first balloon flight

| | |
|--|-----------|
| | 14 |
|--|-----------|

In 1978 he attempted to cross the Atlantic in a balloon called

| | |
|--|-----------|
| | 15 |
|--|-----------|

Bristol is considered the undisputed

| | | |
|--|-----------|---------------|
| | 16 | of the world. |
|--|-----------|---------------|

Doug Finch has advanced the science, technology and art of balloon flight to

| | |
|--|-----------|
| | 17 |
|--|-----------|

Doug Finch will receive his Honorary

| | | |
|--|-----------|-----------------------------|
| | 18 | at Bristol Business School. |
|--|-----------|-----------------------------|

TEST 2 PAPER 4: LISTENING Part 3 (questions 19-23)**Part 3**

You will hear five different people talking about the place where they live. For questions **19-23** choose from the list **A-F** to say what each person feels about where they live. Use the letters only once. There is one extra letter which you do not need to use.

A hasn't lived there very long

Speaker 1

| | |
|--|----|
| | 19 |
|--|----|

B has lots of friends in the area

Speaker 2

| | |
|--|----|
| | 20 |
|--|----|

C regrets moving there

Speaker 3

| | |
|--|----|
| | 21 |
|--|----|

D is thinking about leaving the area

Speaker 4

| | |
|--|----|
| | 22 |
|--|----|

E thinks the area has become dangerous

Speaker 5

| | |
|--|----|
| | 23 |
|--|----|

F is moving somewhere else



TEST 2 PAPER 4: LISTENING Part 4 (questions 24-30)**Part 4**

You will hear an interview with an athlete talking about his sport. For questions **24-30**, choose the best answer (**A**, **B** or **C**).

- 24** What is the sport called?
A Half Marathons
B Ultra-Marathons
C Fun running
- 25** The races
A are varied.
B are timed.
C cover a fixed length.
- 26** How many people compete in the South African race?
A 12,000
B 250
C 200
- 27** How does Stan feel about the Badwater race?
A It's frightening.
B It's impossible.
C It's a good personal test.
- 28** When was the first Badwater race completed?
A 1974
B 1980
C 1977
- 29** How long did it take Al Arnold to finish it?
A 18 hours
B 80 hours
C 49 hours
- 30** What does Stan say he values most about the sport?
A He has come to terms with his temper.
B It has made him more responsible.
C He realises how grateful he is to have friends and family.

Part 1

3 minutes

- What's your name? (*Candidate A*)
- (*Repeat for Candidate B*)
- Where are you from? / Where do you live? (*Candidate A*)
- What do you like about living in ... ?
- And you (*Candidate B*) Where are you from? / Where do you live?
- What do you like about living in ... ?

Choose questions from the sections below; ask different questions to each candidate, in any order.

Free time and interests

- What do you like doing at weekends?
- Do you prefer to spend your free time alone or with friends? Why?
- How much of your free time do you spend with your family? What sorts of things do you do together?
- Do you have any hobbies that you've done for a long time? What?
- Do you enjoy trying new activities? Have you tried anything new recently?

Daily routine

- Do you prefer getting up early in the morning or staying up late at night? Why?
- What's your favourite day of the week? Why?
- Do you spend a lot of time at home? What do you do there?
- Do you prefer to have the same routine every day or do you prefer to do different things every day? Why?
- Is there anything you'd like to change about your daily routine?

Future plans

- What are you planning to do for your next holiday?
- Is there anything you'd like to study in the future? (What? Why?)
- What job would you like to be doing in 10 years time?
- Would you like to live abroad in the future?
- Is there anything you're really looking forward to in the next few weeks? (What? Why?)

Travel and holidays

- Tell us about a special place you've visited.
- Is there anywhere in the world you'd really like to visit? (Where? Why?)
- Do you like to spend your holiday in the same place each year or do you prefer to go somewhere different each year?
- Do you prefer going on holiday in the summer or winter? Why?
- What do you like to do when you're on holiday?



TEST 2 PAPER 5: SPEAKING Part 2

Part 2

4 minutes

Interlocutor In this part of the test I'm going to give each of you two different photographs. I'd like you to talk about your photographs on your own for about a minute.

(Candidate A) It's your turn first. Here are your photographs. **They show people celebrating birthdays.** Compare the photos and say **how you think the people are feeling.**

Look at page 196.

Candidate A

⌚ approximately 1 minute

Interlocutor Thank you.

(Candidate B) How do you like to celebrate your birthday?

Candidate B

⌚ 20-30 seconds

Interlocutor Thank you.

Now *(Candidate B)* it's your turn. Here are your photographs; **they show people shopping for food in different places.**

Compare the photos and say **what the advantages and disadvantages are of shopping in these different places.**

Look at page 197.

Candidate B

⌚ approximately 1 minute

Interlocutor Thank you.

(Candidate A) Where do you like to shop for food?

Candidate A

⌚ 20-30 seconds

Interlocutor Thank you.

TEST 2 PAPER 5: SPEAKING Parts 3 and 4

Parts 3 and 4

7 minutes

Part 3

Interlocutor Now I'd like you to talk about something together for about 3 minutes.
(4 minutes for groups of three)

Here are some pictures of machines people use every day. Talk about **how important these machines are in people's everyday lives** and then decide **which two it would be most difficult to live without**.

Look at page 198.

Candidates

⌚ approximately
3 minutes
(4 minutes for
groups of three)

Interlocutor Thank you.

Part 4

Interlocutor *Select any of the following questions, as appropriate:*

- Which of these is most important for you? Why?
- What other machines could people not live without?
- Do you think people rely too much on machines these days?
- Some people say machines make our lives more complicated rather than simpler. What do you think?
- Why do you think some people always like to have the latest and best machines?
- Sometimes machines don't work properly or break down. What problems can this cause?
- Do you think we will have robots in our homes in the future to do all the housework for us? (Do you think this would be a good thing?)

Thank you. That is the end of the test.

TEST 3 PAPER 1: READING Part 2 (questions 9-15)

Part 2

You are going to read an article about what makes a good manager. Seven sentences have been removed from the article. Choose from the sentences **A-H** the one which fits each gap (9-15). There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use.

Mark your answers **on the separate answer sheet**.

Being a Good Manager

Being a good manager of people requires excellent communication and interpersonal skills. All people are different and in a working environment there will always be a great mix of personalities and skills. Like with everything in life though, experience brings knowledge and in my many years as both an employee and a manager in various charity organisations I have come to recognise the qualities and skills which make an efficient manager.

I've worked with lots of different people in the past and I think I have experienced all sorts of different types of manager. There are those who are very controlling and always telling you what to do while at the other extreme there are others who are nowhere to be seen. I think it's important to let people work on their own and not interfere too much; ideally you want to promote assertiveness and self-confidence in your workers' and if you are always watching over them and checking up on them they will not develop these skills. At the same time it is not helpful to leave your workers completely alone. The manager is there to oversee things and make sure everything runs smoothly, if employees have a problem or need help they should always be able to ask for it, and the manager should be able to provide it. A line manager who is not available to staff when they need them is of no use at all.

To be an effective manager I think it is important to be optimistic and able to instil a positive attitude in the workforce; the worst kind of manager is one who allows or even encourages a bad feeling in the workplace. As a

result we all lacked confidence in the whole organisation and the office became a very negative environment to work in. It's a manager's responsibility to keep workers spirits high and create a pleasant atmosphere. Having a naturally optimistic and friendly personality helps.

The best types of managers are those who can accept the responsibility they have been given. If something goes wrong a good manager will take the blame; they are responsible for the team and if the team, or any individual within it, is not performing well then it is ultimately the manager's fault. They must also then do all they can to solve any unsatisfactory situations and deal with dissatisfaction from higher up in the organisation on the team's behalf.

One thing which managers often do not do enough is give praise. Praise is a very effective management tool and should be exploited as much as possible. Managers who give a lot of praise are also in a much better situation to criticise when work is not of a satisfactory standard. It is important that employees receive positive as well as negative feedback on their performance; the more feedback there is the more aware workers will be of what is expected of them and positive feedback helps increase motivation. Connected to this last point is the ability to judge on merit. Managers must be able to separate their personal feelings for individuals from their assessment of their work. It is really important to see team members' actions objectively. Any feelings of favouritism or discrimination can be very harmful to the team.

TEST 3 PAPER 1: READING Part 2 (questions 9-15)

Managers need to be able to recognise the strengths and weaknesses of their employees and use them appropriately. This includes recognising their own strengths and weaknesses. **14** Managers need to be flexible in their approach to assigning work so that tasks are assigned to those best suited to doing them. I have worked for an organisation where work was given to individuals based on the time of the day they were available to work rather than their personal expertise; this not only resulted in the jobs not being done well, and therefore reduced efficiency, but also great dissatisfaction among workers and clients. For example, someone with excellent computer skills but poor public speaking skills should not be asked to go into schools and universities to give presentations. At the same time it is essential to share knowledge and experience so that the team as a whole develop existing skills and individuals learn new ones. **15** As

the manager learns new skills and gains useful information it is important that they share it with the team. The manager should not be doing tasks which could be done equally well by someone less qualified than themselves. Where possible managers should delegate and occupy themselves with higher level activities. However, it is also important that in times of crisis or when the team is exceptionally busy, the manager should not feel themselves too important to join in and do whatever job is necessary to help the situation.

Finally, empathy is an enormously important quality when working as a manager of people. The basic rule of 'treat others as you would expect others to treat you' is fundamental. It's important to try to put yourself in your colleagues' situation and try and appreciate how they are feeling and then act accordingly.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>A This includes the manager passing on what they know.</p> | <p>E In the past I have worked in an office where my line manager was constantly complaining about and criticising the directors of the company.</p> |
| <p>B They should never promise anything that is not possible as this will lead to disappointment and undermine confidence in the company.</p> | <p>F Managers should look for examples of good work and congratulate workers accordingly.</p> |
| <p>C Now that I work as a manager myself I try to be neither too controlling nor too distant.</p> | <p>G Managers choose and develop their team and so must accept responsibility for the bad as well as the good results of their efforts.</p> |
| <p>D Efficiently managing a team of people is no easy task and there will be many challenging moments.</p> | <p>H An efficient team makes the most of all the skills different individuals bring to it.</p> |

TEST 3 PAPER 1: READING Part 3 (questions 16-30)

Part 3

You are going to read an article in which four people talk about their work as teachers. For questions **16-30** choose from the people (**A-E**). The people may be chosen more than once. When more than one answer is required they may be given in any order.

Mark your answers **on the separate answer sheet**.

Which person or people:

- has been a teacher the longest? 16
- no longer works as a teacher? 17
- has taught in many different countries? 18
- mentions the qualities which are important to be a good teacher? 19
- says they became a teacher because they were not happy in their previous job? 20
- says they like working as a teacher because their job is always interesting? 21 22
- mentions a difficulty of their subject? 23
- says they have had a number of different jobs? 24
- says they were keen to share what they have learnt with others? 25
- says that they had been interested in teaching from a young age? 26
- says it's easy for pupils to see the results of their work in her subject? 27
- say they have taught adults as well as children and teenagers? 28
- has helped and trained other teachers? 29
- says the beginning of their career as a teacher was hard work? 30

TEST 3 PAPER 1: READING Part 3 (questions 16-30)

A Career in Teaching

A Anna

I first got into teaching 4 years ago when I decided to quit my office job and do a bit of travelling. I'd heard of the CELTA qualification to teach English to adults and thought it would be a great way to see the world. I'd also been interested in teaching since I was at school and with the CELTA thought it would be a perfect combination – teaching and travel. Since completing the course I've spent time teaching in the UK, Austria, Poland and Spain and have loved every minute. I've taught people of all ages and levels. I'd say the main thing I enjoy about teaching is the fact that you're able to engage with people from different countries, all of whom have different backgrounds and experiences, and I feel that this therefore makes teaching an interesting, varied profession. I think the thing I found the most frustrating was probably going into different schools and trying to teach children and teenagers who were not interested in learning English and only there because their parents had made them. However, this meant there was always a challenge in trying to find material that these students would be interested in and a job where you don't have challenges I imagine would be rather boring. I've recently started working as a primary school teacher, which I'm really enjoying. I look back on my time teaching abroad with a lot of fondness and for this reason it is something I would definitely like to do again in the future.

C Sally

I have been teaching for 3 years now and decided to train to be a food technology teacher after working in the food industry for 5 years. I was fed up with working long hours, knowing the end result was making profit for the company I was working for at the time rather than giving me satisfaction. I have also always loved my subject – Home Economics, Food technology and Cookery – and wanted the opportunity to use my experience and knowledge to inspire and help others. Friends had put me off going into teaching previously due to the notorious heavy workload. It has been the most rewarding and challenging job of my career and I now couldn't imagine doing anything else. I am lucky with my subject because progress and success are instant in practical cookery lessons; giving plenty of opportunity to praise pupils and raise their confidence.

There have been very difficult times in my teaching career, especially the first year, when learning the work life balance was impossible to grasp; this in conjunction with challenging behaviour issues was a steep learning curve, but I am pleased I persevered. Over time teaching got easier and I think it is the most fulfilling, satisfying profession I could do. The odd pupil that walks out of the class and says 'thanks for a great lesson, Miss' or the look on a pupil's face when his bread comes out the oven, makes the hard work worth while.

B Valerie

I love teaching because it is never boring. I have been a teacher for over twenty years and I still enjoy my day to day work. I teach Science to students aged eleven to sixteen. This sometimes involves explaining difficult concepts and examining ethical questions which some students find very difficult. It is very stimulating working with young people and their enthusiasm and optimism can be quite infectious. To be a good teacher you need to be very knowledgeable about your subject. You must have a good sense of humour and be fair and consistent in your dealings with other people, but most of all you must be a good communicator. There are lots of teachers who know their subject very well but unless you can enthuse your students and build their confidence and self-esteem you will never be an inspirational teacher.

D Joanna

After studying languages at university, I was unsure what I wanted to do for a living. I worked for a year in a nursery school and, in my spare time, volunteered for a charity that sends people on projects in developing countries. I put together a programme of induction for the volunteers, to prepare them for going on their projects. I soon decided that I would like to do this as a full-time job, but I needed to get a qualification in education and some more experience. I took a postgraduate teacher training course and worked for three years teaching languages in a secondary school. During that time, I got very involved in global education – teaching school-children about global issues and how they affect people in developing countries. After three years of teaching, I got a job managing a global education centre. I co-ordinated and contributed to a programme of workshops for children and training for teachers. A further three years later, the charity I had volunteered for could afford to give me a full-time job, and I've been working there for two years now.

TEST 3 PAPER 2: WRITING Part 1 (question 1)

Part 1

You must answer this question. Write your answer in **120-150** words in an appropriate style on the opposite page.

- 1** You are organising a meeting at your local sports centre. You have invited Brian Roy, a professional athlete, who is visiting your area, to give a talk at the sports centre. He has sent you an email accepting your invitation and asking for some more information.

Read his email and the notes you have made. Then write an email to him, using **all** your notes.

email

From: Brian Roy
Sent: 15th September
Subject: Sports Centre talk

Thank him I'd be delighted to give a talk at your sports centre. While I am in your area I will be quite busy, but I do have time either on the Tuesday morning or on the Thursday evening. Which would be better for you? *Say when is better*

Explain Could you also give me an idea about the sports that are played at your centre and the age range of the people who would attend the talk.

Finally, is there any subject you would particularly like me to talk about? *Suggest*

I look forward to meeting you.

All the best,

Brian Roy

Write your **email**. You must use grammatically correct sentences with accurate spelling and punctuation in a style appropriate for the situation.

TEST 3 PAPER 2: WRITING Part 2 (questions 2-5)

Part 2

Write an answer to **one** of the questions **2-5** in this part. Write your answer in **120-180** words in an appropriate style on the opposite page. Put the question number in the box at the top of the page.

- 2** Your teacher has asked you to write a story for an international magazine. The story must **begin** with the following words:

As soon as I closed the door behind me, all the lights came on.

Write your **story**.

- 3** You have seen this announcement on an international student website:

My favourite freetime activity

What do you like to do when you're not studying? What is your favourite hobby, why do you enjoy it so much and what does it involve? How did you begin and how much time do you spend doing it?

We'll publish the best articles on the website next month.

Write your **article**.

- 4** An international film magazine you read is looking for reviews with the following title: 'The last film I watched'. You have decided to write a **review** for the magazine. Describe the film and say what you think about it. Would you recommend it to other people?

Write your **review**.

- 5** Answer **one** of the following two questions based on your reading of **one** of the set books. Write the letter **(a)** or **(b)** as well as the number 5 in the question box on the opposite page.

- (a)** Read this part of a letter from an English-speaking friend, Paul.

Some of the characters in the book I really disliked. Did you? Write to me and tell me what you think.
Paul

Write your **letter**.

- (b)** You see this advertisement in a magazine.

Articles Wanted! What makes a good ending to a book?

What kind of endings do you prefer: a happy ending or something more genuine?
Tell us what you think.

Write your **article** about the end of one of the books and say how you feel about it.

TEST 3 PAPER 3: USE OF ENGLISH Part 1 (questions 1-12)

Part 1

For questions **1-12**, read the text below and decide which answer (**A, B, C** or **D**) best fits each gap. There is an example at the beginning (**0**).

Mark your answers **on the separate answer sheet**.

Example:

0 **A** sites **B** places **C** webs **D** locations

| | | | | |
|---|----------|---|---|---|
| 0 | A | B | C | D |
|---|----------|---|---|---|

Friend or burglar?

Users of well-known social networking (**0**) have been warned they may have to pay more for their house (**1**) This is because there is (**2**) that burglars use the sites to find out personal details about potential targets and information like when people will be (**3**) on holiday.

Burglars can use the networking sites to (**4**) relationships with people who they can then (**5**) as people to burgle. An experiment found that many users (**6**) complete strangers as followers when they made a friend request. Also about 40% of users of the most popular social networking sites have such low (**7**) settings that their personal information can be seen by anyone.

Users of these sites can't help boasting about their holiday (**8**), or expensive new home gadgets they've (**9**) Users also give away information about when their house will be empty when they (**10**) about working long hours or how long their journey to work takes. All this information makes life very (**11**) for thieves. Graham Jones who works for an internet security company said he has seen people sending messages about what a wonderful time they're having on holiday in the Caribbean on a website that has their home address. He says people need to be more (**12**) of just who has access to the information they post on networking websites.

TEST 3 PAPER 3: USE OF ENGLISH Part 1 (questions 1-12)

- | | | | | | | | | |
|----|---|-----------|---|-----------|---|------------|---|-----------|
| 1 | A | assurance | B | insurance | C | protection | D | cover |
| 2 | A | findings | B | research | C | clues | D | evidence |
| 3 | A | gone | B | away | C | out | D | outside |
| 4 | A | find | B | make | C | develop | D | construct |
| 5 | A | target | B | aim | C | choose | D | decide |
| 6 | A | let | B | allowed | C | agreed | D | accepted |
| 7 | A | safety | B | safe | C | security | D | secure |
| 8 | A | ideas | B | hopes | C | plans | D | deals |
| 9 | A | purchased | B | found | C | used | D | sold |
| 10 | A | complain | B | tell | C | say | D | share |
| 11 | A | difficult | B | clear | C | good | D | easy |
| 12 | A | know | B | aware | C | willing | D | open |

TEST 3 PAPER 3: USE OF ENGLISH Part 2 (questions 13-24)

Part 2

For questions **13-24**, read the text below and think of the word that best fits each gap. Use only **one** word in each gap. There is an example at the beginning **(0)**.

Write your answers **IN CAPITAL LETTERS** on the separate answer sheet.

Example:

| |
|---|
| 0 |
|---|

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| I | N | T | O | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|

Recycling

Recycling involves taking used materials and turning them **(0)** new products. It is not a new concept: people **(13)** been recycling for hundreds of years but **(14)** rising energy costs since the 1970s it has become more **(15)** a necessity and is now common practice. The idea of recycling is **(16)** prevent waste and reduce the consumption of new fresh raw materials.

The **(17)** common materials which are recycled are paper and glass. Some plastics, metals and textiles **(18)** also be recycled as well as some electronic equipment. It is now typical to separate household waste into materials **(19)** can and can't be recycled. Recycling points **(20)** glass, paper etc. can be taken to are now common sights in **(21)** major towns and cities.

In theory recycling seems obvious: however, in practice it is **(22)** always cost-effective. Often the cost of collection and transportation is greater **(23)** the cost of the energy saved. It also means there are fewer jobs available in industries **(24)** as mining, as demand for raw materials is lower. As a result recycling is a controversial topic. However, with more government legislation and more incentives being introduced recycling is clearly on the increase.

TEST 3 PAPER 3: USE OF ENGLISH Part 3 (questions 25-34)

Part 3

For questions **25-34** read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of some of the lines to form a word that fits in the gap **in the same line**. There is an example at the beginning **(0)**.

Write your answers **IN CAPITAL LETTERS** on the **separate answer sheet**.

Example:

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| 0 | A | C | C | O | U | N | T | A | N | T | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|

Advertising for work

An out of work **(0)** was seen advertising his services on a placard outside a busy London station last week. This **(25)** tactic is reminiscent of scenes from New York's Wall Street during the great **(26)** of the 1930s. Daniel Bell decided to try this drastic approach after months of looking for a job using more **(27)** methods. He said he had sent out hundreds of CVs and applied to over 70 different jobs but only had five interviews, none of which were **(28)** Now he says he has nothing to lose and hopes to impress prospective **(29)** with his initiative.

- ACCOUNT**
- USUAL**

- DEPRESS**
- TRADITION**

- SUCCESS**

- EMPLOY**

He plans to stand outside the station with his sign during the rush hour and giving out business cards for as long as it takes to get a job. After just two days he had received three **(30)** to attend interviews so the plan seems to be working. He admits, however, that his **(31)** has received mixed **(32)** 'Most people seem embarrassed and try to look the other way, while others **(33)** think I am being ridiculous and more than one person openly pointed and laughed at me. I don't care though,' he says, 'they might find **(34)** being made redundant by the end of the month. It feels good to be doing something positive.

- INVITE**
- PRESENT**
- REACT**
- CLEAR**

- THEM**



TEST 3 PAPER 3: USE OF ENGLISH Part 4 (questions 35-42)

Part 4

For questions **35-42**, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. **Do not change the word given**. You must use between **two** and **five** words, including the word given. Here is an example (0).

Example: 0 I haven't seen him for at least 2 years.
TIME
 The was more than 2 years ago.

The gap can be filled by the words 'last time I saw him', so you write:

Example: 0 LAST TIME I SAW HIM

Write **only** the missing words **IN CAPITAL LETTERS** on the separate answer sheet.

35 'I'm really sorry I lost your scarf, I promise I'll buy you a new one,' she said to me.
LOSING
 She and promised to buy a new one.

36 Could you tell me what the price of this dress is, please?
COSTS
 Could you tell me, please?

37 I've reached a decision about what I'm going to do next year.
UP
 I've about what I'm going to do next year.

38 We need to have the house decorated before we can sell it.
DECORATING
 The house before we can sell it.

39 It might get cold later so I'd take a jumper if I were you.
CASE
 You should it gets cold later.

40 You failed the exam because you didn't pay attention in class.
PAID
 You wouldn't have failed the exam attention in class.

41 The government has created over 150 new jobs in the public sector.
HAVE
 Over 150 new jobs in the public sector.

42 Unfortunately, Mike turned down our offer of a job.
NOT
 Unfortunately, Mike our offer of a job.

TEST 3 PAPER 4: LISTENING Part 1 (questions 1-8)CD 1
TR 10**Part 1**

You'll hear people talking in eight different situations. For questions **1-8**, choose the best answer (**A**, **B** or **C**).

- 1** You hear someone talking about something he saw on television. What did he see?

 - A** a magic trick
 - B** a drama
 - C** a sporting event

- 2** You hear a woman complaining about something. What is she complaining about?

 - A** types of mobile phones
 - B** teenagers
 - C** the public transport system

- 3** You hear somebody talking on the phone. What is the purpose of their phone call?

 - A** to complain
 - B** to arrange to meet someone
 - C** to apologise

- 4** You hear somebody talking in a shop. What kind of shop is it?

 - A** a health food shop
 - B** a greengrocer's
 - C** a chemist's

- 5** You hear a man talking about his sister. What is his sister's biggest fault?

 - A** She talks too much.
 - B** She's too serious.
 - C** She gets easily annoyed.

- 6** You hear 2 people talking. What is their relationship?

 - A** They're related.
 - B** They go to college together.
 - C** They go to the same gym.

- 7** You hear a man talking to his partner on the phone. When is he going to leave work?

 - A** 8.30
 - B** 8
 - C** 9.30

- 8** What is the speaker describing?

 - A** a documentary
 - B** a visit to a national park
 - C** a friend's holiday

TEST 3 PAPER 4: LISTENING Part 2 (questions 9-18)

CD 1
TR 11

Part 2

You'll hear an information announcement about facilities offered at Blackpool Airport. For questions 9-18, complete the sentences.

Blackpool Airport

The majority of check-in desks at Blackpool Airport are located on **9** of the terminal building.

UK, London and German flights operate from check-in Area 14, which is located on a level beneath **10**

Ensure that carry-on luggage does not contain any liquids, gels or pastes that **11**

Airline staff are on hand if you **12**

Enjoy the comfort and relaxing atmosphere of the Eric Morecambe Lounge for up to three hours for only **13**

A left luggage facility is available in the **14**

Those collecting keys from the car key holding facility must have **15** when collecting the keys.

16 is served from 4 am.

The airport is conveniently located approximately **17** of Blackpool city centre.

18 passengers travelled through Blackpool Airport last year.

TEST 3 PAPER 4: LISTENING Part 3 (questions 19-23)

CD 1
TR 12

Part 3

You will hear five different actors talking about their first stage performance. For questions **19-23** choose from the list **A-F** to say what each person felt during the performance. Use the letters only once. There is one extra letter which you do not need to use.

A nervous

Speaker 1

| | |
|--|----|
| | 19 |
|--|----|

B proud

Speaker 2

| | |
|--|----|
| | 20 |
|--|----|

C excited

Speaker 3

| | |
|--|----|
| | 21 |
|--|----|

D calm

Speaker 4

| | |
|--|----|
| | 22 |
|--|----|

E exhausted

Speaker 5

| | |
|--|----|
| | 23 |
|--|----|

F sick



TEST 3 PAPER 4: LISTENING Part 4 (questions 24-30)**Part 4**

You will hear an interview with the creator of a web-based music service. For questions **24-30**, choose the best answer (**A**, **B** or **C**).

- 24** Why is MusicFlow popular with record companies?
- A** It gives users instant access.
 - B** It is completely legal.
 - C** It has a very big catalogue of music.
- 25** What is one of Steven Pride's faults?
- A** working too hard
 - B** being a pirate
 - C** going to sleep at inappropriate times
- 26** Why does he admire the Beatles?
- A** Because of how many good songs they recorded.
 - B** Because they inspired Oasis.
 - C** Because of their business acumen.
- 27** Whose is the latest album you can listen to on MusicFlow?
- A** Little Feat's
 - B** The Black Keys'
 - C** Leonard Cohen's
- 28** Where does Steven Pride think most people hear about new music?
- A** from websites
 - B** from friends
 - C** from the radio
- 29** What was the first challenge he faced?
- A** making deals with record companies
 - B** adding all the new songs
 - C** fighting music piracy
- 30** Who does he believe MuscFlow's main competitors are?
- A** Geezer
 - B** Phapster
 - C** nobody

Part 1

3 minutes

- What's your name? (*Candidate A*)
- (*Repeat for Candidate B*)
- Where are you from? / Where do you live? (*Candidate A*)
- What do you like about living in ... ?
- And you (*Candidate B*) Where are you from? / Where do you live?
- What do you like about living in ... ?

Choose questions from the sections below; ask different questions to each candidate, in any order.

Free time and interests

- What do you like doing at weekends?
- Do you prefer to spend your free time alone or with friends? Why?
- How much of your free time do you spend with your family? What sorts of things do you do together?
- Do you have any hobbies that you've done for a long time? What?
- Do you enjoy trying new activities? Have you tried anything new recently?

Daily routine

- Do you prefer getting up early in the morning or staying up late at night? Why?
- What's your favourite day of the week? Why?
- Do you spend a lot of time at home? What do you do there?
- Do you prefer to have the same routine every day or do you prefer to do different things every day? Why?
- Is there anything you'd like to change about your daily routine?

Future plans

- What are you planning to do for your next holiday?
- Is there anything you'd like to study in the future? (What? Why?)
- What job would you like to be doing in 10 years time?
- Would you like to live abroad in the future?
- Is there anything you're really looking forward to in the next few weeks? (What? Why?)

Travel and holidays

- Tell us about a special place you've visited.
- Is there anywhere in the world you'd really like to visit? (Where? Why?)
- Do you like to spend your holiday in the same place each year or do you prefer to go somewhere different each year?
- Do you prefer going on holiday in the summer or winter? Why?
- What do you like to do when you're on holiday?

TEST 3 PAPER 5: SPEAKING Part 2

Part 2


4 minutes

Interlocutor In this part of the test I'm going to give each of you two different photographs. I'd like you to talk about your photographs on your own for about a minute.

(Candidate A) It's your turn first. Here are your photographs. **They show people travelling to work.** Compare the photos and say **what the advantages and disadvantages are of these different ways of travelling to work.**

Look at page 199.


Candidate A

 *approximately 1 minute*

Interlocutor Thank you.

(Candidate B) How do you travel to work?

Candidate B

 *20-30 seconds*


Interlocutor Thank you.

Now *(Candidate B)* it's your turn, here are your photographs; **they show people and animals.**

Compare the photos and say **why you think the people are enjoying spending time with these animals.**

Look at page 200.


Candidate B

 *approximately 1 minute*

Interlocutor Thank you.

(Candidate A) Do you have a pet?

Candidate A

 *20-30 seconds*

Interlocutor Thank you.

TEST 3 PAPER 5: SPEAKING Parts 3 and 4

Parts 3 and 4

7 minutes

Part 3

Interlocutor Now I'd like you to talk about something together for about 3 minutes.
(4 minutes for groups of three)

A family wants to go on holiday for 2 weeks with their 3 small children. Here are some pictures of places they are thinking of going to. Talk together about **the advantages and disadvantages of going to these places with young children** and then decide **which holiday would be best**.

Look at page 201.

Candidates

⌚ approximately
3 minutes
(4 minutes for
groups of three)

.....

Interlocutor Thank you.

Part 4

Interlocutor *Select any of the following questions, as appropriate:*

- Which of these holidays would you most like to go on? Why?
- Do you think it's better to stay in one place when you go on holiday or try to see lots of different places?
- Why do you think cruises are popular with old people?
- What do you think is the best way to prepare for a holiday – reading a guidebook or watching a documentary about the place?
- Do you like to have everything planned in advance when you go on holiday? Why? / Why not?
- Why do you think some people prefer to stay in all inclusive resorts?
- Do you think it's better to go on holiday in the summer or the winter? Why?

Thank you. That is the end of the test.

TEST 4 PAPER 1: READING Part 1 (questions 1-8)**Part 1**

You are going to read an extract from a novel. For questions 1-8 choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text.

Mark your answers **on the separate answer sheet**.

line 9 Miss Johnson sat in the dining room having tea and looked out at all the people on the beach. Maybe she should go for a walk before dinner. She was just deciding in which direction she should walk when Mr Rodgers came into the room and walked straight towards her. There was no way she could avoid him; he had clearly seen her and she still had a cup of tea in front of her ready to drink. 'Do you mind if I sit down?' he asked politely. Of course she couldn't refuse; it wasn't in her nature to be rude. 'Yes, please do,' she said and offered him some tea. He accepted but then didn't seem to be paying attention when she asked him if he'd like milk and sugar. In fact he seemed very distracted. Suddenly he got up and started pacing up and down in front of the table. This was really quite annoying as he was walking right in front of the window and getting in the way of the nice view. 'I've got a problem,' he said, 'and I was hoping you might be able to help me with it.' 'Oh!' she replied. She hadn't expected him to be so familiar; they had only known each other a few weeks and they were not really friends. 'Well, I'll try,' she said. 'I'd be happy to help in any way I can. 'It all started last week,' he began. 'I was on my way to the shops when I bumped into Veronica Gray. We stopped and had a chat for a couple of minutes. you know about the weather, and then just as I was making my excuses and saying goodbye her husband came round the corner. He looked very serious and not at all happy to find us chatting together. Veronica suddenly went very quiet and almost ran away in the opposite direction. Her husband walked past me, barely said hello, and followed his wife round the corner. I was very confused by the whole thing. One minute she'd been happily gossiping and then as soon as Gregory appeared she became a different person. And he, well, for a second I thought he might hit me.' I didn't see either of them again until last night, here in the hotel. I was coming down to dinner when I heard voices on the stairs below me. I didn't recognise who it was but as I walked round the corner I saw it was Veronica and Gregory and they were clearly arguing. It was too late for me turn back, they had already seen me, so I said good evening and carried on downstairs as quickly as I could. But Gregory called me back. He was quite angry and started shouting at me; he said I should mind my own business and leave his wife alone. Veronica was crying and tried to tell her husband to leave me alone, that it wasn't my fault and so on. It was very unpleasant and I really had no idea what was going on. I said I had no idea what he was talking about and to be honest I might have just put it down to him being a bit jealous and left it at that except that at that moment Annabel came down the stairs and saw us. I don't know if you know but she and I are engaged.' 'Yes, I did know; congratulations.' 'And of course it didn't look good, having Gregory more or less accuse me of having some sort of affair with his wife. Annabel just looked at me and walked off. Now she won't speak to me. What do you think I should do? Should I confront Gregory and make him see sense? Or should I try and find out from Veronica what is going on? There's obviously something not right between them; I just don't understand how I got involved. I'd really appreciate any help you can give me.' 'Well, I think the first thing you need to do is speak to Annabel and make sure she sees that this is just a misunderstanding.' 'I've tried that,' he explained, 'but she won't speak to me; she doesn't answer the phone when I call her.' He looked desperate. 'OK,' she said gently, 'why don't I go and speak to Annabel, and tell her about this conversation we've just had?' 'Would you? Oh, thank you, I'd be so grateful.' She left him sitting at the table looking much happier already. And she knew just where to find Annabel. At this time of day she was always in the garden reading.

TEST 4 PAPER 1: READING Part 1 (questions 1-8)

- 1 How did Miss Johnson react when she saw Mr Rodgers come into the dining room?
- A She was pleased to see him.
 - B She avoided him.
 - C She invited him to join her.
 - D She was rude to him.
- 2 When it says in line 9 'This was really quite annoying' what does 'this' refer to?
- A Mr Rodgers joining her for tea
 - B Mr Rodgers walking around
 - C Mr Rodgers asking her for help
 - D Mr Rodgers' silence
- 3 How did Miss Johnson feel when Mr Rodgers asked her for help with a problem?
- A surprised
 - B relieved
 - C embarrassed
 - D pleased
- 4 What happened when Gregory saw his wife talking to Mr Rodgers?
- A Gregory and Mr Rodgers had a short conversation.
 - B Gregory became violent towards Mr Rodgers.
 - C Veronica and Gregory left together without saying anything.
 - D Veronica quickly walked away on her own.
- 5 What did Mr Rodgers want to do when he saw Gregory and Veronica arguing on the stairs?
- A He wanted to find out what was going on.
 - B He wanted to tell Veronica to stop crying.
 - C He wanted to get downstairs as soon as possible.
 - D He wanted to go back to his room.
- 6 Why does Miss Johnson congratulate Mr Rodgers?
- A Because he and Annabel are getting married.
 - B Because he is having an affair with Veronica Gray.
 - C Because he was right to have asked Miss Johnson for help.
 - D Because he has dealt with a difficult situation very well.
- 7 How does Mr Rodgers feel about his involvement in the situation between Veronica and Gregory?
- A happy
 - B confused
 - C angry
 - D grateful
- 8 How does the scene in the dining room end?
- A Miss Johnson and Mr Rodgers leave together.
 - B Miss Johnson goes to the garden to find Annabel.
 - C Mr Rodgers decides to phone Annabel again.
 - D Mr Rodgers is unhappy with the advice Miss Johnson offers him.

TEST 4 PAPER 1: READING Part 2 (questions 9-15)

Part 2

You are going to read an interview in which a woman talks about her experience of being on a reality TV show. Seven sentences have been removed from the article. Choose from the sentences **A-H** the one which fits each gap (9-15). There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use.

Mark your answers **on the separate answer sheet**.

What show did you go on and why?

The TV show I went on involved holding a dinner party for 4 people I'd never met before. There were 5 of us and we held a dinner party in each of our houses on consecutive nights, so we had 5 dinner parties in one week. It was exhausting but a lot of fun. It's a competition where you can actually win quite a lot of money and there is quite a competitive atmosphere. At the end of each evening you have to give a score for the evening and the person with the highest score at the end of the week wins. I didn't win unfortunately but that wasn't my only reason for going on it, although of course it would have been nice. **9**

I watch it every week and I wanted to be on it myself just to see what it would be like to be on the other side of the camera. I thought it would be fun and I knew I could do it better or at least as well as most of the people I'd watched. **10**

For me it was much more about the food and trying to impress with my cooking skills than just getting on TV.

Was the experience what you expected?

It was actually very different from what I had expected. I hadn't realised what it would be like to have a camera crew with me while I was preparing everything and how much they wanted to see of my house. It felt strange but they were very nice and friendly and made me feel comfortable. In fact they really made me laugh while I was trying to cook and be all serious. **11** I knew they would be with me all the day I was hosting the meal but they wanted to see me every other day as well and ask me lots of questions on camera about the

other people and what I thought of their food. The other people were the biggest surprise; I know seeing how we all get on and the different relationships that form is a big part of the show but I was still surprised by the other individuals who had been chosen to take part. **12**

What shocked me was how critical everyone was. I'm quite a polite person and very optimistic so I always try and find the best of a situation. The first night was a bit of disaster as the host got really behind on the timing and we had to wait ages for the main course and then when it came out it wasn't cooked properly. I tried to compliment her on the vegetables and the presentation and told her how wonderful the starter was but the others were just saying things like 'I'm sorry, I really can't eat this,' and 'Well, it's OK, but it isn't that great, is it?' The poor woman was nearly in tears. Fortunately my evening went well and although I'm sure they had plenty of criticisms to make they did it behind my back rather than to my face so there was a much pleasanter atmosphere.

What did it feel like when you watched the programme on TV?

It was really strange to see myself on TV but it was fascinating seeing how they had edited everything and put it all together. **13** I watched it with a big group of friends and I kept wanting to tell them about all the bits that had been cut out. In a way the programme doesn't give a realistic portrayal of what really happened as they tend to choose the most shocking and embarrassing parts to put in but I guess that's what makes good television; it has to be entertaining.

TEST 4 PAPER 1: READING Part 2 (questions 9-15)

Would you say it was a positive experience?

It was definitely good fun and yes I think it was positive. **14** I felt under an enormous amount of pressure the whole week knowing that the camera was watching my every move. The day I had to cook I felt very nervous and stressed, it's bad enough entertaining but when you know you're being filmed it's a hundred times worse. But at the end of the evening I felt a great sense of achievement. Nothing awful

happened and I think they liked my food and I was able to relax a bit more after my evening. **15** I always feel sorry for the people who have to go first because as well as doing all the cooking you have to worry about introducing everyone and you have no idea what to expect. Overall I came second so I didn't win the money but felt that was quite respectable. I feel more confident cooking for other people now and I still watch the programme and enjoy it too!

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>A They must have had about 6 or 7 hours of footage from each of the 5 days and yet all you see is about 25 minutes.</p> | <p>E I'm not really an exhibitionist so I would never go on a show like <i>Big Brother</i> but with this there was a point to it; it wasn't just about people watching us do very ordinary everyday things.</p> |
| <p>B I'm glad I did it even though I didn't love every minute of it.</p> | <p>F I was also surprised by how much time they wanted to be with me.</p> |
| <p>C Everyone else made really interesting dishes and we all got on really well.</p> | <p>G I did it because I love cooking and entertaining and I'm a huge fan of the show.</p> |
| <p>D There were a real mix of personalities and there was one person in particular I am very happy I'll never have to see again.</p> | <p>H I went second which was much better than going first as I had at least met all the other people before they arrived on my doorstep.</p> |

TEST 4 PAPER 1: READING Part 3 (questions 16-30)

Part 3

You are going to read an article about four different well-known beaches. For questions **16-30** choose from the places (**A-D**). The beaches may be chosen more than once. When more than one answer is required they may be given in any order.

Mark your answers **on the separate answer sheet**.

According to the text which beach or beaches:

- | | | |
|--|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| are close to big cities? | <input type="text" value="16"/> | <input type="text" value="17"/> |
| is just one of many attractive beaches in the area? | | <input type="text" value="18"/> |
| was popular with the country's royal family in the past? | | <input type="text" value="19"/> |
| has hosted a lot of music events? | | <input type="text" value="20"/> |
| has needed to have sand imported from other beaches? | | <input type="text" value="21"/> |
| has won an award for natural beauty? | | <input type="text" value="22"/> |
| is well connected by public transport? | | <input type="text" value="23"/> |
| have held a world sports event? | <input type="text" value="24"/> | <input type="text" value="25"/> |
| sometimes has marine animals passing through the area? | | <input type="text" value="26"/> |
| attracts a lot of foreigners at Christmas? | | <input type="text" value="27"/> |
| has been used in a lot of publicity material? | | <input type="text" value="28"/> |
| have separate areas for swimming and surfing? | <input type="text" value="29"/> | <input type="text" value="30"/> |

TEST 4 PAPER 1: READING Part 3 (questions 16-30)

Famous Beaches

A Waikiki Beach, Hawaii

Waikiki Beach is located on the southern side of the island of Honolulu. Its name comes from the Hawaiian language and means sprouting fresh water. The beach is very popular because of the warm climate, clear blue skies and beautiful views, as well as the good surf. On windy days the waves can be strong and the beach's long rolling break makes it ideal for all types of surfing. Half of the beach is sectioned off for surfing with the other half left for swimming. The shore line now has a number of tall buildings and hotel resorts. The first hotels opened in the 1880s and from the 1890s the resort grew in popularity with tourists from the mainland, although the area had been a retreat for the Hawaiian royal family for many decades before that. The beach hosts many events each year, including surfing competitions, outrigger canoe races, hula dancing, and in recent years free movies projected onto an enormous outdoor screen. Over time the beach has suffered from erosion and there have been a number of projects to try to protect the beach and replenish lost sand. At one time sand was shipped over from California although from the 1970s projects have focused on reducing further loss and sustaining the existing sand.

C Copacabana Beach, Brazil

Copacabana beach gets its name from the area of Rio de Janeiro in which it is situated. The borough of Copacabana is to the south of the city and is world famous because of the beach. The beach is 4 kilometres long and has historic forts at either end. The beach has been the site for all sorts of outdoor events; it has hosted the FIFA Beach Soccer World Cup many times and in recent years has been the venue for huge free concerts. It is also where millions of people go every year to celebrate on New Year's Eve. When it was announced that Rio de Janeiro would be hosting the 2016 Olympics locals congregated on the beach to celebrate. There are many hotels, hostels, bars, nightclubs and restaurants along the promenade and the promenade is itself a work of art; a 4 kilometre-long pavement landscape of Portuguese design. Copacabana is well linked to the rest of the city; it has 3 metro stations and numerous bus services as well as 3 major roads

B Bondi Beach, Australia

Bondi beach is a well-known and popular beach; it is also the name of the suburb where it is situated to the east of Sydney. It is just 7 kilometres from the Sydney central business district. Its name comes from the Aboriginal word meaning water breaking over rocks. Bondi beach became increasingly popular during the middle of the nineteenth century and was declared a public beach in 1882. It remains popular with locals and visitors and is particularly popular with British and Irish tourists on Christmas day. The beach is about one kilometre long. Areas safe for swimming are shown by red and yellow flags and the southern end is generally reserved for surfing. In addition to the underwater currents a further danger comes from the sun. Despite official warnings about the need to use sun protection in Australia there are no sun umbrellas on Bondi beach. Sharks, however, do not present much of a risk as the beach is protected by an underwater shark net during the summer. During their months of migration it is possible to see whales and dolphins in the area and very occasionally penguins. The beach regularly hosts many public events including a short film festival and a sculpture exhibition. During the 2000 Sydney Olympics the beach was the site for the beach volleyball competition.

D Praia da Marinha, Portugal

Praia da Marinha, beach of the Navy in English, is one of the more well-known of many spectacular beaches in the Algarve, the southern coastal area of Portugal. It's famous for its stunning cliffs and clear clean water. It has been used in many advertising campaigns and in promotional material for Portugal. In 1998 the Portuguese Ministry of the Environment awarded it the Golden Beach award for its outstanding natural qualities. There are many other beautiful beaches along the same stretch of coast; the south facing coastline of the Algarve is over 150 kilometres long. The Algarve has been popular with tourists for many decades, particularly those from Northern Europe. In addition to well-known natural beauty spots, nice beaches and a warm mild climate, tourists are attracted by the growing number of high quality golf courses. Tourism is now the most important economic activity in the area.

TEST 4 PAPER 2: WRITING Part 1 (question 1)

Part 1

You must answer this question. Write your answer in **120-150** words in an appropriate style on the opposite page.

- 1** You have seen the following advertisement in a newspaper. Your family is interested in booking a holiday, but you would like more information.

Read the advertisement and the notes you have made for yourself. Then write to Eden Valley Chalets, using **all** your notes.

Eden Valley Chalets Perfect Holidays for families!

Our chalets have a double bedroom with en-suite bathroom and kitchen.

Large chalets accomodate 4-6 people.

One minute from the beach, with water sports available.

The nearest town boasts a medieval cathedral of great historical interest as well as modern shopping facilities, restaurants, theatres and cinemas.

Which?

How far?

Price?

How many bedrooms?

Has to be in early June or late August.

Write your **letter**. You must use grammatically correct sentences with accurate spelling and punctuation in a style appropriate for the situation.

TEST 4 PAPER 2: WRITING Part 2 (questions 2-5)**Part 2**

Write an answer to **one** of the questions **2-5** in this part. Write your answer in **120-180** words in an appropriate style on the opposite page. Put the question number in the box at the top of the page.

- 2** You have been discussing families in your English lessons, and your teacher has asked you to write about the following topic for homework:

How does growing up in a large family compare with growing up in a small family? What are the advantages and disadvantages?

Write your **essay**.

- 3** You recently stayed at the home of an English-speaking friend, Jane, in her country. Write a letter to Jane thanking her and saying how you feel about being home and what aspects of the visit you particularly enjoyed.

Write your **letter**. Do not write any addresses.

- 4** You have decided to enter a short story competition organised by a local newspaper. The rules say that the story must **end** with the following sentence:

We put it back where we had found it and agreed never to speak about it again.

Write your **story** for the competition.

- 5** Answer **one** of the following two questions based on your reading of **one** of the set books. Write the letter **(a)** or **(b)** as well as the number 5 in the question box on the opposite page.

(a) Write an **essay** describing how the relationship between 2 or 3 of the characters in the book changes. Explain how and why it changes.

(b) Write a **review** of the book for other students of English. Say why or why not it is useful for people learning English and say whether or not you would recommend it.

TEST 4 PAPER 3: USE OF ENGLISH Part 1 (questions 1-12)

Part 1

For questions 1-12, read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Example:

0 A sports B hobbies C past times D exercises

| | | | | |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 0 | <u> A </u> | <u> B </u> | <u> C </u> | <u> D </u> |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|

Climbing

The craze of extreme (0) in the 1990s brought new popularity to climbing. It has also featured in many popular films, although Hollywood does not always give an (1) picture of what climbing really involves. There are many different types of climbing, the most difficult and dangerous one being alpine climbing where climbers (2) days or weeks at a time up mountains, often in (3) conditions. This sort of climbing requires very (4) equipment and is usually only done by professional climbers with (5) of experience.

However, climbing doesn't have to (6) snow and ice and dangerous conditions; it can be a very (7) hobby and something you can do for just a few hours on a Saturday afternoon. At the other end of the climbing spectrum from alpine climbing is sport climbing. This can be done indoors or outdoors on climbing walls. These walls vary from those which are completely (8) and which have been designed and built specially for the purpose to (9) occurring rock formations which have been prepared for climbing with equipment bolted in place. For beginners the easiest type of climbing is top-roping where the rope is already in (10) All you need are climbing shoes, a harness and an experienced climber or (11) to work the belay device and control the ropes. All this basic equipment can be (12) from most sports centres.

TEST 4 PAPER 3: USE OF ENGLISH Part 1 (questions 1-12)

- | | | | | | | | | |
|----|---|------------|---|-----------|---|------------|---|------------|
| 1 | A | correct | B | accurate | C | authentic | D | original |
| 2 | A | pass | B | last | C | spend | D | stay |
| 3 | A | frozen | B | ice | C | freezing | D | winter |
| 4 | A | specific | B | exact | C | precise | D | certain |
| 5 | A | too much | B | enough | C | quantity | D | plenty |
| 6 | A | have | B | involve | C | include | D | consist |
| 7 | A | enjoyable | B | funny | C | happy | D | preferable |
| 8 | A | fake | B | false | C | artificial | D | untrue |
| 9 | A | simply | B | naturally | C | only | D | easily |
| 10 | A | location | B | place | C | site | D | situation |
| 11 | A | instructor | B | teacher | C | professor | D | coach |
| 12 | A | used | B | borrowed | C | hired | D | lent |

TEST 4 PAPER 3: USE OF ENGLISH Part 2 (questions 13-24)

Part 2

For questions **13-24**, read the text below and think of the word that best fits each gap. Use only **one** word in each gap. There is an example at the beginning **(0)**.

Write your answers **IN CAPITAL LETTERS** on the separate answer sheet.

Example:

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| 0 | I | T | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|

First class service?

Why do people travel first class? For the majority **(0)** is because they want more space, complimentary food and drink and above all to be treated **(13)** royalty. If we pay more **(14)** twice as much as standard class passengers we expect to receive impeccable service. It makes sense. We are **(15)** going to reach our destination any quicker so the difference can only **(16)** in the comfort and service we receive, **(17)** will make our journey pleasanter. Unfortunately though it seems we are not always getting **(18)** money's worth.

Most trains and planes can guarantee more space in first class **(19)** airlines and train services are sometimes unable to meet **(20)** expectations of their first class passengers in terms of complimentary refreshments and high quality service. Complimentary food and drink is often very disappointing and not quite **(21)** 'unlimited' as advertised. At least the economy traveller has **(22)** choice of what they buy from the trolley or buffet service. In addition staff **(23)** be far from courteous. Mr Jones summed up his last first class trip to Europe as 'unpleasant'. However, as a regular first class traveller he acknowledges that **(24)** they do get it right first class travel can be a truly wonderful experience.

TEST 4 PAPER 3: USE OF ENGLISH Part 3 (questions 25-34)

Part 3

For questions **25-34** read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of some of the lines to form a word that fits in the gap **in the same line**. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Write your answers **IN CAPITAL LETTERS** on the separate answer sheet.

Example: 0 MARRIAGE

A Las Vegas Wedding

Las Vegas is known as the (0) capital of the world because of the ease of obtaining a marriage licence. The process can be completed (25) minutes in Las Vegas while it often takes several weeks and involves lots of paperwork in other parts of the world. It is also (26) cheap at just \$60. This and the variety of weddings available have made Las Vegas a popular (27) among couples wanting to get married. The fact that it is (28) to plan in advance means there are also plenty of spontaneous weddings in Las Vegas each year of couples on holiday.

Wedding ceremonies can be civil or (29) depending on where they take place and can follow all sorts of different and (30) themes. There are a large number of (31) to choose from; weddings can be performed in one of the many (32) wedding chapels or in local churches, restaurants and golf courses. Most major hotels have their own wedding chapels. It's also possible to have a wedding ceremony outside in the area surrounding Las Vegas. The (33) between different venues keeps the prices relatively low and (34) adding to the popularity.

MARRY
WITH
COMPARE
DESTINY
NECESSARY

RELIGION
RELIGION
ORIGIN
LOCATE
DEPEND

COMPETE
AFFORD

TEST 4 PAPER 3: USE OF ENGLISH Part 2 (questions 13-24)

Part 2

For questions **13-24**, read the text below and think of the word that best fits each gap. Use only **one** word in each gap. There is an example at the beginning **(0)**.

Write your answers **IN CAPITAL LETTERS** on the separate answer sheet.

Example: 0

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| I | T | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|

First class service?

Why do people travel first class? For the majority **(0)** is because they want more space, complimentary food and drink and above all to be treated **(13)** royalty. If we pay more **(14)** twice as much as standard class passengers we expect to receive impeccable service. It makes sense. We are **(15)** going to reach our destination any quicker so the difference can only **(16)** in the comfort and service we receive, **(17)** will make our journey pleasanter. Unfortunately though it seems we are not always getting **(18)** money's worth.

Most trains and planes can guarantee more space in first class **(19)** airlines and train services are sometimes unable to meet **(20)** expectations of their first class passengers in terms of complimentary refreshments and high quality service. Complimentary food and drink is often very disappointing and not quite **(21)** 'unlimited' as advertised. At least the economy traveller has **(22)** choice of what they buy from the trolley or buffet service. In addition staff **(23)** be far from courteous. Mr Jones summed up his last first class trip to Europe as 'unpleasant'. However, as a regular first class traveller he acknowledges that **(24)** they do get it right first class travel can be a truly wonderful experience.

TEST 4 PAPER 3: USE OF ENGLISH Part 3 (questions 25-34)

Part 3

For questions **25-34** read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of some of the lines to form a word that fits in the gap in the **same line**. There is an example at the beginning **(0)**.

Write your answers **IN CAPITAL LETTERS** on the **separate answer sheet**.

Example:

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| 0 | M | A | R | R | I | A | G | E | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|

A Las Vegas Wedding

Las Vegas is known as the **(0)** capital of the world because of the ease of obtaining a marriage licence. The process can be completed **(25)** minutes in Las Vegas while it often takes several weeks and involves lots of paperwork in other parts of the world. It is also **(26)** cheap at just \$60. This and the variety of weddings available have made Las Vegas a popular **(27)** among couples wanting to get married. The fact that it is **(28)** to plan in advance means there are also plenty of spontaneous weddings in Las Vegas each year of couples on holiday.

MARRY

WITH
COMPARE

DESTINY
NECESSARY

Wedding ceremonies can be civil or **(29)** depending on where they take place and can follow all sorts of different and **(30)** themes. There are a large number of **(31)** to choose from; weddings can be performed in one of the many **(32)** wedding chapels or in local churches, restaurants and golf courses. Most major hotels have their own wedding chapels. It's also possible to have a wedding ceremony outside in the area surrounding Las Vegas. The **(33)** between different venues keeps the prices relatively low and **(34)** adding to the popularity.

RELIGION
ORIGIN
LOCATE
DEPEND

COMPETE
AFFORD

TEST 4 PAPER 3: USE OF ENGLISH Part 4 (questions 35-42)

Part 4

For questions **35-42**, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. **Do not change the word given.** You must use between **two** and **five** words, including the word given. Here is an example (0).

Example: 0 I haven't seen him for at least 2 years.
TIME
 The was more than 2 years ago.

The gap can be filled by the words 'last time I saw him', so you write:

Example: 0 LAST TIME I SAW HIM

Write **only** the missing words **IN CAPITAL LETTERS** on the separate answer sheet.

35 Arron is much better at managing the company than his predecessor.
A
 Arron is of the company than the last one.

36 I regret not telling them the truth sooner.
HAD
 I wish the truth sooner.

37 I've never heard this band play live before.
TIME
 This is ever heard this band play live.

38 You mustn't eat or drink anywhere inside the theatre.
IS
 Eating and drinking inside the theatre.

39 'We'll probably go to the cinema on Saturday night.'
LIKELY
 They said they to the cinema on Saturday night.

40 You should go now or you'll miss the train.
HAD
 You now or you'll miss the train.

41 He usually gets home before I do.
GET
 He home before I do.

42 Dave goes running at 7 o'clock every morning despite it still being dark at that time.
EVEN
 Dave goes running at 7 o'clock every morning still dark at that time.

TEST 4 PAPER 4: LISTENING Part 1 (questions 1-8)CD 2
TR 2**Part 1**

You'll hear people talking in eight different situations. For questions **1-8**, choose the best answer (**A**, **B** or **C**).

- 1** You hear a woman talking about her pet. What is the problem with it?

 - A** Her neighbours have complained about it.
 - B** It is sick.
 - C** It is noisy.

- 2** You hear someone talking about their job. What do they do?

 - A** a nurse
 - B** a firefighter
 - C** a police officer

- 3** You hear a man talking on the radio about a local school. Why is the school being pulled down?

 - A** There aren't enough students.
 - B** It has become dangerous.
 - C** A new school is being built.

- 4** You hear someone talking about a famous actor. How does she know him?

 - A** They went to drama school together.
 - B** They went to university together.
 - C** They went to school together.

- 5** You hear someone ordering a meal in a restaurant. Which dish doesn't have salad included?

 - A** the burger
 - B** the fish and chips
 - C** the fried chicken

- 6** You hear a tour guide talking to a group of visitors in a gallery. What does he tell them about the gallery?

 - A** Large groups aren't allowed in certain areas of it.
 - B** It's advisable just to visit one section of it.
 - C** They could get lost in it.

- 7** You hear a television weather forecast. What is the weather going to be like today in the east of the country?

 - A** rainy
 - B** sunny
 - C** snowy

- 8** You hear a girl talking to her mother. Why does she want her mother's hat?

 - A** To wear it to a party.
 - B** It's fashionable.
 - C** She needs a new hat.

TEST 4 PAPER 4: LISTENING Part 2 (questions 9-18)



Part 2

You'll hear a radio interview with a plastic surgeon. For questions 9-18, complete the sentences.

Dr Nigel Bryan

Dr Bryan has over **9** experience.

He became interested when he was in residency training at **10**

Many of the fundamental surgical techniques have **11**

The general population of women and men considering cosmetic procedures is **12**

He is a specialist in **13**

On his website he says that cosmetic surgery can help a person with **14**

Serious medical complications rarely if ever occur **15**

In general, most patients are thrilled, happy and require **16**

His son's name is **17**

Dr Bryan says it is a thrill and privilege to work with his **18**

TEST 4 PAPER 4: LISTENING Part 3 (questions 19-23)



Part 3

You will hear five different people talking about what they like about London. For questions **19-23** choose from the list **A-F** the reason each speaker gives for why they like the city so much. There is one extra letter which you do not need to use.

| | | | |
|----------|---------------------------------|-----------|----|
| A | There's always something to do. | Speaker 1 | 19 |
| B | I like its architecture. | Speaker 2 | 20 |
| C | It's very cosmopolitan. | Speaker 3 | 21 |
| D | It reminds me of home. | Speaker 4 | 22 |
| E | I like its parks. | Speaker 5 | 23 |
| F | I like its general atmosphere. | | |



TEST 4 PAPER 4: LISTENING Part 4 (questions 24-30)**Part 4**

You will hear a talk from the director of an animal sanctuary. For questions **24-30**, choose the best answer (**A**, **B** or **C**).

- 24** What does she say about llamas?
A They don't need saving.
B They were valuable.
C They are complicated animals.
- 25** Why did people buy llamas?
A Because they were exotic.
B Because nobody had seen them.
C Because they were useful.
- 26** What does she say about llamas' life expectancy?
A They often die young.
B Every llama is different.
C They live for a long time.
- 27** What happened to the llama called Cybil?
A She wasn't fed.
B People used to ride her.
C An animal attacked her.
- 28** What does Llamacare do for the llamas?
A It finds them homes on other farms.
B It gives them a home for the rest of their life.
C It moves them around regularly.
- 29** When llamas arrive at Llamacare
A many have to be shot.
B they are given an examination.
C they are trained.
- 30** What does Llamacare need?
A a new centre
B clean barns
C money

Part 1

3 minutes

- What's your name? (*Candidate A*)
- (*Repeat for Candidate B*)
- Where are you from? / Where do you live? (*Candidate A*)
- What do you like about living in ... ?
- And you (*Candidate B*) Where are you from? / Where do you live?
- What do you like about living in ... ?

Choose questions from the sections below: ask different questions to each candidate, in any order.

Free time and interests

- What do you like doing at weekends?
- Do you prefer to spend your free time alone or with friends? Why?
- How much of your free time do you spend with your family? What sorts of things do you do together?
- Do you have any hobbies that you've done for a long time? What?
- Do you enjoy trying new activities? Have you tried anything new recently?

Daily routine

- Do you prefer getting up early in the morning or staying up late at night? Why?
- What's your favourite day of the week? Why?
- Do you spend a lot of time at home? What do you do there?
- Do you prefer to have the same routine every day or do you prefer to do different things every day? Why?
- Is there anything you'd like to change about your daily routine?

Future plans

- What are you planning to do for your next holiday?
- Is there anything you'd like to study in the future? (What? Why?)
- What job would you like to be doing in 10 years time?
- Would you like to live abroad in the future?
- Is there anything you're really looking forward to in the next few weeks? (What? Why?)

Travel and holidays

- Tell us about a special place you've visited.
- Is there anywhere in the world you'd really like to visit? (Where? Why?)
- Do you like to spend your holiday in the same place each year or do you prefer to go somewhere different each year?
- Do you prefer going on holiday in the summer or winter? Why?
- What do you like to do when you're on holiday?

TEST 4 PAPER 5: SPEAKING Part 2

Part 2


4 minutes

Interlocutor In this part of the test I'm going to give each of you two different photographs. I'd like you to talk about your photographs on your own for about a minute.

(Candidate A) It's your turn first. Here are your photographs. **They show people taking photos.** Compare the photos and say **why you think the people are taking these photos.**

Look at page 202.

Candidate A


 approximately 1 minute

.....

Interlocutor Thank you.

(Candidate B) Do you take many photographs?

Candidate B

 20-30 seconds

.....


Interlocutor Thank you.

Now *(Candidate B)* it's your turn. Here are your photographs. **They show people winning prizes.**

Compare the photos and say **how you think the people are feeling.**

Look at page 203.

Candidate B


 approximately 1 minute

.....

Interlocutor Thank you.

(Candidate A) Have you ever won a prize?

Candidate A

 20-30 seconds

.....

Interlocutor Thank you.

TEST 4 PAPER 5: SPEAKING Parts 3 and 4

Parts 3 and 4

7 minutes

Part 3

Interlocutor Now I'd like you to talk about something together for about 3 minutes.
(4 minutes for groups of three)

A young man is moving house and needs to buy a lot of new things. Here are some pictures of the things he is thinking of buying. Talk together about **how important each of these things will be in his new house** and then decide **which two things he needs the least**.

Look at page 204.

Candidates

⌚ approximately
3 minutes
(4 minutes for
groups of three)

Interlocutor Thank you.

Part 4

Interlocutor *Select any of the following questions, as appropriate:*

- Which of these things could you live without?
- What do you think is the most difficult thing about moving house?
- Some people like to stay living in the same area all their lives, why do you think this is?
- Would you consider moving to a completely different city?
Why? / Why not?
- What do you think is the best age to move out of your parents' home?
Why?
- Would you prefer to live in a big house with friends or a small house alone?
- Do you think it's a good idea to live very close to where you work?
Why? / Why not?

Thank you. That is the end of the test.

TEST 5 PAPER 1: READING Part 1 (questions 1-8)**Part 1**

You are going to read an interview with a successful novelist. For questions **1-8** choose the answer (**A, B, C** or **D**) which you think fits best according to the text.

Mark your answers **on the separate answer sheet**.

line 13

Darren Bell is a well-known household name and has had three best-sellers. I met him to find out what his secret was. He writes in such a natural, easy-going style I wasn't surprised when he told me he had been writing stories from a very young age. 'I've always enjoyed writing; I used to write short stories when I was at school and really enjoyed the opportunity to be creative and let my imagination run wild.' When I asked how his family and friends reacted to his creative writing he explained that it was largely thanks to their positive feedback that he had pursued a career as a writer. He said his teachers and parents always encouraged him to write and to enter competitions; he won his first writing competition at school when he was just 7 years old, 'My story was printed in the local newspaper, it was really exciting and my Mum still has a copy of the paper somewhere.' 'Did you ever feel very different from your school friends?' I asked him. 'Not at all,' he said. 'We did all the normal things like watch football together, go out on our bikes and so on. The only difference was that I would be more likely to have a notebook in my bag and might sometimes write ideas down, but my friends were used to that, it didn't feel strange and no-one ever said anything about it.' I asked how his passion for writing developed as he got older and how he found his particular fictional style. He explained that when he went to university he got involved in writing for the university newspaper. He told me he wrote all sorts of different articles but at the end of the day after trying all sorts of different writing types he decided he preferred writing fiction rather than serious articles about news events. 'As it is now, it was always the sense of getting completely lost in my own world that attracted me. I like being creative and I feel more comfortable expressing my own ideas and images rather than writing about things that are real.' He explained this further by saying that when you write about true facts you have to justify everything and get things right but when he was writing his own stories he felt like he could write about anything he liked. 'That's not to say you don't have to do a lot of research,' he pointed out. He told me he had spent hours in libraries and museums looking up all sorts of things from chemical equations to dinosaurs and that the best source of information was talking to experts and people who had really experienced the sorts of things he wanted the characters in his books to experience. He says it's important to make the events and characters seem believable otherwise people won't connect with the story. 'I always make an effort to research my subject matter properly as there will always be someone out there who really does know about whatever I'm talking about and I don't want anybody to read my books and think I'm talking nonsense.'

I asked him where he got his inspiration from for his unusual storylines and he openly admitted that it was very boring everyday events. 'When I write I start by thinking of a real situation and real people and then imagine what they might do if something unexpected or unusual happened. I like to write about how different people react and how this affects their relationships with one another.' He added that one thing that he always tried to ensure was that his stories had a clear and satisfying ending. 'I don't like to leave any loose ends,' he said. 'I myself find it frustrating if at the end of a book something is not explained, so I try and avoid this frustration for my readers.' He also says he tries to give his novels happy endings. 'That's not to say sad things don't happen in my novels because they do and any story where everyone is happy and only good things happen would be very unrealistic, but I don't want readers to finish my novels feeling depressed, so I like to finish on a positive note.'

And finally what is his key to success? According to Darren the most important thing is to have a great team of friends and family behind you to help you and support you. 'I am lucky to have a very supportive and understanding family and numerous friends, who have been fantastic and helped by reading endless drafts of my work and giving very honest comments on it. I couldn't have done any of it without them.'

TEST 5 PAPER 1: READING Part 1 (questions 1-8)

- 1 Why was the interviewer not surprised that Darren had been writing since a young age?
- A Because he writes like a trained professional.
 - B Because he has a very relaxed way of writing.
 - C Because he is well-known for the stories he wrote as a child.
 - D Because his stories are very creative.
- 2 How did he feel when he won his first writing competition?
- A embarrassed
 - B different from his friends
 - C excited
 - D he was too young to feel anything
- 3 When he says 'my friends were used to that' in line 13, what does 'that' refer to?
- A watching football and going for bike rides together
 - B Darren winning competitions
 - C carrying notebooks in their bags
 - D Darren writing things down in his notebook
- 4 Why does he say he prefers writing creative fiction to writing about real news events?
- A He has never written about real life events.
 - B He finds real life events boring.
 - C He likes to make things up.
 - D Writing fiction means he doesn't have to do research.
- 5 Why does he think it is important that the people and events in his books are believable?
- A Because if they are not readers will not understand the story.
 - B Because if they are not readers will not get involved in the story.
 - C Because people want to read about everyday people and events.
 - D Because people prefer to read about things they know something about.
- 6 What does he always make sure his stories have?
- A a definite finish
 - B a good beginning
 - C real life characters
 - D interesting events
- 7 Why does he say he includes unhappy events in his stories?
- A Because he likes to make people feel depressed.
 - B Because writing only about happy things can be frustrating.
 - C Because he knows more about sad events.
 - D Because he wants his stories to be like real life.
- 8 How does he say his friends have helped him?
- A by telling him what they really think of his work
 - B by always telling him how good his books are
 - C by buying all his books
 - D by understanding he has a lot of work

TEST 5 PAPER 1: READING Part 2 (questions 9-15)

Part 2

You are going to read an article in which a young man who lives in London explains why cycling is by the far the best way to get around in a big city. Seven sentences have been removed from the article. Choose from the sentences **A-H** the one which fits each gap (9-15). There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use.

Mark your answers **on the separate answer sheet**.

Why I cycle in the city

I cycle because it is cheaper, quicker, more reliable, it is better for the environment and it is better for me; both mentally and physically. Public transport is so expensive and so unreliable these days I try to use it as little as possible. On the underground and trains there are always delays, planned and unplanned closures and you can wait half an hour for a bus to then sit in a traffic jam. Public transport can be so uncomfortable too; it gets so crowded in the rush hour with hundreds of people all crammed into a tiny space. This makes it a stressful and unpleasant beginning or end to everyone's day. No one looks at anyone else, even though you are only centimetres away from each other and all social graces go out the window. I much prefer to be on my bike. I know how long it will take me to get where I am going and I am outside in the fresh air. The one thing I used to like about travelling by train was reading the free paper or a good book but sometimes it is so busy you don't have enough space to do that. It is true that at less busy times of the day public transport isn't such a bad way to get around, except that at times of the day when fewer people want to use trains and buses there are, logically, fewer of them. In my experience an off-peak journey might be cheaper and pleasanter in the sense that you can sit down, read a book and generally not have your personal space invaded, but your journey will take longer as you'll have to wait longer for connections.

The other alternative would be to travel by car but again there are all sorts of reasons why the bike is a hundred times better.

Firstly, travelling by car is extremely expensive, something which in the future will only get worse as fuel prices continue to rise and parking restrictions increase. And while you don't have to deal with impatient and stressed passengers pushing you off trains or buses you have to suffer impatient and stressed drivers next to you and behind you in heavy traffic.

If there are hold ups because of traffic problems or an accident, we cyclists can just keep on going while cars have to sit and wait; how often do you hear someone apologising for being late because they were 'stuck in traffic'? Often. A further disadvantage is the difficulty of parking; there is never a free parking space at the end of the day in the street so unless you want to drive around for hours looking for a space the only option is to have a garage; an additional cost. In the city centre the few public car parks which exist are unbelievably expensive. I can leave my bike more or less anywhere and don't have to pay a penny. Finally and by no means the least important problem with travelling by car is that it is extremely harmful to the environment. If more people left their cars at home or car-shared we could reduce our carbon emissions significantly.

TEST 5 PAPER 1: READING Part 2 (questions 9-15)

There are of course also some drawbacks to cycling. **14** There is no denying it really is unpleasant cycling in the rain. However, it is also not nice to be on the bus or train or driving a car in the rain. Safety of course is an issue too, although in recent years a lot more cycle lanes have been put in place and I think drivers are more aware of cyclists now than they used to be. Another thing is that when you cycle you have to carry a change of clothes with you which can be inconvenient but I have got used to it and now I actually like arriving at work and changing into clean, dry things. **15** At the end of a long

busy day it sometimes just seems too much energy to get on my bike and cycle for forty minutes but once I get going I always feel much better for the physical exercise.

For me there is no contest, cycling is simply the best way to get around. Walking is the only other way I would contemplate getting around in the city, but of course that is really only possible for short distances.

- | | | | |
|----------|--|----------|--|
| A | Cycling at quiet times of the day means you can get where you want to be in even less time. | E | Also cyclists are, on the whole, nice to each other unlike fellow commuters on the train or bus. |
| B | Even on a good day my journey by underground, train or bus would take me longer than cycling and my bike takes me all the way to where I want to go. | F | A journey by car to work in the morning can be a very exhausting experience. |
| C | The bad weather is probably the worst. | G | When I get home I can literally just pick it up and bring it inside with me. |
| D | The only other negative point is that it can be tiring. | H | Of course in a car you have your own space and don't have the same pressures as on public transport but there are other problems to deal with. |

TEST 5 PAPER 1: READING Part 3 (questions 16-30)

Part 3

You are going to read an article in which five people talk about when they have been in very bad weather conditions. For questions **16-30** choose from the people (**A-E**). The people may be chosen more than once. When more than one answer is required they may be given in any order.

Mark your answers **on the separate answer sheet**.

Which person or people:

- | | |
|--|--|
| followed the advice some other people gave them? | 16 <input type="text"/> |
| did not follow the advice they were given? | 17 <input type="text"/> |
| would act differently if they were in the same situation again? | 18 <input type="text"/> |
| still likes a certain type of weather despite a bad experience in the past? | 19 <input type="text"/> 20 <input type="text"/> |
| lost something they owned in bad weather? | 21 <input type="text"/> |
| wore extra clothes to protect themselves from bad weather conditions? | 22 <input type="text"/> 23 <input type="text"/> |
| was alone when they experienced the bad weather conditions? | 24 <input type="text"/> 25 <input type="text"/> |
| were not in the place where they usually live when they experienced the bad weather? | 26 <input type="text"/> 27 <input type="text"/> 28 <input type="text"/> |
| does not like a certain type of weather because of their bad experience? | 29 <input type="text"/> |
| couldn't see where they were because of the bad weather conditions? | 30 <input type="text"/> |

TEST 5 PAPER 1: READING Part 3 (questions 16-30)

Extreme Weather

A Dave in Oxford

I love it when it rains. I love being indoors and hearing the rain outside and watching it through the window. I even enjoy walking in the rain, but there was one time when I very nearly got swept away by the rain. It was what is called a flash flood. It had been raining hard all day and I was on my way home from work on my bike. There's a river near my house and it had been in danger of flooding for a number of days. Sandbags had been put in place to build up a protective barrier and prevent it from breaking its banks, however, it wasn't enough. The water level reached a point where it simply overflowed and in a matter of seconds the country lane I was cycling along became a small river of fast-running water. I was dragged off my bike by the water and pulled about 10 metres down the road. I managed to grab onto the branch of a tree and get myself out of the water. My bike was not so lucky and it disappeared from sight.

B Jada in St Lucia

I don't like the wind: it reminds me of when I was in a hurricane on holiday one year. I was only young and on holiday with my parents and it was the middle of summer. We'd been on the beach all day in glorious sunshine when suddenly the sky began to get very dark. Lots of people started leaving the beach and told us we should do the same. No one seemed to be panicking but there was definitely a sense of urgency. When we got back to the hotel they told us it would be better to stay downstairs in the lounge room and that if we had to go to our rooms we should not go anywhere near the balcony and keep all the doors and windows shut. So we stayed in the hotel restaurant and listened to the wind and the rain outside. We couldn't see anything because all the shutters were closed. The most frightening thing was looking outside in the morning after the storm had passed. The hotel garden was devastated; two small trees had been knocked down and many others had branches broken off. It was terrible.

C Lauren in Sydney

The strangest thing I've ever seen is a dust storm. I woke up and looked outside and everything was red. It was really weird; there was an eerie orange fog, just like something out of a science fiction film about an alien invasion or something. I was quite scared being on my own and turned the TV on to find out what was going on and that's when I found it was a dust storm and not the end of the world. I felt calmer after that. Apparently it was caused by a combination of very dry weather and strong winds. They were recommending people stay inside as there had been reports of people suffering breathing problems but I had to go to work so I just wrapped a scarf around my face and went out in it. It didn't last long and started to clear by the middle of the afternoon but it caused a lot of disruption; they had to cancel lots of flights and ferries.

D Daniel in Tunisia

The weather I really like is when it's warm and sunny; a perfect summers' day. Sitting in the garden in the sunshine makes me very happy. However, the sun in the Sahara Desert is a whole different matter. I was on holiday with friends in Tunisia and as part of our tour we were taken on a camel ride through the desert. I don't think it was a terribly well organised tour as we ended up in the desert at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, almost the hottest time of the day. We were given plenty of protective clothing and we were only in the desert for about 40 minutes but even then you get quite a good sense of just how hot and barren it can be in the desert. The dunes look endless and there is absolutely nothing in sight except sand and sky and the heat is very intense: there is no escape from it.

E Ryan in New York

I love the winter, blue skies and really cold temperatures and snow. I love going for walks in the cold weather but one year on holiday in New York I had quite a frightening experience in the snow. My girlfriend and I were on holiday and when it started snowing we thought it was wonderful. We were quite a long way from our hotel and being young and naive we thought it would be fun to walk in the snow. We weren't very well-dressed for the weather and had completely under-estimated how much it was going to snow. Within about ten minutes we could no longer see where we were going and it was impossible to tell where the road was. It was dangerous. It was a proper blizzard and very disorientating. All we could see was white. We got back to the hotel eventually but if I found myself in a situation like that again I think I would be much more sensible: I'd stay in the warm until the snow had passed.

TEST 5 PAPER 2: WRITING Part 1 (question 1)

Part 1

You must answer this question. Write your answer in **120-150** words in an appropriate style on the opposite page.

- 1 You have received an email from your English-speaking friend, Emma, who is thinking of opening a restaurant.

Read Emma's email and the notes you have made. Then write an email to Emma, using **all** your notes.

email

From: Emma Brown
Sent: 25th October
Subject: Restaurant

I'm thinking of opening a restaurant in my home town! Can you believe it?

I've decided that I'd like to serve food that we don't often find in restaurants in this country. So, I thought I would come to visit you and get some ideas for meals. When would be the best time to come? — *Say when and why*

I'd like to find some local dishes which maybe aren't so famous worldwide, but might appeal to people in my home town. — *Suggest*

I'd also like to visit some restaurants in your town which serve local food. Could you suggest one? — *Yes, give details*

I'm hoping to open the restaurant in three months. Do you think you would be able to attend the opening party? — *No, because*

I'm looking forward to hearing from you. — *...*

Emma

Write your **email**. You must use grammatically correct sentences with accurate spelling and punctuation in a style appropriate for the situation.

TEST 5 PAPER 2: WRITING Part 2 (questions 2-5)**Part 2**

Write an answer to **one** of the questions **2-5** in this part. Write your answer in **120-180** words in an appropriate style on the opposite page. Put the question number in the box at the top of the page.

- 2** You recently took part in a discussion about living in cities. Your teacher has now asked you to write an essay, answering the following question and giving your reasons:

Which is better, living in a city or living in the country?

Write your **essay**.

- 3** Your school magazine has asked you to suggest how television, especially for young people, could be improved in your country.

Write an **article** for the magazine, making your suggestions.

- 4** You work for your local tourist information office. Your manager has asked you to write a report on the entertainment facilities in your town. Describe the current facilities and suggest ways in which they could be improved to attract more tourists to the area.

Write your **report**.

- 5** Answer **one** of the following two questions based on your reading of **one** of the set books. Write the letter **(a)** or **(b)** as well as the number 5 in the question box on the opposite page.

(a) Write a **letter** to a friend about the book, giving your opinion of it and saying **why** you think your friend would enjoy it.

(b) Write the **story** of what happens to one of the minor characters of the book, concentrating on that particular character.

TEST 5 PAPER 3: USE OF ENGLISH Part 1 (questions 1-12)

Part 1

For questions **1-12**, read the text below and decide which answer (**A, B, C** or **D**) best fits each gap. There is an example at the beginning (**0**).

Mark your answers **on the separate answer sheet**.

Example:

0 **A** assistants **B** helpers **C** supporters **D** colleagues

| | | | | |
|---|---------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 0 | <u> A </u> | <u> B </u> | <u> C </u> | <u> D </u> |
|---|---------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|

The virtual assistant

Personal (**0**) are no more. They have been replaced with a much more (**1**) version called virtual assistants (VAs). VAs do not work in big city offices dressed in (**2**) black suits. Nor do they work exclusively for one (**3**) The VA works from home and may help to run the lives of up to 30 business people simultaneously. They are self-employed and (**4**) by the hour allowing great flexibility on both sides. VAs have more equality than (**5**) PAs; they have customers rather than bosses.

There are a few disadvantages to the job; you work alone all day and so have no colleagues to chat to over coffee and you can (**6**) the social interaction. But on the plus side no day is ever the same. There is no boring routine or rigid (**7**) and the variety of jobs you might be asked to do means it is never (**8**)

Clients who employ a VA benefit from being able to outsource. Their VA can do the tasks they don't have time to do; typing, filing, (**9**) flights, uploading a blackberry and even (**10**) to clients. VAs are perfect for the self-employed and small businesses, they don't need annual (**11**) and can be (**12**) for one-off days or weeks.

TEST 5 PAPER 3: USE OF ENGLISH Part 1 (questions 1-12)

- | | | | | | | | | |
|----|---|-------------|---|-------------|---|------------|---|------------|
| 1 | A | free | B | flexible | C | adjustable | D | rigid |
| 2 | A | informal | B | smart | C | neat | D | clean |
| 3 | A | chief | B | leader | C | boss | D | director |
| 4 | A | charged | B | earned | C | rewarded | D | paid |
| 5 | A | traditional | B | old | C | original | D | ancient |
| 6 | A | lose | B | lack | C | forget | D | miss |
| 7 | A | agenda | B | diary | C | timetable | D | journal |
| 8 | A | still | B | slow | C | regular | D | dull |
| 9 | A | ordering | B | finding out | C | booking | D | paying |
| 10 | A | talking | B | discussing | C | telling | D | explaining |
| 11 | A | salaries | B | pay | C | wages | D | money |
| 12 | A | used | B | employed | C | borrowed | D | worked |

TEST 5 PAPER 3: USE OF ENGLISH Part 2 (questions 13-24)

Part 2

For questions **13-24**, read the text below and think of the word that best fits each gap. Use only **one** word in each gap. There is an example at the beginning **(0)**.

Write your answers **IN CAPITAL LETTERS** on the **separate answer sheet**.

Example:

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| 0 | I | N | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|

A small pet

Miniature dogs that fit **(0)** your handbag have been popular **(13)** a long time but now there's a new must have mini animal; the micro pig. This could **(14)** the new pet for the family **(15)** has everything. According to breeder Jane Croft they make fantastic pets **(16)** they are very low maintenance and don't make much noise. They are easy to toilet train and once you have bonded with **(17)** they are very loving. In fact with training they can be intelligent and well-behaved pets. **(18)** popular belief, they are clean animals and do not smell. They need outdoor space though and regular exercise so are **(19)** ideal for families living in small flats.

Miniature pigs **(20)** first developed for medical research in Europe before being introduced as pets in the USA in the 1980s. Since **(21)**, the animals have been used **(22)** scientists throughout the world and are now becoming a fashionable pet in Europe. Scientists have used miniature pigs in all sorts **(23)** studies including organ transplantation. Miniature pigs are better for medical research **(24)** normal breeds of pigs because they don't have the same weight and health problems large pigs do. They will make better pets too for the same reasons.



TEST 5 PAPER 3: USE OF ENGLISH Part 3 (questions 25-34)

Part 3

For questions **25-34** read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of some of the lines to form a word that fits in the gap **in the same line**. There is an example at the beginning **(0)**.

Write your answers **IN CAPITAL LETTERS** on the separate answer sheet.

Example:

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| 0 | B | I | G | G | E | R | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|

An Olympic host

The modern Olympic Games were first established in Athens in 1896 and now take place every two years. They alternate between summer and winter Olympics although the summer Olympics are much **(0)** They are a major sporting event in which thousands of **(25)** take part from all over the world. They have grown in size **(26)** over the years so that now almost every nation in the world is represented.

It was decided by the International Olympics Committee (IOC) which was first set up in 1894 that if the games were to be **(27)** international they should take place in a different city each time they are celebrated. It is the IOC's **(28)** to choose the host city, which they do through a long **(29)** process.

The host city is responsible for organising and funding the **(30)** Hosting such a massive international event is not without its challenges, such as, meeting huge demands for infrastructure and **(31)** as well as dealing with issues like bribery of officials, doping, boycotting and terrorism. However, the benefits seem to outweigh the **(32)** and cities throughout the world continue to compete for the privilege, because for the **(33)** city the Olympic Games is an **(34)** to promote both the host city and the country as a whole to the rest of the world.

- BIG**
- ATHLETICS**
- SIGNIFICANT**
- TRUE**
- RESPONSIBLE**
- SELECT**
- CELEBRATE**
- ACCOMMODATE**
- ADVANTAGE**
- CHOOSE**
- OPPORTUNE**

TEST 5 PAPER 3: USE OF ENGLISH Part 4 (questions 35-42)

Part 4

For questions **35-42**, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. **Do not change the word given.** You must use between **two** and **five** words, including the word given. Here is an example (0).

Example: 0 I haven't seen him for at least 2 years.
TIME
 The was more than 2 years ago.

The gap can be filled by the words 'last time I saw him', so you write:

Example: 0 LAST TIME I SAW HIM

Write **only** the missing words **IN CAPITAL LETTERS** on the separate answer sheet.

- 35 Billy likes meeting people and finds it easy to make new friends.
DIFFICULTY
 Billy likes meeting people and new friends.

- 36 Melissa was pleased because the meeting was better than she had expected.
BAD
 Melissa was pleased because the meeting she had expected.

- 37 Darren will be annoyed if Marco doesn't return his call soon.
CALLS
 Darren will be annoyed soon.

- 38 'Why don't you paint the walls white?' Stefan said.
SUGGESTED
 Stefan the walls white.

- 39 You have to water the plants twice a week.
WATERING
 The plants twice a week.

- 40 I wish I could afford to buy a car.
HAD
 I'd like to buy a car money.

- 41 I can't wait to see you on Friday.
FORWARD
 I'm really on Friday.

- 42 It started raining at 6 o'clock this morning and it's still raining now.
BEEN
 It 6 o'clock this morning.

TEST 5 PAPER 4: LISTENING Part 1 (questions 1-8)CD 2
TR 6**Part 1**

You'll hear people talking in eight different situations. For questions 1-8, choose the best answer, **A**, **B** or **C**.

- 1 You hear someone talking about a new road. What is her opinion of the road?
A She thinks it will make her journey to the shops longer.
B She is in favour of it.
C She's worried it will harm local wildlife.

- 2 You hear someone talking about their degree. What did they study?
A Medicine
B Fine arts
C Science

- 3 You hear a man speaking to someone. Who is he speaking to?
A a customer
B a student
C his cleaner

- 4 You hear a woman talking to her neighbour. What does she want her neighbour to do?
A look after her cat
B feed her son
C water her plants

- 5 You hear a woman talking about going to a beauty salon. What is she going to have done?
A get a new hairstyle
B have a manicure
C have a massage

- 6 You hear someone talking to her colleague. Why is she upset?
A Something is missing.
B Something got wet.
C Something is broken.

- 7 You are in a computer repair shop. When will your computer be ready?
A Friday
B Monday
C Tuesday

- 8 You hear someone talking about his journey to work. How does he feel about it?
A It's relaxing.
B It's stressful.
C It takes too long.

TEST 5 PAPER 4: LISTENING Part 2 (questions 9-18)

CD 2
TR 7

Part 2

You'll hear part of a radio documentary about a dessert. For questions 9-18 complete the sentences.

Pavlova

Pavlova is a meringue-based dessert named after the **9**
Ánna Pávlova.

The dessert is believed to have been created to honour the dancer during or after one of her tours
to Australia and New Zealand in **10**

All currently available research suggests the recipe originated in **11**

Professor Helen Leach, a culinary anthropologist at the University of Otago in New Zealand, has
researched the pavlova, and has compiled a library of cookbooks containing
 12 pavlova recipes.

It has been claimed that Bert Sachse originated the dish at the Esplanade Hotel in
 13 in 1935.

Matthew Evans, a restaurant critic for *The Sydney Morning Herald* said it was unlikely
 14 about the pavlova's origins would ever be found.

Pavlova is made by **15** to a very stiff consistency before folding
in caster sugar, white vinegar, cornstarch, and sometimes vanilla, and slow-baking the mixture
similarly to meringue.

Raspberry is a popular topping in **16**

A commercial product is available that includes pre-mixed ingredients for baking the meringue
shell, requiring only the addition of **17**

Te Papa, New Zealand's national museum in Wellington, celebrated
 18 in February 1999 with the creation of the world's largest pavlova.

TEST 5 PAPER 4: LISTENING Part 3 (questions 19-23)CD 2
TR 8**Part 3**

You will hear five different people talking about their first job. For questions **19-23** choose from the list **A-F** to say what each person says about it. Use the letters only once. There is one extra letter which you do not need to use.

| | | | |
|----------|--|-----------|----|
| A | the speaker told a lie | Speaker 1 | 19 |
| B | the speaker was injured | Speaker 2 | 20 |
| C | the speaker was sacked | Speaker 3 | 21 |
| D | the speaker was given a warning | Speaker 4 | 22 |
| E | the speaker did a variety of activities | Speaker 5 | 23 |
| F | it inspired the speaker to choose their career | | |

TEST 5 PAPER 4: LISTENING Part 4 (questions 24-30)CD 2
TR 9**Part 4**

You will hear an author talking about his time at school. For questions **24-30**, choose the best answer (**A**, **B** or **C**).

- 24** The author's family
- A** had been to the same school.
 - B** hated their time at the school.
 - C** received a poor education at the school.
- 25** The other boys at the school
- A** also hated following the rules.
 - B** didn't seem to mind the routine.
 - C** were very happy.
- 26** The author's illness during the first term was
- A** not treated by the school nurse.
 - B** not as bad as he had thought.
 - C** so serious that he nearly died.
- 27** When he was in hospital the author
- A** was disturbed by the nurses' behaviour.
 - B** felt sorry for the other patients.
 - C** didn't want to disturb the nurses.
- 28** The result of his illness meant that
- A** he was off school for a year.
 - B** was taught in the school library.
 - C** he got some private time to himself.
- 29** When the author was leaving school, his headmaster thought the author would
- A** regret his last day at school.
 - B** realise how good his time at school had been.
 - C** be glad to be leaving school.
- 30** The author now
- A** agrees with his headmaster.
 - B** still feels the same way he felt when he left school.
 - C** isn't sure about his feelings.

Part 1

3 minutes

- What's your name? (*Candidate A*)
- (*Repeat for Candidate B*)
- Where are you from? / Where do you live? (*Candidate A*)
- What do you like about living in ... ?
- And you (*Candidate B*) Where are you from? / Where do you live?
- What do you like about living in ... ?

Choose questions from the sections below; ask different questions to each candidate, in any order.

Free time and interests

- What do you like doing at weekends?
- Do you prefer to spend your free time alone or with friends? Why?
- How much of your free time do you spend with your family? What sorts of things do you do together?
- Do you have any hobbies that you've done for a long time? What?
- Do you enjoy trying new activities? Have you tried anything new recently?

Daily routine

- Do you prefer getting up early in the morning or staying up late at night? Why?
- What's your favourite day of the week? Why?
- Do you spend a lot of time at home? What do you do there?
- Do you prefer to have the same routine every day or do you prefer to do different things every day? Why?
- Is there anything you'd like to change about your daily routine?

Future plans

- What are you planning to do for your next holiday?
- Is there anything you'd like to study in the future? (What? Why?)
- What job would you like to be doing in 10 years time?
- Would you like to live abroad in the future?
- Is there anything you're really looking forward to in the next few weeks? (What? Why?)

Travel and holidays

- Tell us about a special place you've visited.
- Is there anywhere in the world you'd really like to visit? (Where? Why?)
- Do you like to spend your holiday in the same place each year or do you prefer to go somewhere different each year?
- Do you prefer going on holiday in the summer or winter? Why?
- What do you like to do when you're on holiday?

TEST 5 PAPER 5: SPEAKING Part 2

Part 2

4 minutes

Interlocutor In this part of the test I'm going to give each of you two different photographs. I'd like you to talk about your photographs on your own for about a minute.

(Candidate A) It's your turn first. Here are your photographs. They show people **studying in different places**. Compare the photos and say **what you think the advantages and disadvantages are of studying in these places**.

Look at page 205.

Candidate A

🕒 *approximately 1 minute*

.....

Interlocutor Thank you.

(Candidate B) Do you prefer to study alone or with friends?

Candidate B

🕒 *20-30 seconds*

.....

Interlocutor Thank you.

Now *(Candidate B)* it's your turn. Here are your photographs. They show **people in gardens**.

Compare the photos and say **what you think the people are enjoying** about being in these gardens.

Look at page 206.

Candidate B

🕒 *approximately 1 minute*

.....

Interlocutor Thank you.

(Candidate A) Do you enjoy spending time outside?

Candidate A

🕒 *20-30 seconds*

.....

Interlocutor Thank you.

TEST 5 PAPER 5: SPEAKING Parts 3 and 4

Parts 3 and 4

7 minutes

Part 3

Interlocutor Now I'd like you to talk about something together for about 3 minutes.
(4 minutes for groups of three)

Here are some photographs of different places people go to eat out. Talk about **why people go out to eat in places like these** and then decide **which two are the most popular in your town**.

Look at page 207.

Candidates

⌚ approximately
3 minutes
(4 minutes for
groups of three)

Interlocutor Thank you.

Part 4

Interlocutor *Select any of the following questions, as appropriate:*

- **Do you think people go out to eat more or less now than in the past? Why?**
- **Some people say young people these days don't know how to cook. Do you agree?**
- **Do you think it's important for parents to teach children to cook and to pass on traditional recipes?**
- **How important do you think food is for the culture of a country?**
- **Do you like to try food from lots of different countries and cultures? Why? / Why not?**
- **What food would you recommend someone visiting your country?**

Thank you. That is the end of the test.

TEST 6 PAPER 1: READING Part 1 (questions 1-8)

Part 1

You are going to read an interview with a keen and well-respected gardener. For questions 1-8 choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text.

Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

When did you first become interested in gardening?

I started gardening at the age of 5; my mother gave each of us, my older sister and brother and me, a section of the garden which was ours to look after. I used to save my pocket money to buy seeds and bulbs and things to plant in my little patch and was really excited to watch the things I planted begin to grow. My brother and sister were never very interested and my mother used to do what needed to be done in the garden to keep it looking nice but it was really only me who had a real passion for gardening. I was quite unique in my family in that respect. I used to go out to the woods and countryside near where I lived and collect wild flowers when I was a child. Then when I got home I would look up in books the names of the flowers I had found and press them and keep. On a good day I would find about twenty new flowers. At school I chose to study science and botany right up to the age of 18 and learnt a lot about plants.

And what do you like about gardening now?

line 14

I love being outside in the fresh air and seeing things develop and grow. I like planning in the autumn for the next year and imagining how it will look in the spring and summer. You never really know how it will turn out in the end and when it works out well it is very satisfying. In that way gardening can be very rewarding. It can also be very challenging. You need to learn about different soil types and which plants grow best in which places. It is also important to know how big plants will grow and how quickly. And you have to consider which plants will go together with others. You have to be very patient to be a good gardener as you always have to wait a long time to see the results of your ideas and hard work. You usually have to wait months to see if something works or not. But in the summer there is nothing I like more than being outside in my garden with the beautiful flowers and their lovely smells and scents.

Are there any negative points?

It can be very physically demanding and there are times when the weather means you can't get outside and do things, which can be very frustrating. The winter months are obviously more difficult than other times of the year as there is still work to be done but not so much to enjoy, and working outside in winter is not as pleasant as at other times of the year.

Have you ever grown fruit and vegetables?

Yes, I have grown quite a lot of fruit and vegetables in the past. My husband and I love cooking and it is great to cook with home grown fruit and vegetables. More than anything else we use all our own herbs from the garden when we're cooking. It's wonderful to be able to go out and pick things like parsley, mint, coriander or rosemary from the garden for dishes we're making; it is the ultimate in fresh ingredients. For that reason I have always had a herb garden. Most herbs have flowers so they look pretty in the garden and they smell nice too. They are also quite easy to grow and don't take up much space so you can grow them even if you have a small garden.

Have you ever won any prizes for your plants or flowers?

We live in a small village in the countryside and each year there is a flower show which I have taken part in. I've won a couple of times but I am not that interested in competitions. I don't think growing plants and flowers should be competitive. I enter the flower show each year because I want to support the village, and the spring flower show is a long established tradition which I think it is important to maintain.

What advice would you give someone who wants to start gardening?

Don't be too ambitious. I would say you should start with well-known plants that are easy to grow, and have a look at what grows in other gardens near you to get an idea of what sorts of plants suit the area you are in. The main thing is not to be impatient. You need to realise that it takes a long time to see the fulfilment of your work.

TEST 6 PAPER 1: READING Part 1 (questions 1-8)

- 1 Why does she say she was quite unique in her family?
- A She started gardening when she was younger than her brother and sister.
 - B She was the only one who really loved gardening.
 - C She had more money to spend on the garden than the others.
 - D Everyone else in her family disliked gardening.
- 2 Why did she collect wild flowers when she was a child?
- A She liked being outside in the countryside.
 - B She wanted to do well in science at school.
 - C She enjoyed finding new flowers she hadn't seen before.
 - D She wanted to have a big collection of dried flowers at home.
- 3 What does she mean in line 14 when she says, 'You never really know how it will turn out in the end'?
- A You can't predict how successful your plans for the garden will be.
 - B You don't know what the weather will be like.
 - C You can't have a beautiful garden all the time.
 - D You don't know exactly if the plants will grow.
- 4 Why does she think gardening is challenging?
- A Sometimes your ideas don't work out the way you planned.
 - B There is a lot to learn and think about.
 - C It takes a long time to plant new things.
 - D You have to spend time travelling around and looking at other people's gardens.
- 5 Which of the following does she not say is a negative point of gardening?
- A The weather controls when you can and can't do gardening.
 - B It is hard work.
 - C Sometimes it can be boring.
 - D It is not nice to be outside when it is cold.
- 6 Why does she like growing her own herbs?
- A She likes to use them when she is cooking.
 - B It is satisfying to see them grow.
 - C It is easier than going to the shops to buy herbs.
 - D She only has a small garden.
- 7 How does she feel about her village flower show?
- A It is an out-of-date tradition and they shouldn't do it anymore.
 - B She doesn't like it because it makes gardening too competitive.
 - C She likes it because it is an opportunity to win prizes for her flowers.
 - D It is an important part of village life and should continue to happen every year.
- 8 What does she think is the most important quality to be a successful gardener?
- A ambition
 - B patience
 - C physical strength
 - D scientific knowledge

TEST 6 PAPER 1: READING Part 2 (questions 9-15)**Part 2**

You are going to read an article about learning a second language. Seven sentences have been removed from the article. Choose from the sentences **A-H** the one which fits each gap (**9-15**). There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use.

Mark your answers **on the separate answer sheet**.

How to be a better second language learner

There is a lot of evidence which suggests that it is better to learn a second language when you are still young, ideally before the age of 11, and that once you are a teenager it is more difficult to learn a foreign language. This might be true but there are plenty of examples of adults who have started to learn a second language later in life and still managed to achieve a very good level. There are lots of factors involved in how well people are able to learn and use a second (or third or fourth) language and age is only one of them. **9** Here are some tips which might help you:

Firstly you are likely to learn a language more quickly the more exposure you have to it. It therefore makes sense to try to spend time in a country where the language is spoken. You do not necessarily have to go and live in the country long term but try to make frequent visits so that you often have to use the language for genuine communication and see and hear the language all around you. It is important that even if your visits are short they are frequent so that you do not forget everything you have learnt in between one trip and the next. **10** If you go with friends who speak your language it is unlikely you will have much need to use the language you are trying to learn. Probably the best thing to do is to go alone and enrol on a language course so that you will have some instruction and help with the language from a teacher and you will also meet other people in a similar situation to yourself. Of course this might not be possible, it might be too far away or too expensive.

Don't worry, even if you stay in your own country and learn another language there are still things you can do to make the experience more effective.

It is possible to try to teach yourself; you can buy some books, borrow material from a library or follow an online course but the best thing to do is sign up to have language classes with a qualified teacher. It is more fun to attend classes with other people and you can often help each other and learn things from other students so you are likely to make more rapid progress than if you try to study on your own. **11** In addition, you want a teacher who will give you homework and correct it for you and guide you in what other things you can be doing outside of class by yourself.

One thing you should definitely try to do is read in the language you are studying as reading is the best way to increase your vocabulary. **12** When you are reading you will probably come across language you are already familiar with in new and different contexts. This helps to broaden your knowledge. For example, you might see verbs you already know in different forms. It doesn't matter what you read, and the best advice is to read something that you would read in your own language. Reading in a foreign language can be difficult, so it is important that you choose something you are interested in and would enjoy in your own language. You can even read a book you have already read in your own language.

TEST 6 PAPER 1: READING Part 2 (questions 9-15)

When you come across new words or expressions try to guess their meaning rather than looking them up in a dictionary. It is not usually necessary to understand every single word. **13** That way you won't interrupt the flow of your reading. When you come to recording new words or expressions either in class or from reading it is really important to write whole sentences and use meaningful examples.

14 A big problem when you try to use the language you are learning is inaccurate translation. You shouldn't try to construct sentences and phrases the same way you do in your first language as this often results in something that sounds strange or even something that makes no sense at all. The best

way to avoid this is to learn whole expressions and sentences and not to focus too much on individual words.

If possible, you should try to listen to the language too. You can do this by listening to the radio or watching TV. **15** Short episodes of television series are better than films as films can be very long and the language is often very colloquial and informal. And finally, ideally you should practice speaking and communicating in the language with someone who knows the language better than you. This doesn't need to be a native speaker but should be someone who can correct you and help you with things you don't know.

- | | |
|--|---|
| A And you need a teacher to explain things to you and more importantly to correct you if you make any mistakes. | E Try to write things which are real and true for you as this will make it easier to remember. |
| B Like with reading try to choose things you are interested in already and would listen to or watch in your own language. | F It is also a good way of reinforcing the grammatical structures you already know. |
| C Another point to consider is how you spend your time while you are there. | G So the good news is that if you are learning a language as a teenager or adult there is no reason why you should not reach a good level if you really want to. |
| D This means you are more likely to want to finish it and keep going when it gets difficult. | H If you really want to check the meaning of something underline it and come back to it later. |



TEST 6 PAPER 1: READING Part 3 (questions 16-30)

Part 3

You are going to read about 5 hotels. For questions **16-30** choose from the hotels (**A-E**). The hotels may be chosen more than once. When more than one answer is required they may be given in any order.

Mark your answers **on the separate answer sheet**.

Which hotel or hotels:

- is in the centre of a big city? 16
- offers guests the chance to do water sports? 17
- is best for people interested in nature and outdoor activities? 18
- can cater for a very large number of people? 19
- is suitable for families with young children? 20
- make an effort to be environmentally friendly? 21 22
- would be good for a relaxing and quiet holiday? 23
- would suit someone who is interested in keeping fit? 24
- does not have somewhere you can eat dinner? 25
- makes a request about how their guests should behave? 26
- can help guests plan trips to the surrounding area? 27 28
- offer free transport for guests? 29 30

Hotels

A Palm Beach Resort

At Palm Beach you will find everything you need for a perfect holiday. Our hotel offers visitors complete peace and quiet away from the crowds and noise of the city; we have our own private beach where you will always find plenty of space to relax and enjoy the spectacular scenery, white sand and perfectly clear blue sea. For those who want to do more than lie in the sun we have our own team of diving instructors who can teach you how to scuba-dive and take you to the nearby reefs to see the amazing marine life. Wind-surfing, water-skiing and jet skis are also available. In the evenings there are 3 high quality restaurants to choose from all inside the hotel complex. All of our 300 luxury rooms have their own balcony with stunning views out to sea. Our reception staff will be happy to help you organise any excursions around the island.

B Forest Lodge

Forest Lodge is the ideal place to stay after a day of walking in the hills. The hotel is situated in a secluded area on the edge of the forest inside the national park. There is wildlife right on our doorstep and it is possible to see a number of rare birds and plants. The hotel has 240 large rooms on three stories, all with en-suite facilities and a large restaurant serving breakfast, lunch and dinner. Our aim is to provide you with a place to enjoy the natural beauty of the area. We are also very conscious of the need to protect the wildlife in the area and try to keep our impact on the environment to a minimum. We hope our visitors will help us with this by not leaving any litter in the forest area and recycling waste where possible. As evidence of our commitment to protecting the environment and in order to welcome guests without cars we will be happy to pick up any guests arriving by train from the nearest station free of

C The Tower Hotel

This ultra-modern hotel is located within easy walking distance of all the main sights and just 5 minutes from the central station. It is the ideal location for anyone looking for a place to rest in total comfort after a busy day shopping and sightseeing in this amazing city. The hotel was completely renovated last year and is now equipped with the most up-to-date technology and appliances. The Tower Hotel has 45 rooms all with en-suite bathrooms, underfloor heating, flat screen TV, wifi internet access and mini bar. Over 70 per cent of the hotel's energy needs are provided by the solar panels on the roof making the Tower Hotel one of the greenest in the city. We are very proud to be contributing to the city's sustainable development programme. Room service is available 24 hours a day and we offer breakfast in the Terrace bar overlooking the river. It is also possible to book theatre tickets, boat trips and city bus tours with our reception staff at a discounted price.

D Parkside Hotel

As the name suggests the Parkside Hotel is located right next to the city's largest park, to the west of the city away from all the noise and crowds of the downtown area but still close enough that if you want to go to the theatre or spend a day shopping you can get there easily by public transport or taxi. The hotel has its own garden and from the roof terrace you can enjoy beautiful views of the city, the park and the mountains to the north. There is a large and fully equipped gym, swimming pool, sauna and spa so this is the perfect place to feel good and stay in shape. With its large dining room, which can seat over 400 people this hotel is also the perfect place to celebrate your wedding or any other large party. The Parkside Hotel is also the ideal location to hold a business conference; we have 2 large conference rooms with all the latest technologies and experienced staff on hand to provide any additional support you may need.

E Bluewater Bay Resort

This is an all inclusive resort which welcomes guests of all ages. From the moment you arrive at the airport all your needs are taken care of by our very efficient and friendly team of staff. There is a complimentary bus service to and from the airport which takes only 20 minutes. There are four restaurants serving food all day and a poolside bar which is open for lunch and evening drinks. All food and drinks are included so you won't need to worry about carrying money around with you. There are three swimming pools, including one exclusively for our younger guests with slides and inflatable toys. In the afternoons there are a variety of kids' activities in the pool area so parents can relax and have some time to themselves. In the evenings we also have a babysitting service. Most evenings there is entertainment in the main restaurant after 10 pm and the rock and sand disco is open until 3 am every night. For those who want to be active during the day we have tennis courts and a golf course. We believe we have something for everyone, all in the same place.



TEST 6 PAPER 2: WRITING Part 1 (question 1)

Part 1

You **must** answer this question. Write your answer in **120-150** words in an appropriate style on the opposite page.

- 1 You have recently won a competition organized by an international students magazine. Unfortunately there are a few problems with the prize you received. Read the original advertisement for the competition. Using the notes you have made, write to the magazine explaining the situation.

Babel International Students

Finish the sentence in 15 words or less:

'I enjoy BaBel International Students Magazine because...' and you could win:

A language learning pack including:

- a DVD
- an audio CD
- a language learning textbook

Please select the language learning pack you would like:

- | | | |
|---------|------------|-----------|
| French | Portuguese | English ✓ |
| Italian | Arabic | Spanish |

Doesn't work

Poor sound quality

Not sent

Arabic sent

Write your **letter**. You must use grammatically correct sentences with accurate spelling and punctuation in a style appropriate for the situation.



TEST 6 PAPER 2: WRITING Part 2 (questions 2-5)**Part 2**

Write an answer to **one** of the questions **2-5** in this part. Write your answer in **120-180** words in an appropriate style on the opposite page. Put the question number in the box at the top of the page.

- 2** You have seen this announcement on the college notice board.

The most valuable thing I have learned

Write an article about the most useful subject or skill you have learned. Say how you learned it and why you think it is useful or important. The writer of the best article will win a €50 book voucher.

Write your **article**.

- 3** You recently saw this announcement in an English language magazine.

We are looking for reviews of websites which our readers may find useful or enjoyable. The best reviews will be printed in our next edition.

Write your **review**.

- 4** Your teacher has asked you to write a story for the school magazine. The story must begin with the following words:

Jimmy had never felt so proud.

Write your **story**.

- 5** Answer **one** of the following two questions based on your reading of **one** of the set books. Write the letter (**a**) or (**b**) as well as the number 5 in the question box on the opposite page.

- (a) Write an **essay** describing one of the minor characters in the book and describe their role in the story.
- (b) Write a **letter** to a friend comparing the book you have read with your favourite book.

TEST 6 PAPER 3: USE OF ENGLISH Part 1 (questions 1-12)**Part 1**

For questions 1-12, read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Mark your answers **on the separate answer sheet**.

Example:

0 A transport B travel C convenience D vehicles

| | | | | |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 0 | <u> A </u> | <u> B </u> | <u> C </u> | <u> D </u> |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|

Lost Property

Have you lost anything on public (0) ? An umbrella, perhaps, or a pair of gloves? Your (1) teeth, a lawnmower, a wedding dress or maybe your favourite park bench? All of these and many other unusual items have been (2) and handed in to London's lost property office in Baker Street over the (3) 75 years. If you go to their office you will be amazed at the enormous number of things people (4) while travelling in the city on buses, trains and the underground. Last year 36,852 books were found; that's enough to fill a library. 28,550 bags were handed in, with things in them, and 27,174 (5) of clothing. The manager of the lost property office says she loves being reminded how (6) Londoners are when they hand in lost property. Of course not everything gets handed in but stories (7) the time a bag was handed in with 10,000 pounds in it help restore your faith in human nature.

The office is quite (8) at getting things back to their owners too. If you lose something you can (9) it to the lost property office and assuming someone has kindly handed it in, their computer system Sherlock will try to find it for you. The office (10) you to give as much information as possible as this obviously makes the search (11) However, if you lose something and it finds its way to the lost property office they won't (12) it forever. If they are not claimed after three months, most items are given to charity or sold at auction.

TEST 6 PAPER 3: USE OF ENGLISH Part 1 (questions 1-12)

- | | | | | | | | | |
|----|---|------------|---|------------|---|----------|---|-----------|
| 1 | A | artificial | B | false | C | untrue | D | fake |
| 2 | A | discovered | B | found | C | searched | D | recovered |
| 3 | A | last | B | recent | C | ultimate | D | close |
| 4 | A | lose | B | forget | C | miss | D | drop |
| 5 | A | parts | B | quantities | C | details | D | pieces |
| 6 | A | sincere | B | true | C | honest | D | loyal |
| 7 | A | like | B | as | C | such | D | example |
| 8 | A | well | B | great | C | good | D | fine |
| 9 | A | demand | B | report | C | tell | D | announce |
| 10 | A | suggests | B | makes | C | asks | D | insists |
| 11 | A | bigger | B | easier | C | better | D | lighter |
| 12 | A | maintain | B | guard | C | hold | D | keep |

TEST 6 PAPER 3: USE OF ENGLISH Part 3 (questions 25-34)

Part 3

For questions **25-34** read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of some of the lines to form a word that fits in the gap **in the same line**. There is an example at the beginning **(0)**.

Write your answers **IN CAPITAL LETTERS** on the separate answer sheet.

Example: **0**

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| G | L | O | B | A | L | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|

Shanghai

The twentieth century belonged to New York but with the massive changes to the **(0)** economy it is Shanghai which will be the new New York of the twenty-first century. Shanghai has become one of the world's top cities in a little more than a decade. It is the economic capital of China and now rivals any city in the world as an economic, **(25)** and business centre. Its port is one of the **(26)** in the world, second only to Singapore and Rotterdam. The economy in Shanghai is based on finance, banking, manufacturing and high-tech industries. Huge amounts of **(27)** from abroad have helped make this possible and there are an **(28)** number of foreign businesses setting up bases in the city. Well-known luxury brands are now opening shops in the city too, attracting millions of **(29)**

GLOBE

FINANCE

BUSY

INVEST

INCREASE

TOUR

On the negative side, the price to pay for all this **(30)** is that rush hour traffic jams and **(31)** are causing enormous problems. Shanghai is **(32)** a sophisticated, cosmopolitan city but there is a lot of poverty and **(33)** ; the gap between the richest and poorest is huge. China used to be one of the most equal countries in the world but the situation is now even **(34)** than in India.

GROW

POLLUTE

APPARENT

EQUAL

BAD

TEST 6 PAPER 3: USE OF ENGLISH Part 4 (questions 35-42)

Part 4

For questions **35-42**, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. **Do not change the word given.** You must use between **two** and **five** words, including the word given. Here is an example (0).

Example: 0 I haven't seen him for at least 2 years.
TIME
 The was more than 2 years ago.

The gap can be filled by the words 'last time I saw him', so you write:

Example: 0 LAST TIME I SAW HIM

Write **only** the missing words **IN CAPITAL LETTERS** on the separate answer sheet.

- 35 If you cut the grass I'll let you borrow the car.
CAN
 You if you cut the grass.

- 36 He went to live in Tokyo six months ago.
BEEN
 He in Tokyo for the last six months.

- 37 I'm sure Richard will do well in the exam.
DEFINITELY
 Richard well in the exam.

- 38 I suggest buying one present from all of us.
BUY
 Why one present from all of us?

- 39 Paul's new bike is identical to mine.
SAME
 Paul's new bike is exactly mine.

- 40 Is it OK if I open the window?
MIND
 Do the window?

- 41 In the USA office workers usually wear casual clothes on Friday.
USUAL
 It's wear casual clothes on Friday in the USA.

- 42 I told Rachel she should give up her job and go travelling.
ENCOURAGED
 I her job and go travelling.

TEST 6 PAPER 4: LISTENING Part 1 (questions 1-8)CD 2
TR 10**Part 1**

You'll hear people talking in eight different situations. For questions 1-8, choose the best answer, **A**, **B** or **C**.

- 1 You hear part of a nature programme on television. What does it say about the Scarlet King Snake?
A It's not poisonous.
B It's poisonous.
C They are very big.
- 2 You hear two friends meeting. Where are they?
A at the cinema
B in a restaurant
C in a shop
- 3 You hear someone talking about buying clothes. How does he choose his clothes?
A He chooses the most fashionable.
B He chooses the most expensive brands.
C He buys comfortable clothes.
- 4 You hear a traffic report on the radio. Which road is closed?
A the A613
B the B403
C the A614
- 5 You hear a young woman talking about a man she has just met. What does she think of him?
A He's fascinating.
B He's intelligent.
C He's boring.
- 6 You hear a theatre director talking to an actor. How does she want him to do the scene?
A in the same way as before
B very differently
C like a famous actor did it before
- 7 You hear a conversation between a man and a young woman. Who is the man?
A a doctor
B a chemist
C her father
- 8 You hear someone talking to their friend about dreams. What happens in her dreams?
A She flies.
B She falls.
C She loses her teeth.

TEST 6 PAPER 4: LISTENING Part 2 (questions 9-18)

CD 3
TR 1

Part 2

You will hear a promotional talk about a language school. For questions 9-18 complete the sentences.

Learn Hungarian in beautiful Budapest

Two week summer courses begin in 9

Over 10 people have attended the course.

Winter/spring sessions run from 11

Ages of participants vary from 12

13 percent of all course participants are returning students.

Hungarian and Russian language courses are conducted by 14

The minimum length of an individualised course is 15

The total fee for an individual course of twenty lessons is 16

Additional weeks in a single room in a house or flat cost 17

The first week in a separate, self contained flat costs 18

TEST 6 PAPER 4: LISTENING Part 3 (questions 19-23)CD 3
TR 2**Part 3**

You will hear five different people talking about cosmetic surgery. For questions **19-23** choose from the list **A-F** to say how each person feels about it. Use the letters only once. There is one extra letter which you do not need to use.

A People should think very carefully before having it.

Speaker 1

| | |
|--|----|
| | 19 |
|--|----|

B I don't believe it solves the real problem.

Speaker 2

| | |
|--|----|
| | 20 |
|--|----|

C I look much younger after surgery.

Speaker 3

| | |
|--|----|
| | 21 |
|--|----|

D A healthy lifestyle is better.

Speaker 4

| | |
|--|----|
| | 22 |
|--|----|

E I'm considering having it.

Speaker 5

| | |
|--|----|
| | 23 |
|--|----|

F It's quite natural to want to look better.

TEST 6 PAPER 4: LISTENING Part 4 (questions 24-30)CD 3
TR 3**Part 4**

You will hear an interview with an expert on maritime disasters, June Harmann. For questions **24-30**, choose the best answer (**A**, **B** or **C**).

- 24** How many people died in the *Tek Sing* disaster?
A 1,500
B 1,822
C 1,600
- 25** Why does June say people often think of the *Titanic* when we think of maritime disasters?
A It was the worst such disaster.
B People don't tend to think of events in far away places.
C Because of the film.
- 26** How many passengers were on board the *Doña Paz*?
A The exact figure is unknown.
B 1,492
C 1,583
- 27** What was the name of the ship it hit?
A the *Vector*
B the *Bataan*
C the *Tanker*
- 28** What did the Spanish king blame for the defeat of the Armada?
A the English navy
B storms
C disease
- 29** Does June think sea travel is dangerous?
A Yes, because so many people do it.
B No, tragedies are relatively uncommon.
C Yes, as long as the weather is good.
- 30** Why did June become interested in this subject?
A She was asked to write about it.
B Because of a film.
C She's fascinated by the sea.

Part 1

3 minutes

- What's your name? (*Candidate A*)
- (*Repeat for Candidate B*)
- Where are you from? / Where do you live? (*Candidate A*)
- What do you like about living in ... ?
- And you (*Candidate B*) Where are you from? / Where do you live?
- What do you like about living in ... ?

Choose questions from the sections below: ask different questions to each candidate, in any order.

Free time and interests

- What do you like doing at weekends?
- Do you prefer to spend your free time alone or with friends? Why?
- How much of your free time do you spend with your family? What sorts of things do you do together?
- Do you have any hobbies that you've done for a long time? What?
- Do you enjoy trying new activities? Have you tried anything new recently?

Daily routine

- Do you prefer getting up early in the morning or staying up late at night? Why?
- What's your favourite day of the week? Why?
- Do you spend a lot of time at home? What do you do there?
- Do you prefer to have the same routine every day or do you prefer to do different things every day? Why?
- Is there anything you'd like to change about your daily routine?

Future plans

- What are you planning to do for your next holiday?
- Is there anything you'd like to study in the future? (What? Why?)
- What job would you like to be doing in 10 years time?
- Would you like to live abroad in the future?
- Is there anything you're really looking forward to in the next few weeks? (What? Why?)

Travel and holidays

- Tell us about a special place you've visited.
- Is there anywhere in the world you'd really like to visit? (Where? Why?)
- Do you like to spend your holiday in the same place each year or do you prefer to go somewhere different each year?
- Do you prefer going on holiday in the summer or winter? Why?
- What do you like to do when you're on holiday?

TEST 6 PAPER 5: SPEAKING Part 2

Part 2

4 minutes

Interlocutor In this part of the test I'm going to give each of you two different photographs. I'd like you to talk about your photographs on your own for about a minute.

(Candidate A) It's your turn first. Here are your photographs. **They show people enjoying nature.** Compare the photos and say **why you think the people have chosen to spend time in these places.**

Look at page 208.

Candidate A

⌚ approximately
1 minute

.....

Interlocutor Thank you.

(Candidate B) Do you like looking at wildlife?

Candidate B

⌚ 20-30 seconds

.....

Interlocutor Thank you.

Now *(Candidate B)* it's your turn. Here are your photographs. **They show people cooking.**

Compare the photos and say **how you think the people are feeling.**

Look at page 209.

Candidate B

⌚ approximately
1 minute

.....

Interlocutor Thank you.

(Candidate A) Do you like cooking?

Candidate A

⌚ 20-30 seconds

.....

Interlocutor Thank you.

TEST 6 PAPER 5: SPEAKING Parts 3 and 4

Parts 3 and 4

7 minutes

Part 3

Interlocutor Now I'd like you to talk about something together for about 3 minutes.
(4 minutes for groups of three)

Here are some pictures of ways friends stay in touch and share news. Talk together about the **advantages** and **disadvantages of these ways of staying in touch**. Then decide **which two ways you think are the least effective for staying in touch**.

Look at page 210.

Candidates

⌚ approximately
3 minutes
(4 minutes for
groups of three)

Interlocutor Thank you.

Part 4

Interlocutor *Select any of the following questions, as appropriate:*

- How do you prefer to keep in touch with your friends? Why?
- Why do you think social networking sites (like Facebook) have become so popular?
- Why do you think some people choose not to use social networking sites?
- Do you think young people spend too much time using computers and not enough time talking with friends face to face these days?
- What do you think are the most common reasons for friends to lose contact?
- If you move to a new place do you think it's important to keep in touch with your old friends or is it better to make new ones?
- Some people think we will forget how to write letters. What do you think?

Thank you. That is the end of the test.



TEST 7 PAPER 1: READING Part 1 (questions 1-8)**Part 1**

You are going to read an article about the green and innovative city of Curitiba in Brazil. For questions 1-8 choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text.

Mark your answers **on the separate answer sheet**.

In today's world protecting the environment and sustainability are very important issues. Cities and councils throughout the world are working hard to improve the current situation and sustainability will be an important factor in all town and city development in the future. One city which has always had the environment as its top priority is the Brazilian city of Curitiba. It is in the south of the country and is one of the most innovative cities in the world. It is so environmentally-friendly it is known as the ecological capital of Brazil. It is such a successful example of sustainable development that it is visited by delegates from all over the world. The people in Curitiba are very proud of their city and not only believe in a greener lifestyle but they really live it. Sustainable development is evident in all aspects of city life.

line 13

Residents have planted 1.6 million trees and over 70% of all waste is recycled. Curitiba has the highest rate of paper and glass recycling of anywhere in Brazil. Paper recycling in Curitiba saves over 1,000 trees a year. Like many cities in the world Curitiba also faces many socio-economic problems but because it is such a unique and forward thinking city the residents came up with a revolutionary idea to help poor families and reduce waste at the same time. Each family sorts its rubbish and then it is weighed and 'sold' back to the city council in exchange for fruit and meat. This provides healthy food for those who can't afford it and also encourages recycling and helps keep the city clean and tidy. Rubbish which cannot be recycled is burnt to make electricity.

The city's public transport is also one of the greenest in the world. The bus service is cheap and efficient and saves millions of car journeys each year as you can use the buses to get anywhere in the city. There are over 70 kilometres of bus only routes through the city. Roads have 4 lanes, 2 for cars and lorries and 2 for buses only. This means buses can run freely through the city without getting stuck in traffic jams. As a result millions of people use the bus every day rather than their cars. There are also special bus lines for students, the disabled and tourists. The best thing, though, is that the 1,200 buses which make up the network run on biodiesel; that is fuel made from plants like soya. Reduced car traffic and low consumption of traditional fuels means that Curitiba is one of the least polluted cities in Brazil. Curitiba was one of the first cities in the world to have completely car free areas in the city centre. Also their bus stops have been carefully designed so that they are level with the buses. They are tube shaped and have ramps to provide easy access for everyone.

line 31

Curitiba has grown dramatically over the years. In 1950 300,000 people lived there, now the population is 1.8 million. However, even from the beginning the needs of the city had to be balanced with the needs of the environment. Fortunately this has had great economic benefits for the economy. Income per capita is 60% higher than the national average. The architect who led the city's growth in the 1960s was so popular he later became the city's mayor. One big challenge that the city has faced throughout its development is flooding. The city has had to find ways to protect itself from flooding which has affected the city centre for many years. Curitiba wanted to find a solution which worked with nature. The solution they came up with involved creating a number of lakes in the city's parks which could hold flood water. Also no buildings were allowed to be built in areas which had a risk of flooding. One of the most beautiful buildings in the city is the university. It is called the free university of environment and was built using reclaimed eucalyptus poles. You can study a wide range of subjects there although of course it offers many different environmental courses, including bio-architecture.

TEST 7 PAPER 1: READING Part 1 (questions 1-8)

- 1 Why is Curitiba known as the ecological capital of Brazil?
- A It is a very modern and new city.
 - B It has a lot of green spaces.
 - C The people there do a lot to protect and conserve the environment.
 - D It is visited by lots of foreigners interested in the environment.
- 2 What does the author mean in line 13 when it says the residents 'came up with a revolutionary idea'?
- A Their idea made a lot of people angry.
 - B Their idea was original and different.
 - C Their idea caused a lot of political change.
 - D Their idea made a lot of money for the city.
- 3 Which of the following does not happen in Curitiba?
- A Families separate their household waste.
 - B Residents are given food as a reward for recycling their rubbish.
 - C Residents help to keep the city clean and tidy.
 - D Recycled waste is used to produce electricity.
- 4 Why don't many people in Curitiba use cars?
- A Because the public transport system is so efficient.
 - B Because there are too many traffic jams.
 - C Because many roads in the city are for buses only.
 - D Because fuel is very expensive.
- 5 Why does Curitiba have less pollution than other cities?
- A It is smaller than other cities.
 - B Cars use fuel which doesn't cause pollution.
 - C People don't use cars much and buses use fuel which doesn't cause much pollution.
 - D There are only 1,200 buses in the city.
- 6 In line 31 what does 'this' refer to?
- A the large population of the city
 - B the fact that all growth was balanced with consideration for the environment
 - C the growth in population from 1950
 - D the average income for each person in the city
- 7 How did the city solve the problem of flooding?
- A by building fewer buildings
 - B by making sure there were lots of lakes
 - C by creating more parks
 - D They didn't do anything but hoped nature would solve the problem itself.
- 8 What is special about the city's university?
- A You can only study environmental courses there.
 - B It is the only university where you can study bio-architecture.
 - C It is a very attractive building.
 - D You don't have to pay to study there.

TEST 7 PAPER 1: READING Part 2 (questions 9-15)

Part 2

You are going to read an article about our relationship with time. Seven sentences have been removed from the article. Choose from the sentences **A-H** the one which fits each gap (9-15). There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use.

Mark your answers **on the separate answer sheet**.

Time flies

How many times do you hear people say they don't have time to do something? All the time! 'I meant to do that but I didn't have time!' is something we say or think far too often; it is the number one excuse for not doing something we should have done. This is a relationship which has also changed a lot through history. Think about all the machines and time-saving gadgets that are now a part of our everyday life that people living 100 or even 50 years ago had to do without; washing machines, vacuum cleaners, microwaves and dishwashers are just a few. We have mobile phones now so that we can contact each other at any time no matter where we are. the Internet gives us access to just about any information we could possibly want as well as providing instant communication with other people anywhere in the world.

The idea of using time efficiently has become increasingly important in the Western world. People in wealthy developed countries are often expected to do several jobs at once. At a time when unemployment is high and international competition is strong there is a lot of pressure on companies and individual workers to be as efficient as possible and to get as much work done as possible in the limited time available.

This concept of time pressure has also been passed on to the less developed countries where many of the goods for developing countries are made. In places like India and Mexico people often have to work very long shifts, sometimes as much as 12 to 16

hours a day, or even for 48 hours without a break. Goods have to be produced to meet demand in the developed world and this demand puts a lot of pressure on workers.

Time is increasingly becoming a commodity like any other. Do you use the self-service check out in the supermarket? Have you bought furniture and then assembled it yourself at home? Have you spent time setting up a new computer? If you have then you have been working for free. It is possible to buy and sell time these days. For example, you can pay someone else to do your shopping for you or walk your dog for you if you don't have time, but it won't be cheap. A positive reflection of how our relationship with time is changing is that in some cities there are things called time banks where you can exchange time with other busy people.

You will then be paid back in time when you need it. No money changes hands but everyone has to pay into the bank in time.

The biggest challenge we face in our personal lives is how not to waste time and make the most of the time we have. According to recent research 20% of people regularly cancel social arrangements because of a lack of time and men do this more often than women. However, cancelling social arrangements can have a serious negative impact because it reduces our quality of life; it can stop us doing what we want, which can lead to unhappiness. This doesn't have to be something active or sociable; it might be finding time to read a good book. By

TEST 7 PAPER 1: READING Part 2 (questions 9-15)

making sure we don't miss out on the things we enjoy and value we are likely to be happier and more satisfied with life in general.

The key to making the most of our time, both at work and in our personal lives, is prioritising. It is important to recognise which things need to be done immediately and which can wait until later.

15 You might think that revising for an exam or doing homework at the last minute is a

good way of saving time but the results will not be as good. Finally, psychologists say that people who are always on time tend to be organised and have everything under control. Those who are usually early are likely to be anxious and in need of being in control all the time. People who are often late are probably just disorganised, although it might be that they are consciously or unconsciously rebelling against our time obsessed society.

- | | | | |
|----------|---|----------|--|
| A | In spite of these new inventions we still run out of time. | E | Time is a very precious commodity and humans have always had a very close relationship with it. |
| B | If you have some free time you can volunteer to do something for someone else like wait for a delivery or water their plants while they are on holiday. | F | If you try to do too many things at once you are more likely to make mistakes and waste time going back to correct them. |
| C | As a result working hours have increased by 25% in the USA and in Japan workers sometimes sleep in the office. | G | This doesn't mean we should put off things which are boring or difficult just because we don't want to do them. |
| D | Time is money and nowadays many companies try to save time and money by making their customers work for free. | H | It is important to find time for ourselves to do the things which matter most to us. |

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- | | |
|---|--|
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| <p>B If you have some free time you can volunteer to do something for someone else like wait for a delivery or water their plants while they are on holiday.</p> | <p>F If you try to do too many things at once you are more likely to make mistakes and waste time going back to correct them.</p> |
| <p>C As a result working hours have increased by 25% in the USA and in Japan workers sometimes sleep in the office.</p> | <p>G This doesn't mean we should put off things which are boring or difficult just because we don't want to do them.</p> |
| <p>D Time is money and nowadays many companies try to save time and money by making their customers work for free.</p> | <p>H It is important to find time for ourselves to do the things which matter most to us.</p> |

TEST 7 PAPER 1: READING Part 3 (questions 16-30)**Part 3**

You are going to read an article in which four people talk about cheating in exams. For questions **16-30** choose from the people (**A-D**). The people may be chosen more than once. When more than one answer is required they may be given in any order.

Mark your answers **on the separate answer sheet**.

Which person or people:

- | | | | | |
|--|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| was caught cheating in an exam? | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |
| didn't let a friend copy their work? | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |
| probably got better marks as a result of cheating? | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |
| regrets trying to cheat in an exam? | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |
| cheated more than once? | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |
| didn't get caught because a friend helped them? | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |
| tried to cheat by writing notes on a part of their body? | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |
| cheated by asking a friend to tell them the answers? | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |
| only tried to cheat in the subject they weren't good at? | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |
| decided not to cheat again after a bad experience? | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |
| thinks it is always wrong to cheat? | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |
| thinks there is nothing wrong with cheating? | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |

TEST 7 PAPER 1: READING Part 3 (questions 16-30)

Cheating in exams

- A** This happened when I was about 14 years old. The last exam of the year was history, which had always been my worst subject. I was useless at remembering dates and people's names so I decided to write the dates and names of the important events we'd studied on the inside of my arm and then wore a jumper to cover it up so no-one could see. Unfortunately though, it was a really hot day. I really wanted to take my jumper off but I couldn't. I realised after about ten minutes that there was no way I would be able to look at what I'd written without the teacher seeing and I just wished I hadn't done it. I felt so hot and uncomfortable and was really worried about the teacher seeing and catching me that I didn't do very well in the test at all. I was too distracted. I think I probably would have got a better result if I hadn't tried to cheat. I learnt a good lesson though. I never tried to cheat again after that.
- B** My friend and I had the same surname so we always ended up sitting next to each other, or one behind the other, in exams at school. We worked out this system where we would pass a piece of paper to each other with the answers to the questions. Sometimes we just passed it by hand if we were sitting close enough and other times we'd throw it on the floor for the other person to pick up. It was quite a good system and I think over lots of exams we probably helped each other equally so it was fair and I'm sure we both got higher marks. Unfortunately a teacher did see us doing it once. I was just leaning down to pick up a paper my friend was passing back to me when a teacher appeared out of nowhere and picked it up first. There was no way we could deny what we were doing, it was so obvious. The teacher didn't say anything until the end of the exam and then when she collected our papers she wrote a big zero at the top. We didn't do it anymore after that, it had been good before but we decided it wasn't worth the risk.
- C** I used to always cheat in my maths exams when I was at school. We were allowed to take a calculator with us into the exam and I used to write all the important formulae that we were supposed to remember on the inside of the calculator case. I did it lots of times. I don't regret it at all. I was quite good at maths anyway but I'm sure I got better results as a result of cheating. In other exams like chemistry and physics, I sometimes wrote notes on bits of tissue then pretended I needed to blow my nose and looked at my notes during the exam. It worked really well. There was only one time I was almost caught; I dropped the tissue on the floor by accident just as a teacher was walking past. He was about to pick it up when my friend, who had also seen what had happened, deliberately knocked over his water bottle. The teacher was so busy clearing up the water I think he forgot about me. If you're clever enough to work out a way to cheat and not get caught then I think you deserve to get good marks. It's like that in the real world; if you can do something more easily and with less hard work then you will. Why not?
- D** I've never cheated in an exam and really don't see the point. I mean sooner or later people will find out if you know something or not. If you cheat to get better results then you're lying to yourself as well as to everyone else. Rather than spending your time thinking of really clever and original ways to cheat without anyone realising, you should just spend that time studying. I'm sure it will help you a lot more in the long run. A friend once tried to read my answers in an exam while pretending to pick something up off the floor. As soon as I realised I covered my work so he couldn't see. He was quite annoyed with me afterwards but I didn't think it was fair that he should do well because of my hard work.

TEST 7 PAPER 2: WRITING Part 1 (question 1)

Part 1

You must answer this question. Write your answer in **120-150** words in an appropriate style on the opposite page.

- 1 Your English speaking friend, Jane, has sent you an email asking you to help organise a surprise birthday party for her brother, Brian.

Read Jane's email and the notes you have made. Then write an email using **all** of your notes.

email

From: Jane
Sent: 14th January
Subject: surprise party

Not very suitable.
How about the City Hotel?

Our house is far too small to have the party so I was thinking that we could have the party at the local sports centre. What about hiring a group to play live rather than a DJ?

Group would be expensive.

Instead of buying him lots of individual presents, maybe if we all bought him one big present together it would be more exciting. What do you think?

Brian has always wanted to go to Italy

Sorry – Driving test that day

Is there any chance you could come over the day before to help set up the party? I'm not sure I'll be able to do it on my own.

All the best

Jane

Write your **email**. You must use grammatically correct sentences with accurate spelling and punctuation in a style appropriate for the situation.

TEST 7 PAPER 2: WRITING Part 2 (questions 2-5)**Part 2**

Write an answer to **one** of the questions **2-5** in this part. Write your answer in **120-180** words in an appropriate style on the opposite page. Put the question number in the box at the top of the page.

- 2** You recently attended an English language course in the UK. You recently received the following email.

email

Dear Student,
As a recent student in our academy, we would be very grateful if you could write a report letting us know your opinion of the classes, accommodation, and any other relevant areas. If you have any suggestions about improvements we could make, we would be delighted to read them.
Many thanks,

D. Blackstock
Director of Studies

Write your **report**.

- 3** An English language magazine has invited its readers to write an article about what their lives would be like without computers.

Write your **article**.

- 4** Your teacher has asked you to write a **story** for the school magazine. The story must **begin** with the words:

Ivan had never been so envious of anybody in his life.

Write your **story**.

- 5** Answer **one** of the following two questions based on your reading of **one** of the set books. Write the letter **(a)** or **(b)** as well as the number 5 in the question box on the opposite page.

- (a)** Following a class discussion, your teacher has given you this **essay** for homework: 'Why does this book remain so popular today?'

Write your **essay**.

- (b)** A local bookshop has asked its customers to write a **review** of a book, to include in its annual catalogue.

Write your **review**.

TEST 7 PAPER 3: USE OF ENGLISH Part 1 (questions 1-12)

Part 1

For questions 1-12, read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Mark your answers **on the separate answer sheet**.

Example:

0 **A** resort **B** complex **C** site **D** place

| | | | | |
|---|---------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 0 | <u> A </u> | <u> B </u> | <u> C </u> | <u> D </u> |
|---|---------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|

Brighton

This popular seaside (0) on the south coast of England is so (1) to London it has sometimes been called 'London by the sea'. It is one of the United Kingdom's top ten beach destinations and was recently (2) the UK's Green Capital. Brighton has also always had a reputation (3) being very stylish and fashionable and in particular 'funky'. It's a very cool place and has plenty to (4) every kind of visitor.

Those interested in history or architecture should (5) the Brighton Pavilion. Originally a farmhouse, the Pavilion was (6) into an exotic seaside home for the Prince Regent, who later became King George IV, between 1815 and 1822. It's a beautiful mixture of Indian and classical architecture and is quite (7) in style. For fantastic shopping you should (8) an afternoon walking through the lanes; you'll find all sorts of unusual and interesting shops there. If you want fun and good food you should visit the famous Victorian pier. This stretches out over the sea and is (9) of life. There are amusement arcades, cafés and shops as well as places to try some very (10) fish and chips. The beach front is also a (11) place with more shops, cafés and stylish bars. There's plenty of nightlife too. Even the beach has made a name for itself as a great place for a party. There's just a wonderful holiday (12)

TEST 7 PAPER 3: USE OF ENGLISH Part 1 (questions 1-12)

- | | | | | | | | | |
|----|---|------------|---|-------------|---|------------|---|-------------|
| 1 | A | next | B | close | C | convenient | D | easy |
| 2 | A | chosen | B | voted | C | elected | D | decided |
| 3 | A | to | B | for | C | of | D | with |
| 4 | A | offer | B | give | C | suggest | D | invite |
| 5 | A | visit | B | go | C | look | D | sightsee |
| 6 | A | translated | B | transferred | C | altered | D | transformed |
| 7 | A | unique | B | alone | C | single | D | solo |
| 8 | A | pass | B | have | C | waste | D | spend |
| 9 | A | complete | B | whole | C | full | D | plenty |
| 10 | A | real | B | authentic | C | true | D | genuine |
| 11 | A | occupied | B | exciting | C | busy | D | engaged |
| 12 | A | atmosphere | B | environment | C | experience | D | sensation |

TEST 7 PAPER 3: USE OF ENGLISH Part 2 (questions 13-24)

Part 2

For questions **13-24**, read the text below and think of the word that best fits each gap. Use only **one** word in each gap. There is an example at the beginning **(0)**.

Write your answers **IN CAPITAL LETTERS on the separate answer sheet**.

Example: 0 OF

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|

World Music Day

The idea **(0)** World Music Day or Fête de la Musique began in France **(13)** the 1980s but has quickly spread across the globe and is now celebrated **(14)** 21st June in over 120 countries. **(15)** American musician, Joel Cohen, who was working for a French radio station, first came up **(16)** the idea for a music festival that everyone could enjoy and take **(17)** in. He suggested an all-night music festival **(18)** celebrate the summer solstice (the longest day). The French minister for culture liked the idea and it first became reality in June 1982. The main idea behind the festival is that music is **(19)** great way to bring people together regardless of their nationality, ethnic and cultural background or age. It **(20)** extremely popular, particularly because all the events were free.

Today the event is celebrated in cities **(21)** far apart as Potsdam and Osaka, New York and Sydney. The day does not only involve individual musicians but also orchestras, cultural organisations, and schools. The best thing **(22)** the festival is that musicians are encouraged to perform outside the usual music venues and concert halls. Whole towns **(23)** turned into huge outdoor concerts. And every kind of music is on offer. You can hear classical music, jazz bands, rock groups, pop bands, folk music and singer-songwriters all in **(24)** same place, and all for free.

TEST 7 PAPER 3: USE OF ENGLISH Part 3 (questions 25-34)

Part 3

For questions **25-34** read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of some of the lines to form a word that fits in the gap in the same line. There is an example at the beginning **(0)**.

Write your answers **IN CAPITAL LETTERS** on the separate answer sheet.

Example:

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| 0 | S | T | R | A | N | G | E | R | S | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|

Flat sharing

Sharing your living space is never easy but is it better to share with family or friends or complete **(0)** ? Living with your family is certainly not **(25)** ; it can cause all sorts of problems, but at least with your family you know the other people in your house very well. And **(26)** you like each other and try to be nice to each other. At some point though most of us want some **(27)** and so we end up moving out of the family home. Nowadays it is **(28)** for young people to be able to afford to rent somewhere by themselves and living alone can be frightening and lonely, **(29)** if it is in a strange new city, so lots of people decide to share. If you have friends in the same place in similar situations then it makes sense to live together and this can be very **(30)** However, living with someone will put all kinds of pressures on your **(31)** You find out all sorts of things about someone when you share the same living room, kitchen and bathroom. Choice of TV programme, **(32)** and length of time spent in the bathroom are all common causes of **(33)** Sometimes it is better to move in with someone who is not your friend. That way their annoying **(34)** will not change an existing relationship and if you get on they could become a new friend.

- STRANGE**
- COMPLICATE**

- GENERAL**
- DEPEND**
- USUAL**

- SPECIAL**

- SUCCESS**
- FRIEND**

- TIDY**
- AGREE**
- BEHAVE**



TEST 7 PAPER 3: USE OF ENGLISH Part 4 (questions 35-42)

Part 4

For questions **35-42**, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. **Do not change the word given.** You must use between **two** and **five** words, including the word given. Here is an example (0).

Example: 0 I haven't seen him for at least 2 years.
TIME
 The was more than 2 years ago.

The gap can be filled by the words 'last time I saw him', so you write:

Example: 0 LAST TIME I SAW HIM

Write **only** the missing words **IN CAPITAL LETTERS** on the separate answer sheet.

- 35** As long as there isn't a problem with traffic we'll be there in half an hour.
IF
 We'll be there in half an hour any problems with traffic.
- 36** A professional is going to do her make up for her.
HAVE
 She's going to by a professional.
- 37** It was a very bad idea to spend so much money on a new TV.
SHOULD
 You so much money on a new TV.
- 38** 'It's icy so please be careful when you go out,' Joe's mother said.
WARNED
 Joe's mother careful when he went out because it was icy.
- 39** I think you should ask your teacher for help.
WOULD
 If I your teacher for help.
- 40** He'll probably arrive late, he usually does.
NOT
 He on time, he doesn't usually.
- 41** Mark left the flat before Lauren got home.
ALREADY
 When Lauren got home Mark the flat.
- 42** Could you please turn down the radio?
TURNING
 Would the radio?

TEST 7 PAPER 4: LISTENING Part 1 (questions 1-8)CD 3
TR 4**Part 1**

You'll hear people talking in eight different situations. For questions 1-8, choose the best answer, **A**, **B** or **C**.

- 1 You hear a man talking about a sport. Why did he stop playing the sport?
A Because of injury.
B He no longer enjoyed it.
C He doesn't have enough time.
- 2 You hear a woman talking about a recent purchase. Where did she buy it?
A in a shop
B on the Internet
C at a local market
- 3 You hear somebody talking about a new school. What does the person think about it?
A It is needed.
B It isn't needed.
C It's too far away.
- 4 You hear a woman talking about her job. What is she worried about?
A She doesn't have the necessary skills.
B She has too much work to do.
C She might lose her job.
- 5 You hear an advertisement for a holiday. What kind of holiday is being advertised?
A a cruise
B a safari
C an activity holiday
- 6 You hear somebody discussing a radio programme. What kind of programme was it?
A a political debate
B a quiz programme
C a comedy
- 7 You hear somebody talking about a piece of furniture. How does he feel about it?
A It's too big.
B It was difficult to assemble.
C It was too expensive.
- 8 You hear somebody talking about their plans for the weekend. What are they going to see?
A a concert
B a film
C a football match

TEST 7 PAPER 4: LISTENING Part 2 (questions 9-18)

CD 3
IR 5

Part 2

You'll hear a talk about an arts festival. For questions 9-18 complete the sentences.

Brian Daniels is the **9** of the Wentworth Art Fair.

The Marta Costello collection is made up of approximately **10** drawings, journals, letters, paintings and other items.

Some experts on the artist's work have questioned **11** of the collection.

A three-day pass is **12**

Doors open at **13**

The moderator will be Michael Edward Hall, art historian, critic and correspondent for **14**

Welsh artist Phillipa West is among the most popular and beloved **15** of the 20th century.

The Welsh Arts Council has designated her work 'National Patrimony' and restricted its **16**

The collection became the focus of numerous articles in **17** in Europe.

The Wentworth Art Fair Symposium will look into the issues surrounding the collection and its still **18**

TEST 7 PAPER 4: LISTENING Part 3 (questions 19-23)CD 3
TR 6**Part 3**

You will hear five different people talking about a television programme. For questions **19-23** choose from the list **A-F** what each person says about it. Use the letters only once. There is one extra letter which you do not need to use.

-
- | | | | | |
|----------|--------------------------------------|-----------|----------------------|-----------|
| A | knows one of the contestants | Speaker 1 | <input type="text"/> | 19 |
| B | watched it in the past but not now | Speaker 2 | <input type="text"/> | 20 |
| C | can't understand why people watch it | Speaker 3 | <input type="text"/> | 21 |
| D | has never watched it | Speaker 4 | <input type="text"/> | 22 |
| E | watches it regularly | Speaker 5 | <input type="text"/> | 23 |
| F | watches it occasionally | | | |



TEST 7 PAPER 4: LISTENING Part 4 (questions 24-30)CD 3
TR 7**Part 4**

You will hear an interview with a psychologist about sharing houses. For questions **24-30**, choose the best answer (**A**, **B** or **C**).

- 24** When do most people share accommodation?
A When they leave home.
B When they are invited to.
C When they are having problems.
- 25** According to Dr. Millington, what is an important thing to do when sharing a flat?
A to share food
B to have established rules
C be sociable
- 26** What is the most common problem with sharing accommodation?
A paying bills
B meal times
C being clean
- 27** What problem with rotas is mentioned?
A They are too obvious.
B You have to pay for them.
C Circumstances can change.
- 28** What does she say about having your own space?
A It's heaven.
B It's tough.
C It's important.
- 29** What can be a problem with living with friends?
A You could have an argument.
B You trust them too much.
C It feels strange.
- 30** What is a fundamental requirement of sharing a flat?
A being considerate
B liking the same music
C enjoying parties

Part 1

3 minutes

- What's your name? (*Candidate A*)
- (*Repeat for Candidate B*)
- Where are you from? / Where do you live? (*Candidate A*)
- What do you like about living in ... ?
- And you (*Candidate B*) Where are you from? / Where do you live?
- What do you like about living in ... ?

Choose questions from the sections below; ask different questions to each candidate, in any order.

Free time and interests

- What do you like doing at weekends?
- Do you prefer to spend your free time alone or with friends? Why?
- How much of your free time do you spend with your family? What sorts of things do you do together?
- Do you have any hobbies that you've done for a long time? What?
- Do you enjoy trying new activities? Have you tried anything new recently?

Daily routine

- Do you prefer getting up early in the morning or staying up late at night? Why?
- What's your favourite day of the week? Why?
- Do you spend a lot of time at home? What do you do there?
- Do you prefer to have the same routine every day or do you prefer to do different things every day? Why?
- Is there anything you'd like to change about your daily routine?

Future plans

- What are you planning to do for your next holiday?
- Is there anything you'd like to study in the future? (What? Why?)
- What job would you like to be doing in 10 years time?
- Would you like to live abroad in the future?
- Is there anything you're really looking forward to in the next few weeks? (What? Why?)

Travel and holidays

- Tell us about a special place you've visited.
- Is there anywhere in the world you'd really like to visit? (Where? Why?)
- Do you like to spend your holiday in the same place each year or do you prefer to go somewhere different each year?
- Do you prefer going on holiday in the summer or winter? Why?
- What do you like to do when you're on holiday?

TEST 7 PAPER 5: SPEAKING Part 2

Part 2

4 minutes

Interlocutor In this part of the test I'm going to give each of you two different photographs. I'd like you to talk about your photographs on your own for about a minute.

(Candidate A) It's your turn first. Here are your photographs. They show people **listening to music**. Compare the photos and say **what you think the advantages and disadvantages are of listening to music in these places**.

Look at page 211.

Candidate A

🕒 *approximately 1 minute*

Interlocutor Thank you.

(Candidate B) Where do you like to listen to music?

Candidate B

🕒 *20-30 seconds*

Interlocutor Thank you.

Now *(Candidate B)* it's your turn. Here are your photographs. They show **people and bikes**.

Compare the photos and say **how important you think the bikes are to these people**.

Look at page 212.

Candidate B

🕒 *approximately 1 minute*

Interlocutor Thank you.

(Candidate A) How often do you ride a bike?

Candidate A

🕒 *20-30 seconds*

Interlocutor Thank you.



TEST 7 PAPER 5: SPEAKING Parts 3 and 4

Parts 3 and 4

7 minutes

Part 3

Interlocutor Now I'd like you to talk about something together for about 3 minutes.
(4 minutes for groups of three)

Here are some pictures of people helping each other. Talk about **how the people are helping each other in these situations**. Then decide in **which two situations it is most important to have someone to help you**.

Look at page 213.

Candidates

⌚ approximately
3 minutes
(4 minutes for
groups of three)

Interlocutor Thank you.

Part 4

Interlocutor *Select any of the following questions, as appropriate:*

- Do you prefer to try to do difficult things by yourself or do you ask someone to help you? (Why?)
- Have you offered to help anyone with something difficult recently?
- Who do you usually ask to help you with difficult situations?
- Why do you think some people refuse to let people help them?
- Do you think parents should help their children with schoolwork?
- Some people say parents help their children too much these days. Do you agree?
- In what situations would you refuse to help someone?

Thank you. That is the end of the test.

TEST 8 PAPER 1: READING Part 1 (questions 1-8)**Part 1**

You are going to read an extract from a novel. For questions **1-8** choose the answer (**A, B, C** or **D**) which you think fits best according to the text.

Mark your answers **on the separate answer sheet**.

Even though Nick knew he hadn't forgotten anything he had to check and double check he had his passport, tickets and wallet in his bag before he left the house. He had flown plenty of times before so this wasn't the first time but he still felt nervous. But then this was no ordinary trip; this time he wasn't just travelling abroad for a few weeks; he was about to start a whole new life on the other side of the world. He had spent months planning for it and couldn't believe the day had finally arrived when he was heading for the airport about to get on a plane to India. He had never been there before but felt prepared as he had read so much about the place and watched various documentaries. They had also told him a lot about what to expect on the training course he had been on for his new job. There was no denying though that it was going to be very different from the life he was used to.

His brother had offered to drive him to the airport, which he was very grateful for. His brother arrived exactly on time, as always, and together they carried his bags down to the car. It felt strange locking the door behind him, not knowing when he would see the place again. A friend of his was going to move in and rent it from him while he was away so he didn't have to worry about it being empty. But it still made him sad to lock the door and leave. In the car driving to the airport his brother's son kept them entertained talking about a party he had been to the day before and explaining in great detail what he could now do on his new bike. It was perfect; Nick didn't want to think too much about where he was going and it was much better to be distracted by his six-year-old nephew. They arrived at the airport and Nick's brother and nephew came in with him to check in his bags. Then they walked together to the security check. Nick had been dreading this moment, he had said goodbye to so many people recently and even cried at the end of his leaving party but this was the final goodbye; from this moment he was on his own. His nephew suddenly wanted a drink and so they said a quick goodbye and before they could get too emotional his nephew had dragged his brother away to the shop and he was standing on his own. He got ready to go through security, took off his jacket, took his laptop out of his bag and took his mobile and keys out of his pocket. This was it, he was really leaving.

line 32 He walked around the shops for a while and bought some newspapers and books. He had been told his new colleagues would be grateful for these. He wasn't planning to read them himself, his only plan for the flight was to sleep and maybe watch a film if they were showing something good. He walked to the gate and in no time at all he was sitting on the plane listening to the safety announcements. As the plane taxied down the runway he thought about how he had ended up where he was. It hadn't been simple fate or destiny; he had gone looking for this opportunity. No-one had asked him to do it. He had made the effort to find this job; he had applied for it and out of over 20 candidates they had decided to give it to him. In a way he had fought for this seat on the plane and he had won. He deserved to be here and he was excited. He was going to miss all his friends and family but what he was going to do was amazing. It was the job he had always dreamed of; it was what he had spent years studying for. It wasn't going to be easy but he felt very ready for the challenge. He felt with absolute certainty that he had made the right decision. He smiled to himself and as the plane left the ground he looked out of the window and said a silent goodbye to all the people he was leaving behind.

TEST 8 PAPER 1: READING Part 1 (questions 1-8)

- 1 Why did he feel nervous before he left the house?
- A He had never flown on his own before.
 - B He thought he had forgotten something.
 - C He was about to go on holiday with someone he didn't know.
 - D He was about to make a big change in his life.
- 2 How much did he know about the place he was going to?
- A nothing
 - B a lot; he had been there before
 - C quite a lot; he had tried to learn about it
 - D hardly anything; only what friends had told him
- 3 Why did he feel strange locking the door?
- A He didn't want his friend to live there.
 - B He was going to miss all the things he had left behind.
 - C He was worried about it being empty.
 - D He was unsure when he would come back.
- 4 How did he feel about his nephew being in the car to the airport?
- A pleased
 - B annoyed
 - C amused
 - D disappointed
- 5 What happened when they said goodbye at the airport?
- A Nick's nephew cried and ran away.
 - B Nick cried.
 - C Nick's brother cried.
 - D No-one cried.
- 6 Why did he buy newspapers and magazines at the airport?
- A He had forgotten to buy them before.
 - B Other people had asked him to buy them.
 - C He wanted something to read on the plane.
 - D He knew the people he was going to be working with would like them.
- 7 Why does he say in line 32 'It hadn't been simple fate or destiny'?
- A He had worked hard to get this new job.
 - B Getting the job had been a very long and complicated process.
 - C He had been very unlucky to get this job.
 - D He got the job because he had done what other people told him to do.
- 8 Which best describes how Nick was feeling as the plane took off?
- A worried
 - B calm
 - C sad
 - D tired

TEST 8 PAPER 1: READING Part 2 (questions 9-15)

Part 2

You are going to read an interview with a couple who own a holiday home in the French Pyrenees. Seven sentences have been removed from the article. Choose from the sentences **A-H** the one which fits each gap (9-15). There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use.

Mark your answers **on the separate answer sheet**.

Why did you decide to buy a holiday home here?

We have always loved travelling and spending time in different countries on holidays. It made sense to us to have somewhere which was our own, where we could go back to again and again whenever we liked. **9** It has everything we were looking for: mountains, beautiful scenery, good countryside for walking and there are towns and a major city nearby. We looked at some very remote places but decided we wanted to be in a town. We enjoy being able to walk down to the shops in the morning to get fresh bread and walk to a restaurant for dinner in the evening. It was important to us that it was easy to get to for short holidays too so the fact that there is an airport nearby was a key factor.

10 We love both of our houses even though they are very different in style and in very different places.

How did you find this particular property?

We did some research into the area we liked and we looked at adverts on the Internet, which gave us an idea of what was available. Then we went to an agency which specialised in property in the area where we were looking. They were really helpful and in three days they took us to a number of different houses as well as some empty plots of land with potential for building a new property. **11** We spent time talking to the couple who were selling it and looking around the garden as well as the house. It's not a big house; there are only two bedrooms, but it is exactly what we were looking for. It has a fantastic terrace with views of the mountains and because it is high up we can see right over the town too. It's very picturesque. It has a wonderful big fireplace too so is nice and warm in winter. In

fact it is a beautiful place to have a holiday at any time of the year.

What do you like most about owning a second home?

12 We spend lots of holidays here ourselves and sometimes friends and family join us, but we also let friends and family stay in it by themselves if they want to. It means the house is occupied more, and the more it is used the better. It would be a shame if it were empty a lot of the time. We also like that we have met some good friends here. **13** It means we don't feel like strangers when we're here. Another thing we like is that there is always somewhere new to visit and explore as well as favourite places to go back to.

Have you ever had any problems with the house?

Fortunately no, nothing serious but it is always a worry when it is empty for long periods of time and we are so far away. We are lucky to have helpful neighbours and friends who live nearby who can keep an eye on the house for us. In the very cold weather last winter the pipe to the outside tap froze and split but the postman noticed and sealed it for us. We had a problem with the hot water tank once too. We arrived one time and turned it on and suddenly water started pouring down the stairs. **14** We were able to get a plumber to come and look at it and then arranged for a new one to be fitted so it wasn't too bad. One advantage of not always being here is that we have been able to have both the bathrooms redecorated. Some friends of ours did all the work for us and it worked out really well.

TEST 8 PAPER 1: READING Part 2 (questions 9-15)

Would you like to move and live here permanently?

No. We have too much that we would miss back home: good friends and family. We might come for a month or more at a time instead of a week or two as we do now. But we

bought it as a holiday home or second home not somewhere to live all the time. We like having both our homes and don't want to give up either of them. We are very lucky that we can enjoy spending time in two lovely houses.

- | | |
|--|--|
| A We visited this area a couple of times and we really liked it. | E The house we now own was actually the last one we saw and we instantly knew it was perfect. |
| B That wasn't a very good start to our holiday but it is lucky it happened to us and not friends of ours. | F The weather is usually better than what we're used to at home with lots of blue sky and sunshine, even in winter. |
| C Next year we will both retire and then we will be able to spend much more time here. | G It is so nice each time we come out to have a group of people to spend time with and social events to go to. |
| D And finally we were looking for somewhere in contrast to where we live the rest of the year. | H We love that we can share it with our friends and family. |

TEST 8 PAPER 1: READING Part 3 (questions 16-30)

Part 3

You are going to read an article in which four people talk about train journeys they have been on. For questions **16-30** choose from the people (**A-D**). The people may be chosen more than once. When more than one answer is required they may be given in any order.

Mark your answers **on the separate answer sheet**.

Which person or people:

- was disappointed by the experience? 16
- learnt something interesting while on the journey? 17
- did this journey more than once? 18
- did this journey with one friend? 19
- thinks the price was too expensive? 20
- chose to do the journey because of the low price? 21
- says this was the first time they had been on a journey like this? 22
- have good memories of their journey? 23 24
- took this journey because of advice from friends? 25
- says they felt scared at one point on the journey? 26
- mentions something which irritated them while on the train? 27
- went on the longest journey? 28
- talk about what they could see outside the train? 29 30

TEST 8 PAPER 1: READING Part 3 (questions 16-30)

Memorable train journeys

A London to Brighton (UK)

I spent over ten years doing this journey every day of the week. I'm very relieved I am retired now. I still do the same journey sometimes but now I don't have to travel in the rush hour and if there are delays it doesn't matter so much. The journey when it went well wasn't bad at all. It wasn't too long and I was usually able to sit down and read the newspaper. It was quite pleasant as long as there were no annoying people having loud phone conversations. But generally it was fine and not a bad way to begin and end a busy day in the city. The problems and stress came with the all too frequent delays and cancellations. It was extremely frustrating, especially as I was paying so much money for my ticket. The cost was much too high in my opinion. I am glad I don't have to pay that anymore.

B Moscow to St Petersburg (Russia)

The most memorable train journey I have ever been on was between Moscow and St Petersburg in Russia. We were about 17 years old and on a school trip to see the places we were studying in our Russian history lessons. We spent three days in Moscow then took the overnight train to St Petersburg. I remember feeling really excited about it. I had never been on an overnight train journey before. We went to the theatre on our last evening in Moscow and then went straight to the station to get on the train at about 11 pm. There were four of us in each room and our whole group occupied about two carriages of the train. Our teachers were very aware of the dangers of travelling by train at night in Russia and warned us never to walk around the train on our own. They told us to go in groups of three to the toilets so that two people could wait outside together while one person went in. That frightened us a little but nothing happened. I don't think we slept much; we stayed up most of the night talking, but I remember waking up in the morning and realising it was daylight outside and that we were in a completely new city. It was amazing.

C Casablanca to Marrakech (Morocco)

We decided to travel by train because it was cheap and it only took three hours. Also, I thought a train journey through the desert would be interesting and different. In reality it wasn't quite as much fun as I had hoped. We got to the station in plenty of time and got our tickets without too much difficulty. The chaos started when we went out to the platform. It appeared that everyone else in the station was also planning to get on the same train as us. It was really crowded. When the train arrived it was a real fight to get on and all the seats were occupied in seconds. My friend and I got separated in the confusion but there was no way we could move so we just had to stand where we were and hold on. My friend managed to sit down after about an hour but I had to stand for the whole three hours. The scenery was quite spectacular in places but the train was hot and uncomfortable.

D Cairns to Karanga (Australia)

I went on this train journey while I was visiting some friends who lived in Australia. I went away for a few days on my own and before I left, my friends had recommended this trip; it was definitely worth it. It used to be an old mining train that took miners to work every day. It starts on the coast and goes right up the side of a mountain. It is very steep and the views are fantastic looking back out to sea. There is lots of information in the different stations about the people who built the railway originally. It was a very dangerous job and many of them died while they doing it, either through accidents or disease. The whole journey only takes about an hour but you see all sorts of amazing things on the way. At one point it even goes through a tropical rainforest and there are some really beautiful plants. It is a wonderful trip to do as a tourist, but I'm sure the miners didn't enjoy it quite so much.

TEST 8 PAPER 2: WRITING Part 1 (question 1)

Part 1

You must answer this question. Write your answer in **120-150** words in an appropriate style on the opposite page.

- 1 You have just read an article in your school magazine about desktop security. Read the extract from the article and the notes you have made. Then write a **letter** to the editor.

How do I know if I have a virus?

How does my computer become infected with a virus?

Are you one of those computer users who are unaware of the danger and harmful effects of viruses? You should compare your computer to your home. Would you leave your front and back doors unlocked at night or when you leave the house? Would you keep ground floor windows open all day even when no one is home? A virus, like a thief, sneaks in as unobtrusively as possible, hoping to wreak havoc on your personal belongings like financial data, private and work files, and computer system files. For some reason, there are people out there who enjoy making viruses.

Desktop security software, if it's good, will be responsible for taking out these threats, and allowing you the supreme comfort of being able to surf the Internet in peace. A virus can do so much damage to your computer within the span of 24 hours. It can delete files, corrupt files so that when you open them, they look like a mishmash of numbers and alphabets (called garbled text), and they can infect the emails you send out thereby infecting the computers of the people you email to. A virus can totally shut down your PC so that you won't be able to use it unless you have it reformatted. Make sure you read various computer security software reviews to get the best software to protect you.

There are different types of computer viruses aside from the one that attaches to emails. These different types of computer viruses are: Overwrite, Resident, File Infecting, and Boot Virus. Their objectives are different parts of the computer with one thing in mind – destroy, destroy, destroy.

You need the antivirus software without a doubt, and unless you get one, you will always be at the mercy of these dark, destructive thieves of the Internet.

How does the security software work?

What software would you recommend?

Write your **letter**. You must use grammatically correct sentences with accurate spelling and punctuation in a style appropriate for the situation.

TEST 8 PAPER 2: WRITING Part 2 (questions 2-5)**Part 2**

Write an answer to **one** of the questions **2-5** in this part. Write your answer in **120-180** words in an appropriate style on the opposite page. Put the question number in the box at the top of the page.

- 2** In your English class you have been discussing different ways of learning a language. Your teacher has asked you to write an **essay** with the following title:

'The advantages and disadvantages of learning English in an English-speaking country'

Write your **essay**.

- 3** You see this announcement in an English language magazine:

We invite our readers to write an article on:
The most important invention of the last century
What is it? Why is it so important? How has its invention changed our lives?
The best article wins an annual subscription to this magazine.

Write your **article**.

- 4** Your teacher has asked you to write a **story** for the school magazine. The story must **end** with the words:

Jennifer would never again ignore her grandmother's advice.

Write your **story**.

- 5** Answer **one** of the following two questions based on your reading of **one** of the set books. Write the letter (a) or (b) as well as the number 5 in the question box on the opposite page.

(a) 'This book is one of the best books you'll ever read'
Write an **article** for your school magazine saying if you agree with this statement or not.

(b) You have received a **letter** from your English speaking friend, Lucy:

I've recently finished reading the book you recommended, I was thinking about how, by the end of the book, the characters of the protagonists had changed very dramatically. What do you think? Who changed the most and how?
Write soon,
Lucy

Write your **letter**.

TEST 8 PAPER 2: WRITING Part 2 (questions 2-5)

| | |
|----------|--|
| Question | |
|----------|--|

A series of 25 horizontal dotted lines provided for writing the answer.

TEST 8 PAPER 3: USE OF ENGLISH Part 1 (questions 1-12)

Part 1

For questions **1-12**, read the text below and decide which answer (**A, B, C** or **D**) best fits each gap. There is an example at the beginning (**0**).

Mark your answers **on the separate answer sheet**.

Example:

0 **A** product **B** item **C** thing **D** garment

| | | | | |
|---|---------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 0 | <u> A </u> | <u> B </u> | <u> C </u> | <u> D </u> |
|---|---------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|

Packaging

What is packaging? It is the first thing we see when we are buying a **(0)** It is often the packaging which **(1)** us to a particular product in the first place. But packaging is not only about making us **(2)** to buy something, it also protects and **(3)** whatever we are buying and gives us information about the product **(4)** It is impossible to **(5)** a world without packaging; everything we buy has some kind of packaging. We need it; it clearly serves many **(6)** purposes. So what is the problem with packaging and why has it attracted so much media attention in recent years?

The problem is what we do with the packaging once we **(7)** it and don't need it anymore. Packaging **(8)** for about 60% of all household waste. In Western Europe the amount of plastic we use each year is going up and most containers are only used once before being thrown **(9)** Plastic takes about 450 years to degrade but even then it never completely **(10)** but gets broken down into tiny pieces which then pollute both the land and sea. Disposing of packaging is therefore a **(11)** problem and one that we need to address. We need to think carefully about the things we buy and their impact on the environment. We should look for products with less packaging and in **(12)** less plastic packaging. Ideally we should buy products with recycled or recyclable packaging.

TEST 8 PAPER 3: USE OF ENGLISH Part 1 (questions 1-12)

- | | | | | |
|----|--------------|-------------|--------------|------------|
| 1 | A notices | B grabs | C pulls | D attracts |
| 2 | A want | B desire | C hope | D plan |
| 3 | A saves | B preserves | C keeps | D guards |
| 4 | A contained | B inside | C below | D under |
| 5 | A think | B dream | C imagine | D see |
| 6 | A useful | B useless | C usual | D easy |
| 7 | A break | B consume | C open | D finish |
| 8 | A makes | B accounts | C consists | D amounts |
| 9 | A up | B over | C off | D away |
| 10 | A disappears | B hides | C dies | D goes |
| 11 | A important | B minor | C serious | D true |
| 12 | A such | B exact | C particular | D example |

TEST 8 PAPER 3: USE OF ENGLISH Part 2 (questions 13-24)

Part 2

For questions **13-24**, read the text below and think of the word that best fits each gap. Use only **one** word in each gap. There is an example at the beginning **(0)**.

Write your answers **IN CAPITAL LETTERS** on the separate answer sheet.

Example:

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| 0 | T | O | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|

Valentine's Day

It is impossible **(0)** escape Valentine's Day these days. Even if you have no idea when it is (February 14th!) the shops are sure to remind **(13)** weeks in advance. In fact, once Christmas and New Year **(14)** over it is the next big date on the calendar for shops and restaurants to take advantage **(15)** And after Christmas it is the day of the year when the second **(16)** amount of money is spent on cards and presents. But is it just consumerism gone mad? Or is Valentine's Day a romantic tradition we should enjoy celebrating? The origins of Valentine's Day are **(17)** clear and there are different versions of who the original Saint Valentine **(18)** and what he did to become the Patron Saint of love and romance. However, whatever the origins, it seems that now throughout the world there are many different customs and traditions **(19)** have been practised for hundreds of years. The most typical tradition is to send a card or give flowers or chocolates to the person you are in a romantic relationship **(20)** It might be true that in various surveys and questionnaires **(21)** majority of people say that they do not believe in celebrating Saint Valentine's Day **(22)** the reality is that sales of flowers, chocolates and other gifts go up significantly around the middle of February and there are more and **(23)** e-cards being sent each year for Valentine's Day. So perhaps we are really all **(24)** more romantic than we like to admit.

TEST 8 PAPER 3: USE OF ENGLISH Part 3 (questions 25-34)

Part 3

For questions **25-34** read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of some of the lines to form a word that fits in the gap **in the same line**. There is an example at the beginning **(0)**.

Write your answers **IN CAPITAL LETTERS** on the separate answer sheet.

Example:

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| 0 | U | N | W | I | L | L | I | N | G | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|

Ethical fashion

The fashion industry has been slow and **(0)** to change the way it works; we've known for ten years now that the fashion industry uses child labour, exposes workers to **(25)** chemicals and often does not respect workers' basic rights. However, Estethica is **(26)** to improve the situation and change the face of fashion. Estethica was launched at London Fashion Week six years ago and is now an important part of the show. It is a place where ethical **(27)** and fashion houses have the chance to show their designs to the world of fashion and the results are promising. It is not just about the exclusive end of the fashion market, well-known high street brands are also **(28)** increasing their ranges of ethically produced clothing.

To be part of Estethica the rules are clear and strict. **(29)** farmers and workers must be paid a fair amount of money, and profits from the business are often spent on **(30)** projects such as schools and hospitals. No child labour is used in the process of making the clothes.

All the materials used in the **(31)** of fabrics should be organic, that is produced without the use of artificial chemicals. This is better for the local environment but also safer for workers. An effort is also made to reduce the **(32)** impact of the whole process; transportation is kept to a minimum for example. Fabrics are **(33)** and waste is recycled where possible. And finally working conditions and production methods are valued more **(34)** than cheap clothes.

WILLING

DANGER

BEGIN

DESIGN

GRADUAL

FIRST

COMMON

PRODUCE

ENVIRONMENT

USE

HIGH

TEST 8 PAPER 3: USE OF ENGLISH Part 4 (questions 35-42)

Part 4

For questions **35-42**, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. **Do not change the word given**. You must use between **two** and **five** words, including the word given. Here is an example (0).

Example: 0 I haven't seen him for at least 2 years.
TIME
 The was more than 2 years ago.

The gap can be filled by the words 'last time I saw him', so you write:

Example: 0 LAST TIME I SAW HIM

Write **only** the missing words **IN CAPITAL LETTERS** on the separate answer sheet.

- 35 The Chinese invented paper over a thousand years ago.
BY
 Paper over a thousand years ago.

- 36 It's possible that certain species of butterfly will soon be extinct.
MIGHT
 Certain species of butterfly soon.

- 37 Elizabeth said she would resign if her boss didn't give her a pay rise.
THREATENED
 Elizabeth her boss gave her a pay rise.

- 38 The neighbours usually forget to put out their rubbish to be collected.
TEND
 The neighbours remember to put out their rubbish to be collected.

- 39 My Dad has been retired for almost two years now.
AGO
 My Dad now.

- 40 It was such a beautiful place; I really recommend you go there.
SO
 The ; I really recommend you go there.

- 41 'Would you like to have breakfast in the hotel?' asked the receptionist.
US
 The receptionist wanted to have breakfast in the hotel.

- 42 Since he joined the gym he's been eating much more healthily.
THAN
 His diet before he joined the gym.

TEST 8 PAPER 4: LISTENING Part 1 (questions 1-8)**Part 1**

You'll hear people talking in eight different situations. For questions 1-8, choose the best answer, **A**, **B** or **C**.

- 1 You hear someone talking about something he has given up. What has he given up?
A coffee
B sweets
C a hobby

- 2 You hear a woman talking about a place she went to. Why did she visit it?
A to meet a friend
B for work
C to go shopping

- 3 You hear somebody talking about a song. What does the person think about the song?
A He prefers the original.
B He prefers the current version.
C He likes the film it comes from.

- 4 You hear two people discussing a restaurant. What do they agree on?
A It's expensive.
B The service isn't good.
C The food isn't very good.

- 5 You hear a weather forecast on the radio. What will the weather be like on Sunday?
A cloudy
B sunny
C rainy

- 6 You hear an announcement at a train station. What time will the train leave?
A 4.40
B 4.20
C 3.50

- 7 You hear two people discussing their new language class. How do they feel about it?
A The teacher is boring.
B It is too difficult.
C They like the teacher.

- 8 You hear somebody talking about a dress. What does she say about it?
A It's fashionable.
B It doesn't fit her.
C She wears it regularly.

TEST 8 PAPER 4: LISTENING Part 2 (questions 9-18)CD 3
TR 9**Part 2**

You will hear a lecture about cheese-making. For questions 9-18 complete the sentences.

Cheddar cheese is usually made with **9**

10 all the equipment in hot water and ensure that the room is not subject to cold draughts.

To make approximately **11** of Cheddar you will need 5 litres of full cream milk, 5ml of liquid starter, 3ml of rennet and 10g of salt.

Pasteurise the milk to destroy **12**

The curd is normally ready when it is firm **13**

Cut down into the curd, from top to bottom one way then cut it **14** to form square columns.

Gradually increase the temperature over the next **15**

Using **16** take out as much of the liquid whey as possible, then place a sterilised cloth over a stainless steel bucket or large basin and pour in the curds.

Remove the cheese from the press and cloth and dip it in **17** for one minute in order to consolidate and smooth the surface.

Leave to mature in a **18**

TEST 8 PAPER 4: LISTENING Part 3 (questions 19-23)CD 3
TR 10**Part 3**

You will hear five different people talking about an internet website. For questions **19-23** choose from the list **A-F** to say what each person feels about it. Use the letters only once. There is one extra letter which you do not need to use.

-
- | | | | | |
|----------|---|-----------|----------------------|-----------|
| A | has never used it | Speaker 1 | <input type="text"/> | 19 |
| B | often uses it and buys music too | Speaker 2 | <input type="text"/> | 20 |
| C | ultimately, it is beneficial to the artists | Speaker 3 | <input type="text"/> | 21 |
| D | worries about its effect on music shops | Speaker 4 | <input type="text"/> | 22 |
| E | used to use it | Speaker 5 | <input type="text"/> | 23 |
| F | has a lot of sympathy for record companies | | | |



TEST 8 PAPER 4: LISTENING Part 4 (questions 24-30)CD 3
TR 11**Part 4**

You will hear an interview with a rock singer, Michael Michaels. For questions **24-30**, choose the best answer (**A**, **B** or **C**).

- 24** What does Michael enjoy doing on holiday?
A gardening
B shopping
C pottery
- 25** What does Michael say about his weight?
A He eats too many biscuits.
B He is overweight.
C He puts on weight easily.
- 26** How does he feel in the mornings?
A very energetic
B a little angry
C He finds it difficult to get up.
- 27** On tour he
A is tempted to eat too much.
B doesn't eat a lot.
C has a personal trainer.
- 28** How does he feel about being famous?
A It doesn't make any difference to him.
B He doesn't like it when people are rude.
C He doesn't remember not being famous.
- 29** How did the media react to his latest album?
A They loved it.
B They ignored it.
C They gave it bad reviews.
- 30** When will he retire?
A When he's finished writing his musical.
B never
C in about 5 years

Part 1

3 minutes

- What's your name? (*Candidate A*)
- (*Repeat for Candidate B*)
- Where are you from? / Where do you live? (*Candidate A*)
- What do you like about living in ... ?
- And you (*Candidate B*) Where are you from? / Where do you live?
- What do you like about living in ... ?

Choose questions from the sections below; ask different questions to each candidate, in any order.

Free time and interests

- What do you like doing at weekends?
- Do you prefer to spend your free time alone or with friends? Why?
- How much of your free time do you spend with your family? What sorts of things do you do together?
- Do you have any hobbies that you've done for a long time? What?
- Do you enjoy trying new activities? Have you tried anything new recently?

Daily routine

- Do you prefer getting up early in the morning or staying up late at night? Why?
- What's your favourite day of the week? Why?
- Do you spend a lot of time at home? What do you do there?
- Do you prefer to have the same routine every day or do you prefer to do different things every day? Why?
- Is there anything you'd like to change about your daily routine?

Future plans

- What are you planning to do for your next holiday?
- Is there anything you'd like to study in the future? (What? Why?)
- What job would you like to be doing in 10 years time?
- Would you like to live abroad in the future?
- Is there anything you're really looking forward to in the next few weeks? (What? Why?)

Travel and holidays

- Tell us about a special place you've visited.
- Is there anywhere in the world you'd really like to visit? (Where? Why?)
- Do you like to spend your holiday in the same place each year or do you prefer to go somewhere different each year?
- Do you prefer going on holiday in the summer or winter? Why?
- What do you like to do when you're on holiday?

TEST 8 PAPER 5: SPEAKING Part 2

Part 2

4 minutes

Interlocutor In this part of the test I'm going to give each of you two different photographs. I'd like you to talk about your photographs on your own for about a minute.

(Candidate A) It's your turn first. Here are your photographs. They show **people using phones**. Compare the photos and say **why you think phones are important to these people**.

Look at page 214.

Candidate A

⌚ *approximately 1 minute*

Interlocutor Thank you.

(Candidate B) How important is a mobile phone to you?

Candidate B

⌚ *20-30 seconds*

Interlocutor Thank you.

Now *(Candidate B)* it's your turn. Here are your photographs. **They show people spending money**.

Compare the photos and say **how you think the people are feeling**.

Look at page 215.

Candidate B

⌚ *approximately 1 minute*

Interlocutor Thank you.

(Candidate A) What do you like to spend money on?

Candidate A

⌚ *20-30 seconds*

Interlocutor Thank you.

TEST 8 PAPER 5: SPEAKING Parts 3 and 4

Parts 3 and 4

7 minutes

Part 3

Interlocutor Now I'd like you to talk about something together for about 3 minutes.
(4 minutes for groups of three)

Here are some pictures of things which cause problems in big cities. Talk about **how these things cause problems** and then decide **which two it would be most difficult to live with**.

Look at page 216.

Candidates

🕒 *approximately 3 minutes*
(4 minutes for groups of three)

.....

Interlocutor Thank you.

Part 4

Interlocutor *Select any of the following questions, as appropriate:*

- **Do you have to deal with any of these problems where you live? (Which ones?)**
- **Do you think it's better to live in the centre of a big city or on the outskirts? Why?**
- **What are the advantages of living in a big city?**
- **Do you think it's better for children to grow up in a city or in the country?**
- **Why do you think lots of young people move to big cities when they leave home?**
- **What do you think could be done to reduce the traffic problems in big cities?**
- **Some people say living in a big city can be very lonely, why do you think this is?**

Thank you. That is the end of the test.



TEST 1 PAPER 5: SPEAKING Part 2 - page 34 - Candidate A

Why do you think the people are relaxing in these places?



TEST 1 PAPER 5: SPEAKING Part 2 - page 34 - Candidate B

How important do you think the cars are to these people?



TEST 1 PAPER 5: SPEAKING Part 3 - page 35 - Candidates A and B

- Why might students like to do each of these sports?
- Which two would be most popular with students?



TEST 2 PAPER 5: SPEAKING Part 2 - page 58 - Candidate A

How do you think these people are feeling?



TEST 2 PAPER 5: SPEAKING Part 2 - page 58 - Candidate B

What are the advantages and disadvantages of shopping in these different places?



TEST 2 PAPER 5: SPEAKING Part 3 - page 59 - Candidates A and B

- How important are these machines in people's everyday lives?
- Which two would it be most difficult to live without?



TEST 3 PAPER 5: SPEAKING Part 2 - page 80 - Candidate A

What are the advantages and disadvantages of these different ways of travelling to work?



TEST 3 PAPER 5: SPEAKING Part 2 - page 80 - Candidate B

Why do you think the people are enjoying spending time with these animals?



TEST 3 PAPER 5: SPEAKING Part 3 - page 81 - Candidates A and B

- What are the advantages and disadvantages of going to these places with young children?
 - Which holiday would be best?



TEST 4 PAPER 5: SPEAKING Part 2 - page 102 - Candidate A

Why do you think these people are taking these photos?



How do you think these people are feeling?



TEST 4 PAPER 5: SPEAKING Part 3 - page 103 - Candidates A and B

• How important will each of these things be in his new house?
• Which two things does he need the least?



TEST 5 PAPER 5: SPEAKING Part 2 - page 124 - Candidate A

What do you think the advantages and disadvantages are of studying in these places?



What do you think the people are enjoying about being in these gardens?



TEST 5 PAPER 5: SPEAKING Part 3 - page 125 - Candidates A and B

- Why do people go out to places like these?
- Which two are the most popular in your town?



TEST 6 PAPER 5: SPEAKING Part 2 - page 146 - Candidate A

Why do you think the people have chosen to spend time in these places?



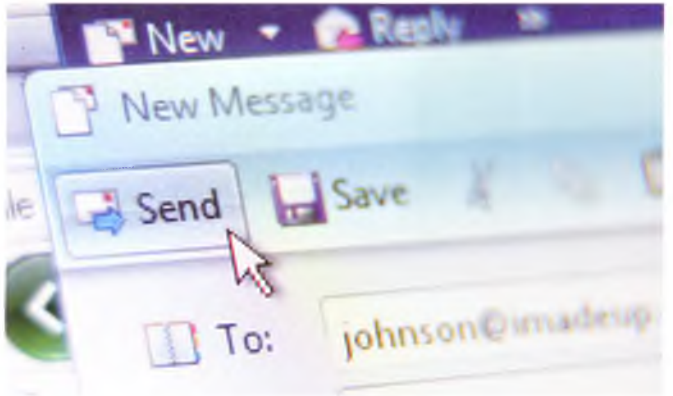
TEST 6 PAPER 5: SPEAKING Part 2 - page 146 - Candidate B

How do you think these people are feeling?



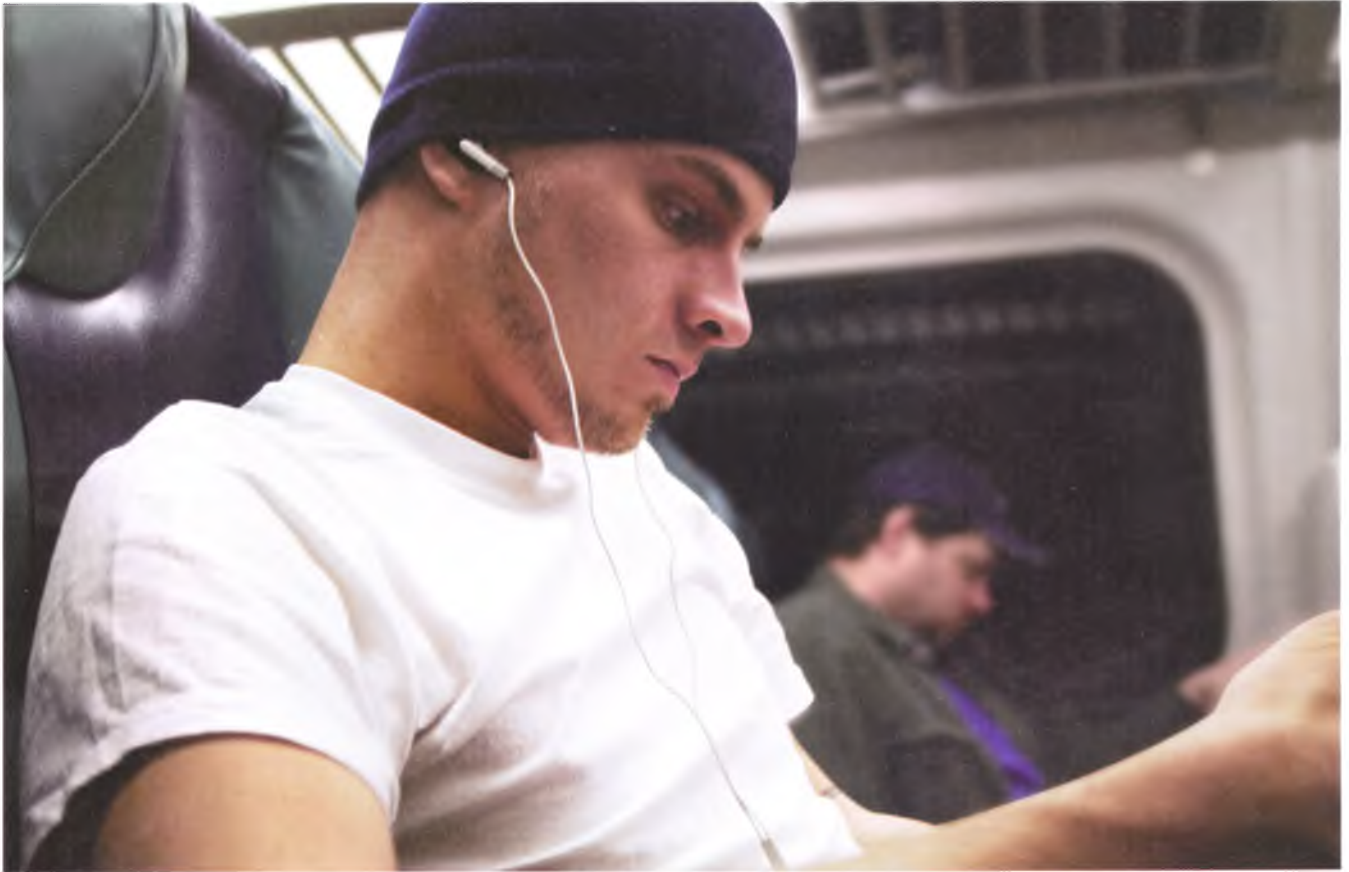
TEST 6 PAPER 5: SPEAKING Part 3 - page 147 - Candidates A and B

- What are the advantages and disadvantages of these ways of staying in touch?
- Which two ways are the least effective for staying in touch?



TEST 7 PAPER 5: SPEAKING Part 2 - page 168 - Candidate A

What do you think the advantages and disadvantages are of listening to music in these places?



TEST 7 PAPER 5: SPEAKING Part 2 - page 168 - Candidate B

How important do you think the bikes are to these people?



TEST 7 PAPER 5: SPEAKING Part 3 - page 169 - Candidates A and B

- How are the people helping each other in these situations?
- In which two situations is it most important to have someone to help you?





TEST 8 PAPER 5: SPEAKING Part 2 - page 190 - Candidate A

Why do you think phones are important to these people?



TEST 8 PAPER 5: SPEAKING Part 2 - page 190 - Candidate B

How do you think these people are feeling?



TEST 8 PAPER 5: SPEAKING Part 3 - page 191 - Candidates A and B

- How do these things cause problems?
- Which two would it be most difficult to live with?



Writing

Letters objecting to someone's plans

I am writing to express my concern / disappointment / alarm at hearing...

I was extremely alarmed / sorry / distressed to hear about your plans to...

As I think you know...

May I point out that...

I feel I really must object to...

I am extremely concerned at the thought that...

It must be very clear that...

I dread to imagine what damage this will cause.

May I respectfully suggest that you...

I was wondering if you had considered this alternative.

Would it not be possible to... ?

Letters of complaint

I am writing to complain about...

I am writing to tell you how disappointed / annoyed I feel about...

I was amazed / distressed / horrified to find that...

As you must realise, ...

I am sure you know / you can imagine / you will appreciate that...

It goes without saying that...

At the very least, I look forward to receiving...

Letters of recommendation

I am writing to you on behalf of...

I have known X for... years.

She / He has shown herself / himself to be extremely...

X would seem to fit the requirements of this job perfectly.

I have no hesitation in recommending X as a...

Letters to the editor

I am writing about the article on... , which appeared (in last night's paper).

I am writing with reference to the article you published (in last month's issue).

I have just read your article on... and I feel I must...

You raised some issues which I feel strongly about.

At the start of your article, you appear to claim that...

I am afraid I totally disagree.

I am completely in agreement.

I am sure readers will agree with me when I say that...

Sequencing

At first / To start with / In the beginning, ...

Then / Next / After that, ...

The next thing that happened was ...

The next thing I knew was ...

Seconds / Minutes later,

Late on / Some time later,

It wasn't until much later that...

After some time / After what seemed like years, ...

Finally / In the end, ...

At last, ...

Simultaneous events

Meanwhile / In the meantime,

While all this was going on,

In the middle of all this, ...

During all this time, ...

Sudden or unexpected events

Suddenly / All of a sudden, ...

All at once, ...

Out of the blue, ...

Without any warning, ...

Just when I was least expecting it, ...

The next thing I knew was...

Rapid events

As quick as a flash, ...

In the wink of an eye, ...

In a matter of seconds / minutes, ...

In no time at all, ...

Looking back

In retrospect, ...

When I think back to what happened then, ...

Introductory comments

I recently visited (the new Leisure Centre) and have prepared the following report for your consideration.

Further to my visit to... , I have prepared the following report.

The following report relates to my recent visit to...

General comments

On the whole, I found that...

Although... , I should point out that...

It is a fact that...

Concluding comments

All things considered, I believe that...

Taking all these points into consideration, I would recommend...

I recommend that we look into the possibility of...

Comparing places or facilities

One of the main differences between X and Y is that...

X is completely / entirely / totally different from Y in that...

Unlike X, Y is...

While / Whereas / Although X is... , Y is...

X is a little / slightly / somewhat / a great deal (bigger / more elegant than Y).

X is not quite / nearly as (comfortable / expensive / convenient) as Y because...

X is virtually / exactly the same as Y when it comes to...

Proposals

As requested, I am submitting the following proposal on...

I recommend that we...

I propose that we...

We should also...

I believe that...
We could...
It is a fact that, which means that...
If we were to, it would...
I suggest we... . We would then be able to...
I feel strongly that we should...
I trust you will give my proposal your full consideration.

Reviews

X has much to recommend it.
X is, at heart, a(n) love / spy / adventure story.
It is based on a book by...
It is set in the countryside / the future.
The film has a quality cast.
The film was directed by...
The film score is enchanting / evocative / scary.
The film captures the spirit of...
The hero / heroine / villain is...
I felt / thought it was...
I was impressed by...
What struck me most was...
What I liked most / didn't like was...
The plot was gripping.
The characters were very convincing / very well drawn.
On reflection, I think it was...
It struck me as being...
What I didn't understand was how...
In spite of these few criticisms, I think...
I would have no hesitation in recommending...

Expressing and supporting opinions

I believe / do not believe that... (because) ...
Personally I feel that...
Let me explain why.
In my opinion, ...
Just consider...
As I see it, ...
The reason is...
It seems to me that...
This is because...
I would argue that for the following reasons...
I feel very strongly that...
I am convinced that...
I am of the opinion that...
I am very much in favour of / against...
I am completely opposed to...
The reasons why I believe that... are as follows.

Opening phrases

People (sometimes) claim that... but I feel that...
It is often said / argued that... However, it seems to me that...
It is a fact that...
Over the past few months / years, it seems that...
Recently, we have all become concerned that...
Nowadays, we are all realising that...
In the past, people used to..., but now...
These days, it seems that...

Making statements

It is clear that...
On the whole, it appears / seems that...
We must take into account the fact that...
It goes without saying that...
It is important to remember that...

Explaining / Expanding ideas and giving examples

This means that...
This is largely due to...
For example / For instance, ...
In other words, ...
Take, for example, the situation in...

Listing arguments

Firstly / In the first place / To begin with, ...
Secondly / A second area to consider is...
Another point to remember is...
Finally, ...
In conclusion, ...
Last but not least, ...

Evaluating ideas, dismissing contrary arguments

I think it is true that...
I totally disagree / agree with the point that...
It is questionable whether...
I am sure / I doubt whether...
It is true that... On the other hand, ...
While nobody can deny that... , I would like to point out that...
I agree that... However, ...
Although it is true that, we must remember that...
It could be argued that... However, I would like to point out that...
Despite all the arguments, I still feel that...
Notwithstanding the claim that... , I would argue that...
It may be true that... , but all too often...
In no way can I agree that...
Surely it is completely unacceptable that...

Persuading

I would urge you to consider...
I am sure you will agree that...
Surely you must agree that...
I would urge you very strongly to...
When you hear the arguments, I am sure you will agree that...

Evaluating

I was extremely impressed by...
I was rather disappointed by...
The problem could easily be solved if...
I would like to praise the...
Another area for complaint is...
My overall impression was that...
I am sure that visitors / readers / holidaymakers will thoroughly enjoy...
While some people will love... , others may feel less happy.
A major problem is that...
I was less happy with...

Making recommendations

I recommend that we...
 I propose that we...
 We should also...
 I believe that we should...
 We could...
 If we were to... , we could...
 I suggest we... We would then be able to...

Summarising

All in all, I think that...
 To sum up, I believe that...
 In conclusion, the facts suggest that...

Speaking

Giving personal information

I'm speaking English for my own satisfaction / my job / in order to improve my employment prospects.
 I always loved (the sea).
 I'd love to visit places untouched by man.
 However, there's no place like home.
 That's a big question!
 I'm keen on...
 I haven't given it much thought until now.

Describing pictures

What strikes me about the first picture is the fact that...
 This picture reminds me of...
 Judging from the photograph, the children...
 The man appears to be...
 From what we can see here, he must...
 There are many similarities...
 Both pictures depict...
 Both pictures are quite similar in that they show...
 When you give it a closer look it reveals...
 The first picture... whereas the other picture...
 Another important difference is...
 Picture... doesn't show... as clearly as...
 Picture... attempts to... but I think picture... does this more effectively...
 All the pictures are interesting, but... gives a stronger idea of...
 It's difficult to tell from a photograph but this picture could have been taken in...
 I might be wrong, but I'd say that this picture...
 I would imagine / guess that this picture comes from...
 Picture... is by far the best to show because...
 To me, picture... is essential for this kind of publication.
 I'm surprised there is no picture showing...
 A picture of... would get the message across more effectively.
 The name for this escapes me at present, but it's for / it's like...

Sustaining an interaction

It's my belief...
 For my part...
 As I see it...

Describing characters / personalities

He tends to be...
 She can be...
 He is inclined to be...
 She appears / seems to be...

Hobbies and interests

He is crazy about... -ing.
 She loves... -ing.
 His greatest love is...
 What she loves most in life is...
 He spends all his time... -ing.

As I was saying...
 I forgot to mention...
 I'm of the opinion that...
 To my mind...
 To my way of thinking...
 I am convinced that...
 I am inclined to believe that...
 Don't get me wrong but shouldn't we... ?
 Judging by... they must be...
 ... is a separate issue.
 Moving on to...
 I couldn't agree more.
 I agree up to a point.
 I think I see what you mean, but...
 I'm in two minds about it. / I'm ambivalent about...
 That's true in a way, I suppose, but...
 I don't feel convinced...
 That's one way of looking at it. On the other hand...
 It brings us to the question / idea / problem of ...
 Perhaps we should put... first? What do you think?
 A strong point in favour of... is that...
 What do you think should go next?
 Are you happy with this order then?
 Do you go along with that?

Expressing and justifying opinions, agreeing and / or disagreeing

Yes, I completely agree.
 Yes, that's what I think too.
 Do you really think so?
 That's an interesting idea, but...
 I'm not sure about that.
 Just following from what X was saying, I also feel...
 While generally agreeing with X, I must say that...
 Adding to what X has just said, I think...
 I can sympathise with what X said but...
 One thing X didn't mention is...
 Perhaps it should be also emphasised that ... / it should be pointed out that...

| phrasal verb | meaning | example |
|----------------------------|--|--|
| break down | stop working or functioning | <i>The telephone system broke down during the storm.</i> |
| break in / into | enter a building by force | <i>A gang of robbers broke into the golf club.</i> |
| break out | a) start suddenly b) escape | <i>A fire broke out while we were having lunch. The prisoner broke out of prison two days ago.</i> |
| break up | bring a relationship to an end | <i>They broke up in 1999 and then she married Luke.</i> |
| bring back | make somebody remember something | <i>That song brought back a very painful day.</i> |
| bring out | produce or publish something | <i>The writer brought out his second novel.</i> |
| bring up | care for and educate a child | <i>Caroline brought up four children by herself.</i> |
| call off | cancel | <i>The match was called off because of heavy rain.</i> |
| carry on | continue | <i>Even though he was tired, he carried on studying.</i> |
| come across | meet somebody by chance | <i>I came across him while I was touring the USA.</i> |
| come round / around | visit somebody for a short time | <i>You really must come round and see us next year.</i> |
| come up with | find a solution or have a brilliant idea | <i>She came up with a great idea for the new ad.</i> |
| do without | succeed in living without something | <i>I can't understand how they can do without TV!</i> |
| drop out | quit school or a course | <i>She dropped out of university after only a year.</i> |
| fall out | quarrel with somebody | <i>Lisa and Dave have fallen out again!</i> |
| fill in | complete a form by writing information | <i>To make an order fill in this form.</i> |
| get off | a) leave a train, bus, plane b) start a journey | <i>Can you tell me where I have to get off? I think it's better to get off early in the morning.</i> |
| get on / along with | like each other and have a good relation | <i>She gets on very well with her sister.</i> |
| get over | overcome a problem and start feeling well | <i>I'm sure she will get over the shock she had.</i> |
| get through to | contact somebody by telephone | <i>I tried many times, but I couldn't get through to him.</i> |
| give in | admit you have been defeated | <i>The police forced the rebels to give in.</i> |
| give out | distribute | <i>Why are you giving out these leaflets?</i> |
| give up | stop doing or having something | <i>You should give up working and relax a bit more.</i> |
| go off | a) explode b) become bad (about food) | <i>The bomb went off in the market square. What a terrible smell! The milk must have gone off.</i> |
| go on | continue | <i>I don't want to go on talking about the same things!</i> |
| go out | stop burning | <i>Suddenly the lights went out.</i> |
| go out with | have a romantic relationship | <i>Cindy is going out with an Italian boy.</i> |
| go over | revise or examine carefully | <i>Go over the test before you hand it in.</i> |
| hold on | wait to talk to somebody (on the phone) | <i>Can you hold on? Let me see if Tim is here.</i> |
| keep away | avoid going near somebody or something | <i>Keep away from the pier! It's dangerous.</i> |
| keep in | restrain | <i>Don't keep your anger in!</i> |
| keep on | continue | <i>The snow kept on falling for three days.</i> |
| keep up with | learn about the latest news or events | <i>She always keeps up with the latest fashion trends.</i> |
| live through | survive after an unpleasant situation | <i>Mr Sword has lived through the Second World War.</i> |
| look after | take care of | <i>Laurie, can you look after my daughter tomorrow?</i> |

| phrasal verb | meaning | example |
|--------------------------|--|---|
| look forward to | wait for something pleasant | <i>I'm looking forward to seeing her again.</i> |
| look into | examine deeply and carefully | <i>A special committee will look into the matter.</i> |
| look out | be careful | <i>Look out! A bee is flying around you.</i> |
| look up | look for information in a reference book | <i>I had to look these words up in the dictionary.</i> |
| make into | change into something or somebody else | <i>This poem was made into a song after many years.</i> |
| make off | hurry away to escape | <i>The pickpockets made off on foot.</i> |
| make out | manage to see or hear clearly | <i>She could make out a person in the darkness.</i> |
| make up | invent a story | <i>I often make up funny stories for my niece.</i> |
| make up with | become friendly again after an argument | <i>Don't worry, he'll make up with her by tonight.</i> |
| pick up | go and collect someone in a car | <i>I'll pick you up at 8 p.m., OK?</i> |
| put off | postpone | <i>The match will be put off if it rains.</i> |
| put on | a) gain (usually weight) b) wear clothes | <i>I think he has put on about three kilos. It's very cold. Why don't you put your coat on?</i> |
| put out | stop something from burning | <i>Excuse me, can you put your cigarette out, please?</i> |
| put through | connect by telephone | <i>Could you put me through to the headmaster, please?</i> |
| put up | let somebody stay at your home | <i>I'm sorry, but I can't put you up for the night.</i> |
| run across / into | meet somebody by chance | <i>I've just run across Dave! He's here for a few days.</i> |
| run out of | finish a supply of something | <i>The car stopped because it had run out of fuel.</i> |
| run over | a) knock somebody down (with a vehicle) b) read something quickly | <i>An old lady was run over by a truck yesterday. You had better run over your notes again.</i> |
| set off | begin a journey | <i>What time are you going to set off for Madrid?</i> |
| talk over | discuss a problem | <i>You should talk your problem over with an expert.</i> |
| take after | look like a member of your family | <i>Your niece really takes after you.</i> |
| take down | write something down | <i>The secretary quickly took the message down.</i> |
| take off | leave the ground and fly (plane) | <i>The plane couldn't take off due to thick fog.</i> |
| take up | start doing something regularly | <i>He decided to take up playing the guitar.</i> |
| throw out / away | get rid of something you no longer need | <i>Why don't you throw out / away that old sweater?</i> |
| try on | put on clothes to see how they fit | <i>Try these trousers on before buying them.</i> |
| turn down | refuse an offer or a proposal | <i>I think he'll turn your invitation down.</i> |
| turn down / up | reduce / increase (volume or heating) | <i>Can you turn the volume of the radio down / up?</i> |
| turn on / off | start / stop a machine (pressing a button) | <i>He didn't want to turn the TV on / off</i> |
| turn out | a) happen in a particular way b) prove to be | <i>The party turned out very well. The book turned out to be really exciting.</i> |
| turn up | arrive | <i>Your friends haven't turned up yet.</i> |
| work out | find a solution or an answer | <i>The President is trying to work out a compromise.</i> |

| READING | | TEST 1 | TEST 2 | TEST 3 | TEST 4 | TEST 5 | TEST 6 | TEST 7 | TEST 8 |
|----------------|--|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Part 1 | Multiple choice | / 16 | / 16 | / 16 | / 16 | / 16 | / 16 | / 16 | / 16 |
| Part 2 | Gapped text | / 14 | / 14 | / 14 | / 14 | / 14 | / 14 | / 14 | / 14 |
| Part 3 | Multiple matching | / 15 | / 15 | / 15 | / 15 | / 15 | / 15 | / 15 | / 15 |
| WRITING | | TEST 1 | TEST 2 | TEST 3 | TEST 4 | TEST 5 | TEST 6 | TEST 7 | TEST 8 |
| Part 1 | Question 1: Letter or email | / 20 | / 20 | / 20 | / 20 | / 20 | / 20 | / 20 | / 20 |
| Part 2 | Questions 2-5, options: article, essay, letter, report, review, story, set text questions | / 20 | / 20 | / 20 | / 20 | / 20 | / 20 | / 20 | / 20 |
| USE OF ENGLISH | | TEST 1 | TEST 2 | TEST 3 | TEST 4 | TEST 5 | TEST 6 | TEST 7 | TEST 8 |
| Part 1 | Multiple choice cloze | / 12 | / 12 | / 12 | / 12 | / 12 | / 12 | / 12 | / 12 |
| Part 2 | Open cloze | / 12 | / 12 | / 12 | / 12 | / 12 | / 12 | / 12 | / 12 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|------------------|-------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Part 3 | Word formation | ___ / 10 | ___ / 10 | ___ / 10 | ___ / 10 | ___ / 10 | ___ / 10 | ___ / 10 |
| Part 4 | Key word transformation | ___ / 16 | ___ / 16 | ___ / 16 | ___ / 16 | ___ / 16 | ___ / 16 | ___ / 16 |
| LISTENING | | TEST 1 | TEST 2 | TEST 3 | TEST 4 | TEST 5 | TEST 6 | TEST 7 |
| Part 1 | Multiple choice | ___ / 8 | ___ / 8 | ___ / 8 | ___ / 8 | ___ / 8 | ___ / 8 | ___ / 8 |
| Part 2 | Sentence completion | ___ / 10 | ___ / 10 | ___ / 10 | ___ / 10 | ___ / 10 | ___ / 10 | ___ / 10 |
| Part 3 | Multiple matching | ___ / 5 | ___ / 5 | ___ / 5 | ___ / 5 | ___ / 5 | ___ / 5 | ___ / 5 |
| Part 4 | Multiple choice | ___ / 7 | ___ / 7 | ___ / 7 | ___ / 7 | ___ / 7 | ___ / 7 | ___ / 7 |
| SPEAKING | | TEST 1 | TEST 2 | TEST 3 | TEST 4 | TEST 5 | TEST 6 | TEST 7 |
| Part 1 | Interview | | | | | | | |
| Part 2 | Individual long turn | | | | | | | |
| Part 3 | Two-way conversation | ___ / 40 | ___ / 40 | ___ / 40 | ___ / 40 | ___ / 40 | ___ / 40 | ___ / 40 |
| Part 4 | Discussion | | | | | | | |



TEST 1

READING

page 7

Part 1

- 1. A
- 2. C
- 3. C
- 4. D
- 5. B
- 6. A
- 7. D
- 8. C

page 8

Part 2

- 9. C
- 10. A
- 11. F
- 12. D
- 13. H
- 14. G
- 15. E

page 10

Part 3

- 16. B
- 17. C
- 18. E
- 19. C
- 20. A
- 21. B
- 22. D
- 23./24. A/C
- 25./26. D/E
- 27. C
- 28. A
- 29. D
- 30. A

USE OF ENGLISH

page 21

Part 1

- 1. C
- 2. C
- 3. A
- 4. B
- 5. B
- 6. D
- 7. C
- 8. B
- 9. A
- 10. D
- 11. D
- 12. A

page 22

Part 2

- 13. if
- 14. are
- 15. of
- 16. be
- 17. as/while/when
- 18. away/off
- 19. was
- 20. more
- 21. since
- 22. As
- 23. for
- 24. so

page 23

Part 3

- 25. romantic
- 26. population
- 27. economic
- 28. strategic
- 29. situated
- 30. leaders
- 31. formally
- 32. independence
- 33. evident
- 34. tourist

page 24

Part 4

- 35. only be satisfied when/once
- 36. let me know as soon
- 37. told the girl she was
- 38. never been so many
- 39. you mind lending me
- 40. unless it rains
- 41. was such a
- 42. expect to do

LISTENING

page 27

Part 1

- 1. B
- 2. B
- 3. B
- 4. B
- 5. A
- 6. B
- 7. B
- 8. B

page 28

Part 2

- 9. the Spanish lynx
- 10. 10,000 years ago

11. 400

- 12. 27 kg
- 13. rabbits
- 14. caves or trees
- 15. to hunt them
- 16. 60 days
- 17. 6
- 18. to close a road

page 29

Part 3

- 19. D
- 20. A
- 21. B
- 22. C
- 23. F

page 30

Part 4

- 24. C
- 25. A
- 26. A
- 27. B
- 28. C
- 29. B
- 30. B

TEST 2

READING

page 39

Part 1

- 1. B
- 2. A
- 3. B
- 4. C
- 5. D
- 6. B
- 7. C
- 8. D

page 41

Part 2

- 9. E
- 10. B
- 11. G
- 12. D
- 13. A
- 14. H
- 15. C

page 42

Part 3

- 16. A
- 17. E

- 18. B
- 19. A
- 20./21. B/C
- 22. C
- 23./24. A/D
- 25. A
- 26. A
- 27. E
- 28. E
- 29. D
- 30. B

USE OF ENGLISH

page 49

Part 1

- 1. C
- 2. B
- 3. A
- 4. D
- 5. B
- 6. A
- 7. C
- 8. D
- 9. D
- 10. C
- 11. C
- 12. D

page 50

Part 2

- 13. it
- 14. an
- 15. there
- 16. be
- 17. were
- 18. their
- 19. at
- 20. more
- 21. which / that
- 22. each /every
- 23. Once / After
- 24. all / many

page 51

Part 3

- 25. alternative
- 26. widely
- 27. advertised
- 28. lovers
- 29. daily
- 30. officials
- 31. consumers
- 32. carefully
- 33. allowance
- 34. unhealthy

page 52

Part 4

- 35. do not agree with anything
- 36. I would prefer to stay
- 37. necessary for me
- 38. have been more careful with
- 39. we would always have
- 40. never remember where
- 41. not as bad as
- 42. never let us have

LISTENING

page 53

Part 1

- 1. B
- 2. C
- 3. B
- 4. A
- 5. C
- 6. A
- 7. A
- 8. A

page 54

Part 2

- 9. Business Administration
- 10. aeronautical engineering
- 11. Western Europe
- 12. Private Pilot's Licence
- 13. across the Sahara
- 14. over the Alps
- 15. Zanussi
- 16. balloon manufacturing capital
- 17. the highest level
- 18. degree

page 55

Part 3

- 19. D
- 20. E
- 21. A
- 22. F
- 23. C

page 56

Part 4

- 24. B
- 25. A
- 26. A
- 27. C
- 28. C
- 29. B
- 30. C

TEST 3

READING

page 61

Part 1

- 1. B
- 2. D
- 3. B
- 4. A
- 5. A
- 6. C
- 7. D
- 8. C

page 62

Part 2

- 9. D
- 10. C
- 11. E
- 12. G
- 13. F
- 14. H
- 15. A

page 64

Part 3

- 16. B
- 17. D
- 18. A
- 19. B
- 20. C
- 21./22. A/C
- 23. B
- 24. D
- 25. C
- 26. A
- 27. C
- 28. A
- 29. D
- 30. C

USE OF ENGLISH

page 71

Part 1

- 1. B
- 2. D
- 3. B
- 4. C
- 5. A
- 6. D
- 7. C
- 8. C
- 9. A
- 10. A
- 11. D
- 12. B



page 72

Part 2

13. have
14. with
15. of
16. to
17. most
18. can /may
19. which / that
20. where
21. all / many / most
22. not
23. than
24. such

page 73

Part 3

25. unusual
26. depression
27. traditional
28. successful
29. employers
30. invitations
31. presence
32. reactions
33. clearly
34. themselves

page 74

Part 4

35. apologised for losing my scarf
36. how much this dress costs
37. made up my mind
38. needs decorating
39. take a jumper in case
40. if you had paid (more)
41. have been created
42. did not accept

LISTENING

page 75

Part 1

1. A
2. A
3. C
4. B
5. A
6. C
7. C
8. A

page 76

Part 2

9. the first floor
10. the Arrivals Hall

11. exceed 100 ml
12. require any assistance
13. €25 per person
14. Car Park Atrium
15. photographic identification
16. Full English breakfast
17. 10 km north
18. over 21 million

page 77

Part 3

19. D
20. C
21. A
22. B
23. E

page 78

Part 4

24. B
25. C
26. A
27. A
28. B
29. A
30. C

TEST 4**READING**

page 83

Part 1

1. C
2. B
3. A
4. A
5. C
6. A
7. B
8. B

page 85

Part 2

9. G
10. E
11. F
12. D
13. A
14. B
15. H

page 86

Part 3

- 16./17. B/C
18. D

19. A
20. C
21. A
22. D
23. C
- 24./25. B/C
26. B
27. B
28. D
- 29./30. A/B

USE OF ENGLISH

page 92

Part 1

1. B
2. C
3. C
4. A
5. D
6. B
7. A
8. C
9. B
10. B
11. A
12. C

page 94

Part 2

13. like
14. than
15. not
16. be
17. which
18. our
19. but/although
20. the
21. as
22. a/some
23. can
24. if/when

page 95

Part 3

25. within
26. comparatively
27. destination
28. unnecessary
29. religious
30. original
31. locations
32. independent
33. competition
34. affordable

page 96

Part 4

- 35. a much better manager
- 36. I had told them
- 37. the first time I have (I've)
- 38. is forbidden anywhere
(or everywhere)
- 39. were likely to go
- 40. had better go
- 41. tends to get
- 42. even though it is

LISTENING

page 97

Part 1

- 1. C
- 2. A
- 3. B
- 4. C
- 5. B
- 6. B
- 7. A
- 8. B

page 98

Part 2

- 9. 30 years of
- 10. UCLA
- 11. not really changed
- 12. closer to 35
- 13. facial plastic surgery
- 14. poor self-esteem
- 15. in competent hands
- 16. minimal care
- 17. Nigel Bryan Jr.
- 18. own son

page 99

Part 3

- 19. C
- 20. A
- 21. F
- 22. E
- 23. B

page 100

Part 4

- 24. B
- 25. A
- 26. C
- 27. C
- 28. B
- 29. B
- 30. C

TEST 5

READING

page 105

Part 1

- 1. B
- 2. C
- 3. D
- 4. C
- 5. B
- 6. A
- 7. D
- 8. A

page 107

Part 2

- 9. B
- 10. E
- 11. H
- 12. F
- 13. G
- 14. C
- 15. D

page 108

Part 3

- 16. B
- 17. C
- 18. E
- 19./20. A/E
- 21. A
- 22./23. C/D
- 24./25. A/C
- 26./27./28. B/D/E
- 29. B
- 30. E

USE OF ENGLISH

page 114

Part 1

- 1. B
- 2. B
- 3. C
- 4. D
- 5. A
- 6. D
- 7. C
- 8. D
- 9. C
- 10. A
- 11. A
- 12. B

page 116

Part 2

- 13. for
- 14. be
- 15. who/which/that
- 16. because / as
- 17. them
- 18. Despite
- 19. not
- 20. were
- 21. then
- 22. by
- 23. of
- 24. than

page 117

Part 3

- 25. athletes
- 26. significantly
- 27. truly
- 28. responsibility
- 29. selection
- 30. celebration
- 31. accommodation
- 32. disadvantages
- 33. chosen
- 34. opportunity

page 118

Part 4

- 35. has no (doesn't have) difficulty making
- 36. was not as bad as
- 37. unless Marco calls (him) back
- 38. suggested painting
- 39. need watering
- 40. if I had enough (or more)
- 41. looking forward to seeing you
- 42. has been raining since

LISTENING

page 119

Part 1

- 1. B
- 2. B
- 3. A
- 4. A
- 5. B
- 6. A
- 7. C
- 8. A

page 120

Part 2

- 9. Russian ballet dancer
- 10. the 1920s

11. New Zealand
12. 667
13. Perth, Australia
14. a definitive answer
15. beating egg whites
16. the United Kingdom
17. water and sugar
18. its first birthday

page 121

Part 3

19. D
20. A
21. F
22. B
23. E

page 122

Part 4

24. A
25. B
26. C
27. A
28. C
29. B
30. B

**TEST 6
READING**

page 127

Part 1

1. B
2. C
3. A
4. B
5. C
6. A
7. D
8. B

page 128

Part 2

9. G
10. C
11. A
12. F
13. H
14. E
15. B

page 130

Part 3

16. C
17. A

18. B
19. D
20. E
- 21./22. B/C
23. A
24. D
25. C
26. B
- 27./28. A/C
- 29./30. B/E

USE OF ENGLISH

page 137

Part 1

1. B
2. B
3. A
4. A
5. D
6. C
7. A
8. C
9. B
10. C
11. B
12. D

page 138

Part 2

13. is
14. at
15. the
16. are
17. to
18. has
19. who
20. than
21. for
22. as
23. them
24. it

page 139

Part 3

25. financial
26. busiest
27. investment
28. increasing
29. tourists
30. growth
31. pollution
32. apparently
33. inequality
34. worse

page 140

Part 4

35. can borrow the (my) car
36. has been living
37. will definitely do
38. don't we buy
39. the same as
40. you mind if I open
41. usual for office workers to
42. encouraged Rachel to give up

LISTENING

page 141

Part 1

1. A
2. B
3. B
4. A
5. C
6. B
7. C
8. C

page 142

Part 2

9. July
10. 2,500
11. February to April
12. 18 - 71 years of age
13. 15 - 20
14. qualified native speakers
15. five days of classes
16. 280 euros
17. 50 euros
18. 130 euros

page 143

Part 3

19. D
20. C
21. B
22. A
23. F

page 144

Part 4

24. C
25. B
26. A
27. A
28. B
29. B
30. A

TEST 7
READING

page 149
Part 1

1. C
2. B
3. D
4. A
5. C
6. B
7. B
8. C

page 151
Part 2

9. E
10. A
11. C
12. D
13. B
14. H
15. F

page 152
Part 3

16. B
17. D
- 18./19. B/C
20. A
- 21./22. B/C
23. C
24. A
25. B
26. A
- 27./28. A/B
29. D
30. C

USE OF ENGLISH

page 159
Part 1

1. B
2. B
3. B
4. A
5. A
6. D
7. A
8. D
9. C
10. B
11. C
12. A

page 160
Part 2

13. in
14. on
15. An
16. with
17. part
18. to
19. a
20. was
21. as / so
22. about
23. are
24. the

page 161
Part 3

25. uncomplicated
26. generally
27. independence
28. unusual
29. especially
30. successful
31. friendships
32. tidiness
33. disagreement
34. behaviour

page 162
Part 4

35. if there aren't (are not)
36. have her make up done
37. shouldn't (should not) have spent
38. warned him to be
39. were (also allow was) you I would
40. probably won't (will not) arrive
41. had already left
42. you mind turning down

LISTENING

page 163
Part 1

1. C
2. A
3. A
4. C
5. C
6. A
7. B
8. C

page 164
Part 2

9. co-founder
10. 1,200

11. the authenticity
12. 25 pounds
13. 9:30 a.m.
14. Art Newspaper
15. women painters
16. trade and export
17. major publications
18. unresolved status

page 165
Part 3

19. E
20. C
21. B
22. F
23. D

page 166
Part 4

24. A
25. B
26. C
27. C
28. A
29. A
30. A

TEST 8
READING

page 171
Part 1

1. D
2. C
3. D
4. A
5. D
6. D
7. A
8. B

page 172
Part 2

9. A
10. D
11. E
12. H
13. G
14. B
15. C

page 174
Part 3

16. C
17. D



- 18. A
- 19. C
- 20. A
- 21. C
- 22. B
- 23./24. B/D
- 25. D
- 26. B
- 27. A
- 28. B
- 29./30.C/D

USE OF ENGLISH

page 180
Part 1

- 1. D
- 2. A
- 3. B
- 4. B
- 5. C
- 6. A
- 7. C
- 8. B
- 9. D
- 10. A
- 11. C
- 12. C

page 182
Part 2

- 13. you
- 14. are
- 15. of
- 16. most/biggest/largest/greatest
- 17. not
- 18. was (is)
- 19. which / that
- 20. with
- 21. the
- 22. but
- 23. more
- 24. much/far/(just)

page 183
Part 3

- 25. dangerous
- 26. beginning
- 27. designers
- 28. gradually
- 29. Firstly
- 30. community
- 31. production
- 32. environmental
- 33. reused
- 34. highly

page 184

Part 4

- 35. was invented by the Chinese
- 36. might be extinct
- 37. threatened to resign unless
- 38. tend not to/don't tend to
- 39. retired almost two (2) years ago
- 40. place was so beautiful
- 41. asked us if we
- 42. is much healthier than

LISTENING

page 185
Part 1

- 1. A
- 2. B
- 3. B
- 4. A
- 5. B
- 6. C
- 7. C
- 8. A

page 186
Part 2

- 9. cow's milk
- 10. sterilise
- 11. half a kilo
- 12. unwanted bacteria
- 13. to the touch
- 14. at right angles
- 15. 30 – 40 minutes
- 16. a spoon
- 17. hot water
- 18. cool, dry place

page 187
Part 3

- 19. C
- 20. E
- 21. B
- 22. A
- 23. D

page 188
Part 4

- 24. B
- 25. C
- 26. A
- 27. B
- 28. A
- 29. C
- 30. B

CD 1 – TRACK 2

TEST 1

Now open your question paper and look at Part 1. You'll hear people talking in eight different situations. For questions 1–8, choose the best answer A, B or C.

One. You hear a woman talking about her job. How does she feel about it?

- A It's boring.
- B She likes it.
- C She finds it difficult.

Before I came here I worked in sales and really I found the monotony getting to me. Every day was essentially the same. So I took a complete change of direction, retrained and here I am. It's been almost 4 years now and I can honestly say that no day is like the one before. What's particularly rewarding is that I'm helping people who find themselves in difficult situations, due to any number of reasons... health problems, unemployment, to name just two. What's great is that, more often than not I can make some sort of difference to their lives.

REPEAT

Two. You overhear a man telling a friend about a film he saw recently. What type of film was it?

- A a romance
- B an action film
- C science fiction

Well, it was OK I suppose. But to be honest, if you've seen one, you've seen them all. And the final scene was just awful. They're looking up at the stars with far away looks on their faces, when suddenly all these rockets and fireworks start exploding in the sky. He's a tough New York cop and she's an investigative reporter, and at the beginning they hate each other, but you've guessed it, he saves her from a professional killer and it's not long before they're running into each other's arms in a crowded subway station.

REPEAT

Three. You hear a man telling his colleague about his holiday. What was the problem with it?

- A He became ill.
- B He argued with his partner.
- C He couldn't see all the things he wanted to see.
- F So... how was it?
- M It wasn't exactly the best two weeks I've ever had. On the first night we went out to a local restaurant and by the time we got back to the hotel Beth was feeling sick and dizzy. The hotel doctor had a look at her and said it was food poisoning.
- F How awful!
- M It wasn't so bad. It meant that I could just sit around the pool and relax while she was sleeping, instead of dragging me around to see every monument and museum like she usually does.
- F You're terrible!
- M Don't worry; she got her revenge on the second week. I just wanted to relax but we had to see as much as we could in the time we had left... we ended up shouting at each other in the middle of an ancient convent and then didn't speak until we got home. It's all OK now though. We're both just glad to be back.

REPEAT

Four. You overhear a conversation in a supermarket. What are they discussing?

- A Returning an item.
- B Breaking an item.
- C Buying an item.
- M There you are. I was beginning to worry.
- F Sorry. I was just looking at one of those vases on sale. They're really cheap and I thought it would look good on the TV. And if it didn't I could just bring it back with the receipt and get

my money back. But just as I turned it over, the handle came off in my hand. So I just put it down and came back here. I hope nobody noticed me.

- M Well, let's just pay for all this stuff and get out of here as soon as we can.

REPEAT

Five. You hear an advertisement on the radio. What is being advertised?

- A a festival
- B a new music album
- C a cake

All this week in Abbey Road Park you can sample locally made biscuits, cakes and desserts including last year's prize winning carrot cake. Dozens of rides and stalls for all the family as well as music on the main stage from 8. Local band Freddy and the Pacesetters will be performing songs from their new album Phenomenal. Tickets cost 8 pounds for adults, 4 pound for under 16's.

REPEAT

Six. You overhear a woman talking on the phone about her new boss. What is she worried about?

- A Losing her job.
- B Being given extra work to do.
- C Her boss is inexperienced.

I know, but that's not really that important... she's only my age and hasn't been doing this very long, but management seem to think she's quite capable, and I suppose they must know what they're doing. It's more that with all these cuts she proposing... most of the junior staff will be out of work and will have to look for other jobs, and who's going to do their share of the work here? You've guessed it... I'll be stuck with it and expected to finish everything on time as always.

REPEAT

Seven. You hear an actor talking on the radio about his new film. What does he say about preparing for the role?



- A He had to learn a new skill.**
B He did lots of research.
C It was physically challenging.

It seemed like quite a challenge when I heard about the project; I mean playing somebody like Buster Keaton who performed all his own stunts... having to jump from a horse onto a train... it's a bit too much for me, I can't even ride a horse. But after reading the script I was relieved to see that wasn't necessary at all. It's mainly focused on his personal life and so I wouldn't have to face such physical torments. Instead I spent hours every day, for about three months in fact, watching DVDs of his old films, studying his mannerisms and facial expressions. And to be honest with you, I'm more than a little proud of the result.

REPEAT

Eight. You overhear two people talking about a car. Why are they talking about the car?

- A It's the man's first car.**
B It's a brand new car.
C It has broken down.
F So I know you're dying to tell me... how's the car?
M To tell you the truth, I'm beginning to think I should have waited a bit longer. I may have made a mistake and rushed into buying it. I just imagined it there in my garage and had to have it.
F Why do you think you've made a mistake?
M It's just that I've spent everything I had on it. I could've just bought something second hand or kept my old one running for another year or so. If I have to take it for repairs any time soon, I don't know how I'll be able to pay for it.

REPEAT

That's the end of Part 1. Now turn to Part 2.

CD 1 – TRACK 3

You'll hear a talk about an endangered species. For questions 9-18, complete the sentences. You now have 45 seconds to look at Part 2.

The most endangered cat species is the Iberian Lynx, sometimes called the Spanish Lynx. Should this species die out it would be the first feline extinction since the Smilodon, commonly known as the Sabre-Toothed Tiger, 10,000 years ago. Recent studies estimate the number of surviving Iberian lynx to be as few as 100, which is around 400 less than there were in 2000. What does an Iberian Lynx look like? Their leopard-like spots particularly distinguish it from its cousin, the Eurasian Lynx and it is also smaller, with a head and body length between 85 and 110 centimetres. Males can weigh between 12.9 and 27 kilograms, which is about half the weight of the average Eurasian Lynx. The lynx can live up to a period of thirteen years. The Iberian Lynx's size means that it typically hunts for animals no bigger than rabbits or hares. Rabbits would account for more than 70% of the Lynx's food, but due to Spain's declining rabbit population, the lynx has been forced to attack larger mammals such as young deer or roebuck. The Iberian Lynx hunts alone and follows its prey even up to distances of 100 kilometres. Or it lies in wait for its prey for many hours. It uses the four sets of whiskers on its ears and chin to sense its victim. They are active at night. They stay active in winter and their fur becomes thicker and paler. In extreme weather, they take shelter in caves or trees. The Iberian Lynx was once widespread all over the peninsula but it is now restricted to very small areas, mainly mountainous areas covered with vegetation. Its recent drastic decline over recent decades is due to loss of habitat, reduction in prey and high nonnatural mortality from road kills, predator control and hunting, although it is under legal protection and it is no longer legal to hunt them. It was recently thought that the only breeding Iberian lynxes were in the Doñana National Park in Andalucía, southern Spain, but in 2007 a previously unknown population was discovered in Castilla-La Mancha in central Spain. In March 2005, for the first time Iberian Lynxes managed to

breed in captivity. 3 healthy cubs were born at a breeding centre in Doñana. In 2009 it was announced that 3 more cubs had been born in the same centre. Typically a mother will give birth to 3 cubs after a gestation period of 60 days. Iberian Lynx conservation is now under way through political campaigning and lobbying from individuals and organizations such as SOS Lynx. Important progress has been made in a number of ways. The foundation of the breeding programme in Andalucía, prevention of further construction in areas the Iberian lynx lives, and the halting of proposals for new roads in problematic areas, such as the new motorway that had been planned between Ciudad Real in La Mancha and Cordoba in Andalucía. Despite these successes, challenges and conflicting pressures remain. The World Wildlife Foundation has been urging Spanish authorities for over two years to close a road which crosses the Doñana national park, as Callum Rankine of the WWF says, 'With such a small population, the accidental loss of just one individual on the road brings the species closer to the brink of extinction.'

That's the end of Part 2. Now turn to Part 3.

CD 1 – TRACK 4

You will hear five different people talking about holidays they have had. For questions 19-23 choose from the list A-F how each person feels about the holiday. Use the letters only once. There is one extra letter which you do not need to use. You now have 30 seconds to look at Part 3.

Speaker 1

It came as a complete surprise. Right out of the blue she came home and told me she'd been made redundant from work and said why didn't we just take off for a year and travel around the world. Well, it just all seemed to make sense. I wasn't enjoying my work at the time and was thinking about doing something else. Her company had given her quite a generous redundancy package and also we could rent out our house for the year; that would give us enough to live on for the year as long as we were careful with our money. And I'm pleased to say that we were, apart

from the occasional few luxuries here and there... you know, meals in expensive restaurants for special occasions like birthdays or anniversaries, that kind of thing.

Speaker 2

It's something I'd been looking into for some time. To tell you the truth, it's something I've wanted to do ever since I was a kid. It just never seemed that it would be something I could realistically do, so it just remained a dream. But after somebody told me how cheap it was when you actually got there I started to do some serious research. And really, although actually getting there is very expensive, the price of the hotels, restaurants and travelling around the country is so low compared to places in Europe, it means that in total you're not paying much more than you would for a cheap holiday on the beach in Greece or Spain. And it's a lot more interesting than just lying around on a beach somewhere. It was great. I'm going back there next year. I didn't think I would ever be able to say that.

Speaker 3

It's not every day you go on honeymoon, but if you ask me it was all a bit over the top. We had our own private beach and the staff couldn't do enough for us: they wouldn't let us do a thing for ourselves. For example if I tried to pour myself a drink, somebody would suddenly appear and take the bottle out of my hand and finish pouring it. I know it's all these luxuries that you're paying for but it's a bit much for me and wasn't something I was comfortable with. I suppose you must just get used to it after a while, but all the time I kept thinking that it would have been a better idea if we'd used that money to buy a washing machine and some new furniture instead of going to all that expense.

Speaker 4

To tell you the truth, the hotel was a bit of a letdown. The pictures in the brochure were flattering to say the very least. The restaurant was supposed to be five star but I can honestly say I've had better food in a motorway service station. It wasn't all bad though, the area itself was lovely. The beach near the village was lovely

and had everything you could ask for... clean white sand, beautiful blue sea, palm trees. And the locals were really friendly and really made a fuss of the kids. I think we'll go back there soon, but we'll definitely stay in a different hotel, that one wasn't good value for money at all.

Speaker 5

I'd really been looking forward to going there and I wasn't disappointed. Not in the least. From the moment you arrive there you feel immersed in its history. It's the birthplace of civilisation after all, and every street you walk down reminds you of this. I know some people wouldn't find it much fun, to be going from boring museum to boring museum, but it wasn't like that. When you see some of the collections they have in the museums, and you see it in context to the city itself, well, it's an extraordinary feeling. The weather wasn't great but I don't think that spoiled it for us at all. It's not like you go to a place like that just to sit on the beach and get a tan. We had a week there, but really you'd need a month just to see everything.

That's the end of Part 3. Now turn to Part 4.

BACK 5

You will hear an interview with a member of a sporting association. For questions 24-30, choose the best answer A, B or C. You now have one minute to look at Part four.

F It's been described as the fastest ball game in the world, and is played in places as far away as Australia and South Africa but it actually comes from our western neighbours over in Ireland. Many of us know next to nothing about this sport so it will come as a surprise to learn that it has been played competitively all over our country since the 19th century. Sean McGinn of the British Gaelic Athletic Association is here to tell us a bit about the sport of hurling. Hi, Sean, thanks for coming. Could you give us a brief description of hurling?

M Sure. Well, it's played on a pitch of around 140 metres long and 85 metres wide, although for youth matches it's considerably smaller. There are two teams of 15 people and each player has a slim bat called a hurley which is made from ash wood. Players use the hurley to propel a small leather ball, which is slightly bigger than a tennis ball. There are two ways to score points during a match – by scoring into the goal and past the goalkeeper, whose hurley is slightly bigger than the outfield players'... just to give him a chance... or you can score by hitting the ball over the bar but between two long posts. A goal scored past the goalkeeper is worth 3 points while putting it over the bar is worth 1.

F Well that all sounds relatively easy. Is it?

M Not so easy as all that I'm afraid. As you said earlier, it is the fastest ball game in the world. A good hurler can hit the ball up to 150 kilometres an hour and the ball can travel as much as 110 metres. There are also a few rules that make the whole thing trickier for the players. You can't just pick up the ball from the floor, you have to flick it up using the hurley. You can't carry the ball in your hand for more than 4 steps, so you have to run while balancing the ball on the hurley, which is no easy thing. There are also restrictions on the way you can tackle another player, so all in all it's a sport that requires a high level of skill and years of practice.

F And tell us how popular the sport is outside Ireland.

M Well the history of Ireland is dominated by emigration. While the country itself has a population of less than 7 million, it's often claimed that there are over 70 million people around the world with Irish ancestry. Nearly 11% of Americans see themselves as Irish-Americans. My own parents came over to Britain from Galway in the West of Ireland in the 1930s. Wherever these emigrants went, they took their sport with them. So now

hurling is played in places such as Britain, the USA, Canada, Argentina, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, as well as places in continental Europe – for example there are teams from Brussels, from Luxembourg, from Munich, Paris and Zurich.

- F And what would you say the appeal of the sport is?
- M As well as the cultural aspect: keeping in touch with your roots, the game itself is so fast moving and so skilful that it's hard to take your eyes away from the action for even a second. Also in these days of the commercialisation of sport when you have footballers or formula one drivers earning more in a week than most of us will see in a lifetime, it's important to remember that even at the very highest level, hurling players are amateurs. That and the absence of violence between supporters... even in the most important matches there's no segregation between rival fans... gives the sport a purity and nobility that I don't think you get in other sports.
- F Thanks, Sean. I think we all know a little more about what sounds like a fascinating sport. That was Sean McGinn of the British Gaelic Athletic Association talking about the sport of hurling.

That is the end of part 4.

CD 1 – TRACK 6

TEST 2

Now open your question paper and look at Part 1. You'll hear people talking in eight different situations. For questions 1-8, choose the best answer, A, B or C.

One. You hear a woman talking about a young man. What is her relationship to him?

- A his mother
- B his teacher
- C his neighbour

I don't know what's got into him. He used to be such a sweet boy. He'd come round to the house at Christmas time and sing such lovely carols. My husband used to take him fishing on Sunday mornings... if you could get him out of bed on time of course. Now he hardly says a word to either of us and he's been getting into terrible trouble in the classroom. The headmaster has asked them all to come in for a meeting. We're all worried he's going to be expelled from school.

REPEAT

Two. You hear a man talking about a house. Why did he decide not to buy it?

- A It was too expensive.
- B It wasn't big enough.
- C It was too far away.

In the end I just decided it wasn't really what I was looking for. Sure, if you compare it to places in the centre of town, it certainly wasn't bad value for money. But, at the end of the day, it's just me, no wife, no kids, why would I need two extra bedrooms? I know it's more expensive to stay here in town, but I don't really want to spend an hour or more commuting from the outskirts rather than just walking half an hour to work.

REPEAT

Three. You hear someone talking about a concert they went to. How did they feel about the concert?

- A It was too short.
- B She enjoyed it.
- C The music was disappointing.

All my friends laughed when I told them I'd bought tickets. 'How old are you?' they asked, and I suppose they've got a point – I think the lead singer is only a couple of years younger than my granddad. But I've always loved their music... well... their early stuff from the 60s and 70s... that's why I felt really let down when they spent 40 minutes playing songs from their new album, which I have to say, isn't great. But once that was out of the way they went on to play just about every song they've ever written. You've got to admire

their energy... I can't imagine my granddad running around on stage for that long.

REPEAT

Four. You hear somebody talking about a trip they are about to take. Why are they going?

- A on business
- B on holiday
- C for a family wedding

I've been there before, I went there with my wife to celebrate our third anniversary, which was five years ago now. We had a great time just sitting around in the squares, getting a tan and seeing the sights. I don't imagine I'll get to see many sights this time, unless you count a hotel room, the inside of a taxi and a conference centre as sights. Luckily it's only 4 days and I'll be back on Saturday... I'd better be, my brother's getting married and I'm the best man!

REPEAT

Five. You hear a television quiz programme. How much does the contestant win?

- A nothing
- B ten thousand pounds
- C two thousand pounds

M So Brian, this is it... here comes the final question. Let me remind you, you've used all three life lines and if you choose to play and get the answer wrong you'll walk home with nothing. If, after hearing the question, you decide not to play, you keep the two thousand pounds you've already won. But... if you get the answer right... you win the jackpot of ten thousand pounds. OK? Here it is... who won the European Football Cup in 1979 and 1980? Was it A: Real Madrid B: Liverpool or C: Nottingham Forest

M Well... I think it was Nottingham Forest but I'm not absolutely sure... so I think I'll keep what I've already won. I've had a

lovely day, thanks for everything.

- M Well, Brian, you're a cautious man... and you were right... it was answer C: Nottingham Forest. A round of applause everybody for Brian Smith, a worthy winner.

REPEAT

Six. You hear somebody buying a train ticket. What kind of ticket do they buy?

- A a single**
B a fixed return
C an open return

- M Hello Scottish Rail, how can I help you?
 F Hi, I'd like to buy a return ticket to Glasgow please.
 M When were you thinking of travelling back?
 F I'm not exactly sure, maybe next Monday but it's not really definite.
 M Well, an open return is £67.20 which means you can come back any time before the end of next month. If you decide to buy a fixed return for next Monday that's £43.50. But you know, a single is £25... so if you buy a single and then another single when you decide to come back, you're only spending £6.50 more than the fixed return.
 F Ah... that's what I'll do then. Can I have one of those please.
 M Sure. That's £25 please.

REPEAT

Seven. You hear a young woman talking about her decision to leave home. Why did she decide to leave home?

- A because of her relationship with her parents**
B to be nearer to work
C because she wanted to live with a friend

I've been really surprised by their reaction to be honest. They've been really supportive, Dad even lent me the money for the deposit and helped me move all my stuff in. That's the odd thing, they have such an old fashioned attitude I thought that never in a million years would they let me. I think that's what made me decide to leave really, we never seemed to see eye to eye on anything and would get on each other's nerves and row about almost everything.

My new place is a little nearer to the office, but only about another 10 minutes on the bus. What's great is that now I have my own space and I can just invite a friend round, cook dinner, watch a DVD, that sort of thing, without having to check with mum and dad if it's OK... and possibly having a blazing row about it.

REPEAT

Eight. You hear a radio advertisement. What is it advertising?

- A a soft drink**
B a holiday
C a pizza restaurant

Wellco Supermarkets are offering another sensational summer savings sizzler. In our East Park, Church Street and North Road branches, buy 2 one and a half litre bottles of premicola for just £1.40. that's a saving of nearly 50%... and that's not all. Collect the tokens on each bottle top and for every 6 you'll get a free margherita or tex mex pizza at PizzaNation in the high street. Enter our free draw to win a holiday for two in Punta Cana, Mexico when you spend over £25 on any Wellco own-brand products.

REPEAT

That's the end of Part 1. Now turn to Part 2.

CD 1 – TRACK 7

You will hear a radio news item about a hot air balloon manufacturer. For Questions 9-18 complete the sentences.

Douglas Finch is to be awarded the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Business Administration in recognition of his outstanding scientific, design, and entrepreneurial achievements and their important contribution to the history and reputation of Bristol.

Douglas Finch was born near Glasgow and attended Allan Glen's School before reading aeronautical engineering at Glasgow University, from which he graduated in 1961. He gained a Master's Degree in Industrial Engineering at Cornell University, USA in 1963 before returning to the United Kingdom and joining the Bristol Aeroplane Company.

He joined the Bristol Gliding Club and in 1965 received the Silver 'C' Gliding Badge. In 1967 he helped build the 'Bristol Belle', a red and white striped balloon which made its first flights at Weston-on-the-Green near Oxford. It was the first modern hot air balloon in Western Europe. In 1968 Doug Finch was issued with the first ever Private Pilot's Licence for Hot Air Balloons.

The success of Doug Finch in translating his ballooning expertise into a commercial concern is reflected in the birth and success of his company, Finch Balloons of Bristol, which was formed by Finch in 1971 – five years after he constructed his first balloon. The new company was based in Dutton, Bristol, where a total of twenty-nine balloons were made in the basement of the property. 1971 also saw Finch build Golden Falcon, a balloon designed specifically to fly across the Sahara.

In 1972 Doug Finch received the Royal Aeronautical Club Bronze Medal, the first awarded for hot air airships. A year later he was awarded the Royal Aeronautical Club Silver Medal for the first balloon flight over the Alps. In the same year he received the Lighter Than Air Society (USA) Achievement Award for the development of the first hot air ship. Five years later he attempted the first Atlantic crossing by balloon for which he received the Royal Aeronautical Club Gold Medal. In 1978 his attempt to make the premier Atlantic crossing by balloon ended when bad weather forced his heated helium balloon 'Zanussi' down after a 2,000 mile flight from Canada.

The Finch company moved to its present site in Gellingborough in 1983 and in the following years all of the records for distance and duration were taken by pilots flying Finch balloons. In 1989 Finch Balloons Limited received the Queen's Award for Export, confirmation that Doug Finch had made Bristol the undisputed balloon manufacturing capital of the world.

During the 1990s interest in becoming the first to fly around the world by balloon became intense and almost all the contenders have used Finch helium/hot air balloons.

Doug Finch has advanced the science, technology and art of balloon flight to the highest level. His factory in Bristol is the world's largest and last year he was awarded the Prince Philip Design Award.

Doug Finch will receive his Honorary Degree of Doctor of Business Administration at the award ceremony at Bristol Business School on Tuesday 20 November at 11.30 am at Bristol Cathedral.

That's the end of Part 2. Now turn to Part 3.

CD 1 – TRACK 8

You will hear five different people talking about the place where they live. For questions 19-23 choose from the list A-F to say what each person feels about where they live. Use the letters only once. There is one extra letter which you do not need to use.

Speaker 1

People tell me I should cash in on it, sell up and move out to the country. Prices have gone up so much around here that I could get a lovely place somewhere rural. I don't know though, it had never really occurred to me before. I've lived half my life here and don't really see much reason for a change. But while you might say the area has gone up-market and improved, with these new bistros and shops, well it's lost something too. A lot of the character it used to have... I mean, now I don't even know my neighbours' names and they don't know mine. So I'm not sure if I should stick around now. Moving... well, it's food for thought.

Speaker 2

There was a time around here that you could leave your front door open morning, noon and night. Kids just played in the street unsupervised and only came home when it got dark or their dinner was on the table. Everybody knew everybody else... and their business... so it wasn't all great! ... But over the last few years it's got worse and worse and I've no idea why, I really don't. Mrs Peters at number 36, she was mugged just last Thursday, 50 pounds and her mobile phone she lost.

Speaker 3

When we saw it we just fell in love with it. The old wooden floors, the heavy oak doors, the delightful bay windows... and the garden... the garden's going to be glorious in spring. We'll have picnics, maybe even barbecues. Of course there's lots of work to be done before it's perfect, if it ever will be... But we seem to be settling in. Most of the local shopkeepers seem to know our names now and most people say hello in the street. It's such a change from living in the city. And when the kids go back to school there's a really good one at the other end of the village. I'll probably have to walk them there though... the high street is very busy with cars and I don't want to risk them crossing a busy road on their own.

Speaker 4

Well, with the kids now, there's just not enough room for all of us. We had to do it really. Obviously, I would have liked to have stayed here, but it's for the best. It was just impractical really. And now we'll have a lovely place. I've lived here since I left home. I never imagined then how much my life would change. Look out of the window, see that shop, that's where I bought my first suit for my first day of work, and there's the café where I met Karen, my wife. The idea of moving was hard at first, leaving all these memories behind. Still, it's for the best and it's not like we're moving to the other side of the world. It's only a ten minute drive and I can pop back whenever I like.

Speaker 5

I realise now it wasn't the right thing to do. We jumped in too quick; we

just took one look at the cottage and the village and we fell in love. We didn't really think about the practicalities. It all seemed so idyllic really. Country houses with beautiful gardens, cricket on the village green, the village fete, the duck pond... it seemed like we were going back in time. But once you're used to all that, spent a year or so here... well... that's when the realities kick in. There's not really much to do. If we want to go to the cinema it's a half hour drive to the multiplex on the ring road. If we want to eat in a good restaurant or see an exhibition we have to go into town, which with traffic can take over an hour and a half. And while the kids don't mind it now, I dread to think what they'll be like when they're a bit older... there's literally nothing for teenagers to do here. I guess we should have given it a bit more practical thought before we dived in and moved.

That's the end of Part 3. Now turn to Part 4.

TRACK 9

You will hear an interview with an athlete talking about his sport. For questions 24-30, choose the best answer A, B or C.

- M We've all heard of fun-runs and half marathons, maybe we've even competed in them... but how many of us have heard of ultra-marathons? My guest today is Stan Woodcock who is going to tell us all about ultramarathons. Hi, Stan, thanks for coming. Maybe I could start by asking you the obvious question... what exactly is an ultra marathon?
- M Hello Roy, thanks for inviting me onto the programme. Well, you know there's no straightforward answer to your question. Not all ultra marathons are the same. The simplest answer I can give you is that it involves running further than a normal marathon, which is 42.195 kilometres. Basically you could divide them into two types as well, those that cover a specific distance and those that take place within a specific time period, with the winner being the runner who has covered the most distance.

- M What sort of distances and time periods are we talking about here?
- M Well, the timed events range from 6, 12 and 24 hours to 3 and 6 days. In terms of the distance races, the most common distances are 50 and 100 kilometres.
- M 6 days? Surely here in Britain, we'd run out of anywhere to run to!
- M No – timed events are generally run on a track or a short road course, usually about a kilometre in length.
- M And how popular are ultra marathons?
- M More popular than you'd think. In Europe alone there were more than 200 ultra-marathons last year. There are a few in Africa, including the world's oldest, the 89 kilometre 'comrades marathon' in South Africa which attracts about 12,000 runners a year and a 250 kilometre race in Namibia called 'racing the planet'... it's becoming more popular in Asia. Taiwan, Japan and Korea have all hosted ultra-marathons, and India held its first in Bangalore in 2007. There's even an ultra-marathon held in Antarctica!
- M And I believe you've just returned from the United States; tell us about that. From what you told me before the programme, it sounds impossible!
- M Well, I took part in the Badwater Ultra-marathon. Which is a terrific test of your personal endurance. It's a 215 km course which starts at 85 metres below sea level and ends at the top of Mount Whitney in Death Valley, California... 2,548 metres above sea level. What makes it particularly tricky is that it's held in July, when temperatures can reach 49 degrees in the shade. A guy called Al Arnold pioneered the course, first attempting it in 1974, but he failed to finish due to dehydration. He tried again the following year but sustained a knee injury, but in 1977 he was the first to finish it, with a time of eighty hours.

- M That sounds like quite a trial, Stan. Can I ask you just one last question, and I hope it doesn't sound rude... but, why do you do it, it sounds crazy?
- M Don't worry, I'm asked that all the time. Maybe I used to ask myself too. But I can tell you this... it has taught me how I can take responsibility for my life and thereby guide my own destiny instead of blaming other people and being victimised by my own imperfections. It confirmed that the anger and rage that exists in most of us is based on our inability to accept our own inadequacies. It has taught me that we all have the strength and conviction to deal with adversity – if we can just tap into it. But more than anything, it has left me feeling profoundly grateful for my family and friends, appreciation of what I have, who I am, and where I am going in my life.
- M Stan Woodcock, thanks for coming in and speaking to us.

That is the end of part 4.

CD 1 – TRACK 10

TEST 3

Now open your question paper and look at Part 1. You'll hear people talking in eight different situations. For questions 1-8, choose the best answer, A, B or C.

One. You hear someone talking about something he saw on television. What did he see?

- A a magic trick**
- B a drama**
- C a sporting event**

It was one of those 'must-see' moments. Everybody I knew watched it, and everybody at work the next day was talking about it. It was just like that soap opera years ago when the guy got shot and all you could hear the next day was people discussing who shot him. There were even t-shirts printed 'Who shot BJ?' they said. Or like that world cup final where the England player used his hand to score a goal and the referee

said the goal was valid. I'm sure there must be something to explain how she did it though, you can't just make Buckingham Palace disappear into thin air. But it was really dramatic to say the least.

REPEAT

Two. You hear a woman complaining about something. What is she complaining about?

- A types of mobile phones**
- B teenagers**
- C the public transport system**

I just don't see the point of them. You get on the tube and some adolescent sits next to you and all you hear is this tinny repetitive beat. Why can't they just put headphones on? Why do they imagine that the rest of us want to hear their music? It's not as if I've ever heard anybody using them to play decent music. I used to think their ringtones were annoying, but it's nothing compared to these. It really ruins my journey to work sometimes. Not that it was ever really a pleasure.

REPEAT

Three. You hear somebody talking on the phone. What is the purpose of their phone call?

- A to complain**
- B to arrange to meet someone**
- C to apologise**

I know exactly how you must feel. But just let me explain... I know, I know... I got the two thirty train and I was supposed to get the connecting train at two fifteen, but there was a delay at the train station and we didn't get there until half past two and I'd missed it. The next one wasn't until 5. Can you believe it? I've a good mind to write a letter of complaint to the company and tell them how angry I am; it's not as if the tickets are cheap either. You know how much I wanted to meet you, how can I make it up to you? What? Yes, I know... of course I had it with me... just that I forgot to charge it last night and it ran out of batteries, so I couldn't call you. Hello? Hello?

REPEAT

Four. You hear somebody talking in a shop. What kind of shop is it?

- A a health food shop**
- B a greengrocer's**
- C a chemist's**

It's because I have these allergies. I've tried everything. Creams, pills... you name it. The doctor told me he wasn't sure what was causing it, he even suggested it was all in my head. But surely I'm not imagining the rashes I get when I eat them. It just started a couple of years ago, I used to eat plenty of them with no problem. I suppose it must be something to do with the fertilizers and pesticides they use these days. So, no, those look nice and I'm sure they're fine but I don't want to risk it, I'll have the organic ones instead. A kilo should be enough.

REPEAT

Five. You hear a man talking about his sister. What is his sister's biggest fault?

- A She talks too much.**
- B She's too serious.**
- C She gets easily annoyed.**

Seriously, there are times when I think I just can't take any more. I love her to bits of course, but at times, well, you can imagine, I just have to take a deep breath and count to 20 or I'll just explode or end up walking out. She's always been the same, ever since we were little kids. You just can't get a word in edgeways. She'd kill me if she knew, but sometimes when she calls I just put the phone on the table, go away and make a cup of coffee and when I come back she's still going on and on and none the wiser.

REPEAT

Six. You hear 2 people talking. What is their relationship?

- A They're related.**
- B They go to college together.**
- C They go to the same gym.**

F John! I haven't seen you for ages. How are you?

M Sara! Hi! You look great. I suppose you must still be taking those classes.

F I sure am! I've lost 5 kilos since I last saw you. Anna's a real dictator in her classes; she really makes you work and sweat. But I have plenty of time these days since I finished at university. What about you? How come I haven't seen you there for so long?

M Well, time is the big problem really. I've got so much work to do, I ended up finishing so late and then taking work home with me. There just don't seem to be enough hours in the day. But I do seem to be putting on a bit of weight, so maybe I'll try to get down there at least once next week.

REPEAT

Seven. You hear a man talking to his partner on the phone. When is he going to leave work?

- A 8.30**
- B 8**
- C 9.30**

I know I said I'd be home by 8 but it just can't be done. I've got a huge stack of work on my desk and I promised my boss I'd have it done by Wednesday. I'm going to have to come in early before he gets here at eight thirty tomorrow and get some more of it done. Look, it's half past eight now, I'll just put in another hour and then I'll finish, OK? Do we need anything from the shops on my way home?

REPEAT

Eight. What is the speaker describing?

- A a documentary**
- B a visit to a national park**
- C a friend's holiday**

It's quite breathtaking really. You could almost be there. It's such a beautiful park, the valley looks gorgeous. You can see why it attracts so many visitors. Only last week John was asking me if I fancied

going camping with him there for a long weekend. But that's why they made it really, to highlight how so many visitors going there every year is eroding a lot of the natural vegetation that the wildlife there rely on for food and shelter. Really did make me think. And the music they used is great, really complimented the images. You should see it.

REPEAT

That's the end of Part 1. Now turn to Part 2.

CD 1 - TRACK 11

You'll hear an information announcement about facilities offered at Blackpool Airport. For questions 9-18, complete the sentences.

Checking in at Blackpool airport couldn't be easier. The majority of check-in desks at Blackpool Airport are located on the first floor of the terminal building. Air UK operates its UK, London and German flights from check-in Area 14, which is located on a level beneath the Arrivals Hall. To save time, have your tickets and passport ready, and ensure your hand luggage contains only the items you may need during your journey. Ensure that carryon luggage does not contain any liquids, gels or pastes that exceed 100 ml. You can also use the self-service check in desks. Self-service check-in is available to passengers departing from the Airport travelling with certain airlines. A number of scheduled airlines offer self service check-in and internet check-in technologies in order to facilitate their passengers with early check-in, seat selection and issue of boarding passes. Please select from the airline links below to see if this service applies to your destination. Airline staff are on hand should you require any assistance. Sit back and relax in the Eric Morecambe Departure lounge. Enjoy the comfort and relaxing atmosphere of the Eric Morecambe Lounge for up to three hours – for only €25 per person. We offer an excellent service to all passengers regardless of airline or class of ticket. And there's a 20% discount for the over 60's who can take advantage of our facilities for only 20 euros per person. Facilities include: complementary refreshments;

newspapers and magazines; Free Wi-Fi access throughout the lounge and notification of delays and flight times. A left luggage facility is available in the Car Park Atrium, directly across the road from the Terminal, for short and long term storage of luggage. The facility is open from 6 a.m. to 11 p.m. daily and rates vary depending on the size of baggage. A car key holding facility exists for passengers, at a charge, with Greencaps, in the Car Park Atrium. The keys must be collected by the person nominated to do so. This person must have photographic identification when collecting the keys. Those leaving keys must also provide a reference of where their car is parked.

Blackpool airport boasts a variety of cafés and restaurants, such as the Cosy Café located on the mezzanine floor. Relax in this modern light filled restaurant and choose from a wonderful selection of modern Irish classics such as; Pan fried Chicken with creamy smoked bacon and Leek sauce, freshly cooked pasta dishes, or Pan Asian delights such as Thai style prawns. Full English breakfast is served from 4 a.m. The airport is conveniently located approximately 10 km north of Blackpool city centre. It is served by a large number of buses, coaches and taxis all allowing you to get to and from the airport with ease. Over 21 million passengers travelled through Blackpool Airport last year.

That's the end of Part 2. Now turn to Part 3.

CD 1 – TRACK 12

You will hear five different actors talking about their first stage performance. For questions 19-23 choose from the list A-F to say what each person felt during the performance. Use the letters only once. There is one extra letter which you do not need to use.

Speaker 1

I thought I'd be a lot more anxious than I was. I couldn't sleep for a few days before it. I kept going over the worst possible scenarios in my head. Everything from forgetting my lines, to throwing up all over the stage... I even imagined a fire in the theatre. I suppose it's only natural really. I mean it's your very first time in front

of an audience, how are you expected to feel? There were hundreds of people there! But at the end of the day, you've done your preparation. You've spent months with the play, living the part... so when I stepped out on the stage I was surprised at myself. I didn't even notice the audience; I just went out and played my part as though it was the most natural thing in the world. And that's how it felt, it wasn't me up there on stage, I was the character and every line was my own.

Speaker 2

I couldn't wait to get out there. Seriously. We'd rehearsed it so often I was eager to show people what we'd done, what a classic play it was. The play was set during the first world war and was about a group of soldiers all from the same village who all get killed on the same day. We'd read so many letters, plays and books from the men who were actually there and what we noticed was that in the early days of the war, how so many men were so keen to go out and fight, even if it meant certain death. At the time I remember thinking they were crazy... but it's strange, the more we practiced on our own in an empty theatre... the more we just wanted to go out and do the real thing in front of a real audience... even if it proved to be a total disaster. Which it wasn't, I'm pleased to say. We got very good reviews in the following week's local paper.

Speaker 3

It was maybe the most frightening moment of my life. I was waiting in the wings, I knew my cue was coming up any minute. My mind went blank. I started hyperventilating. My stomach was in knots. I started to sweat. I nearly ran away there and then. I just wanted to hide and wished I'd never put myself in this position. I couldn't though, I couldn't let all those people down. The people who'd bought tickets but more importantly all my fellow actors and the director... we'd all worked so very hard to make this production. So I took a few deep breaths and when the time came I went onto the stage. I'd like to say I delivered a breathtaking performance but the truth is I was terrible. It did get better after that first performance though, thankfully.

Speaker 4

I wasn't supposed to be appearing that day. I was the understudy to Jake Collins, the Hollywood film star. He was in London to perform in this play and the publicity it got was astonishing, you couldn't turn on the television or open a newspaper without seeing his picture or an article about the play. So a lot of excitement had been created in the city. I imagine a lot of the audience had bought tickets simply to see a Hollywood star up close. They must have been rather disappointed when it was announced that he wouldn't be performing due to food poisoning. But for me it was a wonderful opportunity, and you can't imagine how great standing in for such a famous actor made me feel. Especially as when the play finished nobody I saw leaving the theatre looked in the least bit disappointed.

Speaker 5

It was a nightmare from the beginning to the end. I couldn't focus, I had trouble remembering my lines, I could barely move. Honestly, I was shattered. I had given up my job as a teacher just 9 months before to pursue my dream of being a professional actor, and as luck would have it my wife announced that she was pregnant just a week later. I'll have to make a decent job of this I thought, I've now got more responsibility than I've ever had. We were both so happy when I got this part, it was quite a prestigious production and it looked like I might have a future. Of course, fate had other ideas. My wife went into the hospital the day before the first performance. I was up for 30 hours straight that day, pacing up and down the corridors. She gave birth to our daughter, Chloe, just 2 hours before curtains up. I literally had to run all the way from the hospital to the theatre. Luckily everybody understood and I actually received an award for that role.

That's the end of Part 3. Now turn to Part 4.

CD 2 – TRACK 1

You will hear an interview with the creator of a web-based music service. For questions 24-30, choose the best answer A, B or C.

F Steven Pride is a difficult man to track down. The co-founder and CEO of MusicFlow is busy travelling around Europe on business. Founded in 2008, MusicFlow is quickly gaining a legion of loyal fans and it is easy to understand why. The musicstreaming program gives users instant access to a huge catalogue of music from all over the world, free of charge. Unlike the majority of similar websites, MusicFlow's beauty lies in the fact that it works with music companies and rights holders so that its operations are wholly legitimate. This explains why MusicFlow has been welcomed with open arms by both producers and consumers of music alike. Just this past Wednesday saw Steven Pride attending the Brit Awards in London, mingling with the crème de la crème of the music industry. This would never have been the case for the likes of Phapster or Pirate Ship. So it was with great satisfaction that Steven Pride, very much the man of the moment, took some time out to answer our questions. You are often described as a hardnosed businessman, are there any other things you are also guilty of?

M Right now, with all the travelling I'm doing, I'm not getting enough sleep at night, so I'd have to say falling asleep in meetings. My wife might tell you I work too hard, but I don't think that's true. I'm just doing what I love.

F Who has most inspired you?

M In terms of music I would have to say The Beatles. I don't think we'll ever see any group produce such a body of work ever again. Almost every song is a classic. In terms of business, I think my father has been my biggest influence, he always told me I should just do what makes me happy. And for everything else, my wife. She's been my rock, my inspiration, an oasis of stability over the last few years, which have been crazy.

F Go on, give us a quick look into your music collection. Who are you listening to right now?

M There are some fantastic artists coming through, such as We are Scientists, Vampire Weekend, Bats for lashes, Fleet Foxes and The Black Keys. Leonard Cohen's latest is awesome and I've just started listening to Little Feet's new album, which just hit MusicFlow today.

F MusicFlow was yours and Marta Pirez's brainchild, did it come about quickly from a chat you both had or was the idea a long process development?

M It's something we'd been thinking about for a while. One thing that became obvious to us about person to person file sharing was the fact that people consumed more music than ever from a bigger diversity of artists. The influences in terms of what they were listening to were coming more from friends than from radio stations. They were consuming music like crazy but weren't necessarily paying for that music. The underlying demand for music was bigger than ever. The reason we set up MusicFlow was to cater for that demand but to also, at the same time, create a functioning revenue stream.

F What has been MusicFlow's biggest challenge since start-up?

M Well obviously signing the various record deals was a huge step for us. We want to be the alternative to music piracy and to have the support of the record labels, both the majors and independents, to allow us to realise that aim. Since then, probably dealing with the surge in users has been one of our biggest challenges, as well as adding on average 10,000 tracks a day to the MusicFlow catalogue. Putting all the world's music in one place is a big job.

F Who do you see as your biggest competition?

M Depending on who you speak to, we will be compared to different services. In the UK, we get compared to First.fm; in France a lot of people compare us to Geezer, while in the US a lot of people see us as similar to Phapster. I honestly believe that we don't have a main competitor on that level as no one is currently offering what we are offering in terms of an ad-supported model and a subscription model as one.

F What have you got planned for next year?

M Lots of stuff. We've got some unbelievably cool exclusive content available for our users coming up over the next few months, plus we're also going to provide our MusicFlow Premium subscribers with some special extra services.

That is the end of part 4.

BLOCK 2

TEST 4

Now open your question paper and look at Part 1. You'll hear people talking in eight different situations. For questions 1-8, choose the best answer, A, B or C.

One. You hear a woman talking about her pet. What is the problem with it?

A Her neighbours have complained about it.

B It is sick.

C It is noisy.

I can't get a wink of sleep and I'm so sleepy at work. Even my boss has noticed it. I'm worried sick. Really, I don't know what's got into her. She never used to be like this. OK, when the postman came she used to do it, but not at night, not every night at least. I'm amazed the people next door haven't come round and said anything about it, I know I would have if it was me. A car or a motorbike drives past the house and she's off, barking for hours. I don't know if there's something they can do at the clinic, some pills or something. I'll phone them, see what they suggest.

REPEAT

Two. You hear someone talking about their job. What do they do?

- A a nurse
- B a firefighter
- C a police officer

It is rewarding I must say, but it does take it out of you. Not just physically but emotionally as well. You see the most terrible things. Usually people who've been involved in traffic accidents, but also house fires and industrial accidents. Of course, there's sometimes very little we can do except try to make them as comfortable as possible. It would be a crime not to do whatever we could. There are lots of success stories too. A lot of people are saying we're the best burns unit in the whole country.

REPEAT

Three. You hear a man talking on the radio about a local school. Why is the school being pulled down?

- A There aren't enough students.
- B It has become dangerous.
- C A new school is being built.

Residents of Eddington were sad to hear of the local council's decision to demolish Saint Xavier's secondary school. While it is acknowledged that student numbers had steadily been declining over the past few years, it was still felt that there was sufficient need for a secondary school in the village.

Unfortunately, after careful assessment by the ministry of public works and their surveyors, it was decided that the building had become structurally unsafe and should be closed with immediate effect.

A local action committee has been pressuring the council to construct a new school on the same site. However, a spokesman for East Ridingshire council has declared that there are insufficient funds in the budget for such a project, for the foreseeable future at least. They have, however, agreed to fund a

special bus service for pupils who will now need to travel to school in nearby Mettingborough.

REPEAT

Four. You hear someone talking about a famous actor. How does she know him?

- A they went to drama school together.
- B They went to university together.
- C They went to school together.

People ask me that all the time... did I know how famous he would become? Well, of course not. How could I? He was very good looking obviously, but that's not everything is it? I suppose you have to have the talent, oh and some luck too. I think he's worked very hard to get where he is today. We actually appeared in a few plays together at that time, we were both members of the drama group. Funnily enough it was me that everybody thought would become a star. We hadn't seen each other for years actually. I went off to study theatre and drama at college, and I'm not sure where he went, we just sort of fell out of touch. But then one day, oh I don't know how many years ago now, and there he was on the television playing a young university professor who is being blackmailed by his student. I was amazed, he was incredible... so charismatic and convincing. And guess what I'm doing now? Yes. I'm a drama teacher. I just never seemed to get that part to launch my career, so I gave up after a few years. I enjoy my job now of course, but you can't help thinking back to when we were kids and how things might have turned out differently.

REPEAT

Five. You hear someone ordering a meal in a restaurant. Which dish doesn't have salad included?

- A the burger
 - B the fish and chips
 - C the fried chicken
- M Are you ready to order, madam?

F Yes, we are. We'll have the beef half pounder burger with texas sauce, the fried cod and chips with tartare sauce, and the southern rancher fried chicken with lemon dressing, please.

M Very good, madam. And what would you like to drink?

F Just a bottle of mineral water, please.

M Of course.

F Oh and could we have 3 side salads please?

M You realise the half pounder and the southern rancher are served with salad, madam?

F Oh, in that case just one salad then please.

REPEAT

Six. You hear a tour guide talking to a group of visitors in a gallery. What does he tell them about the gallery?

- A Large groups aren't allowed in certain areas of it.
- B It's advisable just to visit one section of it.
- C They could get lost in it.

Well that's enough about the history of the building itself. Now it's time for you to have a look at what you really came here to see, the pictures themselves. We'll meet back here at 12 and then proceed back to the coach.

If you look in your guide packs you'll find a map of the gallery. It's quite clear and colour coded so it makes it easy to find exactly what you're looking for. I would warn you though, that in a building this size and with so many different sections dedicated to different art movements it would be impossible to see it all in just one morning. You'd have to be here for days really. It's best to decide on which parts you'd really like to see and then just concentrate on those. Otherwise you'll have to run around the gallery and not really have a chance to really look at any of the pictures properly. Also it's best to divide yourselves into smaller

groups, otherwise I'm sure nobody will be able to agree what you all want to see. Also, it gets very crowded around this time of day, so it wouldn't be very practical if you all just stuck together. OK, see you here at 12.

REPEAT

Seven. You hear a television weather forecast. What is the weather going to be like today in the east of the country?

- A rainy
- B sunny
- C snowy

Well for much of the country it's going to be a lovely day, with temperatures reaching as much as 28 degrees. Not bad at all after all that wintery weather we've been having lately. Leeds was reported to have received as much as 6 inches of snow in the last month. But that looks to be behind us now as a belt of high pressure comes in from the west, spreading eastwards as the week goes on. It looks a bit bleaker on the east coast until tonight, I'm afraid, as you're set for a day of grey clouds and showers, sometimes heavy. It might be a good idea to take your washing in but don't worry. By tomorrow afternoon you'll be out in the garden barbecuing with the rest of us.

REPEAT

Eight. You hear a girl talking to her mother. Why does she want her mother's hat?

- A to wear it to a party
- B It's fashionable.
- C She needs a new hat.

F Why on earth would you want this? I must've bought it 30 years ago. It's ancient. Besides, surely you have enough hats, there are at least 10 in your wardrobe.

F But I love it, mum, it's gorgeous.

F You're not going to a Halloween party and dressing up as a hippy, are you?

F Retro is all the rage now – everybody's wearing things like this. Anyone who knows how to dress at least.

F OK, take it. But don't say I didn't warn you if people give you funny looks.

F Don't worry, mum. I'm going to be the coolest girl in my class.

REPEAT

That's the end of Part 1. Now turn to Part 2.

CD 2 – TRACK 3

You'll hear a radio interview with a plastic surgeon. For questions 9-18, complete the sentences. You now have 45 seconds to look at part 2.

F Mediwatch recently caught up with Dr Nigel Bryan, founder of the Bryan Plastic Surgery Medical Center in Tarantino, New Mexico. Dr Bryan is an accomplished plastic surgeon and has been on the Board of Directors for the American Academy of Facial Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery and on the surgery credentials committee of the American Board of Facial Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery. Dr Bryan, thank you for taking the time to speak to Mediwatch. You have been practicing facial plastic surgery since 1977 and have over 30 years of experience in this field. That's a great track record! How did you decide to become a plastic surgeon and choose facial plastic surgery as your specialisation?

M I first became interested in facial plastic surgery when I was in residency training at UCLA. My major inspiration came from Michael Howish, MD who was an extraordinary teacher and surgeon.

F Where did you receive your plastic surgery training?

M I attended Medical School at Idaho University in Springton, followed by general surgery at the University of Eastern Idaho

and finally my fundamental training came from the division of Head and Neck surgery at UCLA.

F What changes have you seen in your long career, in terms of techniques, technology and trends? Was plastic surgery as popular 30 years ago?

M There have been many changes in plastic surgery over the years. There is a tendency to swing from radical and exotic to minimal and less invasive and then back again. Many of the fundamental surgical techniques have not really changed because they are based on solid surgical principals. On the other hand, new procedures and materials are almost a daily occurrence. Perhaps, the most impressive of the trends is the widespread use of Botox and the filler substances available today. The popularity of plastic surgery is increasing daily. 30 years ago, the general consensus among those who could afford it, was to get a facelift at 50. Today, there is something for everyone, from Botox to filler substances, to facelifts. More importantly, the general population of women and men considering cosmetic procedures is closer to 35.

F You are a specialist in facial plastic surgery. Facial plastic surgery includes several procedures – face lifts, rhinoplasty, otoplasty, brow lift and many others. Which procedure in facial plastic surgery is the most difficult to perform? And, which procedure do you find the most interesting?

M There is no question that rhinoplasty is the most difficult plastic surgical procedure from head to toe. Therefore, it is clearly the most interesting and most challenging to perform.

F Is there any procedure that is more popular than the others?

M Botox is by far the most popular cosmetic procedure today. It is affordable with no downtime and patients love the results.

F You've mentioned in your website that cosmetic surgery can help a person with poor self-esteem. To what extent does having cosmetic surgery help improve a person's psychological health? Would you like to tell us about any incident where surgery has helped a person immensely?

M Plastic surgery is not at all about what your spouse or friends think. It is about how you feel about yourself when you look in the mirror. There is no question that people who look good and feel good about themselves are generally more successful than those who don't.

F Do you also perform facial plastic surgery on accident victims or patients with birth defects?

M Yes I do, but my son Nigel Bryan Jr. just returned from a trip to Columbia where he helped treat 50 patients with cleft palates and cleft lip deformities in less than a week.

F As with any surgery, plastic surgery entails some risks – reaction to anesthesia, infection, hematoma, seroma, embolism and necrosis. Is there any particular procedure that has more risks than the others? How do you minimise these risks?

M As a facial plastic surgeon risks really come in two categories. The risks are the anticipation of the patient and real medical risks. Serious medical complications rarely if ever occur in competent hands. Patients' anticipation and expectation is much harder to judge. We minimise the expectation risks by fully explaining all procedures and their results to each individual patient. On the medical side, our operating room facilities are fully certified by AAAASF and I have had experience in over 10,000 cases.

F What kind of follow-up measures need to be taken in facial plastic surgery?

M All patients need to be treated postoperatively as any other surgery patient would be. Photographic records need to be kept and frankly, there is a lot of hand holding for the emotional issues that occur. In general, most patients are thrilled, happy and require minimal care.

F How important is it for a patient to feel comfortable with the surgeon? What kind of rapport do you share with your patients?

M Being comfortable with the surgeon and his team, including everyone in the office is essential. Our rapport is excellent, the support of the staff is excellent. We try to listen to each patient and address that patient's individual needs.

F Your son, Dr Nigel Bryan, Jr. has joined your practice. How does it feel to work with him?

M It is a thrill and a privilege to be able to work with my own son. It was easy to assess his education, but you never really know how well another surgeon can operate. He is a gifted and meticulous surgeon.

F Thank you, Dr Bryan, for taking the time to answer these questions.

That's the end of Part 2. Now turn to Part 3.

You will hear five different people talking about what they like about London. For questions 19-23, choose from the list A-F the reason each speaker gives for why they like the city so much. There is one extra letter which you don't need to use.

Speaker 1

I remember the first time I went there it was the thing that struck me most, and it still does to this day, and I've lived here nearly 10 years now. You can just walk down the street and there's an Indian restaurant, next to a Lebanese restaurant, next to a

Turkish restaurant... you name it. It's like the whole world is here. I was in the butcher's the other day and the guy behind the counter was speaking to me in English, to an elderly woman in Arabic and to some young Senegalese guys in French. Now, I'm from a small village up north and most people there have lived there for generations, I mean, my teacher at school also taught my dad, so it's a real contrast and something I think gives the place its verve.

Speaker 2

Never a dull moment, that's all I can say. If you have the time and the money, you'll never be bored. On Monday I can go to the South Bank and see an exhibition. On Tuesday I can pop into the British Museum. Wednesday, maybe catch an opera. Thursday go out for a meal. Friday go and see a film in one of the massive cinemas in Leicester Square. Saturday, go to a football match and then on Sunday just have a walk in Regent's Park – it's beautiful there, so many trees and flowers, so relaxing.

Speaker 3

There's just this buzz about the place. Walking down the street you see a famous singer, you might be in the newsagent's and an actor from some famous TV series pops in to buy his copy of the Guardian. There are always new restaurants or clubs opening. All the different parts of the city have their own special feeling. North London with its Irish community, and the West Indian parade in Notting Hill. I know some people get annoyed with how people rush about and the general mayhem on the tube, but for me it's what London is all about, its electric.

Speaker 4

Well, I have heard there are more green spaces in London per capita than anywhere else. I'm not sure if that's true, but it's certainly an improvement on the city I grew up in. In our local park you could walk every inch of it in about half an hour. In London though, you're spoilt for choice. I'm not sure which park I would say was my favourite, it would depend on my mood. I do have a soft spot for Primrose Hill, you know the one you often see in films, that has a view all over London.

Speaker 5

I remember people saying it was a monstrosity. I can't believe they really think that, it just matches the skyline so beautifully. They call it the Gherkin and I can see how it might be a bit modern for some tastes, but really, to call it ugly is insane. But I read that people complained about the Eiffel Tower when that was first built, and can anybody think of Paris now without it? I'm sure people will come to think of it in the same way as they do Saint Paul's cathedral or the Tower of London – as a beautiful building that could only be in London.

That's the end of Part 3. Now turn to Part 4.

CD 2 – TRACK 5

You will hear a talk from the director of an animal sanctuary. For questions 24-30, choose the best answer A, B or C.

'Why do Llamas need to be rescued? I thought they were worth lots of money...' That's usually the first question we hear when someone finds out about the work of LlamaCare. It's a difficult question to answer because the reasons are many and some very complex. The simple answer to the first part of it is that they need rescuing, because there are too many... now. To the second part, they used to be, but aren't now.

About 25 years ago, give or take, llamas came upon the scene in the United States as unique, 'exotic' animals. No one really knew what they were 'for', but lots of people thought they wanted one... or a herd. They were beautiful, different from your usual farm animal, had wonderful long eyelashes, big eyes, and an air of mystery.

What we are seeing now is primarily the result of over breeding. Simply put, the supply began to outweigh the demand. Indiscriminate breeding, along with the fact that these animals can live 18 to 25 years or more – a fact none of us paid much attention to when either buying or selling them, during those days – has brought a lot of llamas to need rescuing. There were certainly responsible, caring breeders and there still are, but many people bought llamas not knowing a thing about them except that 'the babies

sure were cute' and oh, 'let's have a few more'. We get calls from neighbours about people letting their llamas starve and actually having dead llamas lying around their pastures. We get calls about llamas being tied to a post and beaten, or lassoed, or kids being allowed to ride them and harass them until the llamas scream. These are the dire cases.

We have one llama called Cybil. She was attacked by a cougar and found near death. Those are the worst of her wounds, partially healed. Her body was covered in scratches and bites. Her owner was out of town, but fortunately his caretakers nursed her until he returned. Her owner felt that he could no longer guarantee her safety, so gave her to LlamaCare to complete her recovery and spend her retirement in a quiet, peaceful environment. During 2004 we made the decision to become a 'forever' sanctuary. The llamas who come to us, stay with us. After working to find good new homes for many llamas, we have come to the conclusion that virtually all who come to us have had enough of moving around and being separated from their companions and families and will be much happier joining a herd that they never have to leave. We are however, still willing to help people find someone who offers the service of placing their animals if that is what they want for them. All llamas who come to us are examined by a vet, receive all necessary shots, and any other veterinary attention needed. They are then evaluated for personality traits, level of training required, and where they might fit best in the herd. We are not in the business of making more llamas for the market. We are here to save the lives of those who find themselves in situations where their lives – or the quality of their lives are in danger. Like any rescue, we are in constant need of monetary donations. Volunteers range from mentors and veterinarians, to those who spend a day interacting with the animals and cleaning barns – great exercise and fun for those city dwellers who can't own llamas, but enjoy them. There will always be a llama here who wants to be the centre of your love and attention.

That is the end of part 4.

CD 2 – TRACK 6

TEST 5

You'll hear people talking in eight different situations. For questions 1-8, choose the best answer, A, B or C.

One. You hear someone talking about a new road. What is her opinion of the road?

- A She thinks it will make her journey to the shops longer.**
- B She is in favour of it.**
- A She's worried it will harm local wildlife.**

Of course I can understand their concerns, it's bound to have an effect on some of the wildlife there, but at the end of the day you've got to balance that out with the positive effect it will have on the village. It will be a lot more pleasant for all of us here when we don't have to wait an hour just to cross the road to get to the post office.

REPEAT

Two. You hear someone talking about their degree. What did they study?

- A Medicine**
- B Fine arts**
- C Science**

My parents tried to convince me to study Medicine, and I went along with them right up until the final moment when I had to submit my university application. Although I'd always been quite good at science I'd never really enjoyed it that much and I couldn't see how medicine would be that different. Of course, at that age I never fully appreciated how hard it would be to get a degree in Fine Arts... but sometimes you've just got to follow your heart.

REPEAT

Three. You hear a man speaking to someone. Who is he speaking to?

- A a customer**
- B a student**
- C his cleaner**

So, if you look closely you can see that just by applying a small quantity of it to the surface and rubbing it ever so gently in a circular motion with a kitchen cloth, the final result is as clean as if you'd been scrubbing it for hours. It's a marvel of modern science, it really is. And at just under two pounds a bottle, you can't say fairer than that. So how many bottles would you like?

REPEAT

Four. You hear a woman talking to her neighbour. What does she want her neighbour to do?

- A Look after her cat.
- B Feed her son.
- C Water her plants.

If it's no trouble... oh that's great... thanks ever so much. You just have to check there's enough water in the bowl. I'll be back by Monday, so you only need to go round there twice. And if you leave him some food in the bowl every other day, that'll be great. Is there anything you'd like me to bring you back? (pause) Sure no problem. Bye.

REPEAT

Five. You hear a woman talking about going to a beauty salon. What is she going to have done?

- A Get a new hairstyle.
- B Have a manicure.
- C Have a massage.

I'd had my hair done there before and I loved it. They really take care of you in there. I had a lovely cup of coffee while I was waiting and they even gave me a head massage before the styling. So, as it's my birthday and I'll be going out this evening I thought why not get my nails done there... then go home, put on my best dress and some make up and hit the town.

REPEAT

Six. You hear someone talking to her colleague. Why is she upset?

- A Something is missing.
- B Something got wet.
- C Something is broken.

I'd put it in my drawer because I didn't want to take it outside with me and risk it getting wet if it suddenly started raining. I thought it would be fine if I just left it there... but when I got back after lunch there was no sign of it. I haven't got a clue who could've done something like that. It's really put me in a fix, it really has.

REPEAT

Seven. You are in a computer repair shop. When will your computer be ready?

- A Friday
- B Monday
- C Tuesday

Well, leave it with us. We'll have a look at it as soon as we can. It doesn't sound like it's anything too serious. We're a bit busy at the moment but we can definitely get round to it by Friday. So if you come around on Monday then I'm sure we'll have it up and running for you by then. Oh, hang on, Monday is a holiday and we're closed, so pop round the next day then.

REPEAT

Eight. You hear someone talking about his journey to work. How does he feel about it?

- A It's relaxing.
- B It's stressful.
- C It takes too long.

I know most people hate it... it's stressful, it takes too long... it's hell they say. But for me... well... it's the only time I get to myself really. When I'm at work the phone's ringing nonstop... at home the kids are either screaming or wanting help with their homework. So it's a time I can just slip on some good music and sort of switch off. Actually I wish it took two hours instead of one!

That's the end of Part 1. Now turn to Part 2.

CD 2 - TRACK 7

You'll hear part of a radio documentary about a dessert. For

questions 9-18, complete the sentences.

Pavlova is a meringue-based dessert named after the Russian ballet dancer Anna Pavlova. It is a cake similar to meringue with a crispy crust and soft, light inner. The dessert is believed to have been created to honour the dancer during or after one of her tours to Australia and New Zealand in the 1920s. Where it was created and the nationality of its creator has been a source of argument between the two nations for many years, but research indicates New Zealand as the source. The dessert is a popular dish and an important part of the national cuisine of both countries, and is frequently served during celebratory or holiday meals such as Christmas lunch. All currently available research suggests the recipe originated in New Zealand. Keith Money, a biographer of Anna Pavlova, wrote that a chef in a hotel in Wellington, created the dish when Pavlova visited there in 1926 on her world tour. Professor Helen Leach, a culinary anthropologist at the University of Otago in New Zealand, has researched the pavlova, and has compiled a library of cookbooks containing 667 pavlova recipes from more than 300 sources. Her book, *The Pavlova Story: A Slice of New Zealand's Culinary History*, contains a timeline of pavlova history which gives 1935 for the first Australian pavlova recipe and 1929 for the recipe in the rural magazine *NZ Dairy Exporter Annual*. It has been claimed that Bert Sachse originated the dish at the Esplanade Hotel in Perth, Australia in 1935. A relative of Sachse's wrote to Leach suggesting that Sachse possibly got the year wrong when dating the recipe, but Leach replied they wouldn't find evidence for that, 'simply because it's just not showing up in the cookbooks until really the 1940s in Australia.' Of such arguments Matthew Evans, a restaurant critic for the *Sydney Morning Herald* said it was unlikely a definitive answer about the pavlova's origins would ever be found. 'People have been doing meringue with cream for a long time, I don't think Australia or New Zealand were the first to think of doing that,' he said. Pavlova is made by beating egg whites to a very stiff consistency before folding in caster sugar, white vinegar, cornstarch, and sometimes vanilla, and slow-baking the mixture

similarly to meringue. This makes the outside of the pavlova a crisp crunchy shell, while the interior remains soft and moist. The pavlova's internal consistency is thus completely different from that normally associated with meringue, having more of a soft marshmallow texture. This difference is due to the addition of cornstarch, the use of which is the defining feature of a pavlova recipe. Pavlova is traditionally decorated with a topping of whipped cream and fresh fruit, such as strawberries and kiwifruit. Raspberry is a popular topping in the United Kingdom, with the tartness of raspberries contrasting with the sweetness of sugar. Factory-made pavlovas can be purchased at supermarkets and decorated as desired. A commercial product is available that includes pre-mixed ingredients for baking the meringue shell, requiring only the addition of water and sugar. Te Papa, New Zealand's national museum in Wellington, celebrated its first birthday in February 1999 with the creation of the world's largest pavlova, named 'Pavzilla', cut by the Prime Minister of New Zealand of the time, Jenny Shipley.

That's the end of Part 2. Now turn to Part 3.

CD 2 – TRACK 8

You will hear five different people talking about their first job. For questions 19-23 choose from the list A-F to say what each person says about it. Use the letters only once. There is one extra letter which you do not need to use.

Speaker 1

It was only a summer job when I was at university; just a couple of months work and the pay was awful. I suppose I was just young, I didn't take it seriously... I think if I'm honest, I thought it was beneath me... I was an academic after all... I thought I could do it with my eyes closed. Anyway, one day the boss came over and told me that if I didn't improve he would have no choice but to sack me. I think I was so embarrassed that I began to take it seriously and everything turned out OK. I spent the money I'd earned on a holiday in Greece.

Speaker 2

I suppose it was a bit of a silly thing to do really. I put it on my CV that I spoke fluent French. Rather stretching the truth, to say the least. I could just about order a coffee if I had to. Well, I didn't think much about it, doubted I'd ever have to prove it, but one day the boss called me over and said he had an important new client with a French wife who didn't speak a word of English, and would I show her around the city for the day while her husband was in a company meeting. There was nothing I could do about it. I couldn't just tell him the truth. So I spent the day with her. Luckily she didn't let me get a word in edgeways and I just smiled and nodded at appropriate moments. The next day I was sure my boss would ask to see me and that would be it; I'd be history. But he never did – I don't think the wife even noticed I hardly spoke a word.

Speaker 3

It was a work placement really, but I'd still consider it my first job. I mean, I worked the same hours as everybody else, mucked in with everybody else. I'd never really thought about the work they did before, but that time really opened my eyes. By the time the placement ended and I had to leave, I'd made up my mind. There was no way I was going into a boring 9 to 5 office job just for the money. I was going to spend my life helping people. And that's why I became a paramedic.

Speaker 4

Some friends and I went to France to spend the summer picking fruit, just moving from place to place wherever the work was. I suppose we had an over-romantic idea about the whole thing. We had no idea just how back-breaking the work would be. The amount of different things we picked – strawberries, grapes, apples, raspberries, pears – it didn't matter what it was – at the end of the day you could hardly move. Anyway we had to cut the whole thing short and come back to Scotland. I got a twig caught in my eye while we were picking pears and the pain was unbearable, there was no way I could carry on working after that.

Speaker 5

A dogsbody, that's the word! I suppose you have to expect it at that age and in your first job, but at the time it really got to me. I don't know if I expected to be doing more important things or what, but I'd come home boiling with rage thinking 'that's it! Tomorrow I quit!' 'Cup of tea, Darren, fill up the photocopier with paper, Darren, clean the shelves, Darren.' It was non-stop and I'd never know from one day to the next what I'd be spending my day doing.

That's the end of Part 3. Now turn to Part 4.

CD 2 – TRACK 9

You will hear an author talking about his time at school. For questions 24-30, choose the best answer A, B or C.

When I was 8 years old my family followed the ancient family tradition and packed me off to a moderately expensive public school in Cumbria. I hated almost every day that I spent there. My very first term was a disaster and I found it very difficult to settle in. Life in a boarding school can be almost impossible, especially if you aren't that happy at home, which I wasn't at the time. I did miss a nice home-cooked meal though; the food at the school was dreadful. Apart from having to follow all the rules and time-honoured customs, you were never left alone, even for a minute – you were always with another boy at all times. I have always enjoyed my own company and a bit of solitude, so day-to-day life at school was very hard for me, although the other boys didn't seem to mind it. In the first term there I developed a nasty cough. The school nurse said it was nothing and gave me some pills to take. However, a short time afterwards, playing rugby in a snowstorm, I suddenly felt I couldn't breathe properly and was taken to hospital with a nasty dose of bronchitis and pneumonia. As soon as I arrived at the hospital they put me into a small room with another boy who was also very ill. He eventually died and I'm told, so did I nearly. My main memory of my time in hospital was that the nurses on duty in the evening used to get together in my room and play scrabble and chat. That they were keeping me awake with the light on

and their talk didn't seem to worry them in the slightest. When I had recovered I was sent home for a few weeks to convalesce and so missed almost all the school term. When I eventually returned to school, I was sent to bed early because of my illness... and so finally I got to have a brief period to myself every day. Later in the term I was allowed to go to the school library alone which was another great improvement. The day I left school the headmaster came up to me to say goodbye and asked if it was a sad day for me. I told him that in fact it was the happiest day of my life. He said that he was sure that I would come to think of my time at the school in a completely different light. I told him that I was sure I would not. Although of course over the last thirty years I have had dreadfully unhappy days in my life, I found that my conclusions then – that there was nothing that could ever be so bad as my time in boarding school – were indeed proved to be quite correct.

That is the end of part 4.

CD 2 TRACK 10

TEST 6

Now open your question paper and look at Part 1. You'll hear people talking in eight different situations. For questions 1–8, choose the best answer A, B or C.

One. You hear part of a nature programme on television. What does it say about the Scarlet King Snake?

- A It's not poisonous.**
- B It's poisonous.**
- C They are very big.**

The Scarlet King snake is a type of king snake that is found in the Eastern portion of the United States, particularly Florida. It is a subspecies of the milk snake. They are found in pine flatwoods, hardwood hammocks, prairies, cultivated fields, and suburban areas. It is significantly smaller than some of the other king snakes, usually well under 20 inches long. The maximum recorded length was 68.5cm (27 inches). Neonates (newborns) can be as small as 3 and a half inches. The snake has a tri-colour pattern of black, red, and

yellow bands that imitate the venomous coral snake. A method to help differentiate between venomous and non venomous tricolour snakes in North America is found in the popular phrases 'red on yellow, kill a fellow; red on black venom lack' or 'if red touches yellow, you're a dead fellow; if red touches black, you're all right, Jack' and 'Red and black is a friend of Jack'. Juvenile specimens of this snake usually have the same colours as adults, but often have rings that look more 'off white' than yellow. As they become mature, their rings turn more yellow.

REPEAT

Two. You hear two friends meeting. Where are they?

- A at the cinema**
- B in a restaurant**
- C in a shop**

M Hi Tony, I didn't expect to bump into you here. How's it going?

M Fine thanks. Well, I just read about it in the local paper, I thought it sounded interesting.

M Me too. From the review I didn't expect to be able to get a table.

M Me neither, but if you look at these prices, I can see why people were put off.

M You reckon? it doesn't seem unreasonable to me. And look over there, that's Brett Flick. It's not every day you can say you spent the evening in the same place as a Hollywood star.

M I suppose not. Anyway, I'd better be getting back. We're sitting over there, near the entrance.

REPEAT

Three. You hear someone talking about buying clothes. How does he choose his clothes?

- A He chooses the most fashionable.**
- B He chooses the most expensive brands.**
- C He buys comfortable clothes.**

Well, people often say to me that I must be a dedicated follower of fashion. They say I always buy fancy designer stuff. But that's not really the case. OK some of them might happen to be all the rage at the moment, but that's not why. I'm not throwing my money around on a whim. Over the years I've come to trust certain brands. I'm quite comfortable paying a hundred pounds on a pair of jeans if I know they're going to last me for years. If I got some supermarket own brand jeans, they'd be falling apart in 6 months, so it's not really saving you any money in the long run. They cost more because they're better quality, you get what you pay for really, and that's the reason they might have become fashionable.

REPEAT

Four. You hear a traffic report on the radio. Which road is closed?

- A the A613**
- B the B403**
- C the A614**

And now traffic news for motorists travelling in North Nottinghamshire. Due to a building fire at a farm close to the B403 High Street in Repton, traffic is closed both ways on the A613. Police are directing traffic. Motorists travelling between Nottingham and Worksop are advised to take the A614 or alternatively leave the B403 at Collymore before joining the A630 at Sheringham. Now for rail news...

REPEAT

Five. You hear a young woman talking about a man she has just met. What does she think of him?

- A He's fascinating.**
- B He's intelligent.**
- C He's boring.**

Well, I didn't really know much about him. I'd seen him around the office of course, you couldn't help noticing him... those piercing blue eyes and long, dark hair... honestly he looks like a film star. So I was thrilled when he asked me to dinner. All the girls in my department were envious. But as it turns out, you can't judge a book

by its cover. I thought he'd be really interesting, that we'd hit it off really well... then we'd get married and have children...[laughing]. Well from the moment we arrived at the restaurant, the only thing he talked about was his ex-girlfriend and football. Do I look like I'm going to be that interested in football? Really, I couldn't wait for the evening to end.

REPEAT

Six. You hear a theatre director talking to an actor. How does she want him to do the scene?

- A in the same way as before**
- B very differently**
- C like a famous actor did it before**

It's just... well... too reminiscent of Sir Larry Guilgood really. I know he made this part his own. It's the touchstone performance, one we can't really forget about. The image of him as Hamlet is probably the one we all think of when we think of Hamlet on stage. But it was over 50 years ago, we can't just go on doing it in the same way. You're your own man, John, a great actor in your own right. I believe you can go all the way, so you're just shooting yourself in the foot really if you mimic Sir Larry. I want to see more of you in Hamlet and less Guilgood. OK. That's it for today, rehearsals start at 7 tomorrow, everybody. And don't be late.

REPEAT

Seven. You hear a conversation between a man and a young woman. Who is the man?

- A a doctor**
- B a chemist**
- C her father**

- M Well, I must say that doesn't look very comfortable, young lady. How did that happen?
- F I was out in the garden and I must have just fallen asleep. I had sunblock on as well, factor 20.
- M That just means how long you can spend in the sun without

running the risk of damage to the skin. If you were asleep for more than 40 minutes, you were bound to burn.

- F It really hurts, and I look ridiculous. What's Nigel going to say when he comes round, I'm supposed to be meeting all his new friends from medical school tonight at a party. I just can't go, he'll be so ashamed of me.
- M There, there, don't be silly, I'm sure he won't be in the slightest. Listen, I'll have a rummage around in the bathroom, see if we've got any cream we can put on it for you.

REPEAT

Eight. You hear someone talking to their friend about dreams. What happens in her dreams?

- A She flies.**
- B She falls.**
- C She loses her teeth.**

I was reading about it in a magazine, apparently it's really common. One of the big three. There's the one in which you can fly, just zoom off into the air... this means you're content with life and feel you have the potential to succeed, then there's the other side of the coin, where you plunge down from the sky, which expresses fear of failure or lack of self esteem. Now mine is considerably worse. I wake up with such a fright and have to go to the mirror to make sure they haven't all fallen out. Apparently it reveals great anxiety and the fear of getting older.

REPEAT

That's the end of Part 1. Now turn to Part 2.

CD 3 – TRACK 1

You will hear a promotional talk about a language school. For questions 9-18, complete the sentences.

Learn Hungarian in beautiful Budapest.

Come to our office and we will be happy to assist you in any way we

can during your stay in Budapest. Here is some information about us. Our two-week courses of Hungarian language and culture were first offered in 1997. Initially, we offered one two-week session during winter 1997 and one during summer 1997. They met with broad interest and were very well received. We therefore scheduled two two-week sessions during both winter and summer 1998. Since then the number of sessions and the numbers of groups and language levels in every session have continued to grow, and we now offer 5-6 sessions in winter/spring (February to April) and 8-9 sessions in summer/autumn (July to October).

In the period from February 1997 to October 2008 over 2,500 people participated in our Bulgarian courses. Our courses continue to attract more and more interest, and the number of participants (who have been between 18 and 71 years of age) is constantly rising. The high standard of our courses and their attractiveness are shown not only by the fact that many participants have returned to Budapest several times to continue studying Hungarian with us (returning participants constitute 15-20% of all course participants), but also by the results of surveys which are conducted at the end of every session. The surveys assess all components of the course, and the average overall mark given to the course by the participants is usually around 4.5 on our 5-point grading scale. Both Hungarian and Russian language courses are conducted by qualified native speakers. The level of instruction is adjusted to your needs or those of the group. We are also open to your suggestions concerning vocabulary and subjects covered; here, too we are willing to accommodate your needs and expectations. You are free to choose dates, duration and intensity (number of lessons per day) of an individually arranged course. Lessons can start on any working day. The only limitation: the minimum length of an individualised course is five days of classes (not necessarily on consecutive days) and the minimum number of classes per day is 2, each lasting 45 minutes. The fee per lesson (of 45 minutes) depends on the length and intensity of the course and on the number of people in a group. For a typical individual course of 20 lessons (5 days, 4 lessons a day) the fee per lesson is 14 Euros,

or a total of 280 Euros. For a much longer and more intensive course, the fee per lesson may be somewhat lower, and for group lessons it may be somewhat higher (the fee is understood as per lesson per group; the fee for the individual participant will then be substantially lower). The exact fee will be negotiated individually, depending on the specific circumstances. (For example, if you wish to register and start a course at short notice, or for a time when demand is especially high, it may be difficult or impossible for us to offer you the price quoted above.) Please consult the Cultural program page on our website for the regular two-week sessions (and the websites mentioned there). We can offer most of the components listed there, and other options depending on your interest, but since the individually arranged courses do not constitute a package (as regular two-week sessions do), there will be additional charges.

If you participate in an individually arranged course during a time period when our regular sessions take place, you will be able to participate in the regular cultural program at a modest fee. We will also gladly advise you on cultural events in Budapest and help you plan your free time in Budapest. Please consult the Accommodation page on our website for the regular two-week sessions. We can offer you the same three kinds of accommodation when you participate in an individually arranged course. In this case the price for lodgings is not included in the course price. Charges will then be as follows:

For the first week in a single room in a private flat or house, 80 euros a week and 50 euros for additional weeks. Or for a separate, self-contained flat, 130 euros for the first week and 100 euros for every additional week.

That's the end of Part 2. Now turn to Part 3.

CD 3 – TRACK 2

You will hear five different people talking about cosmetic surgery. For questions 19-23 choose from the list A-F to say how each person feels about it. Use the letters only once. There is one extra letter which you do not need to use.

Speaker 1

If you wake up after surgery with the face of a 20-year-old, where does it stop? What's wrong with growing old gracefully? The lines around my eyes come from years of laughter. And the marks on my tummy are the result of my two beautiful daughters. I'm happy, healthy and, in my 50s, more comfortable in my skin than ever. Why would I want to risk that? I am a 50-year-old woman and nothing's going to change that. I admit I like to look good, but I believe you put in to get out. I go to the gym three times a week and I'm training for a 10K race. I believe being outdoors is good for the mind, body and soul and that shows in your face.

Speaker 2

I was confident about my body in my 20s and with good reason. I had a great figure and worked as a part-time model. I didn't worry about losing my looks – I just never imagined it would happen. Six months after marrying John I became an air hostess. Then, eight years later, I became pregnant and gave up flying. Free of the pressures from work to stay slim, I indulged in all my favourite treats. In my mid-40s I didn't turn heads any more and I no longer felt attractive. I got talking to a friend who'd had a facelift and decided I wanted surgery. The results were lifechanging. I felt like I had rolled back 20 years and having a smooth neck and tighter skin made me feel like the old Libby I knew and loved. I felt like I had turned the clock back.

Speaker 3

If you ask me, having plastic surgery doesn't address the heart of the matter. Obviously people who go through it are insecure about something - lacking in self-esteem. I know we live in a society obsessed with how you look, but giving yourself a smaller nose or a larger chest, I don't see how that can make you feel any better about yourself in the long term. It all seems a bit shallow to me. I think as long as you value yourself and love yourself for who you are, that's the most important thing. The rest is just trivial. I mean, we never fall in love with people just for their looks, do we? We fall in love with the person themselves.

Speaker 4

Plastic surgery can and often does improve one's appearance – rhinoplasty, for example, has improved many a big nose or bump in a nose. If you are having plastic surgery to correct a flaw or defect that has seriously affected your life, then as long as you are fully informed of all the risks, then by all means go for it... Here's another thing to consider about any surgery – I was born with several deformities and congenital defects that were operated on numerous times during my life (I'm 56 now) ... there are long term affects of these surgeries... I have severe problems with my heart and my lungs now, and have been told that if I need another operation where they use general anesthetics, I could die... so, if you are having plastic surgery, I would really think seriously of the long term affects... all those people who are on that TV show where they go into it looking old, fat or with big noses and come out beautiful... well no one knows what the effects of this surgery will have on them 30 years from now.

Speaker 5

We've been doing it as long as there have been humans. People used dyes on their faces, piercings on various parts of their bodies. You name it. In certain parts of the world people elongate their necks, in others they put plates in their lips to make them bigger. And I know in the east it was very common to bind the legs of children so that the feet wouldn't grown big. We all want to look good and if the technology is in place to achieve that, then we're bound to seriously consider it. I don't really see it as any different to getting a tattoo or having your ears pierced. I wouldn't consider it myself though, but that's because I'm scared of needles and surgery. But I fully understand why people do it.

That's the end of Part 3. Now turn to Part 4.

CD 3 – TRACK 3

You will hear an interview with an expert on maritime disasters, June Harmann. For questions 24-30, choose the best answer A, B or C.

M I think if we thought of a

maritime disaster, June, most of us would tend to think of the *Titanic*, why is that, was it the worst such tragedy?

F Well, it was a terrible tragedy, Keith, there's no denying that. It claimed the lives of more than 1,500 people, but in terms of the number of fatalities, there are far worse disasters. The *Tek Sing* in China in 1822 left 1,600 dead; more recently the *Le Joola* in Senegal with 1,800 deaths and a few others until you get to the worst peacetime maritime disaster in history, the *Doña Paz* in 1987 which left an estimated 4,341 dead. I think the reason we all think of the *Titanic* is of course because we've all seen the films and read about it, but moreover because we're rather parochial and often are more concerned with things closer to home, after all, it was a British ship travelling to New York, than we are with events which are somewhat off our radar, occurring on the other side of the world.

M You might be right there, June, I can't say I've heard much about the disasters you mentioned. Tell us more about the *Doña Paz*, how could so many people have been on the ship, and how could so many have died?

F In terms of the number of people on the ship, that's an issue of some dispute. The original passenger capacity of the ferry when it was built and called the *Ryukyu Kaiun Kaisha*, was 608 people. But after it had been sold to a ferry company in the Philippines, it was renamed the *Doña Paz* and officially had a capacity of 1,492 passengers and 60 crew. But a revised passenger manifest showed 1,583 passengers and 58 crew, with 675 more passengers getting on at Tacloban City and another 908 at Catbalogan. There have also been claims that it was quite common for the crew to sell further places aboard the ship. Why so many of these people lost their lives is due to a combination of reasons. What happened was this: during the night, as passengers slept,

many on the floor of the corridors and the decks, the *Doña Paz* collided with an oil tanker on its way from Bataan to Masbate. The *Vector* was carrying 8,800 barrels of gasoline and other petroleum products. Upon the collision, the tanker's cargo ignited and caused a fire that spread onto the *Doña Paz*. Survivors claimed that the lights onboard the *Doña Paz* had gone out, that there were no life jackets on board the ferry and that none of the crew were giving any orders. People who survived the fire had to jump into the shark infested water below.

M You said earlier that these were the worst peacetime disasters. What about wartime?

F Well for the worst disaster, in terms of loss of life, you'd probably have to look at the failed Spanish Armada in 1588. Spain lost between 15 and 20 thousand soldiers and sailors. Some were sunk by English ships but the majority of losses came about due to unusually strong Atlantic storms which led many of the Spanish to drown, while many others died from starvation and disease as their ships were unable to anchor along the coasts of Scotland or Ireland. As the Spanish King said in the aftermath 'I sent the armada against men, not God's winds'.

M So just how safe are we at sea, June?

F Oh I'd say pretty safe, relatively speaking. If you're travelling with a reputable company and in a boat equipped for the environment it's in, you're statistically safe. Look at it this way, an estimated 1.5 million people in the UK travelled on cruise ships last year alone. And we're no longer so much at the mercy of bad weather.

M And one last thing, June. It seems a strange thing to have written a book about, can you tell us why exactly you became interested in this field?

F It's difficult to say, I suppose

I've always had a bit of a morbid fascination with the sea. It always seemed a bit of a dangerous, mysterious place to me. And I do remember seeing an old black and white film about the *Titanic* when I was a kid, which I remember I found spellbinding. But to be honest I'd say the truth is much more mundane, simply, I was contracted to write the book by the publisher's, so I did my research and here you are... *A History of Maritime Disasters* by June Harmann.

That is the end of part 4.

CD 3 BOX 4

TEST 7

Now open your question paper and look at Part 1. You'll hear people talking in eight different situations. For questions 1–8, choose the best answer A, B or C.

One. You hear a man talking about a sport. Why did he stop playing the sport?

- A Because of injury.**
- B He no longer enjoyed it.**
- C He doesn't have enough time.**

Well, I've got to say, much as I liked taking part, it got a bit too much in the end. What with training twice a week and then the match on Sunday... and I'm not getting any younger. I found I needed Monday and Tuesday just to recover from all the aches and pains. And I've got so much on my plate at the moment... I've found that since I stopped it has really freed up my week and I can see a lot more of the family than I did.

REPEAT

Two. You hear a woman talking about a recent purchase. Where did she buy it?

- A in a shop**
- B on the Internet**
- C at a local market**

I just browsed their catalogue on

their website, made a note of the model number and drove into their out-of-town place to pay for it and pick it up. I must say they're certainly doing good business... queues like you wouldn't believe. You can see why the local furniture market is suffering; the whole town must have been in there buying things for the house or garden.

REPEAT

Three. You hear somebody talking about a new school. What does the person think about it?

- A It is needed.
- B It isn't needed.
- C It's too far away.

About time too, we've been crying out for this for years. Kids have had to travel into Nottcaster. It took my nephew close to an hour to get in there by bus and after his various sports teams he wasn't getting home until nearly nine o'clock. Finally it looks like they're doing something for this community instead of spending money on things there's no real need for. I mean, that procession last year... what was that for? A waste of money if you ask me.

REPEAT

Four. You hear a woman talking about her job. What is she worried about?

- A She doesn't have the necessary skills.
- B She has too much work to do.
- C She might lose her job.

Well, there have been rumours flying around for months. You just hope that it's not going to be you. I know it sounds selfish but our department is one of the most productive in the whole company; we don't get a moment's peace. But... it turns out that the whole company is suffering and there'll be large scale redundancies. Hopefully if they let me go I can find something similar; I'm too old now to retrain and do something completely different.

REPEAT

Five. You hear an advertisement for a holiday. What kind of holiday is being advertised?

- A a cruise
- B a safari
- C an activity holiday

How would you like to sleep on the banks of majestic Lake Victoria, listening to the gentle lapping of the lake on the shore, and the wildlife of the nearby National Reserve Park? Just what you need after an action-packed day of canoeing, rock climbing or scuba diving. Lake Victoria Hotel offers 2 weeks in its luxury compound, where you can do as much or as little as your heart desires. See our website for further details.

REPEAT

Six. You hear somebody discussing a radio programme. What kind of programme was it?

- A a political debate
- B a quiz programme
- C a comedy

It's a joke really, they were putting so many questions to him and he didn't have a clue. I really don't think he stands a chance of winning the next election if he carries on like this. I had to laugh when they asked him about his foreign policy... his answer just seemed to make no sense at all. He came over as a bit of a clown.

REPEAT

Seven. You hear somebody talking about a piece of furniture. How does he feel about it?

- A It's too big.
- B It was difficult to assemble.
- C It was too expensive.

Well, I thought that at that price you can't go wrong. But I started to regret it once I saw the size of the box, it only just fit into the car. The thing with these flat pack things... there's just so many bits and pieces. When I got home and started looking at the instructions... well... I didn't know which was up and which was down.

Finally I got it all together and it fits quite well next to the sofa. Hopefully it will stay upright for a while, although I can't be certain it will.

REPEAT

Eight. You hear somebody talking about their plans for the weekend. What are they going to see?

- A a concert
- B a film
- C a football match

Well, when I saw the adverts for tickets, I jumped at the chance. It's years since they've played here. I suppose it's all down to their new manager, he's really got them playing well. What an atmosphere it will be... the lights, the singing, the drama of it all... I can't wait. It's great that this town can stage an event like this. And they've got a really good chance of going all the way and winning the cup this year.

REPEAT

That's the end of Part 1. Now turn to Part 2.

CD 3 - TRACK 5

You'll hear a talk about an arts festival. For questions 9-18, complete the sentences.

Brian Daniels, co-founder of The Wentworth Art Fair, has announced that a controversial collection of Phillipa West will be the subject of this year's Wentworth art festival symposium. The two-day event will bring together an international panel of experts to view the Marta Costello Collection made up of approximately 1,200 drawings, journals, letters, paintings and other items whose owners maintain are made by Phillipa West. Some experts on the artist's work have questioned the authenticity of the collection. The panel will present an overview of the methods and challenges of authenticating newly revealed art works. Of particular interest, in conjunction with the Wentworth Art Fair symposium, a group of the disputed objects will be on view for the first time in the United Kingdom. The symposium will take place Saturday, February 6 and Sunday,

February 7, from 10:00 am to 12:00 noon at the Cheeseman Gallery at Dame Doris Brown High School for the Performing and Visual Arts, 13 Church Street. Admission is included in the purchase of an Art Fair ticket. Daily tickets are 10 pounds and a three-day pass is 25 pounds. Doors will open at 9:30 a.m., seating is limited and is on a first come, first served basis. Visit www.wentworthartfestival.com for further details. Approximately 20 objects from the Marta Costello Collection, including paintings, drawings, journal pages and other items, will be exhibited, and for the first time will provide experts the opportunity to examine the controversial material. The Wentworth Art Fair Symposium panels will bring together the owners of the Costello material, experts they have enlisted to examine the material, the publisher of a recently released book on the collection, plus scholars and art dealers who have followed the controversy since it began. The moderator will be Michael Edward Hall, art historian, critic and correspondent for *Art Newspaper*. Moderator and journalist Michael Edward Hall says, 'The discussion will range from the specific – a description of the Costello archive – to general questions about how newly discovered artworks are received and evaluated by the scholarly community and the market.' Welsh artist Philippa West is among the most popular and beloved women painters of the 20th century. Her paintings, which can command large sums, describe a life full of joy and love for her husband, the painter Donald Rivers. Today she is an icon, and even scraps of paper associated with her are valued not only financially but also as relics of a legendary historical figure. Her reputation is such that the Welsh Arts Council has designated her work 'National Patrimony' and restricted its trade and export. Little wonder that the Costello collection of Phillipa West material has come under such intense scrutiny. Even before the works became widely known with the April release of the illustrated book *Finding Phillipa West* the collection became the focus of numerous articles in major publications in Europe. Some reports celebrated the discovery of new material related to West while others questioned the authenticity of the objects and

challenged their publication. The Wentworth Art Fair Symposium will look into the issues surrounding the collection and its still unresolved status.

That's the end of Part 2. Now turn to Part 3.

CD 3 – TRACK 6

You will hear five different people talking about a television programme. For questions 19-23 choose from the list A-F what each person says about it. Use the letters only once. There is one extra letter which you do not need to use.

Speaker 1

It's a bit of a guilty pleasure really. It's not the sort of thing I would normally have any interest in. I just happened to be browsing through one of the tabloids when I was at the dentist's and I noticed that one of the people in it went to my old school. Not that I knew her of course, I must be at least ten years older than her. But that evening I switched it on and I've been hooked ever since. I don't think I'd ever really understood the appeal before... but the thing is, they've put ordinary people in an unreal situation and you can't help but wonder how you'd react in the same situation. It's quite compulsive, it really is.

Speaker 2

Don't get me started on that... I can't tell you the amount of arguments I've had with my flatmates about it. They have it on for hours every day. Day in day out. I think it's ludicrous. What on earth people find so fascinating about it, I'll never know. They just spend hours sitting around chattering about the most trivial things. And the people they get to go on it... I wouldn't want to have to spend half an hour sitting next to them on the bus, let alone choose to watch them on television. They just want to be famous without actually having any sort of talent. No, why it's become so popular is beyond me.

Speaker 3

These days I can't say I watch it. I used to when it first started. Then it seemed to have some sort of

intellectual facade... like it was a social experiment. They'd have a psychologist analysing each of the housemates' behaviour and I found that really interesting. What's more I'd notice some of that behaviour in my everyday life and I'd be able to relate what I'd learnt... I've always been fascinated in body language and things like that. But the last few series they seem to have just forgotten about that side of things and it's just entertainment, a circus act for people desperate for their 15 minutes of fame.

Speaker 4

The first couple of series, I never missed an episode but I must say that my interest has faded a bit. I have it on every now and again but I can't say I could've even tell you all the names of the contestants. Though there's one guy called Tony of course. I remember him because he looks like my boyfriend's brother and they even have the same name. He's rather embarrassed about it actually... people keep coming up to him and asking him if he's Tony... and what can he say? He is Tony. We were all at the cinema with him last week when somebody asked him for his autograph... I thought he'd just explode!

Speaker 5

I couldn't tell you a thing about it I'm afraid. I know it's tremendously popular and I'm always hearing people at work or on the train talking about the people who are on it... and the way they talk about them... you'd think they were friends or neighbours. I've got nothing against it really, and there must be something to it... it's just that I've been going to pilates classes three times a week and by the time I get home it's nearly over... and besides, my favourite detective show... McCallister is just about to start on the other side, so I sit down and watch that, I never miss it. It's great!

That's the end of Part 3. Now turn to Part 4.

CD 3 – TRACK 7

You will hear an interview with a psychologist about sharing houses. For questions 24-30,

choose the best answer A, B or C.

- M** Moving away from home is a big step and one most of us make when we go off to college or university. The chances are you'll find yourself sharing a house or a flat. We've invited Dr. Victoria Millington into the studio to discuss problems with sharing accommodation and strategies for anticipating and dealing with them.
- F** Sharing a house or a flat can be daunting, but it can be fun, too. One of the most rewarding things about living in a shared household is the social side. There's always someone to talk to; you never have to be alone unless you wish to be. Among the best times you'll have living with others is when you share with friends. Also, it's very handy to share if you want to move out of home, but can't afford your own flat. And as long as the basic rules and routines are clear, it's much more interesting than living on your own.
- M** What's the most common problem people face when sharing?
- F** One of the most contentious areas when living in a shared household has got to be cleanliness, or lack thereof. Some people are, frankly, lazy. At the other end of the scale, some flatmates hover over you while you're eating your dinner and when you pause at the end of your meal, they demand you wash up your plate *immediately*. There are several approaches to this problem and you and your flatmates will have to decide which is the best approach for you. Maybe the best and most obvious idea is to make a rota. Some people find this restrictive, but it's a fair system and if you work it out well beforehand, it can really pay off. It's up to you how you arrange it: you could make sure each person takes responsibility for one room or alternate all the jobs that need to be done. However, it is essential that everyone sticks to the plan, otherwise half of you will feel resentful and the others will feel

guilty. Sometimes it can be difficult to keep up with the rota due to changing circumstances, so factor in some flexibility – think about taking turns for having a week off, for example.

- M** What are other common problems?
- F** Space is another serious matter. In order to get on well with your flatmates, communal space is important. Just think about it. Living in a flat with no meeting place other than a small kitchen, say, will mean that you'll never get friendlier than just saying hello politely and exchanging a few words. It's a bit sad when everyone goes back to their own room. So when you're choosing somewhere to live, think about whether or not you want to be sociable. Your own space is important too. In the beginning, if you're finding it tough to live with other people, your own space is a haven. It's somewhere where you can relax. In your own room, you can calm down if you're feeling rather 'frazzled', which will make you better company for when you meet up with your flatmates. It also means that you're not always getting under each other's feet.
- M** And what kind of people is it best to live with?
- F** Once you've made friends and have been living with them for a while, you'll come to realise that group dynamics are important. There are two options as regards living arrangements: you can live with friends or you can live with strangers. Some people couldn't share a place with someone they don't know. For one thing, you can be more accommodating to people you already know and like. For another, you might not know how much you can trust them. However, moving in with friends comes with a warning. What if you fall out over the washing up? Realising that you could easily destroy a great friendship as housemates, and preparing for that, is one step towards harmony. But you might not want to risk the cost of a

friendship and you could decide that living with strangers is the best thing to do. After all, it could be fun, you never know who you might meet. It's just as well to meet up with your new flatmates before you sign anything though. Think about going out with them for the evening. Or at least chat to them while you're looking around the place. Sometimes fate throws you together with people and you get on famously. However, it can be a shock when you have to live with people who you have nothing in common with or who do things that you consider to be anti-social or odd. If you have a choice, try to choose people to live with whose behaviour you think you can bear. If you don't like people playing heavy rock or acid house music all day and night, don't live with them. If you think it's fine to leave dirty socks out in the sitting room, then make sure that you choose people who are similarly untidy. Being considerate is one of the fundamentals to living with other people, but it helps if you have a similar outlook and attitude to life. It's no good if just one of you likes partying all night. Much better that you all do. If you're all into hiking or cycling, you'll understand better that equipment left all over the hall is a fact of life.

That is the end of part 4.

TRACK 8

TEST 8

Now open your question paper and look at Part 1.

You'll hear people talking in eight different situations. For questions 1-8, choose the best answer, A, B or C.

One. You hear someone talking about something he has given up. What has he given up?

- A** coffee
- B** sweets
- C** a hobby

I wouldn't say I lead a particularly unhealthy lifestyle, but on the other hand I wouldn't say it's particularly healthy either. I've never really eaten enough fresh fruit or vegetables, but then I've never really had much of a sweet tooth either so I've never found it particularly hard to avoid chocolate or candy. I play tennis almost every week and I can't see myself stopping for any reason. It's just that I think I was drinking too much of it and I've heard it can be bad for your liver as well as staining your teeth, so I just decided to stop.

REPEAT

Two. You hear a woman talking about a place she went to. Why did she visit it?

- A to meet a friend
- B for work
- C to go shopping

Well, Joan who I went to school with, was always raving about it – she lived there for a couple of years after university. So, when I heard the annual company general meeting was going to be there, I couldn't wait. Not that we got much free time to go sightseeing or anything. I'd really wanted to hit the shops; Joan said they were great with all sorts of bargains. But in the end the only thing I managed to buy was a T-shirt at the airport.

REPEAT

Three. You hear somebody talking about a song. What does the person think about the song?

- A He prefers the original.
- B He prefers the current version.
- C He likes the film it comes from.

I'd say it's quite a rare thing. Cover versions are usually awful. So, I was a bit sceptical at first, but I have to admit they've done a great job and I'd rather listen to this new interpretation. It's like films and film sequels... every so often a sequel comes along that outshines the original... like *SeaChase 2* is a much better movie than the first one. I love it.

REPEAT

Four. You hear two people discussing a restaurant. What do they agree on?

- A It's expensive.
- B The service isn't good.
- C The food isn't very good.

M Really? I thought it was delicious... a real culinary experience.

F Maybe I went on a bad night then! I thought it was very disappointing – especially at their prices.

M Well, it's certainly not cheap... but every so often you have to splash out... push the boat out. I certainly couldn't afford to eat there every week.

F You can say that again! I couldn't believe the bill when it arrived. And the waiters were so snooty. You'd think it was too much trouble just to bring me a clean spoon.

M Are you sure we went to the same place? They couldn't do enough for us when we went.

REPEAT

Five. You hear a weather forecast on the radio. What will the weather be like on Sunday?

- A cloudy
- B sunny
- C rainy

The weekend will start out chilly and overcast for much of the region but by Saturday lunchtime the clouds should give way and temperatures will begin to rise, leaving us with a lovely bright weekend... and the good weather should stay with us until the middle of the week. From Wednesday, pressure moving in from the west will see a drop in temperatures from mid-afternoon bringing with it the threat of wintery showers.

REPEAT

Six. You hear an announcement at a train station. What time will the train leave?

A 4.40

B 4.20

C 3.50

The delayed 15.13 service to Rocheston will now arrive at platform 4b, 20 minutes later than scheduled, departing at the later than advertised time of ten to four.

On behalf of RailTime UK we'd like to take this opportunity to apologise for any inconvenience this may have caused our clients.

REPEAT

Seven. You hear two people discussing their new language class. How do they feel about it?

- A The teacher is boring.
- B It is too difficult.
- C They like the teacher.

F Yes, I agree... She's much better than Riccardo.

M Well that wouldn't be hard... all he did was drone on and on about grammar points... I thought I'd fall asleep sometimes.

F Ha! Me too! But I suppose it must be difficult to make some of that material interesting.

M Sure! But Ana seems to be able to do it. I really enjoyed that activity we did using the old paintings.

F Yeah! Come on, we'd better get back... the break is nearly over.

REPEAT

Eight. You hear somebody talking about a dress. What does she say about it?

- A It's fashionable.
- B It doesn't fit her.
- C She wears it regularly.

I'm always thinking... when will I get to put it on, but there's not much chance of it these days... it's not as if we go to fancy places all that often... especially with the kids being the age they are. I think I was just so thrilled

that I could still get into it after 20 years. I dug it out of the attic when I saw that style had made a comeback. Every stylish young lady is wearing them these days. Though of course I'm not sure if I count as a young lady any more.

That's the end of Part 1. Now turn to Part 2.

CD 3 – TRACK 9

You will hear a lecture about cheese-making. For questions 9-18 complete the sentences.

Cheddar cheese is one of the great cheeses of the world. It is usually made with cow's milk, but I frequently make it from goat's milk. Goat's and ewe's milk both produce a slightly softer curd than cow's milk, and they require slightly reduced temperatures. The curds from these milks also need slightly less pressing. Sterilise all the equipment in hot water and ensure that the room is not subject to cold draughts. Give yourself plenty of time, without the possibility of interruptions. To make approximately half a kilo of Cheddar you will need 5 litres of full cream milk, 5ml of liquid starter, 3ml of rennet and 10g of salt. Pasteurise the milk to destroy unwanted bacteria. Cool to 21 degrees. Stir in the starter and leave the milk, covered in a warm place for about an hour so that it can acidify. Don't leave it for much longer than this otherwise the cheese may be too dry and crumbly. Increase the temperature to 28 degrees for goat's or ewe's milk, or to 30 for cow's milk. Mix the rennet with two teaspoonfuls of previously boiled and cooled water and then stir it in. Give it another stir 5 minutes later to stop the cream collecting at the top. Cover the container and then leave the milk to set in a warm place. The curd is normally ready when it is firm to the touch. The curd is cut in order to release the liquid whey. Cut down into the curd, from top to bottom one way then cut it at right angles to form square columns. Stir gently with the hand for a couple of minutes. Gradually increase the temperature over the next 30-40 minutes. The curds then gradually sink to the bottom and collect at a central point. Turn off the heat and leave the pan until all movement has ceased in the liquid. Using a spoon take out as

much of the liquid whey as possible, then place a sterilised cloth over a stainless steel bucket or large basin and pour in the curds. Make the cloth into a bundle by winding one corner around the other three. Place the bundle on a tray which is tilted at an angle to let the whey drain away. Leave for about 15 minutes. Untie the bundle and the curds will be seen to have formed into a mass. Cut this into four slices and place one on top of the other then cover with the cloth. After about fifteen minutes place the outer slices of the curd on the inside of the stack, and vice versa. Repeat this process several times. Sprinkle 10g salt onto the milled curds, rolling them gently without breaking them further. You then need to press the cheese. Pressing cheese is essentially a process of compacting the curds while extracting the liquid whey. For the first hour, apply a light pressure so that the fats are not lost with the whey then increase it to the maximum and leave until the following day. Remove the cheese from the press and cloth, and dip it in hot water for one minute in order to consolidate and smooth the surface. Place it in a protected area and leave it to dry for a day or two until a rind begins to form. Once the rind has formed, the cheese can be sealed to prevent it becoming unduly desiccated while it is maturing. The last stage is often the all-important one. A cheese, which is tasteless and bland when freshly made, is full of flavour and body after being left long enough. Leave to mature in a cool, dry place.

That's the end of Part 2. Now turn to Part 3.

CD 3 – TRACK 10

You will hear five different people talking about an internet website. For questions 19-23 choose from the list A-F to say what each person feels about it. Use the letters only once. There is one extra letter which you do not need to use.

Speaker 1

If you ask me, if something is in unlimited supply then it can't be stolen. These music companies will just have to adapt their business model... move with the times. In fact in the long run I would say that it

helps the artists themselves rather than hindering them... the people that use this website and listen to new music on it are far more likely to fork out for concert tickets or T-shirts or whatever. I don't think it's the artists themselves who are complaining, more their record companies who are afraid sooner or later the artists and the public are just going to cut out the middleman.

Speaker 2

I can see why so many artists are against it... I mean... it's their job after all... how they make a living. People shouldn't be allowed to just help themselves whenever they like. It doesn't matter how much money they have now, how many cars or how many houses. People just wouldn't drive off in some pop singer's car, or walk into one of their houses and help themselves to a chair or a lamp, would they? I stopped using it really when I saw one of my favourite singers talking about it on TV and he said he was thinking of retiring... it wasn't worth it any more... he'd be better off opening a café he said.

Speaker 3

If I use the website and listen to something from it, I can't see how that could be considered theft. I'm not depriving anybody of anything. Whoever owns – if that's the right word – the music he or she still has it. I haven't taken it away from him or her. and, to be honest, I'd be far more likely to go out and buy something if I hear it and enjoy it – which I generally do – more often than not in fact – especially with my favourite artists. And it's a great way to discover new favourites.

Speaker 4

My nephew was telling me all about it. I'm not sure if he was in favour of it or not. He sort of lost me halfway through to be honest. But from what I gather – and you can laugh at me – I am a former history teacher after all – far reaching changes often occur in the commercial world. Look at a couple of hundred years ago – only the local nobility had the right to own an oven and everybody had to pay to use it – and at that time, that was considered perfectly natural. Still... what do I know? I wouldn't even know how to go about using it.

Speaker 5

I'm dead against it. It's not so much the artists themselves or the record companies I'm concerned about, it's the retailers. There used to be a great little record store on the High Street. I'd spend hours just rifling through the old albums and 45s there... I'd been going there ever since I was 17 or 18. But it shut down about 6 months ago. What's happened to the guy who owned it or the three others who worked there? I can only think it's websites like this that are to blame... and it's a shame really.

That's the end of Part 3. Now turn to Part 4.

CD 3 – TRACK 11

You will hear an interview with a rock singer, Michael Michaels. For questions 24-30, choose the best answer A, B or C.

- F So, what sort of things do you enjoy doing if you're not on the road or in the studio?
- M When I'm not working I like doing the things that everybody else does. I like pottering around in the garden, cooking up a storm in the kitchen, going out to the shops. When I'm at my holiday home in Palma de Mallorca, I like nothing better than getting up really early and nipping down to the local bakery just as it's opening and buying some of their fresh pastries and then wandering around the local craft fair and picking up the odd piece.
- F I've heard you're quite a gourmet, Michael, is that true?
- M I don't know if I would call myself a gourmet exactly, but I love my food. Unfortunately I'm one of those people who has to be careful about what they eat... I just have to smell biscuits and I've put on half a kilo. If you see pictures of me throughout the twenty years I've been in the business, you'll see there's been quite a few occasions when I've been more than a little overweight. I don't worry so much about it now; you don't when you get a little

older... but when I was younger it would really get me down... and ironically, when I was depressed, I'd just eat more and it became a vicious circle really. But these days I'm happy with myself really. If you do some sport or exercise three or four times a week, you don't find yourself putting on the weight.

- F How do you keep in shape then?
- M Nothing too strenuous. I tend to get up very early in the morning and do a few kilometres on an exercise machine called a cross trainer. The early mornings are when I'm at my best and I'm full of get up and go and if I get on the cross trainer for about 45 minutes, I can burn up quite a lot of calories. I suppose my regime is rather different depending on whether I'm at home or on tour. If I'm on tour I hardly get a chance to eat a lot, but if I'm at home or the studio there's always the temptation of the fridge... but as I say, if you do enough exercise during the day, you can forgive yourself the occasional indiscretion.
- F You've been a well-known figure in the public eye for almost a generation now. Has success changed you? Do you even remember what it's like to be a normal person?
- M I don't think I need to remember being a normal person; it's what I'd consider myself to be now. It doesn't matter how many people know who you are or how many people buy your albums or go to your concerts... you still have to do the same things everybody else does... you have to put your legs into your trousers one after the other like anybody else. You still have to go down the shops to buy a pint of milk or a loaf of bread, just like anybody else. If I'm down the supermarket and somebody recognizes me, 99 times out of a hundred they're really nice, pleasant and polite... they just ask for an autograph or tell me they love my albums... usually my earlier ones though; nobody has told me they like my new one yet....

so if anybody is listening... take heed... I need to hear someone say something nice about my last album... the newspapers certainly didn't give it any positive reviews...

- F And finally... as I said, you've been in the industry for nearly 20 years. Are you ever going to stop?
- M Well, I must say, I realise that I can't go on forever. Touring and recording certainly take it out of you. I guess I'll have to think about retiring from that side of things sooner or later, probably in about 5 years or so. I don't think I'll ever completely stop working. For instance, I've had a project on the back burner for about ten years now. I've been writing a musical. But to be honest I think it's just a bit of a pipe dream, I can't see it ever really being staged. But you never know.

That is the end of part 4.

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