First Certificate Practice Tests > Plus 2

+ introduction to the exam
+ your questions answered
+ exam strategies and tips
+ sample answer sheets

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The **First Certificate in English** is an intermediate level examination which is held three times a year in March, June and December. There are five papers in the exam and each paper receives an equal weighting of 20 per cent of the marks. Papers are:

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First Certificate Examination: Top 20 Questions
The history of surfing

It is generally believed that the ancient Polynesians were the first to surf and to introduce surfing to the Hawaiian islands in the central Pacific Ocean. In fact, early records show that surfing was at its height in the late eighteenth century. During the next century the sport declined, but by the beginning of the twentieth century its popularity had increased again and it gradually became an established water sport.

Hawaii has the best surf in the world but the beaches are among the most dangerous, partly because they are overcrowded. During October each year there are huge swells in which the waves can be almost twenty metres high. Those waves then move to the southern hemisphere in April.

If a surfer gets sucked into the centre of one of these waves and then flung onto the shore as the wave breaks, the force can be life-threatening. And if the weight of the water does not make them unconscious, then the wave can drag them under water long enough for them to drown.

To most people, a twenty-metre high wave is Nature’s way of saying: stay away. It’s the oceanic equivalent of a lion’s roar: get closer and you will be killed. But there are some surfers who actually find these dangers one of the most attractive features of the sport.

One surfer who recently rode a giant wave off the Pacific island of Tahiti astonished onlookers by walking away without a scratch. This same man now wants to surf a wave called Jaws, which crashes onto the shore of Maui, one of the Hawaiian islands, for only a few days each year. Jaws can reach a height of over twenty-five metres and is known to the surfing world as the Mount Everest of surfing.
Hungr y pop stars

Valerie Jones runs a company called Peanuts whose job it is to look after pop stars and pop groups when they go on tour. She is the person who feeds the stars and she's been doing it for the past ten years.

When the stars are playing at a festival Valerie may have to cook for up to a thousand people which includes all the crew and the people who work backstage. She erects a marquee - a huge tent - and the food is served buffet style from a central serving area. She has to cater for different tastes, so there are normally four or more choices of menu. She also has to look after people who may be on a special diet or some singers who don't eat dairy food before a concert.

She drives an enormous truck full of kitchen equipment and hires at least three storerooms and office.

All the bands have to queue up to be served and everyone has to have a meal ticket. The stars are usually more relaxed when they are eating as no one is bothering them for autographs, although Valerie says that sometimes the security men and the stars' managers are more trouble than the stars themselves.

There are certain things which she always has to keep in stock like herbal teas and her own particular mixture of honey, lemon and ginger which singers like to keep in flasks on stage with them when they're singing. Years ago bands used to drink quite a lot of alcohol, but these days they're much healthier. Most bands drink fresh fruit juice and prefer to eat salads.

A lot of people in the bands are quite young and they're not used to very expensive food, so Valerie prepares plain food unless a band sends her a 'rider'. This is a list of special requirements. When people are tired, unwell or homesick they like to have familiar 'comfort' food so she keeps a stock of people's requirements just in case. As a result of all this, Valerie says she has become an expert shopper and in less than an hour in a supermarket she can spend £1000.

A lot of bands won't eat before a concert because they're too nervous, so Valerie and her staff can end up working very long hours as they have to be around to provide what people want at two or three in the morning. One thing Valerie has noticed is that the more mad a band is on stage, the more nervous they are when they are off it. She says she is amazed at the change in behaviour. A really wild singer can turn out to be really quiet and polite off stage.

8. Valerie has to provide a range of food because
A. people are very fussy about what they eat.
B. people are used to eating in restaurants.
C. there is such a wide variety of preferences.
D. there is such a demand for special menus.

9. The singers are less nervous when they are eating because
A. their security men are with them.
B. there are no fans hanging around.
C. their managers fuss over them.
D. the bands enjoy eating together.

10. Why does Valerie have to keep a supply of certain drinks?
A. The bands rely on a special recipe.
B. The bands prefer herbal tea to coffee.
C. The bands take fruit juice on stage.
D. The bands like to drink alcohol.

11. What do most bands like best to eat?
A. rich food
B. cheap food
C. junk food
D. simple food

12. What does 'just in case' in line 43 refer to?
A. Valerie's supply of more expensive food
B. Valerie's list of 'riders' from the different bands
C. Valerie's supply of special food for various people
D. Valerie's understanding of people feeling sick

13. Why do you think Valerie has become an 'expert shopper'?
A. She has a lot of money to spend each week.
B. She has learnt to find what individuals want
C. She has to buy as much as possible for £1000.
D. She has to shop very quickly in a supermarket.

14. Why is a band likely to be hungry after playing?
A. They feel more relaxed after a concert.
B. They work long hours with little food.
C. They only have a snack before a concert.
D. They like to wait until they eat together.

15. What does Valerie think about the singers?
A. They are completely crazy on and off stage.
B. They behave differently on and off stage.
C. They are less rude when they are off stage.
D. They are normally more noisy on stage.
WHY THE UNITED NATIONS WENT TO SCHOOL

Teenagers can talk for hours on the phone to their friends, but if you try to get them to talk about politics or the latest developments in agriculture, for example, they are likely to fall silent. It is more to do with lack of confidence or experience in putting forward clear arguments in front of strangers.

In order to demonstrate the value of good communication skills, a boarding school in Bath, in the west of England, decided to organise an interesting and exciting way of teaching teenagers how to argue and debate in public. The Model United Nations programme, which is a role-play exercise, was first developed in the US where it forms part of the curriculum in hundreds of schools.

As many as 600 student representatives, ranging in age from 13 to 18, attend from schools all over England and Northern Ireland.

The important roles within the UN, like the president of the general assembly, and the topics, are chosen by the teachers, and they decide which subjects students will discuss.

MUN starts on a Friday evening and lasts until Sunday evening. Before arriving all the students are given a country to represent and are expected to prepare for the discussion in advance.

It is then up to the students to discuss their views with the other members of their committee to win support for their argument, before they reach a decision by voting on a particular topic.

For some of the students it will be the first time they have spoken in front of an audience and it can be very nerve-wracking. At the same time students become more aware of political affairs and as well as gaining in self-confidence they learn about international issues.
You are going to read a magazine article in which four actors talk about their profession. For Questions 22-35 choose from the actors A-D. The people may be chosen more than once. There is an example at the beginning (O). 

Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Which of the actors

had intended to do something else?

has become successful at a young age?

was strongly influenced by their upbringing?

had little warning before going on stage?

couldn't comment on different acting techniques?

has not been professionally trained?

used to worry about being unemployed?

is not interested in reading scripts?

had a difficult time before becoming famous?

refuses quite a lot of work?

tried to change their appearance?

had to fight for parental support?

thinks the acting process is quite charming and attractive?

A Jake Armstrong

'I have a terrible problem reading through scripts,' admits Jake Armstrong. 'I find most of them very boring, although once in a while a script will really appeal to me and I am immediately attracted to the character the director has asked me to consider.'

Jake Armstrong was always going to end up doing something dramatic. His father and mother are both actors, and although neither of them pushed him into the profession, he feels his career path was inevitable as he saw so much theatre when he was a child. 'I would wait backstage until it was time to go home at the end of an evening performance. I met the most fantastic people. As a child you don't appreciate fame and I thought all these extraordinary people were really normal. But there was something fascinating about the whole business, why people dress up as different people and pretend to be other personalities. Unlike my parents, however, I am more interested in film work. The thing about filming is that you hang around for hours, chatting away to people, then suddenly you've got to turn it on. I had to learn very quickly how to tone down the camera, not to overact, whereas on stage in the theatre it's the exact opposite.'

B Laura Dyson

'I think I'm very lucky to have been noticed so early in my career. When I was at drama school I used to feel quite desperate meeting up with friends who had already graduated and who were out of work. I would listen to them talking about the temporary jobs they had, working in restaurants, supermarkets - whatever they could find, and going to one audition after the other. And they were only auditioning for really small parts in theatre or film and getting absolutely nowhere.'

Laura Dyson is just 21 and already a box office name. And they were only auditioning for really small parts in theatre or film and getting absolutely nowhere.'

Luke Demain has never looked back. 'I actually thought I'd take a year out, do different things and give myself a breathing space before applying. But during that year I got involved with a local theatre group and suddenly realised I was happier than I'd ever been.'

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C Emmy Mason

'My parents have always been interested in the arts and I remember being taken to the cinema and the theatre at a very early age. When I said I wanted to go to drama school they were horrified. In fact, my father refused to agree but he eventually gave in because I threatened to go off around the world on my own at 17 doing any old job just to pay my way.'

Emmy Mason was determined to succeed and although it has not been an easy ride to stardom she has finally achieved the kind of recognition that most actors can only dream about. 'My big break came quite by accident. I was an understudy at the National Theatre for months on end. It was such hard work, learning the lines and yet knowing that you were unlikely ever to say them in front of an audience. Don't get me wrong, though. I was glad to be earning some money and at least I got to see the famous names each night. Anyway, one day the leading lady went down with flu and in the afternoon I was told I would be on stage that evening. There wasn't time to be frightened. I had seen all the rehearsals so I knew the moves by heart. And that was it. The critics loved my performance and I've never been out of work since.'

D Luke Demain

'I guess I ended up acting by accident. I wanted to go to university but couldn't decide what to study. So I thought I'd take a year out, do different things and give myself a breathing space before applying. But during that year I got involved with a local theatre group and suddenly realised I was happier than I'd ever been.'

Luke Demain has never looked back. Unusual in this day and age, he didn't go to drama school and has had no formal training. Instead he found himself an agent who was willing to put him forward for auditions. 'To begin with I was mostly doing advertisements for TV and film, which was fine but not serious acting. Then one day my agent got a call from a film studio and the next day I was on the film set. There hadn't even been time to read the script. Looking back I don't think I even asked what the film was about, it didn't matter. But I'm quite choosy now and turn down more scripts than I accept!'
2 Writing

You must answer this question.

1 You want to do an activity course abroad during your summer holiday. You have seen the advertisement below in a magazine and made some notes about things you want to know. Read the notes you have made. Then, write to the company covering all the points in your notes and adding any relevant questions of your own.

**ACTIVITY COURSES ABROAD**

Our company specialises in arranging activity courses to suit the individual. Whatever your interests, wherever you want to go, we can provide the right course at the right price. We also arrange accommodation with local families or, if you prefer, in small furnished apartments. Would you like to include language lessons in addition to your activity programme? Tell us what you want and how you would like to travel.

---

**Write a letter of between 120 and 180 words in an appropriate style. Do not write any addresses.**

**Tip Strip**

- You don't have to use your imagination. Read the instructions carefully and underline key words and phrases: e.g. covering all the points in your notes and adding any relevant questions of your own.
- Read the input material. What information does the advertisement ask for?
- Base your answer on the input material, but try to use your own words as far as possible.
- Think about who you are writing to. Which style is best: more formal or less formal?
- Plan your answer. Paragraph 1: express your interest in the activity course and give information about your own requirements. Paragraph 2: request the extra information (based on your handwritten notes). Paragraph 3: add a question of your own relevant to the input material.
- Check the word limit, but don't waste time counting every word.
- Check your grammar and spelling.
Tip Strip

- Read the text for general understanding.
- A, B, C, and D are all plausible at first sight, but only one fits the gap.
- The word must fit in the context of the text as a whole.
- Check the words before and after the gap.
- Some words can only be used with certain prepositions, some words will be part of fixed expressions.
- Read through the text and check that your answers make sense.

Question 20: What type of word goes here? Which two words are possible in the context? Which one makes more sense if we are talking generally?

Question 24: What type of word goes here? What other word can replace a noun?

Question 30: Look at the preposition after the gap. What verb can you put with this preposition to mean "discovered"?

Use of English (1 hour 15 minutes)

For Questions 1–15, read the text below and decide which answer A, B, C or D best fits each space. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Example:

Example: 0 A watch B find C see D look

ORESUND BRIDGE

Imagine driving along a bridge that is so long that you can't even (0) the other end. The Oresund Bridge, one of the (1) bridges in the world, (2) so far ahead into the (3) that you can't even tell where the blue of the water (4) the blue of the sky.

The Oresund Bridge is an amazing example of modern engineering design that (5) the Scandinavian countries of Denmark and Sweden. It is 8 kilometres long and was (6) in July 2000. It crosses the Finnich Channel, the chilly waterway (7) the two countries.

At one stage the bridge turns (8) a tunnel under the sea. This tunnel is also a (9) breaker in its own right as it is the longest road and rail tunnel in the world. The engineers built an artificial island near the Danish coast that (10) to support part of the bridge (11) as well as being the point at which the road disappears (12) before coming out in Copenhagen, the capital of Denmark.

The bridge, which was built (13) by the two countries, is expected to bring huge advantages. It will (14) compared to traditional ferry connections, as well as being (15) to the economy of both countries.

ARTIST DEVELOPMENT MANAGER

Patti Wilkins is (0) a(n) Artist Development Manager. She specialises in pop music and is (16) for managing the production (17) a pop singer's new single or album and (18) that it involves.

She is the person who selects the songs for the album, the photographs for publicity purposes, who shoots the video and chooses the clothes the singer (19) to become! She needs to understand (20) working long hours she feels it (21) when a song finally gets into the pop charts.

She learnt about the pop industry by (22) work experience and editing pop magazines (23) as well as taking a business course. In that way she (24) about marketing and selling in the highly competitive music industry.

Tip Strip

- Read the text for general understanding.
- The word must make sense in the text as a whole.
- Decide which word each gap needs, e.g. preposition, relative pronoun, conjunction, verb, adjective, etc.
- Look out for fixed expressions, dependent prepositions after certain verbs and linking words and phrases.
- Read through the text and check it makes sense.

Question 20: What type of word goes here? Which two words are possible in the context? Which one makes more sense if we are talking generally?

Question 24: What type of word goes here? What other word can replace a noun?

Question 30: Look at the preposition after the gap. What verb can you put with this preposition to mean "discovered"?
Tip Strip

- Look at the key word. What type of word is it? What usually follows it, e.g. an infinitive, a gerund, a pronoun?
- Write your answer on the question paper and read both sentences again.
- Make sure you haven’t added any extra information or missed out any of the original information.
- Write only the missing words on the answer sheet.
- Check your spelling.
- Contracted words count as two words, e.g. don’t = do not.

Question 35: Which preposition follows ‘prevented’?

Question 38: What auxiliary verb do you have to have in order to make a question here?

Question 40: Active to passive: make sure you keep to the same verb tense.

For Questions 31-40, 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 The bag is not big enough for all my luggage.

The bag ................................................ for all my luggage.

The gap can be filled by the words ‘is too small’ so you write:

0 is too small

Write only the missing words on the separate answer sheet.

31 I had no idea about Rona’s engagement.

unaware

I ................................................ engagement.

32 I haven’t seen a good film for months.

since

It’s ................................................ a good film.

33 Mark did as I suggested and bought a new computer.

advice

Mark ................................................ and bought a new computer.

34 No teacher will tolerate bad behaviour in class.

put

No teacher will ................................................ bad behaviour in class.

35 The heavy snow meant that no trains were running.

prevented

The trains ................................................ the heavy snow.

36 Can I borrow your camera for my holiday, please?

lend

Can ................................................ your camera for my holiday, please?

37 Jim was horrified to find his new car had been stolen.

horror

To ................................................ his new car had been stolen.

38 When are you hoping to go to university?

want

When ................................................ to go to university?

39 If only I spoke Russian.

could

I ................................................ Russian.

40 Brazilian farmers grow much of the world’s coffee.

is

Much of the world’s coffee ................................................ farmers in Brazil.

Red Nose Day

Every March in Britain there is a special day called Red Nose Day. The charity, Comic Relief, expects to raise millions of pounds. One third of all money collected together goes to UK projects to help disadvantaged groups of people such as the disabled or refugees. The rest of the money goes to Africa, where because twenty of the world’s poorest countries are situated, the money is used to provide clean drinking water, health care for, education and safe housing. So how are the British public persuaded to give money to Comic Relief? The BBC plays a large part by broadcasting on hours and hours of programmes. Many famous personalities appear here on the various programmes and ask people to give over some money. Hundreds of schools are also involved and students and teachers pay to dress up for the day. Supermarkets, shops and garages sell red plastic noses and millions of people wear these about for fun; some people even buy extra large noses which they had fix to the front of their cars.
For Questions 56-65, read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of each line to form a word that fits the space in the same line. There is an example at the beginning (O).

**Example:** G exclting I

Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

**ABORIGINAL STORIES**

Australian Aborigines are famous for their (O) _____________ stories, which are read not from a text but from their (56) _________________. These (57) ________________ stories form the body of Aboriginal culture and (58) ________________, which make up their unique world view.

The stories, which are often very (59) ________________, are told by pointing out and walking along large tracks of land; it can be said, therefore, that the (60) ________________ of Aborigines are lived out as if in a giant natural storybook. It is also (61) ________________ that Aboriginal land has a strange way of creating its own (62) ________________.

When they talk about a place of (63) ________________, Aborigines say that the land has a (64) ________________ that either likes you or makes you feel disturbed and (65) _________________. In fact, if you sit under a tree there is a (66) _________________. That it is watching you, listening to you and that it may even talk to you.

**Tip Strip**

- Read the text for general understanding.
- Decide what type of word you need for each gap (e.g. noun, adjective etc.).
- Look at the whole sentence, not just at the line containing the gap.
- You should make no more than two changes to the word.
- Some words may be positive or negative. Check the meaning of the text.
- Check your spelling very carefully.

**Question 56:** Is a noun, a verb or an adjective needed here?

**Question 57:** Read this sentence very carefully. Is this word going to express a positive or negative idea?

**Question 58:** Is this word going to be singular or plural?
PART 2

Tip Strip

- The questions follow the order of the text.
- Before you listen, read the questions. Think about the kind of information which is missing.
- The words you need to write are on the tape, but not in the same order as the question sentences. It is not a dictation.
- Write 1-3 words in each space. If the answer is a number, you can write it in figures or words.
- Don't repeat the words and ideas which are already in the question sentence.
- Check that your word or phrase is grammatically correct and makes sense.
- Check your spelling.

Question 9: What kind of information would you expect to complete this sentence?

The Environmental Centre has been open for 9

The Centre has working displays of sun and wind 10

School children visit the Centre to carry out a 11 on the environment.

The majority of courses take 12 apart from ones in the summer.

Accommodation is provided in basic 13 made of wood.

The Centre does not allow anyone 14 inside.

The course on garden wildlife and different plants is called 15 gardening.

The most popular course shows people how to save 16

The cost of a course depends on whether people have a 17 or not.

The Centre has a 18 to make sure nobody is refused a place on a course.

PART 3

You will hear five different people talking about the importance of modern inventions. For Questions 19-23, choose from the list A-F the reason each speaker gives for the importance of the invention to them personally. Use the letters only once. There is one extra letter which you do not need to use.

A It entertains me.
B It guarantees contact.
C It helps my memory.
D It provides an escape.
E It's removed a pressure.
F It's always with me.

Tip Strip

- There are five different speakers talking on a similar topic. You hear all five once, then all five are repeated.
- Read the instructions carefully. What will the people be talking about?
- Before you listen, read the options A to F.
- During the first listening, note down each speaker's main idea. Mark the option closest to this idea.
- During the second listening, check your answers. You may need to change some of them.

B: Listen out for the speaker who talks about the ways of guaranteeing contact.
E: Two people mention relaxing, but only one of them speaks about it in the context of the invention which is most important for them personally.
F: What is another way of saying that something is always with you?
You will hear a radio interview with a research scientist. For each of the Questions 24–30, decide which of the statements are True and which are False. Write T for True or F for False in the boxes provided.

24. The 'smart pill' is a new drug.  
25. It's easy for some people to take the wrong medicine.  
26. People don't mind about making mistakes.  
27. Most people are impressed with the new system for reading labels.  
28. People can hear personal information with the new system.  
29. The labels are designed to speak aloud.  
30. Most people are afraid of the new technology.

Tip Strip
- The questions follow the order of the text.
- Before you listen, underline the key words in the statements. Verbs and adjectives are often important.
- The ideas in the statements will be mentioned on tape; listen carefully to check that the statement reflects what is said.

Question 24: Does Andrew say that the smart pill is a new drug or is it something else?

Question 26: Andrew says that people 'become confident'. Does this mean they are afraid of something?

Question 28: Does Andrew say that people 'become confident'. Does this mean they are afraid of something?

Question 30: Does Andrew say that people 'become confident'. Does this mean they are afraid of something?

PAPER 5

Speaking (14 minutes)

Part 1 (3 minutes)

The examiner (interlocutor) will ask each of you to speak briefly in turn and to give personal information about yourselves. You can expect a variety of questions, such as:

Where do you come from?
Have you always lived there/have you always lived there?

Can you tell us what it's like? Would you like to live anywhere else?

Part 2 (4 minutes)

You will each be asked to talk for a minute without interruption. You will each be given two different photographs in turn to talk about. After your partner has finished speaking, you will be asked a brief question connected with your partner's photographs.

Eating out (compare, contrast and speculate)

Turn to pictures 1 and 2 on page 151 which show people eating out in different places.

Candidate A, compare and contrast these photographs and say why you think the people have chosen to eat in these particular places. You have a minute to do this.

Candidate B, which of these would you like to eat in?

Television (compare, contrast and speculate)

Turn to pictures 1 and 2 on page 152 which show people making a television programme.

Candidate A, compare and contrast these photographs and say why you think the people are feeling in these photographs. You have a minute to do this.

Candidate B, do you enjoy watching television?

Part 3 (3 minutes)

You will be asked to discuss something together without interruption by the examiner. You will have a page of pictures to help you.

People and travel (discuss and evaluate)

Turn to the pictures on page 153 which show different forms of transport. How popular do you think these different forms of transport are with different people?

Part 4 (4 minutes)

The examiner will encourage you to develop the topic of your discussion in Part 3 by asking questions such as:

Is it important to have a cheap public transport system? Why (not)?
Do you think people should pay more to use their own cars? Why (not)?
What do you think is the safest form of transport? Why?

If you go on a long journey, what form of transport do you choose? Why?
You are going to read a newspaper article about living and working in Antarctica. Choose the most suitable heading from the list A-I for each part 1-7 of the article. There is one extra heading which you do not need to use. There is an example at the beginning (O).

Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Tip Strip
- Part 1 asks you to match summary sentences or headings to parts of an article.
- Read the text for general understanding and don't worry if there are some words which you don't recognise; focus on understanding the main point of each paragraph.
- Then look at the paragraph headings; don't expect the words from the text to match.
- Check your answers carefully.

Heading A: Why might people at Davis Station want to avoid others occasionally?
Heading B: This talks about being 'forced to remain'. Which paragraph talks about people having no choice but to stay where they are?
Heading E: Could this heading be redundant as the whole article is about living in freezing conditions?
Heading H: This mentions 'a varied community'. Which paragraph illustrates the variety of people?

---

**PART 1**

The last ship of the season has left; the next will not be here until December. There will be eight months of isolation, cut off from the rest of the world on the edge of the world's coldest, remotest continent: Antarctica.

The people who spend the winter at Davis Station in Antarctica regard the departure of the last ship not with fear but with something like a feeling of relief. Gone are the busy days of summer, the helicopters, the crowd of people. Now life starts again.

There are more than 40 research projects being carried out in Antarctica but many of the scientists have left by the time winter arrives. The station is home to physicists, biologists, weather observers, mechanics, communications technicians, electricians, carpenters, plumbers, a doctor and a chef. There is also a station leader whose job it is to keep everyone happy and productive and to look after all the paperwork. When most of the team arrive each year in December, the sun never sets. By the beginning of the following June it will never rise, so people have to get used to many dark days.

It doesn't matter what hours people choose to work so long as the work gets done, so they can start and finish work at whatever times suit them. The first real meal of the day, a hot breakfast, is served at 10am. There is a hot lunch and a hot supper but putting on weight is a potential problem for many people. The doctor is there to advise on diet and exercise and a gym is available to help people keep fit.

Inevitably, small social groups develop within this isolated community. There is usually a group of smokers, a group of video watchers, a group of people who sit and chat. As people try to maintain contact with home so the cost of phone bills increases, but in any case there is nothing else to spend money on.

Trips to the huts are the only means of physically escaping from life on the station. Some trips are for science, others for recreation and a way of having some personal and private space. Some trips can be made on foot or skis, but in winter they are usually in vehicles.

There are no animals as they all leave for the winter, but in spring seals and seabirds and penguins arrive. Only humans stay in Antarctica for the full year, and although their lives are comfortable they are still isolated and imprisoned. They have good food, comfortable buildings, telephones, entertainment, the internet, but for many months at a time no chance of leaving.

---
You are going to read an article about one young English person's experience of a 'gap year', a year spent overseas, in China, between leaving school and going to university. For questions 8-14, choose the correct answer A, B, C or D.

Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

I am led into a large, whitewashed room to face a jury of 99. They are arranged in rows, and we look at each other through a cloud of yellow chalk dust. They have never met a foreigner before and eye me nervously as I step forward. I am in China for a year to work with 20-year-old students learning English. It felt odd being younger than my students, but I never felt too inexperienced to cope.

It had not been an easy choice to take the opportunity of doing a gap year. I was afraid of not being able to settle down to a life of studying when I returned and of losing touch with my friends. But once the decision was made, I looked for somewhere challenging to live and work, with the possibility of travelling around the country at the end of my work placement.

I worked at a huge, concrete institute in a city with a million inhabitants and I grew to love it. The size of the class which could sometimes include up to 99 students, of very mixed ability and enthusiasm, left me feeling exhausted, but rewarded.

One of the best things about the work was that I met hundreds of people, and felt appreciated and welcomed by them - people who had had practically no contact with the West. In China, everyone wants to be your friend.

My best Chinese mate was Mr Chow, a 35-year-old electronics teacher with a son, wife, and a cheerful face like a full moon. I helped him with his English and he coached me at table tennis, and taught me how to ride a motorcycle. Best of all, he was a great storyteller, and some of my best nights were spent eating with him and his family. In China, I learnt that fun takes on different forms.

In the more remote areas of China where life and landscape have changed little in hundreds of years, you can really feel like a cross between a celebrity and a creature from outer space. I've been on train journeys when kids have asked me to sign their clothes, been on television a few times - and just what do you say when Chinese men are stroking your legs, amazed by the fact that you're so hairy?

So, what have I come away with? I had no choice but to adapt, budget, bargain and become more independent. There's no faster way to grow up than having to stand in front of those 99 students, all older than yourself and tell someone off for turning up late again to a lesson.

Most of all I loved the experience of living in a different country and the challenge of trying to understand it.
When Oliver Graham-Jones first arrived at London Zoo in 1951, he came across a number of difficulties. The zoo had changed little since it was built in 1823 and the keepers who looked after the animals were used to organising things their own way.

However, a new law changed all that in 1948 and only qualified vets were allowed to treat animals. The keepers, used to being in charge, disliked having a clever young boss with new ideas.

He made such a fuss in the first year that many of the keepers refused to speak to him. He quarrelled with almost everybody and after a year the zoo management decided that his job would remain on a temporary contract.

On one occasion when Mr Graham-Jones ordered that the heating in the animal houses should be switched off, the keepers went on strike.

Despite all the arguing, the young vet was responsible for some major new improvements and most importantly for setting up the zoo's animal hospital.

Today Mr Graham-Jones, now in his eighties, is against animals being in cages. 'In an ideal world, there wouldn't be places like London Zoo. We would have only safari parks as these are the best places to keep animals.'

According to Mr Jones, the moment you start to put cages around animals you've got a man-made artificial environment which doesn't suit animals.

Nobody really wanted me,' said Mr Graham-Jones. 'The zoo keepers had their own ideas about nutrition, about what the animals should eat and these ideas had been handed down over the years from keeper to keeper. It took two years for me to settle in.'

'I didn't care if the job was temporary for 10 years; the zoo needed me and I was determined to improve the conditions for the animals.'

He felt that he was at last in charge of a proper clinic where he could give the animals the quality of care he felt they deserved. The facilities included a fully equipped operating theatre in a clean and healthy environment.

'They don't need London Zoo - they can go to the country and visit safari parks, which are much better for animals. I'm not anti-zoo, all I'm saying is that places like this have served their purpose. Modern zoo keeping is rather different.'

They only ever called in a vet - someone who specialised in treating sick animals - when it was absolutely necessary.

The plan was a disaster. He ran out of money, decided that he didn't want to continue working as a vet and that he would re-train as a doctor.

To enable him to look after the zoo's 800 animals he had a flat situated between the seals and the hippos! Although very convenient, the flat was decidedly noisy, especially in the early morning.

He did move to live off site and eventually in 1966 he left the zoo altogether and became a college lecturer.
You are going to read a magazine article in which four different women talk about the importance of their own personal space. For questions 22–35, choose from the people A–D. The people may be chosen more than once. When more than one answer is required, these may be given in any order. There is an example at the beginning (O).

Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Which of the women

spends her day in conversation with others?

would like to take exercise during the day?

worries she might upset other people?

builds in a special time to be alone at home?

escapes outside to find peace and quiet?

likes to prepare mentally for what is to come?

creates space for herself even if she is not at home?

has no time to relax during her working day?


Question 22: Look for someone expressing a wish.

Question 26: What word expresses the same idea as 'peace and quiet'?

Question 32: Look for how a list of things conveys how the person feels.

Tip Strip

A Katrin

I always need to get away from other people at some point during the day, it's not that I don't get on with others, I've loads of friends. But I work in a really busy office in the centre of town and from the moment I leave home each morning it's non-stop. Crowds on the buses, busy streets, office bustle, phones, e-mail, do this, do that... By the time the end of the day comes, I'm desperate for some peace and quiet. Even if I'm going out later in the evening, I always make sure I have at least an hour to myself without anyone being able to disturb me. I arrive home, make myself a drink and lie on the sofa, I close my eyes and relax by concentrating on each part of my body in turn, beginning with my neck. Even if I'm away from home, I try to find the time just to be alone in order to unwind and recharge my batteries. If I don't make this space for myself, I feel really tense and irritable.

B Lia

I share a student flat with three others, so there's never a quiet moment. When I come back from college in the evenings it's quite likely that there'll be other people there as well and we'll all have supper together. It's great fun but towards the end of the evening I feel really tired and so I like to disappear by myself for a while. It's hopeless to try and find any privacy in the flat, so I go out for a walk. Whatever the weather, I walk through the park which is quite close. Late at night it's usually empty. There are just shadows and the rustle of animals and birds. It's very peaceful and it gives me the opportunity to reflect on the day and to think about what I have to do the next day. When I get back to the flat I like to go straight to bed. Usually I fall asleep pretty quickly even if the others are still up and chatting or listening to music. If I don't get this time to myself, I'll be like a bear with a sore head the next morning and not nice to know!

C Beatriz

I'm a night owl and I absolutely hate getting up in the mornings. If people try and talk to me before midday, I really snap at them. Being an actress means that I work late so it's important that I create space for myself at the beginning of each day. And because I use my voice so much, in fact totally depend on it, I like to rest my voice and just listen to music when I wake up. I don't even want to hear other people's voices. Some people find this very hard to understand and get quite cross when I tell them not to contact me before noon. I tell them it's not personal but they still sound offended. I'm sure it must be the same for singers and, who knows, maybe teachers and lecturers get fed up with hearing the sound of their own voice and simply long to be by themselves somewhere, in complete silence.

D Natalie

I work in a call centre, which means I'm constantly on the phone. Apart from lunch and two short breaks during the day I'm speaking to people all day long. And of course you never get to see who you're speaking to! By the end of my shift I'm exhausted, not because I'm rushing around or I'm on my feet all day but simply because I've spent the day talking and listening. The breaks are so short that there's no time to do anything other than get a drink and something to eat. I'd love to be able to go for a walk but there's nowhere to escape to within easy walking distance. The building where I work is in the middle of an industrial estate, you can't even see a single tree. So my flat is full of house plants and when I get home it's wonderful to be able to relax, surrounded by all the greenery. I lie on the floor, stretch out, look up at the plants and try to imagine I'm in a tropical rainforest miles away!
Out of Class

- Let us organise your trip anywhere in the world!
- special prices for large groups
- range of sporting activities
- comfortable accommodation
- individual information packs

---

Write a letter of between 120 and 180 words in an appropriate style. Do not write any addresses.

---

You and your friends are organising a class trip. You have seen the advertisement below, but you need more information. Using the notes you have made, write to Out of Class, giving necessary details and asking for further information.

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**Tip Strip**

**Question 2:**
- Remember you are writing for young people.
- Pick somebody you know something about (pop star? actor?) so you can say why you would so much like to meet him/her.

**Question 3:**
- Plan your story before you start writing. Has it got a beginning, a middle and an end?
- Think about verb sequences, e.g. Past simple/Past perfect.
- Try to make your story as interesting as possible.
- Remember that stories don't have greetings or headings.

**Question 4:**
- Explain to your friend why you hadn't mentioned you were going camping.

---

**Answers to the questions:**

2. An international magazine is asking young people to send in articles which will be published in a special edition. The title of the article is: The person in the world I would most like to meet and why.

Write your article.

3. You have decided to enter a short story competition. The rules of the competition are that your story must begin with the following words: Joni closed the door very quietly and waited.

Write your story.

4. This is part of a letter you receive from an English-speaking pen friend.

I didn't know you were going camping with your friends. What was it like? Do tell me all about it when you next write.

Write your letter telling your pen friend about your camping experience. Do not write any addresses.

5. Answer one of the following two questions based on your reading of one of the set books.

   **Either**
   - (a) Which of the characters in the book is your favourite?
     With reference to the book you have read, write a composition explaining why you especially like this character.
   - (b) *This book is a really good read.* Write a composition saying whether you agree or disagree with this statement and giving your reasons why.

**Or**

- Choose a character whom you feel you know well from the story so that you can include plenty of reasons as to why he/she is your favourite.
- Use a neutral to formal style.

**Tip Strip**

**Question 5(a):**
- Choose a character whom you feel you know well from the story so that you can include plenty of reasons as to why he/she is your favourite.
- Use a neutral to formal style.

**Question 5(b):**
- Say whether you agree or disagree with the statement.
- Include examples from the book to justify your opinion, and to make it clear why you enjoyed/didn't enjoy reading it.
- Use a neutral to formal style.
Use of English (1 hour 15 minutes)

For Questions 1-15, read the text below and decide which answer A, B, C or D best fits each space. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Example:

0 A hopped C jumped D popped

Question 4: The writer does not believe people go for the coffee.

Question 7: Which word can be used without needing an object?

Question 11: Which verb is invariably used with 'business'?

COFFEE CULTURE

The other day I wanted a cup of coffee, so I (0) into the bank. I sat in a soft armchair and watched the world (1), which, in this case, was the (2) for the services of the bank clerks. I'm joking, of course, but this could soon be common in banks in big cities.

The (3) for 'real coffee' in Britain, like that for mobile phones, seems never-ending. However, the (4) is that the attraction for many British people (5) not so much in the coffee as in the 'coffee culture' that surrounds it. This is to do with big, soft sofas and the idea that if you sit on one, you too can (6) the actors in the American TV comedy Friends.

In London, the first cafe opened in 1652. Men would (7) there, often at (8) times during the day, to (9) news and gossip, discuss (10) of the day and (11) business. The cafes acted as offices and shops in which merchants and agents, clerks and bankers could carry out their (12). In London today it is (13) that there are more than 2000 cafes and the number is (14). It won't be long before coffee is sold everywhere. You can already buy it in hospitals, motorway service stations, supermarkets and at tourist (15) throughout the country.

For Questions 16-30, read the text below and think of the word which best fits each space. Use only one word in each space. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Example:

0 their

SPORTS TOURISM

Hundreds of thousands of fans travel worldwide to watch (0) favourite sport - an international match, a tennis championship, a Formula One Grand Prix.

In recent years (16) has been a huge increase in sports tourism. People are no longer content to (17) in an armchair to watch their teams or sporting stars on television. They want to be (18) in the action. The Olympics may only last a couple of weeks, but (19) affect the host city for several years before. New facilities (20) to be built, not just for the Games themselves (21) also for the thousands of international visitors (22) come to stay. The effects are also felt outside the host city (23) many visitors choose to explore the surrounding region, and this (24) a lasting effect on tourism in the country. For example, (25) the 1992 Olympic Games were held in Barcelona, in Spain, the city has (26) an extremely popular tourist destination.

Tip Strip

Question 21: The word both before and after the gap and the second part of the sentence should help you decide what kind of word is missing.

Question 26: What type of word goes here? What word can stand in for a noun?

Question 29: What kind of word are you likely to need when referring to a date in the past?
For Questions 31–40, 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 The bag is not big enough for all my luggage.

The bag ........................................ for all my luggage.

The gap can be filled by the words 'is too small' so you write:

0 is too small

Write only the missing words on the separate answer sheet.

31 Don't speak so loudly, John,' said Petra.

Petra ........................................ so loudly.

32 I'm sorry I can't meet you this evening.

I ........................................ this evening.

33 It may rain later so take an umbrella.

Take an umbrella ........................................ later.

34 David carried on working despite feeling very sleepy.

David carried on working ........................................ very sleepy.

35 Marie scolded her son for breaking the vase.

Marie ........................................ for breaking the vase.

36 I am not interested in computers.

Computers ........................................ me.

37 We were all surprised to see Kitty at the party.

To ........................................ to the party.

38 The Beatles are thought by many people to be among the world's best pop groups.

Many people ........................................ the world's best pop groups were The Beatles.

39 Is it all right for me to borrow your car?

Do ........................................ your car?

40 The rent for this flat is more expensive than I had expected.

The rent for this flat is ........................................ I had expected.
For questions 56–65, read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of each line to form a word that fits the space in the same line. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Example: VOICE organisation

Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

VOICES FOUNDATION
Voices Foundation is a music education organisation. Its founder, Susan Digby, believes that learning to sing is the best way to introduce children to music. 'Playing an instrument is difficult, and the organisation of children who begin usually give up, but everyone has a voice,' she says.

Digby's inspiration for the Foundation came when she was travelling in Hungary. 'People there believe that a child's passion benefits from music education, and it has an effect on other skills, like development and linguistic skills. Music education provides a training which extends children's major and listening powers,' Digby believes that if children get inspire from singing, they are more likely to learn an instrument when they are older.

Tip Strip
Question 56: Is an adverb, a verb or an adjective needed here?
Question 58: Is the word required more frequently used in its singular or plural form?
Question 63: Take care with the spelling of this word.

Listening (approximately 40 minutes)
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 radio programme about a sports personality. What has he recently achieved?
A new sporting record
B another gold medal
C a financial reward

2 You hear a woman asking for a recipe. What does she want to make?
A something for supper
B something for a party
C something for a picnic

3 You hear a man talking about animals. What does he recommend?
A feeding a pet a balanced diet
B giving a pet plenty of exercise
C making sure a pet is looked after

4 You hear part of a radio programme about travelling abroad. Who is speaking?
A a journalist
B a tour guide
C a travel agent

5 You overhear a student talking about one of her classes. What has she done?
A missed attending a class
B withdrawn from a class
C complained about a class

6 You hear a woman discussing a new book on the theatre. What is the best title for the book?
A Popular Street Theatre
B Travelling Theatre Players
C Open-air Plays and Players

7 You overhear two people discussing a museum they have recently visited. What kind of museum was it?
A a costume museum
B a natural history museum
C a transport museum

8 You hear a woman discussing a new fashion. What does she like about it?
A the colours
B the designs
C the materials
PART 2

Tip Strip

Question 20: Are you likely to need a noun or a verb to complete this sentence?

Question 21: Can you predict what kind of word might fill this gap?

Question 22: William mentions that 'winter nights were very cold'. What might people leave on overnight?

PART 3

Tip Strip

You will hear part of a radio programme in which a man talks about his childhood in Australia. For Questions 9-18, complete the sentences.

1. William could hear rain falling on the __________ of his house.
2. People used __________ to stop their windows breaking.
3. William's parents had __________ and torches when the electricity failed.
4. In the wet season the __________ were unusable because they flooded.
5. People relied on using a __________ to receive whatever they wanted.
6. Bandicoots are more commonly known as __________.
7. In Alice Springs the __________ are left on overnight.
8. Boarding school in Australia may be __________ from where you live.
9. People stay __________ during the hottest part of the day.

PART 4

Tip Strip

Another task in Part 4 asks you to choose the best answer in multiple choice questions. Before you listen, read through the questions and underline key words. Listen to find the answer to a question, then choose the option (A, B or C) which is the closest. Most questions will be about people's feelings, ideas, attitudes and opinions.

Question 24: Karin says that 'there was no reason why I shouldn't stay'. Which option reflects this feeling?

Question 25: Why did Karin return to the UK for two weeks?

Question 26: How did Karin feel after a few weeks in Italy?

Question 27: How did Karin find a job?

Question 28: How did she feel about her job?

Question 29: When Karin first took a customer's orders, __________.

Question 30: How does Karin feel about her experience?
Tip Strip

Part 1
- Listen to the instructions. Make sure you do what is asked.
- Don't be afraid to ask your partner or the examiner to repeat something if you haven't understood.
- Listen to the questions the examiner asks your partner, and listen to what your partner says. The examiner may say 'And what about you?' or 'Do you agree?'
- Don't give short answers. Say what you think and why.

Speaking (14 minutes)

Part 1 (3 minutes)
The examiner (interlocutor) will ask each of you to speak briefly in turn and to give personal information about yourselves. You can expect a variety of questions, such as:

- What are you thinking about?
- What is your plan for the future?

Part 2 (4 minutes)
You will each be asked to talk for a minute without interruption. You will be given two different photographs in turn to talk about. After your partner has finished speaking you will be asked a brief question connected with your partner's photographs.

Travelling (compare, contrast and speculate)

Turn to pictures 1 and 2 on page 154 which show people travelling.

Candidate B, compare and contrast these photographs and say what you think the people in the photographs are feeling about travelling. You have a minute to do this.

Candidate A, do you like travelling with or without a lot of luggage?

Playing a musical instrument (compare, contrast and speculate)

Turn to pictures 1 and 2 on page 155 which show people playing musical instruments.

Candidate A, compare and contrast these photographs and say what you think the people in the photographs are feeling. You have a minute to do this.

Candidate B, do you play a musical instrument?

Communications (discuss and evaluate)

Turn to the pictures on page 156 which show the different ways we can keep in touch with what is happening in the world. What are the best ways of finding out what is going on?

Part 3 (3 minutes)

The examiner will encourage you to develop the topic of your discussion in Part 3 by asking questions such as:

- Is it important to know what is happening in the world? Why (not)?
- Do you think computers will eventually replace books and newspapers?
- How interested are you in keeping up with the news in your own country?
- Do you think there is too much news on the radio and television? Why (not)?

Part 4 (4 minutes)
The examiner will encourage you to develop the topic of your discussion in Part 3 by asking questions such as:

- Is it important to know what is happening in the world? Why (not)?
- Do you think computers will eventually replace books and newspapers?
- How interested are you in keeping up with the news in your own country?
- Do you think there is too much news on the radio and television? Why (not)?

TEST 3

PAPER 1 Reading (1 hour 15 minutes)

Part 1

You are going to read an article about a photographer who specialises in taking photographs of birds called storks. Choose from the list A-H the heading which best summarises each part (1-6) of the article. There is one extra heading which you do not need to use. There is an example at the beginning (O).

Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

A Storks will nest anywhere
B An impressive sight
C Storks unlikely to find new nesting areas
D An important factor affecting stork numbers
E The reason for the photographer's visit
F Storks don't mind where they feed
G The photographer's first task
H Storks able to guarantee their existence

White Storks

As I walked along the narrow streets of a small Spanish village, I felt excited at the prospect of being allowed up onto the roof of a beautiful church. My purpose in being there was to take photographs of the white storks which had been nesting in the bell tower high above the village streets. In fact, storks had been my ticket into many similar adventures over the years.

1 Storks are large, beautiful birds with long necks and taking pictures of them is not easy. In towns and villages storks build their nests, which are like platforms made out of twigs, high up on rooftops or treetops. So my initial job was to collect a huge key, let myself into the church, and climb up the bell tower so that I could at least see the white stork nest on the roof of the tower.

2 I eventually reached the top and lifted the door above my head. After the hot, dry streets below there was a wonderful cool breeze and staring at me from their nest about forty metres away were three half-grown storks. It was a marvellous scene, especially in view of the fact that towards the end of the twentieth century there was great concern about the future of the white stork.

3 The numbers of storks had been decreasing for various reasons. The major cause for this decrease was probably due to the lack of rain in West Africa. Storks traditionally escape the European winter and depend on insects and other animals for their food supply. The severe drought caused by hardly any rainfall for years in West Africa had reduced the storks' supply of food with disastrous consequences.

4 Human development has also affected the stork's ability to survive, but in this case the bird has proved to be very adaptable. In natural environments, the stork nests in trees and on rocks. However, as buildings began to spread onto the storks' natural nesting sites, the birds adjusted to this loss by carrying their twigs even higher. Radio towers, road signs, statues, monuments, chimneys and even pylons carrying electricity have become loaded with piles of twigs.

5 Another example of the stork's amazing ability to adjust to changes in the environment is its diet. If a stork can't find sufficient food in its natural habitat, then it seems it will quite happily feed off what it can find in rubbish tips. This reliable source of food is probably one of the reasons why a sizeable percentage of the stork populations in Spain no longer migrate by flying off to Africa for the winter.

6 However, there is a new threat to storks on the horizon. European Union rules and regulations may affect the source of food found on rubbish tips, as governments are now being asked to clean up rubbish tips by covering them over. This will obviously cut off a valuable food supply for the storks. Nevertheless, like any animal or bird which has so successfully adapted to human development, the stork will no doubt find a way to ensure it will survive long into the future.
You are going to read an extract from an article about an unusual form of storytelling. For Questions 7–14, choose the correct answer A, B, C or D.

Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

**Unusual storytelling**

'It's the seventh minute into a match and we're up against one of the top clubs in Britain. We're expected to lose. I get the ball and I'm running as fast as I can for the goal. The goalkeeper runs towards me. Do I try to get round him or shall I shoot?'

'Go round him,' calls out one voice. 'Shoot!' shout a few of the kids gathered on the floor.

'I decide to shoot and I can see the ball going wide. But then I look up and see my mum blowing hard on her whistle from the side of the pitch, and the ball swings to the right and falls inside the goal post. I've just scored and we're one-nil up against the favourites.'

'It was particularly good for the kids to have strong male role models involved. Many boys grow up wanting to be professional footballers and they'll listen to what we have to say far more readily than they would listen to their teachers. It's not just the boys who get a lot out of it; even though a lot of the stories are football based, the girls never get bored,' says Taylor.

But there are other groups for whom the storytelling has been a learning process. On one occasion, for example, Barry Morgan took some young professional footballers with him to one of the storytelling sessions. The players explained to the kids how relaxing with a book before a big game could improve their performances. 'Footballers have a fairly short career,' says Morgan, 'and most of them move on to other jobs in the leisure industry, running a business or public speaking. For all these careers you need good communication skills and telling stories to a bunch of school kids is great practice for the future. When I first started playing football I had almost no self-confidence but nowadays I'm quite happy standing up in front of 500 children.'

Tip Strip

**Question 7:** Where is the speaker at the beginning of the article?
A running on a football pitch
B playing football with some children
C explaining an earlier football match
D sitting in a football stadium

**Question 8:** What does 'the bit about his mum' (line 21) add to what the speaker says?
A It's intended to praise his mother.
B It's intended to make his listeners laugh.
C It's important to involve your mother.
D It's unusual for a woman to referee a match.

**Question 9:** What do we learn about the children involved in the storytelling project?
A They love reading stories in the classroom.
B They enjoy being part of a club.
C They are not interested in being at school.
D They dislike having to go to libraries.

**Question 10:** What does Taylor mean by 'do more' (line 44)?
A He wanted the opportunity to earn more money.
B He needed more stories from other parts of the world.
C He felt the stories they told could be more successful.
D He thought they could organise much more storytelling.

**Question 11:** What is the attraction of this form of storytelling for many boys?
A They admire the people telling the stories.
B They enjoy listening to some good teachers.
C They hope to become storytellers themselves.
D They like the fact that girls are not included.

**Question 12:** What did the young footballers recommend about reading?
A It can make you play better.
B It helps you to feel relaxed.
C It makes you more confident.
D It makes you a better storyteller.

**Question 13:** What does the writer suggest about footballers in general?
A They are not particularly well educated.
B They adapt well to other professions.
C They have trouble communicating with people.
D They have to be prepared to look for other jobs.

**Question 14:** How has Morgan benefited from storytelling?
A He could take up another career.
B He has become more sure of himself.
C He became a good businessman.
D He enjoyed meeting new people.
A few years ago I decided I needed some peace and quiet to write a book. On the grounds that nothing from the real world could possibly disturb me out there, I arranged to swap my London flat for a little town in the middle of Siberia. I had heard that it was cold enough to make your eyes water and freeze the teardrops on your face.

I wasn't going to Siberia to get a tan. But writing a book in a cozy flat when it was cold outside was one thing. I had picked the town because it was so remote and it had the reputation of being one of the coldest places on Earth. It was remote.

Anyway, off I drove to find my apartment in a block which I knew would be warm and well-heated by a communal central heating system. I must confess that when I got there I was not prepared for the fact that I had to break the ice off the door before I could open it. I discovered later that these radiators continued to push out heat for seven or eight months of the year.

Every passer-by wore a huge hat and went about covered in a personal cloud of steam. Enormous sheets of ice hung from the trees, walls and balconies and the pavements looked like marble, millions of years old.

Siberian children, I was pleased to see, got their kicks from sliding on ice and attacking each other with snowballs. A fortnight after my arrival, we were informed on the news that temperatures were going to drop even further. Are you ready for it? Now when I went to market I found women with their faces wrapped in the eyelashes, standing behind piles of fish, frozen solid. Ice cream was sold in unsealed, naked lumps and for a few days we went around with hats and collars covered in frost.

A fortnight after my arrival, we were informed on the news that temperatures were going to drop even further. Are you ready for it? Now when I went to market I found women with their faces wrapped in the eyelashes, standing behind piles of fish, frozen solid. Ice cream was sold in unsealed, naked lumps and for a few days we went around with hats and collars covered in frost.

In these bitterest days, heard no word in the tram stations or the bus stops, just the sound of crunching snow and silence. We all knew that there was no shortage of energy and if our flats were warm and we could make ourselves cups of tea there was nothing to worry about. In the local theatre, I heard that a group of dancers had to practice their movements while wearing huge boots. Buses drove around in pairs in case one of them broke down, and schools had to close.

Walking home through the town centre one night with the temperature at -38°C, I came across people who had built fires from cardboard boxes, still trying to sell their goods and hoping people would stop to look at what was on sale. That same evening I wandered out to admire the glittering snow under brilliant stars.

I eventually finished my book as the temperatures reached zero, the pavement snow turned grey and another Siberian winter appeared to be almost over.
PART 4

You are going to read a magazine article about five people who use computers. For Questions 22 – 35, choose from the people A – E. The people may be chosen more than once. When more than one answer is required, these may be given in any order. There is an example at the beginning (O).

Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Which of the people uses a computer

for entertainment?

to help keep appointments with colleagues?

to find out about business competitors?

for planning rough copies of their work?

to create better pictures?

while on a journey?

to catch up on new things in their specialist areas?

because other people rely on you to have one?

even though it does not feel very individual?

because it cuts down on costs?

even though it is not the latest model?

to advertise what they do?

because they’ve depended on one for so long?

Tip Strip

Question 25: Who might need to include pictures in what they do?

Question 29: Look for a similar way of saying that you can’t work without a computer.

Question 32: What other expression do you know for ‘cuts down on costs’?

I NEED MY COMPUTER

A Tara

I’m a poet and I spend a large part of my life travelling around the world. I have a laptop computer, which means I can work on trains and buses, wherever I happen to be. My poems always begin in a notebook (and I mean the paper variety) where they stay for a while, moving from notes I have made, sometimes just individual words and phrases, to more developed pieces. The only way I can keep in touch with my family and also stay in contact with other writers is by using e-mail. Actually, I also use e-mail for sending work—poems, articles, reviews—to magazines, publishers and newspapers. Through my PC I am in constant communication with writers all over the world and we’re able to swap poems and ideas within seconds. It’s brilliant.

B Maissa

I’m a surgeon and I work in a large teaching hospital. Although I have a PC at home, I also have a little pocket PC, a PDA — personal digital assistant. I carry my PDA around with me all day as it’s small enough to fit into my coat pocket. I use it like a diary and it has an alarm which I can set to remind me about meetings with other doctors in the team. I wouldn’t be nearly as organised without it; having all the necessary information in one place and not on scraps of paper is invaluable. There are lots of things available over the internet which are great for doctors. There’s always a lot of reading to be done, and it’s often cheaper to download journals online than buy the printed copy. It also uses the internet to find out about the latest discoveries in drugs and developments in medical research.

C Konrad

I’m my own boss and I run my business from home. I bought a computer when I set up the company a couple of years ago, and I know that I couldn’t operate without one. In any case everyone expects you to have a computer these days. The first thing I do in the morning is check my e-mail. I get about 40 e-mails a day, using e-mail is often much more convenient for communicating with my customers. It means you can choose when to reply, unlike the telephone, which interrupts whatever you happen to be doing when it rings. My computer helps me manage my time better, but it is not as personal as a phone call. I also use the internet for finding out what other companies like mine are offering. Once upon a time I would have asked for a company’s brochure or information pack, but nowadays most companies advertise on their own websites.

D Suzy

I am 12 years old and in my first year at secondary school. My parents have recently bought a new computer, so they let me have their old one, which is still very good. It has made a big difference to the way I do things, particularly my school work. It is a quick and easy way to do my homework. Instead of having to draw pictures I can get them from the art work package on the computer and just add them to whatever it is I need to illustrate. It also saves mess — no rubbing out and no cutting things up. My computer also has an internet connection which gives me access to all sorts of information. I can also use the encyclopedia and dictionary that are on the computer. Lastly, my computer has lots of games which I can play after I have done my homework.

E Fergus

I love computers. I owned one of the early laptops and today I have both a PC and a laptop. My life as a freelance musician would be a real struggle without my computers. I have to run myself like a small business, and I simply wouldn’t be able to do that without a computer. You have to keep in touch with music agents, concert promoters and conductors, and there are lots of letters to write. I use my computer to send out information about myself each week by e-mail. I can even send a picture of myself that way. It saves a lot of money on stationery, stamps and so on. I also keep all my accounts up-to-date on it and use the internet to research new music. The other thing I love about having a computer is that being a professional musician can be a solitary business, because you spend a lot of time on your own at home. My e-mail is like having a friend in the flat.
You and a friend would like to work for a year on a volunteer programme. Your friend has written to you and sent you the advertisement below. Read the letter and the advertisement, together with his/her notes. Write a letter to the World Support Programme asking for the information which your friend suggests and adding any relevant questions of your own.

This programme sounds just what we want. I've added some comments but I shall be away next week, so perhaps you could write for more information and ask about anything else you think we need to know.

WORLD SUPPORT PROGRAMME

- For volunteers aged 17-70
- Go overseas to work with local communities
- Use your skills to help others
- No costs involved
- Free accommodation

Average age? Where?

Write a letter of between 120 and 180 words in an appropriate style. Do not write any addresses.
PAPER 3

PART 1

Tip Strip

Question 2: There may be many theories which word is right in this gap?

Question 5: All these words can precede 'for' but only one makes sense in this sentence.

Question 9: Look at the word 'it' to help you decide on the correct answer.

Use of English (1 hour 15 minutes)

For Questions 1-15, read the text below and decide which answer A, B, C or D best fits each space. There is an example at the beginning (O).

Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Example:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>O</th>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>sung</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MUSIC – A UNIVERSAL LANGUAGE

Music is universal – it is (0) .... by all cultures. Some scientists believe that music came before speech and as a development of mating calls. In fact, there is (2) .... theory that the (3) .... languages were chanted or sung rather than spoken. Indeed, in some cultures, music is a form of (4) .... history. The Aboriginal Australians, for example, use music as a means to (5) .... on stories of the land and spirits to the next (6) ....

New evidence suggests that music does not just (7) .... the feel-good factor but it is also good for the brain. A study of intellectually (8) .... children showed that they could recall more (9) .... after it was given to them in a song than after it was read to them as a story.

Researchers also report that people (10) .... better on a standard intelligence (11) .... after listening to Mozart. The so-called 'Mozart effect', has also been (12) .... by findings that rats (13) .... up on Mozart run faster through a complex network of paths or passages, (14) .... as a maze. Overall, it seems that in most instances people who suffer from any form of mental (15) .... benefit from listening to music.

1 A was  B swelled  C reacted  D arose
2 A one  B every  C such  D that
3 A earliest  B newest  C easiest  D simplest
4 A enjoying  B making  C recording  D stating
5 A move  B pass  C hand  D happen
6 A children  B people  C tribe  D generation
7 A convince  B satisfy  C please  D prefer
8 A disabled  B inactive  C incapable  D disordered
9 A facts  B knowledge  C score  D information
10 A examine  B prepare  C prove  D achieve
11 A form  B scheme  C marked  D test
12 A supported  B given  C declared  D remembered
13 A held  B brought  C regarded  D known
14 A called  B heard  C regard  D pain
15 A badness  B hurt  C illness  D pain

FOLLOW YOUR NOSE

Of the five senses, smell is probably the (0) .... that you value the least. Yet your sense of smell is the most direct link (16) .... to the brain and the outside world. If (17) .... two seconds for a smell to (18) .... and travel to the part of the brain (19) .... controls emotions and memories. Exactly how (20) .... your sense of smell influences your emotions, however, is (21) .... fully understood.

Nevertheless, a sense of smell can even influence your relationships (22) .... other people. Apparently, you (23) .... in love through your nose, not your eyes or your ears. Moreover, people tend to smell of what they eat and (24) .... can also influence what people think of you.

In one famous study, 84 per cent of people taking (25) .... said they were more (26) .... to buy a particular brand of trainers, when they (27) .... placed in a room smelling of flowers. This kind of knowledge can be (28) .... to influence people's spending habits at a sub-conscious (29) .... and could obviously be useful in (30) .... all sorts of things from clothing to cars.
For Questions 31–40, 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 (O).

Example: 0 The bag is not big enough for all my luggage. small

The gap can be filled by the words 'is too small' so you write:

0 is too small

Write only the missing words on the separate answer sheet.

31 The company director was respected by all his employees.
up
All the employees ............................................ the company director.

32 Judith was the only member of the family who had never married.
apart
All the members of the family ............................................ got married.

33 Most people find Finnish is not an easy language to learn.
difficulty
Most people ............................................ Finnish.

34 There is no point in asking Denise to the party as she's so busy.
worth
It ............................................ Denise to the party as she's so busy.

35 As I had plenty of time before my flight, I was able to do some shopping.
not
If I had not had plenty of time before my flight, I ............................................
to do some shopping.

36 Taking photographs in the art gallery is forbidden.
allowed
You ............................................ photographs in the art gallery.

37 My brother never listens to what I say.
takes
My brother ............................................ what I say.

38 This milk is sour, so throw it away.
gone
This milk ............................................, so throw it away.

39 You were supposed to do your homework before today's lesson.
ought
You ............................................ your homework before today's lesson.

40 A friend is decorating my bedroom next week.
am
I ............................................ by a friend next week.
For Questions 56–65, read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of each line to form a word that fits the space in the same line. There is an example at the beginning (O).

Example: 0 scientists

Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

RECOGNISING A LIAR

Recent research has led many (O) scientists to believe that the (56) science to recognize whether or not someone is telling the (57) truth, or is about to break bad news has more to do with science than a magical (58) sense.

The human body and brain subconsciously pick up signals so small that they would not (59) be noticed. If someone is telling lies, for (60) their body language is slightly (61). The brain picks up on these changes, which may include a bead of sweat or a slight (62) in tone of voice. Upon the (63), that the person has been lying, the brain has a 'told you so' sensation. Scientists argue that people should trust their own (64); their instinctive reactions will tell them if a person is (65) and not to be trusted.

Tip Strip

Question 58: You may recognize what is needed here if you know the fixed expression!
Question 59: Is a noun, a verb or an adverb needed here?
Question 65: Read this last sentence carefully; is the missing word going to be positive or negative in this context?
**PART 2**

**Tip Strip**

**Question 9:** Remember you can answer this question using a number or you can write the number in words.

**Question 13:** Are you listening for a noun or a verb to fill this gap? How do you know which one is right?

**Question 17:** Listen carefully for the word which is used to describe all kinds of things - don't be tempted to guess!

You will hear part of a radio programme in which a woman called Amelia Unwin talks about one of the most successful football clubs in the world. For Questions 9–18, complete the sentences.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Manchester United paid</th>
<th>for one player.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Club sells anything from shorts to a</td>
<td>to buy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A Manchester United strip will cost you about</td>
<td>to buy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Club sells its goods throughout the</td>
<td>at official shops.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Any company can use the Club's facilities to hold a</td>
<td>for its employees.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Many supporters buy a</td>
<td>in advance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Club's matches are</td>
<td>to bring in more money.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Club profits from being involved in</td>
<td>and championships throughout the year.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The players wear the names of various</td>
<td>on their shirts.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| The players’ | cost the Club an enormous amount of money.

**PART 3**

**Tip Strip**

All the speakers say positive things about cruises, so listen for the main reason for their enthusiasm.

Speaker 1: She clearly doesn’t approve of fitness freaks, so what does she like?
Speaker 2: What is the speaker referring to when she talks about ‘early explorers’ and ‘battles’?
Speaker 3: ‘There’s something organised if you want it ... And I join in everything ...’ Where are these things organised? At the ports where they stop or somewhere else?

You will hear five different people talking about what they enjoy about going on a cruise ship holiday. For Questions 19–23, choose from the list A–F what each speaker says. Use the letters only once. There is one extra letter which you do not need to use.

| A | I love shopping in all the different places. |
| B | It awakens my sense of history. |
| C | I appreciate the varied scenery. |
| D | It gives me the excuse not to do anything physical. |
| E | I like the entertainment on board. |
| F | It gives me a chance to explore. |

**PART 4**

**Tip Strip**

**Question 24:** Zoe really believed her dream would come true. Is her expectation true or false?
**Question 27:** What do Zoe’s words ‘Oh no!’ lead you to expect? Something positive or negative?
**Question 30:** What other words does Zoe use when she talks about ‘life’?

You will hear a radio talk given by a TV actress called Zoe Fisher. For each of the Questions 24–30, decide which of the statements are True and which are False. Write T for True or F for False in the boxes provided.

| 24 | Zoe did not expect to be a teacher after leaving school at sixteen. |
| 25 | Zoe did not continue her studies at college. |
| 26 | Zoe believes she is a born teacher. |
| 27 | Zoe misunderstood the taxi driver’s remark. |
| 28 | Zoe settled down the moment she arrived in Britain. |
| 29 | Zoe wants her book to attract readers of different nationalities. |
| 30 | Zoe thinks life turns out as we intend it to. |
**PAPER 5 Speaking (14 minutes)**

**PART 1** (3 minutes)

Answer these questions:

Can you tell me something about your family?  
What's the most interesting thing you have ever done with your family?  
Can you briefly describe your family to me?  
Who are the most important people in your life after your family?

**PART 2** (4 minutes)

**Being alone (compare, contrast and speculate)**

Turn to pictures 1 and 2 on page 157 which show people sitting by themselves.

Candidate A, compare and contrast these photographs and say why you think people enjoy being alone. You have a minute to do this.

Candidate B, do you like doing things by yourself?

**Being creative (compare, contrast and speculate)**

Turn to pictures 1 and 2 on page 158 which show people doing things with their hands.

Candidate A, compare and contrast these photographs and say why you think people enjoy doing things like this. You have a minute to do this.

Candidate B, do you like making things or drawing?

**PART 3** (3 minutes)

**Belonging to a club (discuss and evaluate)**

Turn to the pictures on page 159 which show different clubs. What do these different clubs offer, and which of these clubs would you be interested in joining and why?

**PART 4** (4 minutes)

Answer these questions:

Why do some people dislike belonging to clubs or societies?  
Do you or your friends belong to any clubs? Which ones? Why did you decide to join?  
Are there any disadvantages in belonging to a club?  
Do you think clubs are more useful when people get older?

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**PAPER 1 Reading (1 hour 15 minutes)**

**PART 1**  
You are going to read a magazine article about a woman who works for the film industry. Choose the most suitable heading from the list A-I for each part 1-7 of the article. There is one extra heading which you do not need to use. There is an example at the beginning (O).  

Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

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**My Kind of Life**

Fiona Bartlett is a talent scout for a film company. It is her job to find the right faces for the right film. She has spent the last month selecting the final cast for a new soap opera for teenagers.

It was fascinating sitting in on the auditions. Children whom I thought were brilliant, who could sing and dance and had such confidence were not always the ones who got the parts. The casting agents would explain that one of the things they were looking for was how photogenic the child would appear in front of the camera, so each audition is videoed and watched on a monitor at the same time as the child is performing live.

These people usually sat in on each audition and the director made the final decisions. The schedule was always very tight and auditions were held in a different place each day. Sometimes people wait years before they get to the point of being called through and some of these kids.

However, when I first left university I worked as a personal assistant to the Production Manager of a children’s animation and cartoon company. It was my job to look after his diary, arrange meetings, book actors and musicians for recording sessions and so on. In that way I met hundreds of different people. Then one day I heard that a TV company was looking for an agent and I applied for and got the job.

I was prepared for the hard work and the travel but one thing that was completely unprepared for was the emotional strain of the job. You arrive at the hall where the auditions are being held to be greeted by hundreds of young people all desperate to be chosen. And sometimes, however good they may be, they are simply not right for the part, so you end up disappointing the vast majority of these kids.

Obviously they’ve all worked and rehearsed enormously hard to get up working as a stage manager in a theatre. However, during one summer holiday I did some voluntary work with a children’s theatre group and I met a number of casting agents – people whose job it is to look for children to take part in any new production. They do this by holding auditions – which are rather like interviews – where they can assess a child’s acting ability.

I was preparing for the hard and I was completely unprepared for was the emotional strain of the job. You arrive at the hall where the auditions are being held to be greeted by hundreds of young people all desperate to be chosen. And sometimes, however good they may be, they are simply not right for the part, so you end up disappointing the vast majority of these kids.

In an ideal world you’d like to be able to offer everyone a job. But it is very competitive world and if you can’t survive these knockbacks early on when you’re still a teenager, the chances are you’ve picked the wrong profession. But if you believe in yourself and you can cope with these setbacks, it is worth auditioning over and over again. Sometimes people wait years before they get through an audition and there are no guarantees that you’ll succeed in this business.

But on the positive side there’s enormous job satisfaction to be gained from choosing the right actors for a new production. I know that all the hours I’ve spent this last month will have been worth it when the first episode of this new soap is broadcast, and perhaps some of these new faces will go on to become big names in the years ahead.

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**Test 4, Paper 1**

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**Test 3, Paper 5**
In 1989 a young, intrepid Australian was travelling around Europe and found himself at his British hotel after closing time — at 10 in the morning. Whilst most of us might take this as an opportunity to find a cozy bed and breakfast or at least a dry bench in a railway station, Matt Lassiter spotted a business opportunity. Knowing that he was not alone and that thousands of backpacking youngsters were wandering the world with heavy bags and fat wallets, Lassiter came up with a plan to start his own hostels that made young visitors feel at home whenever they arrived. 'I realised there was not so much a gap in the backpackers' market, but rather a canyon!'

A couple of years later, Lassiter formed his own company which he called Roamers. His intention was to focus on creating hostels which would provide accommodation for the dynamic youth tourism market. 'The average backpacker, around 18–22, is likely to be highly educated, often taking time off between school and university and usually has quite a lot of money to spend and these are the people Roamers sets out to attract,' says Lassiter.

Today, Roamers operates in more than 20 countries, has 70 hostels and provides 1.5 million bed nights each year. Lassiter says that each hostel is like a kindly aunt or uncle looking after young people. Backpackers like that and their parents like it even more, not because Roamers is a fun environment, but because Roamers offers a safe and secure form of accommodation.

A typical hostel has showers and toilets on each floor, a 'chill out' room with television, food, bar and drinks facilities, a laundry room and internet access with free e-mail usage. Lassiter was very aware that his young, bright customers would all be familiar with the internet and that it would play an important part in marketing his company.

Part of Lassiter's success is knowing that backpackers want to feel like explorers. 'We have to be very careful how we market our products — it must be their decision and not seen as a package holiday — we make them think they are independent.' The Roamers technique is to offer pre-booked two or four-day tours, a couple of nights recovering from jet-lag, a welcome pack, clean sheets — no sleeping bags — and a free call home. The formula is certainly working, which just goes to show that Lassiter's instincts are exactly right for this growing holiday market.

Tip Strip

8 How did Matt Lassiter react to the British hostel closing in the morning?
A He looked for alternative accommodation.
B He decided to continue his journey.
C It put him off travelling in Europe.
D It gave him an idea for the future.

9 What did Lassiter think would help young travellers?
A to be less spoilt financially by their parents
B to be more aware of looking after their money
C to accept that accommodation can vary
D to find more welcoming accommodation

10 Roamers hostels are designed for young people who
A are studying part-time.
B have freedom and leisure.
C are living on a small budget.
D have an interest in marketing.

11 What does 'that' in line 35 refer to?
A the hostels' caring attitudes
B hostels run by relatives
C the hostels' generous facilities
D hostels available worldwide

12 Why are parents in favour of Roamers?
A They can pay extra for secure arrangements.
B They approve of the entertainment on offer.
C They don't worry about their children's safety.
D They like the fact that their children have fun.

13 Lassiter's use of the internet
A saves him time and money.
B shows good business sense.
C attracts business partners.
D helps him market computers.

14 Lassiter is successful because
A he has researched his market.
B he operates a very fair formula.
C travellers can depend on his advice.
D explorers benefit from his hostels.
FLYING INTO THE RECORD BOOKS

Polly Vacher is no ordinary woman pilot. It ended only three days behind schedule when she landed her Piper Dakota at Birmingham in central England in May five months later.

This included storms and a cyclone in Fiji, a country in the South Pacific Ocean. Nor was the journey without incident for Polly, who only learned to fly at the age of forty-nine.

One of the trip's most frightening moments came, worryingly, on the same route where Amelia Earhart, the American pilot, went missing when she was attempting to fly around the world in 1937.

In fact, she allowed herself to be photographed as she stood beside a Banyan tree, which Amelia Earhart had planted in 1935, before setting off for the 16-hour section of her flight from Hawaii to California.

According to Polly all went well for the first part of her journey. Then suddenly it started to get very bumpy. Checking the outside air temperature Polly discovered it was zero degrees. To her horror she found streams of ice-cold rain running back along the wings and starting to freeze.

Though Polly immediately dropped her height to prevent the weight of ice pulling her plane into the ocean, there was more drama when the cabin suddenly went quiet. As a result the main tank had run dry an hour early, but fortunately the emergency tank went into action and she was able to land safely.

The lonely hours spent flying were a great contrast to the warm welcome she received wherever she landed.

The publicity she attracted also raised money for a charity which provides flying scholarships for disabled people.

Tip Strip

Sentence B: 'This' is likely to refer to something just mentioned.

Sentence D: Where is fuel stored on a small plane?

Sentence F: What words in the text are linked to the idea of 'delay'?
You are going to read about four countries that offer work experience opportunities for young people. For Questions 22-35, choose from the countries (A-D). The countries may be chosen more than once. When more than one answer is required, these may be given in any order. There is an example at the beginning (O).

Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Answer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Question 24: Look for a similar way of expressing the idea of including people.</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Question 28: Where might you expect to buy things other than in a shop?</td>
<td>E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Question 33: What is the word for someone who doesn't eat meat?</td>
<td>O</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Which of the countries

- makes special mention of its city-based projects?
- offers different types of schools?
- has a European feel to it?
- will accept you directly into the community?
- can rely on parental support for its education programme?
- would you choose if you want to work with pre-school-age children?
- offers a variety of sporting activities?
- is recommended for its shopping?
- is benefiting from its own people’s experience abroad?
- might require you to learn a local language?
- gives you a choice of accommodation?
- would appeal to someone who doesn’t eat meat?
- suggests that it offers unique opportunities?
- offers a stimulating classroom atmosphere?

A INDIA

Magical India is a land of many contrasts. It is impossible to generalise about this subcontinent and everyone has a different experience and different opinions. To live in India is to be part of a way of life totally unlike anything else.

People who volunteer to work in India spend up to six months at a time in the south of India. It's an area with a special feel to it - the villages and farms feed local people well, while the temples, sometimes built on great rocks overlooking the plain, satisfy people's spiritual needs.

South Indian community life is very close; if you work there you will be treated as an addition to any school or family that you join. The food is famous for its variety of spices, vegetables and fruit and many people are vegetarians.

You will find yourself helping with both primary and secondary schoolchildren. Some schools also have children as young as nursery age, and you may well have the chance to work with them as well.

Travelling in India offers great opportunities. The rainy season in June and July and October keep the climate cooler, and do not interfere with daily life.

B GHANA

Ghana is a colourful country of thick tropical forests, wild savannah or bush and great beaches. It is home to one of Africa’s friendliest and most welcoming people. The Ashanti built their kingdom on Ghana’s gold – their country used to be called the Gold Coast. Modern Ghanaian culture is open and varied.

In recent years Ghana has attracted new money, and many Ghanaians have returned home from working or studying abroad bringing new investments and ideas with them.

In Ghana people attach great importance to social and community events and many people are deeply religious. The official language is English but the main spoken languages are Ewe, Twi and Ga.

Children and their parents see education as a way to better jobs and good lives and children work hard at school. If you are working with young children in a primary school, you will find that teaching lively songs and rhymes is very popular.

Travelling around is cheap. Local minibuses, buses and trains operate throughout most of the country and wherever you go you will be given a warm welcome.

C NEPAL

If you choose to work in Nepal, you will find a well-established programme for volunteers, particularly in the capital Kathmandu.

You will be offered opportunities in schools both in and around the city, ranging from well-equipped independent and state schools to much smaller ones set up to help children who, without an education, would have no future.

Volunteers spend up to six months at a time working with children from the ages of five to seventeen. You have a choice of working in busy Kathmandu, one of the villages in Kathmandu Valley or in the peaceful town of Pokara at the base of the great Annapurna mountain range by the shores of the beautiful Phewa Lake.

Accommodation is either with host families or local hostels.

The surrounding countryside is excellent for walking and climbing, boating on the lake, and white-water rafting in the mountain rivers.

D TOGO

Togo in West Africa is situated between Ghana and Benin. The capital city, Lome, is on the coast close to the Ghanaian border.

Togo’s official language is French and although Togo has been independent since 1960 the French influence is still evident, from the architecture to the food.

Lome is said to have the best market in West Africa and the Togolese are warm and hospitable people.

Accommodation is cheap; you can choose to stay with a host family or you may prefer to find your own room or apartment.

The south of the country is flat with lagoons along the length of the coast, but as you travel north the land becomes hilly and rich with coffee plantations.

We can offer you work opportunities in secondary schools where the classes range in age from 11-20.
You are in charge of the arrangements for your friend's birthday party. Your friend has given you a list of requests to which you have added your own notes. Write a letter to the restaurant manager asking for information and giving relevant details.

Can you check on these things when you write, please?

Thanks!

- any chance of a private room?
- expensive?
- must have music - bring our own - expensive!
- maximum number of people - will depend on size of room
- costs < drink
- special effects, e.g. lighting - & decorations
- times < start - finish - what time does restaurant close?

Write a letter of between 120 and 180 words in an appropriate style. Do not write any addresses.
PAPER 3

Use of English (1 hour 15 minutes)

For Questions 1–15, read the text below and decide which answer A, B, C or D best fits each space. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Example:

0 A years B rule C period D reign

Tip Strip

Question 2: Which verb is usually used with 'association' when it is a new one?

Question 7: Which phrasal verb means 'established'?

Question 13: People stood on piles of earth until a more professional arrangement; which word has the best meaning?

THE EARLY DAYS OF FOOTBALL

Football became the game we know today during the (0) of Queen Victoria in the nineteenth century. So many different (1) of the game were being played in Britain at that time, that in 1863 the Football Association was (2) in order to draw up and agree the (3) of the game.

Throughout the country new football (4) were built and the development of the railways (5) that football teams and their (6) could travel to the matches. In 1888 the Football League was (7) up with twelve clubs, and football became a national sport, (8) to rugby by many people as the more popular game of the (9) .

Sometimes people played the game in just a field. In one town, Burnley, in the north of England, the field had a river (10) along the side of it in which players (11) baths after matches. People stood on banks (12) from earth and it was not until the early 1900s that (13) stands were built. The players would have had two wooden (14) for the goals with tapes across the top instead of a cross bar, and nets were not (15) until 1891.

A methods B conditions C forms D ways

A formed B made C joined D offered

A techniques B laws C rules D lines

A grounds B places C lands D courses

A helped B intended C said D meant

A organisers B fans C partners D helpers

A put B got C set D made

A wanted B preferred C liked D favoured

A two B both C other D one

A lying B moving C running D causing

A got B took C ran D picked

A produced B made C consisted D worked

A accurate B right C proper D correct

A pins B nails C points D posts

A invented B composed C completed D presented

PART 2

For Questions 16–30, read the text below and think of the word which best fits each space. Use only one word in each space. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Example:

0 with

FAST TRACK TO FLUENCY

A couple of generations ago, a bilingual child – in other words a child who spoke more than one language – was regarded (0) with suspicion. People thought that such a child would be slow (1) develop academically, would feel confused and even (2) up with a split personality.

Today, however, research shows the advantages of a bilingual upbringing, including an awareness (3) of other cultures and an increased ability (4) language learning.

Tests (5) in Canada presented small children with two apartment blocks made (6) of building bricks; the larger apartment contained fewer bricks. Children who (7) not bilingual said that the larger apartment had more bricks, (8) bilingual children correctly (9) that the (10) one had more bricks. The bilingual children appeared to have the ability to ignore misleading (11) dealing with problems, in much (12) as they 'edited out' one language when using (13) way.

According to the research, as (14) as developing problem-solving skills earlier than those who only speak one language, bilingual children also understand written languages faster (15) learn to read more easily.
For Questions 31–40, 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 The bag is not big enough for all my luggage.
small
The bag ................................ for all my luggage.
The gap can be filled by the words ‘is too small’ so you write:

Write only the missing words on the separate answer sheet.

31 The shop assistant told me to keep my receipt for my new shoes.
hang
‘You .................................. your receipt for your new shoes,’ the shop assistant said.

32 Alex speaks fluent French although he has never been to France.
spite
Alex speaks fluent French .................................. been to France.

33 You do not need to reserve a seat on regional trains.
necessary
It .................................. to reserve a seat on regional trains.

34 ‘Shall we go to the café?’ said Flora.
suggested
Flora .................................. to the café.

35 Richard’s parents did not allow him to drive their car.
let
Richard’s parents .................................. drive their car.

36 I didn’t have Rob’s phone number because I had lost my mobile.
had
If I .................................., I would have had Rob’s phone number.

37 Someone will meet you at the station.
be
You .................................. at the station.

38 Philip started to laugh when he heard the joke.
burst
Philip .................................. when he heard the joke.

39 Lucy doesn’t like people to phone her late at night.
objects
Lucy .................................. her late at night.

40 I prefer staying in bed to getting up early at the weekend.
rather
I’d .................................. get up early at the weekend.
Tip Strip
Question 58: Will you need a singular or plural word here?

Question 61: This word needs a short suffix.

Question 63: Watch your spelling!

For Questions 56-65, read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of each line to form a word that fits the space in the same line. There is an example at the beginning (O).

Example: 

Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

THE MAN WHO FURNISHED THE WORLD

Ingvar Kamprad runs the most successful furniture business in the world. His of paying extra for already expensive goods in terms of costs gave him the idea of producing build-it-yourself items. could see the items on display in self-service stores, pick up their of goods and take them straight home. In he offered car roof-racks, which made it even easier for people to take their purchases with them.

There are now more than 150 stores in 30 countries.

Kamprad dislikes the that his stores create the same kinds of homes all over the world. His is that there are millions of different ways that people can use his , and each nationality puts items together in different to suit their own living styles.

Tip Strip
Question 2: If a person is 'after something' in this context, what does it mean? Look at the prompt question to help you.

Question 4: Look at the list of jobs. What kind of vocabulary do you associate with these jobs?

Question 7: How do we often express a desire for something we miss? You will hear the woman use this structure.

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PART 2

Tip Strip

Question 10: Listen carefully - this kind of answer is more difficult to predict, but think about the kind of word (e.g. verb or noun) that will fill the gap.

Question 14: Look at the word after the gap - that should help you predict what you're going to hear.

Question 18: Although this answer may be something you've never heard of, the words you need to complete the sentence are basic words. Just write down what you hear.

You will hear part of a radio programme which talks about modern music. For Questions 9–18, complete the sentences.

The students' concert will take place in the next _______

Lucy was amazed to see a large ________ made of iron as an orchestral instrument.

The name of Max Sinclair's piece is ________

The piece takes ________ to play.

The concert will consist of ________ new pieces of music.

Another piece of music is arranged to look like a ________ pitch.

Max got his idea for his piece by hearing a ________ at work.

Tim Travis usually plays ________ in the orchestra.

Tim Travis uses a ________ which is quite heavy to play Max's piece.

Max Sinclair's music has been described as ' ________ modern'.

PART 3

Tip Strip

Some of these speakers mention things that they did not like at school.

What would you expect to hear from someone who describes where their school is situated?

A: I liked where the school was situated.

Speaker 1 ________

B: I enjoyed all the academic subjects.

Speaker 2 ________

C: I thought the teachers were excellent.

Speaker 3 ________

D: I made friends for life.

Speaker 4 ________

E: I liked the exchange holidays.

Speaker 5 ________

F: I loved the long breaks.

You will hear five different people talking about what they enjoyed best about their school days. For Questions 19–23, choose from the list A–F what each speaker says. Use the letters only once. There is one extra letter which you do not need to use.

PART 4

Tip Strip

Question 25: How does Hayley refer to feeling depressed? She doesn't use the actual word.

Question 26: Don't be tempted to assume that what you hear e.g. 'I didn't feel nearly as tired' is the right answer because it is similar to one of the options!

Question 30: Listen for how Hayley expresses her feelings about her experience.

You will hear part of a radio interview with a woman called Hayley Jones who spent a year in Antarctica. For Questions 24–30, choose the best answer A, B or C.

24 Why did Hayley go to Antarctica?
  A to join the other scientists there
  B to do research into waste material
  C to study in the laboratory there

25 What did Hayley find depressing?
  A not being able to listen to the radio
  B the environment being one colour
  C being without her family for so long

26 While in Antarctica, Hayley had not expected to
  A feel so tired
  B work so hard
  C sleep so little

27 What did Hayley find different about Rothera?
  A She could go skiing at any time of day.
  B She could walk alone without worrying.
  C She could sit in on music rehearsals

28 In order to keep warm, Hayley says she wore
  A lots of thick clothes.
  B her skiing clothes.
  C lightweight clothes.

29 Hayley thinks that in the future Antarctica
  A is unlikely to see many more tourists.
  B may be less expensive for tourists.
  C will become fashionable for tourists.

30 How does Hayley feel about her year in Antarctica?
  A She found it a very worthwhile time.
  B She thinks she learnt a great deal.
  C She didn't like living so far away.
PAPER 5

Speaking (14 minutes)

PART 1 (3 minutes)

Answer these questions:

How do you usually spend your holidays?

Where did you go for your last holiday?

Where would you most like to go for your next holiday?

What do you think you gain from visiting other countries?

PART 2 (4 minutes)

Young children (compare, contrast and speculate)

Turn to pictures 1 and 2 on page 160 which show very young children.

Candidate A, compare and contrast these photographs and say how you think these young children might be feeling. You have a minute to do this.

Candidate B, do you remember when you were very young?

Seeking information (compare, contrast and speculate)

Turn to pictures 1 and 2 on page 161 which show people seeking information.

Candidate B, compare and contrast these photographs and say how difficult it is for people to find the information they need. You have a minute to do this.

Candidate A, do you find it easy or difficult to read maps?

PART 3 (3 minutes)

Raising money (discuss and evaluate)

Turn to the pictures on page 162 which show ideas for raising money. Your school or college wants to raise money to buy a minibus. What is the best way to do this? What kinds of problems might students come across trying to raise money?

PART 4 (4 minutes)

Answer these questions:

How easy or difficult is it to raise money?

Have you ever been involved in a project to raise money for something?

How would you set about raising money for something like a school minibus?

Why (not)?

TEST 5

PAPER 1

Reading (1 hour 15 minutes)

PART 1

You are going to read a magazine article about tweenagers, a word used to describe an age group of children who are not yet teenagers. Choose the most suitable heading from the list A-I for each part (1-7) of the article. There is one extra heading which you do not need to use. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

A Tweenagers readily accept what they're told

B Factors affecting tweenagers behaviour

C The young are getting older every day

D The commercial value of the tweenage market

E Basically a tweenager remains a child

F Tweenagers have real spending power

G Tweenagers are in control of what they do

H The end of childhood for tweenagers

I The need to belong is very strong

0 Tweenagers

It's one of those labels that marketing and advertising people stick onto new consumer groups to persuade them to buy more of the products that are suitable for their life-stage and their lifestyle. In the case of tweenagers, it's the eight to twelve-year-olds who want to grow up as fast as they can, and who copy the fashions and behaviour of the teenagers they can't wait to become.

1 In the UK, there are about four million children in this age group and in the last ten years this group has become a clearly separate social and economic unit. The market for children's clothes, music, mobile phones and so on in this category is estimated to be worth about £30 billion.

2 Most of these children have lived through a period of economic wealth and, according to recent research, pocket money has risen by 32% over six years. Consequently, tweenagers are a marketer's dream.

3 From a psychologist's point of view, until the age of eight, a child's family is her or his most important reference point and biggest influence. From eight onwards, other influences become important - particularly friends of the same age and sex, and role models from the world of entertainment and sport.

4 Eight to twelve is a broad age range and includes various levels of maturity. There are still ten-year-olds who are secretly happier playing with dolls or toy cars than shopping for the latest fashion labels or watching soaps on television. But the pressure of friends means it's quite hard for them to follow their real interests as they want to fit in with their peer group.

5 Before the age of eleven or twelve children have not developed the capacity for abstract thinking. This means that they receive information from the media but are not very likely to question what they see and hear. A teenager can watch something and ask questions like: 'Are they just trying to sell me something?' Tweenagers rebel and protest but tweenagers take it all at face value, so are much more easily persuaded.

6 Many teachers of this age group also comment on the fact that tweenagers are into pop culture and fashion from the age of eight onwards. Most children of today get a lot less physical freedom than previous generations, but a lot more freedom of choice. Many stay up late to watch what they like on television and make friends with who they like.

7 One teacher who has taught this age range for a number of years said, 'I like tweenagers. By the time they are eight or nine most of them have developed a wicked sense of humour, and they can really make me laugh. Below that age they're still sweet, still want to please the teacher and do well. In spite of their fashionable life styles however, they are still quite innocent. The important thing is that they may look like teenagers, speak like teenagers and want to be teenagers, but they are still just children.'
Tip Strip

Question 9: If you haven't come across the expression 'must-see' before, you should be able to guess what it means.
A dealing with different people
B his worldwide contacts
C teaching design skills
D the range of topics

Question 11: Why did Pete Bennett accept advertising on his website?
A to attract more hits
B to repay the huge fee
c to add more interest
D to help him earn same money

Question 12: Who are the 'clients' referred to in line 49?
A interested people
B web page designers
C Internet providers
D product advertisers

Question 13: Why do error messages sometimes appear?
A People make a mistake in their e-mail address.
B People try to put too much on the web page.
C People have used a program incorrectly.
D People have clicked on the wrong button.

Question 14: What comment does Paul make about setting up a website?
A It is usually fairly easy to do.
B You must use a good instruction guide.
C It can be quite complicated.
D You should rely on your own skills.

Question 15: What does Paul’s final sentence suggest about his work?
A There's a lot of money to be made in designing websites.
B There are far too many websites on the internet.
C There's a big chance of becoming unemployed.
D There are more web page designers than necessary.
SHE’S THE FIRST EVER PROFESSOR OF POP

Sheila Whiteley is Britain's first Professor of Popular Music at the Open University. Although she is now in her sixties, Professor Whiteley, like many women of her generation, had a short career before getting married and having children.

She completed a degree as well as qualifying as a teacher. At that time, at the beginning of the eighties, a number of university lecturers were developing the academic study of popular culture, including film, TV, radio and music.

The course combined art, music and politics and Sheila Whiteley became a tutor on the OU course.

Today, Sheila Whiteley says that popular music is sexist. "In the music industry, the number of women holding top positions is few. The same is true of the lead guitar players in most pop and rock groups. In a recent list of the 100 best guitarists of all time published by a music magazine, only three were women. Boys get together and learn how to play at around 12 or 13. While boys grow up wanting to be famous footballers or rock stars, girls want to marry footballers and rock stars."

Now, however, when she listens to the latest bands she discusses hip-hop, rap, techno, reggae and reggae with young would-be rock musicians who are studying on the Popular Music course.

"Because the study of popular music is so new there is a freedom which other academic subjects don't have," she says.

Topics under research in her department include the politics of certain kinds of music, and the influence of Norwegian folk music on Norwegian jazz.

Tip Strip

Sentence D: What does "led the way" mean? At the head of something or following behind?
Sentence E: What examples of modern music can you find in the article?
Sentence H: What does the word "however" contribute to the meaning of this sentence?
You are going to read a magazine article in which three writers describe the best places to visit if you want to see the biggest cats on Earth. For Questions 22-35, choose from the people A-C. The people may be chosen more than once. When more than one answer is required, these may be given in any order. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Who

finds lions most interesting?

mentions seeing animals by boat?

thinks it's best to go on an organised trip?

says you will always remember seeing an animal?

mentions being in quite a dangerous situation?

is concerned about the fall in animal numbers?

recommends a place to see more than one species?

comments on the way animals organise themselves?

had only one sighting of an animal during a long period?

came across an animal one evening?

comments on animals being visually attractive?

thinks animals could belong to another planet?

thinks it's easy to see cheetahs and leopards?

mentions controlling access to the animals?

Tip Strip

Question 25: Look for a sentence that makes the situation clearly dangerous, even though the word itself isn't in the text.

Question 31: What other words do you know for 'evening'?

Question 33: How else can we refer to something belonging to another planet?

A Julian

For thirty years I have followed the big cats of Africa, the lions, the leopards and the cheetahs and they have never lost their magic for me. They are such mysterious creatures, and in their comings and goings they are like spirits from another world.

Cheetahs are easy to find because they hunt in daylight. They are also the fastest animal on Earth with powerful, long limbs. They cannot fight lions but they can run away or hide.

Leopards are much harder to find as they are very shy. But it is lions that I find most exciting of all, and many years ago it was the lions of the Masai Mara in Kenya that first caught my imagination.

Lions are the only truly social cats, increasing their strength by living in groups, called prides. A typical pride might include about six females and two or three mature males. Most females remain in the same pride all their lives, but young males are forced to leave after two or three years to wander until they become strong enough to form their own pride.

If you're hoping to see all three big cats in action, there is nowhere better than the Masai Mara.

It's not easy to see a tiger, but when you do, you'll never forget it. I saw my first one at dusk in Nepal. Half the tigers in the world live in India, but in western Nepal, on the Karnali River, which is famous for its dolphins, you can see tigers as well.

Tigers are so beautiful, orange and stripy, and with cuddly white spots behind their ears. There are probably fewer than 7,000 left in the whole world and sightings of tigers are rare.

If you want to see tigers, it's worth visiting a Project Tiger Reserve in India. You can stay in government-run rest houses, which are quite cheap. However, you then have to hire your own transport with a driver and a guide. You are also likely to be given a fixed route by the warden which you must keep to. This is one way of making sure that not everybody goes to the same place at the same time and it reduces the amount of disturbance.

For me, the jaguar is the most impressive of all the big cats. Why? Its beauty? Its status in South American folktales? Its power? All these and more.

The jaguar is a rare animal, hard to see, and it deliberately avoids humans. Almost everyone who goes on safari in Africa will see a lion and many people will see cheetahs and leopards. But you have to be very lucky to see a jaguar.

The jaguar is the world's third largest cat after the lion and the tiger. It is most often found in the tropical rainforest in Brazil, but if you really want to see one, you have to keep to the rivers and the beaches. In the dry season between May and September you may be lucky and see a jaguar sunbathing on the river banks, but you can increase your chances of seeing one if you go on a river cruise.

In Central America there are thought to be only a few hundred, while in Amazonia they are still widespread. I spent eight months in South America and only saw a jaguar once during the whole time I was there.

B Ruth

C William
You must answer this question.

You recently joined an international friendship club. You are not satisfied with the service you have received. Read the advertisement, together with the notes you have made, and write a letter to the director of the club asking for an explanation.

International Friendship Club

Would you like to make friends with people from all over the world?
Just send us your name, age and address, brief details about yourself, your family and your hobbies, together with a recent photograph.
The photograph will be returned directly.
Choose 6 countries where you would like to have a friend. We will then send you the names and addresses of the people who will correspond with you.
Within 2 weeks you will receive letters from your 6 new friends.
This service is free for all students!

Write a letter of between 120 and 180 words in an appropriate style. Do not write any addresses.

Tip Strip

1. Choose a place which you have some ideas about. It could be a specific place (i.e., Sydney, Australia) or an unspecified place (i.e., a ski resort).
2. Make sure you include reasons for your choice.
3. The tone of your letter should communicate pleasure at the opportunity to see your friend.
4. Don't be too ambitious in your plans as you only have one day!
5. Don't choose this question if you don't like sport!
6. The question allows you to be either a player or a spectator, but your answer should convey enthusiasm.

Answer one of the Questions 2-5 in this part. Write your answer in 120-180 words in an appropriate style.

2. If you had to choose one place to spend a holiday, where would it be and why would you choose it?

Write your composition.

3. This is part of a letter you receive from an English-speaking friend who is coming on holiday to your country.

We will be spending a day in your town during our coach tour. Do you think we could meet? If so, what do you suggest we do? I've never been to your area and it would be great to see you.

Write your letter, suggesting how you could both spend the day together. Do not write any addresses.

4. A magazine for young people called Personal Opinions has asked you to write about your favourite sport. Write an article, describing your favourite sport and what makes it so enjoyable for you.

Write your article.

5. Answer one of the following two questions based on your reading of one of the set books.

Either (a) 'A book must always have a happy ending.' With reference to the book you have read, write a composition, saying whether you agree or disagree with this statement, and why.

Or (b) Write a letter to an English friend telling them about the character you like most and the character you like least in the book you have read, and why.

Write an answer to one of the Questions 2-5 in this part. Write your answer in 120-180 words in an appropriate style.
THE DODO LIVES ON

For many people the island of Mauritius in the Indian Ocean means one (0) a tropical paradise. But for scientists, it (1) the heart of an age-old mystery: the mystery of the dodo. There are so many stories that (2) this bird, which could not fly, that it is difficult to separate fact from (3) .

The dodo was one of the most famous birds of all (4) , yet we know very little about it. Within a few years of being discovered it had ceased to (5) and there are not many good eye-witness reports that describe it. It (6) in Mauritius, but after its discovery in the late sixteenth century, the dodo was (7) around the world as a (8) , a flightless bird which attracted and fascinated everyone who saw it. But some birds occasionally suffered a worse (9) . They were cooked and eaten by starving sailors who (10) across dodos when they landed on the island.

There are (11) from the seventeenth century which record (12) of the bird in its island home and beyond. However, nobody can be really (13) about the history of the dodo and (14) the truth is never going to (15) easy.

For Questions 1-15, read the text below and decide which answer A, B, C or D best fits each space. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Example:

0 A idea B subject C thing D object

0 A B C D I

Tip Strip

Question 31: Which word has the same meaning as 'certain'?
For Questions 31-40, 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 (O).

Example: O The bag is not big enough for all my luggage.
small
The bag _____________ for all my luggage.

Write only the missing words on the separate answer sheet.

31 You can still get a ticket for tonight's concert if you haven't got one already.
unless
You can still get a ticket for tonight's concert ____________ already.

32 'My mother doesn't work in the factory any more,' said Vera.
no
Vera said that ____________ in the factory.

33 They say that the President is thinking of calling an election.
said
The President ____________ of calling an election.

34 Joe said it was my fault that he missed his bus.
blamed
Joe ____________ his bus.

35 I could never have won the writing competition without your advice.
you
I could never have won the writing competition, ____________ me.

36 I haven't seen my grandparents since Christmas.
time
The ____________ grandparents was Christmas.

37 A second-hand car is cheaper than a new one.
expensive
A second-hand car ____________ a new one.

38 To my astonishment the stranger knew my name.
find
I ____________ the stranger knew my name.

39 Although he had hurt his hand, Don still did his violin practice.
his
Despite ____________, Don still did his violin practice.

40 Let's visit my parents tomorrow.
go
Why ____________, see my parents tomorrow?
For Questions 56-65, read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of each line to form a word that fits the space in the same line. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Example: 0 memorable

Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

THE OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY BOAT RACE

The first Boat Race was a (0) memorable occasion and took place in 1829. One of the (56) occasions was Charles Wordsworth, who had (57) established the university cricket match in 1827. Today, almost two centuries later, one of the most (58) things about the Race is its worldwide. In fact, there is even a Boat Race society which is responsible for the annual (60) videos of the Race to all its members.

The Race is rowed on the River Thames in London over a (61) of about four miles. Thousands stand on the banks to watch, however (62) and cold the weather might be. Just (63) if the weather is very windy, a boat may fill with water and sink, a (64) sight and obviously a great (65) to the boat's crew.

Tip Strip
Question 56: What kind of word is required here?
Question 61: Watch your spelling!
Question 62: Will you need a negative or positive word here?

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Tip Strip
Question 56: What kind of word is required here?
Question 61: Watch your spelling!
Question 62: Will you need a negative or positive word here?
You will hear part of a radio programme in which a man is talking about a new college which has recently opened. For Questions 9-18, complete the notes.

**HARDACRE COLLEGE**

- College buildings surround a ____________________________ 9
- Students are expected to travel by _______________________ 10
- Buildings are separated by _____________________________ 11
- and flowerbeds
- Disabled students can use _____________________________ 13 to reach top floors
- Banks and post office: open; _____________________________ 14 will open later
- Students interested in drama and music can use
- Laboratories and lecture rooms have _____________________ 16
- end interactive video
- Total number of students will be ___________________________ 17
- Another chance to visit college on _________________________ 18 next Saturday

You will hear five different people talking about their memory. For Questions 19-23, choose from the list A-F what each speaker says. Use the letters only once. There is one extra letter which you do not need to use.

A I have a very visual memory.
B A good memory can be a disadvantage.
C I forget where I put things.
D I can't remember what matters.
E I've learnt to train my memory.
F I've got a hopeless memory.

**PART 4**

You will hear part of a radio interview with a woman called Susan who runs a city farm. For Questions 24-30, choose the best answer A, B or C.

- How do people react when Susan says what she does? A They are shocked. B They are upset. C They are puzzled.
- Why did the school teacher write to a newspaper? A to advertise for farmers to visit her school B to express alarm at the children's reaction C to share a good joke with the readers
- What was the feeling about the first city farm? A Children loved it. B Parents were annoyed. C Local people disliked it.
- Why did Susan get involved in the city farm scheme? A She was attracted by the children's reaction. B She had always taught young children. C She had once been married to a farmer.
- How did the children treat the animals? A They were too afraid to touch them. B They were unsure what to do with them. C They were very kind towards them.
- How did people react when Susan set up her city farm? A The shopkeepers offered to buy her produce. B People were interested and very helpful. C Some people thought it was a waste of money.
- What does Susan find most rewarding? A the fact that some children want to be farmers B the children's involvement outside school hours C the way the children want to look after the lambs.
PART 1 (3 minutes)

Answer these questions:
What are your hobbies or interests?
What kind of music do you most enjoy listening to?
Do you like playing sport?
Are you interested in reading? What sort of things do you read?

PART 2 (4 minutes)

World of work (compare, contrast and speculate)

Turn to pictures 1 and 2 on page 163 which show people at work.
Candidate A, compare and contrast these photographs and say how easy or difficult these jobs might be. You have a minute to do this.
Candidate B, would you like to do one of these jobs?

Shopping (compare, contrast and speculate)

Turn to pictures 1 and 2 on page 164 which show people shopping.
Candidate B, compare and contrast these photographs and say what people find enjoyable or otherwise about shopping. You have a minute to do this.
Candidate A, do you like shopping for certain things?

PART 3 (2 minutes)

Choosing a decoration (discuss and evaluate)

Turn to the pictures on page 165 which show ideas for what to put in the entrance hall of a school or college. Look at the suggestions and decide what would be the most suitable thing to display.

PART 4 (4 minutes)

Answer these questions:
How important is it to provide works of art in public places?
Do you agree with people who think money could be better spent?
How important is it to decorate your own room or bedroom?
If you could choose anything at all to put in your own school/college/office, what would you choose and why?

TEST 6

PAPER 1 Reading (1 hour 15 minutes)

PART 1

You are going to read an article about an English woman called Ellen MacArthur, the fastest and youngest person to sail around the world in a single-handed sailing race. Choose the most suitable heading A-H for each part (1-6) of the article. There is one extra heading which you do not need to use. There is an example at the beginning (0). Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

A Unbelievable hardships and difficulties
B Disapproval of reporting style
C Success for someone so young
D Braver than a man
E Ellen MacArthur makes no fuss
F Unknown sailor beats competition
G She's so tiny!
H Huge welcome home

0

Ellen MacArthur became front page news when, in 2001, she came second in the Vendee Globe round-the-world yacht race. Up until that point most people had never heard of her, even though at one stage during the race it had looked as if she might win.

1

The Vendee is the toughest race in the sailing world; others have died trying to complete the 26,000-mile course around Antarctica, but Ellen MacArthur spent three months at sea on her own and succeeded at the age of twenty-four where many others, far older and more experienced, had failed.

2

She sailed alone in a yacht which would usually require an 11-strong crew. She changed sails twice her weight many times a day, she climbed 30 metre-high poles to carry out repairs to the sails in storm force winds, she lived on dried food and slept for no more than 10 minutes at a time, she escaped icebergs and stared death in the face more than once.

3

As her damaged yacht limped back to civilisation, thousands of people gathered on the shore to cheer her on. Her parents were flown out in a helicopter when she was 120 miles from the finishing line and were able to wave to their daughter before greeting her in an emotional reunion once she had arrived on dry land.

4

It was an extraordinary adventure story, but what made it all the more interesting for the media was the fact that the hero was a woman - and a small woman at that! Some newspapers presented her as ‘brave little Ellen’ and referred to her by her first name as if she were a child. Indeed, in many newspapers she was called a ‘girl’, and the reports described how she cried when she finally stepped off her yacht.

5

Ellen MacArthur has been recognised as the best ocean-going sailor that Britain has ever produced, so this kind of reporting seems particularly insulting and depressing. It is hard to imagine that a man who had achieved the same success would be referred to as a ‘sweet little thing’ or ‘Little Fairy of the Oceans’.

6

Ellen MacArthur’s courage and determination were amazing but she herself has remained modest about her achievement. For her it was all in a day’s work. In 1995 she had been judged Young Sailor of the Year and in 1998 Yachtsman of the Year, so taking on the Vendee Globe was the next natural step in her sailing career.
Tip Strip

This text is taken from a modern novel; the style is
descriptive and the writer focuses on how Maria
feels and reacts to things
around her.

Question 7: Read the first
few lines carefully. If
Maria's parents really
wanted to talk to their
daughter they would
probably turn to look at
her – at least her mother
would and her father
would repeat his
question if he needed an
answer.

Question 8: Read the
text carefully and think
how Maria must feel
when her mother
disappears as soon as
she wants to talk to her.

Question 9: Why does
Maria say 'Good'?

10 Which word best describes Maria's feelings when she tries to talk to her mother?

A disappointed
B worried
C angry
D impatient

11 What do you think the writer means by Maria's father listening with 'distant
kindliness'? (Line 16)

A He cannot always hear what she says.
B He tries very hard to understand her.
C He is not really involved in what she says.
D He pretends to know what she means.

12 What does 'it' in line 20 refer to?

A what things say to Maria
B Maria talking to herself
C what people say to Maria
D the attitude of Maria's father

13 What is Maria most interested in when she arrives at the holiday house?

A there is a dog she can talk to
B the fact that the house is very old
C the fact that she can hear a swing
D the surprising appearance of the house

Maria and her parents got out of the car and stood
in front of the house, considering it. At least Maria
considered it. Her mother said, 'How pretty. I like
the white walls,' and her father began to take the
suitcases from the car. Maria went on considering.

It was a tidy house. It stood neat and square – or rather,
rectangular, for it was longer than it was wide – with a
regular number of green-shuttered windows upstairs
and down, on either side of a black front door.

'Well, Maria,' said Mr Foster. 'Is it anything like
you imagined?'

'No,' said Maria.

'Not much longer now,' said Maria's mother.

Neither of them turned round. The backs of their heads rode
smoothly forward between the landscapes that unrolled at each
side of the car; hedges, trees, fields, houses came and went
before there was time to examine them.

Back behind her parents' travelling heads, with the
countryside unrolling tidily at each side of her, Maria
hoped there would be something to talk to at this holiday
house her parents had rented for the month. You can always
talk to people, of course. It is with distant kindliness,
but not as though what she said were of any great
importance. It is usual, indeed. The trouble with people
is that they expect you to say particular things, and so
you end up saying what they expect, or want. And they
usually end up saying what you expected them to. Grown-ups,
Maria had noticed spent much time telling each other
what the weather was like, or wondering aloud if one thing
would happen, or another. She herself quite liked to talk
to her mother, but somehow her mother was always
about to go out, or into another room, and by the time
Maria had got to the point of the conversation, she had
gone. Her father when she talked to him would listen
with distant kindliness, but not as though she said were of
any great importance. Which, of course, it might not be.
Except, she thought, to me.

And so for real conversation, Maria considered, things
were infinitely preferable. Animals, frequently. Trees and
plants, from time to time. Sometimes what they said
was interesting, and sometimes it was uncomfortable, but at least
you were having a conversation. For a real heart-to-heart you
couldn't do much better than a clock. For a casual chat
almost anything would do.

'Here we are,' said Mrs Foster. Maria and her parents
got out of the car and stood in front of the house, considering
it. At least Maria considered it. Her mother said, 'How pretty. I like the white
walls,' and her father began to take the suitcases from the car. Maria went on
considering.

'All right, back there?' said Maria's father.

'Not much longer now,' said Maria's mother.

'Not much longer now,' said Maria's mother.
A GARDEN FOR PALNA CHILDREN'S HOME

Palna Children's Home is in Delhi, in India. The word palna means 'cradle' in Hindi and the staff at the home look after helpless and often very sick children. The children receive a high standard of medical care as they are nursed back to health.

Every three years The British Council, which is a charitable organisation, gives the Palna Children's Home about £50,000. Groundforce, the team of people responsible for developing the garden, are best known for their gardening programme on BBC television.

In setting out to transform the grounds of the children's home in Delhi, Groundforce visited the Taj Mahal palace. Not only the buildings, but also the gardens of the Taj Mahal were a source of inspiration to Groundforce when it came to designing the children's garden in Delhi.

Before starting work, the team looked carefully at the existing grounds in order to design a garden which would be culturally appropriate and at the same time provide fun and pleasure for the children.

The garden at Palna was much larger than the typical British gardens that the team were used to working on. They created a central circle around the Neem tree which was connected to other parts of the garden by long, formal avenues of palm trees, called bottle palms. The pathways were made out of local stone and the overall effect of the pathways radiating out from a central point resembled the rising sun. The walls were painted a deep rich red, and peaceful seating areas in the shade for staff to relax were carved by a local stonemason using stone from Rajasthan.

Groundforce used huge concrete drainage pipes for the children to run through. One of the tunnels was designed with a water feature. This was made by creating a constant fountain-like spray of water at the tunnel entrance using shower heads fixed into the ground. Shower heads normally spray water downwards but these shower heads point upwards. The tunnel is known as The Terror Run; the slower the children run through it, the wetter they get!

When the garden was finished there was a grand opening ceremony at which everyone who had been involved in the project was present. The team of gardeners, who said it was the most complicated garden they had ever created, were delighted by the looks on the children's faces when they saw their new garden for the first time.
You are going to read a magazine article in which four young people talk about running their own business. For Questions 21–35, choose from the people A–D. The people may be chosen more than once. When more than one answer is required, these may be given in any order. There is an example at the beginning (O).

Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Who

- went directly from studying into business? 0  D
- was refused a bank loan? 21   
- was unemployed for a while? 22   
- is thinking of expanding their business? 23   
- has a small staff of people working for them? 25  26   
- borrowed money from their family? 24   
- has already expanded their working space? 29   
- mentions the amount of time their work takes? 30  31   
- chose their career while learning something else? 33   
- doesn’t mention the cost of their product? 34   
- sells their product to the theatrical world? 35   

Tip Strip

Question 23: Look for the person who has new ideas for developing their business.

Question 24: ‘expanded’ is used here to indicate an increase in working space.

Question 25: One person makes no mention of whether or not their product is expensive.
You have seen an advertisement asking for young people to support an environmental programme. You would like to join the team but you want to know more. Using the notes you have made, write to Caring for our Forests, giving necessary details and asking for further information.

**Caring for our Forests**

- What could be more important than the future of our planet?
- Millions of trees are cut down every year to provide us with the paper we need for our newspapers, books and magazines.
- You can help by joining a team this summer who will be planting new trees and looking after our forests.
- In exchange for your time, we can offer accommodation in small log cabins situated in the centre of a forest.
- You will work in a friendly team of like-minded people.
- Special clothing and equipment are provided.
- Contact us now if you are interested.

Write a letter of between 120 and 180 words in an appropriate style. Do not write any addresses.
Use of English (1 hour 15 minutes)

For Questions 1–15, read the text below and decide which answer A, B, C or D best fits each space. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Example:

0  A goes      B makes      C sets      D does

CIRCUS CHILDREN

When the Moscow State Circus (0) on its annual tour of Europe, the younger members of the circus are still expected (1) with their education. The circus usually (2) for a few days in each town, so how do the young performers manage?

One twelve-year-old gets up at the crack of (3) to practise her act before (4) off to school. She returns at lunchtime to her family’s caravan and more practice. Not only does she work (5) , but she also has to make a whole new (6) of friends each time she moves on. ‘It’s exhausting work but I like the circus (7) ,’ she says. ‘The worst (8) is when I make new friends and have to leave them, although I try to (9) by letter.’

The Russian who runs the circus makes (10) that all the children get a proper education. When the circus first arrives in Britain, he (11) the traveller education service and gives them the (12) of all the children, and when they will be in certain towns and cities. ‘It’s a fantastic (13) ,’ he says. ‘I receive a (14) when we reach the next town telling us where to meet. We are then accompanied to the school and introduced to the head teacher. It works like (15) .’

Tip Strip

Question 3: This is a fixed phrase – only one word can be right.

Question 5: Which of these words collocates with 'work'?

Question 9: Which of these phrases means to be in contact with someone?

For Questions 16–30, read the text below and think of the word which best fits each space. Use only one word in each space. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Example:

0 who

PETER BENCHLEY LIKES SHARKS

Peter Benchley, the author (0) who wrote the novel Jaws, thinks it may be partly his fault that people don’t like sharks. The movie, (16) on his book, involved a terrifying monster fish (17) main purpose was to attack anyone (18) everyone in the ocean.

In (19) , sharks kill approximately 12 people a year. In (20) , people kill millions of sharks every year and (21) to 90 per cent of great white sharks have been (22) out. Peter Benchley admits, ‘I created something that doesn’t exist.’ He hopes to set (23) record straight with a new documentary film he has made. The film focuses (24) some of the more attractive aspects of great white sharks. For (25) , one extremely brave diver demonstrates that when you touch a shark on the nose, (26) goes very still.

Benchley grew up in Massachusetts in the US and (27) a large part of his childhood swimming in the ocean. He got the idea for Jaws (28) a newspaper article about a man who caught a shark which (29) about 2,000 kilos. When the movie was made, Benchley had the opportunity to appear (30) an actor, playing the reporter on the beach just before the shark attacks for the first time.

Tip Strip

Question 27: The missing word is a possessive relative pronoun – take care with the spelling.

Question 29: This phrase introduces a contrast to the previous sentence.

Question 29: This word is part of a fixed phrase.
PART 3

Tip Strip

Question 32: What do you do if you are not satisfied with something? Which word will you need to put after 'make'? Question 34: What happens to the form of the word after 'mind'? Question 39: This sentence needs a phrasal verb.

For Questions 31-40, 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 at the (0).

Example: 0 The bag is not big enough for all my luggage. small

The gap can be filled by the words 'is too small' so you write:

0 is too small

Write only the missing words on the separate answer sheet.

31 I offered to lend Lisa money for a holiday but she refused.

turned

Lisa ........................................... to lend her money for a holiday.

32 If you are not satisfied with the hotel service, you should say so.

make

You should ................................ if you are not satisfied with the hotel service.

33 The gardens are open each day for visitors to enjoy the flower displays.

that

The gardens are open each day ................................ the flower displays.

34 Could you carry my case for me, please?

mind

Would ................................... my case for me, please?

35 I wish I hadn't missed your birthday party.

regret

I ........................................ your birthday party.

36 'Have you bought a new bicycle?' Ben asked Katy.

whether

Ben asked Katy ........................................ a new bicycle.

37 The flight to the Islands took fifteen hours.

was

It ........................................ flight to the Islands.

38 John's spelling is so bad I can hardly read his letters.

such

John is ........................................ I can hardly read his letters.

39 The cold wet weather depresses me and I feel homesick.

gets

The cold wet weather ........................................ and I feel homesick.

40 How long have you been a doctor?

become

When ........................................ a doctor?

PART 4

Tip Strip

Line 48: Make sure you read to the end of the sentence on the next line.

Line 50: Which word in this line is unnecessary but would be correct if the word 'make' was in the same line?

Line 55: Is there a comparison in this last sentence?

For Questions 41-55, read the text below and look carefully at each line. Some of the lines are correct, and some have a word which should not be there. If a line is correct, put a tick (✓) by the number on the separate answer sheet. If a line has a word which should not be there, write the word on the separate answer sheet. There are two examples at the beginning (0 and 00).

Example:

0

00 outside

0 ........................ I had a terrible rail journey home last week when I went to see

00 .................. my parents. They live in the country, outside miles from the

41 .................. nearest station, so they usually pick me up by their car.

42 .................. The train was late at leaving London, so I rang home on my

43 .................. mobile to have let my parents know what was happening.

44 .................. There was just one delay after another. First of all, there

45 .................. was a signal failure, then the train in front of ours broke down.

46 .................. After that there was a problem with the engine, so we had to

47 .................. wait for ages long at a station while a mechanic checked things.

48 .................. When I finally tried to ring home, my phone battery was gone

49 .................. flat. The guard offered to lend me his mobile but still by this

50 .................. time my parents had left home, so I couldn't contact with them.

51 .................. When we eventually arrived almost three hours late, the platform

52 .................. was in complete darkness. I couldn't see my parents much anywhere

53 .................. and I was really worried. I made my way carefully down the steps

54 .................. and headed for the car park. There, so fast asleep inside the car

55 .................. were my poor parents, more exhausted with waiting for me.
For questions 56-65, read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of each line to form a word that fits the space in the same line. There is an example at the beginning (O).

Example: G difference I

Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

**ANGEL OF MERCY**

Vicky Smith is a paramedic with a (O) difference her business is saving lives by flying to accidents in a helicopter. She flies three or four times with the paramedic team, which can be on the scene ten minutes.

Her job clearly brings huge but Vicky finds it very rewarding. After leaving school she (59) as a medical technician, learned to drive an ambulance and completed her to become a paramedic. Her job has a great deal of , and she has received an award for her in rescuing a woman trapped in a house fire.

Air ambulances provide an essential that helps save hundreds of lives in countries throughout the world. people who receive immediately after an accident, especially in the first sixteen minutes, have a higher chance of survival.

**Tip Strip**

Question 56: Take care with spelling.

Question 57: You need to add a short suffix to this word.

Question 62: What kind of word is needed here?

**Listening** (approximately 40 minutes)

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 his new car. Why did he buy it?
   A. He wanted another colour.
   B. He needed to replace his previous car.
   C. He received an attractive offer.

2. You hear a woman talking about having her purse stolen. Where did she always keep her bag?
   A. beside her chair
   B. on a shelf
   C. under her desk

3. You hear a woman talking on the phone to her friend. What has happened?
   A. Her friend waited outside the wrong cinema.
   B. The woman misunderstood the time.
   C. They have both missed the film.

4. You hear a doctor talking about a baby's first year. What point is he making?
   A. It is a difficult subject to investigate.
   B. Parents are the most important influence.
   C. The experiments include grandparents.

5. You hear a radio announcement about a new health and fitness centre. Who is it designed for?
   A. students
   B. workers
   C. families

6. You hear a woman telling her friend that she is giving up her job as a banker. What is her reason for leaving?
   A. She wants to earn more.
   B. She needs a change.
   C. She dislikes the stress.

7. You hear a man talking about an evening picnic. What was the disadvantage?
   A. the food
   B. the weather
   C. the insects

8. You hear a girl talking about a new hotel for young people. What does she particularly like about it?
   A. the security arrangements
   B. the fact that it is on the beach
   C. the low prices and good food
PART 2

Tip Strip

Question 10: Can you predict what might be frightening in this context?

Question 12: What are you likely to be listening for to answer this question?

Question 16: Do you expect a noun or verb will be needed to complete this sentence?

You will hear part of a radio programme in which a man called David North talks about an animal called the bay cat. For Questions 9–18, complete the sentences.

David North was in Borneo to make a 9 about the island's geography.

He wanted to run away when he thought he heard 10 in the grass.

There may be intervals of 11 between people seeing bay cats.

The bay cat was first seen in 1874 but not recorded again until 12.

The animal's long tail is 13 at its end.

In 2000 a 14 photographer managed to take photos of the animal.

The fact that a bay cat was caught indicated the environmental 15 on the animal.

A 16 had forced the bay cat into the open.

The world's 17 did not find out about the bay cat until it was back in the jungle.

Scientists hope the bay cat will continue to live in the hill 18 in Borneo.

PART 3

Tip Strip

C: Speakers 1 and 5 both mention e-mails. Which one finds that e-mails benefit their mood?

E: Speakers 1 and 5 both mention food or drink. Whose mood is changed by these things?

F: Speakers 1 and 3 both mention music. Who says it puts them in a good mood?

You will hear five different people talking about what puts them in a good mood. For Questions 19–23, choose from the list A–F what each speaker says. Use the letters only once. There is one extra letter which you do not need to use.

A: Talking to friends makes me feel good.  
Speaker 1  19

B: Taking exercise works for me.  
Speaker 2  20

C: Receiving e-mails cheers me up.  
Speaker 3  21

D: I have to go shopping.  
Speaker 4  22

E: I need to eat something sweet.  
Speaker 5  23

F: I rely on music.

PART 4

Tip Strip

Question 25: Ollie says "I was convinced ..." Is this reflected in the statement?

Question 26: What did Ollie expect? How does Ollie explain what is really nice to help you to focus on the key information?

Question 29: What does Ollie say about his father's behaviour in the kitchen that links with this statement?

You will hear a radio interview with a young man called Ollie Smart, who is an artist. For each of the Questions 24–30, decide which of the statements are True and which are False. Write T for True or F for False in the boxes provided.

24 Ollie had expected a large number of replies from children.  
25 Ollie was sure that painting attracted many young people.  
26 Ollie is surprised that children paint for their families.  
27 Ollie thinks allowing children into a kitchen can be a problem.  
28 Ollie's mother always encouraged him to experiment.  
29 Ollie wants children to run their own TV show.  
30 Ollie used to get annoyed when his father helped him.
**PAPER 5**

**Speaking** (14 minutes)

**PART 1** (3 minutes)

Answer these questions:

What is the most popular food in your country?
Do people normally go out to eat or do they prefer to eat at home?
What do you enjoy doing at weekends?
What did you do last weekend?

**PART 2** (4 minutes)

Old and New (compare, contrast and speculate)

Turn to pictures 1 and 2 on page 166 which show different combinations of things old and new.

Candidate A, compare and contrast these photographs and say whether you think it is important to keep some things from the past. You have a minute to do this.

Candidate B, did you enjoy studying History when you were at school?

**PART 3** (3 minutes)

Education (compare, contrast and speculate)

Turn to the pictures on page 167 which show people in classrooms.

 Candidate B, compare and contrast these photographs and say whether you think it is important to spend as much time as possible studying before going out to work. You have a minute to do this.

Candidate A, do you enjoy studying?

**PART 4** (4 minutes)

Holiday job (discuss and evaluate)

Turn to the pictures on page 168 which show the different ways students can work in their holidays. Which jobs do you think would provide really useful experience and why?

Answer these questions:

What sorts of jobs would you be willing to do in your holidays?
Do you think earning a lot of money is more important than the job?
Would you like to do one or many different jobs in the future?
Do you think work is more important than leisure? Why (not)?

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**TEST 7**

**Paper 1**

**Reading** (1 hour 15 minutes)

**PART 1**

You are going to read a magazine article about a woman who made a special train journey. Choose the most suitable heading from the list A-I for each part (1-7) of the article. There is one extra heading which you do not need to use. There is an answer at the beginning (0).

Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

- A The daily pattern
- B Difficulty with the plumbing
- C A strong sense of absence
- D Caring for the passengers
- E A taste of each country
- F A reminder of previous glory
- G The train acts like a market
- H Getting to know the locals
- I Slow progress

---

**Article**

**Title**: Slow train to China

**0**

We boarded the train in Moscow as the sun was setting. Our cabin was a vision of past grandeur: heavy mirrors, old light fittings and various pictures of different country scenes. I sat on my bed and drank tea as I watched Moscow slipping away. This was to be my home for the next four nights. The greatest train journey in the world was, so far, living up to my expectations.

**1**

'Hi guys!' said a voice from the next-door cabin. This turned out to be Rachel, from New Zealand and she, too, was travelling all the way to Beijing in China. We each had a luxury cabin and each day an attendant cleaned and dusted the tiny room and looked after us. This meant that whenever the train stopped he would make sure we were back on board on time.

**2**

On the first night I was puzzled over how to get any water from the taps, and ended up brushing my teeth in mineral water. I later discovered that there is a piece of metal sticking out behind the tap, and that this has to be pushed up in order for the water to appear.

**3**

This was proper train travel. There were no delays, no problems with the track or the signals and I fell asleep as the train chugged gently through western Russia, and woke up with the train still chugging through western Russia. Outside, smoke curled from the chimneys of little houses surrounded by birch trees.

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**TEST 7, PAPER 1**
Weather forecasting

Cyclones in India, hurricanes in the Caribbean – severe weather events make news headlines almost weekly. Yet even in Britain, which has comparatively few climate extremes, the country is still governed by the weather. If it’s pouring with rain the British might stay indoors or go to the cinema; if it’s fine they’ll have a picnic.

Most people nervously study the weather forecast the evening before if they’ve got an important appointment the following day. Even if they have nothing planned, the weather often affects their mood.

For individuals, the worst that can usually happen if the weather catches them on the hop is that they get wet. For business, the effects are far more serious. Airlines and shipping companies need to avoid severe weather and storm-force conditions. Power companies need to make sure they can supply the demands of electricity in cold weather; farmers need to plan their harvests around the forecast weather information comes from weather satellites, the first of which was launched into space nearly forty years ago and was a minor revolution in the science of forecasting. Up until then, forecasters had relied on human observers to provide details of developing weather systems. As a result, many parts of the world where there were few humans around, especially the oceans, were information-free weather areas. Today, however, satellites can watch weather patterns developing everywhere.

In the UK meteorologists have also relied on releasing four weather balloons a day from eight fixed sites. These balloons measure wind, temperature and humidity as they rise upwards to a height of about 26,000 metres.

Some commercial aircraft can also be fitted with a range of forecasting instruments although this system has certain disadvantages. For example, it can provide a great deal of information about the weather on popular routes, such as London to New York, but little about the weather on more out-of-the-way routes.

Instruments aboard ships can also supply basic weather information as well as important data on wave height.

Generally, the range of these instruments is fairly limited but they can indicate which direction rain is coming from, how low the cloud is and give an idea of when the weather system will reach land.

One forecaster who has made a name for himself in a new role called Piers Corbyn, who bases his forecasts on watching the Sun. Most forecasters will offer forecasts for only 10 days ahead, but Corbyn’s forecasts are for 11 months. Although most meteorologists believe that there is no scientific basis for his work, Corbyn’s forecasts are used by insurance companies who want to plan months in advance.

Tip Strip

Question 9: People get wet if they have not got a raincoat or umbrella with them; did they expect it to rain?

Question 10: How many different businesses are listed?

Question 11: Read to the end of the paragraph to discover why it was a ‘revolution’.

Question 12: Using airplanes to help forecast the weather is

Question 13: What does “it” in line 54 refer to?

Question 14: Corbyn’s forecasts using the Sun are considered

The weather system affects people’s lives in Britain

A despite being fairly moderate.
B because it is so changeable.
C because it is always raining.
D despite being very seasonal.

9 What does the writer mean by the phrase ‘catches them on the hop’ in lines 16/17?

A People run for shelter.
B People are too busy to notice.
C People are far from home.
D People are unprepared.

10 Why does the writer list so many different businesses in paragraph 3?

A to give examples of ordinary people’s lives.
B to show the extent of the weather’s influence.
C to describe the recent effects of the bad weather.
D to explain how people manage in bad weather.

11 Why is the first weather satellite described as a ‘minor revolution’ in line 35?

A It watched the human observers.
B It replaced human observers.
C It provided extra forecasts.
D It forecast the weather in space.

12 Using airplanes to help forecast the weather is

A very popular.
B not expensive.
C quite new.
D not ideal.

13 What does “it” in line 54 refer to?

A using balloons.
B using satellites.
C using aircraft.
D using ships.

14 Corbyn’s forecasts using the Sun are considered

A useless and unscientific.
B helpful but short-term.
C useful by some people.
D unhelpful in the long-term.
FAST WORK FOR FAST FOOD

When I graduated from cookery school, I could have applied for jobs in ski chalets or on board ships sailing around the Caribbean. Instead, I applied to work in a fashionable fast-food restaurant and suddenly found myself working very long hours in hot, sweaty kitchens full of completely crazy characters.

I thought that starting at the bottom of the food chain, as opposed to the high life of skiing and sailing, would be good training. 0

At 7:45 each morning I stagger into the kitchen with all the other cooks, exhausted from working a 10-hour shift the night before. 15 Nothing is where it should be. Vegetables have been left on the floor and raw fish has been left uncovered in the fridge. A couple of dustbins have not been emptied and everything has to be cleaned before we can begin the day's work.

I fill a sink with water, thaw in several box loads of the stuff and wash each leaf separately. My hands are so cold I can hardly feel them.

Between 9 and 10, the line chefs start arriving. 17 They swan around the kitchens shouting orders at the poor cooks like me whose job it is to prepare all the ingredients.

But if anything goes wrong once the customers' orders start coming in, you can guess who gets the blame. If they run out of sauce, then it's the cook's fault for not preparing enough in the first place. 18

The chefs are only under pressure at particular points in the day. The cooks are under pressure all the time.

This is when the waiters get told what the day's special menus are. Then, no sooner are we back in the kitchen to start the lunch service than three deliveries of food and drink arrive all at the same time. 20 I am faced with carrying boxes of frozen chips or bottles of fruit juice from the lorries down two flights of stairs to the store rooms.

By mid-afternoon, the lunchtime rush is dying down. 21 Then I am allowed to have my free staff 'lunch', by which time I'm too tired to eat.
You are going to read a magazine article in which four young people from different countries talk about falling in love. For Questions 22-35, choose from the people A-D. The people may be chosen more than once. When more than one answer is required, these may be given in any order. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Who

fell in love while on holiday?

was speechless when the relationship ended?

seems to have made a mistake by being generous?

was the younger person in the relationship?

finds it difficult to forget about the other person?

was the relationship over?

thinks most people experience disappointment?

is still unsure about what went wrong with the relationship?

went away with other people during the relationship?

Tip Strip

Question 22: Look for another way of saying 'speechless'.

Question 31: Look for another way of saying 'in an instant'.

Question 33: What does it mean to 'take the lead' in a situation?

Who Broke Your Heart?

A Pablo (20) Mexico

Everybody my age has had their heart broken. A girl called Maria broke my heart when I first went to university. I hadn’t had many girlfriends and I thought Maria was the love of my life. She was a beautiful girl with lovely eyes, and I still don’t really understand why she finished with me. We had been out for the evening with some friends and on the way back my car broke down. Our friends decided they would walk back to town but Maria didn’t want to. I tried to fix the car myself but it was dark and I couldn’t see what I was doing. Anyway, in the end I had to leave her alone in the car while I walked to the nearest phone. When the car was eventually mended and we drove back to her flat she told me she didn’t want to see me again. I mean it’s not as if it was my fault that the car broke down – these things happen.

B Heidi (17) Switzerland

After leaving school, my boyfriend worked in the local supermarket. It wasn’t very well paid, but he wasn’t sure he wanted to go to university. I got a job as a trainee in a large bank and said I was earning more than him. After that we started going out once or twice a week, and my parents agreed as we would all be staying in a youth hostel. I paid for my boyfriend and we all had a fantastic time. However, when we got back he started behaving strangely and said he felt depressed and wanted to be alone. I did everything I could to support him but he said: “I’m not good enough to be your boyfriend any more. I tried to persuade him to change his mind, but he wouldn’t and I was really upset for ages after we stopped going out together.

C Steve (18) South Africa

I went to Germany with my parents for a holiday a couple of years ago. And it was while we were there that I met Sonya. She was Swedish and the same age as me. We had a great time together and when the holiday came to an end we decided we’d keep in touch and she’d come to South Africa at Christmas. We wrote, e-mailed and telephoned each other, sometimes two or three times a day. I missed her dreadfully and the three months until Christmas seemed ages away. I guess it must’ve been some time during November when I didn’t hear from her for a couple of days. I rang her home and in the end her mother answered the phone. She said Sonya didn’t want to speak to me as she was too busy. I didn’t believe her so I wrote a long letter asking Sonya to explain what was going on. I never heard back and of course she never came to South Africa. I still think about her and wonder what she’s doing.

D Miranda (17) Australia

I was 16 when I met Scott. He was a really good-looking guy and he was new to our college as his parents had emigrated from England. For me it was love at first sight. The second I saw him I was like a shot of electricity. My parents told me not to be silly, but when there was a college disco I went up to him and asked him to dance. After that we started going out once or twice a week, but looking back it was probably more to do with me asking him than the other way round. I didn’t mind so long as we could be together. He was so cool — tall, blond, sporty and, most impressively of all, he had a big motorcycle. He was a year older than me and very popular with everyone. Then one day, after about three months, he just said: “It’s finished. It’s all over.” I was very sad and quite angry. I just stood there not knowing what to say and he turned around and walked off. It was ages before I could get through a day without thinking about him.
You must answer this question.

1. You and a friend want to arrange an end-of-term entertainment for your English class. Your friend has found an advertisement. Read his/her notes together with the advertisement and write a letter asking for more information.

What do you think about this place? I'm away with my parents this weekend, so can you contact the Centre for more information? I've added everything I can think of, but you will probably think of something else.

See you next week.

AVALON LEISURE CENTRE

Avalon Leisure Centre is the ideal place to hold your special event.

- We can provide whatever you want: have your party in our swimming pool, hold your disco in our gym or hire our garden and use our tennis courts, which are lit up at night.
- We provide a specialist food and drink service to fit your budget.
- We offer special rates for students and young people.
- Come and discuss your requirements with us or write to us first telling us what you want and we will arrange an appointment so you can discuss things further.

Write a letter of between 120 and 180 words in an appropriate style. Do not write any addresses.
For Questions 1–15, read the text below and decide which answer A, B, C or D best fits each space. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Example:

0 A ought B should C will D may

**FUN AND GAMES**

Do you think computer games are just for kids? Then you (0) ... think again. You mightEdit: be (1) ... to learn that the games industry now (2) ... more money than Hollywood. (3) ... a family buys a new PC, all they really want to do is to play games.

It is hardly surprising that video gaming has (4) ... one of the most popular (5) ... of entertainment today. A good game is like a good film; it will hold your (6) ... , capture your imagination and play with your emotions.

The big (7) ... however, is that watching a movie is a passive (8) ... , whereas computer games are far more interactive. Finding the (9) ... game is likely to signal the beginning of a lasting love (10) ... with the interactive (11) ... of make-believe.

It is (12) ... to think of gaming as something simply for children and teenagers. In fact, the (13) ... growth area of the market is the 25-35 age group.

For Questions 16–30, read the text below and think of the word which best fits each space. Use only one word in each space. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Example:

0 do

**FUNCTIONAL FOODS**

In the 21st century food will (0) ... do ... more than just feed you. A new range of products appearing (1) ... shelves in shops and supermarkets (2) ... designed to give you specific health benefits. The demands of modern life make these foods very attractive. (3) ... only do they provide proven ways to improve health, but they are also very attractive (4) ... a quick and convenient way of making sure we enjoy a healthy diet.

In some countries it is already possible to buy crisps that make you feel (5) ... depressed, chewing gum that increases your brain power (6) ... tea that helps you (7) ... long-distance air travel. (8) ... the future, experts promise biscuits that will keep your heart healthy, and a hot chocolate drink to give you strong bones.

(9) ... the fact that these 'functional' foods cannot replace a balanced diet and regular exercise, they can help the body perform at (10) ... best a lot of the time. At (11) ... , these foods are more expensive than other foods, but that is due to the ingredients they (12) ... and the way they are made. All the foods contain probiotics (13) ... increase the number of 'good' bacteria in your stomach, helping to keep your digestive system healthy.

There may even (14) ... a functional food to protect eyesight, so keep an eye out as you never know (15) ... you might be eating tomorrow!
For Questions 31-40, 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 The bag is not big enough for all my luggage.

Small
The bag ......................................... for all my luggage.

The gap can be filled by the words 'is too small' so you write:

0 is too small

Write only the missing words on the separate answer sheet.

31 My father says he's too old to learn another language.
   young
   My father says ........................................... to learn another language.

32 'You borrowed my watch, didn't you?' Donna's sister said.
   accused
   Donna's sister ........................................... her watch.

33 Most people hope they will have enough money to buy a house or a flat.
   afford
   Most people hope they ........................................... to buy a house or a flat.

34 Do you know who this pen belongs to?
   know
   Do you ........................................... is?

35 I wish I had not lied to my parents.
   truth
   If only ........................................... to my parents.

36 I can't possibly get to work if the buses are on strike.
   impossible
   It ........................................... to get to work if the buses are on strike.

37 The students are raising the money for charity.
   raised
   The money ..........................................., the students for charity.

38 It's unusual for Zoe to be rude.
   hardly
   Zoe ........................................... rude.

39 There's no milk left, so can you buy some?
   run
   We ..........................................., so can you buy some?

40 My shoes need to be repaired next week.
   must
   I ..........................................., next week.
For Questions 56-65, read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of each line to form a word that fits the space in the same line. There is an example at the beginning (O).

Example: conversations

Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

THE RECIPE FOR GOOD COMMUNICATION

Research shows that more than half of our conversations end in some sort of trouble. While it's easy to blame the listener for the problem, we are also to blame if we don't mean what we mean in the first place.

Accurate listening requires effort, and if you try to do something else at the same time, you won't listen before a person has made their point. It's when people feel they are being undervalued and are not being treated with respect that problems begin and can break down. Treating others as you want to be treated is an essential rule for good communication.

Tip Strip

Question 56: Read the next sentence carefully so you know whether you are looking for a positive or negative word.

Question 59: What kind of word is needed here?

Question 64: You need to think of an abstract noun to fill this gap.
You will hear a radio programme in which a film critic discusses three new films. For Questions 9–18, complete the notes.

**Film title:** 9. a thriller

Film set in both 10. and on the moon.

Takes place in year 11.

Special feature: people travel between 12. using their minds

**Film title:** 13. a love story

Film set in 14. in New Zealand

Special feature: part of action filmed among

**Film title:** 16. a comedy

Film set in 17.

Special feature: based on theft of 18.

You will hear five different people talking about their first day at work. For Questions 19–23, choose from the list A–F what each speaker says. Use the letters only once. There is one extra letter which you do not need to use.

A I was very bored.
B I found the atmosphere unfriendly.
C I didn't understand things.
D I received a useful introduction.
E I felt very disappointed.
F I found everyone was very helpful.

**Tip Strip**

**Question 9:** You'll hear two titles mentioned - be careful.

**Question 14:** Don't overlook the preposition 'in' in the question prompt which will help you with the correct answer.

**Question 18:** What does 'theft' mean?

**Tip Strip**

**Question 24:** Christine thinks that life on a houseboat is
A especially romantic in the summer.
B not as romantic as people think.
C romantic if you have a nice boat.

**Question 25:** Listen to what Christine says about people being curious.
A thanks to having a huge kitchen.
B because the boat is so large.
C as they have so many visitors.

**Question 30:** Christine is not sure what will happen but she suggests something.
A They might use the boat for travelling.
B It'll be easier when the boys leave home.
C They might use the boat for travelling.
PAPER 5

Speaking (14 minutes)

PART 1 (3 minutes)

Answer these questions:
Do you enjoy watching television? What is your favourite programme?
How often do you go to the cinema?
What kind of films do you enjoy?
Who is your favourite film star? Why?

PART 2 (4 minutes)

Free time (compare, contrast and speculate)

Turn to pictures 1 and 2 on page 169 which show children enjoying themselves.
Candidate A, compare and contrast these photographs and say how you think these children are feeling. You have a minute to do this.
Candidate B, what do you do in your free time?

PART 3 (3 minutes)

Looking after people and things (discuss and evaluate)

Turn to the pictures on page 171 which show teenagers looking after other people and different things. How easy or difficult is it to look after others?

PART 4 (4 minutes)

Answer these questions:
Have you ever had to look after younger brothers or sisters?
What are the problems in looking after elderly people?
Are you attracted to a job like nursing?
How good are you at looking after your own personal possessions?

TEST 8

PAPER 1

Reading (1 hour 15 minutes)

PART 1

You are going to read a magazine article about cyber cafes. Choose the most suitable heading from the list A-H for each part (1-6) of the article. There is one extra heading which you do not need to use. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

A Staying in contact
B E-mail keeps costs down
C The cyber cafe is here to stay
D The cyber cafe may replace the office
E Costs vary during the day
F Internet use is now widespread
G Office workers like the cyber cafe
H The original attraction of the cyber cafe

0 H

In the early nineties in Great Britain going for a coffee and surfing the Net were new and exciting things to do. The cyber cafe was a successful mixture of two things: coffee and the Internet. Not even cold coffee and slow connections put people off from going to these cafes.

1 I

Ten years later the picture has changed and in the 21st century millions of people can use the Internet from home, work, school or university. In many ways the Internet has become a personal playground and as for the coffee, well, there's a lot more choice of different coffee shops serving every kind of coffee you can wish for.

2 I

So who's using the cyber cafes now? That surfing the Net is an ordinary as waking up every morning? Some people say that if their computer goes wrong at home they don't bother to get it fixed. They will rely on the cyber cafe to find out what is happening in the world and to check their e-mail. They feel that there is nothing special about cyber cafes any more. These cafes are part of the cultural scene in the same way that cinemas and supermarkets are.

3 I

One man, who is the director of a chain of Internet shops, says that although consumer demand for using the Internet has risen, home computers are not good if you are out and about or happen to be on holiday somewhere. The cyber cafe is the obvious place to go if you want to keep in touch with friends and family.

4 I

'Most of our users are backpackers and international students checking their e-mail,' he says. 'We also operate a price structure which is good for those students who get up early. This means that the cheapest time of day is six in the morning and as the cafe fills up, the price goes up. Early evening is one of the most expensive times.'

5 I

Cyber cafes are also popular with foreign students studying abroad. These students feel it's important to keep in touch with everyone at home and e-mail is cheaper than the telephone. Some students use the cyber cafe for as much as four hours a week and like the fact that the cafes are clean and friendly places.

6 I

In the future it is likely that the cyber cafes will also attract people who are self-employed. With mobile phones and e-mail there's less need for traditional offices, and as more and more people in the UK choose to work for themselves the cyber cafes could become communication centres for these workers by providing the electronic support for people who otherwise have no want traditional office space.
My Holidays

On New Year's Eve a few years ago, I decided to go skiing for the first time, with two friends. They are the complete opposite of me in that they're really brave and fearless—they've been skiing and diving all their lives, whereas I'm a bit of a coward. Surprisingly, however, I enjoyed it very much and the second time we went I felt much more confident and decided to move away from skiing on the nursery slopes. I was doing really well and skiing down quite a steep slope when I heard one of my friends say, 'Wow, Josie, you're moving fast!' I thought 'Yes, I am, aren't I— but how do I stop? Suddenly all my confidence left me and I fell very badly. I didn't break anything but I twisted my knee. The rest of the holiday was spent sitting on top of the mountain, looking after everybody's bags and coats.

If I'm honest, I prefer going somewhere hot and sunny for a holiday. I love going to Thailand, for example, and staying in one of the beautiful resorts on the coast. The people are extremely friendly and in one hotel we stayed at we got to know the chef quite well and he would take us round the market with him. And one of the waiters took us to visit his uncle who owns a coconut farm. It's only in experiences like this that you begin to feel for the country and its people, as these kinds of opportunities are not available for the average tourist.

I'm not a rough-it kind of person: I did enough of that when I was younger. The trouble with me is that I have a genuine problem with mosquitoes—they absolutely adore me! If I get bitten, the bites turn into mini-balloons all over my body. Once when we were travelling by jeep during the monsoon season, the rain was so heavy that we stopped in a village. A young Thai boy noticed this huge bite on my arm, which was going a funny colour, and looked as if it might be infected. He picked some leaves off a tree and made a mixture of them using some salt and a little alcohol and then rubbed the mixture into my arm. You could see the infection disappear: it was amazing, it was like letting the air out of a balloon.

Generally, after I've finished a run of performances in a play, I feel exhausted. Pleasantly exhausted, but not too weary to escape! All I want to do is find a hotel with a fantastic view, a beach, a good book and a mosquito net. My needs are very simple, really, and I just want the opportunity to refresh myself. Sometimes I might consider a holiday in a completely different environment, like visiting a friend in a country cottage or staying in a small bed and breakfast place and walking in the surrounding hills. It's good for my soul.

Tip Strip

Question 8: Read the first sentence of the first paragraph.
A very surprised
B rather afraid
C not bothered
D really terrified

Question 10: What kinds of experience are not available for the average tourist?
A to experience
B to develop
C to visit
D to understand

Question 12: What effect did the boy's mixture have on Josie's arm?
A It changed colour.
B It became better.
C It became infectious.
D It turned into a balloon.

Question 13: How does Josie feel when a play finishes?
A completely worn out
B desperate to get away
C pleased that she's free
D very tired but satisfied

Question 14: What does Josie mainly want from a holiday?
A the chance to build up her energy
B the chance to visit somewhere fresh
C the possibility of relaxing on a beach
D the opportunity to stay with friends
You are going to read a magazine article about the kinds of fear which people can experience. Seven sentences have been removed from the article. Choose from the sentences A–H the one which fits each gap (15–20). There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use. There is an example at the beginning (O).

Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

FEARS AND PHOBIAS

It's not easy trying to cope with fear. Most people at some stage in their lives feel afraid of something: fear of the dark as children, afraid of spiders or flying. However, some people are afraid of something to such an extent that it prevents them from leading a normal life. It means that you cannot open a fridge door in case you get an electric shock, you cannot go into a brightly lit clothing store, you cannot go near any electrical equipment.

In fact, you can be afraid of anything and there is almost certainly a name for it. Apparently, the list of phobias gets longer every day but for people who have a real terror of something, help is at hand.

Researchers are making enormous progress in understanding what a phobia is and what causes it.

It is surprising how many people think they suffer from a phobia when actually all they are really experiencing is a strong dislike or distaste for something. But that's not the same as being really 'mechanophobic', suffering from a racing heart and being short of breath at the mere sight of a computer.

If you can't run away from whatever is causing the fear, you feel that death is inevitable. On the other hand, it's natural for most people to feel afraid if they're aboard an aeroplane which is flying into a storm.

Most psychologists agree that phobias can be described in three main ways. Then there are panic disorders in which the person is terrified temporarily for no apparent reason and thirdly, specific phobias – the fear of snakes, mice, heights and suchlike.

A. Progress in treating anxiety is providing help for many people.
B. For the most part, these fears are normal and do not interfere with our ability to get on with our lives.
C. You may think you are computer phobic and want to throw your machine out of the nearest window.
D. For example, 'electrophobia' – being afraid of electricity – makes life in today's world extremely difficult.
E. Experts say that you can't mistake a true phobia as it affects the whole of your central nervous system.
F. With this understanding has come a range of treatments which can completely cure a person's phobia or gradually reduce a person's fear.
G. There are social phobias in which the sufferer is afraid of any kind of social or professional occasion.
H. You can be afraid of clouds, certain colours, bicycles, rain, mushrooms and even sitting down.

Tip Strip

Sentence C: Can you guess what 'phobic' means from the context?
Sentence E: What happens if a person's central nervous system is so seriously affected?
Sentence H: Where in the text does the writer suggest that anything can cause a phobia?
PART 3

You are going to read four advertisements for summer schools in the UK. For Questions 21-35, choose from the advertisements A-D. The advertisements may be chosen more than once. When more than one answer is required, these may be given in any order. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Which school

offers the most organised day?

21  D

emphasises the fact that it is unique?

22  B

puts you with one teacher responsible for you throughout your course?

23  C

offers daily trips?

24  C

has an upper age limit?

25  D

does not provide on-site accommodation?

26  A

says it doesn't have many places?

27  D

is situated on the coast?

28  B

allows you to do what you want after classes have finished each day?

29  A

guarantees your own room?

30  C

provides a library?

31  D

caters for individual food preferences?

32  C

gives most information about its afternoon programme?

33  B

includes a weekly trip for everyone?

34  A

Tip Strip

Question 20: If accommodation is not 'on-site', where else could it be?

Question 21: Look for another way of saying 'on the coast'.

Question 22: Look for a word which means the same as 'aeting'?

Question 23: If accommodation is not 'on-site', where else could it be?

Question 24: Look for another way of saying 'on the coast'.

Question 25: Look for a word which means the same as 'aeting'?

Question 26: If accommodation is not 'on-site', where else could it be?

Question 27: Look for another way of saying 'on the coast'.

Question 28: Look for a word which means the same as 'aeting'?

Question 29: If accommodation is not 'on-site', where else could it be?

Question 30: Look for another way of saying 'on the coast'.

Question 31: Look for a word which means the same as 'aeting'?

Question 32: If accommodation is not 'on-site', where else could it be?

Question 33: Look for another way of saying 'on the coast'.

Question 34: Look for a word which means the same as 'aeting'?

Question 35: If accommodation is not 'on-site', where else could it be?
You would like to persuade some friends to join the local help scheme in your town. You have seen the advertisement below but your friends need to know more about the scheme. Using their comments, write a letter to the scheme giving relevant details and asking for more information.

"We Need Young People"

Are you aged between 14 and 20?
Can you spare a few hours every week?
We run a scheme in the town to help the elderly with things like:
- shopping
- cleaning
- gardening
- decorating
- jobs around the home

Can we go with a friend?
Who pays for the petrol?

Are you interested in helping the elderly? If you answer "yes", please call 0000.

Use a formal style.
SHADES OF MEANING

When we decide to (0) a colour for anything – whether it's a T-shirt or a cover for a mobile phone – our brains have to work really hard in order for us to (1) a choice that feels right, the brain has to (2) various bits of information.

There are various (3) which make each of us like or dislike certain colours. Firstly, our brains consider (4) associations. These are completely (5) and are a result of our individual experiences. Particular colours call to (6) certain memories which may be connected to a place, a person or an experience. For example, we may associate red with the (7) of a fire or a (8) childhood sweater. Blue and green may (9) us of holidays and peaceful weekends in the country.

Secondly, there is evidence to show that different colours (10) our nervous system in different ways. Red can actually (11) the level of adrenaline in our body. This is why energetic people are drawn to red and also why sports cars are (12) this colour. On the other (13) blues and greens are passive colours which have a relaxing (14) on the nervous system and (15) people who like to feel completely at ease.

1 A keep B do C set D make
2 A produce B process C run D manufacture
3 A methods B ways C factors D aspects
4 A complete B trusted C past D forgotten
5 A personal B hidden C private D secret
6 A mind B heart C thought D feeling
7 A heater B warmth C burning D temperature
8 A favourite B popular C preferable D likeable
9 A refer B remember C recall D remind
10 A cause B create C affect D reflect
11 A rise B lift C raise D hold
12 A traditionally B knowingly C fashionably D recognisably
13 A side B hand C foot D part
14 A result B note C message D effect
15 A attract B pull C gather D favour
For Questions 31–40, 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. There is an example (0).

Example: 0 The bag is not big enough for all my luggage. small
The bag ... for all my luggage.
The gap can be filled by the words 'is too small' so you write:

0 is too small

Write only the missing words on the separate answer sheet.

31 We pack our chocolates in small silver boxes.
are
Our ... in small silver boxes.

32 I would love to learn different languages.
keen
I ... different languages.

33 Mike has never flown in a plane before.
first
This ... Mike has flown in a plane.

34 Barbara always has a shower before going to work.
until
Barbara never goes to work ... a shower.

35 My holiday plans had been cancelled at the last minute.
fallen
My holiday plans ... at the last minute.

36 Please don't forget to switch off the light.
turn
Please remember ... the light.

37 Can you tell me the population of India?
what
Do ... population of India is?

38 Some people believe that there must be life on other planets.
exists
There is ... on other planets.

39 I'm sorry I was late for the meeting.
apology
Please ... late for the meeting.

40 Silvia tends to be quite shy.
tendency
Silvia ... to be quite shy.
GOING TO SCHOOL IN WEST AFRICA

Africa has more languages than any other continent. Although [foreigners] have been responsible for the [languages], there are hundreds of local languages.

It is important that [ TEACH ] for children begins in the local language to avoid unnecessary [ confusion ]. In West Africa, despite [ efforts ], it is not always possible for every child to receive [ education ] and for many families the fees for children to attend school are very [ expense ]. However, although a family will usually have to contribute towards the school fees, [ pay ] can be put off until the harvest is finished.

The [ minor ] small number of Africans reaching university, therefore, find themselves in [ possession ] of a great deal of power and influence, as they are always in a [ relative ] position.

Tip Strip
Question 57: Read the next sentence carefully and look at the verb which comes after this gap.
Question 59: Be careful when spelling this word.
Question 63: What kind of word is needed here?
PART 2
You will hear part of a radio programme in which a woman called Helena Smith talks about her life as a weather presenter on TV. For Questions 9-18, complete the sentences.

Tip Strip

Question 9: Listen carefully because Helena mentions quite a lot of figures.

Helena's working day consists of __________ shifts.

Her first job is to read the ________ from the previous shift.

At 11.30am there is a meeting in the weather ________ for everyone.

The team decides which maps and ________ to use.

Radio, as well as TV, makes use of the ________ which are written.

The lights and microphone are worked by pressing a ________

The presenters can hear the ________ through their ear-piece.

Helena is frequently asked about the presenters' ________

_________ must not be tight as presenters have to raise their arms.

Some viewers complained that Helena wore the same ________ for too long.

PART 3
You will hear five different musicians talking about their job. For Questions 19-23, choose from the list A-F what each speaker says. Use the letters only once. There is one extra letter which you do not need to use.

Tip Strip

A. What expression does the musician use to suggest change?
B. It awakens my sense of history.
C. I have to look after myself.
D. It gives me a sense of adventure.
E. I do a very difficult job.
F. It's good to know about the individual learner.

Speaker 1 ________

Speaker 2 ________

Speaker 3 ________

Speaker 4 ________

Speaker 5 ________

PART 4
You will hear part of a radio interview with a photographer called Peter White. For Questions 24-30, choose the best answer A, B or C.

Tip Strip

Question 24: Peter's answer is unexpected so listen carefully!

24. Peter's favourite holiday is
   A. on a beach.
   B. by a lake.
   C. at home.  

25. Peter earns his living by
   A. making advertising films.
   B. supplying picture libraries.
   C. selling photos to his agents.

26. The photo of the woman standing in the sea is
   A. Peter's favourite.
   B. highly regarded.
   C. very famous.

27. What does Peter say is the disadvantage of his job?
   A. Someone might steal his equipment.
   B. Customs officers keep his equipment.
   C. He has lost quite a lot of his equipment.

28. What does Peter say about his trips?
   A. He makes lists to remember things.
   B. His agents pay all his expenses.
   C. There is always a risk to his work.

29. How does Peter's family feel about his job?
   A. They all miss him when he's away.
   B. His wife is very understanding.
   C. His children don't mind his absence.

30. What does Peter say about taking photos of his own family?
   A. He probably tries too hard.
   B. He has taken some good ones.
   C. He likes taking his children.
PAPER 5

Speaking (14 minutes)

PART 1 (3 minutes)

Answer these questions:
Why did you decide to learn English?
How important will English be for you in the future?
What do you enjoy most about learning another language?
Do you plan to learn another language in the future?

PART 2 (4 minutes)

Holidays (compare, contrast and speculate)

Turn to pictures 1 and 2 on page 172 which show people on holiday.
Candidate A, compare and contrast these photographs and say how important you think it is to have a holiday. You have a minute to do this.
Candidate B, where do you like to go on holiday?

Visiting famous places (compare, contrast and speculate)

Turn to pictures 1 and 2 on page 173 which show people visiting famous places.
Candidate B, compare and contrast these photographs and say how important you think it is to visit famous places. You have a minute to do this.
Candidate A, do you like visiting museums?

PART 3 (3 minutes)

Importance of water (discuss and evaluate)

Turn to the pictures on page 174 which show the many ways water is essential in our lives. Imagine there is a global water shortage and you have to put these uses in order of their importance so as to save water.

PART 4 (4 minutes)

Answer these questions:
What would you miss most if there was a serious water shortage?
In what ways do some people waste water?
Do you think we need to take better care of our environment? In what way(s)?
Did you learn about looking after the environment when you were at school?
Candidate A

Useful phrases

Candidate A

Well, there are people having something to eat in both photos.

In the first photo some people are having a meal in a restaurant.

In the second photo there are people sitting outside at a café and a couple sitting on a wall eating ice creams.

The people eating ice cream could be on holiday.

They look very relaxed sitting in the street.

I can't see any traffic so perhaps they're watching a musician or a street entertainer.

It looks as if the people are having a Chinese meal.

They could be celebrating a birthday or something special.
Both these photos show people being filmed, or perhaps they are making a programme for TV.

I think the children in the first photograph look a little puzzled.

But I also think they are interested in what is happening as they have stopped to watch.

The man on the mobile phone does not seem to notice them.

In the second photo the man is smiling and talking to the camera.

I think he looks quite happy and relaxed, but the man who is interviewing him is frowning.

He has probably asked a question and does not agree with what the man is saying.
Candidates A and B

Well, I think different things are popular with different people. It depends on their lifestyle. What do you think?

Yes, I agree in general. For example, if you want to go on holiday, you probably fly. But if you have a baby like these people, I'm not sure. What do you think is best for them?

My feeling is that it's easier for them to travel by car because they can pack everything they need.

Yes, that's a good point.

But which form of transport is popular with young people? I think the train is, but what's your opinion?
Candidate A

Useful phrases

Candidate A

I think the people in the first photo could be at an airport because they are wheeling a lot of luggage.

And in the other photo the men could be at a station. Perhaps they are getting out of a taxi.

In the first photo the people are probably feeling stressed with all their bags and suitcases.

In the second photo the men do not have as many suitcases, but they are probably feeling stressed as well because their suitcases look heavy.

I think people can feel exhausted when they travel because everywhere is so busy, and they have to carry all their things with them. It's not much fun.
Useful phrases

Well, both these photos show people playing music.

In the first photo I think they are students and they look quite concentrated.

Perhaps they are feeling tired but they look very serious.

And in the second photo there is a man playing an instrument.

I don’t know what it is but it only has two strings.

I think he comes from Asia or the Far East.

He could be singing as well because his mouth is open.

I think he must be feeling quite lonely and the lady watching him does not look as if she is enjoying the music.
Useful phrases

Candidates A and B

Right. Let's discuss each one in turn. What do you think about newspapers and magazines?

Well, they're good because you can find out about what's happening in the world. They're probably the best.

I don't agree. It's much quicker if you check things on the internet. And it's more up-to-date.

Yes, but not everyone can do that. What about radio and television? I like radio.

Yes, I would agree with you.

So do you think radio is the best?

It's not as good as the internet, though.
Both these photos show people sitting by themselves.

In the first photo the man looks as if he's travelling somewhere.

From the way he is dressed I think he is feeling very comfortable and enjoying being by himself.

He can choose where to go and what to do when he wants.

And in the second photo I think the man is sitting on his motorbike.

He is feeling very contented, reading a magazine and smoking his pipe.

When you are alone you can please yourself how you spend your time.
These people are making things, creating things. In the top photo the people are artists. They are drawing plants and flowers and I think people get a lot of fun when they do this. It doesn't matter if you only do it for yourself, you have the feeling of producing something beautiful. In the second photo the man is getting enjoyment from what he does because he is making things for children. I think the children love wearing the balloons he is making for them. They all get a lot of fun from what he does, and perhaps he is teaching them how to make things as well.
Candidates A and B

Useful phrases

Candidates A and B

OK, which club would you like to join?

*Shall we discuss the different clubs and then decide? Are you interested in computers? I think that would be quite a good club.*

*I disagree. We have computer lessons at school. What about a museum club? That would be something different.*

*Yes, you're right. But it would depend on the kind of museum. Is that your first choice?*

*I don't know yet. What about the other five which we haven't mentioned. Like the sports club and the theatre club? I like acting and I think it would be a great opportunity to be in a play or a musical.*
Useful phrases
Candidate A

The young children in the first photo appear to be enjoying themselves on a boat.

The boy who is standing looks very happy.

They don't look like brother and sister, so perhaps they are making friends with each other.

In the other photo there is a baby sitting in a pram.

I don't know whether it's a boy or a girl. Probably a girl. I think she's eating a piece of toast.

And I think she must be feeling contented being pushed around in her pram, watching everything that happens around her.
Candidate B

Useful phrases

**Candidate B**

- The people sitting on some steps are looking at a map.
- *I think the people in the other photo are asking for directions or information.*
- It's quite hard if you are in a foreign country like the women in the first photo.
- Even if you have a map, it's not always easy to find where you are. If you can speak the language, it's easier to ask for help like the old people are doing in the second photo.
Candidates A and B

Right. *What shall we talk about first?*

A minibus is quite expensive so we have to think about best way to get a lot of money. *What's your opinion about washing cars?*

*I don't think* that's very good idea. You can't earn much money doing that. *What about a concert?*

*I think that's* a good idea. If you can arrange a really good concert, then you can sell hundreds of tickets and that would bring in lots of money.

*I agree.* It would involve a lot of work, though. You could use the school hall but the performers would not be able to charge, otherwise you would not make much profit. And it might be quite difficult to persuade people that they must perform for free.

*You're right. What about this other picture where...?*
Useful phrases

Candidate A

Both these photos show people working outdoors.

I think the work they are doing is quite hard, physically, that is.

If the weather is fine, then the men mending the road might like being outside.

The woman in the photo is cutting vegetables.

I can’t see what they are, perhaps they are green beans but it must be quite a difficult life and very tiring if you are standing all day.

And when the weather’s cold it must be unpleasant because your hands will get very cold.
Useful phrases
Candidate B

One of these photos shows people waiting in a cake shop and the other one shows an old woman buying things in a market.

I think shopping is quite enjoyable if you have enough money to buy what you want.

I know some people don't like shopping because they find it boring.

But choosing something nice to eat like these pastries is enjoyable.

But carrying heavy bags of vegetables is not so enjoyable.
Candidates A and B

Okay. What do you like?
I think they are all quite nice. What shall we choose first? Do you like the picture?
It's all right but it's a bit boring. I prefer the fountain.
Yes. That's really original. But I think the students might jump in it or throw things in it.
And it would make the floor wet, which would not be a good idea in an entrance hall.
You're right. What about ...?
Have we decided then?
Yes, let's agree to choose ...
Candidate A

We/I, both these photos have things that are old and things that are new. Yes, I do think it's important to try and keep some things from the past. For example, like the bridge in this photo, which looks really old. And the buildings in the background look very modern. And in the other photo there's a modern bus driving behind some people who are riding in a carriage. And there are two horses pulling the carriage. It looks very strange to see the bus and horses together. I suppose the carriage is more for tourists. But it is important because it tells you about the history of this place, and how people used to travel around in the past.
Both these photos appear to have been taken in a classroom.
In one of them the student is smiling and looks very happy.
It could be a geography lesson because there is a map on the wall.
And in the other photo all the students are using computers. Perhaps they're on the internet.
Yes, I think it's very important to study for as long as possible.
It's not necessary to go to university but I think everyone should get a qualification like a diploma and then it's easier to get a good job.
Candidates A and B

Useful phrases

Candidates A and B

So, which of these jobs gives you really useful experience?

I don't think working in a café would be useful.

Why not? I don't agree. You learn to work with other people and you know it is only for a short time.

Maybe. But I think working with small children is more useful.

Only if you want to be a teacher!

No. In my opinion it's good experience, especially if you want a family of your own one day.

What about working in a supermarket? Do we agree on that one?
Useful phrases

Candidate A

All the people in these photos seem to be enjoying themselves.

The boy who is dancing on his hands must be very strong.

I think the children who are in a boat are learning to row. And that makes them feel grown up.

I think it's good to do things like this in your free time.
These photos look very interesting. I think it’s good to do sport and if you don’t live in a country where the weather is very good, you can do things inside like these people.

It looks quite hard for that little girl climbing the wall.

And running like these boys is an excellent way to keep fit. It’s good for your heart.

For me it’s very important to keep fit.
Candidates A and B

Useful phrases

Candidates A and B

Which picture shall we choose first? What about this one with the goldfish? It's not too difficult to look after a goldfish, is it?

No, but you still have to feed it! Let's compare it with looking after a house. That's far more difficult. You have to check that everywhere is locked when you go out.

Yes, of course. You have to switch off lights and things. That's a big responsibility. But, what's your opinion about looking after a baby? Isn't that the most difficult of all?

I don't know. I suppose looking after things is easier than looking after old people or children.

Yes, that's what I think, too.
Useful phrases

Candidate A

*In the first photo* the little girl is sitting on her father's back and they must be at an airport. I think it's really important for parents and children to enjoy holidays together. *Like the family in the second photo who look as if they are on a cycling holiday.* When the children are older you can do more things together like cycling.

You come back feeling fresh and relaxed. I don't know anyone who doesn't like holidays and for people who lead very busy lives, holidays are essential.

*I think holidays are great whatever age you are!*
Candidate B

Useful phrases

Candidate B

In the top photo it looks like a Kindergarten class.

I don't know how much these little children will remember if they go to a famous place.

In the other photo I don't know where these people are, but I imagine it's a famous museum.

Or perhaps it's a palace or a castle where you can see modern paintings.

I do think it's important to see as many famous places as possible. In that way you learn about your culture.
Useful phrases

Candidates A and B

This is interesting. Where shall we begin?

Well, I think water for drinking is the most important, don’t you?

Absolutely. So that comes first. And water for washing is important as well.

Agreed. But you don’t need to wash your car. People waste a lot of water doing that.

OK. And you can save water if you don’t water the garden. And I think fountains are the least important.

I’m not sure because they keep using the same water. What about swimming pools? Would you agree that they’re not essential?

Yes. They use huge amounts of water. So we are in agreement?
Use a pencil
Mark ONE letter for each question.
For example, if you think B is the right answer to the question, mark your answer sheet like this:

Change your answer like this:

Use a pencil
For Parts 1 and 3:
Mark ONE letter for each question.
For example, if you think B is the right answer to the question, mark your answer sheet like this:

For Parts 2 and 4:
Write your answers in the spaces next to the numbers like this:
### Use a pencil

For Part 1: Mark ONE letter for each question. For example, if you think C is the right answer to the question, mark your answer sheet like this:

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<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
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For Parts 2, 3, 4 and 5: Write your answers in the spaces next to the numbers like this:

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<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
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**Candidate Answer Sheet: FCE paper 3 Use of English**

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**Turn over for Parts 3 - 5**
KEY

Test 1

PAPER 1 Reading

Part 1: The history of surfing

1 E: Hawaii has the best surf in the world
2 I: the force can be life-threatening
3 A: Nature's way of saying: stay away (i.e. a warning)
4 F: one man in particular was responsible for fresh enthusiasm
5 H: he came across a substance ... he created a wetsuit
6 D: the first ever snowboarding world event
7 B: now wants to surf a wave called Jaws

Part 2: Hungry pop stars

8 A: Incorrect: She does not say people are fussy.
8 B: Incorrect: There is no reference to restaurants.
8 C: Correct: 'She has to cater for many different tastes'.
8 D: Incorrect: Only some people are on a special diet.
9 A: Incorrect: The stars are not worried about their personal safety.
9 B: Correct: 'no one is bothering them for autographs'.
9 C: Incorrect: The managers may be more trouble than the stars.
9 D: Incorrect: We don't know whether or not this is true.
10 A: Correct: 'her own particular mixture ...'.
10 B: Incorrect: They simply like herbal tea.
10 C: Incorrect: They take the special mixture on stage.
10 D: Incorrect: They no longer drink as much alcohol.
11 A: Incorrect: 'rich' is the opposite of 'plain'.
11 B: Incorrect: There is only a reference to how much Valerie spends.
11 C: Incorrect: The emphasis is on providing nutritious food.
11 D: Correct: 'they're not used to expensive food, so Valerie prepares plain food'.
12 A: Incorrect: There is no reference to people wanting more expensive food.
12 B: Incorrect: She doesn't keep the list 'just in case'; she uses it.
12 C: Correct: This refers back to 'a stock of people's requirements'.
12 D: Incorrect: She has made use of the list so that things are there if necessary.
13 A: Incorrect: Having a lot of money does not make you an expert.
13 B: Correct: She has learnt to buy what people need quickly.
13 C: Incorrect: There is no mention of a budget.
13 D: Incorrect: She is not under pressure to shop quickly.
14 A: Correct: They won't eat before a concert because they're too nervous.
14 B: Incorrect: There is food available whenever they want it.
14 C: Incorrect: They don't eat at all before a concert.
14 D: Incorrect: There is no mention of this.
15 A: Incorrect: Bands are mad but Valerie does not say 'completely mad'.
15 B: Correct: She is amazed at the change in their behaviour.
15 C: Incorrect: Valerie does not say they are actually rude on stage.
15 D: Incorrect: They can be really quiet off stage.

Part 3: Why the United Nations Went to School

16 G: Explanation of 'Model United Nations'.
17 H: Link with reference to 'other countries'.
18 A: Link with 'other roles'.
19 F: Link with students arriving: 'Once they are all together'.
20 C: Link with students deciding who will speak after the committee stage.
21 B: Link between students being nervous but also 'gaining in self-confidence'.

Part 4: An Actor's World

22 B: Laura Dyson is just 21 and already a box office name.
23 A: His father and mother are both actors ... his career path was inevitable.
24 C: in the afternoon I was told I would be on stage that evening
25 A: I had to learn ... the exact opposite.
26 D: Then one day ... and the next day I was on the film set.
27 B: I didn't have to say a single word!
28 D: has had no formal training.
29 B: I used to feel quite desperate ... out of work
30 A: I find most of them very boring.
31 C: it has not been an easy ride to stardom
32 D: But I'm quite choosy now and turn down more scripts than I accept.
33 B: I used to spend hours making up my face so that I'd look older.
34 C: my father refused to agree ... to pay my way
35 A: there was something fascinating ... other personalities

Questions 1–21 = 2 marks each
Questions 22–35 = 1 mark each
The total score is adjusted to give a mark out of 40.

PAPER 2 Writing

Part 1

Question 1
Style: Formal letter. Avoid informal expressions.
Content: 1 Give information about your interests, and say where and how you would like to travel.
2 Ask how long the courses are and whether you can do more than one activity on a course.
3 Ask about the furnished apartments.
4 Ask whether language tuition is individual or in groups.
5 Add a question of your own based on the information in the advertisement.

Part 2

Question 2
Style: Formal to neutral. Use clear paragraphs.
Content: 1 Introduce the topic.
2 Suggest a few examples of things people can do to look after their environment.
3 Explain why and how these examples would help the environment.
4 Conclude your composition with a general comment.
Question 3
Style: Informal
Content:
1. Introduce your letter with a welcoming sentence.
2. Tell your friends about two or three of the special tourist attractions in your area.
3. Suggest one or two things their children would enjoy. These may or may not be the same as the special tourist attractions.
4. Conclude the letter appropriately, e.g. that you are looking forward to their visit.

Question 4
Style: Neutral
Content:
1. Choose a person and use their name as a heading or title.
2. Introduce the person and explain why their influence is important.
3. Give two or three examples of their influence and its effect.
4. Conclude with an appropriate comment.

Question 5(a)
Style: Formal or neutral. Do not use informal expressions.
Content: Briefly describe one of the events. Explain your reasons for choosing it and say why you find it interesting/enjoyable/effective etc. (i.e. memorable).

Question 5(b)
Style: Formal or neutral. Do not use informal expressions.
Content: Decide whether you think the book is more suitable for radio or television and say why. Choose two or three examples of scenes/events from the book which you think would make good radio or television supporting and explaining your decision.

The two parts of the Writing Paper have equal marks.
The total score is adjusted to give a mark out of 40.

PAPER 3 Use of English

Part 1: Øresund Bridge
1. A: Only 'longest' collocates with 'bridge'.
2. C: Only 'stretches' makes sense.
3. B: The expression is 'into the distance'. The other words do not collocate.
4. B: Only 'meets' collocates.
5. A: 'Links' here makes sense; none of the others makes sense.
6. D: Building work is 'completed'.
7. D: Only 'separating' collocates.
8. B: 'Turns into' means 'becomes'; all the other phrasal verbs have different meanings.
9. C: Only 'record' collocates with 'breaker'.
10. A: Although C and D work grammatically they do not make sense; B does not collocate.
11. C: Only 'structure' can be used with 'bridge'.
12. B: Only B works grammatically; A, C and D would all need another noun phrase to complete the structure.
13. D: Only 'jointly' has the right meaning for something done by two parties.
14. A: Only A collocates in this context; you can 'spare' and 'spend' 'time' but they mean something different.
15. B: Only 'benefit' collocates in this context.

Part 2: Artist Development Manager
16. responsible (adjective): collocates with 'for'
17. of (preposition): indicates belonging
18. all (determiner): collocates in the expression 'all that it involves'
19. wears (verb in Present simple): collocates with 'clothes'
20. a (indefinite article): refers to any one day
21. During (preposition): indicates length of time
22. sent (verb in Past simple): used to show that tapes have been received
23. be/become (verb): collocates with 'happening to' and 'famous'
24. what (pronoun): subject of 'makes'
25. able (adjective): complete phrase 'be able to'
26. spite (noun): part of the prepositional phrase 'in spite of'
27. worth (preposition): forms part of the expression 'it is worth it'
28. doing (present participle): follows 'by' and collocates with 'work experience'.
29. as (conjunction): part of the fixed phrase 'as well as'
30. found (verb in Past simple): part of phrasal verb 'find out' meaning 'discover'

Part 3
31. was unaware of Rona's: 'unaware' must be followed by 'of'
32. (been) months since I saw: 'since' + Past simple (from Present perfect)
33. took I my advice: 'advice' collocates with 'take'
34. put up I with: phrasal verb with two particles
35. were prevented from running by: passive construction?
36. you I lend me: 'lend' without 'to' meaning 'allow to borrow'
37. his horror I Jim found: possessive adjective + noun + Past simple
38. do I you want: auxiliary verb used to form question
39. wish I I could speak: 'I wish' must be followed by a pronoun or title.
40. is grown I by: passive construction in the Present simple + by preceding agent 'farmers'

Part 4: Red Nose Day
41. together: 'collected' does not need 'together'
42. ✓
43. like: 'such as' cannot be followed by 'like'
44. because: grammatically incorrect within the sentence
45. ✓
46. for: wrong to put a preposition here - 'health care' is a noun phrase
47. ✓
48. being: 'by' is followed directly here with the main verb in its participle form
49. on: 'on' is used with 'put on a programme/show'
50. here: does not refer to any place, so it is meaningless
51. over: 'give' by itself is all that is needed here, 'over' can be used with 'hand' but not in this context
52. ✓
53. ✓
54. about: the expression 'for fun' cannot be preceded by 'about' in this context
55. had: you cannot use 'had' before Present simple 'buy'

Part 5: Aboriginal Stories
56. surroundings (verb to noun)
57. traditional (noun to adjective)
58. knowledge (verb to noun)
59. theatrical (noun to adjective)
60. lives (noun to noun, plural form)
61. believed (noun to verb, Past simple)
62. personality (adjective to noun)
63. importance (adjective to noun)
64. uncomfortable (noun to negative adjective by adding prefix)
65. possibility (adjective to noun)

Questions 1–30 and 41–65 = 1 mark each
Questions 31–40 = 2 marks each
The total score is adjusted to give a mark out of 40.
There is a mark for each correct answer in parts 1–4.

Part 1
1 B 2 A 3 A 4 A 5 C 6 A 7 B 8 B

Part 2
9 25/twenty-five years 14 to smoke
10 power 15 natural
11 project 16 water
12 3/three days 17 job
13 cabins 18 fund

Part 3
19 F 20 E 21 D 22 B 23 C

Part 4
24 F 25 T 26 F 27 T 28 T 29 F 30 F

Questions 1–30 = 1 mark each
The total score is adjusted to give a mark out of 40.

Test 2

PAPER 1 Reading

Part 1: Dark days
1 G: Now life starts again.
2 H: The station is home to physicists ... and a chef.
3 D: they can start and finish work at whatever times suit them
4 I: small social groups develop within this isolated community
5 F: can open up a new road system
6 A: a way of having some personal and private space
7 B: they are isolated and imprisoned ... but for many months at a time no chance of leaving

Part 2: Into the Gap
8 A: Incorrect: He is not in a courtroom.
8 B: Incorrect: He hasn't yet begun to teach.
8 C: Incorrect: He is apprehensive.
8 D: Correct: He expects to be judged because 'They have never met a foreigner before'.
9 A: Incorrect: This is not mentioned.
9 B: Incorrect: This is not his decision.
9 C: Correct: This refers back to 'not been an easy choice to take the opportunity of doing a gap year'.
9 D: Incorrect: This is not his decision.
10 A: Incorrect: The students eye him nervously.
10 B: Correct: 'left me feeling exhausted, but rewarded'.
10 C: Incorrect: People are enthusiastic.
10 D: Incorrect: This is not mentioned.
11 A: Incorrect: This is not mentioned.
11 B: Incorrect: This is not mentioned.
11 C: Correct: 'I ... felt appreciated and welcomed ... everyone wants to be your friend'.
11 D: Incorrect: This is not mentioned.
12 A: Correct: The best nights were those he spent listening to stories and eating with the family, relatively simple pleasures.
12 B: Incorrect: He doesn't say this.
12 C: Incorrect: He doesn't mention missing Western entertainment.

Part 3: Rattling the Cage
15 C: Link between 'disliked having a clever young boss', 'two years' and 'first year'.
16 D: Link between 'conditions for animals' and 'heating in the animal houses'.
17 A: Link between 'heating', 'the keepers went on strike' and 'leaving all the heating turned on'.
18 E: Link between 'the zoo's animal hospital' and 'he was at last in charge of a proper clinic'.
19 B: Link between 'safari parks', 'cages' and 'to be fair to London Zoo'.
20 F: Link between 'cars' and 'they can go to the country'.
21 I: Link between 'he actually lived in the zoo grounds' and 'he had a flat'.

Part 4: My Own Personal Space
21 B: I share a flat with three others
22 D: I'd love to be able to go for a walk
23 C: I tell them it's nothing personal
24/5 C: it's important that I create space for myself at the beginning of each day
24/5 A: I have at least an hour to myself
26 B: It's hopeless to try and find any privacy in the flat, so I go out for a walk
27 B: it gives me the opportunity ... to think about what I have to do the next day
28/9 B: If I don't get time to myself, I'll be like a bear with a sore head
28/9 A: If I don't make this space for myself, I feel really tense and irritable.
30 C: I'm sure it must be the same for singers ... complete silence
31 D: when I get home it's wonderful to be able to relax
32 A: office hustle, phones, e-mail, do this, do that
33 C: If people try and talk to me before midday, I really snap at them.
34 A: Even if I'm away from home, I try to find the time just to be alone
35 D: The breaks are so short there's no time to do anything other than ...

Questions 1–21 = 2 marks each
Questions 22–35 = 1 mark each
The total score is adjusted to give a mark out of 40.
PAPER 2  Writing

Part 1

Question 1

Style: Formal letter. Avoid informal expressions.

Content: 1 Give information about your group (age, sex etc.) and ask for details about two countries.
2 Ask what is meant by 'large groups', and 'special prices'.
3 Ask about sporting activities and whether horse-riding is possible.
4 Ask about accommodation and food.
5 Ask about information packs.

Part 2

Question 2

Style: Neutral or informal because the readers will be young people.

Content: 1 Introduce the person.
2 Say why you have chosen him or her.
3 Explain what interests you about this person.

Question 3

Style: Semi-formal or neutral.

Content: 1 Make it clear why Joni had closed the door so quietly.
2 Explain what Joni is waiting for.
3 How does the story end? Who or what was behind the door?

Question 4

Style: Informal.

Content: 1 Explain how your decision to go camping was made at the last minute (good weather?) and that was why your friend didn't know.
2 Tell your friend who you went camping with.
3 Tell them what happened; mention two or three concrete details to do with camping.
4 Conclude appropriately.

Question 5(a)

Style: Formal or neutral. Do not use informal expressions.

Content: Say which character is your favourite. Give specific references from the book to explain why you like the character so much.

Question 5(b)

Style: Formal or neutral. Do not use informal expressions.

Content: Say whether you agree or disagree with the statement. Give reasons for your opinion and refer to specific examples from the book which make it clear why you enjoyed reading it.

The two parts of the Writing Paper have equal marks.
The total score is adjusted to give a mark out of 40.

PAPER 3  Use of English

Part 1: Coffee Culture

1 B: The world can only 'go by'.
2 A: Only 'queue' collocates; 'line' would be right if followed by 'of people'.
3 A: Only 'demand' makes sense here and has to be followed by 'for' in this context.
4 C: Read the complete paragraph carefully in order to understand the writer's scepticism and the fact that the attraction is the environment, not the coffee!

5 B: Only 'lies' collocates with 'attraction'.
6 C: Only 'join' fits the meaning here.
7 D: People 'gather'; moreover, A, B and C do not fit grammatically.
8 A: 'Regular' collocates with 'times'; the others don't in this context.
9 B: 'exchange' collocates with 'news and gossip'.
10 B: 'Issues of the day' is a fixed expression.
11 C: 'Do business' is a fixed expression.
12 B: The phrasal verb can only be followed by 'transactions'.
13 A: 'It is estimated' is a fixed passive expression.
14 B: Only 'growing' collocates with 'number'.
15 C: Only 'attractions' collocates with 'tourist'.

Part 2: Sports Tourism

16 there (pronoun); there + verb 'to be' to indicate that something exists.
17 No (adverb); part of negative adverbial expression 'no longer'.
18 sit (verb); collocates with 'armchair'.
19 where (adverb); adverb of place.
20 so (conjunction); links people's desire with their action.
21 addition (noun); part of the prepositional phrase 'in addition to'.
22 every (determiner); collocates with 'number'.
23 they (pronoun); refers back to 'Olympics'.
24 have (verb); part of modal verb 'have to' used in the passive.
25 but (conjunction); part of structure 'not only ... but also'.
26 who (relative pronoun); refers to 'visitors'.
27 as (conjunction); used here to mean 'because'.
28 has (verb in Present simple); collocates with 'effect'.
29 since (preposition); used to refer to a fixed point of time in the past.
30 become (past participle); collocates with 'number'.
31 asked John not to speak: 'asked' used as a reporting verb.
32 wish I could: 'I wish' must be followed by a pronoun.
33 in case I it rains: in case + pronoun + verb in Present simple.
34 even though I he was feeling/felt: conjunction used to express contrast.
35 told her son I that: passive to active.
36 everyone's/our surprise I Kitty came: 'surprise' used as noun.
37 as (conjunction); used to refer to a fixed point of time in the past.
38 do not I interest: auxiliary verb + infinitive.
39 think that I one of: passive to active.
40 is not I as/so cheap as: comparative structure.

Part 3

41 the: no article before 'history'.
42 /
43 is: grammatically wrong.
44 /
45 since: a conjunction is not needed here.
46 and: 'however' is the adverb which links the ideas correctly.
47 far: you cannot put 'far' between '50' and 'tiny'.
48 /
49 so: if this word were used, it would have to be at the start of the sentence.
50 there: no specific reference to a place, so it is wrong.
51 /
52 or: 'stop' followed by participle.
53 /
54 on: 'take on' is not used to talk about time.
55 to: the verb 'reach' is not followed by the preposition 'to'.

Part 4: Time Travel

50 at: the article 'the' must appear before 'time'.
51 to: you cannot put 'to' between 'far' and 'time'.
52 or: 'stop' followed by participle.
53 /
Part 1: White Storks
1 G: So my initial job was to collect
2 B: It was a marvellous scene
3 D: It was a marvellous scene
4 A: The numbers of storks... The major cause for this decrease...
5 F: If a stork can't find sufficient food... it will quite happily feed off what it can find in rubbish tips
6 H: the stork will no doubt find a way to ensure it will survive long into the future

Part 2: Unusual storyelling
7 C: It's gripping storytelling and not a single child has moved.
8 D: Women do not usually referee football matches.
9 C: who mainly sit at the back of classrooms and don't want to take part in lessons
10 D: The correct answer is expressed by the whole of the sixth paragraph.
11 A: 'strong male role models', 'grow up wanting footballers and 'they'll listen... teachers'

12 A: how relaxing with a book before a big game could improve their performance
13 D: Footballers have a fairly short career... and most of them move on to other jobs.
14 B: I had almost no self-confidence but nowadays I'm quite happy standing up in front of 500 children.

Part 3
15 G: Link between 'But writing a book... was one thing' and 'Writing a book when... was quite another.'
16 D: Link between 'on arriving' and 'off I drove'.
17 F: Link between 'before I could open it' and 'once inside'.
18 B: Link with 'Every passer-by...'.
19 H: Link with 'children... sliding on ice...' and 'children... sliding down the chute'.
20 I: Link with 'Have you heard?' and direct speech that follows.
21 A: Contrastive link between 'nothing to worry about' and 'Some people did worry, however.'

Part 4: I Need My Computer
22 B: to remind me about meetings with other doctors
23 C: for finding out what other companies like mine are offering
24 A: moving from the notes I have made... to more developed pieces
25 D: Instead of having to draw pictures I can get them on the computer.
26 A: I can work on trains and buses
27/B: to find out about the latest discoveries
28/E: and use the internet to research new music.
29 C: everyone expects you to have a computer these days
30 E: My e-mail is like having a friend
31 C: it is not as personal as a phone call
32 E: it saves a lot of money
33 D: they let me have their old one
34 E: to send out information about myself
35 E: I owned one of the early laptops; My life... would be a real struggle without my computers.

Questions 1-30 = 1 mark each
Questions 31-40 = 2 marks each
The total score is adjusted to give a mark out of 40.

PAPER 2 Writing

Part 1
Question 1
Style: Formal letter. Avoid informal expressions.
Content: 1 Give information about yourself and your friend, ages and backgrounds.
2 Ask where volunteers are sent and how old most people are.
3 Ask about the skills that are needed.
4 Ask about accommodation and whether food is included.
5 Ask whether there are any extra costs.

Part 2
Question 2
Style: Formal to neutral. Use a heading or title.
Content: 1 Introduce the topic and refer to your own personal interests or hobbies.
2 Develop the topic by dealing with each interest in turn.
3 Summarize why you think what you do is a good way to spend your free time.
Question 3
Style: Semi-formal or neutral.
Content: 1 Explain what the 'secret' is.
2 Reasons why the matter must be kept secret.
3 What has happened/could happen that might make it difficult to keep the secret?

Question 4
Style: Formal; write clear paragraphs, perhaps using subheadings.
Content: 1 Recommend a television programme.
2 Explain why it would be useful and helpful for foreign learners.
3 Give one or two examples of things from the programme that support your recommendation.

Question 5(a)
Style: Informal.
Content: Recommend the title of the book.
Say what you have especially enjoyed about the book (e.g., characters, storyline, level of language etc.).
Say why you think your friend would enjoy reading it. Conclude appropriately.

Question 5(b)
Style: Formal.
Content: Briefly say what the book is about. Describe one event in the book that would interest people and possibly encourage them to read the book for themselves.

The two parts of the Writing Paper have equal marks.
The total score is adjusted to give a mark out of 40.

PAPER 3 Use of English

Part 1: Music – a Universal Language
1 D: Only 'arose' collocates with 'as a development'.
2 A: Only 'one' fits the meaning of the sentence.
3 A: In this context, the only word which collocates with 'languages'.
4 C: History was passed down the generations by being 'recorded' in music.
5 B: The phrasal verb 'pass on' is the only correct verb in this context; all the others mean something different.
6 D: Only correct word in context.
7 B: Only 'satisfy' collocates with 'the feel-good factor'.
8 A: Only word which collocates with the words on either side of the gap.
9 D: 'Facts' would need a plural verb to be correct.
10 C: Only 'score' can be used in this context and collocates with 'test'.
11 D: Only word that forms a fixed expression.
12 A: 'Supported' here means 'providing further evidence'.
13 B: Forms a phrasal verb meaning 'nurtured'.
14 D: Forms a fixed expression.
15 C: Forms a fixed phrase.

Part 2: Follow Your Nose
16 between (preposition): 'between' two things
17 takes (verb): collocates with 'two seconds'
18 enter (verb): collocates with 'nose'
19 which/that (relative pronoun): refers to 'brain'
20 how (adverb): refers to manner
21 not (adverb): used to negate the idea of 'understanding'
22 with (preposition): collocates with 'relationships' and 'other people'
23 fall (verb): part of fixed expression 'fall in love'
24 this (pronoun): refers to 'people tend to smell of what they eat'

Part 3
31 looked I up to: phrasal verb meaning 'respect'
32 apart from I Judith had: 'apart from' meaning 'with the exception of'
33 have difficulty I in learning: have difficulty + -ing
34 is not I worth asking: worth + -ing
35 would not have I been able: third conditional
36 are not allowed I to take: allowed + infinitive
37 never takes I any notice of: fixed phrase meaning 'ignore'
38 has gone I off: phrasal verb
39 ought to have I done
40 am having I my bedroom decorated: causative form

Part 4
41 ✓
42 ✓
43 then: there is no function for this word here
44 one: the fixed phrase is 'for example'
45 must: the writer is arguing that young people do things voluntarily
46 do: not a question, so the auxiliary is wrong
47 to: 'ask' cannot be followed by 'to'
48 ✓
49 by: there is no function for this word here
50 at: the preposition is unnecessary
51 even: wrong because there is no emphasis here
52 like: this often creeps into spoken English but is grammatically wrong here
53 ✓
54 having: the correct verb is 'we're chatting'
55 that: the fixed expression is 'you're only young once'

PAPER 4 Listening

There is a mark for each correct answer in parts 1–4.

Part 1
1 B 2 B 3 C 4 A 5 B 6 A 7 C 8 A

KEY
Part 2
9 £19 million
10 woolly scarf
11 £80
12 world
13 dinner
14 season ticket
15 filmed (for TV)
16 competitions
17 products
18 wages

Part 3
19 D
20 B
21 A
22 C

Part 4
24 F
25 T
26 T
27 T
28 F
29 T
30 F

Questions 1–30 = 1 mark each
The total score is adjusted to give a mark out of 40.

Test 4

PAPER 1 Reading

Part 1: My Kind of Life
1 E: how photogenic the child would appear ... so each audition ... is watched on a monitor
2 I: The schedule was always very tight
3 A: when I first left university I worked as a personal assistant
4 H: you end up disappointing the vast majority of these kids
5 C: they’ve all worked and rehearsed enormously hard ... they may have travelled miles ... spent money on fares and new clothes
6 D: it is worth auditioning over and over again
7 G: same of these new young faces will go on to become big names in the years ahead

Part 2: Roamers
8 D: Matt Lassiter spotted a business opportunity
9 D: hostels that made young visitors feel at home
10 D: taking time off ... has quite a lot of money
11 A: like a kindly aunt or uncle looking after young people
12 C: offers a safe and secure form of accommodation
13 B: customers would all be familiar with the internet
14 A: knowing that backpackers want to feel like explorers

Part 3: Flying into the Record Books
15 A: Link between ‘Polly’s journey began’ and ‘it ended’.
16 F: Link between ‘behind schedule’ and ‘the delay was the result of’.
17 C: Link between the past, Amelia Earhart and Polly’s behaviour.
18 H: Link between the journey going well and the fact that Polly even had some free time.
19 B: Link between ‘To her horror’ and ‘most dangerous kind of ice’.
20 D: Link between ‘she had used more fuel than expected’ and ‘As a result the main tank had run dry’.
21 G: Link between ‘warm welcome’ and ‘on one occasion’.

Part 4: Projects Abroad
22 C: ranging from well-equipped independent and state schools to much smaller ones
23 D: the French influence is still evident
24 A: you will be treated as an addition to any school or family that you join
25 B: children and their parents ... and children work hard at school

PAPER 2 Writing

Part 1
Question 1
Style: Formal letter. Avoid informal expressions.
Content: 1 Give information about the event you are organising and say what you would like.
2 Ask about costs: food, drink and a private room.
3 Ask about the number of people that the restaurant can accommodate.
4 Ask about equipment for playing music and say you want to bring your own CDs etc.
5 Ask about special effects, lighting, decoration etc.
6 Ask about opening and closing times.

Question 2
Style: Formal letter of application.
Content: 1 Say why you are interested in applying for the job.
2 Explain why you think you are a good person for the job (e.g. past experience, confident in dealing with people, available during the summer, good spoken English etc.).

Question 3
Style: Semi-formal or neutral.
Content: 1 Introduce yourself and your country.
2 Describe what you do on a typical day.

Question 4
Style: Formal; write clear paragraphs, perhaps using subheadings.
Content: 1 Explain where you took the group.
2 Describe what interested the visitors.

Question 5(a)
Style: Formal.
Content: Describe two characters from the book. Say what you find interesting about each of these characters and why you have chosen to meet them.

Question 5(b)
Style: Formal.
Content: Briefly describe the book, e.g. plot, setting, characters. Say why you think it is worth reading e.g.: it’s entertaining, interesting, exciting etc.

The two parts of the Writing Paper have equal marks. The total score is adjusted to give a mark out of 40.

KEY
Part 1: The Early Days of Football
1 C: Only 'forms' collocates with 'game'.
2 A: 'An association' is 'formed'.
3 C: Only 'rules' is appropriate in this context.
4 A: Only 'grounds' collocates with 'football'.
5 D: 'meant' is used here with the sense of 'as a result'.
6 B: 'fans' are people who follow their team, or a pop group etc.
7 C: Forms a phrasal verb meaning 'established'.
8 B: 'preferred' is the only word which is grammatically correct here.
9 A: The choice was between football and rugby.
10 C: Only 'running' collocates with 'river'.
11 B: Only verb that makes sense in context.
12 B: The banks would have been built up (made) using earth.
13 C: Only 'proper' collocates with 'stands' in contrast to the 'earth banks'.
14 D: Only 'posts' collocates with 'wooden'.
15 A: The text indicates that nobody had thought of nets until 1891, so 'invented' is the right answer.

Part 2: Fast Track to Fluency
16 a: (indirect article): must follow 'such'
17 to (verb particle): part of the infinitive
18 grow (verb): part of phrasal verb 'grow up'
19 of (preposition): follows 'awareness'
20 for (preposition): follows 'ability' in this context
21 carried (past participle): part of phrasal verb
22 out (preposition): verb + particle + particle
23 were (verb): relates to state of being
24 whereas (conjunction): meaning 'on the other hand'
25 smaller (adjective): used in comparison with 'larger'
26 when (adverb): refers to time
27 same (adjective): collocates with 'way'
28 other (determiner): links to 'one language'
29 well (adverb): part of fixed expression 'as well as', meaning 'in addition to'
30 and (conjunction): links the two statements about children's skills

Part 3
31 should/difficult to: must hang (on to: direct speech using a phrasal verb meaning 'to keep'
32 in spite of: I never having: in spite of + -ing
33 is (the) I not necessary: impersonal construction using 'it'
34 suggested (that): I we (should) go: reporting verb + (should +) infinitive without 'to'
35 would not I let him + or
36 did not I let: him + object + infinitive without 'to'
37 had not I lost my mobile: third conditional
38 will be I met: active to passive
39 burst out I laughing: phrasal verb + -ing
40 objects to I people phoning: object + to + -ing
41 rather stay I in bed than: would rather + infinitive without 'to' + than

Part 4
42 this: no demonstrative adjective needed
43 for: not necessary
44 most: superlative form of 'old' is 'oldest'
45 grown: unnecessary and grammatically incorrect
46 in: cannot be used after 'believed' in this context
47 √
48 √

Part 5: The Man who Furnished the World
56 hatred (verb to noun)
57 delivery (verb to noun)
58 shoppers (noun to noun)
59 choice (verb to noun)
60 add (verb to noun)
61 throughout (preposition to preposition)
62 accusation (verb to noun)
63 argument (verb to noun)
64 products (verb to noun, plural form)
65 combinations (verb to noun, plural form)

Questions 1–30 and 41–65 = 1 mark each
The total score is adjusted to give a mark out of 40.

PAPER 4 Listening
There is a mark for each correct answer in parts 1–4.

Part 1
1 A 2 B 3 A 4 C 5 C 6 A 7 A 8 C

Part 2
9 2/two weeks 14 hockey
10 bucket 15 builder
11 Bang with Style 16 (the) drums
12 2/two twenty-two mins/minutes 17 hammer
13 6/6 l 18 hard(ly) line

Part 3
19 B 20 D 21 F 22 E 23 A

Part 4
24 B 25 B 26 C 27 B 28 C 29 A 30 A

Questions 1–30 = 1 mark each
The total score is adjusted to give a mark out of 40.

PAPER 5 Reading

Part 1: Tweenagers
1 D: this group has become a clearly separate social and economic unit.
2 F: pocket money has risen by 32%
3 B: From eight onwards other influences become important
4 I: they want to fit in with their peer group
5 A: not very likely to question what they see and hear
6 G: but they are still just children

Part 2: Design your own website
8 A: Incorrect: He makes reference to people as part of his job.
26/7C: If you're hoping to see all three big cats, you can increase your chances of seeing one if you go on a river cruise.

26/7B: It's worth visiting a Project Tiger Reserve.

28 A: If you're hoping to see all three big cats, you can increase your chances of seeing one if you go on a river cruise.
Part 1: The Dodo Lives On

1 A: Only word that makes sense in this context.
2 D: 'separate fact from fiction' is a fixed expression.
3 B: 'separate fact from fiction' is a fixed expression.
4 B: 'from all time' is a fixed expression.
5 A: A and B both collocate but only A makes sense in context.
6 C: Only 'originated' can apply to where the bird first developed.
7 B: This is used here to mean 'transported'.
8 D: The second part of this sentence clarifies how people regarded the dodo; 'curiosity' embodies 'attraction' and 'fascination'.
9 B: 'suffer a fate' is a fixed expression.
10 C: Forms phrasal verb 'come across', meaning 'find by accident'.
11 C: Only word that collocates with 'record'.
12 A: Only word correct in context.
13 B: Word with correct meaning.
14 A: Although 'telling' collocates with 'truth', it does not make sense in this context.
15 C: Only word that collocates with 'easy'.

Part 2: Napping Is Good for You

16 to (preposition): fixed phrase 'according to'.
17 every (determiner): meaning 'all'.
18 Yet/But (conjunction): to contrast with idea expressed in previous sentence.
19 than (conjunction): follows 'rather'.
20 majority (noun): followed by 'of'.
21 has (aux): completes Present perfect.
22 is (aux): passive construction with the Present simple.
23 although/but/whereas/while/when (conjunction): to contrast with idea expressed in first part of the sentence.
24 who (relative pronoun): refers back to 'chronobiologists'.
25 minute (noun, in combination here to form an adjective): make sure you don't add an 's'!
26 the (definite article): refers to a specific part of the day.
27 find (verb): forms phrasal verb 'find out'.
28 how (adverb).
29 most/very (adverb): + adjective.
30 after (adverb): refers to a point later in time.

Part 3

31 unless you have got one: 'unless' means 'if not'.
32 her mother no longer worked: reported speech.
33 is said to be thinking: active to passive.
34 blamed me for having missed/missing: blame + for.
35 without you I advise: advice (noun) to advise (verb) or if you had not I advised: third conditional.
36 last time I saw my present perfect to Past simple.
37 is less expensive than: comparative to 'less + adjective or is not so/as expensive I as: not/so + adjective + as.
38 was astonished I to find: noun to adjective + infinitive.
39 having hurt/hurting I his hand: despite + -ing.
40 don't we I go to/and: why + auxiliary + verb.

Part 4

41 a: the indefinite article cannot be used with 'water'.
42 quite: cannot be use with 'saw', meaning 'look' as opposed to 'understand'.
43 up: 'fetch' does not need a particle.

KEY

46 ✓
47 ✓
48 the abstract noun 'safety' does not need the definite article.
49 out: 'started' by itself is all that is needed.
50 ✓
51 been: grammatically incorrect.
52 ✓
53 such: 'such a' would be possible but not 'a such'.
54 be: grammatically incorrect.

Part 5: The Oxford and Cambridge University Boat Race

56 founders (verb to noun, plural form).
57 successfully (noun to adverb).
58 amazing (verb to adjective).
59 popularity (adjective to noun).
60 distribution (verb to noun).
61 length (adjective to noun).
62 unpleasant (verb to negative adjective by adding prefix).
63 occasionally (noun to adverb).
64 dynamic (noun to adjective)
65 embarrassment (verb to noun).

Questions 1–30 and 41–65 = 1 mark each.
Questions 31–40 = 2 marks each.
The total score is adjusted to give a mark out of 40.

PAPER 4 Listening

There is a mark for each correct answer in parts 1–4.

Part 1

1 A 2 A 3 C 4 B 5 B 6 B 7 C 8 A

Part 2: Hardacre College

9 main square 14 shops.
10 bus 15 the theatre.
11 trees 16 computers.
12 lift 17 8000/eight thousand.
13 staff 18 open day.

Part 3

19 B 20 F

Part 4

24 C 25 B 26 A 27 A 28 C 29 B 30 B.

Questions 1–30 = 1 mark each.
The total score is adjusted to give a mark out of 40.

Test 6

PAPER 1 Reading

Part 1

1 C: succeeded at the age of twenty-four where many others have failed.
2 A: and stared death in the face more than once.
3 H: thousands of people gathered on the shore to cheer her on.
4 G: a small woman ... brave little Ellen.
Part 2

7 A: Incorrect: We don't know that her parents would prefer to ignore her.
7 B: Incorrect: We are not told that they are chatting together.
7 C: Correct: Maria hears them but does not reply and they do not repeat their remarks.
7 D: Incorrect: Maria records what she sees and hears, so she is clearly not asleep.
8 A: Incorrect: There is no mention that this is how she feels.
8 B: Incorrect: People talk but 'expect you to say particular things'.
8 C: Incorrect: Other children are not mentioned.
8 D: Correct: 'And they usually end up saying what you expected them to.'
9 A: Incorrect: Maria does not say this.
9 B: Correct: This is implied by 'Grown-ups ... spent much time telling each other what the weather was like, or wondering aloud if one thing would happen or another.'
9 C: Incorrect: Maria thinks the opposite.
9 D: Incorrect: She does not say this.
10 A: Correct: 'This is implied by 'but somehow her mother was always about to go out ... she had gone.'
10 B: Incorrect: This is not implied.
10 C: Incorrect: This is not implied.
10 D: Correct: This is implied.
11 A: Incorrect: Her father can hear but doesn't think what she says is of any importance.
11 B: Incorrect: He is clearly not making any effort.
11 C: Correct: He is physically there, but removed from his daughter mentally although he means well.
11 D: Incorrect: He does not seem to respond.
12 A: Correct: 'It' refers back to 'what they said' in previous phrase.
12 B: Incorrect: There is no previous mention of this.
12 C: Correct: This is not referred to in the paragraph.
12 D: Correct: This is referred to in the paragraph.
13 A: Incorrect: Maria does not say that is what interests her most.
13 B: Incorrect: 'never mind about that' indicates that she is not interested in what her father tells her about the house and its history.
13 C: Correct: 'Good, I shall like having my own swing.'
13 D: Incorrect: Even though the house is not what she was expecting it does not interest her more than the swing.

Part 3: A Garden for Palna Children's Home

14 C: Link between £50,000 and 'this money was used'.
15 H: Contrastive link between UK and India: 'different environment'.
16 F: Link between 'the Taj Mahal palace' and 'This white marble monument'.
17 D: Link between 'a large Neem tree' and 'substances from this tree'.
18 I: Link between the size of garden and the design they created.
19 G: Link between 'concrete drainage pipes' and 'The pipes were dug into the ground'.
20 B: Link with reference in previous paragraph to The Terror Run.

Part 4: Young Businesses

21 C: but the manager turned me down
22 A: because I was out of work
23 B: I'm thinking of setting up a mail order business
24 C: My parents lent me the money

25/6A: I employ a staff of three
25/6B: I've now got someone working for me
27 D: I used to embroider scarves for friends for birthday presents
28 A: I saw an article in the local newspaper
29 D: They send me the scarves made by their own design team
30/1C: so it's hours of work
30/1D: and takes hours to do
32 C: my business has grown to such an extent that I actually rent three rooms
33 D: And halfway through my degree course
34 A: B says 'my products are quite expensive'; C says 'A wig is very expensive'; D says 'It's a very expensive decorative technique'.
35 C: I make wigs for people in show business ... on stage night after night.

Questions 1–20 = 2 marks each
Questions 21–35 = 1 mark each
The total score is adjusted to give a mark out of 40.

PAPER 2 Writing

Part 1

Question 1

Style: Formal letter. Avoid informal expressions.
Content: 1 Give information about yourself and why you are writing.
2 Ask about months, dates and how long you are expected to spend there.
3 Ask how you get to the centre of the forest.
4 Ask about accommodation, food and ages of other people.
5 Ask what the 'special clothing' is and whether you need to bring anything yourself.
6 Ask for further information, based on the advertisement.

Part 2

Question 2

Style: Neutral to formal.
Content: 1 What had happened at the beginning of the day to cause 'tears'?
2 How did things develop?
3 Justify the ending, i.e. that the day ended happily.

Question 3

Style: Formal; write clear paragraphs, perhaps using subheadings.
Content: 1 Describe where the concert took place
2 Mention the concert programme
3 Say what you personally enjoyed.
4 Say whether you think other students would like such a concert.

Question 4

Style: Formal.
Content: 1 Say whether you agree or disagree with the statement.
2 Give reasons for your opinion and support your argument with some facts.

Question 5(a)

Style: Formal or neutral.
Content: Say whether you agree or disagree with this statement. Explain the reasons for your opinion with concrete examples.
Question 5(b)
Style: Formal or neutral.
Content: Say why you are recommending the book. Mention some things or events in the story that you think would make a good film.

The two parts of the Writing Paper have equal marks. The total score is adjusted to give a mark out of 40.

PAPER 3 Use of English

Part 1: Circus Children
1 C 2 B 3 A 4 C 5 D 6 C 7 A 8 C 9 B 10 A
11 D 12 B 13 A 14 C 15 B

Part 2: Peter Benchley Likes Sharks
16 based 23 the
17 whose 24 on
18 and 25 example/instance
19 fact 26 it
20 contrast 27 spent
21 up 28 from
22 wiped 29 weighed
30 as

Part 3
31 turned down 32 my offer
33 make a 33 my complaint
34 so that visitors 35 can enjoy
36 you mind 37 carrying
38 regret 39 having missed or
39 regret 40 missing
40 whether she 41 had bought
42 was a 43 fifteen-hour
44 such a 45 bad 46 speller (that)
47 gets me 48 down
49 did 50 you become

Part 4
41 their
42 at
43 have
44 the
45 ✓
46 ✓
47 long
48 gone
49 still
50 with
51 ✓
52 much
53 ✓
54 so
55 more

Part 5: Angel of Mercy
56 daily (noun to adjective)
57 within (preposition to preposition)
58 responsibility/responsibilities (adjective to noun)
59 qualified (verb to verb)
60 training (verb to noun)
61 variety (verb to noun)
62 bravery (adjective to noun)
63 service (verb to noun)
64 Usually (adjective to adverb)
65 treatment (verb to noun)

Questions 1–30 and 41–65 = 1 mark each
Questions 31–40 = 2 marks each
The total score is adjusted to give a mark out of 40.

PAPER 4 Listening

There is a mark for each correct answer in parts 1–4.

Part 1
1 C 2 C 3 B 4 A 5 B 6 B 7 C 8 A

Part 2
9 film 14 wild life/wildlife
10 snakes 15 pressures
11 10/ten years 16 tire
12 1950 17 (news)papers
13 white 18 forests

Part 3
19 E 20 C 21 F 22 B 23 A

Part 4
24 F 25 T 26 T 27 F 28 F 29 F 30 T

Questions 1–30 = 1 mark each
The total score is adjusted to give a mark out of 40.

Test 7

PAPER 1 Reading

Part 1: Slow train to China
1 D: an attendant ... looked after us
2 I: I was puzzled over how to get any water from the taps
3 E: the train chugged gently ... the train still chugging
4 A: food was provided by the country you happen to be passing through at the time
5 C: we came back feeling we had been away for months

Part 2: Weather forecasting
8 A: which has comparatively few climate extremes
9 D: the worst that can usually happen is that they get wet (because they have no warning)
10 B: For business, the effects are far more serious.
11 B: up until then forecasters had relied on human observers ...
12 D: this system has certain disadvantages
13 C: Some commercial aircraft ...
14 C: Corbyn's forecasts are used by insurance companies who want to plan months in advance.

Part 3: Fast Work for Fast Food
15 G: Link between 'the night before' and 'last night' and 'Nothing is where it should be.'
16 E: Link between 'before we could begin the day's work' and 'My first job' and 'I fill a sink with water'.
17 B: Link between 'The chefs' and 'These are the people' and 'They swan araund'.
18 I: Continues list of complaints by repeating structure 'If ... , then ...'.
19 C: Links with next sentence 'This is when ... '.
20 A: Link with 'deliveries of food and drink' and the writer having to 'sort them out'. 
Part 4: Who Broke Your Heart?

22 D: not knowing what to say
23 B: I paid for my boyfriend ... I'm not good enough to be your boyfriend any more.
24 D: He was a year older than me.
25 C: I still think about her and wonder what she's doing.
26 A: Everybody my age has had their heart broken.
27 A: A girl called Maria broke my heart when I first went to university.
28 A: I still don't really understand why she finished with me
29 C: I wrote a long letter asking Sonya to explain what was going on. I never heard back
30 D: it was love at first sight
31 B: I tried to persuade him to change his mind
32 D: it was probably more to do with me asking him than the other way round
33 C: I didn't believe her
34 B: We decided we'd go on holiday with a group of friends.

Questions 1–21 = 2 marks each
Questions 22–35 = 1 mark each
The total score is adjusted to give a mark out of 40.
60 tendency (verb to noun)
61 readily (adjective to adverb)
62 fully (adjective to adverb)
63 politeness (adjective to noun)
64 relationships (noun to abstract noun, plural form)
65 essential (noun to adjective)

Questions 1–30 and 41–65 = 1 mark each
Questions 31–40 = 2 marks each

The total score is adjusted to give a mark out of 40.

**PAPER 4 Listening**

There is a mark for each correct answer in parts 1–4.

**Part 1**
1 C 2 B 3 B 4 C 5 A 6 B 7 C 8 A

**Part 2**
9 Circle of Fear 2 14 a small town
10 a small town 15 hot water springs
11 3003 16 Give it Back
12 planets 17 mountains
13 Sometime, Never 18 motortrue

**Part 3**
19 F 20 E 21 B 22 A 23 C

**Part 4**
24 B 25 C 26 C 27 A 28 C 29 B 30 C

Questions 1–30 = 1 mark each
The total score is adjusted to give a mark out of 40.

**Test 8**

**PAPER 1 Reading**

**Part 1: Cyber Cafes**
1 F: millions of people can use the internet
2 C: These cafes are part of the cultural scene
3 A: if you want to keep in touch with friends and family
4 E: as the cafe fills up, the price goes up
5 B: e-mail is cheaper than the telephone
6 D: become communication centres for these workers ... who neither have nor want traditional office space

**Part 2: My Holidays**
7 B: I'm a bit of a coward
8 C: I decided to go skiing for the first time
9 B: but how do I stop?
10 D: we got to know the chef quite well ... one of the waiters took us to visit his uncle
11 A: The trouble with me is that I have a genuine problem with mosquitoes - they absolutely adore me!
12 B: You could see the infection disappear
13 D: pleasantly exhausted
14 A: I just want the opportunity to refresh myself.

**Part 3: Fears and Phobias**
15 D: Link between being prevented 'from leading a normal life' and 'it means you cannot ...'.
16 H: Link between what you 'can be afraid of' and 'Apparently, the list of phobias gets longer every day'.
17 F: Link between 'understanding what a phobia is' and 'With this understanding'.

18 C: Link between 'You may think that you are computer phobic' and 'But that's not the same as being really 'mechanophobic'.
19 E: Introduces 'true phobia' compared with the previous paragraph.
20 G: Link between 'phobias can be described in three main ways', 'There are social phobias', 'Then there are panic disorders' and 'thirdly, specific phobias'.

**Part 4: Summer Schools**
21 D: there is no other school like ours; we provide a novel approach to studying English
22 A: individual study bedrooms equipped with private bathroom, TV and computer
23 C: for the duration of your course you will be ... with an experienced member of staff
24 A: In the afternoon you are free to choose from ... excursions
25 B: teenagers aged between 13 and 17
26 B: Accommodation is provided with local families.
27 A: places are limited
28 C: located in popular seaside towns
29 B: evenings are free
30 A: individual study bedrooms
31 D: There is also a large library on board
32 C: we make every effort to cater for individual dietary requirements
33 B: This is followed by afternoon activities
34 A: optional activities including drama
35 D: Our weekly courses end with a day's excursion by train

Questions 1–20 = 2 marks each
Questions 21–35 = 1 mark each
The total score is adjusted to give a mark out of 40.

**PAPER 2 Writing**

**Part 1**

**Question 1**

*Style: Formal letter. Avoid informal expressions.*

**Content:**
1 Give information about you and your friends, your ages and why you are writing.
2 Ask about days and times you are likely to be needed.
3 Suggest positive things you and your friends could do.
4 Ask for further information, e.g. money for petrol, visiting with a friend etc.

**Part 2**

**Question 2**

*Style: Neutral to formal.*

**Content:**
1 Story can either end or begin with the prompt sentence.
2 What has happened to create this situation?
3 Where are you if you cannot do anything else and you cannot speak to anyone?
4 How does the story end?

**Question 3**

*Style: Semi-formal.*

**Content:**
1 Describe your own language learning experience(s).
2 Recommend some of the things which you find helpful.
Question 4
Style: Formal; write clear paragraphs, perhaps using subheadings.
Content:
1 Refer to one specific restaurant.
2 Mention the kind of food served in the restaurant.
3 Comment on the good or bad aspects of the service etc.
4 Include a recommendation for a particular customer e.g. students, families with children etc.

Question 5(a)
Style: Formal.
Content: Say whether you agree or disagree with the statement. Discuss whether the plot and/or the language and vocabulary make the book straightforward or complicated.

Question 5(b)
Style: Formal.
Content: Say whether you agree or disagree with the statement. Say whether the plot was exciting or boring and give concrete examples from the text. Mention any other aspects which made you feel positive or negative about the book.

The two parts of the Writing Paper have equal marks.
The total score is adjusted to give a mark out of 40.

PAPER 3 Use of English

Part 1: Shades of Meaning
1 D  2 B  3 C  4 C  5 A  6 A  7 B  8 A  9 D  10 C
11 C  12 A  13 B  14 D  15 A

Part 2: Credit Cards for Children
16 up   23 not
17 them  24 amount/sum
18 who   25 much
19 too   26 their
20 Like  27 waste
21 which/that 28 in
22 have  29 being
23 to

Part 3
31 chocolates are I packed
32 am keen I on learning
33 is the I first time (that)
34 until she I has had
35 had fallen I through
36 to turn I off
37 you know I what the
38 a belief that I life exists
39 accept my apology I for being
40 has I a tendency

Part 4
41 ✓
42 of
43 out
44 had
45 very
46 for
47 ✓
48 enough
49 ✓
50 myself
51 ✓
52 who
53 to
54 yet
55 ✓

Part 5: Going to School in Africa
56 introduction (verb to noun)
57 teaching (verb to noun)
58 confusion (verb to noun)
59 government (verb to noun)
60 education (verb to noun)
61 expensive (noun to adjective)
62 payment(s) (verb to noun)
63 relatively (adjective to adverb)
64 possession (verb to noun)
65 minority (adjective to noun)

Questions 1-30 and 41-65 = 1 mark each
Questions 31-40 = 2 marks each
The total score is adjusted to give a mark out of 40.

PAPER 4 Listening

There is a mark for each correct answer in parts 1-4.

Part 1
1 A  2 B  3 A  4 C  5 B  6 C  7 C  8 B

Part 2
9 12/twelve-hour  14 button
10 report  15 director
11 studio  16 clothes
12 charts  17 Sleeves
13 scripts  18 jacket

Part 3
19 F  20 A  21 D  22 E  23 C

Part 4
24 C  25 B  26 B  27 A  28 C  29 B  30 A

Questions 1-30 = 1 mark each
The total score is adjusted to give a mark out of 40.