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Driving in the desert

My family are farmers in France, and by the age of ten, I could manoeuvre a tractor into a field to pick up straw bales. For my driving test, I learned how to reverse into a parking space by practising between two tractors. I'm the extraterrestrial of the family: I've always needed to prove that I can adapt to new situations. I'd never left France until 1998 – and then I went to Australia, the most distant country possible. I worked on a sheep farm there, driving a 4x4 all the time, and spent four months driving around the country on my own. That was when I first came into contact with the desert, and I wanted to return to it.

But it was my competitive spirit that drew me to the all-female Gazelles Rally in the Moroccan desert. I did it to see if I could survive in the desert and not be afraid. Taking part in the rally involves spending eight days in the desert, including two sets of two-day marathons when you're on your own overnight with your team-mate. The rally will push you to the limits of your physical and mental capacity, so it's very important to choose the right team-mate, to make sure you have the same goal and the same way of working. But the key thing is for you both to keep your courage and remain confident.

Participants – known as the gazelles – drive 4x4s, quad bikes, motorbikes or trucks, and use a compass and a map to navigate their way to marker flags that have been planted in the desert – always in places that are really difficult to get at. You have to drive up and down huge sand dunes, the highest of which are about twenty metres. Every morning at base camp you have to prepare your maps, by marking the position of the day's flags. Then you have to plan the best route to them. It takes time to learn how to do this, how to understand the landscape, because you are all alone in the emptiness – there are no landmarks, it is all just flat. On our first day, my team-mate and I felt quite frightened by it – we thought we'd get lost. So we decided to drive in a straight line for half an hour in search of geographical features. Then we found some mountains.

It rained a lot during the rally, and the thing that scared us most was the thought of not being able to get out of the mud. Some women were stuck for about twelve hours overnight before the mud dried. My team-mate and I managed to get through, though, because we set off first, when the ground was less damaged. Each vehicle carries a satellite tracking system with it, and every half-hour the rally organisers use this to check on you: if a car isn't moving, they go to the rescue. Once, we were all alone in our tent in a storm, and feeling a bit scared. An official rally vehicle came and reassured us that we wouldn't be washed away.

I had great difficulty finding a sponsor – it costs about €5000 to hire a vehicle and €14,000 to participate in the rally, plus you have to hire safety equipment. It's always the people you least expect who help you most. The big dealers for four-wheel-drive vehicles refused to finance what they called 'a girls' jaunt in the desert'. It was a small, independent garage that provided us with an 11-year-old 4x4 for nothing – and we didn't have a single breakdown.

Speed is not a factor in this competition. Men have a tendency to drive a bit faster than women. They're so sure they've chosen the right route that they're less good at anticipating problems. A man who was doing a television programme on the rally refused to believe that it was difficult or that women could sometimes be better than him.

I want to do the rally again next year. Taking part in it puts life's problems into perspective, and it's also a big thing on my CV: it shows people I can see a project through. When I meet the top people in my company now, I feel far more self-assured.
Tip Strip

1. Why did the writer go to Australia?
   - A to further develop her driving skills
   - B to get practice in driving in desert conditions
   - C to visit members of her family who farmed there
   - D to experience living in an unfamiliar environment

2. In the writer’s opinion, the ideal rallying team-mate is someone who
   - A will keep you from feeling afraid at night.
   - B can make up for any weaknesses you have.
   - C does not take the competition too seriously.
   - D will share your general aims and attitudes.

3. What does the word ‘this’ in line 40 refer to?
   - A driving in difficult places
   - B finding important landmarks
   - C deciding which route to take
   - D drawing flags on a map

4. The writer’s greatest fear in the desert was that she might
   - A lose her way in bad weather.
   - B become stuck in wet ground.
   - C damage her vehicle in the mud.
   - D have to be rescued by other competitors.

5. What does the writer say about the cost of the rally?
   - A Hiring a vehicle was her biggest expense.
   - B Safety equipment was provided by the organisers.
   - C She was surprised that a small garage sponsored her.
   - D A new vehicle would have reduced her maintenance bill.

6. By using the phrase ‘a girls’ jaunt’ (line 68), the big dealers showed that they felt
   - A unimpressed by the writer’s driving skills.
   - B a lack of respect for this particular event.
   - C sure that the writer wouldn’t complete the rally.
   - D an unwillingness to sponsor rallying in general.

7. According to the writer, men rally drivers
   - A fail to realise when something is about to go wrong.
   - B tend to feel overconfident when driving at speed.
   - C seem to have fewer problems with navigation.
   - D refuse to accept the advice of women.

8. In the last paragraph, the writer suggests that taking part in the rally
   - A has improved her career prospects.
   - B has impressed her superiors at work.
   - C is something that she will do every year.
   - D is creating certain problems in her private life.
Music to get fit by
An aerobics teacher argues that music can increase our workout productivity

At college, I used to go to the gym regularly but I never liked the music they played in the classes. I trained as an instructor largely so that I could have control of the stereo. Now I teach twenty hours of aerobic classes a week and so I always associate physical activity with banging house music at 140 beats per minute.

This is not as crazy as you might think. Music and exercise have long been known to be close companions. He is also the architect of the Brunel Music Rating Inventory (BMRI), designed to rate the motivational qualities of music.

Karageorghis says we have an underlying predisposition to react to musical stimuli. ‘Music is beneficial,’ he explains, ‘because of the similarities between rhythm and human movement. The synchronisation of music with exercise consistently demonstrates increased levels of work output among exercise participants.’

For James Cracknell, the rower, the ideal music was a Red Hot Chili Peppers’ album, which he says played an integral part in his preparation and, ultimately, his Olympic victory. If you are not familiar with this word, it means that during repetitive exercise, music essentially diverts attention away from the sensation of fatigue. The right music can almost persuade your body that you are in fact having a nice sit down and a coffee.

Not everyone, however, shares the same taste in tunes. ‘Can you turn that racket down?’ said a participant in one of my classes before storming out. Reaching a consensus on music is notoriously tricky – which makes communal exercise classes problematic. There are, however, some rules that professional fitness instructors follow.

Most importantly, however, the music should mirror your heartbeat. The instructor should choose the music to go with the different phases of a class, from the warm up, to high intensity, to the final relaxing phase. It’s advisable to follow this sequence when you work out alone, too, and not make the mistake a good friend of mine made.

Instructors and gyms often buy ready-mixed CDs that come with a music licence, without which they can be fined heavily. A frequent complaint by those who go to classes is that they hear the same old songs over and over again. It is also true, sadly, that most people respond best in motivational terms to quite awful songs – music they wouldn’t necessarily be proud to have on their iPod.

In order to prepare mentally, for example, golfers can get hold of a special range of music just for them. Whatever your sport, I’d like to give you some final words of advice. As Karageorghis suggests, enjoy the beat and let the music motivate you, but never forget your main objective is to exercise and music is only there to help you do that.
Tip Strip

- Read through the base text for general understanding.
- Read the text around each gap carefully.
- Read the sentences and find one that fits in with the meaning of each part. Check for topic and language links before and after the sentence.
- Read the paragraph again to check that it makes a complete sentence with your answer in place.

Question 9: The sentence before the gap describes music and exercise as “close companions”. Which sentence refers to the relationship between music and exercise?

Question 11: The gap is followed by “not familiar with this word”. Can you find a word that needs explaining in the sentence?

Question 12: The sentence before the gap mentions “some rules”. Can you find a sentence that gives an example of a rule?

Question 13: Do you need to find a sentence that describes the mistake that was made?

A But perhaps the most useful thing about music is that it allows even the humble gym-goer or runner to practise a technique used by elite athletes, known as 'disassociation'.

B These days you can find music tailored to suit an incredibly diverse range of sports and exercise needs.

C One of them is that the music must be appropriate to the type of class and not just the instructor’s personal enthusiasm for a particular genre or artist.

D This is mostly because only a limited number of them are released for public performance each year, and partly because teachers universally favour the most popular tracks.

E The most convenient is the gym called Third Space in London’s Soho, which does several sessions a week to live DJ accompaniment.

F He was cooling down to techno music, which left him feeling nervous and twitchy all day.

G Choose the right music and, according to Karageorghis, you can up your workout productivity by as much as twenty percent.

H Dr Costas Karageorghis, a sports and exercise psychologist who is also a musician, has spent more than a decade studying the link between athletic activity and music.
Part 3

You are going to read a magazine article about five people who each write a personal blog. For questions 16–30, choose from the people (A–E). The people may be chosen more than once.

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<th></th>
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<td>B</td>
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<td>C</td>
<td>Carol Krishner</td>
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<td></td>
<td>D</td>
<td>Debbie Weil</td>
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<td></td>
<td>E</td>
<td>Tristan Hussey</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Which person

started writing the blog as a way of improving career prospects?  [ ]  16

says they use the personal blog in professional activities?  [ ]  17

warns prospective bloggers about a loss of privacy?  [ ]  18

mentions having certain difficulties as a teenager?  [ ]  19

made a decision to improve the quality of the blog?  [ ]  20

is not concerned about making errors in the blog?  [ ]  21

felt no need to learn anything new before starting to write blogs?  [ ]  22

believes that blogging has improved their language skills?  [ ]  23

initially lacked confidence in their ability to attract readers to the blog?  [ ]  24

was surprised by the response to the blog?  [ ]  25  26

compares the ease of writing blogs to other types of writing?  [ ]  27

values the fact that the blog provides a break from work?  [ ]  28

remembers other people being less open about what they had written?  [ ]  29

has offered other new bloggers help in starting their blogs?  [ ]  30
Ann Handley  Like many of my school friends, I used to spend hours every day writing a diary. But while they kept them hidden under their beds, I needed an audience, interaction and feedback. One day, my teacher encouraged me to join a pen friend organisation and I used to write pages of fascinating detail about my teacher, my friends, my dog... I even invented a few personalities, the details of which were far more interesting than my own life. So when one of my colleagues explained to me what blogging was all about – the frequent postings, the feedback, the trackbacks – I felt confident that I already knew all about it. I am now a marketing specialist and my blog is a business tool. But at the same time I am reliving the joy of communicating and the thrill of the conversation.

Dave Armano  A year ago I was a professional minding my own business. When I started reading blogs, I would say to myself: 'There's so much information out there – so many smart people.' I decided to start my own blog, but I had no idea what I was doing. I was basically a nobody and I was trying to get people to listen to me. What was I thinking? But then I created a visual for my blog and before I knew it, I had all these other blogs linking to me – doing weird stuff like trackbacks. I had no idea what a trackback was, but I went from forty hits a day to close to a hundred overnight. It was amazing! That's when I stopped to think: if I wanted traffic, I needed to get some good content there, and that's what really worked for me.

Carol Krishner  It's great to have my personal blog because I feel free and if I make mistakes I learn from the experience. I'm a lecturer, and it's refreshing to be able to step outside my academic interests and into a different world. But it's interesting that when you choose topics to write about you give others hints about yourself, and people do get to know you. So it's not the thing to do if you want to remain anonymous. One of the first lessons I learnt is that the blogosphere is a genuine community. After asking a question in a blog comment about what qualities are needed in a good blog, I soon got spot-on advice from a blogger I didn't even know. Then I had an invitation to a local face-to-face blogger meet-up, which was an amazing experience.

Debbie Weil  I started my first blog exactly three years ago for a very practical reason. It was clear to me that blogs were going to become a useful tool in my future job as a journalist. I needed to know how to use this new tool, and I figured blogging myself was the quickest way to get up to speed. I learnt quickly and since then I've helped others launch their own personal blogs. The simplicity of blogging software enables me to write short entries without any problems or delays. Writing a 750-word article is a daunting task, but a quick blog entry takes less than a minute. And yet the effect is so significant – I get calls from companies saying they've read my blog and would I be available to give a presentation, for a large fee.

Tristan Hussey  Writing has been a struggle for me for most of my academic life. In my first high school year I had serious spelling problems all the time. At college, thanks to a spell checker and some practice, I did fine. In 2004, I was in an administrative job and feeling that I was only using a small portion of my skills. I had heard about this blogging thing and decided I should give it a go. I wrote one blog but deleted it after a couple of days. Then I realised that if I wanted a better job, I'd need to get good at this. So I started reading blogs, writing blogs – it was a daily ritual of reading and writing. And guess what, my writing was getting better, and, incredibly, I got noticed by employers. Today I work for a blog software company.
Part 1
You must answer this question. Write your answer in 120–150 words in an appropriate style.

1 You have received an email from Jennie, an English-speaking friend who has recently moved to your country and now lives near you. Read Jennie's email and the notes you have made. Then write an email to Jennie, using all your notes.

---

**email**

From: Jennie Sullivan  
Sent: 20th July 2008  
Subject: Getting fit

I have decided to try and get fitter, but I am finding it difficult to decide what to do. There's a park near here, can you join me to go running in the mornings?  
As you know, I'm a bit lazy, so I need to go to a gym because I would never do any exercise at home. Are there any good gyms in this area?

I'm really busy with my schoolwork. Do you think I can get enough exercise if I go just twice a week to the gym?  
I know you're a very good swimmer. I'd like to learn how to swim really well. Can you teach me?

Now I must go to buy sports clothes and equipment.  
See you soon.

Love,  
Jennie

---

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

---

**Tip Strip**

- You don't have to be imaginative. Read the instructions carefully and underline key words, e.g. recently moved to your country or using all your notes.
- Read the email. What information does your friend ask for and what notes have you made? Your email must include all the points in the notes.
- Think about who you are writing to. What style has your friend used, formal or informal? Use the same style in your answer.
- Plan your answer. In paragraph 1, you may want to answer your friend's first and second questions (why you cannot join her, and what good gyms you know). In paragraph 2, you can answer the next two questions (explaining what she must do if she goes to the gym only twice a week, and suggesting a day/time and a place where you can teach her to swim). Remember you must always use the notes for your answers.
- Remember, your email must have opening and closing lines.
- You have to write words and sentences in full – the style used for 'texting' is not acceptable in Cambridge exams.
- When you've finished, read through the input information again. Have you included everything?
- Check the word limit, but don't waste time counting every word.
- Check your grammar and spelling.
Part 2

Write an answer to one of the questions 2–4 in this part. Write an answer in 120–180 words in an appropriate style.

2 You have seen an announcement in an international magazine.

When I was really small

Tell us about your best friend when you were a child and say why you got on well together.

The best article will win a book as a prize.

Write your article.

3 You recently saw this notice in your local newspaper.

Write a review for us!

Have you visited a museum lately? If so, could you write a review of your visit for the college magazine? Include information about the exhibits, the information available and the facilities, and say whether you would recommend it to other students.

The best reviews will receive a book token as a prize.

Write your review.

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

As soon as Roy opened the door, he knew something was wrong.

Write your story.

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

(a) Author – Name of book
Compare the main character as s/he is at the beginning and at the end of the story. Write an essay saying in what ways s/he has changed as a result of events.

(b) Author – Name of book
I have just seen the film [name of book] and I really liked it. I know you have read the book. Do you think it is worth reading or will I be bored? Jack

Write a letter to Jack answering his question and giving reasons for your opinions.
Part 1

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

In the exam you mark your answers on a separate answer sheet.

Example:

0 A open B free C clear D wide

---

Don’t forget your hat

An important point to remember if you like spending time out in the 0 air is that the human head doesn’t work very well outdoors if it becomes too hot, cold or wet. That’s why a hat is a good investment, wherever you’re planning to go out and (1). Surprisingly, a single waterproof hat with a brim will do the (2) adequately in most conditions.

In cold climates, the problem is that the head is 3 heat all the time. As 4 as fifty to sixty percent of your body’s heat is lost through the head and neck, 5 on which scientist you believe. Clearly this heat loss needs to be prevented, but it’s important to remember that hats don’t actually 6 you warm, they simply stop heat escaping.

Just as important is the need to protect your neck from the effects of 7 sunlight, and the brim of your hat will do this. If you prefer a baseball cap, 8 buying one that has a drop down ‘tail’ at the back to stop your neck (9) sunburnt.

And in wet weather (10), hats are often more practical than pulling up the hood of your waterproof coat because when you (11) your head, the hat goes with you. (12) the hood usually does not.
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Penguins on the move

For years, the penguins at San Francisco Zoo were happy (0) ...... their lives. They used to go for the occasional swim during the summer, but spent the winter resting in their burrows – only coming (13) ...... at mealtimes when fish was provided for them.

Then one day, six new penguins, (14) ...... had been entertaining the visitors at a theme park in San Diego, arrived to share the pool. These new arrivals immediately dived in to show off their swimming skills. Ever (15) ...... that moment the pool has been alive with fifty-two birds swimming around nonstop, (16) ...... if they were going on a long journey.

‘(17) ...... I know a lot about penguins,’ said one zookeeper, ‘I don’t know (18) ...... to explain this. It’s (19) ...... watching fifty-two tuxedos going round in a washing machine!’

Scientists, (20) ...... , think they may have the answer. Apparently, penguins are very social and inquisitive birds, and (21) ...... new individuals join a group, they always create a lot of interest.

In the wild, penguins of this type typically swim thousands of miles each year (22) ...... search of food, and it (23) ...... thought that the behaviour of the newcomers may (24) ...... reawakened the migratory instinct in the San Francisco birds. This has certainly made them firm favourites with visitors to the zoo.
Part 3

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

In the exam you write your answers IN CAPITAL LETTERS on a separate answer sheet.

Example: 0 F A S C I N A T I O N

The sky at night

For anyone with a (0) ...... for the study of the night sky, the word is singular or plural.

Hawaii is one of the best places in the world to get a clear view of the stars and planets. This is because of the island’s geographical setting. Because it is a (25) ...... area, situated in the middle of a large expanse of ocean, Hawaii is much less affected by light (26) ...... than most other parts of the world.

If you are (27) ...... enough to go to the top of the dormant volcano known as Mauna Kea, the view is even more (28) ...... . The volcano, which rises to a (29) ...... of 4205 metres is one of the best places in the world to get (30) ...... views of the night sky and therefore is the location for more than a dozen of the world’s finest telescopes.

Of special significance is the WM Keck Observatory where there are a pair of extremely large and (31) ...... telescopes. In recent years these telescopes have been responsible for the (32) ...... of around forty new planets beyond our solar system. By proving the (33) ...... of these planets, astronomers have increased the (34) ...... that one day another inhabited planet like our own will be found.
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, a preposition, another verb, or is it part of a set phrase or phrasal verb?
- Think about other words that need to change in the new word order, e.g. an adjective may become a noun, or vice versa.
- Write your answer on the question paper and read both sentences again.
- Make sure that you haven’t added any extra information.
- Make sure you haven’t changed the meaning.
- Then, write only the missing words on the answer sheet.
- Check your spelling.
- Remember that contracted words count as two words, e.g. ‘don’t’ = ‘do not’.

Question 35: Which verb comes here? Remember to keep the tense the same.

Part 4

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

Example:

0 What type of music do you like best?

FAVOURITE

What .................. type of music?

The gap can be filled by the words ‘is your favourite’, so you write:

Example: IS YOUR FAVOURITE

In the exam you write only the missing words IN CAPITAL LETTERS on a separate answer sheet.

35 How much does a new laptop computer cost?

PRICE

What .................. of a new laptop computer?

36 They are opening a new branch of that bookshop in our town.

BEING

A new branch of that bookshop .................. in our town.

37 Patrick can’t wait to see the team’s next home game.

FORWARD

Patrick is really .................. the team’s next home game.

38 Denise said that she’d always intended to invite Phil to the party.

MY

‘It had always .................. invite Phil to the party,’ said Denise.
39 Paolo damaged his brother's digital camera by accident.

**MEAN**

Paolo ................. his brother's digital camera.

40 Suzy says she will only play tennis if Fiona plays with her.

**UNLESS**

Suzy has refused ............... plays with her.

41 People think that the famous actress will arrive in the city this morning.

**EXPECTED**

The famous actress ............... in the city this morning.

42 Canoeing was the activity which excited Ralph most.

**FOUND**

The activity ................. was canoeing.
You will hear people talking in eight different situations. For questions 1–8, choose the best answer (A, B or C).

1. You overhear a woman recommending a campsite.
   Why does she recommend it?
   A. It's close to tourist attractions.
   B. It's in an area of natural beauty.
   C. It has a wide range of facilities.

2. You overhear two friends talking about global warming.
   How does the girl feel about it?
   A. pessimistic about the future
   B. surprised at the effects it's having
   C. unconvinced that there's a problem

3. You overhear a young couple talking about moving to the country.
   Why does the man object to the idea?
   A. He wouldn't be able to work there.
   B. He'd miss the facilities of the city.
   C. He wouldn't be near to his friends.

4. You hear a part of a radio programme about food.
   Why should listeners call the programme?
   A. to take part in a recipe competition
   B. to find out about a cookery course
   C. to ask questions about cooking
5 You hear the beginning of a programme about college canteens.
What point is being made about them?
A The choice of food has improved.
B Students like the food on offer there.
C Teachers complain about the quality of the food.

6 You hear a young woman talking about her career.
Why did she accept a job in a bookshop?
A She needed a steady income.
B She thought it would be enjoyable.
C She hoped to improve certain skills.

7 You hear part of a programme about a clothes designer.
What does the woman like about the clothes he designs?
A They are practical.
B They are colourful.
C They are original.

8 You overhear a discussion about the sport of snow-kiting.
What does the man say about it?
A It’s easier to learn than other winter sports.
B It’s more dangerous than other winter sports.
C It requires less equipment than other winter sports.
Part 2

You will hear a radio programme about a boy called Michael who crossed the Atlantic in a sailing boat. For questions 9–18, complete the sentences.

Sailing solo across the Atlantic

To achieve his record, Michael had to sail a total of

9
kilometres without any help.

Michael helped to design his boat which was called

10

Michael and his father were concerned in case any

11
came too close to them.

All the food that Michael took on his voyage was in

12
bought at the supermarket.

The type of food which Michael missed most on the trip was

13

Michael enjoyed using his

14
to keep track of what his father was doing.

Michael’s favourite pastimes on the boat were using his sister’s

15
and reading.

Michael got a fright when a

16
landed on him.

The name of the charity that Michael is raising funds for is

17

When Michael sails round the world, he plans to take

18
with him in case he feels homesick.
### Tip Strip

- There are five different speakers talking on a different topic. You hear all five once, then all five repeated.
- Before you listen, read the instructions carefully. What are the people talking about? What are you listening for?
- Then, read options A to F so that you’re ready to choose one as you listen to each speaker.
- If you’re unsure about an answer, wait for the second listening before making a final decision.
- The first time you listen, pay attention to the speaker’s main idea. Mark the option closest to this idea.
- The second time you listen, check your answers. You may need to change some of them.
- Sometimes a word in an option occurs in several extracts, for example:
  - A: ‘enthusiasm’ is mentioned by speakers 2 and 4, but neither refers to renewing the speaker’s enthusiasm.
  - B: speaker 4 mentions ‘equipment’, but does not say it is the latest.
  - E: All speakers mention learning new skills, but which speaker is unhappy not to have learnt them earlier in life?
  - F: ‘ingredients’ are mentioned by speakers 1 and 5, but neither talks about searching for them.

### Part 3

You will hear five different people talking about cookery courses. For questions 19–23, choose from the list (A–F) what each speaker says about the course they took. Use the letters only once. There is one extra letter which you do not need to use.

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>A</strong></td>
<td>It helped me to renew my enthusiasm for cooking.</td>
<td>Speaker 1</td>
<td>19</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>B</strong></td>
<td>It taught me how to use the latest kitchen equipment.</td>
<td>Speaker 2</td>
<td>20</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>C</strong></td>
<td>It took into account the fact that I wasn’t a beginner.</td>
<td>Speaker 3</td>
<td>21</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>D</strong></td>
<td>It required me to do things rather than just watch.</td>
<td>Speaker 4</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>E</strong></td>
<td>It gave me skills I wish I’d acquired earlier in life.</td>
<td>Speaker 5</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>F</strong></td>
<td>It included an unexpected search for ingredients.</td>
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</table>
Part 4

You will hear an interview with Pamela Green, a young fashion designer. For questions 24–30, choose the best answer (A, B or C).

24 What helped Pamela to decide to become a fashion designer?
A working as an assistant in a fashion shop  
B doing research into the fashion industry  
C attending a course on fashion design

25 What does Pamela say about having a degree in fashion?
A It's essential for promotion.  
B It's evidence of your ability.  
C It guarantees you a better income.

26 Pamela says that when starting your own fashion label, it's most important to
A enjoy the creative process.  
B contact shops that might sell it.  
C have a business plan.

27 Where does Pamela usually find inspiration for her fashion designs?
A in the work of other designers  
B in the styles of other countries  
C in the clothes her friends wear

28 What aspect of her work does Pamela find most difficult to deal with?
A the pressure to meet deadlines  
B the failure of some of her designs  
C the need to attend fashion shows

29 According to Pamela, successful designers need to be able to
A predict future fashions.  
B recognise all past styles.  
C get their designs published.

30 What advice does Pamela have for people who want a career in fashion?
A Be aware of the options available.  
B Don't be afraid of sudden fame.  
C Learn from your own errors.
Part 1 (3 minutes)

The examiner will ask you both to talk briefly about yourselves by answering questions such as:

- First of all, we'd like to know something about you. Where are you from? What you like about living in ...... ?
- What is there for young people to do in your area?

Part 2 (3 or 4 minutes)

You will each be asked to talk for a minute without interruption. You will each have two different photographs to talk about. You will also have to answer a question after your partner has spoken.

Study places (compare, contrast and speculate)

Turn to pictures 1 and 2 on page 124, which show people studying.

Candidate A, compare and contrast these photographs, and say why the people have chosen these places to study. You have a minute to do this.

Candidate B, do you ever study in a library?

Doing exercise (compare, contrast and speculate)

Turn to pictures 1 and 2 on page 125, which show people exercising.

Candidate B, compare and contrast these photographs, and say how good these forms of exercise might be for the people in the photos. You have a minute to do this.

Candidate A, do you like team sports?

Part 3 (3 or 4 minutes)

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

Travel problems (discuss and evaluate)

Turn to the pictures on page 126, which show different problems people may have when they travel (go on holiday).

How serious are these problems for the people involved?

What can people do to avoid these problems?

Part 4 (3 or 4 minutes)

The examiner encourages you to develop the discussion in Part 3 by asking questions such as:

- Do you like 'adventure' holidays? Why/Why not?
- Has anything like this ever happened to you? How did you react?
- How dangerous is it to go on safari holidays?
Why have the people chosen these places to study?

1. The students seem to be working in pairs, helping each other. I think studying with others is enjoyable – you can share information and learn more easily. Perhaps they have chosen to study in the library because they can have easy access to lots of books.

2. I get the impression that the girl is not very comfortable sitting on the floor. She looks a bit anxious. She’s clearly concentrating hard on her work. She may have chosen to work in her bedroom because she can be sure she won’t be interrupted.
How good are these forms of exercise for the people in the photos?

Useful phrases

The people in these photos are doing very different types of exercise. The boys in the first photo are playing football and they seem to be enjoying themselves more than the people in the second photograph, who are exercising in a gym. For children, I think outdoor sport is healthier than working out in a gym. Football is an excellent form of exercise and it also teaches children the importance of teamwork.

In the second photo, I think the young woman looks bored. She probably exercises several times a week to keep fit or to avoid putting on weight. The man at the back is doing weightlifting. Perhaps they both have full-time jobs and they come to the gym after work.
• How serious are these problems for the people involved?
• What can people do to avoid these problems?

Useful phrases
Some of these problems are really serious, don't you think?
In my opinion, some of these situations can be frightening if you are travelling on your own in a foreign country. For example, getting ill and needing to see a doctor ... Would you agree with that?
Yes, absolutely. That's much more serious than having a long delay at the airport ... What do you think?
I'm not sure I agree with that. Having to wait for hours can be really upsetting, particularly for people with children ... What do you think of the man who is stuck in a traffic queue? Is that a serious problem?
Do you think some of these problems can be avoided?
Well, the man who has lost his way could have planned his journey better, don't you think?
There was a book with bed-and-breakfast places in it amongst the guidebooks and maps on the back seat of my aunt's car and we found somewhere to stay in there. It was a big, old farmhouse down the end of a track, in a dip. There were three cows in the nearest field, sheep up on a ridge, hens in the yard, a few sheds and barns standing around, and a rosy-cheeked farmer's wife. After a day driving round, I was really impressed with the place initially, thinking we'd finally found the true countryside. Now my aunt could write whatever she was supposed to write about it, and we could both relax and go home.

But when I suggested that, she just said she wasn't expected to write about accommodation. Then, when we got talking to the woman, the place wasn't quite what it seemed anyway. The only field that went with the farmhouse was the one beside the track, with the cows in it, the rest belonged to a farm over the hill. The barns were rented to another farmer and the woman came from the city and was married to a travelling salesman. From close to, you could see the colour in her cheeks came out of a jar marked 'blusher'. The hens were hers, though. She'd been a professional bed-and-breakfast lady for three years, she said, and this was the worst season ever, and, yes, we could have separate rooms, two of each if we liked.

Perhaps she and her husband spent all their money on winter holidays, or perhaps they just didn't have any, but they certainly didn't spend a lot on the house. The bedrooms were huge and they hardly had any furniture in them - just a double bed in each, one of those wardrobes with hangers on one side and shelves down the other, and a wooden chair. There was a dangling light cord over each bed, which worked the centre light, but no bedside lamp.

I could tell that my aunt wasn't knocked out by it because she whispered to me, 'All very clean, isn't it?' which is what Mum says about a place when she can't find anything else good. 'Well there isn't much to get dirty,' I whispered back. But the woman, Mrs Vosper, obviously assumed we'd stay, so we did. She asked if we were on holiday, and I listened with interest to my aunt's answer. I don't think I really understood at that point what she was doing, and it had got a bit late to ask her myself. I was supposed to know. But all she said was: 'Touring around, taking a bit of a break.' So that didn't help me much.

I picked a room that looked out over the field of cows. I don't think I realised how damp it was until it was time to go to bed. There was an distinctly musty smell in the air, and when I looked closely at the wallpaper I could see that in places it was coming away from the walls. My Mum and her sister are not a bit alike. I knew Mum would never let me sleep in a damp room. I wasn't sure what damp was supposed to do to you, but I knew it wasn't good.

When I got into bed, I didn't feel very sleepy. My aunt had given me a copy of the magazine she was working for, so I had a look at that. It was called Holiday UK and the cover 'London' printed across one corner and a colour picture of horses in a park. There was a great long article by my aunt inside, which went on for about six pages, with lots of photographs, and each one had her name up the side of it. But there were also adverts for hotels and restaurants and shops, along with a couple of pages listing places to eat, theatres, cinemas, that sort of stuff. Also it was free, so I realised it couldn't be up to much. Still, I knew they must somehow have enough money to pay her, or they couldn't send her rushing around the countryside like this.
1. What did the writer think of the farmhouse when she first saw it?
   A. It was better than the description in the guidebook.
   B. It lived up to her expectations of the countryside.
   C. It was similar to one her aunt had written about.
   D. It reminded her of her own house.

2. What does the word 'ridge' (line 7) describe?
   A. an agricultural building
   B. a feature of the landscape
   C. a piece of farm machinery
   D. a way of dividing fields on a farm

3. What do we discover about the farm in the second paragraph?
   A. It wasn't as large as it seemed.
   B. None of the animals belonged to it.
   C. The owner lived in another part of the country.
   D. The bed-and-breakfast business was doing well.

4. What disappointed the writer about the accommodation offered at the farm?
   A. the lack of space to hang clothes
   B. the fact that it needed cleaning
   C. the limited amount of furniture
   D. the size of the rooms

5. When Mrs Vosper asked if they were on holiday, the writer felt
   A. embarrassed by her aunt's reply.
   B. unsure why her aunt had really come.
   C. too tired to take in what was being said.
   D. worried that she might be asked something next.

6. What does the writer suggest about her bedroom at the farmhouse?
   A. Her aunt had picked a better one.
   B. It was an unhealthy place to sleep.
   C. Her mother would have approved of it.
   D. It wasn't the one she would have chosen.

7. The word 'it' in line 74 refers to
   A. a page in the magazine.
   B. an article in the magazine.
   C. a photograph in the magazine.
   D. an advertisement in the magazine.

8. The writer was unimpressed by the magazine because
   A. it didn't contain any interesting stories.
   B. it provided only factual information.
   C. it seemed to be all about London.
   D. it was given away free to people.
Part 2

You are going to read an extract from an article about a trip to study the bottlenose whale. Seven sentences have been removed from the article. Choose from the sentences A–H the one which fits each gap (9–15). There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use.

Bottlenose whales, the deep divers of the North Atlantic

Douglas Chadwick joined the crew of the research boat the Balaena. I have joined the crew of the Balaena, a 15-metre research boat, and we are now a few kilometres off the east coast of Canada, sailing over what seafarers call the Gully. Gully means 'narrow channel', but this it is more like a drowned Grand Canyon, about ten kilometres across and, in places, over a kilometre straight down to the bottom of the sea. The Gully, with its abundant fish, is home to a dozen kinds of cetaceans.

We have come in search of bottlenose whales. Hal Whitehead, a whale expert, and his crew are here to study the behaviour of these enigmatic creatures. I am hoping to see at least one today, but I am prepared to be disappointed. I've been told that, as a rule, the first things you see are spouts, the typical jets of water coming out of their heads, which are visible from a distance. 9

The northern bottlenose and at least nineteen closely related middle-sized whales form the family Ziphidae. Referred to as 'beaked whales', they account for one in every four species of cetaceans – the marine mammals known as whales, dolphins and porpoises. People love whales, but most of us wouldn't recognise a ziphid if one surged through the living room. 10

Already some three metres long at birth, northern bottlenoses continue to grow in size until the age of twenty, when they may reach ten metres. Adults weigh between five and seven tonnes, roughly the same as African elephants. 11 These are probably among the most intelligent animals on the entire planet, and we hardly know a thing about them,' says Hal Whitehead.

It is very quiet and all we can hear is the creak of the ship's masts as it sways. Suddenly, breaths like great sighs sound through the fog. 12 The smallest one swims for the boat and a larger companion cuts it off. Then they rejoin the others to float like swollen logs a short distance away.

I can see them well. They have small fins but big, domed heads with imposing foreheads above narrow, protruding jaws. Their heads are two-thirds out of the water now, all pointing our way. 13 We are being studied by northern bottlenose whales, which is only fair, since that is what we came to do to them.

If the bottlenoses don't swim too fast, we can keep up and observe them. Their movements are accompanied by grunts, whistles and cheers made by the blowholes. Every so often, one repeatedly lifts its tail to give the water a resounding slap. This display may function as yet another way to be heard. 14

The biggest question is what goes on when these animals are not on the surface, which is most of the time. To find out, the researchers attached a time-depth recorder (TDR) to a whale's skin. The TDR stayed on for four-and-a-half hours and surfaced with the first solid data ever obtained about a ziphid in its submarine kingdom. 15 This revelation seems to prove Hal Whitehead's theory that the world's deepest diver is the bottlenose whale – or maybe one of the many other beaked whales yet to be studied.
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<tr>
<td><strong>Question 9:</strong> The sentence before the gap describes what you can see ‘from a distance’. Find a sentence that refers to what happens when you get near.</td>
<td><strong>A</strong></td>
<td><strong>D</strong></td>
<td><strong>E</strong></td>
<td><strong>F</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Question 14:</strong> Before the gap there is a description of a display by the whales. Find a sentence that describes another display.</td>
<td><strong>B</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Question 15:</strong> Can you find a sentence that links ‘the first solid data’ and ‘This revelation’?</td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>C</strong></td>
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|  | This is not surprising because, even among scientists, these whales probably qualify as the least familiar of all big mammals. | On one of its dives, the bottlenose had reached a depth of 900 metres. | The same holds for leaping skyward and making a huge splash, though they may do this just for fun. | Beyond these basic facts, little is known about the lives of northern bottlenoses. |
|  | These animals aren’t just watching us, they are scanning us with rapid clicking noises just above the range of human hearing. |  | These strange noises come from four creatures, seven to ten metres long, which have risen from the depths. |  |
|  | Whale hunting reduced the population by at least seventy percent, and the species remains depleted today. |  | When you come closer, though, you may find that they have submerged on a long dive, presumably in search of food. |  |
Part 3

You are going to read a magazine article about four women who are referees or umpires in different sports. For questions 16–30, choose from the women (A–D). The women may be chosen more than once.

A Bentia D’Couth
B Ria Corteslo
C Dr Gill Clarke
D Grace Gavin

Tip Strip

Question 16: Look for another way of saying that she concentrates on doing her job.

Question 18: Look for a similar way of saying "felt confident".

Question 24: Look for a similar way of saying "people are unaware".

Which woman

mentions concentrating on her job and not paying attention to anything else?

was appointed to do a job which she knew would be her last?

remembers her feeling of confidence when she started refereeing?

mentions one quality she has that is appreciated by male players?

gives an example of the sort of tests she has had to go through?

felt the need to prove to others that she was well suited to the job?

says people feel more positive about her refereeing after seeing her in action?

intends to do something so that other women can reach her position?

feels that the general public is unaware of the demands of her job?

remembers the excitement of learning about an appointment?

mentions her good relations with other sports professionals?

behaves differently when she’s actually doing the job?

refers to the lack of financial motivation in their work?

admits one of her skills needs to be better to referee in men’s matches?

recognises an employer’s positive attitude towards her sporting commitments?
**Bentla D’Couth  football referee**

When you first meet Bentla D’Couth, the first woman football referee in India, appearances can be deceptive. She is soft-spoken and appears shy and unassuming, in sharp contrast to how she is on the field, where she appears loud and aggressive. Bentla was always interested in football, but it was only at the age of eighteen that she learnt that women’s football existed. ‘In my first refereeing job, I knew that I was very well aware of every detail of the game and that’s why I could not go wrong. I was sure I wouldn’t make a wrong decision,’ she says. ‘It doesn’t happen now, but I guess earlier people did have that “what would she know” attitude. But once they saw me on the field refereeing a match, they would start coming to me for tips to improve their game. I can say that I haven’t had any bad experiences so far.’ Bentla knows she needs to improve on her positioning, though. ‘Boys play very fast, so it can be a little taxing to keep up with their pace.’

**Dr Gill Clarke  Olympics umpire**

‘Sydney was actually my third Olympics and this was a unique achievement as until then no British woman had ever umpired at three Games. It seemed a long time since my first Olympics in Barcelona in 1992, and then Atlanta in 1996.’ A World and Olympic panel umpire’s performance is assessed in all international matches, and they have to score a minimum 8 out of 10 every time if they want to maintain their position. ‘Factors included in the assessment are such things as control, signals and cooperation with the other umpire on the pitch and fitness,’ explains Clarke. She arrived in Sydney early to get over the stresses and strains of the flight, ready for the pressures of the two weeks of the Olympic hockey competition, knowing too that it would be her final tournament as she had decided to retire at what she hoped was the top. ‘Increasingly, there is more at stake,’ she says, ‘it is big money for the players and the coaches but for umpires only personal satisfaction at a job well done.’

**Ria Cortesio  baseball umpire**

Ria Cortesio, a native of Davenport, Iowa, is one of five women to have umpired in professional baseball. She is hoping to open doors for others to follow her. Asked what drove her as a young person to become an umpire, she referred to ‘the challenge’. ‘I don’t think that people realise what it means to work games day in and day out at the professional level, always on the road,’ she said. ‘It’s you against the world during the season.’ Asked about her interactions with fans during the game last Sunday, she said she was so focussed on her work that she didn’t have time to consider her surroundings. ‘It really doesn’t make any difference being a woman on the field – or even off the field. I do feel a great responsibility to get girls and women involved. The one group of people that I haven’t had a single problem with are the players, coaches or managers. If anything, there are some that are more respectful to me than usual.’

**Grace Gavin  rugby referee**

When Grace Gavin was accepted as a referee for the Women’s Rugby World Cup, she found out via her mobile phone on her way to the airport. ‘I almost bounced myself out of the taxi,’ she says. Grace combines her refereeing with a full-time job. ‘I strongly believe that if we referee world-class athletes, we must train like world-class athletes. This is difficult to manage when work occupies fifty to sixty hours of my week. My firm is very supportive, though. Of course, my boss was happy when I retired from playing because the black eyes that I sported some Monday mornings were not going down well with clients.’ Early in her refereeing career, somebody told her that she would always be handicapped by the perception that she was not fast enough to referee men’s rugby. ‘I have worked constantly to defeat this perception,’ she says. ‘Surprisingly, many players like having me as a ref because they can hear my voice. They can pick it out and are able to respond in the heat of the match.’
You must answer this question. Write your answer in 120–150 words in an appropriate style.

1. You recently won a prize in a sports competition. The prize is a free week at a seaside resort of your choice. You have just received this letter from the competition organiser. Read the letter and the notes you have made. Then write a letter to the organiser, using all your notes.

I am very pleased to send you some information about your prize - a free week at a holiday resort of your choice, for two people.

Your prize includes the following:
- free return tickets by plane or coach?
- accommodation all?
- meals
- tickets for sports performances

Not included: travel insurance

I now need to know which holiday resort you would like to go to, when you would like to travel and the name and age of the person travelling with you.

I look forward to hearing from you.

Yours sincerely,
Paula Holden
Competition Organiser

Tip Strip
Question 1
Have you included these points?
1. the kind of transport
2. what other information you need, e.g. what hotel
3. whether breakfast, lunch and dinner are provided
4. mentioned sports you like

Write your letter. You must use grammatically correct sentences with accurate spelling and punctuation in a style appropriate for the situation.
Part 2

Write an answer to one of the questions 2–4 in this part. Write an answer in 120–180 words in an appropriate style.

2 Your English friend is coming to visit you next month and this is part of an email he has sent you.

I am really looking forward to this trip, but you know me, I like to plan everything well! I would very much like to go and see as much music as possible, without spending too much money, and also visit a few museums. Have you had any thoughts about how we could make the most of the week?

Simon

Write your email.

3 You recently saw this notice in the college newsletter.

Write a review of the school concert!

What did you think of the school concert? Write a review for the school magazine. Include your opinion about the choice of songs, the performers and say whether you think the school hall is a suitable venue.

The best review will be published!

Write your review.

4 Your teacher has asked you to write a story for an international magazine. The story must end with the following words:

It had all ended well, but Sarah would never be able to forget how frightened she had been.

Write your story.

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

(a) Author – Name of book
There is one character in the book who is not very pleasant. Write an essay describing this character and explaining how his/her behaviour affected other characters in the novel.

(b) Author – Name of book
Would you recommend this book to teenagers all over the world? Write a review for the library magazine saying in what ways the book is or isn't suitable and give reasons for your opinions.
Part 1

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

In the exam you mark your answers on a separate answer sheet

Example:

0 A goes B calls C passes D titles

---

Sudoku

Are you a fan of the popular logical puzzle that (0) ….. by the name Sudoku? (1) ….. you’re not, the chances are you know somebody who is. Once (2) ….. known outside Japan, this addictive brain teaser has become a common feature of newspaper puzzle pages all over the world.

Sudoku’s great success (3) ….. much to its simplicity. The game (4) ….. for neither mathematical ability nor (5) ….. knowledge and there are just a few sentences of straightforward instructions to read before you can play. The only skill required is the ability to (6) ….. the difference between nine different symbols, and these don’t even have to be numbers.

Some clever marketing has helped the game. Western newspapers worked (7) ….. at promoting the game. Without this, it is unlikely that it would have (8) ….. off and become quite such a runaway success. The game also (9) ….. from its Japanese name that made people in many parts of the world (10) ….. it as a superior kind of puzzle compared to those you usually find in newspapers and magazines.

But the popularity of Sudoku reached a peak in 2006, if the number of (11) ….. on one leading website is anything to go by. Newspapers responded by (12) ….. up with new kinds of logical puzzles, all with simple rules and Japanese names. But for true Sudoku fans, only the real thing will do.
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<td>goes</td>
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<td>Apart from</td>
<td>Even if</td>
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<td>Regardless</td>
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<td>expects</td>
<td>demands</td>
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<td>got</td>
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<td>hits</td>
<td>clicks</td>
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<td>12</td>
<td>setting</td>
<td>putting</td>
<td>making</td>
<td>coming</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Part 2

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

In the exam you write your answers IN CAPITAL LETTERS on a separate answer sheet.

Example: 0 W E R E

---

The birth of YouTube

In 2005, Chad Hurley and Steve Chen, two software designers from Silicon Valley in California, (0) ...... invited to a dinner party. Several people had brought their camcorders to the party and these people were complaining about (13) ...... difficult it was to share home videos online. That was when Chad and Steve came up (14) ...... the idea for YouTube, the site which makes (15) ...... easy to upload home videos onto the Internet. They formed a company, borrowed some money and (16) ...... themselves up in business.

It turned (17) ...... that millions of people already had short home video clips that they thought it (18) ...... be fun to share with other enthusiasts around the world. Launched in December 2005, YouTube soon contained more (19) ...... a million short video clips. People were uploading 8000 clips a day, and watching three million a day. They had mostly heard about the site through word (20) ...... mouth, email and hyperlink, and eighty percent of the clips had (21) ...... made by amateurs.

So why was YouTube such an immediate success? Researchers found that, (22) ...... average, people were spending fifteen minutes on the site during each visit, (23) ...... was enough time to view several short funny clips. In (24) ...... words, they were using YouTube to give them a little break from their work or study.
Part 3

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

In the exam you write your answers IN CAPITAL LETTERS on a separate answer sheet.

Example: I N C R E A S I N G

---

**Putting the fun back into driving**

Because of the (0) number of cars on the roads, few people get the chance to go out driving for (25) these days.

In Britain, traffic (26) has increased by over seventy percent in the last couple of decades, but there has been relatively little (27) in the country’s road network. The result of more traffic on the roads has been a greater emphasis on road (28) and this has meant the (29) of tougher speed regulations. As a result, those (30) who enjoy going fast are always in danger of being fined.

One answer is something called a ‘track day’. This is an event where people can drive their own cars around a racing circuit, and explore the limits of its (31) without the need to worry about other road users. Track days are not competitive events, and people go for the pure (32) of driving. Track days are currently seeing an enormous boom in (33), with over six hundred a year held in Britain alone. A great (34) of vehicles can be found on the track at the same time and drivers have to follow a few basic rules. For example, slower vehicles must allow faster ones to pass.

---

**Tip Strip**

**Question 25:** Is a noun or an adjective needed here?

**Question 26:** Add a suffix to this adjective to make the noun.

**Question 30:** What's the word for people who drive cars?

**Question 34:** How does the end of this verb change when it becomes a noun?

---

**INCREASE**

**PLEASE**

**DENSE**

**GROW**

**SAFE**

**INTRODUCE**

**MOTOR**

**PERFORM**

**ENJOY**

**POPULAR**

**VARY**

---
Part 4

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

Example:

0 What type of music do you like best?

FAVOURITE

What ................. type of music?

The gap can be filled by the words 'is your favourite', so you write:

Example: 0 IS YOUR FAVOURITE

In the exam you write only the missing words IN CAPITAL LETTERS on a separate answer sheet.

35 I expected ice-skating to be more difficult than it actually was.

NOT

Ice-skating ............... as I had expected.

36 'Leon, I think you should tell your mother the truth,' said Maite.

ADvised

Maite ................. his mother the truth.

37 Not many people went to see that live concert in the park.

NUMBER

Only ................. went to see that live concert in the park.

38 Naomi hasn’t seen any of her cousins for years.

SAW

It’s ................. any of her cousins.
39 How many competitors went in for the race?

PART
How many competitors ............... the race?

40 You can borrow my new bicycle, but you must be careful with it.

LONG
You can borrow my new bicycle ............... careful with it.

41 Melanie regretted choosing such an expensive jacket.

WISHED
Melanie ............... a less expensive jacket.

42 Recycling old newspapers seems pointless to me.

POINT
I can’t ............... old newspapers.
Part 1

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

1. You hear a man talking about a ceramics course he attended. What aspect of the course did he find unsatisfactory?
   A. the level of support from the staff
   B. the quality of the materials
   C. the cost for students

2. On a radio programme, you hear some information about a future guest. What will he be talking about?
   A. organising a mountain holiday
   B. learning mountain-climbing skills
   C. buying mountaineering equipment

3. You hear part of a talk about how to look fit and healthy. What is the speaker's advice?
   A. check your weight regularly
   B. build up your muscles
   C. avoid certain foods

4. You overhear two college students talking about applying for a weekend job. What do they agree about?
   A. It would be an enjoyable thing to do.
   B. It would be useful experience for the future.
   C. It would help them with their college expenses.
5 You overhear two people talking about transport.
   Why has the woman decided to use a bike instead of a car?
   A She hopes the exercise will improve her health.
   B She is concerned about the environment.
   C She can no longer afford the cost.

6 On the radio, you hear a woman talking about a sport.
   What is she doing?
   A explaining something to us
   B warning us about something
   C recommending something to us

7 You hear the weather forecast on the radio.
   How will the weather change tomorrow?
   A It will get colder.
   B It will get sunnier.
   C It will get windier.

8 You hear a radio presenter talking about a theatre.
   What does he say about it?
   A It is offering an impressive programme.
   B It will be closed down in the near future.
   C It has received a grant for improvements.
You will hear a talk on the radio about the Loch Ness Monster. For questions 9–18, complete the sentences.

**The mysterious monster**

The head of the Loch Ness Monster has been compared to that of a ____________.

The first published photographic image of the monster is known as the ____________ picture.

People argued that a picture taken in 1960 actually showed a ____________, but experts have proved them wrong.

Tim Dinsdale realised that most monster sightings occurred on days when the weather was ____________.

Most eyewitnesses say they have no interest in getting ____________ when they report their sightings.

In 1968, an underwater investigation used sonar equipment instead of ____________ to try and find the monster.

An attempt to find the monster by using a ____________ failed in 1969 because the Loch Ness water is so dirty.

The idea of using a group of ____________ to help with the search proved to be too complicated.

Dr Rines' underwater picture of 1972 seemed to show the ____________ of a large sea animal.

The aim of the latest research project is to study all the ____________ and ____________ living in Loch Ness.
Part 3

You will hear five different people talking about concerts they went to. For questions 19–23, choose from the list (A–F) the opinion each speaker expresses about the concert. Use the letters only once. There is one extra letter which you do not need to use.

Tip Strip
B: Listen for a speaker who compares the musicians’ live performances to the CDs they record in a studio.
C: Speakers 1 and 2 criticise the performers, but who mentions an improvement?
F: Speakers 1 and 3 mention good causes, but who is referring to this particular concert?

A  The performers got a better reception than they deserved.

B  These musicians are at their best in live performances.

C  The concert improved after a disappointing beginning.

D  I enjoyed the band’s choice of material for the concert.

E  I’d like to have seen more bands for the price I paid.

F  I was pleased the concert was raising money for a good cause.

Speaker 1  19
Speaker 2  20
Speaker 3  21
Speaker 4  22
Speaker 5  23
Part 4

You will hear an interview with Patrick Shaw, who works as a pilot for a company that organises hot-air balloon trips. For questions 24–30, choose the best answer (A, B or C).

24 According to Patrick, what worries people most when they take a balloon trip?
   A how far the wind will take them
   B whether they will hit some obstacle
   C what the experience of landing will be like

25 Why does Patrick recommend joining the ground crew?
   A It's the best way of learning about balloons.
   B It provides some experience of flying a balloon.
   C It can be a fun way of earning extra income.

26 What makes the job of the ground crew particularly difficult?
   A poor communication with the pilot
   B unpredictable weather conditions
   C the nervousness of the passengers

27 Patrick says that all members of the ground crew must
   A be physically strong.
   B have good social skills.
   C know their area well.

28 Patrick finds it unsatisfactory when new crew members
   A fail to cooperate with each other.
   B distract him with unnecessary questions.
   C don't accept the way things should be done.

29 What does Patrick say about balloon competitions?
   A It is often difficult to determine who has won.
   B The finishing target area is often unmarked.
   C Some competitors are requesting clearer rules.

30 Patrick thinks his particular skills as a pilot result from
   A the way in which he was trained.
   B the fact that he's adventurous by nature.
   C the amount of experience he has.

Go to www.1Tests.com for interactive exam practice.
Part 1 (3 minutes)
Answer these questions:

Do you have any brothers and sisters?
Tell us something about the place where you are living at the moment.
What do the other members of your family do?

Part 2 (3 or 4 minutes)

Holiday destinations (compare, contrast and speculate)
Turn to pictures 1 and 2 on page 127, which show people enjoying their holidays.
Candidate A, compare and contrast these photographs, and say what type of person would choose these holidays. You have a minute to do this.
Candidate B, do you like beach holidays?

Waiting (compare, contrast and speculate)
Turn to pictures 1 and 2 on page 128, which show people waiting.
Candidate B, compare and contrast these photographs, and say how the people may be feeling. You have a minute to do this.
Candidate A, do you mind having to wait sometimes?

Part 3 (3 or 4 minutes)

Jobs at open-air concerts (discuss and evaluate)
Turn to the pictures on page 129, which show jobs at an open-air concert. Imagine a college is organising a series of concerts by local bands and they have asked students to help.
How difficult or easy might it be to do these jobs?
What skills are needed to do them well?
Which would be the most popular with the students?

Part 4 (3 or 4 minutes)
Answer these questions:

Have you ever been to an open-air concert? What was it like?
What's your favourite band? Have you seen it/them live?
What instrument would you most like to be able to play well?
What type of person would choose these holidays?
How do you think the people might be feeling?
• How difficult or easy might it be to do these jobs?
• Which would be the most popular with students?
Travelling to learn

Having decided in later life that it might actually be quite nice to master another language, rather than dusting off my schoolgirl French, I opted for a clean break: Spanish. Three years of half-finished evening classes later, thanks to the enthusiastic teacher's efforts I could order in a restaurant and ask directions, but my conversational skills were limited to asking everybody how many brothers and sisters they had. The only true way to master a language is to live and breathe it for a period of time. I toyed with the idea of taking a language 'immersion' course abroad, but two little words always stopped me: home stay. Then I saw that tour operator Journey Latin America had started offering Spanish courses in Peru, amongst other places. The opportunity to realise two long-held ambitions in one holiday – to improve my Spanish and to see Machu Picchu – proved irresistible.

My misgivings evaporate the moment I am met by my home-stay family, the Rojas, at Cusco airport. They greet me warmly, like an old friend. Carlos is an optician and Carmucha owns a restaurant. With their four children they live in a comfortable house right in the centre of town. Then I'm whisked off to a family friend's birthday party, where I understand nothing apart from the bit where they sing 'Happy Birthday'. By the end of the evening my face aches from holding an expression of polite, but incomprehending interest, and I fall into bed wondering what I've let myself in for.

The following morning, I'm off to school and get to know my new school chums. We're aged between 19 and 65, each spending up to a month studying before travelling around Peru. We had all clearly hit it off with our new families, though one of us is a bit alarmed at the blue flame that jumps out of the shower switch in the morning, one of us has a long bus ride in to the school, and another is disconcerted to find that his host mother is actually six years younger than he is. We're all keen to meet our teachers and see which class we'll be joining, but after sitting the placement test, we learn that as it's not yet high season and the school is not too busy, tuition will be one-on-one. Although some find the prospect daunting, to my mind, this is a pretty impressive ratio – though even in high season the maximum class size swells to only four pupils.

As the week unfolds, I slip into a routine. Four hours of classes in the morning, back home for lunch, then afternoons free for sightseeing. Cusco will supply anything it can to lure the feckless student away from his or her homework. It's all too easy to swap verb conjugations for a swift beer in a bar, although it's at least three days before anybody plucks up the courage to suggest that maybe we don't have to go back to our respective families for dinner every night. Once the seed of rebellion has been planted we queue up like nervous teenagers outside the phone box plucking up the courage to ring our 'Mums' and ask if we can stay out late – all the more strange when you consider that our average age is probably thirty-three. But after one strangely unsatisfying restaurant meal, I decide that true authenticity is back home at the dinner table with Carmucha.

As the week wears on, a strange thing starts to happen: the dinner-table chatter, which at first was so much 'white noise', starts to have some meaning and, miraculously, I can follow the thread of the conversation. What's more, I've started to dream in Spanish!
1. How did the writer feel after her courses of evening classes?
   A. proud of what she'd learnt so far
   B. frustrated at her slow rate of progress
   C. critical of the attitude adopted by her teacher
   D. unable to perform simple tasks in the language

2. What put the writer off the idea of doing an 'immersion' course?
   A. having relatively little time to devote to it
   B. the thought of staying with a host family
   C. her own lack of fluency in the language
   D. the limited range of locations available

3. The word ‘misgivings’ (line 21) refers to the writer’s
   A. reasons for choosing Peru for her trip.
   B. first impressions of the city of Cusco.
   C. plans to do more than learn the language.
   D. doubts about her decision to come on the trip.

4. How did the writer feel after the party she attended?
   A. upset that people assumed she could speak Spanish
   B. confident that she was beginning to make progress
   C. unsure how well she would cope during her stay
   D. worried that she may have seemed rude

5. What did the writer discover when she met her fellow students?
   A. Some were less happy with the arrangements than she was.
   B. They would all be studying together for a fixed period.
   C. Some were much older than the teachers at the school.
   D. They did not all like their host families.

6. The word ‘daunting’ (line 49) suggests that the writer’s fellow students viewed one-to-one lessons as
   A. a disappointing change of plan.
   B. good value for money.
   C. an unexpected bonus.
   D. a difficult challenge.

7. A ‘reckless’ student (line 57) is one who
   A. plans study time carefully.
   B. is easily distracted from studying.
   C. completes all homework efficiently.
   D. balances study with other activities.

8. How did the writer feel when her fellow students suggested a night out together?
   A. embarrassed by their immaturity
   B. thinks her hosts are too rebellious
   C. amused by their behaviour
   D. unwilling to take part
If you’re happy, the robot knows it

Robots are gaining the ability to engage us emotionally, giving them a much broader range of uses.

RoCo, the world’s first expressive computer, has a monitor for a head and a simple LCD screen for a face. Inhabiting a back room in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology’s media lab, RoCo has a double-jointed neck which allows it to shift the monitor up and down, tilt it forward and back, and move it from side to side.

When you hang your head and sink into your chair, RoCo tilts forward and drops low to almost touch the desk, mimicking your gloomy posture. When you perk up and straighten your back, it spots the change and cheerfully swings forward and upward.

RoCo was unveiled at a human-robot interaction conference in Washington DC in March 2007. Because it responds to a user’s changes in posture, its creators hope people might be more likely to build up a relationship with the computer that will make sitting at a desk all day a little more enjoyable.

The team is among a growing number of researchers who are investigating how far a robot’s physical presence can influence people.

Researchers at Stanford University in California have already proved that an in-car assistance system, for example, can make us drive more carefully if the voice matches our mood. But robots can have a greater impact. ‘If it can actually touch you, it’s a lot more meaningful,’ says Cynthia Breazeal of the Media Lab, who created RoCo with her colleague Rosalind Picard.

Breazeal suggests that RoCo could be programmed to adopt the right posture to foster greater attention and persistence in children.

To find out, Aaron Powers at iRobot in Burlington, Massachusetts, and colleagues at Carnegie Mellon University in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, invited volunteers to chat about health and happiness with a 1.3-metre-tall, talking humanoid robot called Pearl. They then compared their impressions with those of people who had only heard the robot and seen its projected image. They found that volunteers rated the physical robot as more trustworthy, sociable, responsive, competent, respectful and lifelike than the projected image of the robot. More importantly, the researchers also found that the physical robot had the most influence over the volunteers.

This persuasive power is important and is already being put to use in the classroom. Hiroshi Ishiguro, a roboticist at Osaka University in Japan, has developed a remote-controlled robotic clone of himself called Germinoid-H1.

Interestingly, his students preferred this to a video or telephone link.

The emphasis is now on the improvement of teamwork and task coordination between humans and robots. But the idea of robots as team-mates is not universally accepted. Breazeal argues that this can be resolved by training people and robots together, so that we learn the robot’s limitations in advance. ‘There might be initial disappointment, but five minutes later we will have figured it out,’ she says.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>But does a physical robot really provoke a greater response in people than a much cheaper animated agent on a computer screen could?</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>An attached camera can detect when the user changes position, allowing RoCo to adjust its posture accordingly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>This does not mean that the robots of the future may be able to see things from our point of view and correct us when we make bad decisions.</td>
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<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>Using technology to manipulate someone or shape their mood is nothing new.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>Because robots have no drive to protect themselves, they cannot protect the group, says Victoria Groom, a researcher in human-robot interaction.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>The robot had actually prompted lots of participants to declare that they would take up more healthy activities, such as exercising and avoiding fatty foods.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>They also believe that by tuning into users’ moods, the robot might help them to get their work done more effectively.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H</td>
<td>Recently he has begun using it to represent him at meetings and classes at the Advanced Telecommunications Research Institute when he can’t attend in person.</td>
</tr>
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</table>
Part 3

You are going to read a magazine article about wild camping. For questions 16–30, choose from the people (A–D). The people may be chosen more than once.

Which person

enjoys the idea of facing some risks while camping?

compares attitudes to wild camping now and in the past?

mentions the inexpensive nature of wild camping?

was forced by circumstances to share a camping experience?

is unwilling to recommend areas suitable for wild camping?

is pleased to have shown others how to enjoy camping?

accepts that parents may be concerned about their children?

refers to the need to travel light when wild camping?

explains how a negative experience made her avoid camping for a while?

says more people are beginning to see the attraction of wild camping?

describes a dangerous situation which could have been avoided?

says inexperienced campers should not go to remote places?

gives reasons for disliking organised campsites?

mentions being unable to do without certain comforts?

Tip Strip

Question 16: Find a similar way of saying ‘enjoys facing risks’.

Question 21: Find a similar way of saying ‘unwilling to recommend’.

Question 27: Be careful! Paragraph A refers to ‘an accident’, paragraph C refers to ‘dangerous activities’ and paragraph D refers to ‘a disaster’. Which one is the correct answer here?
Luis Gallivan  I’m turning my back on organised sites, particularly the supersized ones. Even at the relatively quiet sites you can seldom escape the constant chattering of people in neighbouring tents, or worse still, the noise of satellite-assisted televisions from camper vans. I go wild camping, which means I can set up my tent in a field or on a mountainside without paying anyone for the privilege. Lots of ‘mild campers’ (that’s what we call the ones who use campsites) are waking up to the fact that wild camping gives you an eco-friendly break and offers a great deal more in the way of adventure. Because it’s so different from ‘mild’ camping, though, people need to ask themselves: ‘Do I really need this?’ before packing their stuff. Wild camping is the ultimate budget holiday – once you’ve got to wherever you’re going, the only expense is feeding yourself.

Thomas Parsons  Perhaps the main reason why many people shy away from wild camping is our modern-day culture of ‘risk aversion’ – in other words, avoiding all activities that seem in any way dangerous, however unlikely it is that anything would actually go wrong. In less paranoid times, wild camping was indeed very common, but people nowadays want safe environments, especially when it comes to feeling at ease with what their kids are doing, and organised campsites are the obvious answer. I’m not keen to suggest good places to go wild camping, though, because one of the joys of the activity comes from finding places nobody else knows about. For the beginner, I’d advise places which aren’t too far from civilisation in case anything does go wrong. I learnt the hard way, weighing myself down with unnecessary home comforts and camping gadgets when apart from the usual backpacker’s tent, warm sleeping bag, spare clothes and food, all you really need is a torch, lightweight cooking equipment, a map and a compass.

Anna Cresswell  My first experience of wild camping was a bit of an accident. I’d trekked with a friend to a remote spot but we each had different plans. She wanted to stay the night in a tent, whilst I was wanted to head back home before bedtime. As it happened, I was so exhausted that I ended up sharing the tiny uncomfortable tent with her. I must say the experience put me off wild camping for months, until I reminded myself that if I hadn’t stayed, I’d never have witnessed that breathtaking sunset which more than made up for all the discomfort. Then there’s the excitement that comes from making yourself slightly vulnerable: out in the wild with nobody watching over you. And I never have to book, if the weather’s disappointing I don’t go, if it turns cold I go home. This is as stress-free as holidays get. But I’m a bit fussy about taking everything I need, even if it means a heavier backpack: for example, I must have a folding chair, a thin self-inflating mattress and a pile of good books.

Jennie Martinez  Camping was an integral part of my early years, and I’ve managed to pass on some of my enthusiasm to my own children. In striving for little luxuries like hot showers, ‘mild’ campers miss out on the delights of wild camping. There are very comfortable state-of-the-art tents available nowadays if you want a bit of comfort, and they don’t cost that much. Once you’re hooked on wild camping, nothing else will do and you get not to mind occasional problems with ants or wasps. The lack of fellow travellers makes me feel that the great views and the starlit skies have been laid on expressly for my own personal enjoyment. But camping in wild places also means having to observe a few basic rules. For instance, during a particularly dry season, it’s best to avoid high fire-risk areas. I’ll always remember a time when I was camping with friends and we noticed that somebody had failed to extinguish a small fire completely. We managed to put it out, but it could have been a disaster.
Part 1

You must answer this question. Write your answer in 120–150 words in an appropriate style.

1. You want to improve your conversation skills in English. You have seen this advertisement in a newspaper, but you want more information. Read the advertisement and the notes you have made. Then write a letter to the school secretary, using all your notes.

GREEN HILL INSTITUTE
Green Hill Street
London
SW3

DO YOU WANT TO IMPROVE YOUR ENGLISH CONVERSATION SKILLS THIS SUMMER?
WE HAVE CLASSES FOR ALL LEVELS IN SMALL GROUPS!
REGISTER FOR AN INTENSIVE COURSE FOR FAST PROGRESS
PRICES FROM £150 A WEEK
SOCIAL AND CULTURAL ACTIVITIES INCLUDED IN THE PRICE
WE CAN ARRANGE YOUR ACCOMMODATION IN A GUEST HOUSE OR WITH A FAMILY
WRITE FOR A BROCHURE AND MORE INFORMATION TO:
ANDREW SIMMS
SECRETARY

Tip Strip
Question 1
Have you included these points?
1. Ask about number of students at advanced level.
2. Ask how many hours/classes there are in intensive courses.
3. Say you would like to know what these activities are.
4. Explain you would prefer a family if it is not expensive.

Write your letter. You must use grammatically correct sentences with accurate spelling and punctuation in a style appropriate for the situation.
Part 2

Write an answer to one of the questions 2–4 in this part. Write an answer in 120–180 words in an appropriate style.

2. You have seen an announcement in an English language magazine called Leisure Time.

   My favourite sport

   Tell us about your favourite sport, when you started playing it, and if you would recommend it to young people who want to make new friends.

   The best article will get a surprise gift.

Write your article.

3. You recently saw this notice in the local newspaper.

   Have you seen a comedy show recently?

   Write a review for our paper and you may win free tickets for all Saturday shows! Say what parts were particularly funny, what you thought of the comedians and whether you would recommend it to other students.

Write your review.

4. This is part of an email you have received from a friend.

   When you wrote last you said you had just started a summer job. How is it going? Is it hard to be working in the summer? Do you get any free time? Are the wages good?

Write your email.

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

   (a) Author – Name of book
   Some critics have said that the plot of this book is difficult to follow. Write an essay saying whether you agree or disagree with this criticism, giving examples from the book to back up your opinions.

   (b) Author – Name of book

       I have read the book you recommended and I would like to know which character made the greatest impression on you. I'll tell you later about my own choice

Write a letter to Jon answering his question and explaining why the character made such an impression on you.
Part 1

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

In the exam you mark your answers on a separate answer sheet.

Example:

0 A founded B invented C originated D discovered

Boots for Africa

Sheffield Football Club was (0) ...... one-hundred-and-fifty years ago, and is the oldest in the world. As part of its anniversary celebrations, the club has (1) ...... forces with the world’s largest express transportation company, FedEx Express, in a charitable scheme (2) ...... as Boots for Africa. The (3) ...... of the scheme is to send more than two thousand pairs of used football boots to South Africa. The boots will be given to young people living in remote rural areas who are (4) ...... in taking up the sport and (5) ...... up local teams.

Sports organisations in Africa are giving their (6) ...... support to the scheme which will help make the game more accessible to thousands of young people and could have a beneficial (7) ...... on the country’s performance in future World Cup championships.

People in Sheffield are, (8) ...... , being asked to donate any football boots, astro boots or football trainers of any size to the scheme. All the boots donated must be in good (9) ...... , complete with laces and studs. Local businesses and schools who may be able to donate more than one pair of boots can receive a special ‘group donation pack’. This pack (10) ...... posters and leaflets, which can be used to publicise the scheme, plus collection bags to encourage people to (11) ...... a donation. The club’s website has (12) ...... information about the scheme.
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Part 2

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

In the exam you write your answers IN CAPITAL LETTERS on a separate answer sheet.

Example: 0 MOST

An influential cook

Delia Smith is one of the (0) widely respected cookery writers in Britain. She has made regular appearances in television cookery programmes (13) over thirty years, and more than ten million copies of her cookery books have (14) sold.

Delia always says that her real skill is communication (15) than cooking. Indeed she had no formal cookery training (16) she began writing on the subject in a daily newspaper in 1969. Delia writes simple step-by-step recipes (17) even inexperienced cooks can follow. What’s (18) her recipes are tried-and-tested, Delia has made them successfully (19) least twenty times before they appear on television or in one of her books.

Because people trust Delia’s recipes, they tend to take her advice (20) large numbers. In 1998, after Delia presented three programmes devoted (21) the cooking of eggs, sales of eggs in Britain increased by fifty-four million. Similarly, sales of cranberries increased by thirty percent after Delia included (22) of the little red berries in a recipe for cooking roast duck. In supermarkets across the country, shoppers were demanding cranberries, (23) unfortunately there were none left to buy.

Cooking is not Delia’s only interest, (24). She is also a director of her local football club, where she runs a restaurant at the ground.
Part 3

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

In the exam you write your answers IN CAPITAL LETTERS on a separate answer sheet.

Example: 0 S P E C T A C U L A R

---

**Tip Strip**

**Question 25:** Both a prefix and a suffix are needed here.

**Question 31:** A prefix is needed here, but it’s not a negative one.

**Question 33:** Which suffix is needed to make an adjective from this noun?

---

**Young artists on display**

The road to Elgol on the Isle of Skye provides one of the most (0) ...... and beautiful journeys in Scotland. It was an (25) ...... clear and lovely day when I travelled there to see an (26) ...... of paintings by local primary school children.

The (27) ...... designed school overlooks the sea, just next to the little harbour from which fishermen and boatloads of (28) ...... set out. From the playground the children have (29) ...... views of the nearby Cuillinn Mountains and the gigantic cliffs along the seashore.

That the children take (30) ...... in their local environment is evident in their art work. I saw some very fine landscapes on display, and in the booklet of artists’ profiles produced to (31) ...... the show, several of the young artists expressed their interest in either the local landscape or the sea. Each child had chosen a (32) ...... piece to be framed, and these made a very (33) ...... display. Not surprisingly, all the framed paintings were soon bought by (34) ...... visitors to the school.
Part 4

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

Example:

0  What type of music do you like best?

FAVOURITE

What .................... type of music?

The space can be filled by the words 'is your favourite', so you write:

Example:  0  IS YOUR FAVOURITE

In the exam you write only the missing words IN CAPITAL LETTERS on a separate answer sheet.

35  Denise always keeps her mobile switched on because David may need to contact her.

CASE

Denise never switches her mobile ................ needs to contact her.

36  A man at the museum entrance gave us a map.

GIVEN

We ..................... a man at the museum entrance.

37  'Don’t touch the plate, it’s very hot,' the waitress said to me.

NOT

The waitress .................. the plate because it was very hot.

38  Chris doesn’t type as fast as his secretary.

TYPIST

Chris’ secretary is .................. than he is.
39 This cold weather probably won't last for more than a week.

**UNLIKELY**

This cold weather ................. for more than a week.

40 It isn't easy for Zoe to answer the telephone in Spanish.

**DIFFICULTY**

Zoe ............... the telephone in Spanish.

41 'I have a plane to catch, so I ought to leave the party early,' said Fiona.

**BETTER**

I have a plane to catch, so I ............... the party early.

42 Patty remembered to pack everything except her toothbrush.

**FORGOT**

The only thing which ............... her toothbrush.
You will hear people talking in eight different situations. For questions 1–8, choose the best answer (A, B or C).

1. You hear a woman talking about the final episode of a TV series.
   What does she say about it?
   A It wasn’t as good as previous episodes.
   B It failed to attract a large number of viewers.
   C It delivered an unexpected end to the story.

2. You hear a DJ who works in a club, talking about his job.
   What makes him unhappy?
   A being asked to play old-fashioned types of music
   B being asked to play the same track more than once
   C being asked to play the bands which he dislikes most

3. You hear a man talking about an art exhibition.
   What does he criticise about it?
   A the way the paintings were displayed
   B the number of paintings in the exhibition
   C the lack of information about the paintings

4. You hear a radio announcement about a job vacancy.
   What skill must you have if you want the job?
   A an ability to deal with complaints
   B an ability to work with numbers
   C an ability to write well
5. You hear part of an interview with a restaurant owner.
   What is attracting customers to the restaurant?
   A. a website
   B. magazine reviews
   C. personal recommendations

6. You hear part of a talk by a young man who’s just come back from a trip.
   What was the main benefit of the trip for him?
   A. He became more independent.
   B. He learnt a foreign language.
   C. He made new friends.

7. On the radio, you hear a sports journalist talking about an article she has written.
   What is the article about?
   A. the history of sport
   B. the benefits of sport
   C. the lack of sports facilities

8. You hear a young man giving a talk about going camping.
   What is his advice?
   A. take a good variety of foodstuffs
   B. go prepared for bad weather
   C. choose the area carefully
You will hear a radio programme about the history of roller skating. For questions 9–18, complete the sentences.

**History of roller skating**

The country where the first roller skates were probably made was ___________.

In 1760, John Merlin went to a ball in London playing a ___________ whilst on roller skates.

Unfortunately, John Merlin injured himself when he broke a ___________ at the ball.

In Germany, roller skating was used in a ballet called ___________.

James Plimpton's invention helped roller skaters to control the ___________ of their skates.

The first team sport to be played on roller skates was ___________.

In Detroit in 1937, the first ___________ in the sport took place.

The use of plastics meant that both the ___________ and ___________ of roller skates improved.

The musical *Starlight Express* was seen by as many as ___________ in London.

The speaker says that modern roller skates are now ___________ than ever before.
Part 3

You will hear five different students talking about their first year at university. For questions 19–23, choose from the list (A–F) what each student says. Use the letters only once. There is one extra letter which you do not need to use.

Tip Strip
A: One of the speakers mentions people who made unfavourable comments about their chosen subject. Listen for these negative views.
B: Speakers 3 and 5 mention having a job while studying, but who is talking about the present?
F: Speakers 1, 3 and 5 mention student parties and outings. Which speaker is enjoying them now?

A  I had to face some criticism when I chose a subject to study.
Speaker 1  19

B  I was able to change an earlier decision about my studies.
Speaker 2  20

C  I'm pleased that I'm able to combine studying with a job.
Speaker 3  21

D  I had to be careful when choosing which college to study at.
Speaker 4  22

E  I had to give up a good job to concentrate on my studies.
Speaker 5  23

F  I'm happy to have an active social life while at college.
Part 4

You will hear an interview with the film actor Mikey Standish. For questions 24–30, choose the best answer (A, B or C).

---

24 Mikey feels it is unfair when people suggest that
A some types of role are unsuitable for him.
B he's trying to imitate other well-known actors.
C he always plays rather similar characters.

25 How did Mikey feel while playing the character called Simon?
A sorry that he had decided to accept it
B unsure about Simon's character
C worried that Simon was so similar to himself

26 What kind of role does Mikey now refuse to play?
A weak people who become heroes
B the male lead in romantic films
C characters who do not change at all

27 Why did Mikey decide to go to drama school?
A it had been a long-held ambition.
B he felt he had no other option.
C a film director suggested it.

28 Mikey recommends that young people interested in acting go to drama school because
A it allows them to compare their skills with others.
B it teaches them to be competitive in the real world.
C it helps them decide whether acting is right for them.

29 What does Mikey say about his celebrity status?
A it was hard to get used to at first.
B it's making him increasingly uncomfortable.
C it has tended to come about gradually.

30 What are Mikey's immediate plans for the future?
A to take a break from film acting
B to write the script for a film
C to direct a film himself

---

Go to www.iTests.com for interactive exam practice.
Part 1 (3 minutes)

Answer these questions:

Do you work or do you study?

Can you tell us something about the place where you study or work?

What type of work would you like to do in the future?

Part 2 (3 or 4 minutes)

People and animals (compare, contrast and speculate)

Turn to pictures 1 and 2 on page 130, which show people and animals.

Candidate A, compare and contrast these photographs, and say how the people and the animals may be feeling. You have a minute to do this.

Candidate B, do you like animals?

Music (compare, contrast and speculate)

Turn to pictures 1 and 2 on page 131 which show people playing different instruments.

Candidate B, compare and contrast these photographs, and say how much the people may be enjoying the experience. You have a minute to do this.

Candidate A, can you play an instrument?

Part 3 (3 or 4 minutes)

Looking after our environment (discuss and evaluate)

Turn to the pictures on page 132, which show different ways in which people can look after their environment. Imagine that you have to give a talk to a group of young children about the importance of a clean environment.

Which pictures would you choose to talk about? Why?

Which picture would you choose for a poster about your talk? Why?

Part 4 (3 or 4 minutes)

Answer these questions:

How easy is it to recycle things in your area?

What school subjects teach you about the environment?

What is the easiest thing we can do to look after the environment?
How do you think the people and the animals are feeling?
How much may the people be enjoying these experiences?
• Which pictures would you choose to talk about and why?
• Which picture would you choose for a poster about your talk?
The Brighton Institute of Modern Music, also known as BIMM, recently doubled in size with the opening of BIMM West. Jarvis Cocker, Kaiser Chiefs, the Young Knives and Scissor Sisters are among those who have addressed students, and various shaky YouTube clips exist of drum course members playing along with Chad Smith of the Red Hot Chili Peppers.

The original BIMM, now called BIMM East, opened in 2002, after Bruce Dickinson, guitarist with the Little Angels, often in the charts in the 1990s, decided to move from running the Academy of Contemporary Music in Guildford, and set up something closer to his own heart. 'We have a more specialist niche here: we’re more band, more rock’n’roll oriented. Guildford’s a really good school, but we don’t do music IT here — we want the substance, we look after the band oriented people. We own it, and we set the culture, and that’s great,' says Bruce.

Indeed, the streets of Brighton and Hove now throng with young people carrying guitar backpacks who are heading to classes. Courses range from one-year diplomas to BA honours degrees, with students specialising in guitar, bass, drums or vocals, or focussing on the touring and management end of things. While the strings and percussion departments are male-dominated, two-thirds of the singers are female.

"The biggest myth musicians have is that someone will wave a magic wand and sort out the business side. Bands who make it actually accept responsibility for all aspects of what goes on," says Dickinson. So, no matter what the student's speciality, their courses will include business modules. The story of popular music is riddled with footnotes about artists being ripped off by shiny-suited managers. They are the people who produce contracts that you need a microscope to read and who retire to the Bahamas while their cash cows remain as poor as ever.

"There’s a live performance workshop every week, for which students are given a song to learn," says Jim Williams, head of the guitar department. 'You'd expect something heavy, by, say, System of a Down to be the most popular track, but last year it was a Norah Jones song, really delicate, that people seemed to like the most. They were dreading it, but they were so pleased to get it right.'

Those weekly performances involve individuals from various disciplines being matched together, and that's how Flavors and Walls became a unit last year, with singer Alex Adams hooking up with guitar, bass and drum contemporaries. 'I was into drum’n’bass and garage. Through some friends I heard about BIMM. As a singer, it’s been fantastic: you learn technical exercises, warming up, keeping the voice healthy, the history of music, but the main thing for me is the live performance events. Learn a song, and then you're at a proper venue with a band. It’s a place where you're all in the same boat, and it’s competitive, but in a friendly way.'

The competition element peaks in the quest to appear on the annual compilation CD: last year, 160 demos were sent in by students hoping to make the final cut of twelve. The BIMM principal, Vaseema Hamilton, is particularly pleased when diploma students' tracks show up on the CD. 'Most of the students are full-time and from local schools,' she says. 'They are often people who didn’t really engage with school. You know they might end up quite disengaged from life otherwise, and it’s great when they get on to the album and sound better than some of those from higher levels.'

Tutors, too, are on a learning curve. Members of staff undertake a two-year, part-time special teaching course at Sussex University. 'It's a bit like a football team here, with people fulfilling different roles,' says Dickinson. 'You've got your tutors who can transcribe the entire back catalogue of Frank Zappa, and then you've got your less academic but very vociferous types.'

There's a constant turnover, with many going on the road, on tour to all sorts of places. Students like that — it shows them the facts of life as a musician. One thing is clear to all who come to BIMM: it moves in its own way, and there is something quite magical about it.
1. In the first paragraph, the writer mentions a number of famous artists in order to
   A. show that BIMM relies too much on big names.
   B. emphasise that BIMM is held in high regard.
   C. compare the artists' relative importance.
   D. win the support of BIMM students.

2. Bruce Dickinson likes his job at BIMM better than his previous job because he is now able to
   A. concentrate on training band leaders.
   B. attract students from other colleges.
   C. decide about the content of the courses.
   D. be amongst the best of the chart-toppers.

3. What does the expression 'ripped off' in line 40 mean?
   A. cheated
   B. attacked
   C. persuaded
   D. impressed

4. The words 'cash cows' in line 43 refer to
   A. managers.
   B. contracts.
   C. students.
   D. artists.

5. Alex Adams says that what he appreciates most about BIMM is
   A. the prestige of the degrees it awards.
   B. the opportunity to perform professionally.
   C. the mixture of styles it embraces.
   D. the way it looks after artists' well-being.

6. The BIMM principal, Vaseema Hamilton, uses the expression 'end up quite disengaged from life' (line 78) to indicate that some students
   A. come from broken homes.
   B. fail to appear on the BIMM CD.
   C. make more of an effort than others.
   D. need special support to succeed.

7. Dickinson compares BIMM to a football club to suggest that members of staff
   A. want to encourage healthy competition.
   B. like travelling to represent the college.
   C. take on a number of different roles.
   D. are very loyal to their institution.

8. The word 'many' in line 91 refers to
   A. tutors.
   B. facts.
   C. students.
   D. places.
You are going to read a magazine article about an African musician. Seven sentences have been removed from the article. Choose from the sentences A–H the one which fits each gap (9–15). There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use.

In the fashion-led world of pop culture, carrying a famous name is always a burden, as the offspring of musicians like John Lennon and Bob Marley have found. Yet the history of much of the world’s music – certainly in Africa – is based on a long and deep tradition of passing on the torch from one generation to the next. Femi Kuti is the son of Fela Kuti, a renowned musician who died ten years ago.

Throughout his career, Femi Kuti has had to suffer comparisons with his father. You can’t fill the boots of a legend and Fela Kuti was not only an extraordinary and innovative musician but one of the giants of world music. 9 He has kept alive the flame of Afro-beat as well as bringing his own unique creativity to its rhythms.

Femi was born in London in 1962, when his father was a student at the Royal Academy. Fela never showed his oldest son any signs of approval or encouragement. 10 Yet by the age of fifteen, Femi’s impressive playing had earned him a place in his father’s band, Egypt 80, on merit.

Femi didn’t have to wait long for his first opportunity to head that band. In 1985, it had been booked to play at the Hollywood Bowl, but Femi’s father failed to make it on to the plane. 11 This gave him the confidence he needed to start a band of his own.

In 1986, together with keyboard player Dele Sosimi, Femi left his father’s band and formed the band Positive Force, resulting in tensions between father and son that were to last several years. 12 Now a collector’s item, its mix of funk, soul and jazz, driven by thundering percussion, proved that he could stand on his own two feet.

Femi made his first US tour in 1995, which culminated in an acclaimed appearance at the Summer stage in New York’s Central Park in July. The tour coincided with the release of his album, Femi Kuti, which earned him very good reviews across Europe and the US. 13 He finally admitted that his son had what it takes.

Though Femi remains resentful of what he sees as his father’s lack of support early in his career, he recognises that he learnt things from him: ‘14’, says Femi. That individuality was certainly evident on his next album, Shoki Shoki, which added fresh flavours drawn from contemporary R&B and dance music.

His latest album, Live at the Shrine, was recorded in 2004 at the club in Lagos which remains the centre of his operations and where he continues to play every Sunday night when he’s not on tour. And as we wait for his next album, the Kuti tradition continues and Femi’s own son now plays alongside him in Positive Force. 15 Femi sounds proud of his son.
A Femi stepped forward to fill his place, and did so, by all accounts, with considerable skill.

B It also won him six awards at Nigeria’s Fame Music Awards and led at last to a reconciliation with his father.

C Yet his father’s long shadow should not obscure the fact that Femi Kuti has developed into a fine performer in his own right.

D It was at this place that he helped to fund a variety of cultural, social and educational projects.

E Femi’s debut album with the new band, No Cause for Alarm, was recorded in Lagos and released on Polygram Nigeria in 1987.

F The one thing I learned from my father was to be true to myself, and that’s the advice I’ve given my own child.

G After giving him a saxophone as a young boy, he then refused to give him any lessons.

H When I look at his life, it’s very hard for me to be angry with him because he taught me to be different and to do things my own way.
Part 3

You are going to read a magazine article about people who have taken up dangerous sports. For questions 16–30, choose from the people (A–D). The people may be chosen more than once.

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<td>B</td>
<td>Guy Stanton</td>
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<td>C</td>
<td>Debbie Bridge</td>
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<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>Max Wainright</td>
</tr>
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Which person

- was aware of making a mistake during training?
- expected the first day of training to be relatively easy?
- was confident of having the physical strength to succeed?
- improved their performance by following some useful advice?
- realised their co-trainees had had some experience in a related sport?
- mentions having gained considerable confidence since starting?
- was warned not to try to use skills acquired in other sports?
- believes the training venue used is the best available?
- is confident of overcoming any feelings of fear?
- felt nervous when preparing to try out the sport for the first time?
- mentions the feeling of joy that the sport gave?
- was told the sport was not as dangerous as people think?
- was more successful than somebody else in a first attempt?
- felt disappointed when the trainer gave an order to stop?
- felt uncomfortable with their appearance on arriving for a lesson?
Anyone for extreme sports?

Tired of going to the gym? Why not try something you might actually enjoy? Four courageous people describe their own choices ...

Brenda Gordon: flying trapeze  I wanted to do something where I was having so much fun I wouldn’t even notice I was exercising at all. I decided to try out a half-day circus-skills course. It all started with a series of preparation exercises. Then I stood facing the flying trapeze, and all of a sudden I noticed a slight fluttering in my stomach. Next I was shown the right way to grip the trapeze and how to step off the platform without hitting my back. Then, suddenly, I was being counted down from three. My heart was racing but I kept thinking I’d no doubt be able to take my body weight in my very muscular arms. Then in a moment I stepped off and, incredibly, I was swinging through the air. I was aware of a real feeling of regret when the instructor told me to stop. That was a year ago, and I am now a fearless trapeze flyer, though my muscles still hurt after each and every session.

Guy Stanton: ice climbing  I had my first ice-climbing lesson at an indoor climbing centre which has an enormous artificial ice cave. I turned up fully kitted-up in heavy climbing boots with sharp-toothed metal crampons, and armed with two metal ice axes, which was embarrassing as my co-trainees all expected to get their gear from the centre. The instructor ran through a demonstration. Then it was my turn. I buried the axes on the ice, kicked one boot at the wall, then the other, and started climbing. But I had forgotten my first important lesson: don’t bury your axes too deep. As my desire not to fall increased, so I hammered them deeper until they got stuck. My arms were aching and I stopped, utterly disappointed with myself. The trainer shouted some encouragement: ‘You can do it, don’t grip the axes so hard!’ I did so and my more relaxed style meant less pressure on my arms, so I started enjoying it. I still feel frightened when I’m high up, but I know I’ll feel completely at ease eventually.

Debbie Bridge: freediving  Freediving is a sport which consists of diving to great depths without an oxygen tank. I took part in a freediving course organised by a leading sub-aqua website. This is surely the best place in the world to learn this skill. My training took place in a 30-metre high and 6-metre wide cylindrical water tank. Unlike me, who had never been deeper than the swimming-pool floor, my co-trainees were all scuba divers. Our trainer was keen to prove freediving is not so risky. ‘When practised correctly, it is a very safe sport,’ she said. After a few lectures about safety, and suitably kitted with flippers and a diving mask, I was ready to get into the water. With a partner, we were going to attempt to descend and ascend by pulling on a rope. My partner dived first but had trouble and stopped at 5 metres. Then I dived, pulling myself downwards on the rope and reached 15 metres easily, feeling more and more at ease. This sport is not about adrenaline but about being calm.

Max Wainright: snowboarding  I’d always wanted to try snowboarding, so I went for a training day at an indoor snow slope near my home – a 170-metre-long slope, all covered by 1500 tonnes of man-made snow which is surprisingly like the real thing. Having had the pleasure of learning the basics of snowboarding several years before in the French Alps, I’d hoped that returning to the sport might be a bit like riding a bike, something you supposedly never forget. But it seemed that most of what I’d learned had melted away just like snow. I knew I shouldn’t use the techniques I’d learnt in years of surfing and skiing, and I didn’t. My instructor had said they were not applicable to snowboarding at all. I started riding slowly at first, and couldn’t get the balance right. It took hours before I could pick up speed and successfully perform a neat turn. But I was getting the hang of this! What a thrill to feel the cool air rushing by, what fun to crash into the snow!
Part 1

You must answer this question. Write your answer in 120–150 words in an appropriate style.

1 You have received an email from an English-speaking friend, Patrick, who wants to find a summer job in your country. Read Patrick's email and the notes you have made. Then write an email to Patrick, using all your notes.

email

From: Patrick Moody
Sent: 30th October 2008
Subject: Summer job

I'd love to spend the summer working in your country. I think I could learn a lot! Do you think it would help me improve my knowledge of your language?

I have some experience of summer jobs in supermarkets and last year I worked in a restaurant all summer. What summer jobs might be available in your area?

I would not expect to earn a lot of money, of course, but do you think I'd earn enough to pay for my expenses?

Finally, if I get a job, would it be possible to stay in your house?

Please write soon.

Regards,

Patrick

Write your email. You must use grammatically correct sentences with accurate spelling and punctuation in a style appropriate for the situation.
Part 2

Write an answer to one of the questions 2–4 in this part. Write an answer in 120–180 words in an appropriate style.

2 You have seen an advertisement for a music course and you want to apply.

Are you good at writing songs, or at singing or at playing an instrument?

At the Hearch College of Music we are looking for new talent! We are offering four free places on our summer courses. We are looking for enthusiastic people who are willing to devote many hours a day to studying. Write to Clara Barnes, the director, explaining:
• why you would want to attend a course,
• what musical skills you have,
• and what your favourite music is.

Write your letter of application. Do not write any postal addresses.

3 You recently saw this notice in the local newspaper.

Do you watch a cartoon which is not just for children?

Write a review of the cartoon for the college magazine. Describe some of the characters and say what makes it funny and if you think older people like it too.

The best review will be published next month!

Write your review.

4 Your teacher has asked you to write a story for an international magazine. The story must end with the following words:

Despite everything that had happened, Harry thought this had been one of the best days in his life.

Write your story.

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

(a) Author – Name of book
Is this one of the best novels you have ever read? Write a review for the college magazine saying whether it is or it isn’t, giving reasons and examples from the book to back up your opinions.

(b) Author – Name of book
I want to read a novel with a thrilling plot and interesting characters. Can you recommend one? Peter

Write a letter to Peter recommending the book and saying in what ways the plot and the characters are interesting.
Lunch is for sharing

Mimi Ito carefully (0) together her children's packed lunches each morning. She then photographs them on her cameraphone and (1) the pictures on her online blog. In this way, Mimi is able to (2) a record of meals that she is (3) of, and hungry websurfers (4) the chance to look at her mouth-watering creations. For these are no ordinary lunches, Mimi prepares what are (5) as bento meals for her children.

A bento is a single-portion Japanese takeaway meal that traditionally (6) of rice, fish or meat, with vegetables on the side. In Japan, they are normally served in distinctive trays divided into sections for the different parts of the meal. Mimi thinks that children in (7) enjoy having small compartments with little bits of food that are (8) to their small appetites. (9), if we think of the excitement that many of us feel when our airline meal arrives, it's (10) to understand the fascination.

Mimi was born in Japan and currently lives in the USA. She is fairly health (11), but believes that having wide tastes and finding pleasure in food is important. She thinks that it’s possible to (12) on that whilst at the same time also eating healthily.
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Part 2

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

In the exam you write your answers IN CAPITAL LETTERS on a separate answer sheet.

Example:  

---

Mr Bean

The comedy character Mr Bean is (0) ...... of Britain's most successful exports. The original television show, only half-an-hour (13) ...... length, was first broadcast in 1990. (14) ...... then, the fourteen episodes of the show have been shown on (15) ...... than two hundred TV stations around the world, as (16) ...... as on fifty airlines. The film, Mr Bean's Holiday was a global smash hit and the character, played (17) ...... the actor Rowan Atkinson, is instantly recognisable to millions of people around the world.

So why is Mr Bean so popular? (18) ...... many people regard Mr Bean as a typically British character, the initial inspiration actually came from a French comic character known (19) ...... Monsieur Hulot, created by the French comedian Jacques Tati.

According (20) ...... Rowan Atkinson, however, the actual character of Mr Bean is mostly based on (21) ...... own personality as a nine-year-old. Mr Bean is a man (22) ...... is awkward, self-conscious and accident-prone. He is very selfish and doesn't really understand very much about the world (23) ...... him. He is really a child in a man's body. This, as Atkinson explains, is the basis for a lot of visual comedy and he mentions comedians (24) ...... as Charlie Chaplin and Stan Laurel as other famous examples.
Part 3

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

In the exam you write your answers IN CAPITAL LETTERS on a separate answer sheet.

Example: 0 ARTISTIC

Computer games

To get an idea of the (0) …… and technical skill that goes INTO a computer game, you only need to visit the Los Angeles studio of Electronic Arts, the world’s largest and most (25) …… gamemaker. The firm’s (26) …… team have just started work on the latest version of one of their most popular games. As you enter the building, you see an (27) …… display of photographs that help you to imagine what the game’s particular look and style will be like.

The (28) …… of the game will involve engineers, technical experts and (29) …… , and will cost more than $10 million. These days, there is a great deal of (30) …… between making a game and making a Hollywood movie, and it’s big business.

According to (31) …… , Americans spend more than $70 billion on computer games each year, or in other words, they buy two games per household. Part of the (32) …… for the success of the games is the (33) …… rise in the number of adults who are buying them, not as gifts for teenagers, but for their own (34) …… use.
Part 4

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

Example:

0 What type of music do you like best?

FAVOURITE

What ................. type of music?

The gap can be filled by the words 'is your favourite', so you write:

Example: 0 IS YOUR FAVOURITE

In the exam you write only the missing words IN CAPITAL LETTERS on a separate answer sheet.

35 Which of the places you visited interested you most?

THE

Which was ................. that you visited?

36 Sally arrived late at the conference because her flight was delayed.

TIME

If Sally's ................. , she wouldn't have arrived late at the conference.

37 The happy couple expressed their thanks for all the presents they had received.

GRATEFUL

The happy couple said that ................. all the presents they had received.

38 Colin will only read your email if you mark it as urgent.

UNLESS

- Colin will ................. you mark it as urgent.
39 Tania regrets lending her new laptop to her little brother.

WISHES
Tania ..................... her new laptop to her little brother.

40 I'm sure it was a real disappointment for Gerry that his team didn't win promotion.

BEEN
Gerry ..................... that his team didn't win promotion.

41 Alex offered Cindy a lift on his new motorbike, but she didn't accept.

TURNED
Cindy ..................... offer of a lift on his new motorbike.

42 I always wanted to be a professional dancer.

AMBITION
It was ..................... be a professional dancer.
Part 1

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

1. You hear part of a programme about music in schools.
   Why are fewer children joining school choirs?
   A. They are unwilling to sing in public.
   B. Their parents don’t encourage them to sing.
   C. Their teachers lack the necessary musical skills.

2. You overhear a conversation about evening classes.
   Why did the girl decide to register for a photography course?
   A. She wanted to take better holiday snaps.
   B. She thought it would help her in her career.
   C. She needed a relaxing change from her studies.

3. You overhear two people talking about a new café.
   What did they both approve of?
   A. the size of the portions
   B. the originality of the food
   C. the efficiency of the service

4. You hear a man talking about exploring underground caves.
   What is he?
   A. an experienced caver
   B. a journalist
   C. a student
5 You overhear a woman talking about a job interview she had. What does she say about it?
   A Some of the questions were unfair.
   B She felt she was insufficiently prepared.              5
   C The interviewers put her under pressure.

6 You overhear a woman talking about a language course. What does she criticise about it?
   A There are too many students.
   B Grammar isn't focussed on.           6
   C It isn't challenging enough.

7 On the radio, you hear a man talking about food. What does he do?
   A He's a shop owner.
   B He's a cockery writer.              7
   C He's a chef in a restaurant.

8 You hear a man talking about moving house. How did he feel after moving to a new area?
   A worried that he wouldn't see his old friends
   B concerned about how his children would adapt
   C surprised by how welcoming his new neighbours were
Part 2

You will hear a radio programme about a day in the life of a television researcher. For questions 9–18, complete the sentences.

**TV researcher**

The subject that Rita studied first at university was

Before getting her present job, Rita studied a subject called

On the day she tells us about, the country where Rita was working was

There were a total of 12 people in Rita’s team on that day.

The animal which Jamie had to photograph was a sort of

The camera crew had to film Jamie as he climbed over the edge of a

Rita’s lunch consisted of sandwiches with

Jamie had to hold a 16 to help him see the crocodiles as he crossed a river.

A special light which the crew was using, known as a stopped working.

Rita says that Jamie looks really when you see him crossing the river on the programme.
Part 3

You will hear five different craft workers giving advice to people who want to start a home-based business to sell the things they make. For questions 19–23, choose from the list (A–F) what advice each speaker gives. Use the letters only once. There is one extra letter which you do not need to use.

Tip Strip

A: Advertising is mentioned by speakers 1, 4 and 5, but only one of them recommends advertising locally.

B: Which speaker believes it is necessary to plan the financial aspects of the business in advance?

D: Listen for a speaker who likes a tidy studio to work in.

C: Employ family and friends to market your product

D: Spend time organising your workspace properly

E: Increase business by selling online

F: Produce a clear marketing plan for your business

Speaker 1

Speaker 2

Speaker 3

Speaker 4

Speaker 5

A 19

B 20

C 21

D 22

E 23
Part 4

You will hear an interview with Monica Darcy, who has written a bestselling book about gardening. For questions 24–30, choose the best answer (A, B or C).

24 Monica says that most people who buy her book
A have made mistakes in gardening.
B are knowledgeable about gardening.
C do not trust professional gardeners.

25 How did Monica's parents feel about her early interest in gardening?
A They were concerned about the effects on her health.
B They were worried that she lacked other interests.
C They feared her enthusiasm would affect her studies.

26 Monica applied to work as a gardening journalist because
A it would give her an extra source of income.
B she'd found the experience of writing rewarding.
C there might be opportunities to do some research.

27 Why did Monica give up her job on a magazine?
A She got an offer of work somewhere else.
B She didn't get on with other members of staff.
C She was not interested in the type of work she was doing.

28 According to Monica, what makes her gardening books special?
A They are written in an entertaining style.
B They are aimed at amateur enthusiasts.
C They are the result of detailed research.

29 What does Monica dislike about the photographs in many gardening books?
A They reduce the importance of the writer.
B They help to sell poor quality writing.
C They show an unrealistic view of their subject.

30 What makes Monica unsure whether to accept a job on television?
A Her publisher may disapprove of it.
B It may make her suddenly famous.
C She would have less time for writing.

Go to www.iTests.com for interactive exam practice.
Part 1 (3 minutes)

Answer these questions:

Tell us something about your reasons for studying English.

Tell us where and how you’ve learnt English.

Do you know any other foreign languages?

Part 2 (3 or 4 minutes)

Transport (compare, contrast and speculate)

Turn to pictures 1 and 2 on page 133, which show people using different forms of transport.

Candidate A, compare and contrast these photographs, and say why the people may have chosen these forms of transport. You have a minute to do this.

Candidate B, do you like to travel by coach?

Games (compare, contrast and speculate)

Turn to pictures 1 and 2 on page 134, which show people playing different games.

Candidate B, compare and contrast these photographs, and say how interesting these games may be for different age groups. You have a minute to do this.

Candidate A, do you like computer games?

Part 3 (3 or 4 minutes)

Advice for foreign visitors (discuss and evaluate)

Turn to the pictures on page 135, which show information foreign visitors might need. Imagine that two young people are coming to visit this country for the first time and they want to travel on their own.

Talk about the areas where you think they definitely need advice from you, and the areas where your advice would not be so important.

Part 4 (3 or 4 minutes)

Answer these questions:

If you were visiting another country, what questions would you ask local people about safety?

Would you prefer to travel on your own or with somebody local? Why/Why not?

Would you make a trip like that if you didn’t speak the local language? Why/Why not?
Why do you think the people may have chosen these forms of transport?
How interesting do you think these games are for different age groups?
• In which areas would the visitors need advice from you?
• In which areas do you think your advice is not so necessary?
I made a discovery on the way to Ruth's aunt's house in Spain. The things you worry about don't always turn out as badly as you expect. Sometimes they're worse. Everything would have been different if our plane had landed on schedule. Ruth was quite nice about it, as always, but I know that she really thought it was my fault.

Our plan had been to arrive in Spain, collect the hire car, shop for groceries and still get to the house in daylight. I'd felt proud of myself when I'd booked the tickets. I'd got a special cheap offer on the Internet. But that was silly because Ruth's aunt was paying our expenses and she wasn't the kind of woman who expects people to fly on budget airlines. To her mind, you pay full price for comfort and reliability.

Our flight got to Spain about three hours later than expected.

By the time we got to where our hire car was waiting amongst dozens of others, it was totally dark. The man at the desk confirmed what we'd guessed. It was too late for shopping. While I signed for the car - gripping the pen hard so that my name wouldn't look as shaky as I felt - Ruth bought two cartons of fruit juice from a vending machine.

'Ruth!' I said, as I drove cautiously out of the car park, gripping the wheel. 'Which way is it? I'm not going to be able to understand any of the road signs!'

'You just need to follow the coast road,' said Ruth. 'It's simple. Things don't get tough until we take a left into the mountains.'

As all I had to do was drive straight ahead, I began to relax. Then it was time to turn off into the mountains and I un-relaxed again. Apart from anything else, you don't get street lighting on lonely country roads in southern Spain. This road climbed slowly but steadily in a series of Z-shapes, with a rocky wall on the left and a steep drop on the right. We gradually lost the rest of the traffic until there was hardly any. I can tell you now that hardly any is worse than a lot. All would be quiet and then suddenly headlights would appear behind us, sweep past us and vanish. Or lights would blaze round a corner ahead, without warning, looking as though they were coming right at us.

Ruth read out where I should go, and me and the car went. It all made sense. Or it did until she pointed to an olive grove, all silvery in the moonlight, and told me to drive into it.

'I can't,' I said. 'There's no road.'

'There's a track,' said Ruth. 'Up ahead, see?' On the left. It's right opposite a white house with green shutters, just like the directions say.

I gave way. But I wasn't happy. 'This is not a track,' I said, driving cautiously onto it. 'It's just a strip of land where the olive trees aren't.' We bounced slowly along in silence, apart from the scrunching of pebbles under the wheels. Ahead was the dark outline of a small house.

'This is it,' said Ruth. 'See - we made it!

The track opened out into a parking space beside the house. There it stopped - end of the road. 'Are you sure about this?' I whispered. 'It's really late, Ruth. If we're wrong we're going to wake people up.'

'There's no one to wake up,' said Ruth, getting out. 'The place is empty. Just waiting for us.' Somewhere in the distance, a dog barked.

Ruth was at the house. I could hear her scrabbling at the door. She turned as I reached her. 'I can't make the key work,' she said.

'I told you,' I breathed. 'We're in the wrong place.'

I went back to the car and got a torch. I thought it would show us how to put the key in. What it actually showed us was something quite different. The metal surrounding the keyhole was bright and shiny and all around it there were little marks and scratches in the old wood of the door. The lock had been changed. Very recently.
1 What does the narrator suggest about her trip in the first paragraph?
   A She’d expected Ruth to share the blame for what happened.
   B She’d expected Ruth to be angry with her.
   C She’d expected aspects of it to go wrong.
   D She’d expected her plane to be delayed.

2 What mistake did the narrator make when booking their flight?
   A She hadn’t followed Ruth’s advice about the airline.
   B She’d forgotten that someone else was paying for them.
   C She’d chosen one that was scheduled to arrive after dark.
   D She hadn’t realised that they would need to go shopping on arrival.

3 How did the narrator feel in the car-hire office?
   A keen not to let her nervous state show
   B cross because she had to wait in a queue
   C grateful for the advice of the man behind the desk
   D confused by the documents that she needed to sign

4 'it' in line 33 refers to
   A understanding the road signs.
   B driving in the dark.
   C taking a left turn.
   D finding the way.

5 When driving into the mountains, the narrator felt
   A reassured by the sound of passing traffic.
   B alarmed by the sight of other car headlamps.
   C frustrated by their rather slow progress.
   D unsure if they were on the right road.

6 How did Ruth know that they should turn into the olive grove?
   A She was consulting a map.
   B She had been there before.
   C She had written instructions.
   D She asked some local residents.

7 The word 'scrunching' in line 62 describes a type of
   A plant.
   B noise.
   C movement.
   D road surface.

8 Why couldn’t the friends get into the house?
   A The lock in the door was broken.
   B They had brought the wrong keys.
   C They had come to the wrong place.
   D The keys they had didn’t fit the lock.
Sparkling trainers

Pauline Clifford's hobby of decorating trainers has turned into a successful business.

Pauline's hobby of customising trainers by decorating them with Swarovski crystals has grown into a fashion phenomenon. Pauline's customers send her their shoes and she decorates them with their names, favourite song lyrics, flags, or one of her own colourful designs.

Pauline is in her twenties and runs out her shoe designs from a suburban village on the outskirts of Glasgow in Scotland — a place about as far away from the red carpets, paparazzi and the glamour of celebrity land as it is possible to imagine.

Pauline's company, StarSparkles, was formed in April 2006. Now upmarket department stores and retail chains at the fashionable end of the market are stocking her pre-customised shoes. Pauline's success isn't entirely surprising because people are keen to buy something unique. And that's precisely what Pauline is offering.

So how did it all start? 'I've always liked things that are a bit different and creative,' says Pauline. 'I used to dress a bit strangely when I was growing up and I began customising things as a teenager. But it really started a couple of years back, when I bought a load of Swarovski crystals on a trip to Los Angeles. When I came back I customised some Adidas and Puma trainers.' Pauline soon found herself spending all her spare time on her shoe project.

'I also emailed lots of magazines to see if they wanted to feature my shoes, and a lot of them did,' Pauline adds. Also, as she is a bit celebrity-obsessed, she found a website called Contact Any Celebrity, chose a few well-known people in Los Angeles, found out their shoe sizes and designed them each a pair of trainers.

'It was amazing.'

As the orders continued to flood in, Pauline decided to put her business on a more formal footing.

Pauline says: 'After I had officially been in business for about six months, I went to the Prince's Scottish Youth Business Trust. They were pretty supportive and they gave me £5000, which I used to get my website up and running, get some business cards and buy a stock of crystals.'

Pauline is negotiating to buy a stock of shoes to work on and sell internationally through her website, but she is slightly uneasy. 'Some people started selling trainers similar to mine, so I had to pay for a lawyer to stop them. What I really want to do is to build up a brand name for myself, so that if anybody tries to copy me, my brand will be seen as the original and best,' she says.

But I never get bored. I definitely will have to employ someone soon — there's only so many shoes I can do. Everyone asks me if I'm not getting a bit fed up. But I love to see customers' faces when I show them their shoes. It makes me really happy, that's the best thing about it.'
| A | A shoe-shop manager in Glasgow saw them and ordered a few pairs to put in the shop window, and they sold straightaway. |
| B | But who do you turn to for help when you've got a rapidly expanding enterprise on your hands and no experience of running a company? |
| C | The well-known shops have become so like one another that it's almost impossible for the style-conscious shoe shopper to take home something that nobody else has got. |
| D | But it was the Business Gateway organisation which helped her to draw up a business plan. |
| E | As is the case with so many new businesses, someone else pinching and using her idea is a worry. |
| F | It's an appropriate setting, however, for someone making their mark in footwear, because in the nineteenth century it was home to a thriving shoe industry. |
| G | Sometimes when I'm getting behind with individual customer orders, I do get a bit stressed. |
| H | One of them – who's a bit of a fashion icon – was photographed wearing theirs the following week, and I just couldn't believe my luck! |
Part 3

You are going to read a magazine article about people who work in the tourist industry. For questions 16–30, choose from the people (A–E). The people may be chosen more than once.

Which person

refers to a lack of outstanding professionals in one area of work?  

stresses the need to provide clients with a balance between freedom and control?  

regrets a decision made years ago?  

mentions the need to take the right decisions under pressure?  

says people shouldn’t feel discouraged if they don’t earn much at first?  

gained promotion after impressing a senior colleague?  

says larger companies are able to offer better conditions to workers?  

believes that qualifications alone won’t get you promotion?  

remembers making a mistake whilst doing the job?  

has been able to combine work with further study?  

looks forward to developing a new career?  

says there are likely to be more opportunities for training in the future?  

warns about the decreasing opportunities for jobs in one area?
Thinking of a career in tourism?

The tourist industry offers a range of jobs and career opportunities. So what sort of person do you need to be to work in tourism? To begin with, you need to like people and enjoy the challenge of working in a customer focussed environment.

Claire Davies is twenty-one and is a receptionist in a five-star hotel. She says that what appeals to her most is the diversity of the challenges she faces every day – from dealing with phone calls in different languages to making bookings for restaurants. She first came to the hotel when she was on a year’s work experience from university and now works part-time, which allows her to continue with her degree course in management. Her advice to anyone considering a career in hotels in not to be put off by the thought of low wages at the start. Having the right degree or diploma is no guarantee of promotion, but the right attitude and good communication skills will get you a long way.

But of course it’s not just about hotels. Peter Gattoni is a chef in an Italian restaurant that attracts what is called the ‘gourmet tourist’, whose holiday is never complete without the opportunity to try out the latest dishes. Peter went straight into employment after school, but that’s not something he’d recommend. ‘Had I taken a full-time college course as my parents wanted, I would have made faster progress. There’s a shortage of first-class chefs, so many companies are now advertising good salaries, including profit-related pay, to chefs with the right qualifications and experience, though these advantages are more likely to come from the big-name restaurants and hotel chains.’

And what about a job as a tour guide? If you enjoy communicating with large groups of people, as Maria Falcon does, it’s a great job. Maria accompanies groups of holidaymakers on package tours. She knows she plays a central role in ensuring that people enjoy their holiday by providing them with practical support and information throughout the trip. ‘It is important to allow people to do what they want, while at the same time making sure everybody is back on the minibus by the agreed time. And you must know the history of places you visit really well. Years back, I was embarrassed when a holidaymaker spotted some incorrect details in a commentary I was giving. Since then I’ve managed to attend regular local history classes to make sure it doesn’t happen again.’

If the work of a tour guide seems a bit tame, Patrick O’Connor says that the job of adventure travel guide certainly offers excitement. Patrick leads trips to exotic locations around the globe, and he’s quick to remind us that you need experience in a range of adventurous disciplines. ‘People on these holidays are doing potentially dangerous activities, such as kayaking or diving. It’s crucial to be able to exercise good judgment in difficult situations and be resourceful when dealing with the emergencies that are bound to arise. Once, I forgot to give somebody a life jacket and it could’ve been serious. This is a relatively new career, so educational institutions are only just beginning to offer programmes and qualifications.’

If you’re thinking of becoming a travel agent, Connie Ferguson says you may want to give this career choice a little more thought. ‘The job outlook isn’t good right now because of the Internet. It’s become much easier for people to make their own travel arrangements, though many people still need the advice of a travel professional.’ Unlike other tourist jobs, you’re based in an office, but you may get the opportunity to visit some destinations to evaluate the facilities on offer. Connie started by working as a reservations clerk in the travel agency, but the manager soon realised she had the skills to become a travel agent. ‘Clients are well-informed and expect expert advice. I’m hoping to be able to start my own online travel business soon.’

Tourism offers something for everyone, with varying degrees of responsibility. The nature of the job varies from working on a ski slope to developing marketing strategies to preparing gourmet meals. But for all tourism jobs you need to be adaptable, enjoy problem-solving and think on your feet.
Part 1

You must answer this question. Write your answer in 120–150 words in an appropriate style.

1 You and a friend have helped to organise a series of talks by guest speakers in the library. Your friend has sent you a letter with a small article from the local paper about last week's talk. Read the letter and the article. Then write to the newspaper editor using all the notes and asking him to publish another article.

Look at the article about last week’s talk. Where did they get that information? Most of what they say is incorrect. Could you write a letter to the editor? I have no time to do it but I have made some notes.

The series of library talks have started on a disappointing note. The first talk had been announced for Tuesday, but was rescheduled for Friday at very short notice, without any explanation offered. The talk was about the protection of the environment, but the speaker had no new ideas to offer and the audience looked bored. The library should invite some younger speakers to contribute in future. Let's hope next week's talk will be more interesting.

Write your letter. You must use grammatically correct sentences with accurate spelling and punctuation in a style appropriate for the situation.
Part 2

Write an answer to one of the questions 2–4 in this part. Write an answer in 120–180 words in an appropriate style.

2 You have seen an advertisement for a part-time job.

**Part-time waiters needed**
for our new international restaurant.
You need to:
• be good at working with people
• have some knowledge of foreign languages
• be willing to work flexible hours
Write explaining why you would be suitable for the job to:
Mr Roy Smith, manager of Carlton Restaurants.

Write your letter of application. Do not write any postal addresses.

3 You recently saw this notice in the local newspaper.

**Can you write us a review of a TV soap opera you enjoy?**
Tell us about the characters, what makes you keep on watching it and if you would recommend it to everyone.
The best review wins a collection of DVDs!

Write your review.

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

*Maria looked at the map and realised she was completely lost. She decided to ask for help.*

Write your story.

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

(a) Author – *Name of book*
Character X in this book is sometimes misunderstood/treated unfairly by others. Write an essay saying when this happens and why, and explain how this character deals with those situations.

(b) Author – *Name of book*
The school wants to use this book in a literature workshop for teenagers. Write a report for the school, addressing the following points:
i) Are the characters sufficiently interesting?
ii) Is the topic suitable for teenagers?
iii) Is the plot easy to follow?
Part 1

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

In the exam you mark your answers on a separate answer sheet.

Example:

0  A  likes  B  insists  C  pretends  D  stresses

The world’s finest chocolates

Belgium (0) ....... to think of itself as the home of the finest chocolate in the world. If this (1) ....... is true, then the Place du Grand Sablon in Brussels must be the centre of the chocolate world. This square is not far from the city’s Museum of Fine Arts and some of the country’s (2) ....... chocolate shops can be found there, (3) ....... such internationally famous names as Wittamer, Godiva and Marcolini.

Marcolini is the most recent arrival in the square and is (4) ....... regarded as the most fashionable chocolate-maker in Belgium. The designers of the company’s shop have evidently been (5) ....... up ideas from Emporio Armani a few doors down. The Marcolini shop has black walls, a white floor and staff who (6) ....... black and white shirts and resemble fashion models (7) ....... than salespeople.

As (8) ....... as the chocolates are concerned, these are displayed in impressive glass cases. Once you’ve (9) ....... your selection, you go over to the counter to pay, and get a wonderful close-up (10) ....... of a flowing fountain of melted chocolate.

Some Belgians would (11) ....... that the best examples of the country’s skill at chocolate-making are the small chocolates called pralines. These have a hard outer shell of chocolate around a softer filling that (12) ....... in a variety of flavours. It was these that I decided to try.
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<td>gains</td>
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Part 2

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

In the exam you write your answers IN CAPITAL LETTERS on a separate answer sheet.

Example: 0 W I T H

Health on holiday

Nobody wants to deal (0) …… a medical emergency when they are on holiday. In practice you may not have (13) …… choice in the matter, and it is best to be as (14) …… prepared as possible. If you’re travelling independently that means taking a medical kit.

The whole idea of the kit (15) …… that you can carry it around with you, therefore it needs to be both light and compact. You can buy a pre-packed kit (16) …… includes the main essential items, and this should be adequate in most situations. The problems that you are most likely to encounter will be minor inconveniences – cuts, stings, blisters, and so (17) …… , and these can be sorted (18) …… easily by using the things in the kit.

If you do decide to put your own kit together, however, do bear (19) …… mind that it’s pointless including items that you don’t know (20) …… to use; complicated bandages for example that only a trained nurse can put on correctly. It’s much (21) …… important to buy, read and preferably pack a good basic first aid book. This will help you to know (22) …… to do in any less familiar situations as well as in any possible emergencies.

Finally, keep your first aid kit in a pocket or towards the top of your bag in (23) …… you need to find it in (24) …… hurry.
Part 3

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

In the exam you write your answers IN CAPITAL LETTERS on a separate answer sheet.

Example: 0 T E E N A G E R

Music and maths

When I was a (0) ...... , I used to play the flute in my high school orchestra. (25) ...... , in much of the music that we played, the sound of the flute was needed only (26) ...... . Therefore, I spent a lot of my time during the (27) ...... , counting the beats which the conductor indicated with each (28) ...... of his baton.

Those minutes spent reciting 'one, two, three, four' under my breath while the rest of the orchestra played seemed (29) ...... to me. But they planted in my young brain the idea that there must be a (30) ...... between music and numbers and I decided to do a bit of research in the school library.

I soon learnt that history is full of (31) ...... to this idea, which had been a source of (32) ...... for thinkers ever since the time of Pythagoras. Indeed, an early book on music by the Ancient Roman philosopher Boethius is largely filled with diagrams and explanations about the (33) ...... between music and mathematics. For me, out of the (34) ...... of orchestra practice, a new passion was born.
Part 4

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

Example:

0 What type of music do you like best?

FAVOURITE

What ................... type of music?

The space can be filled by the words 'is your favourite', so you write:

Example: 0 IS YOUR FAVOURITE

In the exam you write only the missing words IN CAPITAL LETTERS on a separate answer sheet.

35 I had never been in that restaurant before.

FIRST

It .................... I had ever been in that restaurant.

36 Luca was the only club member who hadn’t paid his membership fees.

ALL

Apart ................... the club members had paid their membership fees.

37 Simon doesn’t object to his photograph appearing in the school brochure.

NO

Simon .................... his photograph appearing in the magazine.

38 I find shopping on the Internet very boring.

GET

I find .................... shopping on the Internet.
39 It is said that eating certain types of fish is very good for your health.

SUPPOSED
Eating certain types of fish ................. very good for your health.

40 The hotel asks its guests if they prefer still or fizzy mineral water in their rooms.

RATHER
The hotel’s guests are asked to say if ................. have still or fizzy mineral water in their rooms.

41 During the carnival, they did not let people park in that part of the city.

ALLOWED
In that part of the city, parking ................. the carnival was taking place.

42 Damian did not buy a ticket because the machine was not working properly.

IF
Damian would have bought a ticket ................. working properly.
Part 1
You will hear people talking in eight different situations. For questions 1–8, choose the best answer (A, B or C).

1 You hear the weather forecast on the radio. 
What will the weather be like on Sunday?
A windier than on Saturday
B colder than on Saturday
C rainier than on Saturday

2 You hear a character talking in a soap opera. 
Who is he talking to?
A his boss
B his wife
C his trainer

3 You hear an advertisement. 
What is being advertised?
A a shop
B a publication
C a TV programme

4 You hear part of a radio play. 
How does the woman feel?
A nervous about something
B guilty about something
C bored by something
5. You hear part of a programme on the subject of fashion.
   What is the presenter's purpose?
   A. to criticise certain attitudes
   B. to complain about something
   C. to recommend something to us

6. You overhear a woman talking about the flat she lives in.
   Why is she thinking of selling it?
   A. There's too little storage space.
   B. She's disturbed by street noise.
   C. It's a long way from her place of work.

7. You hear an announcement about a future wildlife event.
   How will the event help the protection of wildlife?
   A. by raising money
   B. by informing the public
   C. by recruiting volunteers

8. You overhear a family discussion about computer games.
   Why does the young man like them?
   A. They help him to relax after work.
   B. They remind him of his childhood.
   C. They make him more self-confident.
Part 2

You will hear a radio programme about a bird called a peacock. For questions 9–18, complete the sentences.

The peacock

People say that the peacock’s tail looks similar to a

The original home of the blue peacock is in

Peacocks were first kept by people as long as

years ago.

The peacock’s

is long and thin.

The coloured spots on the peacock’s tail are known as

The female peahen is mostly

in colour.

In English, some people are described as being as

as a peacock.

In the wild, peacocks usually live close to

in the forest.

Peacocks usually spend time in trees when they want to

At Peacock Paradise in Malaysia, you can see

as well as birds.
Part 3

You will hear five different writers talking about their first novels. For questions 19–23, choose from the list (A–F) what each writer says. Use the letters only once. There is one extra letter which you do not need to use.

A  I learnt some of the skills of novel writing in a previous job.  
Speaker 1  [ ] 19

B  My earlier style of writing was not suitable for a novel.  
Speaker 2  [ ] 20

C  I was determined to write a novel that was true to life.  
Speaker 3  [ ] 21

D  I believe I should've been paid more to write this novel.  
Speaker 4  [ ] 22

E  This novel benefited from a course of study I attended.  
Speaker 5  [ ] 23

F  Being asked to write a novel came as a complete surprise to me.
Part 4

You will hear an interview with a man called David Shaw, who is a professional ceramicist, making pottery objects out of clay. For questions 24–30, choose the best answer (A, B or C).

24 What does David say is an absolute requirement for people considering a career in ceramics?
   A They must feel a passion for it.
   B They must be physically very fit.
   C They must have enough patience.

25 David says it took him a long time to
   A develop his own style.
   B make his business profitable.
   C decide to work at ceramics full-time.

26 What does David find most enjoyable about his job?
   A the fact that the results are unpredictable
   B the feedback he gets from his customers
   C the knowledge that he creates useful pieces

27 What does David say he finds particularly difficult?
   A doing administrative tasks
   B finding time to research new ideas
   C finishing new commissions on time

28 What reason does David give for his recent success as a ceramicist?
   A He’s been luckier than other ceramicists.
   B He’s put in more effort than in the past.
   C He’s started to follow certain fashions.

29 How does David feel about the possibility of teaching ceramics?
   A He feels unprepared for it.
   B He fears it might distract him.
   C He’s unsure about finding time.

30 David advises people who want a career in ceramics to
   A talk to established ceramicists.
   B go to ceramics exhibitions.
   C attend a ceramics course.

Go to www.iTests.com for interactive exam practice.
Part 1 (3 minutes)
Answer these questions:

Tell us about the type of food you like to eat.
Do you prefer eating at home or eating out?
Who cooks most of the food you eat?
Do you prefer formal meals or informal snacks?

Part 2 (3 or 4 minutes)
Taking a break (compare, contrast and speculate)

Turn to pictures 1 and 2 on page 136, which show people taking a break.

Candidate A, compare and contrast these photographs, and say why the people may have needed the break. You have a minute to do this.

Candidate B, do you take breaks when you are studying?

Performers (compare, contrast and speculate)

Turn to pictures 1 and 2 on page 137, which show people performing in front of an audience.

Candidate B, compare and contrast these photographs, and say how the performers and the audience may be feeling. You have a minute to do this.

Candidate A, do you like the circus?

Part 3 (3 or 4 minutes)
The best way to learn languages (discuss and evaluate)

Turn to the pictures on page 138, which show different ways of learning languages. Imagine that you are giving advice to a person who has never learnt a foreign language before.

Talk about how effective these different ways of learning might be and decide what advice you would give.

Part 4 (3 or 4 minutes)
Answer these questions:

What is your favourite way of learning?
Do you think that learning languages is different from learning other subjects? Why/Why not?
Do you feel you would be able to teach your own language to a friend? How difficult would that be?
Why do you think the people may have needed a break?
How do you think the audience and the performers may be feeling?
• How effective are these different ways of learning?
• What advice would you give?
It stands to reason that a city like Los Angeles, which is home to so many of the famous and the semi-famous, would have an Association of Celebrity Personal Assistants (ACPA). The organisation describes personal assistants as 'multitasking', as 'possessing the most resourceful, creative, insightful, and results-driven abilities.'

When I first got in touch with Josef Csongi, the organisation's president, he was initially reluctant to talk to me because I was a journalist. As he sees it, celebrity personal assistants have not always been treated fairly by the press. But despite this, and all the hard work and lack of appreciation that can come with this line of work, he explained, the jobs were still widely sought after. He noted that people regularly travelled great distances to attend a seminar titled 'Becoming a Celebrity Personal Assistant,' run by the ACPA. To prove his point, he told me about Dean Johnson. In the coming weeks, I heard this story from a number of assistants, including Johnson himself, and every time it left me baffled.

The story begins one night in September 1994, with Dean Johnson sitting at home in Columbia, South Carolina. Johnson is a single, 32-year-old business executive in charge of marketing and advertising at a sizeable company in the healthcare industry. It is 11 pm and he’s looking to unwind in front of the television after a long day’s work. A repeat of a talk show appears on the screen, and the host introduces her four guests: the celebrity personal assistants for Whoopi Goldberg, Roseanne Barr, Burt Reynolds and Carol Burnett. As these assistants talk about flying on private jets and attending Hollywood parties, Johnson reaches for a pen and starts taking notes. Without wasting another minute, he picks up the phone, calls directory enquiries in Los Angeles, and asks for the home phone numbers of the four assistants on the show.

Only one of them is listed: Ron Holder, who works for Whoopi Goldberg. Johnson dials his number, and a minute later Holder picks up the phone. 'He said I was very lucky to get through,' Johnson told me. 'Apparently, in the three months since he had appeared on that talk show, he had received about 200 phone calls from people like me. He was in the process of disconnecting his phone, but he was nice enough to chat with me for a while.' During their conversation, Holder told Johnson that he should consider attending the ‘Becoming a Celebrity Personal Assistant’ seminar in Los Angeles.

For someone like Johnson, with almost no connections in the industry, the notion of moving out to Los Angeles to become a celebrity personal assistant, something he did two months later, was extremely courageous – there’s no denying that. The typical American story of the guy in the remote provinces who falls in love with the glamour of the silver screen, packs up all his possessions and moves out to Hollywood to become a star is almost a century old. But Johnson’s story offers a new twist: he moved out to Hollywood to become an assistant to a star.

Of the thousands of people who work in Hollywood: agents, lawyers, stylists, publicists, business managers and others, many hope to rub shoulders with the biggest stars. What’s unique about celebrity personal assistants is that such proximity appears to be the only perk their profession offers. Most describe the bulk of their work as drudgery: doing laundry, fetching groceries, paying bills. Assistants typically make about $56,000 a year – hardly a fortune by Hollywood standards, especially given the round-the-clock obligations they often have. What’s more, the job is rarely a stepping stone to fame: celebrity personal assistants are, on average, aged about 38, right in the middle of their professional lives, and most of the ones I met described their line of work as a lifelong profession. For them, being an assistant was not the means to an end but an end in itself.
1 When the writer first contacted him, Josef Csongei was
   A angry about something she had written.
   B suspicious of her because of her profession.
   C surprised that she was interested in his organisation.
   D pleased that she recognised the importance of assistants.

2 The phrase ‘to prove his point’ (line 21) refers to Csongei’s belief that celebrity assistants
   A enjoy travelling as part of the job.
   B are not given the appreciation they deserve.
   C do a job that many other people would like to do.
   D need to do a course before they start looking for work.

3 At the beginning of the story about Dean Johnson, we learn that
   A he had turned on the television in order to relax.
   B he was dissatisfied with the work he was doing.
   C he had always wanted to work in the film industry.
   D he often watched television programmes about celebrities.

4 What was Dean’s immediate reaction to what he saw on the programme?
   A He wrote down the contact details of the four interviewees.
   B He decided which of the four interviewees he wanted to talk to.
   C He started making enquiries about how to find the people on the show.
   D He read through his notes carefully before getting in touch with anyone.

5 How did Ron Holder respond to Dean’s phone call?
   A He refused to enter into a long conversation with Dean.
   B He was angry that anyone had been able to get his number.
   C He complained about being disturbed on his home number.
   D He was willing to give Dean some advice and information.

6 In the fifth paragraph, the writer suggests that Dean Johnson
   A never achieved his aim of becoming a personal assistant.
   B was brave to go and look for a new career in Los Angeles.
   C really wanted to become a star rather than a personal assistant.
   D lived to regret his decision to give up everything in his old life.

7 What does the word ‘perk’ (line 77) mean?
   A extra work required by a job
   B something unexpected in a job
   C a benefit of doing a particular job
   D an unpleasant job that has to be done

8 In the final paragraph, we learn that celebrity assistants
   A tend to see the job as their career goal.
   B are relatively well paid for what they do.
   C find the job gets too demanding as they get older.
   D often move into other aspects of the film industry.
Cayman Brac and Little Cayman

Few destinations feel further from life in the twenty-first century than Cayman Brac and Little Cayman — the less well-known sister islands of Grand Cayman in the Caribbean. A stay on one — or both — is the perfect tonic for anyone who is tired, stressed and in need of a proper break.

It’s not all about relaxing in the sun, though, and lovers of the outdoors will be in their element. The Cayman Islands form one of the world’s top three dive destinations and divers flock from all corners of the world to explore their waters.

The range of marine life is so phenomenal that a large part of the *The Blue Planet* television series was filmed here. Those seeking a once-in-a-lifetime underwater experience can stop in the Cayman Islands and book a trip in a submarine that takes them down 300 metres to discover weird and wonderful creatures rarely seen nearer the surface.

Although Cayman Brac and Little Cayman have fundamental similarities, they are quite different in geography and atmosphere. Little Cayman is not really built up apart from a few small hotels, a couple of very good local restaurants and a quirky museum.

It goes without saying that the diving around Little Cayman is excellent. An extra draw is the coral reef called the Bloody Bay Wall. Here, amid the wall’s colourful coral, divers will find butterfly fish, angelfish and bonefish. If they are lucky, a turtle or two will swim lazily past. Even if you don’t dive, there is so much to see just below the surface that snorkelling is fascinating enough.

But Little Cayman is not just about the sea. Its wonderfully varied natural environment is best seen by exploring the island by bike. All in all, Little Cayman has a unique appeal. Who could fail to be charmed by an island where the fire engine is bigger than the airport building, and where iguanas have right of way on the road?

Cayman Brac, although not much bigger, is quite different. The locals are friendly people who love to chat, each one with their own fascinating story to tell.

The landscape in Cayman Brac is also surprisingly hilly, with dense woodland, secret caves and a vertical cliff that rises fifty metres on the east side of the island.

This diverse scenery has created a unique natural habitat that can be explored by walking the eight miles of public footpaths and hiking trails. Cayman Brac is a natural stopping-off point for migrating birds. Great fishing opportunities and a selection of excellent hotels complete the picture.

Whether you want to explore the underwater world or keep your head above water, a holiday on either Cayman Brac or Little Cayman is guaranteed to leave you feeling as good as new. These laid-back islands will capture your imagination like few other places on earth ever could.
| A | It starts at 7 metres deep and suddenly plunges to a staggering 2000 metres. |
| B | As well as these visitors, it is also home to nearly 200 resident species, including an endangered parrot. |
| C | This should not be a problem as there are now at least two airlines which fly to the islands regularly. |
| D | Back on land, there is more nature to be discovered. |
| E | They will love the walking and the cycling, and in particular the wonderful opportunities for diving and snorkelling. |
| F | It is this lack of development that attracts visitors to its shores year after year. |
| G | With roughly 1600 inhabitants to its neighbour’s 120, it is much livelier. |
| H | More people have travelled in space than have been down this far into the depths of the sea. |
Part 3

You are going to read a magazine article about bookshop managers. For questions 16–30, choose from the people (A–D). The people may be chosen more than once.

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Which bookshop manager

16. mentions a way of adapting to survive in the age of the Internet?
17. believes the shop has another function apart from the selling of books?
18. is unsure about the amount of money the bookshop makes?
19. believes customers are attracted by the way the books are displayed?
20. changed their mind about the chosen location of the bookshop?
21. is prepared to reduce the price of some books?
22. is doubtful about being able to obtain the funds needed to expand?
23. spent some time finding out information before opening the shop?
24. is critical of the customer service offered by some bookshops?
25. explains why a previous job was given up?
26. is proud of the shop’s stock of books for the very young?
27. mentions a link between customers’ occupations and their choice of books?
28. has some knowledge about the contents of all the books on sale?
29. is able to organise cultural events on the premises?
30. mentions the fact that local people prefer the shop to larger ones?
The bestsellers

Do you buy books on the internet or in bookshops?
Dan Branson visits four successful bookshop managers ...

Mandy Stocks: Saville Books
This shop is small and beautiful and it does not stock bestsellers, preferring to promote less well-known young authors. The children's section demonstrates the difference in philosophy between this and most other shops. 'We carry a vast range of books that reflect reality,' says Mandy. 'The vast majority of bookshops don't show children the world the way it is.' You could question the need to have CDs, tapes and so many other products in a bookshop, but Mandy says her bookshop would be incomplete without them. 'This shop is also an information centre,' she says. There are some much bigger bookshops in the area, but Mandy says buyers from the area are loyal and realise that her shop offers them a better service. Earlier this month, Saville Books was named Bookseller of the Year in recognition of the effort and imagination that Mandy has put into the shop. Mandy would like to enlarge the shop. 'It'll be hard to find somebody willing to invest money in it,' she says.

Andrew Wilson: Lonestar Bookshop
Andrew is a very experienced bookseller. He ran a second-hand bookshop for several years until the need to increase his income made him apply for a position as manager of Lonestar. 'There is a huge disparity in quality among large bookshops,' he says. 'The best are very good, but others aren't, because the people who are at the face of helping the customer don't feel they are valued and the managers tend not to have a history of bookselling. You need to be passionate about the things you are selling.' The shop is modern and stylish. 'We only have a certain amount of space and what we are trying to do is stock the kind of books that our customers - mostly university students and young professionals - come to this shop for. But I also stock the popular books everyone's talking about, like The Da Vinci Code, for example.' Andrew gives a lot of attention to making his shop window eye-catching and interesting. 'It is incredibly important,' he says.

Jane Harvard: Brunswick Bookshop
Jane opened the Brunswick Bookshop last November, and it's the sort of place that captivates you as you go through the door. She says she is doing 'fantastically', though she admits she does not know how fantastically because her accountant has not finished calculating her profits. Jane has been in bookselling at three different shops, for fifteen years, and last year she decided to take the plunge and set up on her own. She was planning to open a shop in a fashionable part of the city, but then discovered a less well-off market area. 'The moment I saw it I knew it was right because it's a community street. I came and sat in the cafes and listened to conversations to see what kind of people lived here. They were well educated but didn't necessarily have much money.' Everything in her shop Jane wants to read herself. 'Obviously you don't have time to read them all, but I've got a pretty good idea of what's in most of them,' she says.

James Darry: Darry Books
Darry Books is light, airy, modern and welcoming. It's got a strong children's section, a coffee bar, and also a space upstairs for author talks and presentations of new books. James is a former school head and left his job to start the bookshop. Why did he do it? 'I was having a conversation with a colleague one day, about what we could have done instead of teaching, and I said I would have had a bookshop. I realised I wanted a change. A year later I opened this shop, but it hasn't been easy. The competition from larger chains of bookshops is horrendous, so I offer lots of discounts, but not on a good-quality book that might be bought as a gift.' James has four full-time employees. 'We treat bookselling as a proper career and the staff are motivated, interested and well paid.' Nowadays, you can buy any book on websites, the book trade is changing fast and we have to change with it, by offering customers that special personal touch.
You must answer this question. Write your answer in 120–150 words in an appropriate style.

1 You have printed off this advertisement from the internet about adventure activity holidays. Read the advertisement and the notes you have made. Then write an email to the organisers, using all your notes.

DO YOU THINK HOLIDAYS HAVE BECOME DULL AND BORING?
ARE YOU LOOKING FOR SOMETHING EXCITING AND FUN?
THEN YOU HAVE COME TO THE RIGHT PLACE!
CANOEING, SKYDIVING, WHITWATER RAFTING AND MUCH MORE!
SIMPLY CONTACT US AND WE WILL DESIGN A TAILOR-MADE ACTIVITY HOLIDAY FOR YOU. DON'T FORGET TO TELL US HOW FIT YOU ARE, AND WHAT SPORT YOU PRACTISE REGULARLY.
ALL OUR PRICES INCLUDE TRAVEL, ACCOMMODATION AND MEALS.
WE LOOK FORWARD TO SEEING YOU ON ONE OF OUR ACTIVITY HOLIDAYS VERY SOON!

Write your email. You must use grammatically correct sentences with accurate spelling and punctuation in a style appropriate for the situation.
Part 2

Write an answer to one of the questions 2–4 in this part. Write an answer in 120–180 words in an appropriate style.

2 You have had a class discussion about downloading music from the Internet. Now your teacher has asked you to write an essay, giving your views on the following statement:

Soon everybody will be downloading music from the Internet and music shops will disappear.

Write your essay.

3 You recently saw this notice in the local newspaper.

Write a review of a TV nature programme and win a camera!
Include information about the content of the programme and the locations it shows and say if you think it is for all ages.

Write your review.

4 The school library has decided to buy new books, magazines and DVDs for its Teenage Section. You have been asked to write a report to the principal, saying what kind of materials would be most popular with teenagers and why. You should also say whether the materials should be for loan or only to be used in the library.

Write your report.

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

(a) Author – Name of book

I have just finished reading this book and I think some of the characters are very unrealistic. Nobody would act like that in the real world. What do you think? Emma

Write a letter to Emma saying whether you agree with her or not, and giving examples and reasons for your opinions.

(b) Author – Name of book

In this novel, there are two characters that do not get on well together. Write an essay describing some of the conflicts between them and say whether their relationship changes at the end.
Part 1

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

In the exam you mark your answers on a separate answer sheet.

Example:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>got</td>
<td>found</td>
<td>reached</td>
<td>received</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

My first expedition

When I was about twelve, I (0) the chance to go to western China, looking for rare plants in an extraordinary area of mountains and forests. I wasn’t all that (1) in plants, but my dad’s a botanist by (2) and he was going as assistant to Professor Beall, who was leading the expedition.

It was an important international expedition and my name was (3) not on the list of participants. But at the (4) moment, one of the experts broke his ankle and so had to (5) out. It was impossible to get anyone else to go at such (6) notice, so my dad suggested taking me, for the experience.

I think the professor was so surprised that he agreed without thinking, but he obviously began to (7) doubts as soon as the plane was in the air. I remember him (8) that he hoped I wasn’t going to run around and (9) on rare specimens! As if I was a little kid.

My dad didn’t say anything as bad as that, but he did say that he hoped he wasn’t going to (10) bringing me. I tried to be really quiet so they would forget I was there. They didn’t realise it at the (11), but my ambition was to get a photo of a wild panda. And, of course, in the end that’s (12) what I did.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>got</td>
<td>found</td>
<td>reached</td>
<td>received</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>fascinated</td>
<td>keen</td>
<td>interested</td>
<td>fond</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>work</td>
<td>profession</td>
<td>job</td>
<td>employment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>completely</td>
<td>definitely</td>
<td>particularly</td>
<td>confidently</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>late</td>
<td>final</td>
<td>last</td>
<td>end</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>drop</td>
<td>slip</td>
<td>fall</td>
<td>step</td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>quick</td>
<td>brief</td>
<td>fast</td>
<td>short</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>have</td>
<td>see</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>feel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>speaking</td>
<td>telling</td>
<td>talking</td>
<td>saying</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>tread</td>
<td>spoil</td>
<td>squash</td>
<td>ruin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>discourage</td>
<td>regret</td>
<td>disappoint</td>
<td>apologise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>minute</td>
<td>point</td>
<td>event</td>
<td>time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>perfectly</td>
<td>correctly</td>
<td>exactly</td>
<td>accurately</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Part 2

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

In the exam you write your answers in capital letters on a separate answer sheet.

Example: 0 U P

Shopping trolley joins the push for fitness

Although some shoppers may already find supermarket trolleys quite hard to push (0) ...... and down the aisles, one supermarket chain is about to make the task even harder. Next week sees the introduction of the (13) ...... called Trim Trolley, (14) ...... is designed to transform the typical forty-minute supermarket visit (15) ...... a gentle workout.

The Trim Trolley can be set at different levels of resistance, making it harder or easier to push. It is also able to measure both the customer’s heart rate (16) ...... the number of calories burnt through sensors on the handle. Shoppers (17) ...... thought to burn about 160 calories during a typical forty-minute visit to the supermarket. Pushing the Trim Trolley for that length of time (18) ...... the resistance level at seven, the average person would burn as (19) ...... as 280 calories. In (20) ...... words, the equivalent of a twenty-minute swim. At the highest resistance level, a shopping trip could replace a trip to the gym.

As well as pointing (21) ...... to people that shopping is a subconscious form of exercise, the designers also hope to encourage shoppers to (22) ...... more attention to their health generally. A spokesperson for the supermarket said: ‘We hope it will make people more aware of (23) ...... they are putting in their trolleys. The chocolate cakes may be easier to resist (24) ...... you’ve got calorie levels on your mind!’
Part 3

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

In the exam you write your answers IN CAPITAL LETTERS on a separate answer sheet.

Example: 0 T W E N T I E T H

Toy story

In the second half of the (0) century, toys like model cars and Barbie dolls made the perfect gift for young children. Most of these toys were played with until they fell apart, but others were looked after very (25) by children who were more interested in building a (26). Today most of these toys belong to adults and some have become valuable antiques.

Barbie has been popular with girls since she made her first (27) in toy shops over fifty years ago. She has been sold in hundreds of different fashionable (28) as well as the clothes suitable for a (29) of professions including secretary, flight attendant and astronaut. Today (30) clothed Barbies are sold for hundreds of dollars, the most expensive being those in (31) condition, with their original packaging and accessories.

If you’re interested in starting a toy collection, another good (32) are Japanese battery-operated robots of the 1960s. Although not very (33) by today’s standards, some of these toys are now very rare. If they are in full (34) order, they can cost thousands of dollars.
Part 4

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

Example:

0 What type of music do you like best?

FAVOURITE

What .................. type of music?

The space can be filled by the words ‘is your favourite’, so you write:

Example: 0 IS YOUR FAVOURITE

In the exam you write only the missing words IN CAPITAL LETTERS on a separate answer sheet.

35 Pete hadn’t expected to see so many old friends at the party.

SURPRISE

It came .................. to see so many old friends at the party.

36 Although she was a good runner, Wendy never succeeded in winning an Olympic medal.

MANAGED

Although she was a good runner, Wendy .................. an Olympic medal.

37 Jacqui and I were sitting by ourselves at the back of the coach.

OWN

Jacqui and I were sitting .................. at the back of the coach.

38 The country’s economic problems are less serious than people had been led to believe.

AS

The country’s economic problems .................. people had been led to believe.
39 Adam hadn’t finished his homework when Remy arrived.

STILL

Adam ................ his homework, when Remy arrived.

40 I think you should complain to your boss.

WERE

If I ................. a complaint to my boss.

41 For me, the film was spoilt by the awful soundtrack.

MY

In .................. the awful soundtrack which spoilt the film.

42 Toronto has been my home since last March.

LIVING

I have ................ last March.
You will 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 talk by a man who works for a tourist company.
   What is his role in the company?
   A. He trains the guides.
   B. He chooses the destinations.
   C. He designs the advertisements.

2. You overhear two people talking about a film.
   Why didn’t the man enjoy it?
   A. He was distracted by noise.
   B. His seat was uncomfortable.
   C. The sound volume was too low.

3. You hear a woman talking about running in a marathon.
   Why did she decide to run?
   A. She knew it would be good for her level of fitness.
   B. She’d been wanting to do it since her schooldays.
   C. She was too embarrassed to refuse to do it.

4. On the radio, you hear a man talking about an antique calculator.
   What does he say about it?
   A. It’s just been stolen.
   B. It’s just been found.
   C. It’s just been sold.
5 You hear a politician talking about facilities for the young in her area. In her opinion, what is needed?
   A a library
   B a leisure centre
   C an Internet café

6 You overhear a woman talking about a full-time job in a theatre. Why did she decide not to apply for it?
   A She was used to working part-time.
   B She would have had to work evenings.
   C She felt she lacked the right qualifications.

7 You hear part of an interview with a comedian who organises what he calls 'laughter workshops'. What does he want to teach the participants?
   A how to make friends more easily
   B how to become more self-confident
   C how to help others overcome problems

8 You hear a woman talking about learning to fly a plane. How did she feel during her first lesson?
   A alarmed by the way the plane moved
   B relieved that it seemed relatively easy
   C confused by the instructor’s comments
Part 2

You will hear an interview with a man called Daren Howarth, who works as a carbon coach. For questions 9–18, complete the sentences.

The carbon coach

Daren says that a carbon coach works full-time as a ______________ 9 ______________ with various clients.

Before becoming a carbon coach, Daren trained to be an ______________ 10 ______________.

When assessing a family’s carbon footprint, Daren looks first at their ______________ 11 ______________.

Daren uses what’s called a ______________ 12 ______________ to see how much electricity things use.

Daren points out that ______________ 13 ______________ will help pay for roof insulation.

Daren feels that using ______________ 14 ______________ of the old type is the worst waste of energy he sees.

Daren helped to reduce a band’s carbon footprint at ______________ 15 ______________ as well as on its CDs.

Daren mentions a new type of green home called an ______________ 16 ______________.

The new green home uses both the sun and ______________ 17 ______________ to produce electricity.

Daren suggests buying a ______________ 18 ______________ which gives more information about the new green home.
Part 3

You will hear five different people talking about the sport of hill walking. For questions 19–23, choose from the list (A–F) the reason why each person took up the sport. Use the letters only once. There is one extra letter which you do not need to use.

A  Other sports had failed to improve my fitness.
   Speaker 1   19

B  I had plans to do some serious climbing later on.
   Speaker 2   20

C  My ambition was to lead hill-walking groups.
   Speaker 3   21

D  I was hoping it would solve a health problem I had.
   Speaker 4   22

E  I wanted to be able to enjoy hill walking with other people.
   Speaker 5   23

F  I realised it would be more fun than other sporting activities.
Part 4

You will hear an interview with a woman called Jennie Thorpe, who is a trapeze artist in a circus. For questions 24–30, choose the best answer (A, B or C).

24 Jennie got her present job when her manager saw her performing at
   A  a gymnastics competition.
   B  a circus school.
   C  a ballet show.

25 Why does Jennie feel a need to practise just after the end of a show?
   A  She is able to do more difficult things then.
   B  She is too tense to be able to relax immediately.
   C  She is able to sleep better afterwards.

26 What does Jennie say about earning a living as a trapeze artist?
   A  It's hard if you have no contract.
   B  It's unlikely after a certain age.
   C  It's difficult for most performers.

27 According to Jennie, what distinguishes great trapeze artists from the rest?
   A  They have the lightest bodies.
   B  They perform without a safety net.
   C  They have an ability to keep calm.

28 What does Jennie find the most difficult thing to get used to?
   A  having to get up early every day.
   B  damaging her hands on the trapeze.
   C  feeling pain in her muscles.

29 In Jennie's opinion, circus skills have helped some school students by
   A  making them physically stronger.
   B  increasing their ability to study.
   C  improving their social interaction.

30 What does Jennie want to do next?
   A  do a training course.
   B  get a teaching job.
   C  open a circus school.
**Part 1 (3 minutes)**

Answer these questions:

- What type of things do you like to read?
- Do you prefer to read a novel or see the film? Why?
- Which film actor or actress do you like most? Why?

**Part 2 (3 or 4 minutes)**

**Communicating** (compare, contrast and speculate)

Turn to pictures 1 and 2 on page 139, which show people communicating in different ways.

Candidate A, compare and contrast these photographs, and say how necessary it may be for the people to communicate in these ways. You have a minute to do this.

Candidate B, do you use the telephone a lot?

**Competitions** (compare, contrast and speculate)

Turn to pictures 1 and 2 on page 140, which show people taking part in competitions.

Candidate B, compare and contrast these photographs, and say how the people may be feeling. You have a minute to do this.

Candidate A, do you like competitions?

**Part 3 (3 or 4 minutes)**

**Interesting jobs** (discuss and evaluate)

Turn to the pictures on page 141, which show people doing five different jobs. Imagine that your college has invited these people to talk to students about what they like and don’t like about their jobs.

Talk about how difficult or easy it might be to do these jobs and decide what questions you would want to ask the five guest speakers.

**Part 4 (3 or 4 minutes)**

Answer these questions:

- What would be your ideal job?
- When you get a job, would you like to work part-time or full-time? Why?
- How would you feel if you had to work at weekends?
How necessary do you think it is for the people to communicate in these ways?
How do you think these people are feeling?
• How easy or difficult might it be to do these jobs?
• What questions would you want to ask the guest speakers?