Practice Tests for the revised CPE

Bob Obee

Student’s Book

Express Publishing
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Introduction

CPE Practice Tests contains six complete tests designed to help students to prepare for the University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate (UCLES) Certificate of Proficiency in English (CPE) examination. The tests offer comprehensive practice in all five papers of the examination and reflect the revised exam which will be introduced from December 2002, thus providing students with the tools to develop the skills required to succeed in this examination and obtain the CPE qualification.

CPE Practice Tests includes a wide range of stimulating, authentic texts in examination format, listening texts with authenticated recordings and a variety of accents, and full-colour visual material for the Speaking Test.

The Student’s book provides a detailed overview of the CPE examination, with a description of all the sections of each paper, as well as Sample OMR Answer Sheets at the back of the book.

The Teacher’s Book contains all the Student’s Book material, together with over-printed answers, model written answers for Paper 2 - Writing and summaries for Paper 3 - Use of English, tapescripts of the recorded material for the Listening paper, and guidelines for the Speaking Test. It also provides exam guidance sections and guidelines on assessing and marking each paper.

About CPE

CPE is at the fifth level in the UCLES five-level series of examinations and is designed to offer an advanced qualification, suitable for those who want to use English for professional or academic study purposes. At this level, the learner is approaching the linguistic competence of an educated native speaker and is able to use the language in a wide range of culturally appropriate ways. CPE is recognised by the majority of British universities for English language entrance requirements. It is also widely recognised throughout the world by universities, institutes of higher education, professional bodies as well as in commerce and industry as an indication of a very high level of competence in English.

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In CPE there are five Papers as shown below:

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<th>Paper 1</th>
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PAPER 1

READING (1 hour 30 mins)
This paper has four parts with 40 questions drawn from reading texts which contain approximately 3,000 words in total.

Part 1
Three modified cloze texts with six four-option multiple choice cloze questions on each.
Test focus: idioms, collocations, fixed phrases, complementation, phrasal verbs, semantic precision

Part 2
Four themed texts from a range of sources, with four-option multiple choice questions on each.
Test focus: detail, opinion, main idea, attitude, purpose, implication, text organisation features

Part 3
Gapped text with seven questions.
Test focus: text structure, cohesion, coherence, global meaning

Part 4
Long text from a range of sources, with seven four-option multiple choice questions.
Test focus: same as Part 2

PAPER 2

WRITING (2 hours)
This paper has two parts. Each task requires a total of approximately 300-350 words.

Part 1
One compulsory contextualised writing task based on instructions and one short text which may be supported by visual prompts.
Task types: an article, an essay, a letter, a proposal
Test focus: discursive writing

Part 2
One task from a choice of four. One of the choices is a question on each of three set texts.
Task types: an article, a letter, a proposal, a review, a report
Test focus: description, narrative, evaluating, summarising, etc

PAPER 3

ENGLISH IN USE (1 hour 30 minutes)
This paper has five parts with a total of 44 questions.

Part 1
An open cloze containing fifteen gaps.
Test focus: grammatical/lexico-grammatical

Part 2
A text containing ten gaps. Words must be formed to complete the gaps using the given “stems” of the missing words.
Test focus: word formation, lexical

Part 3
Six questions made up of three discrete sentences. Each sentence contains one gap. The gapped word is common and appropriate to the three sentences.
Test focus: lexical (eg. collocation, phrasal verbs, idioms, etc)

PAPER 4

LISTENING (Approximately 40 minutes)
This paper has four parts with 28 questions.

Part 1
Four short extracts from monologues or texts involving interacting speakers with two three-option multiple choice questions per extract.
Test focus: understanding gist, topic attitude or opinion, feeling, purpose

Part 2
A monologue, or prompted monologue, with nine sentence completion questions.
Test focus: understanding specific information, stated opinion

Part 3
A text involving interacting speakers followed by five multiple choice questions.
Test focus: understanding opinion, detail, gist and inference

Part 4
Matching statements on a text to either of two speakers or to both when they express agreement.
Test focus: recognising stated and non-stated opinion, agreement and disagreement.

PAPER 5

SPEAKING (Approximately 20 minutes)
This paper contains three parts and is taken by the candidates in pairs with two examiners present. One of the examiners acts as Interlocutor and the other one as Assessor.

Part 1
Conversation between the Interlocutor and each candidate. Interlocutor encourages candidates to give information about themselves and express personal opinions.
Test focus: using general interactional and social language

Part 2
Two-way conversation between the candidates based on visual and spoken prompts.
Test focus: speculating, evaluating, comparing, giving opinions, decision making, etc

Part 3
Individual long turn by each candidate followed by a discussion on topics related to the long turn. Each candidate is given a written question to respond to. Then candidates engage in a discussion to explore further the long turn topics.
Test focus: expressing and justifying opinions, developing topics.
APPALACHIA

Steep green wooded hills with alpine meadows (1) ............... to their sides stretched away for as far as the eye could see. Before me a sinuous road led down to a valley of rolling farms (2) ............... out along a lazy river. It was as perfect a (3) ............... as I had ever seen. I drove through the soft light of dusk, (4) ............... by the beauty. This was the heart of Appalachia, the most (5) ............... impoverished region of America, and it was just inexpressibly beautiful. It was strange that the urban professionals of the eastern seaboard cities hadn’t (6) ............... an area of such arresting beauty, filling the dales with rusticky weekend cottages, country clubs and fancy restaurants.

1 A holding
2 A spread
3 A set
4 A digested
5 A severely
6 A possessed
B clinging
B stacked
B scenery
B absorbed
B strictly
B encamped
C seizing
C stood
C setting
C dissolved
C sharply
C overtaken
D embracing
D sat
D scenario
D immersed
D harshly
D colonised

HOLLYWOOD

Image is paramount in Hollywood. You drive a car that (7) ............... of money, you wear clothes that scream success. You eat, if you can possibly wangle your way in, at the currently hip restaurants and hope that you don’t have to make an embarrassing (8) ............... in order to be seated at the right table. Even then you can’t really relax because you can’t eat what you want. Hungry? Forget it! Eating lots in LA isn’t cool. You pick at delicate, fashionable food, (9) ............... juice and mineral water. Smoke at your (10) ............... . It’s stressful, it’s tacky, and thousands of starry-eyed hopefuls (11) ............... off buses coming in from all over the States, just to be a part of it. The glamour, the money, the sunshine, the celebrities — most people’s (12) ............... of the American dream.

7 A remarks
8 A disturbance
9 A dribble
10 A risk
11 A pack
12 A belief
B suggests
B scene
B quench
B peril
B clear
B thought
C speaks
C drama
C sip
C harm
C speed
C idea
D tells
D performance
D dab
D danger
D pour
D sense
NO BREAKS ON SKY

Sky offers three dedicated movie channels with a choice of over 450 movies to watch each month. Once you (13) __________ down to watch a film there are no interruptions from (14) __________ breaks during the films on any of the three movie channels - and subtitles are available for most movie premieres. Films are also (15) __________ at different times during the week, so you can (16) __________ one at a time to suit you. It also means you can continue to watch a film at a later date should you not (17) __________ to have enough time to see the whole film at one sitting (or you (18) __________ off !)

13  A  drop     B  settle     C  ease     D  slide
14  A  sponsored    B  marketing        C  commercial    D  advertised
15  A  replayed    B  reviewed         C  rescheduled   D  repeated
16  A  make          B  catch          C  attend           D  join
17  A  happen           B  succeed       C  enable          D  occur
18  A  nod          B  fall            C  slip             D  go
Part 2

You are going to read four extracts which are all concerned in some way with maintaining a healthy body or state of mind. For questions 19-26, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text. Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Six easy steps to clean hair

1. Treat dry scalps and dry hair to a prewash: massage jojoba oil or aromatherapy scalp oil thoroughly into scalp and leave for 20-30 minutes (sitting in a hot bath, the steam will help the oil to penetrate the skin).

2. Never wash your hair while taking a bath; the water is dirty, teeming with bits of flaked skin, soap scum and other undesirable elements.

3. Lean over the basin or bath; this position will loosen the skin on the scalp and stimulate blood circulation.

4. Use one capful of shampoo and spread it between the palms of your hands; for very greasy hair you can dilute the shampoo and repeat the shampooing process.

5. Using the pads of your fingertips, massage the shampoo gently into the scalp. Do not use your hair as a massage pad and do not massage shampoo into hair growing below chin length.

6. Rinse the hair thoroughly; by the rule of gravity shampoo will travel down the length of your hair, and diluted shampoo is perfect to clean the longer part of your hair, which has already had a few hundred shampoos in its lifetime.

19. According to the passage, during washing you should avoid

A. disturbing dry skin.
B. rubbing your hair with bare fingertips.
C. bunching long hair on your head.
D. ever washing hair a second time.

20. According to the passage, different parts of your hair may need

A. different strengths of shampoo.
B. to be rinsed differently.
C. an oil treatment.
D. different sorts of massaging.
In the late 1980's, just as the fitness boom was reaching a crescendo, physiologists were coming to a startling conclusion. Swimming, running, skating, every permutation of step aerobics, cycling and dance - while great for the heart and lungs - can't seem to stop the muscle shrinking that accompanies ageing.

There is no question that aerobic exercise is an effective way to improve endurance, unclog arteries, lower blood pressure and reduce the risk of heart disease and some cancers. But now top physiologists believe that, by middle age, weight training is at least as important as aerobic exercise. And for the elderly it may be even more crucial because it deters the sorts of injuries that most often cause an old body to fail.

Unfortunately, the message of weight training's value in turning back the clock has been slow to break out of the gym, particularly to those who barely have time to go for a walk, let alone heft a dumbbell.

21 According to the passage, weight training is

A a form of aerobic exercise with specific benefits.
B just as valid as other forms of exercise in preventing heart-related illnesses.
C something that should only be done in conjunction with certain forms of aerobics.
D a way of limiting some of the effects of growing old.

22 The writer implies that there is ignorance of the benefits of weight training because

A of the age of most physiologists.
B those who would benefit are not in a position to find out.
C the elderly were not part of the fitness boom.
D gyms are not interested in the elderly.
ATHLETE'S FOOT

Athlete's foot is another of those famous medical misnomers, in that it is not limited to athletes or to feet, although it probably wouldn't have been so popular if it had been named more honestly as 'anybody's anything.'

As I have mentioned before, there is a considerable cachet in specialist conditions such as 'tennis elbow', 'golfer's knee' and 'polo neck' and there are many people who lead an entirely sedentary life-style who are quite proud to have contracted something to do with athletics, albeit that the only thing they have in common with athletes is the smell of their socks.

Anyway, the thing about athlete's foot is that it is simply an infection with a particular species of fungus called yeast. Now this is not the same type of yeast that is used in making bread or fermenting alcohol, so don't run away with the idea that any material associated with athlete's foot can be used for making sandwiches or home-brewing. THIS COULD CAUSE PERMANENT DAMAGE TO YOUR TASTEBUDS AND FRIENDS.

23 The object of the author's humour in the second paragraph are people who
A lead certain lifestyles.
B specialise in certain medical conditions.
C are unhygienic.
D say they are suffering from certain medical conditions.

24 According to the writer, athlete's foot is a type of infection that
A can harm your sense of taste.
B causes feet to smell.
C affects other parts of the body.
D results from a reaction to yeast.
Sound Effects

From J. A. R. Wilton

If Johnathan Meades is bothered by piped music in restaurants (31 July), he may like to know about Pipedown, a pressure group campaigning against the creeping menace of un-solicited noise in public places.

Research shows that a sizeable proportion of the population actively dislikes Musak, which is steadily reducing our choice as consumers in pubs and restaurants, while creating unnecessary irritation in public places that we are obliged to go to, such as stations and airports. As a group we are actively committed to reversing this trend which in many ways amounts to cultural oppression by municipal and corporate bodies - one aspect of the malaise of 'dumbing down' afflicting communal life.

Even more people loathe the jingles we're forced to listen to when holding a phone line - a supposed comfort to people forced to submit to delays through sub-standard service. Those who care about this all too well-entrenched threat to the aural environment can join Pipedown, PO Box 1722, Salisbury SP4 7US.

Yours faithfully

J. A. R. Wilton

25 The writer implies that piped music can make people

A become violent.
B avoid certain places.
C use different forms of transport.
D tolerate poor service.

26 According to the passage

A Pipedown represents the views of a small concerned minority.
B it is important to act before Musak becomes a widespread problem.
C piped music is symptomatic of a wider cultural crisis.
D people who put up with the situation deserve what they get.
The Computer as Crook

The unsolved crime is usually hailed as the perfect crime. More often than not, however, a crime remains unsolved thanks to a combination of poor planning and luck on the criminal’s part and a faulty police investigation. It remains unsolved because it is unrecognised and undetected as a piece of villainy.

At the beginning of the 1980s it was estimated that there were 300,000 large computers at work in businesses in the United States, Europe and Japan juggling enormous amounts of commodities. Unlike human clerks and bank tellers, with all their frailties and temptations, computers could never get their sums wrong and do not possess sticky fingers to stick into the till.

Small wonder then that it did not take long for criminals to realise the potential of getting computers onto their side. For the computer’s infallibility is a double-edged sword. If crooked information is fed in at the start of the process, impeccably crooked instructions are produced at the other end and no-one doubts the orders the machine gives them.

A twenty-one year old high school graduate who was struggling to form his own telephone equipment supply business, Schneider discovered secret codes which allowed him to tap into the computer controlling the stocks in the warehouse of Pacific Bell in California. Using his own modified computer terminal at home, he persuaded the electronic stock controller that he was a legitimate installation contractor for the phone company and he began to order costly wiring and exchange equipment from the warehouse.

With trucks painted to resemble those of the phone company, Schneider would hijack the equipment and then return home to tap into the computer once more to give it instructions to wipe the whole transaction from its electronic memory. The whole process, from the initial order being sent to it being erased, would take just a few hours.

The embarrassing extent of the losses was only admitted to once police investigators had physically gone round to the warehouse and totalled up items with old-fashioned pen and paper. No-one had been prepared to concede that a computer insisting everything was as it should be might be wrong.

Schneider subsequently set himself up in a new business as one of America’s highest paid computer security consultants. For fat fees, he would reveal that clients’ systems contained flaws like the ones he had exploited, which enabled crooked computer operators to steal by remote control.

A typical opening sales pitch to prospective clients would go something like this : ‘Who needs to take the risk of leaping over a counter with a sawn-off shotgun when they can sit in the comfort of their own home and do the same thing with a computer terminal or a telephone?’
A The decision of the almighty computer is final, whether it is sending a demand for payment to a customer who is vainly disputing a bill or releasing vast amounts of hard cash on invoices it has cleared for payment. The computer is above suspicion.

B The case never reached the courts. It was after all a huge embarrassment to an organisation that needed to convince its public that their electronically calculated phone bills were accurate and Schneider, even under lock and key, still posed a considerable threat. All charges were dropped after he gave the phone company a secret briefing on the loopholes in their system.

C The legend of Jerry Schneider lives on in the corporate memory of every major US firm, haunting them when noughts are added to the paychecks of imaginary staff. His picture also hangs on the walls of hundreds of hackers operating in clandestine cyberspace.

D The case that brought the potential for computer fraud to the attention of an unsuspecting public was that of Jerry Schneider. He became a millionaire by defrauding the master computer of the Pacific Bell Telephone company in Los Angeles. Schneider’s crime is still unsolved. It remains a mystery as to exactly how he fooled the electronic brain.

E Accepting illicit instructions, the computer dispatched expensive goods to destinations throughout the region. A typical order, for example, would be sent to a pavement beside a manhole cover where delivery drivers dumped the bulky crates, assuming another crew would arrive later and begin installation.

F In the criminal’s quest for illegal perfection, many have found a willing new accomplice who never gets nervous about being caught and punished, who leaves no fingerprints and never demands a share of the loot. The computer, an electronic brain without morals or scruples, is the perfect partner in crime.

G Business boomed until an employee, angered at not being given a pay rise, tipped off the police. Even with a red-handed suspect in custody, however, officials of the phone company simply could not conceive that Schneider had milked them of $1 million worth of stock in less than a year.

H Those who took advantage of such peculiar insight from first-hand experience were soon to discover that they had already been robbed blind, losing millions through computer manipulation to culprits who could never be traced. All evidence of these crimes had long since been erased.
Part 4

You are going to read part of the preface from a book on modern lifestyles. For questions 34-40, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text. Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Britain on the Couch

This book is about the angst of normal people, of people like us. It offers an explanation of why we are so much more likely to be miserable than our grandparents, why we are so discontented and self-attacking, why the moments of emotional richness and freedom of our childhood are less frequent, why so many of us feel there is ‘something missing’ from life.

It establishes that, compared with 1950, the general rise in aspirations has spawned depression and an epidemic of compulsions like drug abuse, gambling and eating disorders. We compare ourselves obsessively and enviously, corrupting the quality of our inner lives. No sooner do we achieve a goal than we move the goalposts to create a new one, leaving ourselves permanently depleted. There is an outbreak of living in the future and a pathological re-enactment of the past.

People with most of these problems are more likely than those without to have low levels of the neurotransmitter ‘serotonin’, the so-called ‘happiness brain chemical’. Given that there is a chemistry of despair, one might suppose that it has a chemical, physical cause. Perhaps the problem is pollution. Is it something to do with the processing of the foods we eat or the methods of cultivation of the raw materials? Maybe the new technologies such as mobile phones and computers are interfering with our brains? Though far from impossible that some of these things are contributing, the strongest contender by far for explaining what has gone wrong is the way we organise society. I shall show that advanced capitalism, as currently organised, creates low-serotonin societies. Far from being the product of other chemicals, serotonin levels in animal and human brains largely reflect what is happening around them, socially and emotionally.

Put crudely, advanced capitalism makes money out of misery and dissatisfaction, as if it were encouraging us to fill the psychic void with material goods. It can also profit from fostering spurious individualism by encouraging us to define ourselves through our purchases, with ever more precisely marketed products that create a fetishistic concern to have ‘this’ rather than ‘that’, even though there is often no significant practical or aesthetic difference. It can even make money from restoring the chemical imbalance in our brains which results from these false ambitions and identities, by selling pills and therapeutic services.

I am not suggesting that there is a conspiracy by a secret society of top-hat-clad, black-coated bankers and blindly materialistic retailers to make us miserable. Writing of ‘advanced capitalism’ as if it has volition is to make ‘human’ an abstract entity which has no will of its own, just as describing genes as ‘selfish’ is nonsense. But it has to be acknowledged that the way advanced capitalism happens to have evolved, it does very nicely at both ends (creating and curing misery), with our inner lives footing the bill.

Nor am I suggesting that a spiritual renaissance is what is required, and that we must eschew our materialism and return to the simple agrarian life of idealised noble savages; rather, that we are suffering from a crucial delusion that we need to be richer as a nation in order to be happier.

Increased prosperity is the cornerstone of all major political parties’ manifestos and yet, if studies of national well-being are to be believed, voters are mistaken in supposing that greater national wealth will be accompanied by greater happiness. Once a society passes beyond a basic level of wealth, anything beyond that makes no difference to overall contentment. Advanced capitalism has made most of us physically better off by meeting biological needs with unprecedented efficiency, but it has actually made us more prone to low-serotonin problems such as depression and aggression.

New disciplines of evolutionary psychology and psychiatry suggest that advanced capitalism does not meet our primordial needs, evolved over millions of years, for status and emotional attachment. Our genes were developed to cope with completely different psychological and technological circumstances than the ones facing us today. For example, most of our adult lives we fight against the problem of being overweight. This a wholly new problem in the history of the world, caused in the first instance by technology creating diverse and abundant foods. Unfortunately, like all animals, humans were designed to assume that food would be scarce and not on the premise that there would be unlimited supplies of highly caloric food available at all times.
34 The writer argues that people feel there is something missing in life because they
   A  exaggerate the freedom of their youth.
   B  no longer know what they want.
   C  are constantly aiming for what they do not have.
   D  do not possess sufficient depth of emotion.

35 In the writer’s view, the ‘chemical’ nature of the problem relates to
   A  the side-effects of modern technologies.
   B  chemicals produced naturally by the body.
   C  the interaction of bodily and external chemicals.
   D  drugs people introduce to their bodies.

36 Advanced capitalism promotes feelings of despair through its culture of
   A  work promotion.
   B  marketing.
   C  therapy.
   D  aesthetic values.

37 The writer makes it clear that
   A  advanced capitalism has no answers for the problems it creates.
   B  we need to reject materialism.
   C  particular groups are not directly responsible for the problems.
   D  the system governing society has a will of its own.

38 In the writer’s view, political parties aggravate the problem by
   A  setting out to achieve basic standards of wealth.
   B  thinking only of efficiency.
   C  depressing people further by enriching themselves.
   D  equating happiness with prosperity.

39 In the last paragraph, the writer suggests that the defining characteristic of our times is that
   A  evolution is speeding up.
   B  we no longer get what we most need from society.
   C  machinery has displaced humans in certain fields of activity.
   D  meeting primordial human needs is no longer enough.

40 In the writer’s general view, a possible way forward for society lies in
   A  further prosperity creating time for reflection.
   B  our capacity to find remedies for compulsions.
   C  restoring the way of life of pre-industrial times.
   D  a reassessment of the value of material wealth.
Part 1

You must answer this question. Write your answer in 300-350 words in an appropriate style.

1. The extract below was part of an article in a magazine on the debt problem of developing countries. Readers were asked to send in reactions to the article in the form of a letter for publication in next month’s issue. You decide to write a letter responding to the points raised and giving your own views.

At times of extreme natural disaster, it is only natural for individuals and countries to want to help victims of floods, drought and famine by sending food and medical aid. However, providing charity to countries on a regular basis can block development and social progress. The poorer countries need to learn to rely on themselves. For this reason, I am doubtful that cancelling debts owed to richer countries is the basis of a solution to their problems.

Write your letter. Do not write any postal addresses.
Part 2

Write an answer to one of the questions 2-4 in this part. Write your answer in 300-350 words in an appropriate style.

2 A monthly guide to local entertainment and cultural events is looking for articles from its readers for its ‘Eating Out’ section. It has asked readers to contribute articles on a different and enjoyable eating out experience, giving reasons why the restaurant would appeal to readers with similar tastes.

Write your article.

3 You work as a volunteer in your spare time for a local environmental campaign group. A documentary was recently shown on national TV which was critical of your local government’s environmental record. Write a review of the documentary for the next monthly issue of your organisation’s magazine.

Write your review.

4 You have just been appointed as spokesperson for the student club of your language school. Your fellow students have asked you to submit a proposal to the school principal setting out the kinds of activities and events the club would like to run over the year. Your proposal should include details of how activities will be funded and how they might have a beneficial educational impact.

Write your proposal.

5 Based on set books.
AUSTRALIA’S DOG FENCE

The dog fence is Australia’s version of the Great Wall of China (0) but longer, erected to keep hostile invaders, in this hordes of yellow dogs. The empire it preserves is of the woolgrowers, sovereigns of the world’s second largest sheep flock, (4) China’s – some 123 million head – and keepers of a wool export business worth four billion dollars (5) the national economy. It (6) to matter little that more and more people – conservationists, politicians, taxpayers and animal lovers – say that the construction of such a fence (7) never be allowed today. With some sections of it almost one hundred years old, built (8) bushmen travelling with camels, the dog fence has become, (9) must conservationists ruefully admit, ‘an icon of frontier ingenuity’.

To appreciate (10) unusual outback monument and to meet the people (11) livelihoods depend on it, I spent part of an Australian autumn travelling the wire. For most of its prodigious length the fence winds like a river (12) a landscape that, (13) heavy rain has fallen, scarcely has rivers. It marks the traditional dividing line (14) cattle (outside) and sheep (inside). Inside is where dingoes, legally classified (15) vermin, are shot, poisoned and trapped.
Part 2

For questions 16-25, read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of some of the lines to form a word that fits in the space in the same line. There is an example at the beginning (0). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Example: 0 judgements

The Face

Most snap (0) judgements about people are formed on the basis of their (16) features. The eyes, regarded as clues to one’s true character, are said (17) to be the windows of the soul: closely positioned, they imply (18) ; set wide apart they suggest (19) and directness. Thin mouths are equated with meanness and full mouths with (20) . Unconsciously, we make such instant judgements and they are made about us.

There is no hiding place for the face. Always exposed and vulnerable, it (21) expresses happiness, desire and joy, anger, fear, shame and (22) . Precisely for that reason, a masked face evokes fear and horror: once someone’s distinguishing (23) are hidden, we cannot read or recognise the person and fear of the (24) immediately arouses (25) .
Part 3

For questions 26-31, think of one word only which can be used appropriately in all three sentences. Here is an example (0).

Example:

0 I told the doctor that I regularly get a ............... pain in my chest.

Recent events have brought into ............... focus the need for a change in the law.

I arrived just as instructed at six ............... to find that I was the only one there.

| 0 | sharp |

Write only the missing word on the separate answer sheet

26 The runners set off at a pace that simply could not be ............... .

He still ............... that he was innocent after the verdict despite all the evidence against him.

It is not surprising that the number of accidents is increasing when our local roads are so poorly ............... .

27 With the likelihood of further rain today, there appears to be little prospect of any ............... from the suffering.

The white-washed houses stood out in sharp ............... against the smooth grey cliffs.

My sense of ............... at not having to go must have been obvious to everyone.
When meat is as ................ as this, it really needs to be cooked slowly for hours.

It's ................ on Mary that she won't be able to come with us.

We need to introduce ................ new laws to stop industries from dumping their waste into rivers.

We're hoping that the weather will ................ so we can at least spend part of the evening outside.

The police ................ offenders overnight if they are arrested for being drunk and disorderly.

I realise that I will have to learn to ................ my tongue in situations where people are likely to take offence.

Not being ................ for the school team is probably one of my most painful memories of childhood.

John's problem was that he had ................ fights with colleagues who were better placed in the company than he was.

The carcass had been ................ clean by vultures and other animals.

The match is being televised ................ in over sixty countries around the world.

People who fish on this part of the river usually use ................ bait.

It's hard to imagine that a qualified electrician would have left ................ wires exposed in an area where children play.
Part 4

For questions 32-39, 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 three and eight words, including the word given. Here is an example (0).

Example:

0 I really wish I’d seen her before she left.

regret

I really ........................................ before she left.

0 regret not having seen her

Write only the missing words on the separate answer sheet.

32 It won’t hurt to tell your boss how you feel.

lose

You have ........................................ your boss how you feel.

33 It was only because of Sarah’s quick reactions that we weren’t injured.

it

If ........................................ Sarah’s quick reactions, we would have been injured.

34 He did not pay any attention to the numerous warning letters he received.

notice

He ........................................ the numerous warning letters he received.
35 The meeting wasn't nearly as bad as I had anticipated.

turned

The meeting ........................................ be much better than I had anticipated.

36 A child will be expelled from the school only as a last resort.

else

Only if ........................................... be expelled from the school.

37 Most people seem to think that I will be next to be promoted.

line

Most people seem to think that I ........................................ a promotion.

38 The total amount was less than the charity had hoped to raise.

fell

The total amount ........................................ the charity had hoped to raise.

39 He's only just getting used to not having to go to work.

terms

He's only just ........................................ not having to go to work.
Part 5

For questions 40-44, read the following texts on Standard English. For questions 40-43, answer with a word or short phrase. You do not need to write complete sentences. For question 44, write a summary according to the instructions given.
Write your answers to questions 40-44, on the separate answer sheet.

Large numbers of intelligent people condemn and resent language change, regarding alterations as due to unnecessary sloppiness, laziness or ignorance. Letters are written to newspapers and indignant articles are published, all deploring the fact that words acquire new meanings and new pronunciations.

This puristic attitude towards language – the idea that there is an absolute standard of correctness which should be maintained – has its origin in a natural nostalgic tendency, supplemented and intensified by social pressures. It is illogical, and impossible to pin down to any firm base. Purists behave as if there were a vintage year when language achieved a measure of excellence which we should all strive to maintain. In fact there never was such a year. The language of Shakespeare’s time was no better or worse than our own – just different.

Of course, the fact that the purist movement is wrong in the details it complains about does not prove that purists are wrong overall. Those who argue that language is decaying may be right but for the wrong reasons. All we have discovered so far is that social prejudices simply cloud the issues.

40 In the first paragraph which four words are used by the writer to characterise the reactions of purists to language change?

41 Explain in your own words what the writer means by the expression ‘pin down to any firm base’. (paragraph 2)
Purism does not necessarily make a language purer. Nor does it always favour the older form, merely the most prestigious. A clear-cut example of this is the British dislike of the American form “gotten”, as in he's gotten married. This is older than British got, but in British English is seen in only a few relic forms such as ill-gotten gains.

The discomfort of having one's own linguistic security challenged, however, generally tends to prompt nostalgia for some long-lost golden age, when Standard English really was standard and language standards really did mean something honest, good, true and broadly measurable. But no matter where one looks for such a time and place it cannot be found. The nature and use of Standard English (whether in terms of accent, enunciation, spelling, grammar, or composition and style) have been contentious for longer than the phrase itself has existed.

And in a world where English at large is perceived as ‘Englishes’ or ‘English languages’, discussions about the nature, usefulness, and intrinsic worth of that crucial entity, the national-cum-international standard language, are likely to become more contentious and emotional still.

42 What does the writer cast doubt on in the second paragraph?

43 What do you think the writer is referring to with the term ‘English languages’?

44 In a paragraph of between 50 and 70 words, summarise in your own words as far as possible, the reasons given in the texts for why people react negatively to language change. Write your summary on the separate answer sheet.
Part 1

You will hear four different extracts. For questions 1-8, choose the best answer (A, B or C) which fits best according to what you hear. There are two questions for each extract.

**Extract One**

You hear a man talking about some of the problems he has because of his short-sightedness.

1. What are his misreadings sometimes related to?
   A. words in small print
   B. his prejudices
   C. how he feels

2. How does he feel about his problem?
   A. concerned
   B. amused
   C. insecure

**Extract Two**

You hear two colleagues — a man and a woman — discussing new arrangements concerning the staff coffee area.

3. Under the new system staff are
   A. responsible for cleaning the coffee area after use.
   B. expected to clean the area at certain times.
   C. assigned a certain time when they can use the area.

4. The effect of staggered breaks would be
   A. smokers using the room at the same time.
   B. some members of staff avoiding colleagues.
   C. people feeling more isolated at work.
**Extract Three**

You will hear the introduction of a documentary on the world of robots.

5. The presenter implies that people often associate robots with
   A. amateur enthusiasts.
   B. large industrial towns.
   C. lazy scientists.  

6. In contrast to developments in the rest of the world, Japan is developing robots which
   A. are of a much smaller size.
   B. are designed for domestic use.
   C. do not require large capital investment.  

**Extract Four**

You will hear a radio presenter describing an epic voyage of the British explorer Sir Ernest Shackleton.

7. The crew survived the first phase of the ordeal by
   A. breaking up the ship.
   B. maintaining their morale.
   C. building up their supplies.  

8. The presenter ironically implies that
   A. nowhere was explored.
   B. the crew resorted to cannibalism.
   C. the story has been exaggerated.
Part 2

You will hear a radio feature on the origins of common words in English. For questions 9-17, complete the sentences with a word or short phrase.

Pamela suggests that words similar in so many languages originate in a common source dating from approximately [9].

These words are used in languages in every corner of the world regardless of a people’s [10].

A common language which predates [11] is thought to be the source of these words.

Grimm’s contribution was to show that both [12] characterise the process of historical change in language.

It is the efforts of linguists rather than those of [13] that has led to our understanding of our Indo-European roots.

Research into the words used in ancient times gives insights into the kind of [14] that had evolved.

The existence of an ancient word for plough suggests our ancestors were not [15]

Pamela suggests that [16] led to the migration of Indo-Europeans.

It is likely that our early ancestors speculated about [17] as we do today.
Part 3

You will hear an interview with Simon Lessing, a leading expert on the phenomenon of modern piracy. For questions 18-22, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which best fits what you hear.

18. What distinguishes modern pirates from those of previous generations is
   A. the degree of advanced planning. 
   B. that they use more than one form of weaponry. 
   C. that victims are often murdered. 
   D. the targeting of ships with a certain type of crew. 

19. Common sources of information for pirate gangs are people who 
   A. work for shipping companies. 
   B. operate computer networks. 
   C. work for multinational corporations. 
   D. handle the payroll. 

20. In Lessing’s view, the problem with ‘flags of convenience’ is that they 
   A. are bought for a low registration fee. 
   B. can be used at open sea. 
   C. make hijacked ships harder to identify. 
   D. help pirates identify easy targets. 

21. Lessing implies that piracy is a more widespread problem than it used to be because 
   A. of the forms of disguises pirates now adopt. 
   B. it affects more than just merchant vessels. 
   C. the method of counting and recording incidents has changed. 
   D. pirates have stopped targeting major sea lanes. 

22. Lessing feels that romantic notions of pirates 
   A. have never been accurate. 
   B. still apply to modern piracy in some of its forms. 
   C. are appropriate to those who used riddles to indicate the location of their loot. 
   D. persist in modern times because of hidden treasure.
Part 4

You will hear two vets, Tina and Robert, discussing issues relating to transplant surgery for pets in America. For questions 23-28, decide whether the opinions are expressed by only one of the speakers, or whether the speakers agree.

Write T for Tina
R for Robert
B for Both

23 The surgery carried out by vets and by researchers in Britain is very different.

24 Britain will probably adopt a similar donor system to the one used in America.

25 A single organisation should manage the donor system.

26 Britain will make transplants available for pets.

27 Transplants have the potential to considerably improve the quality of recipient animals' lives.

28 Practising vets ought not to be allowed to carry out transplants.
The speaking test involves two candidates and two examiners. One examiner, the Interlocutor, will speak to you while the other, the Assessor, will just listen.

**Part 1 (3 minutes)**
You will be asked questions in turn about where you live and you are from, your work, studies and interests, and what you think about certain things.

**Part 2 (4 minutes)**
You will be asked to discuss the photographs on page 163 together. There are two stages in this part.

**Stage 1**
*Here are some advertisements of products. Look at pictures 2 and 4 on page 163 and talk together about the kind of people each advertisement is targeting.*

**Stage 2**
*Now look at all the pictures. Imagine that these advertisements have been brought to the attention of the Advertising Standards Authority by people who object to their content. Talk together about what people might find objectionable in them. Then decide which advertisement you find the most objectionable.*

**Part 3 (12 minutes)**
You will be asked to talk on your own, comment on what your partner says and join in a three-way discussion with your partner and the Interlocutor around a certain theme.

**Forces of nature**
One candidate will be asked to look at prompt card (a) and talk about it for two minutes. There are also some ideas on the card to use, if the candidate wishes. The other candidate will then be asked if he/she has anything to add. Then the Interlocutor will ask both candidates a question such as:
- *Is the world a safer place today than it was fifty years ago?*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prompt Card (a)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Are we harming ourselves by interfering with nature?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- global warming</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- genetically modified foods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- human reproduction</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The second candidate is then given prompt card (b) and asked to discuss it for two minutes. The other candidate will then be asked if he/she has anything to add. Then both candidates will be asked a question on the subject, such as:
- *How careful are you about what you buy from supermarkets?*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prompt Card (b)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Do advances in science always improve the quality of life?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- plastic surgery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- computer technology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- factory farming</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The test will then be concluded with a number of general questions about the topic:
- *Are some countries right to limit the number of children families can have?*
- *What do you think poses the greatest danger to our natural environment?*
- *Do ordinary citizens in your country recycle things?*
- *Has the kind of food people eat changed a great deal in your country?*
Part 1

For questions 1-18, read the three texts below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap. Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

**VETERAN FRAUD**

Once or twice a year, William Hitt, a house painter, got down off his ladder to play the (1) .......... of a severely disabled veteran. According to authorities, he often (2) .......... so far as to strap on an arm brace and sit in a wheelchair during visits to the veterans association. The FBI, which began investigating Hitt last year after they were (3) .......... that he was conning the Department of Veteran affairs into thinking that he was handicapped, estimate that his fraudulent claims amount to approximately $500,000 to (4) .......... . Hitt had claimed that a WW2 injury to his right hand and the subsequent treatment using bone from his leg had left him disabled. The evidence against Hitt at his trial included photos of him painting and shopping, and witnesses' (5) .......... that they saw him going up ladders and hauling cans of paint. Hitt was (6) .......... of 40 counts of fraud and making false statements.

1. A part  
2. A came  
3. A teased out  
4. A date  
5. A statement  
6. A sentenced

**THE CHILD SUPPORT AGENCY**

The principle behind the Child Support Agency is morally and financially (7) .......... : men have a duty to support their children. They must not feel free to walk away and expect the rest of us to (8) .......... up the bill. But the operation of the CSA is far from perfect: as many as half the maintenance assessments made last year may have been wrong or invalid, according to an independent report. The agency has (9) .......... in legitimate arrangements made in court between divorced and estranged couples, while failing to (10) .......... missing fathers who proved difficult to trace. However, all this can be (11) .......... to bad management and poor supervision. Nothing justifies the recent (12) .......... for its abolition.

7. A clean  
8. A make  
9. A involved  
10. A pursue  
11. A given over  
12. A accounts

B sound  
B take  
B implied  
B persevere  
B tied up  
B calls  
C fit  
C pick  
C indulged  
C persist  
C put down  
C complaints

D act  
D went  
D led on  
D time  
D petition  
D judged

D worthy  
D settle  
D interfered  
D prevail  
D handed out  
D reactions
Hectic schedules were a way of life in politics and Sanders had pretty well become (13) _______ to taking them in his (14) _______. even though sometimes such as tonight they (15) _______ considerable stress on his mind and physical system. And now, as he frequently did during brief intervals at such times, he (16) _______ himself by thinking of the ranch near Lander and the peacefulness of the Wyoming rolling plains. There were times, more (17) _______ of late, when he found himself wishing he were there permanently. Life there (18) _______ a crispness, an openness about it, which, once experienced, never let a man forget it, never stopped subtly pulling him back.

13 A habitual  B adept  C ingrained  D accustomed
14 A stride   B pace    C step     D tread
15 A brought  B placed  C set      D bore
16 A refrained B comforted C poised   D eased
17 A imminent B incessant C looming D recurrent
18 A knew     B brought C kept     D had
Part 2

You are going to read four extracts which are all concerned in some way with the theme of modern travel. For questions 19-26, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text. Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

---

**About Let's Go**

Back in the 1960's a few students at Harvard University banded together to produce a 20-page pamphlet offering a collection of tips on budget travel in Europe. This modest booklet offered as an extra to passengers travelling on student charter flights to Europe met with instant popularity. The following year, students travelling to Europe researched the first fully-fledged edition of *Let's Go: Europe*, a pocket-sized book of irreverent, no-nonsense writing, with a decidedly youthful outlook on the world. *Let's Go: Europe* is now the world's best-selling international guide, translated into seven languages.

Every winter, we recruit over 160 researchers and editors to write the books anew. Hired for their rare combination of budget travel sense, writing ability, stamina and daring, these intrepid travellers know that train strikes, food poisoning and marriage proposals are all part of a day's work. Back at our offices, editors work from spring to fall, gently massaging copy written on Himalayan bus rides with renowned editorial integrity into witty yet informative prose. In September, the collected efforts of the summer are delivered to our printer so that you have the most up-to-date information for your vacation.

We don't think of budget travel as the last recourse of the destitute but rather as the only way to travel. Living simply and cheaply is the best way to get acquainted with the everyday, nitty-gritty aspects of the places and people you've been saving to visit. Our books will ease your anxieties so you can get off the beaten track and explore. Once you learn the ropes, we encourage you to put *Let's Go* to one side now and then and to strike out on your own.

---

19  The writer suggests that the writing of researchers for *Let's Go*

A  rarely gets edited.
B  has always been modest in its aims.
C  is characterised by its directness.
D  tries to avoid humour.

20  In the writer's view, the main thing about budget travel is that

A  people appreciate getting value for money.
B  poorer students have an opportunity to see places.
C  it's an opportunity to meet people with a similar outlook on life.
D  you get to see and appreciate places other tourists may not.
AMONG MY SOUVENIRS

The more attractive and indigenous the object you discover on your travels, the more likely it is to be available from the more enterprising retailers in your own native quarter. If you want indisputable proof of where you’ve been, you must buy those goods that no sane western business man would dream of importing — and a right idiot you’ll look in sandals carved out of old jeep tyres, carrying a suitcase beaten from petrol tins.

In Britain the situation is somewhat different. The area between Piccadilly Circus and Leicester Square now looks like a cut-price replica of New York’s 42nd street — novelty shops, amusement arcades and pancake and hamburger houses. And the souvenirs are equally Americanised, with only an occasional concession to Britishness. Tourists readily snap up joke stickers, badges, labels and posters with slogans, like “Stop Pollution, Eat Garbage” which betray their trans-Atlantic origin in their choice of words. Last week the longest queue was at a stall which sells: “Your name in the headlines” for three pounds a copy. And customers carried away, beaming, front page news that Wong Ho Fook or Jacques France, APPEARS NAKED ON WEST END STAGE! VOTED PRIME MINISTER OF ENGLAND or inevitably VISITS CARNABY STREET, LONDON.

And here lies the irony: the souvenir is now fantasy — a tangible proof that something didn’t happen.

21 For the writer, the problem for British people who want to bring home unique souvenirs from abroad is that

A quality items are no longer available.
B souvenirs in places around the world have become westernised.
C the same items could probably be bought at home.
D such souvenirs are unlikely to be genuine.

22 According to the writer, tourist souvenirs in Britain

A are sold mainly by American retail chains.
B are often imported from non-English-speaking countries.
C disappoint tourists with their lack of Britishness.
D have little to do with what tourists see in Britain.
Easter Island

What we are suggesting is that Easter Island might have originally been settled in order to serve as a sort of geographical beacon, a marker — fulfilling some as yet unguessed function in an ancient global system of astrological sky-ground coordinates that linked many great centres of early civilisation. We have encountered elements of this system in Egypt and in Cambodia. Its greatest mystery is the way in which it constantly mingles the most esoteric forms of spiritual inquiry with a highly scientific approach to observational astronomy and earth-measuring.

We do not claim to know when this culture first arrived on Easter Island but we think that evidence supports that it became estranged from its sources, and perhaps forgotten, that it was then subjected to a very long period of impenetrable isolation, during which time it underwent a gradual enfeeblement and dissolution. By the time of the first European contacts, which only hastened the process of collapse, there was very little left of either the spiritual or of the scientific aspects of the system.

23 The writer implies that people first came to Easter Island

A because of its unique location.
B to act as a centre for traders.
C because it was known to earlier civilisations.
D to carry out research.

24 The culture did not survive because of

A competing cultures on the island.
B the arrival of Europeans.
C lack of outside contact.
D the spread of illness.
Perils of Cheap Flights

Warnings about links between potentially fatal blood clots and flying are to be published today in a report by the parliamentary science and technology committee. The main thrust of the report is that cheap flights may well be too risky and a trade-off in the interests of securing higher safety standards, which would involve extending the leg room afforded by different categories of seat under current industry regulations, may be necessary. Such a move would obviously impact on fares. The report’s findings have been backed by Michael Davies, a leading consultant to the committee and a former director of health at British Airways, who has suggested that people should accept that long haul flights could become the preserve of the rich.

Last night, the airline industry dismissed Davies’ comments as scaremongering, pointing out that the report itself found that deep vein thrombosis (DVT) — dubbed ‘economy class syndrome’ — was just as likely to afflict first and club class passengers. A spokesman for the industry Robert Wiltshire said: “The report clearly states that ‘economy class syndrome’ is a total misnomer: the risks apply to anyone remaining seated for long spells.”

The report accepts that there is, as yet, no conclusively established link between an increased risk of DVT and flying, but points to a large body of anecdotal evidence, including a case control study, which justifies further research and calls, as an interim measure, for health warnings to be issued with long haul flights.

25 The ‘trade-off’ mentioned in the first paragraph would involve

A improving aircraft maintenance.
B carrying fewer passengers.
C carrying more first-class passengers.
D raising the price of certain kinds of seat.

26 The article highlights that the findings of the report

A contained inconsistencies.
B were rejected by the airline industry.
C were based on firm medical evidence.
D are subject to different interpretations.
Things began to fall into a pattern. Drunken violence followed by post-drunken badgering. When the bouts of violence began to include the children, and the war with Pakistan began, Ammu left her husband and returned, unwelcomed, to her parents in Ayemenem. To everything she had fled from only a few years ago. Except that now she had two young children. And no more dreams.

27

It was as though the window through which their father had disappeared had been left open for anyone to walk in and be welcomed. The twins seemed like a pair of small bewildered frogs engrossed in each other’s company, lolling arm in arm down a highway full of hurling traffic. Entirely oblivious of what trucks can do to frogs.

28

For herself, however, she knew that there would be no more chances. There was only Ayemenem now. A front verandah and a back verandah. A hot river and a pickle factory. And in the background the constant, high, whining mewl of local disapproval.

29

When she looked at herself in her wedding photographs, Ammu felt that the woman that looked back at her was someone else. A foolish jewelled bride. Her silk sunset-coloured sari shot with gold. Rings on every finger. White dots of sandalwood paste over her arched eyebrows.

30

She went to the village goldsmith and had her heavy wedding ring melted down and made into a thin bangle with snakeheads that she put away for Rahel. Ammu knew that weddings were not something that could be avoided altogether. At least not practically speaking. But for the rest of her life she advocated small weddings in ordinary clothes. It made them less ghoulish.

31

It was as though Ammu had temporarily set aside the morality of motherhood and divorcehood. Even her walk changed from the safe mother-walk to a wilder sort of walk. She wore flowers in her hair and carried magic secrets in her eyes. She spoke to no one. She spent hours on the riverbank with her little plastic radio shaped like a tangerine. She smoked cigarettes and had midnight swims.

32

On the days that the radio played Ammu’s songs, everyone was a little wary of her. They sensed somehow that she lived in the penumbral shadows between two worlds, just beyond the grasp of their power. That a woman that they had already damned now had little left to lose, and could, therefore, be dangerous. So on the days the radio played Ammu’s songs, people avoided her, made little loops around her, because everybody agreed it was best to just let her be.

33

On that skyblue December day, her shoulders in her sleeveless sari blouse shone as though they had been polished with a high-wax shoulder polish. Sometimes she was the most beautiful woman that Estha and Rahel had ever seen. And sometimes she wasn’t.
And yet, at other times she had deep appealing dimples when she smiled. She had a delicate, chiselled, face, black eyebrows like a soaring seagull's wings, a small straight nose and luminous nutbrown skin. Her wild, curly hair would escape in wisps in the wind.

Ammu watched over her brood fiercely. Her watchfulness stretched her, made her taut and tense. She was quick to reprimand her children but even quicker to take offence on their behalf.

It was this fierce pride that kept Ammu together in the early months. She had already earned the disapproval of many family friends but she had decided – for the sake of the children – that she would avoid confrontation. They had to be protected from those who sought to snip and snarl.

Ammu quickly learned to recognise and despise the ugly face of sympathy too. Old female relations with incipient beards and several wobbling chins made overnight trips to Ayemenem to commiserate with her about the divorce. They squeezed her knee and gloated. She fought off the urge to slap them.

Ammu's mouth would twist into a small bitter smile at the memory - not of the actual event itself so much as the fact that she had permitted herself to be so painstakingly decorated before being led to the gallows. It seemed so absurd. So futile. Like polishing firewood.

Ammu loved her children (of course) but their wide-eyed vulnerability, and their willingness to love people who didn't really love them, exasperated her and sometimes made her want to hurt them – just as an education, a protection.

What was it that gave Ammu this unsafe edge? This air of unpredictability. It was what she had battling inside her. An unmixable mix. The infinite tenderness of motherhood and the reckless rage of a suicide bomber. It was this that grew inside her, following her return.

Occasionally, when Ammu listened to songs that she loved on the radio, something stirred inside her. A liquid ache spread under her skin, and she walked out into the world determined to find it a better, happier place. On days like this there was something restless and untamed about her.
Mass Culture

In recent decades, the development and spread of new information technologies such as satellite television have engendered many debates about the consequences of their use. One of the first writers to see the possibilities of these changes was the American writer Marshall McLuhan, who argued in the 1960’s that communications technology would have two effects: first, it would create a global village where everyone and everything were accessible to the television camera and secondly, that it would become the case that ‘the medium is the message’, that is, how the message is transmitted would outgrow in importance what the message is.

Other theorists have gone further in arguing that the explosion of, and increasing dependence on, information technology have brought about profound changes in the way society is organised. Some, for example, believe that we can now describe a ‘post-modern society’, characterised partly by an information-based international division of labour that allows increasing freedom of movement. At the cultural level, distinctions between ‘high’ and ‘low’ culture have disappeared as new technology transmits across class boundaries, while stylistically, form has become more important than substance, and the ubiquity of television means that everything is seen in television codes. McLuhan’s global television-led culture is now with us.

The accuracy of such a description, however, has been questioned. At one level, many people are reluctant to accept any argument that technology can lead to social and economic changes, arguing instead that the relationship is exactly the other way round. In other words, they are critical of any tendency to technological determinism. Furthermore, evidence can be cited that queries the notion that information technology has spread evenly throughout the world or even throughout Britain. This has been described as the uneven development of the information economy. Many areas of Great Britain, for example, are not yet equipped with the on-line communications systems necessary to receive technologies such as cable and interactive television, and the take-up of these technologies varies according to socio-economic factors. We are still a long way from the full-scale and comprehensive implementation of the information super-highway.

What does seem to be the case, however, is that the stereotypical image of the nuclear family sitting together in the front room cheerfully choosing their evening’s viewing from a limited range of television stations is disappearing. This is partly due to the increased number of sets per household as well as the rapid growth in the number of channels, a development mirrored by the niche marketing of magazines to a multiplicity of interest groups. The amount of time spent watching television per head has stabilised in recent years to around 27 hours a week. Women watch on average four more hours of television per week than men and all statistics show a relationship between social class and viewing.

This is not to say that diversity and choice have necessarily been achieved. It remains the case that satellite television caters for mass-appeal interests such as music, sport, news, children’s programmes and American films and light entertainment, ignoring many disadvantaged social groups. New media technologies have not empowered people in the sense that there are increased numbers of community-based television networks. In Britain, it is no less valid today to describe a mass culture based on a centrally directed mass media.

Doubts have also been raised about the ability of satellite stations to succeed in creating a global television culture. Rupert Murdoch is widely known to own substantial parts of the global media industry. A few years ago, he added a controlling share of StarTV to his collection, meaning that he gained access to 2.5 billion people in 50 countries, or forty percent of the world’s television sets, in a region stretching from Jordan to Japan. Capturing the market in India, however, and hooking the population onto hit talkshows and American mega-series such as Baywatch and LA Law, has not been as straightforward as first imagined. Cultural differences are complicated in a nation of 18 official languages and further compounded when you consider the staggering figure of 1,700 dialects. Hindi films transmitted by the state broadcasting network still rank a coveted first in the ratings table. Murdoch’s response to this realisation was to immediately buy into a local TV station as well. Indian culture, for the present at least, remains resistant to western broadcasting and highlights that the creation of a global mass culture will not be solely induced by technology.
34 According to the writer, Marshall McLuhan envisaged a world where
A everyone would use a TV camera.
B TV would lessen the impact of information.
C less serious content would be shown on TV.
D TV would create greater understanding between peoples.

35 Theorists describing society as ‘post-modern’ claim information technology has
A meant more people doing identical jobs around the world.
B enabled ‘high’ and ‘low’ culture to share a common audience.
C benefited artistic creativity.
D resulted in other technologies challenging the dominance of TV.

36 The writer raises doubts about “technological determinism” because it
A argues that cultural change determines economic change.
B has exaggerated the importance of the Internet.
C underestimates people’s resistance to change.
D assumes technology will impact on everyone in a similar way.

37 TV viewing within households has changed because
A viewing habits are more stable than in the past.
B different family members will watch TV at different times.
C TV stations can now target specific audiences.
D typical nuclear families are less common.

38 The spread of TV culture through an increasing number of networks has
A limited centralised control of the media.
B been of little benefit to minorities.
C enabled local community television to emerge.
D increased diversity in mass culture.

39 The popularity of films in Hindi in India
A has caused TV companies to change strategy.
B indicates less cultural and language diversity in India than people imagine.
C resulted from screening programmes unpopular in their home markets.
D is a result of the state TV monopoly.

40 The writer’s general view of ‘technology’ is that it
A has the power to drive social change.
B can liberate the economically disadvantaged.
C is not the most important factor in cultural change.
D hasn’t really changed our cultural habits.
Part 1

You must answer this question. Write your answer in 300-350 words in an appropriate style.

1 The extract below was part of a newspaper editorial on rising youth crime which has been pinned up on a college notice-board. Students were asked to send in reactions to this extract in the form of an article for publication in the next issue of the college magazine. Write your article, making reference to the points raised and giving your own views.

Youth crime is now such a regular feature of daily life and news that we have come to accept it as commonplace. Youngsters seem to be drawn into ever more serious crimes at ever younger ages and society seems to be ignoring its responsibility to punish young offenders appropriately. Gang culture is increasingly terrorising schools and communities. Zero tolerance schemes that have been successfully applied in the US should be introduced and as a society we must combat spiralling crime by presenting young offenders with the prospect of much longer and harsher terms of detention and imprisonment.

Write your article.
Part 2

Write an answer to one of the questions 2-4 in this part. Write your answer in 300-350 words in an appropriate style.

2 You have recently seen the remake of a film that was first made twenty years ago. Write a review for the entertainment section of a monthly magazine saying how the new version differs from the original and what you think some of the problems can be in remaking well-known films.

Write your review.

3 You have recently returned from a working stay on a fruit farm abroad which you found very disappointing. You decide to write to the organisation 'Workforce' who advertised the working stay to point out how misleading the information you were originally sent concerning the working conditions, accommodation and opportunities to visit the region was. Your letter should caution against recommending this particular farm in the future.

Write your letter.

4 Your language school has recently hosted a group of language students from the UK on an exchange visit. Their stay followed a highly successful visit by a group of students from your school to the UK. The visit to your country and school was felt by all concerned to be far less successful. As the organiser, you have been asked to write a report for the head of your school detailing the problems and analysing how the model of the visit to the UK might be copied in the future.

Write your report.
Customer rights

I once called over the wine waiter in an expensive restaurant to tell him that I thought the wine I ordered was off. The mere suggestion that something be wrong, he became most unpleasant. Reluctantly tasted it, however, he immediately apologised and brought another bottle. It helped that I knew I was legally the right. In a restaurant or a bar, the food or drink must be fit. Human consumption and of a quality that you are entitled to expect in an establishment of that category. The menu, for example, is a vital legal document and a restaurant can be fined up to $5000 if it fail to display one outside or immediately inside the door. Potential customers have the right to know in advance what they are committing to and it is an offence the Trade Descriptions Act for any establishment to give a false description of its food. Everything must be it claims to be and in cases it is not, you should complain. Fresh fruit salad must only consist of fresh, tinned, fruit; Pâté maison must be made on premises. The same principle applies to wine. If you are brought a vintage different from stated on the wine list, send it back.
Van Meegeren

The twentieth-century study of Vermeer’s works was (0) ....gravely...
hampered by the activities of Hans Van Meegeren, whose (16) ..................
stems from a series of stunning (17) ................. painted in the 1930’s
and 40’s. Van Meegeren exploited the art world’s (18) ................. of
Vermeer’s early life by painting a number of fakes that went on to be
(19) .................. as genuine works of Vermeer by the leading authorities
of the day. His (20) .................. were only exposed in the aftermath of
World War II, when a (21) ................. Vermeer was found amongst the
numerous illicit (22) ................. of Hermann Goering. It was soon
established that he had been sold the painting by Van Meegeren, who
was arrested as a collaborator. In order to escape possible (23) .................,
Van Meegeren confessed to having forged the picture only to find
that his story was met with total (24) ................. To test his claim, he
was locked in a studio with a panel of experts and ordered to produce
another ‘Vermeer’: stunned by the (25) ................. of his technique, the
judges released him before he had even completed the painting.
Part 3

For questions 26-31, think of one word only which can be used appropriately in all three sentences. Here is an example (0).

Example:

0 Police were warning people to stay ............... of the area last night.

The Prime Minister has made it ............... that he will contest the next election as leader of his party.

There was a ............... majority in favour of strike action.

0 clear

Write only the missing word on the separate answer sheet

26 He has his own small veterinary ............... and only has one other person to help.

It is common ............... these days for someone to greet you as you enter large American stores.

With ............... you’ll soon get the hang of using the crutches.

27 The council is planning to ............... a road right through here next year.

The bank decided it was not prepared to ............... the risk of investing in such a speculative venture.

The project could ............... into trouble if the committee refuse to make further funds available.
Don't agree to anything until you have been through everything and checked exactly what is

It's clearly none of your business so why did you feel the need to get ............... ?

Becoming ............... with someone so soon after the divorce was not exactly what he had
planned.

What I do in my free time is not your ............... .

The extent of public ............... about the outbreak was testified to by the number of phone calls
placed to hospitals.

I am disappointed that he has shown so little ............... for staff feelings on the matter.

The rain came ............... down just after the event had begun.

She does seem to be ............... her heart out to anyone who will listen.

The home fans came ............... onto the pitch at the sound of the final whistle.

Standards at the school seemed to be ............... before the new head arrived.

I had planned on ............... out before the meeting ended, but I didn't get a chance to.

Time was ............... away and making the deadline seemed an ever remoter possibility.
Part 4

For questions 32-39, 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 three and eight words, including the word given. Here is an example (0).

Example:

0  We don’t seem to have any sugar left.

run

We seem .................... sugar.

0  to have run out of

Write only the missing words on the separate answer sheet.

32  I would prefer you not to come, if you don’t mind.

rather

I .................................................. , if you don’t mind.

33  I forgot his birthday last week and don’t know how to make it up to him.

amends

I don’t know .................................. his birthday last week.

34  It looks as though the economy is now starting to recover at last.

signs

The economy .................................. at last.
35 I really don't see how people can blame John for what has happened.

held

I really don't see how ........................................... what has happened.

36 What happens should there be a tie in the vote?

event

What happens ........................................... is a tie in the vote?

37 Sharon and I are not speaking to each other, I'm afraid.

terms

Sharon and I ........................................... each other, I'm afraid.

38 I think she's now a little unsure about coming with us.

second

I think she's now ........................................... with us.

39 We feel that all our hard work has gone unacknowledged recently.

granted

We feel that all our hard work ........................................... recently.
Religions, cultures and politics may differ but all around the shores of the Mediterranean people share more or less the same palate, share a way of life and use the same ingredients. They love to eat, drink, love and argue but, above all, to entertain and be entertained.

To the locals, the Mediterranean is affectionately referred to as the big pond. Indeed, like a pond, it is a rich brew of cultures, peoples and influences. Western culture was born around the Mediterranean: Pharaohs ruled, the Bible was written, Greeks Hellenised, Roman Emperors conquered and European Crusaders fought. And when Europe was paralysed by the ravages of the Middle Ages, Arab and Ottoman warriors and merchants spread their influence all over the Mediterranean basin. They brought with them new knowledge and science, as well as new ingredients, spices from the east and cooking techniques that changed Europe forever. Croissants, jam, pasta, marzipan, lemons, aubergines, spices and many more were either introduced or re-introduced into the European kitchen in the wake of Islam.

Mediterranean food is robust. The diet is based on the Holy Trinity of wheat, pulses and olive oil, with the addition of a vast variety of fresh fruit and fish; thus it contains all the elements required for healthy living. In moderation, the grape is an ever-present fourth element, adding both to health and, certainly, to the conviviality of life. Although in each country the balance of flavour is unique, similar techniques reappear, ingredients are used in the same combinations and identical sauces crop up under different names.

40 Explain in your own words why the writer thinks the word 'pond' aptly describes the Mediterranean.

41 What does the writer mean by the phrase 'in the wake of Islam' in line 12?

Write your answers to questions 40-44, on the separate answer sheet.
The lands around the Mediterranean are richly endowed with natural resources where local products, rather than the studied art of chefs, form the basis of the marvellously colourful and flavoursome cuisine.

For the greater part of the year Mediterranean food markets are a technicolour world where succulent fruits are brilliantly hued, the vegetables shining with freshness and colour, the herbs more aromatic and the spices spicier. The sea too, depending on the time of year, is a variable treasure house of unfamiliar species - most of them delicious, some rubbery and disappointing, many destined to add character to the colourful fish soups of the region.

If the element of seasonality is the first defining characteristic of the cuisine of the region, then undoubtedly the second is the ingenuity shown in making the best of more meagre resources in other areas. Poor grazing land may militate against the rearing of prime beef cattle but the flair of various countries in producing original ragouts and exquisitely spiced minced meat dishes is an inspiration. Sheep thrive on poor pasture, so lamb is a favourite ingredient in many dishes of the region. Other ever recurring ingredients, indispensable to the flavour, savour and aroma of Mediterranean dishes are green and black olives, with olive oil for cooking; garlic and onions: rough local wines and sheep and goat’s milk and cheeses.

Despite the interchange of trade and inevitable criss-crossing of ideas, each Mediterranean country has retained a clearly recognisable national cuisine, even if this is often extended with ‘borrowed’ dishes which have crossed the frontier and been adopted at some time during occupations in the region’s turbulent past.

42 What exactly does the term ‘the element of seasonality’ in line 9 describe?

43 Which ingredient does the text cite as an example of a ‘meagre resource’?

44 In a paragraph of between 50 and 70 words, summarise, in your own words as far as possible, how in the text's history is seen to have affected the food culture of the region. Write your summary on the separate answer sheet.
Part 1

You will hear four different extracts. For questions 1-8, choose the best answer (A, B or C) which fits best according to what you hear. There are two questions for each extract.

**Extract One**

You'll hear a professional football player describing a common footballing injury.

1. The speaker implies that the effects of knee ligament injuries
   A. may only be known after an operation.
   B. are immediately apparent.
   C. are slight when ligaments are ruptured.

2. According to the speaker, Ronaldo
   A. returned too quickly after injury.
   B. is unlikely to miss much of the new season.
   C. may now change clubs.

**Extract Two**

You will hear two friends discussing a new service for developing photographs.

3. Kate thinks Fotago will make money because
   A. once a film is processed, you are obliged to have the photos developed.
   B. people will buy more reprints.
   C. people can access the gallery whenever they want.

4. Stella’s attitude to Fotago is best described as
   A. critical.
   B. disinterested.
   C. sceptical.
Extract Three

You will hear an extract from a radio feature about people who change their names in America.

5 The speaker changed his name to Ted Morgan  
   A as he was forced to give up his title. 
   B because he did not like what his name signified.  
   C after playing around with the letters in his name for a joke.  

6 The speaker implies that many Americans change their names today  
   A for the same reasons American Indians did. 
   B after rediscovering their ethnic origins. 
   C to make them more English sounding.  

Extract Four

You will hear a short extract from a radio documentary on the nineteenth-century painter and poet Dante Gabriel Rossetti and his wife Lizzie Siddal.

7 The cause of Lizzie’s death was  
   A suicide.  
   B tuberculosis.  
   C giving birth.  

8 The presenter implies that Rossetti recovered the notebook of ‘Poems’  
   A to make money.  
   B because of public interest.  
   C to honour a promise.
Part 2

You will hear a radio feature on looking after house plants. For questions 9-17, complete the sentences with a word or short phrase.

When buying plants in winter, ask shops to provide [Blank] for them.

Cacti and plants such as Sansvieria do not mind exposure to [Blank].

Plants thrive when placed with other plants because of the [Blank] produced.

Your instinctive [Blank] is probably the best guide when making a plant arrangement.

Cold [Blank] water can be harmful for some plants.

It is not advisable to pour water into the [Blank] when watering plants.

Leave the soil in the pot to [Blank] before it is watered again.

Plants can be given either diluted or [Blank] fertiliser, depending on how often they are fed.

Plants which have been transferred to a [Blank] should not be fed too soon.
Part 3

You will hear an interview with Sharon Gravy, who has just published a book on youth culture and illness. For questions 18 - 22, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which best fits what you hear.

18 Sharon’s perspective on the diet habits of young people is that
   A youngsters show no interest in food.
   B eating disorders are not a major problem.
   C they are too strict about what they eat.
   D issues unrelated to food affect what they eat.

19 The rise in the number of cases of ‘tinnitus’ is alarming because
   A people may be unaware they have it.
   B it can be untreatable.
   C its causes are not always clear.
   D the condition only afflicts the young.

20 According to Sharon, when it comes to illnesses young people
   A are often ignorant of potential treatments.
   B ignore symptoms.
   C do not care enough about prevention.
   D are not prepared to pay for treatments.

21 As far as exposure to the sun is concerned, Sharon feels that many young people
   A underestimate the risks.
   B do not know that it can lead to skin cancer.
   C should opt for sun ray lamp treatment.
   D distrust statistics.

22 Sharon feels the number of problems would be fewer if young people
   A joined more groups.
   B showed more independence.
   C were more adventurous.
   D learned to recognise symptoms.
Part 4

You will hear two divorce counsellors discussing issues relating to the impact divorce has on parents and children. For questions 23 - 28, decide whether the opinions are expressed by only one of the speakers, or whether the speakers agree.

Write J for John
       S for Sue
or   B for Both

23  Public opinion concerning divorce has changed.

24  Children have become the central focus of the divorce debate.

25  Government policy is short-sighted.

26  Divorce has a long-lasting psychological impact on children.

27  Divorce issues cannot be separated from issues of social welfare.

28  Many in society still lack sympathy for the situation of divorced parents.
The speaking test involves two candidates and two examiners. One examiner will speak to you while the other, the Assessor, will just listen.

**Part 1 (3 minutes)**

You will be asked questions in turn about where you live and you are from, your work, studies and interests, and your views on certain things.

**Part 2 (4 minutes)**

You will be asked to discuss the photographs on page 164 together. There are two stages in this part.

**Stage 1**

Here are some photographs of people who live in small communities. Look at photographs 1 and 3 on page 164 and talk together about what the hardships of living in such communities might be.

**Stage 2**

Now look at all the pictures. Imagine these photographs have been put forward for inclusion in an exhibition entitled "Celebrating Small Communities". Talk together about the aspects of small community life the photographs show and then choose the two photographs which give the most positive impression of living in such a community.

**Part 3 (12 minutes)**

You will be asked to talk on your own, comment on what your partner says and join in a three-way discussion with your partner and the Interlocutor around a certain theme.

**Worlds apart**

One candidate will be asked to look at prompt card (a) and talk about it for two minutes. There are also some ideas for the candidate to use, if he/she wishes. The other candidate will then be asked if he/she has anything to add. Then the Interlocutor will ask both candidates a question, such as:

- Are the differences between rich and poor countries a threat to world stability?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prompt Card (a)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Is the gap between richer and poorer nations narrowing?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- standard of living</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- access to health care</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- refugees and immigrants</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The second candidate is then given prompt card (b) and asked to discuss it for two minutes. The other candidate will then be asked if he/she has anything to add. Then both candidates will be asked a question on the subject, such as:

- Do charities have a serious role in helping development?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prompt Card (b)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To what extent are richer countries responsible for Third World problems?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- use of natural resources</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- debt and aid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- multinational companies</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The test will then be concluded with a number of general questions about the topic:

- Do you think corruption is still a major factor in blocking development?
- Is there a particular country whose success you admire?
- What is the best form of aid that richer nations can give?
- Is enough thought being given to the question of renewable resources?
Part 1

For questions 1-18, read the three texts below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap. Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

PERFECT RETREATS

Escape summer’s tourist hordes and (1) ... the wide open spaces of Scotland. Stobo Castle, Health Spa, just 15 minutes from Edinburgh, close to the River Tweed and surrounded by stunning Border countryside, is a nineteenth century baronial style castle (2) ... traditional style with modern comfort. The hotel’s elegant communal rooms include a lounge with huge squashy sofas and a roaring log fire, while a multi-million pound spa (3) ... a range of over seventy different health and beauty (4) ..., and a wide variety of fitness options. Healthy eating is made easy – meals are calorie-counted but (5) ... All bedrooms are en suite and many have (6) ... views.

1. A make for  
2. A comprising  
3. A caters  
4. A cures  
5. A tempting  
6. A side-splitting

D pass by  
D constituting  
D runs  
D cares  
D tender  
D breath-taking

SCENE OF THE CRIME

I can imagine two reasons for criminals returning to the scene of their crime: to see if they left any (7) ... evidence, or to recapture the thrill or pleasure that doing the deed (8) ... them - maybe. A third reason, I suppose a (9) ..., one in some cases, is in order to be (10) ..., accused and captured. The annals of crime are full of examples of return, and murderers often admit a desire to go back and (11) ... at the spot, plainly to be (12) ... and to receive attention. Some crime writers have labelled this desire ‘guilt fulfilment’ but others, including myself, find this explanation too simplistic.

7. A culpable  
8. A awarded  
9. A candid  
10. A spotted  
11. A endure  
12. A captivated

B incriminating  
B indulged  
B factual  
B viewed  
B prolong  
B apprehended

C liable  
C afforded  
C credible  
C remarked  
C detain  
C confiscated

D offending  
D merited  
D worthy  
D envisaged  
D linger  
D abducted
Singaporeans tend to consider their nation an outpost of progress in an untidy world - a 19th century English colonial outlook transposed into a 'modern' Asia on hard work and intelligence. That's understandable, for Singapore is an object lesson in how to national priorities - and through on them year upon year. From an inhospitable swampland has a modern affluent city-state - part financial services centre, part hi-tech manufacturer, part entrepot to its less developed neighbours. Few doubt that, by the end of the decade, living in Singapore will be on a with those of the developed world.

13 A rooted B grounded C stemmed D located
14 A base B set C lay D place
15 A get B lead C follow D take
16 A emerged B established C embodied D encompassed
17 A measures B levels C standards D rates
18 A scale B patch C term D pair
Part 2

You are going to read four extracts which are all concerned in some way with communication. For questions 19-26, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text.
Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Can I make money out of the Internet?

Yes, no, maybe - perhaps a more pertinent question, though, is "Can I continue to make money without the Internet?" The last few years have seen a gold rush in the computer hardware, software, training and publishing industries. Some who got in early made a killing getting businesses on the Web - the Net's 'commercial zone'. Today, it's settled down somewhat. Web page designers are commonplace and can no longer charge extortionate rates unless they're tied in with a major agency. However, those with serious technical and programming skills are always in high demand.

If you're wondering whether to throw a Web site into your existing marketing mix to help boost sales, the answer's probably yes. But rather than use it to try and attract customers - pleys such as bulk e-mailing are universally despised - it's better to think of the Net as a place to post in-depth product literature, provide customer support and canvass feedback.
Not too many companies are making it big with direct sales - though that's improving, particularly with hard-to-get products, or deep-catalogue items such as CDs, books and computer parts.

19 The difference between the early days of the Internet and today is that

A Web page designers now charge a standard rate.
B many websites quickly went out of business in the early days.
C increased competition means there are fewer obvious opportunities.
D enthusiasm for the Internet has cooled.

20 In the writer's view, it makes good business sense for companies to use the Internet

A in preference to other forms of advertising.
B to e-mail potential buyers of their products.
C to promote their products as hard-to-get.
D to survey their customers' views.
ARE YOU A GOOD LISTENER?

A big part of befriending someone is resisting the temptation to give advice because the way you'd cope with a problem may not be right for the person confiding in you. Plus, your attempts to chivvy someone into taking action when they are too depressed to put the kettle on are unlikely to make them feel accepted.

The rules of listening well, according to the volunteer counselling organisation, the Samaritans, go like this:

- accept. Don’t rush to judge or criticise - the person at the other end of the line is, in their given set of circumstances, probably coping as best they can.
- don’t let your emotions get in the way. Even if you’ve been through something similar, you may not be able to fathom the depths of someone’s anger, despair or confusion. Resist the impulse to comfort with platitudes. However well-intentioned, you are in a sense only trying to make yourself feel better and false reassurances may give people the impression that they are not being taken seriously.
- don’t give directives and do not appear to be too self-assured. This may only serve to heighten your listener’s feelings of inadequacy.

21 When people come to you with problems, it helps to

A try to take their mind off the problem.
B say what you might do in their situation.
C sympathise with their difficulties in coping.
D show you understand there is a problem.

22 According to the Samaritans, good listeners are people who

A show confidence in discussing what is wrong.
B acknowledge how the other person feels.
C relate what is said to their own experiences.
D try to convince people things will work out.
THE JOY OF NEW FRIENDS

New friends are so appealing because they'll indulge just about anything; little quirks, old anecdotes (they've never heard them before), moments of ludicrous melodrama (likewise), petty vanities. Friendships, like marriage, washing machines and prime ministers, have a honeymoon period, and it can be truly blissful. However, underneath the mutual ego-stroking there's a level on which new friends do a lot more than appeal to your vanity. They give you the freedom and space to evolve into who you want to be and, because they haven't known the 'old' you, they don't feel betrayed by the transformation.

This isn't to say that everybody goes through a period of complete personality overhaul when new people appear on the scene, but it is an opportunity to take stock and revise your opinion of what's important to you and to get rid of elements that you only developed in the first place out of a desire to fit in or because someone else was egging you on. Whatever these elements may be - ambitions or urges that just don't burn as brightly as they once did - when the time comes for you to move on, the last thing you need is an old friend arching an eyebrow and asking "What's up with you?"

23 New friends are more likely than old friends to

A engage you in meaningful discussions.
B be open about your weaknesses.
C be sensitive to your problems.
D ignore changes you are going through.

24 New friends are particularly important in promoting

A feelings of self-worth.
B reflection on your values.
C a re-evaluation of others.
D your own sense of achievement.
Gairaigo

Providing a kind of international commercial ambience is only one way in which the Japanese have put English to use. A vastly more significant area is the mass of English words adopted in recent years into Japanese. However, in contrast to the programmed efficiency of other Asian countries — Malaysia, for example, has been systematically adopting and adapting English technical terms into its standard variety of Malay (Bahasa Malaysia), — the Japanese acquisition of English words has been largely haphazard.

The generic Japanese term for such adoptions is gairaigo (from gai ‘outside’, rai ‘come’, and go ‘language’. The Japanese have been using loan words freely for decades, often without recalling that they are foreign, even though they are generally written in a more shorthand-like script than traditional Japanese words. In the American-style menus of Japanese fast-food outlets, many items consist of English-derived gairaigo printed in this script alongside what is called, ‘Decorative English’ in roman letters. (All take out OK)

‘Decorative English’ refers to coinages such as ‘Let’s sport’ created to add western glamour to Asia-bound exports and is related to enthusiasm for US movies, pop music with lyrics in English, and the use of the Internet in English and Japanese. Although they do not use English as such to any extent among themselves, younger people are otherwise much the same as their peers in the Philippines, Malaysia and elsewhere, and the choices they make will powerfully shape their own languages and their English far into the next century.

25 Japan differs in its use of English from some other Asian countries in that

A Japanese will often use English between themselves.
B no guidelines exist for incorporating English words into Japanese.
C there is an enthusiasm for nonsense phrases in English.
D it is adopting English words far more extensively.

26 The term gairaigo refers to

A foreign words commonly used in Japanese.
B technical English words which have no Japanese equivalent.
C words of foreign origin in Japanese.
D the playful use of English in various areas of Japanese life.
Some years ago, I wrote to the novelist JD Salinger, telling him that I proposed to write a study of his 'life and work'. I pointed out to him that the few sketchy facts about his life that had been published were sometimes contradictory and that perhaps the time had come to 'set the record straight'. I assured him that I was a serious critic and biographer, not at all to be confused with the fans and magazine reporters who had been plaguing him for years.

I had not, then, expected a response as such. On the contrary, I had written just the sort of letter that Salinger - as I imagine him - would heartily despise. At this stage, not getting a reply was the essential prologue to my plot. I had it in mind to attempt not a conventional literary biography - that would have been impossible - but a kind of Quest for Corvo with Salinger as quarry.

And Salinger seemed to be the perfect subject. He was, in any real-life sense, invisible, as good as dead, and yet for many he still held an active mythic force. He was famous for not wanting to be famous. He claimed to loathe any sort of public scrutiny and yet he made it his practice to scatter just a few misleading clues.

In gratitude for all this, Salinger's public have granted him much fame and money and, if he has not altogether turned these down, he has been consistently churlish in accepting them. Now he won't even let us see what he is working on. Is he sulking? If so, where did we all go wrong? Or is it just teasing us - teasing our fidelity and, in the process, making sure that we won't ever totally abandon him? These were the sort of questions my whimsical biographer would play around with.

But, about three weeks later, I received a missive from JD Salinger himself. One of my letters, it seems, had been received by his sister and another by his son - neither of whom I had expected to be listed. Salinger berated me for harassing his family 'in the not particularly fair name of scholarship'. He didn't suppose he could stop me writing a book about him, but he thought he ought to let me know - 'for whatever little it may be worth - that he had suffered so many intrusions on his privacy that he could endure no more of it - not 'in a single lifetime'.

Up to now, I'd been dallying with the idea of Salinger; he was a fictional character, almost, and certainly a symbolic one in the fable of American Letters. He said he wanted neither fame nor money and he'd contrived to get extra supplies of both - much more of both, in fact, than might have come his way if he'd stayed in the marketplace along with everybody else. Surely, I'd been reasoning in my more solemn moments, there was some lesson to be learned from his 'career'.

And yet here was this letter, obliging me to face up to the man himself. I wrote back, saying that his letter had certainly made me think but that in spite of it I had decided to go ahead with my book. I would undertake, however, to observe some ground rules. Since, until 1965, he had been in the 'public domain' but thereafter had elected not to be, I would not pursue my research beyond that date. I would also undertake not to bother his family and friends.

There were one or two further instructions I issued to myself. I would not attempt to seek out his ex-wife, his children or his sister. I would permit myself to write letters to people who had been friends of his during his writing (or publishing) years, but I would not surprise them on the telephone, nor persist in my letter writing, if two of my letters were to go unanswered. And so on. I was trying to make myself sound 'decent' - not just to Salinger, but to myself.
A. It seemed to me that his books had one essential element in common: their author was anxious, over-anxious, to be loved. And very nearly from the start, he had been loved - perhaps more wholeheartedly than any other American writer since the war. The Catcher in the Rye exercises a unique seductive power, not just for new young readers who discover it, but for the million or so original admirers like myself who still view its protagonist, Holden Caulfield, with a fondness that is weirdly personal, almost possessive.

B. Obviously anxious not to break rank and reopen his past to the glare of public scrutiny, no-one in Salinger’s family — as far as I could ascertain — had ventured to give an interview of any kind. It was as if they too had been stunned into silence by JD’s overnight success. Suspicion that a great narrative was somehow waiting to be told was bound to grow.

C. All this was, of course, entirely disingenuous. I knew very well that Salinger had been approached in this manner maybe a hundred times before, with no success. The idea of clarifying events in his life would, I was aware, be thoroughly repugnant to him. He was also - so far as I could tell - passionate in his contempt for the whole business of ‘literary biography’.

D. To what extent was Salinger the victim of America’s cultural star-system? To what extent its finest flower? American intellectuals once looked with compassion on those eastern bloc writers silenced by the state, but here in their own culture, a greatly loved author had elected to silence himself. He had freedom of speech but what he had ended up wanting more than anything else, it seemed, was the freedom to be silent and to silence anyone who wanted to find out why he had stopped speaking.

E. Though touching in a way, there was also something just a shade repellent in this - the language too pleased with its own polish for me to accept it as a direct cry from the heart. And yet there could be no mistaking its intent. My original plan of somehow luring Salinger into the open seemed to be working quite well. And yet this human contact, icy though it was, did give me pause.

F. According to my outline, the rebuffs I experienced would be as much part of the action as the triumphs - indeed, it would not matter if there were no triumphs. The idea - or one of the ideas - was to see what would happen if orthodox biographical procedures were to be applied to someone who actively set himself to resist and even forestall them.

G. And so I got the ball rolling by firing off about two dozen form-letters to all the Salingers in the Manhattan telephone directory: where did the Salinger family come from and did any of these Salingers happen to know JD? I was hoping here to tap the well-known American hunger for genealogy and, sure enough, the replies came storming back. But they were neither entertaining nor informative. Nobody knew anything of JD, except that he had turned into a hermit and some had never heard of him at all.

H. I also put it to him that he could still change his mind about seeing me, or about answering some questions, but I didn’t suppose he would. My hope was that, if he were to eventually read the book, he might soften his view - not just of me, but of what was possible, decently possible, in a genre such as this.
In societies which are increasingly conscious of the need to provide public services in more than one official language such as Belgium, Finland, Wales and various regions of Spain, there is often a tension between the provision of the public services and how regional authorities interpret their obligations. This leads to language-related issues being contested publicly as each new domain is penetrated by the formerly disadvantaged language.

The case of Dyfed County Council’s education policy provides a good example. A few years ago the County decided to divide the areas under its jurisdiction into those which were traditionally Welsh-speaking and urban areas which had been substantially anglicised for a long time. Welsh became the formal language of instruction in all schools within the former category. In implementing such a policy in these areas, the Council in effect chose to safeguard the collective territorial rights of Welsh-speakers, over and above the individual personality and rights of non-Welsh speakers whose educational rights could only be fully met by relocating themselves elsewhere in the County. The parents of the non-Welsh speaking pupils in these areas formed themselves into a pressure group and duly petitioned the Secretary of State for Wales. He, however, saw no reason to act in regard to the local authority’s language policy.

Without such initiatives it is doubtful whether local language majorities in a heartland region could ever hope to preserve the primacy of their language in the public sphere, let alone extend such rights to the private sector. But such decisions are never easy. In the Catalan region of Spain, for example, schools are required to teach at least four hours a week of Catalan, and many schools pride themselves in exceeding the minimum. However, this sort of social programme requires considerable resourcing. Teachers must be trained, materials must be written and translation services must be set up and staffed. To obtain adequate resourcing the language programmes must be given high priority, and this is one of the greatest dilemmas facing local and state governments.

Choosing to train existing teachers to teach Catalan, as opposed to providing general training to new much-needed teachers in an already overstretched and underfunded service is difficult. Similarly, having all notices in a large social security hospital in a slum area of Barcelona translated and printed in Catalan when the majority of patients (often semi-literate) are not native to the region, may seem insensitive.

These are, nonetheless, political choices and more - maybe even tougher ones - will have to be made as the relationship between language, nation and territory changes with the evolution of the European Community. Many non-state regions like Wales and Catalunya, initially expressed anxiety over the construction of a supra-national European Community, for they feared, that it would exasperate existing core-periphery inequalities in well established nation states. Indeed one of the prime reasons given for the ethnic revival in the 60s and 70s was the rising alienation many felt as power and decision-making was increasingly concentrated in centres which were perceived as being distant and unresponsive.

Today, though that fear is still prevalent, it is countered somewhat by the fact that many major parties are seeking to protect the diversity of European culture and looking at ways to re-enfranchise citizens in a future federated Europe. Many would argue that the key issue for Europe as it moves towards ever increasing integration is the preservation of minority cultures and regional economies and evidence suggests that the tide has at least turned in this respect. Even though Europe is striving for convergence of living standards, it also has a clear agenda to remove one of the major causes of human conflict – the non-recognition, undervaluing and even the elimination of the identity of peoples.
34 In the writer’s view, differences arise in multi-lingual communities when
   A local authorities interfere in issues they shouldn’t.
   B groups feel threatened by local authority decisions.
   C there is no public debate on language issues.
   D members of local government only speak one language.

35 According to Dyfed County Council’s policy, non-Welsh speakers had to
   A move to another county to be educated in English.
   B study Welsh as a subject in schools.
   C be educated in Welsh in certain areas.
   D give up the right to attend an English-speaking school.

36 ‘such initiatives’ line 29, refers to the intervention of
   A the pressure group.
   B the Secretary of State.
   C Dyfed County Council.
   D the Welsh-speaking community.

37 The problem for authorities in providing the required number of Catalan lessons in schools is that
   A it may not be a priority for schools themselves.
   B it deters teachers from entering the profession.
   C schools demand more than the legally required minimum.
   D no-one is bothered about the quality of the teaching.

38 The writer suggests that the initiatives taken in Catalunya show
   A how local authorities interfere too much in schools.
   B that it is wrong to make language a political issue.
   C how problems arise when authorities don’t prioritise.
   D how language policies can fail to achieve the desired result.

39 Minority concerns about the development of the European Community related to
   A sentiments which have largely disappeared.
   B a fear of the rise of nationalism.
   C anxieties about increased isolation.
   D issues of immigration and citizenship.

40 The writer’s view of the European Union is that
   A protecting minority cultures does not seem to be an issue.
   B little is being done to help the economies of smaller countries.
   C it needs a clear policy on regional economies.
   D the identities of some minorities will be erased in the new Europe.
Part 1
You must answer this question. Write your answer in 300-350 words in an appropriate style.

1. The extract below was part of a magazine article on access to higher education. Your teacher has asked you to write an essay in response to the opinions expressed in the article and to give your own views. Write an essay with the title: 'Higher Education: right or service?'

Why shouldn’t those who benefit from the better job prospects that studying at university gives them not be asked to pay for the service? People who get a higher education invariably get better paid jobs, so I don’t see why those who cannot or choose not to go to university should indirectly support those who do. A loan system whereby student loans would be gradually repaid after graduation not only seems a fairer system but might also encourage those that currently get to university not to take the opportunity for granted and make a bit more of their time there.

Write your article.
Part 2

Write an answer to **one** of the questions 2-4 in this part. Write your answer in **300-350** words in an appropriate style.

2 On a recently organised coach day-trip to your capital city, you arrived on time at the pick-up point for the return journey home to find that the coach, driven by a driver you had found rude and unhelpful throughout the day, had already left without you. Write a letter of complaint to the tour company explaining your view of events and asking for compensation for the trouble and extra expense the incident caused you.

Write your **letter**.

3 You are a student at a college that is seeking to attract more students from outside the area and from overseas. The college offers an attractive range of three-year academic and vocational courses, but it is felt that it has failed to attract such students in the past because it provides no help in finding student accommodation. The college principal has asked you to write a proposal about what the college can do to identify affordable student accommodation in the area and how it can make potential students aware that such accommodation exists and give prospective students help in finding it.

Write your **proposal**.

4 You live in a town that has recently held its traditional annual three-day market fair. Compared to previous years many people felt that there were few attractions at the event and that the commercial market stalls were of a kind that could be found at any ordinary market. Many feel the event has now little to do with local traditions and crafts and community life. Write an article for a local magazine describing this year’s fair and urging organisers to make future fairs more like they used to be.

Write your **article**.
Invisible Highways

Virtually (0) ___every___ sacred site in the prehistoric world was linked with others, (1) __________ major and minor, (2) ____________ a radiating network of straight lines. Few were as elaborate or as easily detected in (3) ____________ heyday as the Anasazis’ strange highways in America. Most, (4) ____________ the Ley lines of Europe, were invisible - which (5) ____________ them, in a way, all the (6) ____________ mysterious. In rare cases, like the vast drawing-board that covered the desert floor at Nazca, Peru, entire sites were devoted (7) ____________ creating miles of straight lines and, (8) ____________ more bewildering, very precise pictures that (9) ____________ be appreciated only from the air.

In cultures that had (10) ____________ a magical sense of the continuous life rolling through the whole of creation - (11) ____________ today we sterilise and alienate by calling it the 'environment' - the lines, visible or invisible, (12) ____________ to have meaning. The role they played has been the greatest enigma of all in the study of ancient sacred places. It was also, (13) ____________ a handful of researchers have now (14) ____________ to realise, by far the biggest clue (15) ____________ the meaning and use of these sites, and it was staring them in the face all the time.
For questions 16-25, read the text below. Use the word given in **capitals** at the end of some of the lines to form a word that fits in the space in the same line. There is an example at the beginning (0). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Example: 0 appearance

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Hardy and the Critics

*appearance* On its first (0) appearance, Hardy’s *Jude the Obscure* (1895) caused a furore because of the (16) appearance of its discussion of relationships outside marriage and its attacks on social (17) appearance. One newspaper dismissed the novel as ‘drivel and dirt’ and a bishop burnt the book in public. This (18) appearance, however, should not have taken Hardy entirely by surprise. A previous work, *The Return of the Native* had provoked (19) appearance of decadence, while *Tess of the D’Urbervilles* only appeared in (20) appearance form after the author agreed to make (21) appearance changes. Chief among these was a scene in which Angel carries Tess and her two (22) appearance in his arms across a flooded lane. At the editor’s (23) appearance, Tess and her friends were transported by wheelbarrow in the revised version. The public reaction to *Jude* only served to (24) appearance Hardy’s resolve to confine himself to poetry in the future. He once (25) appearance remarked that “If Galileo had said in verse that the world moved, the Inquisition might have left him alone.”
Part 3

For questions 26-31, think of one word only which can be used appropriately in all three sentences. Here is an example (0).

Example:

0 I’d say there’s a ................ chance the government will fall before the next election.

Many sporting bodies now give awards for ................ play.

The decision may seem harsh but I am convinced it was ................

0 fair

Write only the missing word on the separate answer sheet

26 I think on ................ the decision that was reached was the right one.

After an amazing run half the length of the pitch, the player lost his ................. at the critical moment.

The ................. of power in the region has shifted dramatically in the last thirty years.

27 I’ll be happy to move because we’re ................. on both sides by neighbours we don’t get on with.

I was ................. for promotion last year, even though I outperformed everyone else in my sales department.

I don’t see how such a crucial piece of evidence was ................. during the investigation.
28 After such a harsh winter, the trees may .............. far less fruit than usual.

I can’t ............... having to wait so long for my exam results - it seems so unnecessary.

He had such an emotionally exhausting time last year - he must still ............... some scars.

29 The temptation to move to a much better job abroad proved too hard to ............... .

Groups of soldiers loyal to the former Prime Minister are continuing to ............... rebel forces in parts of the country.

Staff will obviously ............... any change that results in a net increase in the hours they are expected to work.

30 The children were ............... the task of collecting recyclable waste from home as part of an environmental project.

The targets that have been ............... seem a bit on the ambitious side to me.

The procedure for appointing his successor has not yet been ............... in motion.

31 Returning to work after such a great summer left me feeling a bit ............... .

He seemed a little embarrassed when his joke fell ............... .

He got a ............... refusal to his request for a few extra days off.
Part 4

For questions 32-39, 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 three and eight words, including the word given. Here is an example (0).

Example:

0 I think her poll rating could be seriously affected by this.

impact

I think this could ........................................ her poll rating.

0 have a serious impact on

Write only the missing words on the separate answer sheet.

32 Making the scheme actually work will not be as easy as you think.

practice

The scheme will be harder ........................................ you think.

33 I don’t see how the accident was anybody’s fault really.

blame

I don’t really think that ........................................ the accident.

34 The matter was only brought to my attention a few days ago.

made

It wasn’t until a few days ago ........................................ the matter.
35 There doesn’t seem to be much point in my going to the meeting.

worth

It doesn’t ......................................... the meeting.

36 I think I impressed the interviewer with my ability to switch into French.

good

I think I ............................................. with my ability to switch into French.

37 The last time there was a conflict on such a scale was during the Second World War.

been

Not since the Second World War ........................................ on such a scale.

38 It doesn’t bother me which of the two we choose.

way

I don’t mind ........................................... one we choose.

39 I don’t see how people can think that he’s responsible for things getting better.

credit

I don’t see how he can be ......................................... things getting better.
Part 5

For questions 40-44, read the following texts on bilingual children. For questions 40-43, answer with a word or short phrase. You do not need to write complete sentences. For question 44, write a summary according to the instructions given.
Write your answers to questions 40-44, on the separate answer sheet.

Your children should never be teased or embarrassed in any way about their linguistic performance in the weaker language (yes, there will almost certainly be a weaker language). This includes protecting children when they are asked to ‘perform’ by adults and avoiding comparisons between their performance (especially in the weaker language) and that of monolingual children. Of course, a child should never be punished for making mistakes; as far as possible, you should avoid correcting children overtly too; especially if this means constantly interrupting them.

Be consistent in your linguistic behaviour with your children, but remember that there are many ways of being consistent; one parent, one language; a holiday language and a round-the-year language; a weekday and a Sunday language; the first one to speak chooses the language; everyone speaking their preferred language. Remember, too, that to be consistent often requires considerable effort and patience on your part.

Finally, play it down. For most bilingual children and their parents their linguistic situation is just an integral part of their life, and you should do nothing that might cause a child to look upon their bilingualism as a burden. It is invariably useful, often fun and interesting, but it is still something they share with the majority of the world’s population and therefore neither cause for concern or anything to shout about.

40 Explain in your own words why, according to the second paragraph, parents may find it hard to be ‘consistent’.

41 What does the writer mean by the phrase ‘play it down’ in line 13?
The parents I surveyed who decided against a bilingual upbringing for their children mentioned various reasons for the decision: it is taking an unknown risk; by making them learn a less useful language, parents are putting an extra burden on a child; by not having one mother tongue, a child doesn’t acquire firm emotional ties with a language or a culture; children should be allowed their own choice.

Not surprisingly, parents who decided against having two languages for their children were usually more specific in spelling out the disadvantages. During my conversations with them, some people actually started telling ‘horror stories’: cases of bilingual children who ended up being quite disturbed, who had problems with stuttering, who were severely behind at school. However, in my search for material I did not go by hearsay information and I myself have not come across any children who have been obviously impaired by their bilingual home environment.

On the whole, the arguments against a bilingual upbringing seem to me somewhat less convincing than those in favour. Children have an innate ability for learning and growing and I have come to believe that through a bilingual upbringing each child’s potential - rather than being restricted or overburdened - can be developed even more.

42 What is the meaning of ‘disturbed’ as used by the writer in line 7?

43 Explain in your own words what the writer means by the phrase ‘hearsay information’ in line 9?

44 In a paragraph of between 50 and 70 words, summarise, in your own words as far as possible, the different perspectives in the two texts on the potential negative aspects of being bilingual in childhood. Write your summary on the separate answer sheet.
Part 1

You will hear four different extracts. For questions 1-8, choose the best answer (A, B or C) which fits best according to what you hear. There are two questions for each extract.

**Extract One**

You'll hear a discussion between two friends about the benefits of making phone calls using the Internet.

1. The woman feels that Net phone calls are likely to prove popular
   A. with phone companies.
   B. with just about anyone.
   C. only with people who are already quite computer-literate.

2. According to the woman, making phone calls using the Net is
   A. as convenient as using the phone.
   B. still no better than a walkie-talkie conversation.
   C. a way of saving considerable sums of money.

**Extract Two**

You will hear an extract from a radio feature in which a dietician is discussing commonly held views about food.

3. According to the dietician, it is always best to
   A. keep fresh vegetables in the fridge.
   B. encourage children to eat raw vegetables.
   C. pick vegetables a day before eating them.

4. The dietician's remarks about affecting an athlete's competitive edge are
   A. intended to be ironic.
   B. aimed at people in her profession.
   C. related to her research findings.
Extract Three

You’ll hear an extract from a documentary on the life of Mahatma Gandhi, the founder of modern India.

5  The speaker implies that Gandhi
   A  did not really believe in living simply.
   B  deliberately fostered his image.
   C  was exploited by colleagues.  

6  To ensure his security, Gandhi travelled
   A  amongst the ordinary people of India.
   B  in a train carriage of his own.
   C  with specially chosen fellow travellers.

Extract Four

You will hear two colleagues discussing how proposed office changes will affect them.

7  The man’s attitude to the proposed change is best described as
   A  suspicious.
   B  indifferent.
   C  concerned.  

8  The woman feels the change will result in people
   A  working harder.
   B  becoming more distracted.
   C  communicating with each other less.
Part 2

You will hear the introduction to a documentary feature on the meaning of dreams. For questions 9-17, complete the sentences with a word or short phrase.

Humans share the tendency for rapid-eye movement with 9 species.

The presenter doubts that 10 gives us clues to behaviour and feelings in waking life.

The presenter feels that using a set of 11 to interpret dreams is pointless.

Contemporary theories of dreams are more in touch with 12 about what their dreams might represent.

Some theories suggest dreams are simply the space in which we 13 all sorts of data unconsciously picked up during the day.

Wish-fulfilment theory is popular with 14 but not supported by the facts of real life.

In the presenter’s preferred theory, dreams are a process where our unconscious makes a 15 out of a diverse variety of material.

Understanding the significance of dreams is about understanding the dreamer’s 16 a particular dream.

Dreams can be 17 and still evoke very different responses in different people.
Part 3

You will hear an interview with ethno-biologist Karl Court, who has spent most of his career in the Amazon jungle. For questions 18 - 22, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which best fits what you hear.

18 In Karl’s view, he is drawn to the jungle
A for its natural beauty.
B because it gives him a sense of well-being.
C because the more you go, the more you love it.
D for reasons he cannot justify.

19 What annoys Karl about the ‘world-traveller’ he meets is that he
A insists on attaching himself to the group.
B teases local natives with his stories.
C seems happy to live off other people.
D runs from difficult situations.

20 What shocks Karl about Steve’s case is that he had
A been infected with the parasite for so long.
B known about the parasite and done nothing.
C not taken precautions against parasites at the time.
D contracted the parasite in Peru.

21 What distinguishes ‘ethno’-biologists from ordinary scientists is
A the aims of their research.
B that they focus on particular types of illness.
C that their concern is to educate indigenous peoples.
D the starting point of their research.

22 During his time in Haiti, Karl
A only confirmed previous Japanese research.
B learned about a potentially important drug.
C witnessed phenomena he could not explain.
D identified for locals a potentially poisonous type of fish.
Part 4

You will hear two anthropologists discussing possible reasons why the Neanderthals disappeared. For questions 23 - 28, decide whether the opinions are expressed by only one of the speakers, or whether the speakers agree.

Write L for Linda
R for Robert
or B for both

23 It is unclear whether there was direct rivalry between Neanderthals and our ancestors. 23

24 The fact that Neanderthals do not seem to have developed technology is significant. 24

25 Neanderthals were not as advanced as our direct ancestors, the Cro-Magnons. 25

26 It is known that Neanderthals were cannibals. 26

27 The social practices of Neanderthals might provide the clue as to why they died out. 27

28 Our ancestors were probably connected in some way to the disappearance of Neanderthals. 28
The speaking test involves two candidates and two examiners. One examiner will speak to you while the other, the Assessor, will just listen.

**Part 1 (3 minutes)**
You will be asked questions in turn about where you live and where you are from, your work, studies and interests, and your views on certain things.

**Part 2 (4 minutes)**
You will be asked to discuss the photographs on page 165 together. There are two stages in this part.

**Stage 1**
Here are some photographs which show different people who have given up their time for various volunteer activities. Look at photographs 2 and 4 on page 165 and talk together about what might have motivated the people shown to volunteer for such work.

**Stage 2**
Now look at all the pictures. Imagine that a National Volunteer Agency needs to select one of these images for a new poster to recruit more people into volunteer service. Choose the picture which presents the most positive image of volunteer work and say what requirements a volunteer agency might look for in its recruits.

**Part 3 (12 minutes)**
You will be asked to talk on your own, comment on what your partner says and join in a three-way discussion with your partner and the Interlocutor around a certain theme.

**Culture and Identity**
One candidate will be asked to look at prompt card (a) and talk about it for two minutes.
There are also some ideas for the candidate to use, if he/she wishes.
The other candidate will then be asked if he/she has anything to add.
Then the Interlocutor will ask both candidates a question, such as:
• How has the way young people spend their leisure time changed in your country in recent years?

The second candidate is then given prompt card (b) and asked to discuss it for two minutes.
The other candidate will then be asked if he/she has anything to add.
Then both candidates will be asked a question on the subject, such as:
• Has international tourism to your country had a significant impact?

### Prompt Card (a)
Are the individual cultural identities of countries under threat today?
- American entertainment industry
- International fast food and retail chains
- Modern architecture

### Prompt Card (b)
How have global developments in communications and transport affected individual countries?
- mass air travel
- spread of English
- satellite TV and the Internet

The test will then be concluded with a number of general questions about the topic:
• How popular are films made in your country compared to American films?
• Which aspects of your national heritage should people do more to maintain?
• Do people have a stronger sense of national identity in rural areas?
• Are more English terms becoming more commonly used in your language?
• Which traditional days and festivals are most important in your cultural calendar?
Part 1
For questions 1-18, read the three texts below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap. Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

THE STILT HOUSE

James' friends lived in a decrepit stilt house which was one of the lesser properties of a well-known local politician. It was a rickety

(1) .......... which shook as we climbed the stairs. There were six rooms, clustered around a communal space (2) .......... with cheap shoes and rubbery slippers. James knocked on one of the doors, which was so flimsy that it swayed on its hinges at his (3) .......... . The door swung open and a slender youth (4) .......... out. James greeted him effusively. The youth – Jimon – (5) .......... from the door and beckoned us in. The place was humble. Indeed it was one step above squalor, which was

(6) .......... at bay by what was clearly a determined effort to keep it clean and tidy.

1 A layout
2 A congested
3 A push
4 A blinked
5 A held back
6 A kept
7 A site
8 A littered
9 A crowded
10 A structure
11 A scattered
12 A contact
13 A stroke
14 A peered
15 A stood out
16 A forced

THE BODY SHOP

Many of the positive aspects of The Body Shop resulted from an initial lack of financial resources. Big-budget advertising and expensive packaging were out of the (7) .......... , but this in turn meant that products could be sold inexpensively without sacrificing quality. As word (8) .......... and the range became more successful, all the profits could be ploughed back into the company to explore new ideas and (9) .......... more products. Limited finance was also the reason the business was extended by franchise. The owners of franchises were highly (10) .......... in the company and helped to maintain its energy. Ideas and information were (11) .......... in the interest of all concerned and (12) .......... of communication were constantly open.

7 A perspective
8 A question
9 A contrive
10 A incorporated
11 A pocketed
12 A contrive
B question
C picture
D frame
B went away
C got round
D passed on
B devise
C originate
D deduce
B implicated
C involved
D infiltrated
B pasted
C pooled
D piled
B channels
C branches
D courses
Using SPACE

Space is the greatest luxury of the modern era. With most of us crowding into towns and cities, through traffic jams or jostling for elbowroom in packed commuter trains, there is an need for our personal space to allow us room to relax in comfort and relative privacy. Space – as in square metres – is expensive. There a point when moving to gain another bedroom or bigger kitchen becomes financially impossible. The answer is to find the way to make the most of the space at your . There are many small apartments and houses, for example, that give an appearance of being wonderfully spacious by of being well-organised. Or because sympathetic and sensitive decorative choices work to dispel any feeling of rooms or enclosed.

13 A beating B battling C burdening D bulging
14 A eager B utmost C optimal D acute
15 A reaches B makes C comes D passes
16 A disposal B control C discretion D charge
17 A manner B virtue C effect D account
18 A hampered B laden C cramped D jammed
Part 2

You are going to read four extracts which are all concerned in some way with the environment. For questions 19-26, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text. Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

After the storm

Whoever you were, the wrecked landscape had something in it for you personally. For some people it was simply an enjoyable reminder of their grace – they’d got away with it. They strode across the skyline of the park like generals on a battlefield after a famous victory. Others stood still, gazing, hands in pockets. Exiles from Beirut, Kampala, Prague and Budapest felt a strange sense of kinship with the uprooted trees. Saturday fathers, borrowing their children from their one-time wives, dwelled with a pleasure that they couldn’t explain to themselves, on the ragged pits in the earth, the torn turf, the canopies of exposed roots, while their children saw the park as a territory at last made for all-out war, and zapped their fathers with death-ray guns from behind safe jungle cover.

Everyone was irrationally happier that Saturday, even the people who had lost their roofs, who saw themselves as heroes of the hurricane and came to the park to survey disaster on a scale to match their own. Isn’t it sad? they said, their voices drowned by shrilling gulls circling the trees that still survived.

19  As a result of the storm, the writer suggests that the people from the foreign cities he mentions

A  had an increased urge to return home.
B  felt closer to one another.
C  identified with certain features of the landscape.
D  were made to feel even more desperate.

20  According to the writer, the people who had suffered most directly as a result of the storm

A  felt as if they had been victimised.
B  were united by the feeling that they had had a lucky escape.
C  were relieved that certain areas of the park had been spared.
D  felt that they were the main characters in the event.
Environmental Photography

Many of the species that survive the current wave of extinctions perpetrated by man’s destruction of the world’s natural landscape will be quasi-domesticated residents of wildlife preserves, where the ecosystem will be dictated by his whim rather than by the traditional interaction among animals, plants and earth. Their original wilderness will be reproduced as tiny enclaves, landscaped by foam rocks and bounded by walls of iron. Their mates will be chosen by computer selection, their reproductive acts will take place in petri dishes. Recognising this, I have no desire to perpetuate the romantic mirages of traditional wildlife photography. Instead, I have created images of animals in exile from that lost Eden, adrift in the ether of a planet now alien to them. It is a new kind of landscape, one largely devoid of typical topography. But it is the place they must now call home.

Some of the photographic techniques I have used to symbolise that new landscape have been borrowed from contemporary advertising photography, whose contrived ‘look’ is aimed at creating a desire for superfluous goods such as cosmetics and high-fashion clothing. In a sense, the use of these techniques is an ironic commentary on our society, which is so adept at turning the meaningless into the priceless. My photographs thus challenge us to revise our perceptions enough to separate the truly priceless from the meaningless.

21 The writer’s view of the future is that

A the natural habitats of certain privileged species will be maintained.
B advances in technology will benefit endangered species.
C many species of animal will inhabit artificial environments.
D selective breeding must become a priority for certain species.

22 The writer’s motivation in borrowing ‘techniques’ from advertising is that he wants

A to make a statement about contemporary values.
B to produce less contrived photographs.
C to present animals in a glamorous light.
D to show how animals are degraded in advertisements.
Tree planting

People often make the same mistake with trees that they make with kittens and puppies: they forget they will grow into something much larger with quite different needs. All too often, beautiful young trees are planted in such close proximity that some will almost certainly fall victim to the axe before they reach maturity.

With planting a tree in a small area, you need to think about the size of its roots just as much as its branches — and maybe even more so. In many trees the root run in each direction is the same as the height. Thirsty roots can also draw so much water from the soil that the ground shrinks and subsides — potentially taking your property with it. And that’s not all: if a tree which has been extracting lots of moisture from the soil is removed, the ground can expand with the unaccustomed moisture, with potentially serious knock-on effects for your foundations.

As roots have built-in water sensors, another hazard is that they are attracted to drains. There is no stopping a determined root in search of nourishment and it will force its way through any pipe joint, causing disastrous blockages. You will also be liable should roots stray and prove similarly hazardous to adjacent properties. So buying the right-sized tree for the situation is money-wise as well as good gardening.

23 According to the writer, you should always

A get rid of trees that start causing problems to your property.
B avoid cutting down young trees.
C ensure there is sufficient distance between trees.
D plant a variety of trees in any garden.

24 According to the writer, care should be taken when planting trees because

A you may have to pay compensation to neighbours.
B they need sufficient access to drains.
C drains can hamper their growth.
D you can then train the roots to grow in certain directions.
English Weather

The fixation of owning their homes is a physical expression of the English belief in privacy. And I have often wondered whether the insularity of the nation as a whole, the collective belief in domesticity and an individual pre-occupation with privacy are not expressions of the same phenomenon. And if so, where did it come from? Common sense would suggest that, because weather affects behaviour, it may also have some effect on national character. It's a reasonable supposition that cold, wet weather that forces teenagers to stay indoors in winter instead of going skiing or to the beach has something to do with the country's capacity for inventive rock music. But is there something more profound? Has a mild and gentle climate, rarely too hot and rarely extremely cold, played a role in producing a moderate, pragmatic people?

It is true that the English do seem to lack intensity. They have demonstrated a remarkable facility in producing fine literature but there is scarcely a single passionate English-born composer in the two centuries between Purcell and Elgar. England has produced one stunning revolutionary artist, Turner, but no Michelangelo, no Rembrandt, no Marc, Velasquez, El Greco, no Van Gogh or Picasso. Yet every summer the country bursts out in a rash of exhibitions of amateur drawings across the land. It is a country of watercolours rather than oils, miniatures rather than monuments. It would be curious if the climate in which the English lived had had no influence at all.

25 The writer suggests that the English are

A a nation of small investors.
B a people who base life around their homes.
C people who crave the company of others.
D a people with romantic notions about themselves.

26 The writer believes that because of the weather the English

A are more intensely creative during the summer.
B cannot relate to the work of more passionate artists.
C excel only in certain forms of self-expression.
D are reserved about displaying what they create.
M. came to my surgery the week following his first visit, and the week after that, and at regular intervals right through that winter. I was wrong in ever wavering on his first visit. I summed him up almost immediately as a hypochondriac of the thorough-going kind. For one thing, there was his persistence. For another, there was the seemingly infinite adaptability of his symptoms and the discrepancies in his description of them.

27
He would often describe in some detail the classic symptoms of certain complaints—the sort of thing anyone can read in classic encyclopedias—but he would forget some tell-tale associative factor or he would fail to reproduce the physical signs. Then he would fall back on his old stand-by: "But Doctor, the pain is quite real": and I on mine: "For God's sake—there's nothing wrong with you."

28
I should have questioned him about his mental history, his anxieties, perhaps referred him for psychiatric treatment. But I did not do this. It seemed to me that to take M.'s condition seriously would quite probably have the effect of indulging and encouraging it rather than removing it.

29
The fact that half my family were medical men had made no difference to my motives. There are two ways of confronting disease: one is sound practical knowledge; the other is health. These are the two things I value most. And health, believe me, is not the absence of but the disregard for disease. I have no time for the mystique of suffering.

30
But he persisted, and became an infernal nuisance. There were times when I had to restrain myself from shouting at him at the top of my voice, from grasping hold of him and ejecting him bodily from my surgery. Sometimes a quite violent hatred for that despondent face, for his pleading manner rose inside me. I wanted to hit him.

31
One day in the surgery (a day when we were back to headaches and miscellaneous complaints, the jumbled symptoms of half a dozen nervous disorders), I asked him to tell me about himself. His job was in 'life insurance', which amused me—though I didn't show it. All other inquiries, however, about weekends, friends, girlfriends and family drew a blank. He simply shook his head. His expression was empty and opaque.

32
"Doctor", he interrupted, as if impatient with my digression. He had this way, despite his reticence, of suddenly pulling you up. "Doctor ...", he said again, drawing his face closer to mine—it had the same sheepish look it perpetually wore, but there was something insistent, arresting about it. "... You have to relieve pain. Do you know what pain is?" I should have blown up at an absurd comment like this. But I didn't. "Look, all this is rather pointless, don't you think?" I said, "Shall we call an end to the game now?"

33
At the door he looked up, almost with satisfaction. My palms sweated. His features had this flat quality, as if there was nothing behind them. And suddenly I knew why he fostered and cherished his 'pains', why he manufactured little upheavals and crises in his body, why he needed the amateur dramatics in my surgery: he was getting his experience.
A He got up. I was stern. But in speaking to him in that confiding way, I realised that I had admitted that he had got under my skin, that he affected me, that my relations with him were different — more intimate and involved — from my relations with other patients.

B So I could give M. nothing more than the crude advice a thousand would-be patients give themselves — very effectively: “Forget about it. It’s nothing. You’re fine.” And with this, I said: “I don’t want to see you here again.”

C He was like a schoolboy who clams up when the master becomes too friendly but, without pressing him further, I could see the whole picture: filing and entering figures all day: a bed-sit somewhere, evenings spent alone. At night he would lie awake listening to his heart-beat, the suction of his lungs, the gurgling of his alimentary canal.

D I could not get rid of him merely by rebutting his complaints. It occurred to me, of course, that there was another line to be taken. M.’s hypochondria itself, palpably neurotic, was the only thing about him which could be legitimately treated clinically.

E This would soon pass and I would then begin to treat him with a kind of casual indifference — the way a landlord treats a customer who comes in every night and drinks alone at the bar, cheerlessly but harmlessly. Then I would get angry again; angry at M., angry at my own acquiescence: “Go away. Do something! Take up skiing or mountaineering — then perhaps you might find yourself in genuine need of a doctor.” But he would not be beaten: “I am really ill.”

F When, on one visit, I had dismissed some localised pain as purely fictional, he would return a second time to tell me that the pain had ‘travelled’ — from chest to lower abdomen, from heart to kidneys — so that I was obliged to reconsider it. This ‘pain’ became something omnipresent and amorphous, obscurely pervading his system but ready to fix itself in those areas where he imagined, I suppose, I would be least able to disregard it.

G I was now convinced there might really be something wrong. I was not infallible and there could have been some revealing symptom — however slight — that I was simply overlooking. I had contemplated referring M. to someone else but we had reached a point in our sessions where I felt I was all the medicine M. needed.

H I could not suppress the suspicion that he was carrying out some elaborate joke at the expense of medicine and I did not want to fall victim to it. Besides, I had no wish to extend an already excessive interest, on his part, in disease. There is nothing I despise more. Don’t mistake me, I did not become a doctor out of an interest in disease, but because I believe in health.
Part 4

You are going to read part of an extract from a story about life in and around an American army base. For questions 34-40, choose the answer (A B C or D) which you think fits best according to the text.

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**The American Base**

A paternalistic US government assured military personnel volunteering for overseas service that the comforts awaiting them were no less complete than those they had come to expect at home, and so air transport began to fly into Effingham laden with deep freezers, washing machines, hi-fi equipment, electric organs and even Persian carpets. Many of those for whom these goods were destined had become accustomed to an annual trade-in, and a major disadvantage of the life overseas was that no regular outlets existed for the discarded equipment. Thus the efficient turnover of the entire system was threatened and a surplus built up, for base houses were small and soon glutted with gear.

Dick was everybody’s friend and often acted as a sort of go-between. When consulted about the American quandary, he immediately took it up with local shopkeepers and affluent villagers such as the Broadbens, and a number of them agreed to do what they could to ease the log-jam of consumer durables. It was Dick’s commitment to the future of his only daughter Jane that turned him into a salesman. First he accepted small gifts, then a trifling commission, then finally obliged American friends and begrudgingly accepted the role of purchasing their cast-offs to sell on. Thus trade developed. Dick was a reluctant and therefore good salesman, a little troubled about the legality of his enterprise, and there was a melancholic religiosity about him that reassured seller and buyer alike.

Dick and his family continued to live frugally, the appearance of an occasional cake at Sunday tea-time being just about the only outward sign of their newly-found prosperity. He himself did not like to talk about finance but his wife Dorothea, who was more intimately acquainted with the size of the cache of notes somewhere under the floor, quietly confided in him one day that the first few months’ operations had brought in enough to pay for one year’s schooling at Woodford. It was arranged that Jane would enter Gladben’s in the coming September.

Most of the married American servicemen and their families stayed within the confines of the base, and the base did its best to provide those things that made home sweet to them. England remained largely unknown. Only the young servicemen ventured out, and when they did it was usually in search of female company. They were a godsend to the girls of Essex, which had become a real backwater for young people. The local girls found the Americans more considerate and enthusiastic than their English counterparts. In approaches to the opposite sex, the Americans often displayed an outmoded gallantry, which sometimes evoked pretended amusement but was always well received. Saturday night discos were about the only form of entertainment surviving in country places and a girl escorted to one by a local lad had to resign herself to a loutish rather than a romantic experience. By contrast, the dances at the base offered a model of propriety and good order.

The homely and somewhat formal atmosphere of the social club at the base seemed to exert a tranquillising effect upon even the most unruly and pugnacious English males. Finding it impossible to pick a quarrel with their urbane hosts, they soon gave up trying. The music at the base was good and played on the very latest system; the décor was tasteful and relaxing and avoided cheap effects. No one was ever overcharged, and the old, sly trick practised in so many clubs of turning up the heat to increase consumption was unnecessary, since base hospitality was not perverted by the profit motive. Above all, it was the servicemen themselves who impressed. A rumour circulating at the time was that they had been issued back home with a manual setting out the finer points of conduct they would be obliged to observe whilst on our shores. This struck all those who came into contact with them as absurd. These, the girls decided, were nature’s gentlemen: handsome, clean-cut in both appearance and motive, sophisticated and evidently well-off. In the most discreet fashion, at pains not to provoke the rivalry of their English counterparts, the Americans produced photographs of themselves in their civilian days, often at the wheels of enormous cars, in the glamorous environment of their homeland. Few impressionable young girls could resist such an emotional assault. It was an experience that turned many a head. To Dorothea’s horror, her daughter Jane was among them.
34 The problem for Americans at the base was
   A they could not get the luxuries they were used to.
   B they were required to keep equipment sent from the US.
   C there was no market for second-hand goods.
   D there was nowhere where appliances could be serviced.

35 Dick was trusted by the people he dealt with because he
   A was known to be a religious man.
   B did not appear keen to do business.
   C was a respected businessman.
   D knew how to get round the law.

36 Dick and Dorothea
   A had very different views on money.
   B were keen to show off their new-found wealth.
   C had no interest in what the money could buy.
   D knew exactly how the extra money would be spent.

37 The writer suggests that local girls found the American servicemen appealing because
   A of the directness of their approaches.
   B they had a light-hearted outlook on things.
   C they appeared more worldly.
   D of the courtesy they showed them.

38 The local boys went to the base because
   A it was better than the alternatives.
   B it gave them a feeling of self-importance.
   C they enjoyed teasing their hosts.
   D there was always the prospect of trouble.

39 ‘This’ in line 76 refers to
   A the timing of the issue of the manual.
   B the fact that the servicemen had so many rules to learn.
   C the fact that there was a need for such a manual.
   D the fact that there should be a manual only for Britain.

40 The appeal of the servicemen for local girls grew as they
   A learnt about their lives outside the army.
   B observed them in their rivalry with local boys.
   C realised they could trust them to be discreet.
   D came to understand how army life affected them.
Part 1

You must answer this question. Write your answer in 300-350 words in an appropriate style.

1 The extract below was part of a newspaper article on how electronic communication: e-mails, mobile phone text messages, e-commerce etc is changing the way people interact and their relationship to their environment. Write a letter to the newspaper in response to the article, commenting on the points in the extract and giving your own views.

If e-communication hasn't already changed your life, then it's probably your turn to get the e-bug next. We are inhabiting a world where we sit at home chatting intimately to people we've never met, kids sit around snack bars merrily sending messages to friends in other places, and where not keeping up with e-mail correspondence on a daily basis causes concern and offence. We shop from home and have banal phone conversations in packed public places. There seems to be little tolerance any more for just being with others without a constant need to know what's going on somewhere else without you and I can't help feeling this will make us less well-adjusted individuals.

Write your article.
Part 2
Write an answer to one of the questions 2-4 in this part. Write your answer in 300-350 words in an appropriate style.

2 Your regional council has recently launched a campaign to encourage people to make greater use of local buses and trains and to leave their cars at home. There is, however, in your view, clear evidence that the general standards and reliability of the services are poor and that there is an increasing incidence of muggings and attacks on public transport. Write an article for a local newspaper, giving examples of your own experiences of local public transport and your views on the aims of the campaign.

Write your article.

3 The principal of the college you attend is concerned that there has been an increasing number of incidents of vandalism on college buildings, theft of student property and an increasing number of unauthorised people using college facilities. He has asked you to write a report from a student perspective reviewing present security arrangements at the college and making recommendations for improvements.

Write your report.

4 A local charity which seeks to provide aid to famine-stricken countries abroad has approached the student committee of the college you attend to ask for their help in raising money. As a member of the committee, you have been asked to write a proposal to be sent to other members before the next meeting outlining schemes and events which it would be practical to organise, bearing in mind that end-of-year exams are only two months away.

Write your proposal.
The Melting Pot

In just twenty years, 1830 and 1850, the proportion of foreign-born immigrants in America rose from one in a hundred one in ten. Never before had been such a global exodus — and not to America, but to Australia, Argentina, New Zealand, anywhere showed promise, though America had far the largest share. From smaller countries like Norway and Ireland and regions within countries Sicily and the Messorgiorno in Italy, the numbers represented a significant drain human resources was especially true of Ireland. In 1807 it was the most densely populated country in Europe. By the 1860s it was one of the.

Those who had neither the inclination to work in heavy industry the wherewithal to take up farming generally clustered in cities — if, as was almost always the, their backgrounds were agricultural. So effortlessly Irish, Poles and Italians settle into urban life that we easily forget that most came from rural stock and had perhaps never seen a five-storey building prior leaving home. Often they arrived in such numbers to overturn the prevailing demographics — as in 1851, when a quarter of a million Irish settled in New York and Boston.
Part 2

For questions 16-25, read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of some of the lines to form a word that fits in the space in the same line. There is an example at the beginning (0). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Example: 0 extraordinary

American English

None of the interesting and (0) extraordinary things Americans are doing to the language really matter as long as we get the (16) meaning across to each other. It seems to me that the messages (17) out of the various gyrations of American English are, on the whole, promising. It is a positive development if our young people are displaying a personal sympathy with the cause of (18) , and if older people are developing a greater (19) to one another’s feelings. Similarly, if technology is considerably (20) our vocabulary (and by (21) , our thinking and our vision) then the sometimes baffling, sometimes (22) and strikingly original ways we speak are (23) signals. If, in the process, we engage in some jawbreaking nonsense, no great harm is done. For all its (24) , American English is, without doubt, increasingly (25) around the world and, to all of us at home, that is good news, man.
Part 3

For questions 26-31, think of one word only which can be used appropriately in all three sentences. Here is an example (0).

Example:

0 Working during the summer was a good opportunity to .......... some experience.

Opposition parties have started to .......... ground on the government in the polls.

Stock markets tend to .......... when central banks reduce interest rates.

0 gain

Write only the missing word on the separate answer sheet

26 The police .......... the crowd in an attempt to break up the demonstration.

I couldn’t believe what the hotel .......... for putting an extra bed in the room.

Following lengthy questioning, the police formally .......... the suspect last night.

27 The committee decided not to let the matter .......... and ordered a formal enquiry.

The prosecution was foolish to .......... so much of its case on the testimony of such an unreliable witness.

I am sure we only lost because the manager decided to .......... our two best players.
28 The train stopped just ............... of the station so we got off and walked to the platform.

It was the awful weather that made us decide to cut the holiday ............... .

The group were running ............... of supplies and drinking water, so they reluctantly turned back.

29 We were ............... to an expensive meal out as a reward for the hard work we’d put in.

The wood was sanded and then ............... with a varnish to protect it.

When I first took up the post, I was ............... with suspicion by my colleagues.

30 The company has made a huge effort this year to improve on the customer care ............... .

His friendliness and charm are just a ............... – don’t be fooled into thinking he’s soft.

It’s an unusual row of terraced houses, because every house ............... is so different from the others.

31 The result should ............... , even though there were some refereeing irregularities.

We don’t ............... much of a chance if they are able to field a full-strength side.

I doubt whether he’ll ............... for re-election after this disappointment.
Part 4

For questions 32-39, 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 three and eight words, including the word given. Here is an example (0).

**Example:**

0   I'd rather you spoke to him before the meeting.

   it

   I ................................................... speak to him before the meeting.

0   'd prefer it if you could

Write **only** the missing words on the separate answer sheet.

32   You need to keep an eye on the children at all times if you take them out.

   sight

   You mustn't let ........................................ if you take them out.

33   We decided it simply wasn't worth pursuing the matter any further.

   point

   We decided ................................................ the matter any further.

34   He's agreed to help the police as long as his name is not made public.

   condition

   He's agreed to help the police ........................................... not reveal his name.
I don't mind if you come but you'll have to get there by yourself.

way

I don't mind if you come but ............................................. there.

36 I think you must have me confused with someone else.

mistaking

I think you must ......................................................... someone else.

37 She doesn't seem to have much idea of what's been happening here.

touch

She seems to ............................................................ what's been happening here.

38 If the plans are not ready to submit, the project may have to be put off until next year.

mean

Failing to submit the plans .......................................... the project until next year.

39 He was unable to take part in the tournament because of a nagging injury.

ruled

A nagging injury ....................................................... the tournament.
Part 5

For questions 40-44, read the following texts on modern-day fame. For questions 40-43, answer with a word or short phrase. You do not need to write complete sentences. For question 44, write a summary according to the instructions given.
Write your answers to questions 40-44 on the separate answer sheet.

Modern Fame

Ninety-nine per cent of all famous scientists that have ever lived were born in the last hundred years. We can’t remember them all, but we all need to know the name of at least one person who can comprehend what we can’t. It might as well be Einstein, who really did have the all-embracing, generous world view to match his creative brilliance. We all need to know the name of at least one person who is good in a way we aren’t. It might as well be Mother Teresa, who really wasn’t after that recording contract. It does us no harm that Hitler is our ready symbol of a man more evil than we are, Lindbergh of a man more brave, the young Marlon Brando of a man more beautiful. It does us good.

The famous help us live. What they do, they do for us. Fame is what we do for them. We turn them into characters and put them in a show, a modern version of the passion play. The ones we respect burn like angels. The ones who ask for worship burn like witches. Fame, like happiness, ruins anyone who pursues it for its own sake and exalts only those who have proper work to do.

Those who are famous have their importance only to the extent that they help give meaning to lives of those who aren’t. Ordinary life isn’t just the hardest to lead, it’s the best, and the famous people we like the most seem to tell us that by their way of staying human, as if there were a fallible, frail human being behind the glory – which there always is.

40 Explain in your own words what the writer means by the phrase ‘pursues it for its own sake’ in line 12.

41 According to the writer, in the last paragraph, what kind of celebrities remain most popular with the public?
Picking on the Famous

For a culture increasingly concerned with compensating people for distress and hurt feelings, we are remarkably cavalier about one group of citizens. Become a celebrity, particularly a female celebrity, and you are fair game for extraordinary viciousness that would, in a workplace or school, constitute bullying.

Paula Yates is but one of many recent examples. Yes, she was foolish but the way the media stripped her of her humanity, photographing her and commenting on her every move while she grappled with addiction was horrific. People like her pass beyond a protective barrier. They are no longer silly girls, made famous by our silly preoccupations, but figures in a morality tale, who can be ripped to shreds and mentally, physically and emotionally slaughtered in a modern-day version of the Roman circuses.

There is a popular perception that celebrities ‘ask for it’ by seeking fame. Everyone thinks they are amply compensated. They get money, glamorous lifestyles and, above all, their narcissism is satisfied. Why else would so many ordinary people queue to participate in documentaries? But how could any lifestyle compensate for constant scrutiny of your life and the possibility that, make the wrong turn – wrong relationship, wrong show, wrong diet – and you could become a figure of real hatred. The worst crime most celebrities commit is naivety, not realising that in our ‘civilised’ society, there’s still an appetite for a public stoning.

42 What does the writer say, in the first paragraph, is the main drawback of being a celebrity?

43 Explain in your own words what the writer means by the phrase ‘the worst crime celebrities commit’, in lines 14-15.

44 In a paragraph of between 50 and 70 words, summarise, in your own words as far as possible, the reasons given in the texts for why the public may turn against celebrities that they once made famous.
Part 1

You will hear four different extracts. For questions 1-8, choose the best answer (A, B or C) which fits best according to what you hear. There are two questions for each extract.

**Extract One**

You will hear a woman talking about her feelings towards her sister.

1. The woman and her sister did not get on as children because of
   A. feelings of competition between them.
   B. their similar age.
   C. their parents' preference for their younger brother.

2. The woman's childhood feelings towards her sister
   A. still predominate in their relationship.
   B. occasionally resurface.
   C. sometimes cause her to feel guilty.

**Extract Two**

You will hear two friends discussing their eating habits.

3. The woman believes the problem with appetite suppressants is that
   A. there are insufficient warnings about misuse.
   B. they are of little real benefit.
   C. they don't work with certain kinds of diet.

4. The main purpose of a food diary
   A. changes as you understand more about your food habits.
   B. is to remind people when to have snacks.
   C. is to help people identify the foods that most suit them.
Extract Three

You will hear a man talking about how e-mail has changed the face of business communication.

5 According to the speaker, compared to letters, e-mails
   A make use of graphical layouts.
   B are generally shorter.
   C encourage people to be lazy correspondents.

6 What best characterises the speaker’s reaction to e-mail communication? He feels
   A enthusiastic about its benefits.
   B nostalgia for the days before e-mail.
   C that people now express themselves less freely.

Extract Four

You will hear a radio sports commentator reporting from a tennis championship.

7 At the time the incident occurred, Ryan
   A was playing particularly badly.
   B had just taken the lead.
   C was about to lose the set.

8 One consequence of the incident could be that
   A Ryan is not to be allowed to play in a future tournament.
   B the official may have to explain what he saw.
   C Ryan will be banned from further participation in this tournament.
Part 2

You will hear part of a radio feature on what people’s speech habits reveal about them. For questions 9-17, complete the sentences with a word or short phrase.

‘Content analysis’ focuses on which provide insight into people.

Businesses use content analysis to identify how are changing.

For governments, content analysis can be a source of

A fingerprint word is a word that in someone’s speech.

In correspondence from the client, the young lawyer noticed used by the client which showed him to be quite literary.

People who use ‘I’ a lot in their speech are often thought to be a

The images of ‘staying on course’ the speaker’s uncle uses reveal his as well as his general philosophy.

Experts can tell as much from pauses in speech as they can from

Content analysis is no substitute for common sense but it may be used to it.
Part 3

You will hear an interview with a radio science correspondent on issues relating to baldness in men. For questions 18 - 22, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which best fits what you hear.

18 According to Claire, the experiments at Howard Hughes University are promising because they
   A proved the researchers’ theory.
   B produced no side-effects in the mice.
   C may lead to a new line of research.
   D mean investment can be directed to medical research.

19 Claire feels that a remedy for male baldness would
   A have a market potential similar to that of slimming pills.
   B appeal only to older men.
   C appeal only to those with certain types of baldness.
   D would be a phenomenal commercial success.

20 The commercial success in the US of hair restoring products
   A has convinced major companies to invest in hair research.
   B indicates that companies have already made significant discoveries.
   C is linked to the popularity of certain types of products.
   D is surprising because of general suspicions about lifestyle drugs.

21 Scientists have already identified
   A how to stop the body making DHT.
   B which gene causes male baldness.
   C how to modify the defective gene.
   D the role of DHT in causing hair loss.

22 Both Propecia and Regaine
   A are taken in pill form.
   B developed from the same research.
   C have fallen short of expectations.
   D have been linked to side-effects.
Part 4

You will hear two teachers discussing factors which determine intelligence. For questions 23 - 28, decide whether the opinions are expressed by only one of the speakers, or whether the speakers agree.

Write  H  for Helen
       T  for Tom
or  B  for both

23  Some children have a greater natural gift for learning than others.

24  Some teachers do not entertain the idea of inherited intelligence because of their political beliefs.

25  The idea that intelligence is inherited has been discredited.

26  There is a clear relationship between children’s levels of achievement at school and family income.

27  Children do better when they believe school can benefit them.

28  What children inherit from parents is irrelevant in wider educational debates.
The speaking test involves two candidates and two examiners. One examiner will speak to you while the other, the Assessor, will just listen.

**Part 1 (3 minutes)**
You will be asked questions in turn about where you live and where you are from, your work, studies and interests, and your views on certain things.

**Part 2 (4 minutes)**
You will be asked to discuss the photographs on page 166 together. There are two stages in this part.

**Stage 1**
Here are some photographs of people involved in various forms of protest. Look at photographs 1 and 3 on page 166 and discuss what the purpose of each protest might be and how well-organised and effective each form of protest seems.

**Stage 2**
Now look at all the pictures. Imagine you are editors of a magazine which is going to do a feature entitled a ‘Year of Protest’. Talk together about all the photographs and then choose the two between which there is strongest contrast for inclusion in the magazine.

**Part 3 (12 minutes)**
You will be asked to talk on your own, comment on what your partner says and join in a three-way discussion with your partner and the Interlocutor around a certain theme.

**Making the grade**
One candidate will be asked to look at prompt card (a) and talk about it for two minutes. There are also some ideas for the candidate to use, if he/she wishes. The other candidate will then be asked if he/she has anything to add. Then the Interlocutor will ask both candidates a question, such as:
- Having modern societies achieved the right balance between work and leisure?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prompt Card (a)</th>
<th>Prompt Card (b)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To what extent does someone’s relationship with work shape their lives?</td>
<td>To what extent are success and personal happiness the same thing?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- owning your own business</td>
<td>- material wealth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- working part-time</td>
<td>- personal status</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- time off and retirement</td>
<td>- relationships with family and friends</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The test will then be concluded with a number of questions about the topic:
- How far does being successful depend on knowing the right people?
- What kind of career would provide you with your ideal lifestyle?
- Is it true that people tend to make their own luck?
- Do you think the main purpose of schools is to prepare children for the world of work?
- Will developments like the Internet dramatically change people’s relationship with work?
Part 1

For questions 1-18, read the three texts below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap. Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

**LIVE AID**

It was the Live Aid concert that began the fashion for (1) ____________ of famous names to deal with world catastrophes. With thousands of people dying of hunger in Ethiopia, the Irish pop singer Bob Geldof (2) ____________ the problem by staging a worldwide satellite-linked all-star concert to raise money. His message was admirably (3) ____________ of the usual showbusiness hollowness. ‘Give us your money’ he said, sometimes varying the message to ‘Give us your money now.’ Though some cynics in the pop press tried to suggest that Geldof had organised the event to revitalise his (4) ____________ career, there could be no serious doubt that his motives were genuine. Geldof himself was uneasily aware of such jibes but most of his fellow stars, like most of the audience, (5) ____________ in this exciting new development by which fame (6) ____________ tribute to the real world of suffering.

1. A taking  
2. A confronted  
3. A lacking  
4. A falling  
5. A glamorised  
6. A put

**MAKE LUNCH A REAL HOUR**

A lunchtime break from work provides an essential rest of mind and body, but these days who can (7) ____________ the time? A new survey by Diet Coke reveals that more than two-thirds of us routinely work through lunch, with women the worst offenders. This can obviously impact on health and is bad news for productivity in the long (8) ____________ . Most British women snatch just twenty minutes a day, while men (9) ____________ slightly better with 30 minutes. Occupational therapists warn that this is a worrying (10) ____________ and that we are doing neither ourselves nor employers a favour by (11) ____________ breaks short. You work more productively in the afternoon if you’ve had a change of (12) ____________ and a chance to think about something other than work.

7. A spare  
8. A stretch  
9. A surpass  
10. A scale  
11. A cutting  
12. A view

D calling  
D contended  
D devoid  
D flagging  
D relished  
D posed  

D miss  
D spell  
D excel  
D trend  
D limiting  
D sight
CLIMATE CHANGE

Among scientists around the world, the study of our planet’s climate surely ranks as one of the most highly charged fields of modern inquiry. Humans and all other species on Earth live – and often die – in direct response to climate. And yet, we’re still striving for sure answers to the basic questions about this extraordinarily complex system: How and why does our climate change? Among scientists and non-scientists, many now say that it’s a definite that human-induced warming threatens to disrupt life on Earth. On the other side of the debate people holding that such warming is taking place at all. One thing, however, seems certain: with so much at stake, the debate will rage as long as the evidence is in any way equivocal.

13 A maintains B ranks C classifies D holds
14 A striving B pursuing C seeking D attempting
15 A respectively B alike C likewise D both
16 A must B definite C deal D given
17 A decline B contradict C deny D revoke
18 A peril B stake C interest D doubt
The ‘Happiness Project’

The ‘Happiness Project’ is an initiative set up by counsellors and psychotherapists Ben Rehshaw and Robert Holden as a natural extension of their widely acclaimed Laughter Clinic. With happiness having become such a precious commodity – an estimated seventy percent of the population are clinically depressed at some point in their lives – the pair are unlikely to suffer a shortage of takers. Such is their credibility that courses are now sponsored by the National Health Service and are due to be fully endorsed by the British Medical Association in a matter of months.

I joined typical participants, many from big name companies such as Barclayscard and British Telecom, last Saturday. The session began with us placing ourselves on an imaginary happiness gauge running from one end of the room to the other. We all initially clustered around the 5 to 7 mark – no one wanting to admit to being totally wretched nor feeling on top of the world either. Then, eyes closed, we all had to take a step forward on our imaginary line to feel what being happier was like. And it was odd that, just by envisaging ourselves as happier, we did feel an uplifting – even if we were chanting the mantra “I am already happy” through clenched teeth.

19 According to the text, the writer

A is sceptical about the project’s chances of success.
B feels treatment for depression is the responsibility of other bodies.
C feels the project is already being taken seriously.
D thinks the treatment is an example of an exploitative medical practice.

20 The writer implies that the participants

A felt awkward about some of things they were asked to do.
B could not relate to the purpose of the exercise.
C found some aspects of the exercise physically challenging.
D all reacted differently at the start of the exercise.
ORIGINS
OF THE NET

The Internet may be a recent media phenomenon but as a concept it's actually older than most of its users; born, as it was, in the sixties a long time before anyone coined the buzzwords: 'Information Superhighway'. There is no doubting that the level of attention it is currently receiving is merited, if for no reason than the quantum leap in global communications it has fostered. And yet, it is still not much more than a prototype. While the chairman of Microsoft and ex-vice-presidents can rhapsodise about such household services as video-on-demand, for most Netizens a speedier capacity to view stills-on-demand would suffice.

The concept of the Net was not, in fact, hatched in Microsoft's war rooms, but rather in a previous contest for world domination. Following the Soviet success in beating the US into space, the US Department of Defense formed the Advanced Research Projects Agency (ARPA), which twelve years later spawned ARPAnet, the world's first decentralised computer net. The driving force behind decentralisation, ironically, was bomb-proofing. Nuke a mainframe and the system goes down. But bombing a network would, at worst, only remove one or two nodes. The remainder could route around it unharmed. At the time of its inception, its creators would have been greatly perturbed at the prospect of its anarchic extension into the public domain.

21 According to the writer, the Internet as a medium

A is overrated.
B has yet to make a serious impact.
C has a long way to go.
D is already being surpassed by other media.

22 The original inventors of decentralised computers

A predicted it could develop into a world medium.
B were working in the field of space research.
C were quick to realise its potential commercial applications.
D wanted to design a system that could resist attack.
Thomas EDISON

Edison was the archetypal American pragmatist. Latin, philosophy and other such esoteric pursuits he dismissed as 'nanny stuff'. What he wanted were inventions that would reduce drudgery for the user and bring untold riches to himself. With 1,093 patents to his name – though many have been subsequently accredited to his assistants – no-one has given the world a greater range of products that have become central to modern life.

Edison’s character was not, however, to put it charitably, altogether unflawed. He connived against competitors, drove his assistants to breaking point (they were know as the Insomnia Squad) and when all else failed, he did not hesitate to resort to bribery. If not an outright liar, he was certainly often economical with the truth. The popular story, which he did nothing to dispel, was that a width of 35mm was chosen for movie film because when one of his minions asked how wide the film should be he crooked a finger and thumb and said: “Oh, about this wide”. In fact, it is far more probable that, rather than devise his own film, he used Kodak film, which was not only 70mm wide but also 50 feet long. When cut down the middle it would yield 100 feet of 35mm film – curiously the precise dimensions of Edison’s first reels.

23 According to the text, what characterised Edison as an inventor was that he

A had little interest in personal wealth.
B was particularly keen on self-promotion.
C was not concerned about the applications of his inventions.
D treated competitors and assistants with respect.

24 The writer suggests that Edison

A got rid of assistants who took credit for inventions.
B was cheated by competitors.
C was well-known for budgeting carefully.
D was guilty of involvement in illegal activities.
Stamps are out

In 1980, Barry Goldwater Junior, a California member of the house of representatives, put forward an ingenious plan which at a stroke would have changed the face of the promotion industry and swelled state coffers. Forget giant neon displays, skywriting and multiple hoardings. Goldwater’s scheme was in one sense much more grandiose. He proposed legislation permitting companies to have brand names printed on US postage stamps. Sportwear and racing cars were already awash with brand names and logos. Why not stamps?

American philatelists were furious, claiming that the country would be mocked and the prestige of its institutions undermined. The nation’s 25 million stamp collectors would be up in arms, warned the editor of a leading philatelists’ magazine. Again the old objections concerning social dignity and propriety, which had ultimately shot down the skywriters, won out. What would you get? George Washington’s head and beneath it: ‘Baxter’s Pills for Constipation.’ A deflated Goldwater, however, did not entirely give up. Two years later he was back with a scheme for putting the jingles of corporate America on dollar bills – arguing that the breast-pockets in which wallets are kept are the closest thing to American hearts.

25 Goldwater’s motivation in putting forward the scheme was to

A promote American companies around the world.
B support the interests of advertising companies.
C raise income for the government.
D encourage people to buy American goods.

26 There was concern that the scheme

A wouldn’t work because such promotional schemes had failed before.
B would harm America’s national image.
C would lose its appeal once other countries adopted it.
D could be used by groups for propaganda.
Part 3

You are going to read an extract from an article about the pleasure of doing nothing. Seven paragraphs have been removed from the extract. Choose from paragraphs A-H the one which fits each gap (27-33). There is one extra paragraph you do not need to use. Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Doing Nothing

In the summer, when my daughters whine too long, write on the walls or leave a trail of crumbs on a newly vacuumed floor, I tell them to go outside and play. For me it’s a roots experience. My mother’s voice echoes in my head. I see her in a heroic Soviet realist pose, pointing to the yard with a rubber-gloved dripping hand.

There was clear conviction in such declarations. It was not simply about just getting out for some fresh air. I, however, as a modern parent, let my kids, ages twelve and five, do nothing for, oh, five minutes before I am totally besieged by doubts. Pangs of conscience just simply sweep me off into the fray.

Why not leave the kids to their own devices? The usual suspects, I suppose: guilt and fear. My wife and I both have complexes about accommodating the demands of family life within a hectic freelance schedule; plus we imagine that they will simply slope off and vanish forever if our supervisory vigilance is allowed to lapse.

There could have been no remoter possibility than my father bounding from the house and exclaiming: “Hey, how about a game of ‘hide-and-seek’?” Had he done so, we would have wondered whether we’d suddenly been sucked into the bizarre world of the comics we used to read before the advent of mass TV.

The notion of doing nothing for your kids was not only tolerated but was also codified for all on Sundays. Our churches proscribed work on Sunday. There was no question of running out to buy groceries, because the stores were bolted shut. We ate a meal and simply stretched out on the grass as time passed.

The clouds are still up there in the sky. The kids do not need me on hand to point out what their various shapes might conceivably suggest. It has also dawned on me of late that we could all use a little more nothing – time to take stock and reflect on who we are – just to get priorities straight.

What might be lost in terms of intensity of living would surely be made up for by the quality of perspective gained. And in a world that increasingly compartmentalises and pulls us in different directions, just being around – and together – has to be good.

Most important, however, is bound to be maintaining the conviction that doing nothing is sometimes more deeply meaningful than the swirl of activity that defines our day. Keeping faith with this principle is surely the greatest domestic challenge of these hyperactive, hyper-parenting times.
There were no classes, camps and sports wrapped seamlessly around quality time spent with Mom and Dad. Instead we had time to dream, and we passed languorous days with hours just to stare at the sky – idling rather than dithering – doing whatever suggested itself rather than despairing at the prospect of filling time.

We may well pull this off, provided that we can push past some barriers. We’ll have to watch the kids mope, and we’ll have to resign ourselves to the fact the house might never get painted. We’ll all have to come to view walking the dog as less of a chore.

It was my wife, in fact, who called my bluff by pointing out that even though life around us might rush forward unabated, we need not. We could chase the kids out with the simple challenge of playing in the garden. We could stop, breathe, converse ... In short, we could make room in our lives for nothing to come flooding in.

It only takes a sullen expression or feet being dragged through the grass and I think that, well, really we could play hide-and-seek together. Or kick around a football. And before I know it, I've joined them in banishment and imposed fun on them. Surely in heaven my mother is smacking her forehead with a sudsy palm.

Our perceptions of parenting have changed so radically since my parents' time. Today, when we suddenly find ourselves at a loose end, it's as if we are somehow letting ourselves down – letting the whole side down, in fact. And our streetwise kids too, will be quick to point the finger of blame squarely at poor parenting whenever there appears a gap in their social calendar.

Recently, after a day spent running from dancing class to swimming lessons, with time out for pecked-at meals, I cut loose a tirade. My mother, I declared, knew what she was on about. Life doesn't end if a half-day looms before children and they have to make of it what they will.

My brother and I, exiles suddenly, would stare at the green expanse. Behind us would come the decree “don't come home until the church bell rings." We would gawk at each other, ponder the sunstruck purgatory ahead of us and complain: “There's nothing to do” which was invariably countered with: “Find something!”

But when I think back, contending with nothing was one of summer's sweetest parts. In the small town where I grew up there were only three months of the year when you could do nothing outdoors without the risk of hypothermia. So after we had exhausted our repertoire of activities – playing catch, exploring a nearby ravine, throwing green apples at each other – my brother and I would find a patch of shade, settle there and watch the clouds drift by.
Part 4

You are going to read part of an extract from an article about an undercover reporter. For questions 34-40, choose the answer (A B C or D) which you think fits best according to the text.

Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Undercover Journalism

Journalism is too small or too distant a word to cover it. It is theatre; there are no second takes. It is drama – it is improvisation, infiltration and psychological warfare. It can be destructive in itself before any print has seen the light of day. It is exhilarating, dangerous and stressful. It is the greatest job. It is my job.

I am an undercover reporter. For the past year or so, I have been a football hooligan, a care worker, a bodyguard and a fashion photographer. It is a strange life and a difficult one. In the course of a day, I have assumed four different personalities, worn four different wardrobes and spoken four different street dialects, and left a little bit of me behind in each of those worlds. More important than this, though, are the experiences and emotions I’ve taken away with me. It’s hard to put a label on them. They have seeped in and floated out of my psyche, but somewhere in the back yard of my mind the footprints of this strange work are left behind.

I have as yet no real notion as to what, if any, long term impact they will have. For the moment, I relish the shooting gallery of challenges that this madness has offered me. In the midst of all these acting roles and journalistic expeditions, I have endeavoured not to sacrifice too much of my real self. I have not gone native and I am still sane. At least for the moment.

In the course of any one investigation, you reveal yourself in conversation and etiquette, mannerism and delivery – of thousands of gesticulations and millions of words – and cover yourself with the embroidery of many different disguises. If one stitch is loose or one word misplaced, then everything could crash, and perhaps violently so.

Certainly, as a covert operator, the journalistic safe line is a difficult one to call. Every word you utter is precious, every phrase, insinuation and gesture has to be measured and considered in legal and ethical terms. Even the cadence of your voice has to be set to appropriate rhythms according to the assumed role, the landscape and the terrain of your undercover patch.

The golden rule is this: as an undercover reporter you must never be the catalyst for events that would not otherwise have occurred, had you not been there. The strict guidelines within broadcasting organisations about covert filming mean that, every time I go into the field, a BBC committee or compliance officer has to grant permission first. It’s a strange but necessary experience for someone like me, who operates on instinct and intuition, but it’s a marriage that works well.

The undercover reporter is a strange breed. There is no blueprint that exists. It is your own journalistic ethos and within those parameters you try to tread a safe line, both in terms of your journalism and personal safety. And of course, there’s a high price you pay for this kind of work, home is now a BBC safe house. The only visitors to my bunker are work colleagues. It’s not a pleasant lifestyle, but I have taken on all the stories in the full knowledge of the risks involved.

Though I embarked upon my journey with enthusiasm and determination, the climate in which we undertake this journalistic and documentary mission is an increasingly hostile one. It is one in which covert filming has come under scrutiny because of concerns about fakery and deception and the featuring of hoax witnesses. Issues concerning privacy, the use of covert filming techniques across the media – from current affairs to the tabloid newspapers – and the way journalists work with these tools have been rigorously appraised. I personally welcome this scrutiny.

Hi-tech surveillance equipment allows me to tell the story as it unfolds, surrounded by its own props, revealing its own scars and naked sinews, and delivered in its own dialect. There is no distortion and only one editorial prism – mine. While the sophisticated technology allows a visual and aural presentation of events, mentally I rely on the traditional method of jotting things down to rationalise my thoughts and gain a coherent picture of all that I was involved in. This is my delivery system – how I narrate.

Inevitably the spotlight has shone on me but those who have worked on either paper trail investigations in newspapers or in television will know that it will fade. I am happy to return to the career of a desk journalist because I recognise that the tools we have used are tools of last resort. I’ll be returning to the more usual journalistic methods: telephone and computer notebook rather than secret cameras and hidden microphones. But the aim will be the same: to shed light into the darker corners of society where the vulnerable are most at risk.
34. The writer implies that what distinguishes his work from that of regular journalists is
   A. the insight into language required.
   B. the degree of spontaneity it involves.
   C. the range of subjects it touches on.
   D. the harm subsequent stories can cause.

35. With regard to his life as an undercover reporter, the writer feels that
   A. as a person he has changed in some way.
   B. the real effects on his personality will never be clear.
   C. to continue working in this way would make him unstable.
   D. he has not lost his appetite for the work.

36. Once they go undercover, investigators have to be careful not to
   A. compromise the validity of a story by their actions.
   B. deviate from a strictly agreed plan.
   C. show too much concern for the details of their appearance.
   D. change voice patterns for the purposes of recording.

37. The writer suggests that undercover investigators
   A. tend to be a similar type of person.
   B. operate according to a similar code of conduct.
   C. have to live with the consequences of exposing themselves.
   D. resent having to stick to rules laid down by employers.

38. The writer’s view of his work has changed because
   A. his own standards of reporting are now different.
   B. he finds it difficult to work from his new home.
   C. the new demand that journalists are accountable is tiresome.
   D. there is now a greater need to justify such journalistic practices.

39. In the writer’s view good documentaries involve:
   A. close teamwork in the selection of material to be included.
   B. allowing recorded material to speak for itself.
   C. less rigorous editing than they used to.
   D. the journalist’s ability in writing a script.

40. According to the text, the writer sees his basic mission as a journalist as
   A. defending the methods of undercover reporting.
   B. protecting the weak from being exploited.
   C. exposing the famous and powerful for what they are.
   D. keeping the identity of his informants confidential.
Part 1

You must answer this question. Write your answer in 300-350 words in an appropriate style.

1 The following extract appeared in a campaign leaflet form an environmental group, *Waste Watch*, which encouraged people to think about both the direct and indirect part they play in generating consumer waste. Write an article for a student magazine commenting on the points raised in the extract and giving your own views on the issue of modern consumer waste.

The simply tragedy of waste is this: not only are we using up many of the earth’s irreplaceable natural resources creating unnecessary products and packaging in a mad rush for instantly gratifying consumption but we then spend billions to sustain a polluting waste disposal industry. ‘Waste Watch’ proposes several simple ways in which you can act to halt the madness: as an individual, change your consumption habits to minimise your non-biodegradable waste and optimise your use of reusable packaging; as a member of a group, be active in drawing up a waste charter for your place of work or school; and as a consumer, punish companies that are wasteful and pollute by boycotting their products.

Write your article.
Part 2

Write an answer to one of the questions 2-4 in this part. Write your answer in 300-350 words in an appropriate style.

2  As a member of a book club, you are sometimes asked to write reviews of books you have read which will appear in the club magazine. Write a review of a novel you have recently read commenting on the circumstances in which you came to the read the novel and giving a description of your reaction to it. Include a recommendation as to what type of reader might enjoy the novel.

Write your review.

3  A friend has written to you asking you to join him/her in taking a year off and travelling and working your way round the world. Although this is something you have frequently discussed in the past and you have encouraged your friend to believe this would be a project you undertook together, you feel that in your present circumstances this is not something you can do. Write a letter to your friend explaining the reasons for your decision but encouraging him/her to go all the same.

Write your letter.

4  You work for a volunteer organisation with an eager group of helpers which has recently been given a large house on two floors for use as a recreational centre for elderly people in the community. As it is, the premises are not entirely suitable and you have been asked to write a report detailing the minimum changes required to get the centre running as quickly as possible.

Write your report.
Part 1

For questions 1-15, read the text below and think of the word which best fits each space. Use only one word in each space. There is an example at the beginning (0). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Example:  

0 that

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How Many Senses Are There?

The obvious answer is (0) that there are five; but, (1) most such answers, this one is wrong. In (2) to the generally recognised senses of vision, hearing, touch, smell and taste, human beings (3) known to have a further one, called kinaesthesia, (4) we are aware of the relative position of our limbs, the tensions in our muscles and (5) on.

Clearly, then, psychics and fortune tellers should talk about having ‘a seventh sense’ (6) than a sixth! There has been a lot of debate, most (7) which has been conducted outside scientific circles, about the possible existence of (8) a sense - or, to be more accurate, set of senses. We generally refer to them collectively (9) ...

ESP (Extra Sensory Perception), thereby embracing the supposed abilities of telepathy, clairvoyance and precognition. But in so (10) , we are probably — assuming that these abilities exist at (11) - mixing chalk with cheese. Clairvoyance, for example, has (12) little to do with precognition as vision (13) to do with touch.

The problem is that we do not as (14) have any way of knowing for sure and, (15) scientists reluctant to address the subject, answers may be a long way off.
Sultan Abdul Hamid II was the last of the great rulers of the Ottoman house of Osman. As the immediate successor to two sultans who had been deposed, he came to the throne a very nervous man. He considered at his palaces to be far too lax, and set about building a new palace from scratch. To this end, he secured the services of a dozen architects and commissioned each to build just one twelfth of the palace, working in complete of the progress of the other eleven. In effect, the Sultan built himself the world’s most elaborate and prison. Every room was connected to a secret underground passage and many of the rooms were booby-trapped: at the flick of a switch, cupboards would fly open and controlled revolvers would fire. The Sultan employed thousands of spies and secret agents; the ones he considered most being the hundreds of caged parrots which were hung on street corners and trained to squawk if they saw a stranger. Another of his many was that he always carried a pearl-handled revolver. No-one dared put their hands in their pockets in his - to do so would have been an invitation for him to take a pot shot. When one of his daughters once gave him a shove from behind, he spun round and shot her before realising who it was.
Part 3

For questions 26-31, think of one word only which can be used appropriately in all three sentences. Here is an example (0).

Example:

0 The match was a more ............... contest than many had predicted.

We can’t lay the tiles until the floor is ............... .

He’s determined to get ............... for the trick she played on him.

0 even

Write only the missing word on the separate answer sheet

26 I really don’t think that he’s understood the ............... of the exercise.

You should make a ............... of being nice to her as you were so rude the last time.

I can’t see any ............... in pursuing the matter further - we’re wasting our time.

27 The police have yet to ............... the identity of the victim or a motive for the crime.

She’s been trying to ............... herself as the obvious candidate to take over the job.

If you want to fit in, you’ll have to quickly ............... a good working relationship with the boss.
28 Any side-effect is only temporary and will soon ............... .

He won't get past the door - there's no way he could ............... for an eighteen-year-old.

How could she ............... up such a wonderful opportunity to make some money?

29 This is the first time since leaving school that I've been ............... of debt.

I am still not ............... where everyone she's invited is going to stay.

After deducting all the expenses, we were left with a ............... profit of £400.

30 The new manager made a very strong ............... for changing the office layout.

I don't think I have ever seen a worse ............... of cruelty to a pet.

I am hopeful that they make an exception in my ............... because of the unusual circumstances.

31 It was the ugliest ............... I have ever witnessed at a sporting event.

You're going to really embarrass me if you make a ............... about the food in a restaurant like this.

The emergency services were on the ............... within minutes of my phone call.
Part 4
For questions 32-39, 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 three and eight words, including the word given. Here is an example (0).

Example:

0  No-one believed that he really wanted to give up the job.
    took
    No-one ........................................ to give up the job.

0  took him seriously about wanting

Write only the missing words on the separate answer sheet.

32  She told me it had nothing to do with me and not to get involved.
    business
    She told ......................................... and not to get involved.

33  The resort wasn’t as nice as we thought it would be.
    live
    The resort really ................................ expectations.

34  The change of manager hasn’t had any impact at all on staff morale.
    slightest
    Changing the manager ................................ to staff morale.
35 They really went to a lot of trouble to make us feel at home.

way

They really ........................................... to make us feel at home.

36 I really don’t want to do the same job as my mother in the future.

end

I’d hate ............................................. my mother’s in the future.

37 The government seems determined to keep control of the situation.

let

The government seems determined .................................. control.

38 Things have got worse since he started to interfere.

matters

He ............................................. for us by interfering.

39 It wasn’t until I got home that I realised something was missing.

after

Only ............................................. realise that something was missing.
Part 5

For questions 40-44, read the following texts about maintaining heritage. For questions 40-43, answer with a word or short phrase. You do not need to write complete sentences. For question 44, write a summary according to the instructions given.

Write your answers to questions 40-44 on the separate answer sheet.

It sometimes occurs to me that the British have more heritage than is good for them. In a country where there is so astonishingly much of everything it is easy to look on it as a kind of inexhaustible resource. Consider the numbers: 445,000 listed buildings, 12,000 medieval churches, 600,000 known archaeological sites (98 percent of them with no legal protection).

In my North Yorkshire village alone, there are more seventeenth-century buildings than in the whole of North America. Multiply that by all the other villages and hamlets in Britain and you see that the stockpile of ancient dwellings, barns, churches, walls, bridges and other structures is immense - almost beyond counting. There is so much of it everywhere that it's easy to believe that you can take away chunks of it - a half-timbered frontage here, some Georgian windows there, a few hundred years of ancient hedge or drystone wall - and there will still be plenty left. In fact, the country is being nibbled to death.

It astounds me just how casual the planning regulations in such a sensitive environment are. Even in conservation areas, a house owner may remove all the original exterior features and take down the garden wall and still be deemed, in the eyes of the law, to be maintaining the carefully preserved tone of the neighbourhood. Just about the only thing he can't do, in fact, is tear the house down, but even that is a largely hypothetical legal nicety. A few years ago, a development company in Reading tore down five listed buildings in a conservation area, was taken to court and fined all of £625.

40 What does the writer mean by the words 'more heritage than is good for them', in line 1?

41 What does the writer say in the second paragraph about the fate of ancient British structures?
It is easy to forget, in a landscape so fetching and at one with nature, that the beauty of the landscape is largely accidental, the mere by-product of centuries of largely practical pursuits. The features that enoble it, the neat fields, the meandering stone walls and hedgerows, were put there for a purpose but have also functioned as an adornment. For hundreds of years, this happy circumstance held sway.

In much of modern Britain it still does, but the question is for how much longer this heritage can be maintained. A revolution in the technology and economics of farming, short-sighted government policies and the inexorable creep of suburb and shopping mall have together subjected large areas of Britain’s shrinking countryside to more upheaval in a single lifetime that in perhaps the whole preceding five hundred years.

Hedgerows are a traditional landscape feature trying to survive in a twentieth century environment and no law stands between Britain’s ancient hedgerows and their destruction. If a road needed widening or the owner of a property decided that he or she preferred their property to be bounded by barbed wire, it would be the work of but a couple of hours to bulldoze away a thousand years of history.

42 What is the writer’s view of the English countryside in the first paragraph?

43 What does the phrase ‘this heritage’, in line 5, refer to?

44 In a paragraph of between 50 and 70 words, summarise in your own words as far as possible, the reasons why the writers of the two passages feel that British heritage is under threat.
Part 1

You will hear four different extracts. For questions 1-8, choose the best answer (A, B or C) which fits best according to what you hear. There are two questions for each extract.

Extract One

You will hear a man talking about the experience of having his car clamped.

1. The reason the man tried to move his car was that he didn’t want to
   A get wet.
   B get into a fight.
   C be given a fine.

2. The driver’s view of the security firm is that they are
   A very efficient.
   B a public menace.
   C operating outside the law.

Extract Two

You will hear two friends discussing what they think should be done about the prison system.

3. According to the woman, the main purpose of prison is to
   A re-educate criminals.
   B prepare people for life outside prison.
   C dissuade people from committing crimes.

4. In the man’s view, prisons should
   A make conditions harsher.
   B reward efforts made by prisoners.
   C separate reoffenders from other prisoners.
Extract Three

You will hear part of a documentary report on the former East Germany.

5 The authorities have responded to the drop in the birth rate by promising
   A additional benefits for all families with children.
   B a cash incentive for people having children.
   C jobs for people with children.

6 One factor in the decline is
   A people's desire to move to the western states.
   B the wider choice of things to spend money on.
   C the general confidence in economic prospects.

Extract Four

You will hear a local radio news item about a new scheme for the elderly.

7 The scheme is being set up to
   A help the hospital keep its staff.
   B make money for hospital projects.
   C provide a service for the general public.

8 The scheme is also aiming to help elderly people
   A prone to certain types of accident.
   B to do more things for themselves.
   C recovering from illness or injury.
Part 2

You will hear part of a radio feature on the sinking of the Salem oil tanker. For questions 9-17, complete the sentences with a word or short phrase.

The crew seemed confident that a [9] would rescue them despite the apparent danger.

Salem was carrying a full 200,000 ton load of [10] from Kuwait.

Salem's crew expected to come across another ship because they were in a [11]

It appears that Salem did not send a [12] until British Trident came into view.

Salem's crew left their ship in [13] as British Trident approached.

The only sign of the potential environmental disaster was a [14]

A [15] was behind the company that Salem belonged to.

The [16] the Middle-East oil states were operating against South Africa meant that the South African government would have paid a lot for the oil.

The captain claimed his crewman’s stories were taken seriously only because of the media’s desire [17]
Part 3

You will hear an interview with Kim Larson, author of the book Today's Spy. For questions 18 - 22, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which best fits what you hear.

18  According to Kim, one reason for spying on multi-national companies is to
A  ensure companies have not obtained government secrets.
B  provide governments with information they can trade.
C  learn about companies’ investment plans.
D  monitor potentially illegal activities.

19  A new area of intelligence work nowadays focuses on
A  the weapons initiatives of major powers.
B  maintaining a certain level of international tension.
C  preventing terrorist organisations from obtaining weapons.
D  ensuring other countries have safe weapons programmes.

20  Intelligence agencies help in the fight against organised crime by
A  placing agents inside crime organisations.
B  investigating law enforcement agencies.
C  hacking into Internet communications.
D  offering training to law enforcement agencies.

21  To gather intelligence, agencies are now using
A  satellites the size of a piece of fruit.
B  surveillance vans outside homes.
C  devices for looking through keyholes.
D  common household insects.

22  According to Kim, if people think they are being watched, they should
A  hire a private detective to investigate.
B  make it clear they know someone is watching.
C  try to secretly confirm that someone is spying on them.
D  set traps to scare intruders if they break in.
Part 4

You will hear two writers, Hilary and Karl, discussing the art of travel writing. For questions 23 - 28, decide whether the opinions are expressed by only one of the speakers, or whether the speakers agree.

Write  H  for Hilary
       K  for Karl
or       B  for Both

---
23  Compared to the past, travel writing now interests readers in different ways.

24  In modern travel writing, descriptions of journeys are more realistic.

25  The way writers travel deeply affects their writing.

26  The actual route of a journey is not that important in travel writing.

27  Travelling is often a means by which writers explore issues preoccupying them.

28  The fact that more writers are writing travel books is not a positive development.
The speaking test involves two candidates and two examiners. One examiner will speak to you while the other, the Assessor, will just listen.

**Part 1 (3 minutes)**

You will be asked questions in turn about where you live and where you are from, your work, studies and interests, and your views on certain things.

**Part 2 (4 minutes)**

You will be asked to discuss the photographs on page 167 together. There are two stages in this part.

**Stage 1**

Here are some photographs which show how individuals and organisations have dumped rubbish in the environment. Look at pictures 1 and 3 on page 167 and discuss what has happened and why the action was irresponsible.

**Stage 2**

Now look at all the pictures. Imagine these photographs are being considered to go on a poster for a national anti-litter campaign. Talk together about which picture would be the most powerful in promoting the anti-litter message and then choose the picture that would best go with the slogan: “Play Your Part”.

**Part 3 (12 minutes)**

You will be asked to talk on your own, comment on what your partner says and join in a three-way discussion with your partner and the Interlocutor around a certain theme.

**Working Lives**

One candidate will be asked to look at prompt card (a) and talk about it for two minutes. There are also some ideas for the candidate to use, if he/she wishes. The other candidate will then be asked if he/she has anything to add. Then the Interlocutor will ask both candidates a question, such as:
- Why do so many people seem to suffer from work-related stress?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prompt Card (a)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>How important is it to achieve the right balance between work and free time?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- personal priorities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- working conditions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- early retirement</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The second candidate is then given prompt card (b) and asked to discuss it for two minutes. The other candidate will then be asked if he/she has anything to add. Then both candidates will be asked a question on the subject, such as:
- What are the most common kinds of small business in your country?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prompt Card (b)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>What do you think the benefits and drawbacks of working for yourself might be?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- running a business</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- support of family and friends</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- taking time off</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The test will then be concluded with a number of questions about the topic:
- What kinds of profession do you think are the most undervalued?
- To what extent does getting a job depend on who rather than what you know?
- Do you think societies will be able to shorten the working day in the future?
- What facilities should a place of work provide for its staff?
- What factors have influenced/will influence you in your choice of career?
**AN AUSTRALIAN NAME**

The name I answered to in my early years was Vivian James. Later on my mother gave me the choice of first names and I picked Clive out of a Tyrone Power movie. She sympathised with the fix she had (1) .......... me into by naming me (2) .......... Vivian McGrath, star of the 1938 Davis Cup squad. After Vivien Leigh played Scarlett O'Hara in ‘Gone With the Wind’, the name became (3) .......... a girl’s name no matter how you spelled it, so those few little boys who had been saddled with it at birth went through hell. I just got sick of (4) .......... up on wrong lists and being sent to sewing classes. Australians are still (5) .......... to give their offspring names connected with the world of the movies or sports. You can tell roughly the year when the swimming star Shane Gould was born by working out the year the movie Shane was (6) .......... .

1 A brought B got C taken D fetched
2 A like B after C from D as
3 A interminably B relentlessly C irrevocably D endlessly
4 A making B turning C calling D placing
5 A biased B partial C fond D inclined
6 A issued B featured C released D revealed

**KEEP ON TALKING**

As mobile phones make more demands on batteries for power with the entry of WAP enabled handsets, the rechargeable battery will have difficulty (7) .......... consistent power demand. Now there is an instant solution – New Instant Power – the disposable phone battery. Instant Power is ready to take (8) .......... when the rechargeable battery goes (9) .......... at an inconvenient time, thus (10) .......... away with the need to carry a mains charger. The new Instant Power disposable mobile phone battery gives up to 16 hours of talktime – an increase of up to 500% on the time of the regular rechargeable battery which (11) .......... with age. And if you are (12) .......... for the environment, Instant Power is green and contains no heavy metals or other toxic materials.

7 A keeping B engaging C meeting D dealing
8 A up B over C on D off
9 A dry B flat C dull D blank
10 A getting B making C putting D doing
11 A deteriorates B diminishes C declines D detracts
12 A anxious B dubious C troubled D concerned
QUEEN OF MYSTERY

In December 1926 the private life of Agatha Christie, Britain’s ‘Queen of Crime’, created its own authentic mystery. For some weeks, the famous novelist disappeared without (13) ............, leading to a major police hunt and (14) ............ public concern. She was eventually found staying in a health spa (15) ............ a false name and was quite unable to explain how she had got there. The (16) ............ has never been satisfactorily explained: while the cynical regarded it as a publicity (17) ............, others have linked it to the stress caused by the (18) ............ of her marriage – she divorced Archibald Christie in 1928.

13 A hint  B trace  C scent  D trail
14 A creeping  B mounting  C enlarging  D ascending
15 A by  B in  C under  D as
16 A event  B occasion  C occurrence  D incident
17 A act  B fake  C stunt  D sketch
18 A breakdown  B parting  C separation  D division
Alaska's Southeast

It is a land of exuberance. Nature here delights the eye with grand spectacles. But nature also challenges the men and women of the Southeast with hardships that, like any Alaskans, they both curse and endure with enthusiasm.

Landscapes of ice and rock and water awe cruise-ship adventurers as well as the many visitors who see Alaska first from its south-east coast and leave the dollars that are one of the mainstays of this forbidding region’s economy. Other resources are harder to come by. Dark coastal waters hold salmon and halibut for fishermen able to abide the notorious weather, from pea soup fog to notorious gales. Vast timber reserves feed a predominantly Japanese market, but chain saws are slowed by increasing environmentalist concern.

Native Tlingits, Haidas and Tsimshians have flexed young corporate muscles since the United States opened regional wealth to them with the settlement of land claims. But by far the largest of all the Southeast's employers, accounting for one job out of every three, is government.

19. The writer implies that

A. locals do not welcome tourists.
B. the region's natural resources are running out.
C. locals have mixed feelings about the Southeast.
D. Japanese demand for timber has fallen.

20. The writer suggests that the native peoples of the region have

A. been allowed to move back to certain areas.
B. started to develop businesses themselves.
C. a strong environmentalist agenda.
D. been reluctant to work in the public sector.
**SPACE IN THE HOME**

Thinking about the house as a whole, how each room relates to each other and the outside world and considering the requirements of those who dwell within are crucial in any space reorganisation project. Space is dynamic rather than static. It is appreciated through movement, use, sound and light — all fundamental aspects which cannot be reduced to the empirical facts of the habitable floor area within the boundaries of the home.

There will always be the need for a balance between privacy and openness in any home — large communal areas for gathering in and small private areas to retreat into. It may seem an obvious point but in houses where every space runs into the other, life can become tiresome: sound is amplified, intimate conversations are virtually impossible and different activities set up competing areas of attention, whereas if all areas are uniformly modest in size, there is nowhere to make merry and entertain without feeling claustrophobic.

As well as variations in the dimensions and scale of rooms, there should also be places which delight and surprise. Alcoves and generous hallways may appear superfluous in a strictly functional sense but these are features which can be enjoyed precisely because they add a distinctive and often unexpected dimension to the utilisation of a given space.

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21 For the writer

A open plan designs generally achieve the optimum use of space.
B space should be used to best accommodate different activities in a home.
C size is the determining factor in how different rooms are used.
D having rooms of similar size achieves a sense of balance in the home.

22 In the writer’s view

A whatever the size of a space it should be used for a practical purpose.
B people should always make a statement in their use of space.
C connecting spaces between rooms should be minimised.
D creative use of smaller spaces has an important overall effect.
MOVE TO YORKSHIRE

When we announced to friends in London that we were moving to a village in Yorkshire, a surprising number made a sour face and said: "Yorkshire? What with Yorkshire people? How very ... interesting." Or words to that effect.

I have never understood why Yorkshire people have this terrible reputation for being mean-spirited and uncharitable. I've always found them to be decent and open, and if you want to know about your shortcomings, you won't find more helpful people anywhere. It's true that they don't exactly smother you with affection, which takes a little getting used to if you hail from a more gregarious part of the world, like anywhere else. Where I come from in the American Midwest if you move into a village or a little town everybody comes to your house like this is the happiest day in the history of the community — and everyone brings you a pie.

In Yorkshire, that would never happen. But gradually, little by little they find a corner for you in their hearts, and begin to acknowledge you when you drive past with what I call the Malhamdale wave. This is an exciting day in the life of any new arrival. To make the Malhamdale wave, pretend for a moment that you are grasping a steering wheel. Now very slowly extend the index finger of your right hand as if you were having a small involuntary spasm. That's it. It doesn't look much, but it speaks volumes, believe me.

23 In the writer's view, the people of Yorkshire are

A  frank in their views.
B  quite hospitable.
C  too self-conscious.
D  suspicious of outsiders.

24 According to the writer, people moving to Yorkshire quickly learn

A  how difficult the local dialect is.
B  how to react to local people.
C  that local people feel threatened by strangers.
D  that people from Yorkshire are not expressive.
Street scene

I sat at my window watching the traffic on the street below. Articulated lorries coughed and belched and lumbered around corners. Cars yelped and hooted; pedestrians leapt for safety.

There came a crash and clatter, a tinkle of breaking glass: a motorbike had been sideswiped into a roadside ditch by a particularly malevolent car. The rider was assuredly uninjured — he fairly danced across the road in a welter of rage, calling out to passers-by for witnesses, screaming at the heavens, yanking off one rubber slipper to hurl in the direction of his rapidly vanishing assailant.

The two-wheeled fraternity came to his rescue — there is honour among the meek. A group of fellow cyclists stopped to help the livid victim haul his Yamaha Club out of the ditch. The bike was well enough, despite the clearly expensive loss of its headlight, which seemed to be the focus of the collective commiseration. It started on the first kick (but it was quite a kick, to be sure) and the victim and his newfound companions wailed off in pursuit of the bully.

Street theatre in Kangar, which used to be such a placid and docile town. Things at home had definitely changed.

25 Following the accident, the rider of the motorbike was clearly

A shaken by the experience.
B unable to move freely.
C angered at the reaction of onlookers.
D concerned that he would not be compensated.

26 The reaction of the other people at the scene suggests

A they sympathised with his situation.
B there is little community spirit in Kangar.
C they felt he was overreacting.
D they felt he’d had a lucky escape.
A massive social experiment has been carried out in Britain and America during the last 30-odd years. The values of the 1960's generation have dominated the evolution of family structures. Personal fulfilment has been elevated over old-fashioned concepts of duty and commitment. Divorce rates have soared and lone-parent households have proliferated.

The marriage sceptics have held almost all of the intellectual and political high ground since the 1960's. For them, family structure is simply one more aspect of 'lifestyle choice', and marriage holds no particular status. But differences of opinion are starting to emerge. A government discussion document on the family was due to be published early this year. But owing to disagreement it has been shelved until after the election.

A simple analogy shows very clearly why this has to be done. Driving with a safety belt does not guarantee protection in the event of an accident and in some cases may be even be a disadvantage because it may trap the driver inside the car. But usually it is safer to drive wearing a safety belt than not.

It is now clear that children brought up in a stable, two-parent family as a rule do better than in other family types. Family break-up often damages children, even when it makes one or both of their parents happier. And this is true for almost every indicator used to measure their personal development.

Marriages are generally more stable than cohabiting unions. This applies whether or not children are present. The instability of cohabiting unions is to be expected since many of them involve no lifelong commitment and the option of breaking up is consciously preserved. Marriage is also far more likely to create networks of reciprocal obligations between generations, siblings and spouses.

Although divorce can be beneficial to children in the case of severe parental conflict, it frequently damages children emotionally and harms their future life chances. The conventional view at one time was that parents should normally stick together for the sake of the children, even if one or both of them was unhappy. For decades this view was criticised by therapeutic professionals who claimed that children are better off if unhappy parents separate.

None of this implies a holier-than-thou morality. What goes on behind the net curtains to preserve marriage is not our concern. Support for marriage is based on its practical benefits to both individuals and society. Nor does it imply turning back the clock to the Victorian patriarchs. Relationships within marriage have altered - for the better.

What is needed is a series of measures, each fairly minor in its own way, to nudge the system of family structure back towards a 'tipping point', where the popularity and stability of marriage once again becomes self-reinforcing. Small changes in themselves may seem insignificant, but the Long March begins with the first small step.
A Other examples spring readily to mind. The common theme is that, most of the time, the outcomes are happy ones. But the probability of an unhappy one rises in certain circumstances. This is exactly the case with family structure. Marriage remains a valuable institution, for the individuals concerned, for their children, and for society as a whole. The empirical evidence is now overwhelmingly in support of all three of these propositions.

B The consequences of these trends are now being evaluated. As with any major social issue, people and political parties are divided in their convictions but serious social science research, dominated in this area by the Americans, is giving the thumbs down to the experiment.

C The various findings obviously refer to averages and may not apply in individual cases. Thus, some cohabiting unions are very successful, and many lone parent and step-families bring up their children well. But despite these caveats, the scientific evidence that marriage as an institution is superior to other family types is now overwhelming.

D Much of the discussion in Britain has been dominated by emotion rather than by evidence. Most children, whatever their family background, grow up as well-adjusted members of society. Everyone can point to lone parents or cohabiting couples who have charming and successful children. But it is just not good enough to point to individual examples. To put together a serious argument, we need to look at how the outcomes of different family structures compare on average, across lots of individual cases.

E The changed role of women in the labour market, for example, has far more implications for personal relationships within marriage than it does for the institution itself. Labour market changes have happened in all Western European countries, yet divorce rates there are much lower than in the UK.

F In a recently published EU survey, 65% of the first-time married couples who took part admitted to already having seriously contemplated seeking a divorce. Though not surprising, this is a most worrying statistic.

G The so-called experts also ignored the debilitating impact marriage break-up has on family finances. Lone parenthood is a powerful cause of poverty. The stereotype, of course, is the 19-year-old semi-literate mother of two children by separate fathers living in a tower block. Most lone parents are not of this type, but it is, nevertheless, universally true that lone parenthood greatly increases the chances of a family ending up in poverty.

H In terms of achievement and emotional condition, children living with their married parents usually fare far better than other children – and this applies to both adopted and biological children. Physical abuse is also much less frequent for children who live with their married, biological parents and members of stable families suffer from less anxiety, depression, and other mental ailments – and these findings apply to both sexes.
The first real sign of the United States was a close-packed archipelago of buoys marking lobster pots and fishing traps but this was just a prelude to the moment the throng on the deck had been waiting for. The exaggerated sense of occasion that this moment was expected to inspire was heightened by the scowling splendour of the city illuminated in the storm, the racing clouds bathing Liberty in a hideous light. The immigrants, crowding against each other’s backs, shoving and straining, must have felt that all the reports and letters home had understated the awful truth about New York. The real thing was even taller and more intimidating than the tallest story. So you looked out, numbed by the gigantism of the city, asking the immigrant’s single overriding question: is there really a place there for me?

In New York at last, the promised city, the immigrants found themselves in a cacophonous bazaar. So many things! The streets were awash with commodities undreamed of back home—new foods, smart clothes, mechanical novelties, luxuries made cheap by American ingenuity in the ways of mass production. Your own berth in New York might be no more than a patch of floor in a dumbbell tenement on the Lower East Side, yet no building was so squalid than its tenants were entirely excluded from the bounty of American life. In the midst of rack-rent poverty, in conditions as impoverished as anything they had suffered in the old country, the immigrants would be surrounded by symbols of extravagant wealth. There were ice-cream parlours, candy stores, beef-steaks and fat cigars. In New York ordinary people, wage-earners, dined out in restaurants; they had alarm clocks and Victrola machines on which they played ‘jass’ music and by the standards of Europe they were dressed like royalty.

You had new names assigned to you at Ellis Island by immigration officers too busy to bother with the unpronounceable consonant clusters in your old one (Gold, because that's what the streets were supposed to be paved with, was a favourite stand-by). There were new clothes too. You might be able to call upon only a word or two of English, but you could still parade as a suave, fashion-conscious New Yorker.

Identity in Europe wasn’t a matter of individual fancy. Even with the money for the raw materials, you couldn’t dress up as an aristocrat simply because you liked the look of the noble’s style. If you were Jewish, you couldn’t pass yourself off as a gentile without incurring a legal punishment. Every European was the product of a complicated equation involving the factors of lineage, property, education, speech and religion. The terms were subtle and could be juggled; even the most rigid class system has some play in it. But once your personal formula had been worked out by the ruling mathematicians, the result was precise and not open to negotiation. A over B times X over Y divided by Z equalled a calico shirt and a pair of clogs.

For anyone brought up in such a system, New York must have induced a dizzying sense of social weightlessness. Here identity was not fixed by society’s invisible secret police. The equation had been simplified down to a single factor—dollars.

The windows of department stores were theatres. They showed American lives as yet unfilled in, with vacant possession. When your nose was pressed hard against the glass, it was as if yours, the other life that lay in wait for you with its silverware and brocade. So you were a presser in a shirtwaist factory on Division Street, making a paltry $12.50 a week—so what? The owner of the factory was your landsman, practically a cousin; he had the start on you by just a few years and already he lived in a brownstone, uptown on 84th. Success in this city was tangible and proximate; it was all around you, and even the poorest could smell it in the wind. The distance between slum and mansion was less than a mile; hard work... a lucky break... and you could roam through Macy’s and Bloomingdale’s buying up the life you dreamed of leading... .

Alice’s apartment, which I would be sub-renting—courtesy of a brown envelope and the doorman’s blind eye, was in a relatively quiet corner, yet even here one could feel New York trembling under one’s feet. In place of bird-song there was the continuous angry warble of ambulances, patrol cars, fire-trucks. It was the sound of heart-attacks and heart-break, of car crashes, hold-ups, hit-and-run, fight and pursuit; the sound of the city in a round-the-clock state of emergency. If you were going to learn to live here, you’d have to tune out the sound of New York and set up house in the silent bubble of your own preoccupations. For me, the New York air was full of robbery and murder; for Alice, it would all be inaudible white noise.
34 According to the writer, when New York came into view the immigrants felt
    A a sense of anticlimax.
    B disappointment at its ugliness.
    C overwhelmed by the sight of it.
    D the stories they’d heard had been exaggerated.

35 What distinguished immigrants’ homes in America from the ones they had left was
    A that they were of a much higher standard.
    B that they could be rented more cheaply.
    C their spaciousness.
    D the neighbourhoods they were in.

36 The writer implies that immigrants received new names
    A as a matter of policy.
    B in a random fashion.
    C when they spoke no English.
    D because they wanted English-sounding names.

37 The writer implies that immigrants
    A were forced to deny who they were.
    B longed for the social certainties of Europe
    C could free themselves of their past lives.
    D felt the need to hide the truth about their backgrounds.

38 The writer suggests that the dream of achieving wealth
    A conflicted with the realities of the workplace.
    B was soon abandoned once immigrants were settled.
    C was only possible by exploiting your fellow countrymen.
    D was fostered by the unique social circumstances of New York.

39 The writer suggests that the arrangement for the flat was possible because
    A the owner was a friend.
    B he knew the doorman.
    C the landlord didn’t know.
    D they deceived the doorman.

40 According to the writer, people who live in New York
    A must feel constantly threatened.
    B all become caught up in the rush of activity.
    C survive by developing ways of ignoring what’s going on.
    D only cope by not allowing themselves time to think.
Part 1

You must answer this question. Write your answer in 300-350 words in an appropriate style.

1 The following extract is from a magazine article on the modern media and the abuse of press freedoms. Readers were asked to send in reactions to the article in the form of the letter as the magazine intends to run a special feature devoted to their replies. Write a letter commenting on the points raised in the extract and giving your own views.

The freedom of the press is one of our most precious social principles, but this freedom is given to reporters and editors to allow them to report on matters of general public interest and concern and not as a means of generating newsprint by harassing ordinary citizens and celebrities. The intrusion of the press into people’s private lives is not legitimised by the fact that there are readers who want a certain kind of tabloid story, nor can it be justified by the simple argument that “the public has the right to know.” The modern press should not be allowed to generate stories by taking outrageous photographs or through entrapment and certainly cannot be trusted to write its own rules of conduct.

Write your letter.
Part 2

Write an answer to one of the questions 2-4 in this part. Write your answer in 300-350 words in an appropriate style.

2 A magazine is looking for articles for its lifestyle section on the positive and negative aspects of working from home. As someone who has already tried or is seriously considering working from home, you decide to write in.

Write your article.

3 The college you attend recently held the final of its own talent contest. You were asked to attend and to write a review of the event for the college magazine. Your editor is keen for the review to include details of the range of acts, the composition of the panel of judges and the quality and future prospects of the contestants and the winner.

Write your review.

4 Your local council is concerned that there has been a significant decrease in the number of tourists visiting your area. As someone who works for a local tourist agency, you have been asked to write a report to send to the local council setting out what factors you feel have contributed to the decline and the steps local authorities can take to attract the tourists back.

Write your report.
Parents

Parents – as you are probably (0) well aware – are easily shockable. No (1) how hard they try to be trendy and to keep up to date with modern fads, they (2) never quite help being a generation removed. Life simply moves too quickly for them. They will in (3) likelihood attempt to maintain some sort of dialogue with you by going out and buying the latest CDs, (4) to find a few months later the charts are filled by acts whose names they have never heard (5) . Then they get frustrated and it all comes pouring out (6) an edition of some chart show on TV when they moan that there has never been anything (7) listening to since their day – (8) that happened to be.

Other parents don’t (9) try to understand their kids. They occupy the moral high ground and dismiss anything that has happened since their youth (10) decadent. Naturally, as lovers of folk music or slushy ballads, their principal complaint (11) rock music is that they can’t make (12) the words. Hardly a day seems to go by (13) you incurring their displeasure one way or (14) , whether it’s your hair, your clothes or the fact that you stayed out till three. So why bother trying to please them? You (15) just as well wind them up even more.
To the uninitiated, it can seem that Thai life is one of continuous ceremony of gestures and deference to social rank.

Initially, trying to understand the intricacies of Thai social protocol is rather like trying to remember which fork goes where at your first formal dinner. It is hard for western travellers not to be sensitive to this and many invariably begin to feel inept and clumsy as they realise that of face and body all have potential meaning in daily Thai interactions. Often, this ritual behaviour can cause embarrassment and to westerners, who may tend to confuse deference with . But as any foreign resident will tell you, the Thais are anything but servile. Although Thais are known for their , they draw the line at tourists climbing on statues of Buddha to take photographs. The sanctity of Buddha is protected by law, and offenders will face . Likewise, the royal family is highly venerated. Tourists can and will be arrested for making remarks or showing towards photographs or symbols of royal family members.
Part 3

For questions 26-31, think of one word only which can be used appropriately in all three sentences. Here is an example (0).

Example:

0 He was rightly ............... with getting the company out of a very difficult situation.

I got a full refund – my account was ...............with the money last week.

He has been falsely ...............by historians with discovering the island.

0 credited

Write only the missing word on the separate answer sheet

26 Apples will ............... for months if stored correctly.

Leaving home and earning enough to ...............yourself is difficult.

It was hard to ............... from smiling when he told me the story.

27 The fireman ............... out his hand but the man refused to let go and take it.

The money I spent on the course really ............... my budget.

I can remember a time when the market stalls ............... from one end of the street to the other.
28 Don't be taken in by his promises - I'm sure they are .......... .

The police are going to charge the man with giving .......... evidence.

I didn't say anything before because I didn't want to raise any .......... hopes.

29 The job has given me a great opportunity to .......... what I learnt on the course.

I didn't fill in that section of the form because it didn't seem to .......... to me.

My friend was told to .......... this cream to the burn once a day.

30 We could solve the problem at a single .......... by removing the ringleaders from the school.

He's been so preoccupied with the news that he hasn't done a .......... of work all day.

The procession traditionally starts in the square on the .......... of midnight.

31 They are unjustly trying to .......... the blame for the accident on her.

The government is hoping that these initial talks will .......... the foundations for more concrete negotiations.

Someone is coming this afternoon to .......... the new carpet in the lounge.
Part 4

For questions 32-39, 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 three and eight words, including the word given. Here is an example (0).

Example:

0 It was wrong of you to be so critical of his decision.
    criticised

    You .......................... decision so heavily.

0 shouldn't have criticised his

Write only the missing words on the separate answer sheet.

32 The committee did not consider how we would feel about the proposal.
    account

    Our views on the proposal ........................................ by the committee.

33 Our limited budget meant very few real changes were possible.
    scope

    Our limited budget left ........................................ changes.

34 There seems to be hardly any similarity between our lives any more.
    common

    Our lives seem ........................................ any more.
35 The cream she recommended really improved my complexion.

wonders

The cream she recommended ........................................ my complexion.

36 It would be really wrong for us to give up now after all we’ve been through.

owe

We really ........................................ now after all we’ve been through.

37 Her success is largely attributable to her rigorous training regime.

put

Her success can ........................................ her rigorous training regime.

38 They coped as well as they could in a difficult situation.

did

Given ........................................ that they could.

39 Their decision not to compete in the event shocked everyone.

came

Their decision not to compete in the event ........................................ everyone.
Part 5

For questions 40-44, read the following texts about the nature of stress. For questions 40-43, answer with a word or short phrase. You do not need to write complete sentences. For question 44, write a summary according to the instructions given.

Write your answers to questions 40-44, on the separate answer sheet.

---

You might have imagined you could have expected sympathy. If the thought of returning to work after the Christmas and New Year break left you feeling overwhelmed, anxious or even depressed; if you find yourself harbouring feelings of anger, jealousy or resentment towards your colleagues, you might have felt entitled to a little understanding. But you would have reckoned without the burgeoning stress backlash: the small but increasingly vocal number of maverick psychologists who argue that stress, the pre-eminent workplace problem of recent years, does not even exist.

The message of such occupational psychologists is that feeling bad at work is normal, and not necessarily even wrong - and now the only place where the concept of stress has any valid currency is in the lucrative, and sometimes damaging, stress management industry.

More people are arguing that stress has become a trivial concept without a clear set of physical symptoms and we are all so worried about the effect our jobs have on our mental health that we're turning into a nation of emotional hypochondriacs. Stress has been around since the 1950s and many now feel that it's become the modern equivalent of when people used to say they had "problems with their nerves".

---

40 Explain in your own words what the writer means by the phrase "valid currency" in lines 9-10?

---

41 What does the writer feel has changed since the 1950's?

---
Stress is not strictly a medical term but we know what someone complaining of feeling “stressed” means. Generally, they are feeling anxious and/or depressed about some aspect of their lives that they having difficulty confronting or controlling. They may develop specific noticeable symptoms or simply feel unwell or restless.

The symptoms of anxiety include palpitations, sweating, irritability, loss of appetite and sleep difficulties. Some people subconsciously suppress the emotional side and then may end up with physical symptoms such as migraine, asthma and indigestion. Depression is the other side of stress and symptoms could include mood swings and low self-esteem.

On the positive side, however, we need to come to realise that a certain amount of stress is an integral part of life: an early warning system, alerting us to potentially threatening situations. At exam time, for example, you need a certain amount of adrenalin pumping to help keep you on the ball and with regard to conditions such as “exam nerves”, you can at least console yourself with the fact that they are usually related to a well-defined time scale and endpoint.

42 Explain in your own words why some people develop additional physical symptoms when suffering from stress?

........................................................................................................................................

43 What does the writer mean by the phrase “keep you on the ball” in line 11?

........................................................................................................................................

44 In a paragraph of between 50 and 70 words, summarise, in your own words as far as possible, why the writers of the texts feel we need to be cautious in how we use the term “stress”. Write your summary on the separate answer sheet.
Part 1

You will hear four different extracts. For questions 1 - 8, choose the best answer (A, B or C) which fits best according to what you hear. There are two questions for each extract.

**Extract One**

You will hear an American lawyer talking about his work involving personal injury cases.

1. According to the lawyer, to understand why such large sums are paid in American injury cases, people need to
   A. consider American values.
   B. witness people’s suffering.
   C. reflect on the wealth of companies.

2. The lawyer characterises his work as
   A. depressing.
   B. stimulating.
   C. dishonest.

**Extract Two**

You’ll hear two colleagues discussing their feelings about family meals at home.

3. For the man, the problem with meals at home is that family members
   A. have different tastes in food.
   B. are too pre-occupied with other things.
   C. do not respect tradition.

4. For the woman, it is important that at least some family meals
   A. are prepared creatively.
   B. take place on festive occasions.
   C. are seen as routine.
You will hear part of an informational talk to school leavers on how tax is deducted from pay.

5 Benefits at work such as company cars
   A make no difference to your tax allowance.
   B are considered part of your salary when calculating tax.
   C have always been tax-free.

6 People usually pay more tax than they should
   A when they work abroad.
   B because of mistakes by employers.
   C before their tax code is calculated.

You are going to hear part of a radio feature on Britain's wartime Prime Minister, Winston Churchill.

7 Churchill believed that what prevented the accident from being worse was
   A the way he was sitting.
   B where he was sitting in the car.
   C the delay caused by getting in the other side.

8 Churchill broke with his normal routine because he felt
   A he was guided to.
   B like a change.
   C it wasn't worth bothering the driver.
Part 2

You will hear part of a radio feature on the Millennium Bug and the different predictions people made about how the world would be affected. For questions 9-17, complete the sentences with a word or short phrase.

Both 9 shared genuine concerns about the consequences of the Bug.

Fears centred on computers crashing when the 10 of the date changed.

There was concern that 11 would occur if power grids failed.

Many financial analysts were predicting 12 as a result of the Bug.

Many people thought some 13 were necessary in case chips crashed.

For some opportunists, the Millennium Bug represented a chance to have 14 cancelled.

The press, too, helped 15 that the Bug could cause catastrophe.

Stories of credit cards with post-2000 16 causing cash machines to crash caused panic in the States.

The Millennium Bug is likely to be remembered as history’s greatest ever 17
Part 3

You will hear an interview with an interior designer, Zoe Carter. For questions 18 - 22, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which best fits what you hear.

18 Zoe feels that people can be put off changing their homes because of
A. ignorance of different decorating and furnishing options.
B. the cost of the planning and design of changes.
C. laws requiring them to follow local conventions.
D. how other people might react.  

19 When considering changing their home, Zoe feels people should
A. take a holiday and make a plan.
B. be prepared to consider plenty of different options.
C. get ideas from lifestyle magazines.
D. get on quickly with the project before they lose interest.  

20 With features of rooms which can’t be changed, it is best to
A. integrate them into the design of the room.
B. find ways to cover them up.
C. ignore them and work with the rest of the room.
D. try not to make them stand out.  

21 Making good use of a given space always involves
A. using lots of different colours.
B. enlarging it where possible.
C. keeping a balance between different elements.
D. making the space serve different purposes.  

22 The secret of making small rooms look good is
A. making the most of contrasts within the room.
B. storing things out of sight.
C. keeping furnishings to a minimum.
D. highlighting the appealing aspects of small spaces.
Part 4

You will hear a weather reporter and an environmentalist discussing the issue of climate change. For questions 23 - 28, decide whether the opinions are expressed by only one of the speakers, or whether the speakers agree.

Write D for Duncan
    J for Janice
or B for Both

23  There has been a marked increase in average temperatures.  

24  Global warming is responsible for recent weather extremes.  

25  The world goes through various natural cycles of climatic change.  

26  We have to accept that there is a human influence on climatic change.  

27  It is wrong for politicians to exploit weather issues they don’t understand.  

28  Weather extremes should help promote serious debate about climate change.
The speaking test involves two candidates and two examiners. One examiner will speak to you while the other, the Assessor, will just listen.

**Part 1 (3 minutes)**

You will be asked questions in turn about where you live and where you are from, your work, studies and interests, and your views on certain things.

You will be asked to discuss the photographs on page 168 together. There are two stages in this part.

**Stage 1**

*Here are some photographs which show different aspects of a modern city. Look at photographs 1 and 3 on page 168 and discuss how the images relate to the theme of diversity in urban living.*

**Part 2 (4 minutes)**

**Stage 2**

*Now look at all the pictures. Imagine these photographs are being considered by city authorities keen to promote the image of the city as a good place for outsiders to visit. Discuss what each image shows that might appeal to potential visitors and select the most powerful one for the city’s campaign.*

**Part 3 (12 minutes)**

You will be asked to talk on your own, comment on what your partner says and join in a three-way discussion with your partner and the Interlocutor around a certain theme.

**Healthy living**

One candidate will be asked to look at prompt card (a) and talk about it for two minutes. There are also some ideas for the candidate to use, if he/she wishes. The other candidate will then be asked if he/she has anything to add. Then the Interlocutor will ask both candidates a question, such as:

- **To what extent do media images promote the modern interest in fitness?**

The second candidate is then given prompt card (b) and asked to discuss it for two minutes. The other candidate will then be asked if he/she has anything to add. Then both candidates will be asked a question on the subject, such as:

- **How careful are you about what you eat?**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prompt Card (a)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Why are people generally so much more concerned with personal fitness than they used to be?</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- changing lifestyles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- awareness of diet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- variety of leisure opportunities</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prompt Card (b)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>To what extent are aspects of modern living endangering people's health?</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- stress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- obesity and eating disorders</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- environmental pollution</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The test will then be concluded with a number of questions about the topic:

- **To what extent has the traditional diet changed in your country recently?**
- **Are young people in your country more concerned with health or looking good?**
- **What are the major health challenges facing the world in the next 20 years?**
- **Have government campaigns aimed at preventing smoking been successful in your country?**
Practice Tests for the revised CPE

Visual Material for the Speaking Paper
Practice Tests for the revised CPE

Student’s Book

Proficiency Practice Tests is a set of six complete practice tests written in line with the specifications for the revised Cambridge Proficiency examination (introduction December 2002). This set of tests, written by an experienced examinations author, provide comprehensive coverage of the type of language points and individual skills focuses targeted in the examination and, taken together, offer thorough practice in the tasks contained in each of the five papers.

Key features of Student’s Book:
- Six full practice tests for the revised CPE examination
- Introductory section providing a comprehensive overview of each of the five papers
- Wide range of authentic texts drawn from a variety of sources in line with CPE specifications
- Thorough coverage of discrete language and skills focuses targeted in the examination across the six tests
- Full colour visual prompts for each Paper 5
- Audio CDs/cassettes containing all Paper 4 material in test simulation format

Key features of Teacher’s Book:
- At-a-glance answer key printed over test material
- Introductory section providing a complete teacher’s overview of the focus of each part of each paper
- Model answers to all Paper 2 and Paper 3 (Part 5) writing questions

Components:
- Student’s Book
- Teacher’s Book
- Class cassettes (set of six)
- Class CDs (set of six)