Practice Tests for the revised CPE

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Student's Book

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Acknowledgements

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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 was introduced in 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. There are also useful Test Tips for each part of each of the five papers.

The Student’s Book provides a detailed overview of the CPE examination, with a description of all the sections of each paper.

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.

In CPE there are five Papers as shown below:

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<td>Reading</td>
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<td>4 parts (1 hour 30 mins)</td>
<td>2 parts (2 hours)</td>
<td>5 parts (1 hour 30 mins)</td>
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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 questions on each.

Test focus: idioms, collocations, fixed phrases, completion, phrasal verbs, semantic precision

**Part 2**
Four themed texts from a range of sources, with two 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 3

**PAPER 2**

**WRITING** (2 hours)

This paper has two parts. Each task requires a total of approximately 500-550 words. Each question in this paper carries equal marks.

**Part 1**
One compulsory contextualized 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: descriptive 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/idiom-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**

**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 questions on each.

Test focus: idioms, collocations, fixed phrases, completion, phrasal verbs, semantic precision

**Part 2**
Four themed texts from a range of sources, with two 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 3

**PAPER 5**

**LISTENING** (approximately 40 minutes)

This paper has four parts with 38 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 test 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: recognizing stated and non-stated opinion, agreement and disagreement.

**PAPER 6**

**SPEAKING** (approximately 30 minutes)

This paper contains three parts and is taken by the candidate 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 interaction and social language

**Part 2**
Two-way conversation between the candidates based on visual and spoken prompts.

Test focus: speaking, 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.
**THE JOY OF SMALL GARDENS**

The great thing about this time of year is that no matter how big or small your garden is, you are bound to spend more time outside enjoying it. If you don’t have a lot of space, you may find that container planting is the ideal solution. Wheelbarrows, barrels, pots, old watering cans, troughs; you name it, anything can be used for colourful, low maintenance plants. Consider the use of hanging baskets as well. The beauty of these is that, because they are up high, they tend to add a new dimension to your garden. Don’t forget that hanging baskets are often under the eaves of a house, so even if it rains every day, they will still be watered.

There is a fantastic choice of plants available for use in containers. And don’t worry if your garden is in full shade – you will find plants that will thrive in the darkest corner. With just a little preparation and regular feeding and watering, you can guarantee that you have a splash of colour throughout the summer. Perhaps the biggest joy of having a container garden, though, is that there is none of that backbreaking digging to be done!

13 A problem
14 A call
15 A dimension
16 A demand
17 A brighten up
18 A disturbance

A matter
B label
C outlook
D require
E shine out
F not

A wonder
B question
C name
D say
E angle
F viewpoint
G desire
H need
I lower above
J look upon
K demonstration
L rally

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1. A paid
2. A real
3. A owl
4. A having
5. A wearing
6. A strong

B given
B virtual
B eagle
B being
B fading
B tight

C dedicated
C actual
C bird
C about
C breaking
C near

D had
D potential
D mare
D getting
D tearing
D firm

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**Sharing a Room**

Everyone who goes to college knows how important it is to get along with a roommate. Well, at least, they know how important it is after they have tried it. When I first went to college, I hadn’t (1) .......... it much. I had a roommate, Martin, who was a little bit strange. Martin was (2) .......... to share a room, and we didn’t hit it off. We were (3) .......... the same, and we didn’t have much in common. Martin was (4) .......... and I was not. When we first met, we didn’t talk much. And when, at three in the morning, his friends were still coming round to play social visit, my mind was (5) .......... thin. Despite all this, Martin and I remained (6) .......... friends throughout college. Surprised? OK, perhaps our friendship was helped along a little by the fact that we were able to swap roommates after our first week.

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**Sitting next to me on the bus was a young woman talking loudly into her mobile phone. No, I don’t want to go there again. We went there last week. No, I told you. No, not there – too expensive.** She continued in a (7) .......... way for about 15 minutes; in fact, until the bus (8) .......... to her bus stop. Through a series of protestations and (9) .........., coyness and giggling, I (10) .......... that she was talking to her boyfriend. They had been going out very long, he had more money than her, and yet she was the more dominant partner. She was from London but she hadn’t been back for years. High on her list of priorities were her child from a previous marriage and her elderly father. The child had problems at school and the father’s (11) .......... was severely restricted. But, despite these two slight worries, she was a happy-go-lucky type, one who liked to go out often, especially on Friday nights, mainly to forget about the stresses and (12) .......... of her job in the doctor’s surgery. As she got off the bus, I hoped she would find happiness with her new man.
Part 2

You are going to read four extracts which are all concerned in some way with assessing school students. 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.

Academic Corruption

A highly qualified and respected (until now) academic was recently caught interfering with exam marks. But this was no teacher giving a little 'boost' to his students' results. Nor was it the head of a school trying to save his job by bolstering the school's reputation. Bad though these acts would be, the truth of the matter is considerably more sinister.

For the results had actually been marked down, and the perpetrator of this crime was the head of the examination board. The reason? This was a new exam and the board had miscalculated the level. Not only that, but they had totally underestimated the capacity of students to do their job properly. Although they had no say in the introduction of the new exam, students and teachers across the country rushed to prepare for it. When the results came out, their efforts had clearly been wasted. Rather too clearly, in fact. Hence the cloak-and-dagger approach of the board. Too many students had passed, the board looked ridiculous, and something had to be done about it. So, under cover of darkness, an unknown number of students had their grades reduced. In a few frantic minutes, thousands of students were robbed of their chance to go to university.

This is an extreme abuse of power and a betrayal of trust. How can we be expected to instil values into school children – to teach them that cheating is wrong – when the very people who should be setting a good example, the academics who are entrusted with our children's futures, behave like common criminals and get away with it?

21 The academic changed the results of the exam in order to

A try to protect the reputation of the examination board.
B further his own career.
C cover up the fact that his students had not done enough work.
D make it appear that more students had passed.

22 Which phrases in the text best echo the 'cloak-and-dagger approach' referred to by the writer in lines 20-21?

A 'cheating is wrong' & 'betrayal of trust'
B 'common criminals' & 'get away with it'
C 'under cover of darkness' & 'in a few furtive minutes'
D 'robbed of their chance' & 'extreme abuse of power'

Cheat!

Struggling final-year school student Kathy Brown searched the Internet for help with her school assignments. What she found was a plethora of offers to actually do the work for her – for a price, of course. "On the first site I found," said Kathy, "all I had to do was tell them what I wanted and they would do the rest." Some sites boasted thousands of ready-made compositions which were freely available once you'd registered and paid.

A ministry of education spokesperson explained: "We are aware of these sites. They often feature a couple of lines telling people that they shouldn't try to pass this stuff off as their own work – warning them of the dangers of cheating, and so on. But what child is going to walk out empty-handed when they have been given the keys to the sweet shop? Of course they're going to cheat."

For those who are alarmed by this trend, help is at hand in the same form as ever – the teacher. Jan Kale, from the National Teachers' Union told us: "It's bad, but it's not that bad! Teachers are not stupid. What do you imagine used to happen before the Internet? Students got their big brothers to do their homework for them. And who had to do the detective work? The teacher, of course. Not much has really changed. If a teacher is familiar with a student's work, then any plagiarism is usually pretty obvious. No, the real challenge is not to catch the cheats, but rather how to persuade them that learning things for themselves is the better option."

19 The attitude of the ministry of education is that

A the sites contain an effective warning for students.
B the temptation to cheat is too great to resist.
C students should stop helping these web sites.
D cheating is the same as stealing from a shop.

20 What is implied by Jan Kale's reference to 'detective work' in the final paragraph?

A Teachers need outside help if they are to catch cheats.
B The problem lies in finding a suitable punishment.
C Part of a teacher's job is to be familiar with a student's writing style.
D Family members who help with students' assignments should be punishable by law.
Conquering Exam Nerves

One of the most unfair aspects of being a student is that you might fail because of exam nerves – even though you have done the work and you know your stuff. You need to relax! Try the following:

- You can learn to relax wherever you are. You don’t need to be at home or to have complete silence. Just try to make sure that you are free of obvious disturbances, such as telephones.
- Do it regularly. There should be no days when you are too busy as this is when you will get the most realistic practice – the day of your exam will be a busy one, so get yourself used to the idea by finding time to relax on stressful days.
- Make yourself comfortable and loosen any tight clothing.
- You can achieve a lot by just focusing on your breathing. Listen to the sound of your breathing. Begin by doing this for about ten breaths, trying to clear your mind of all thoughts except the air going in and out.
- Focus on the muscles in the top of your head and gradually work your way down the body. For example, next you could focus on the forehead, then around the eyes, and so on. For each muscle group, you might want to tense the muscles first - that way, you’ll really feel it when you relax.

23 The advice is aimed at students

A whose health is in danger because of stress.
B who cannot manage a heavy workload.
C who cope badly with exam conditions.
D who are retaking exams because they failed.

24 According to the writer, which of the following statements about the exercises is true?

A You should only do them on the day of your exam.
B There are certain days when you should not do them.
C They are especially useful if you have tired muscles.
D You should do them on a daily basis.

25 In his first years at the school, the writer sometimes

A felt that his test scores were not properly recognised.
B believed that other boys were given more recognition than him.
C felt that the grading system for industry was totally unfair.
D unrealistically expected to be rewarded for his efforts.

26 What did the writer understand in the second paragraph?

A It was difficult to get a good mark in certain subjects, however hard he tried.
B His poor athletic performance could get him suspended from school.
C He had come dangerously close to being expelled.
D He had joined a group of very badly behaved boys.
Part 3

You are going to read a newspaper article about creating computer games. Seven paragraphs have been removed from the extract. Choose from the paragraphs A-H the one which fits each gap (27-33). There is one extra paragraph which you do not need to use. Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Playing the game

It’s a cut-throat business but there are massive rewards on offer in the software industry — and age is no barrier to success, explains Rupert Jones.

The frequent claim that Britain has an unquelled reputation when it comes to producing games is no idle boast; the UK has by far the biggest development community in Europe and is also home to some of the global publishing giants. In fact, the UK leisure software market is now said to be the fastest-growing sector of the UK entertainment media.

27 “It's now very much a commercial exercise,” says Roger Bennett, Director General of industry trade body, the Entertainment and Leisure Software Publishers Association (ELSPA). “Whereas people can make a film with a camcorder, you can't make a game now unless you have a huge amount of equipment and the skills to use it." And lots of money, too. A top-flight game can cost up to £20m to develop.

28 This is borne out by Nick Wheelwright at Codemasters. He says it looks for “outstanding academic people”. Those the company takes on will normally have a degree in a relevant discipline, so for an artist that might be fine art or illustration and animation, while for a programmer it could be computer science or maths.

29 When it comes to publishing, distribution and marketing, the skills required tend to be more commercial. “It's an industry that people do want to get into. Whenever we advertise a vacancy we get lots of interest,” says Rob Murphy, finance director at south London-based SCI Entertainment.

30 Games testers are a crucial component of the industry, and this is an area where a university qualification may not be necessary — few GCSEs and good PC knowledge may be enough. These are the people who play games all day, testing them for playability and making sure there are no bugs.

31 Rachel Wood trained as a fine artist but swapped her paintbrush for a computer and the latest graphics and animation software. She is a senior lead artist at computer games company Codemasters, overseeing a team of artists working on two new games. “Everyone has input into how the game looks, especially in the early stages. My job is to direct that initially and make sure everyone is working in the same direction,” says Rachel, who has been with the company for seven years.

32 When Rachel joined Codemasters she had little understanding of how computers worked, but she had an interest in maths and physics before choosing to take the fine art route. Working in this field does involve "a certain degree of technological understanding" but Rachel stresses that traditional artistic talent and creativity are very important.

33 For wannabe artists, some degree of technological understanding is clearly an advantage, if you're not up on the latest software, don't be put off - there's still space for people with traditional artistic talent and creativity. Getting a job as a games tester can be a good route in. Many games-mad teenagers have got in this way and then worked their way up the ladder. Students may be able to get a foot in the door by doing gap year or summer job work experience, perhaps working on the company website. A passion for games isn’t obligatory but obviously helps.

A Perhaps inevitably, the development side in particular has become much more professional in the way it operates, with a far greater emphasis on academic excellence when it comes to hiring staff. "The people being employed now are highly educated and highly qualified. The biggest studios will only recruit people of high academic excellence," says Mr Bennett.

B Rachel, now 29, studied fine art at Plymouth University and after she left spent time doing oil painting commissions. "Working as a fine artist is fairly isolating. This offered a chance to learn new technologies and to be working in a team." Once she arrived, she was hooked.

C Based near Leamington Spa, Codemasters employs more than 400 people, and the average age of the staff is just 23-24. It has, among others, people with physics degrees who measure things like the speed, momentum and crash impact in racing games, computer science graduates who are responsible for testing the games to check for bugs, people with law degrees involved with celebrity contracts and licences, and automotive engineers who design the structure of virtual racing cars.

D "Club Football" and "LMA Manager" are two titles currently occupying a lot of her time. To produce these games, the company is working with 15 of Europe's top clubs, including Manchester United, Arsenal, Chelsea, Rangers and AC Milan. The players in the games are based on the real players and have been modelled in 3D using a new photographic technique. "We've been going out to the clubs and photographing the players. I've been to a couple of the shoots," smiles Rachel.

E "Quite often you will have to play the game for many months. You have to be dedicated and pretty systematic," says Mr Murphy. Codemasters says there may be as many as 30 people testing the same game for the final three months. "A tester might be paid around £10,000 compared with an experienced producer, who can earn £40,000-plus," says Mr Murphy.

F To stand a chance of serious long-term success in this cut-throat market, games consoles need great games, and lots of them. It's on sales of games at up to £45 a throw that the real profits are made.

G But the past few years have brought big changes to the way companies work. The cottage industry days, when a teenage tinker could create a game in his bedroom that went on to become a blockbuster, are long gone.

H SCI is one of the UK's longest-established games publishers, whose recent hits include 'The Italian Job', based on the Michael Caine heist movie. Mr Murphy adds that it helps to have some experience under your belt. "There are a lot of things people can do to get experience; for example, becoming a tester for a while. We have had students on their gap year in to help on our website. Most people will have degrees but a lot comes down to the individual and their enthusiasm for games."
Behind the wheel of her new 2-litre Hyundai Coupe, Emma Boylan made her exit from the congested traffic lanes of Dublin’s quays and headed for the town of Navan. Tourist promotions for the town used the tag line ‘Only an Hour from Dublin.’ Emma was hoping to better that. Leaving Phoenix Park via the Ashtown Gate, she allowed the car to reach 60mph. It was her first day to try out the car outside the city and she was looking forward to putting the silver machine through its paces. Traveling in her old Volvo 360 GLT after many years of faithful service, she’d been seduced by the Hyundai’s lines and curves, its leather upholstery and chrome dash. Sitting in the car in the showroom, she’d felt comfortable, at ease with its interior. Vinny, who had insisted on inspecting the car with her — believing himself to be something of an expert on the subject — expressed qualms. Was it not a bit too powerful for a woman driver, he offered.

That clinched it. She bought the car.

And now, on its first proper road test, it had come through with flying colours. According to the clock on the dash, the journey had taken fifty-four minutes exactly. Not bad.

It was rare enough for Emma Boylan to visit the Victorian building that housed her father’s law practice. Her father did not encourage the habit, nor was it something she particularly enjoyed herself. But today she had decided to call on him unannounced. Even though he was busy talking on the telephone, he waved to her good-naturedly as she was shown into his office.

She sat in an uncomfortable armchair and waited for him to finish the call. Little had changed in her father’s place of work over the years: flock wallpaper from skirting board to stuccoed ceiling, wine-coloured carpet on the floor, framed hunting scenes on the walls. Décor she considered oppressive. Muted noise from the traffic in the street filtered through windows that were top-heavy with elaborate pelmets. An array of photographs stood on top of a drinks cabinet: studies of her father the family man, posing with her and her mother at various events throughout their lives; her father the business man, happily smiling in the company of well-known movers and shakers from the world of finance and politics. Emma suspected that the display was more for the benefit of visitors than for the man sitting behind the desk. It never ceased to amuse her to note how accurately her father’s office reflected his personality. She could not envisage working in such an environment, not that she would ever share such thoughts with her father.

Arthur Boylan finished his phone call, leaned forward in his swivel chair and smiled broadly. ‘Emma, dear girl, what brings you down from the big smoke?’

‘Had a little time on my hands… thought I’d drop by,’ Emma, he said, arching his head back, peering at her down the length of his finely sculptured equine nose. ‘You’re talking to your father now, remember? I know you never do anything without a reason. So, why are you here? What do you want?’

‘Ah, Dad, you’re being rotten.’

Her father got up from his chair, walked to a window facing Tringate Street and stood there for a moment, his back to her. ‘Huh, another coach-load of tourists taking pictures of our church,’ he said, gesturing with his index finger at St Mary’s Church across the street. ‘They’ve discovered that Pierce Brosnan was an altar boy there when he was growing up here in the town. Strange to think of a Navan man playing James Bond, don’t you think?’ Emma remained silent. He turned to face her, adjusted the handkerchief sprouting over the breast pocket of his navy pin stripe suit. ‘Come on, Emma,’ he said, doing a passable impression of a barrister admonishing a witness, ‘answer me one question: what are you looking for?’

34 When she left Dublin, Emma
A had to change cars.
B was forced by traffic problems to take a special route.
C was hoping to reach her destination in less than an hour.
D was nervous about driving such a new car.

35 What had made Emma finally decide which car to buy?
A She had had a very exciting test drive in it.
B She reacted against Vinny’s reservations.
C She trusted the opinion of an expert on cars.
D Its power would be easy for her to manage.

36 What do we learn about Emma’s visits to her father at work?
A He was usually rude to her and she hated going.
B She would never let him know in advance.
C He was often too busy to see her.
D They shared similar feelings about them.

37 What do we learn about the photographs of Emma’s father?
A They bore a very strong likeness to him.
B They proved that he was a very popular husband and father.
C He probably used them to impress people.
D They obstructed the view from his desk.

38 How does Emma feel about her father’s office?
A Conditions there would not suit her.
B She was disgusted because it was so dirty.
C She secretly aspired to working in such a place.
D It was not a fitting place for him to work.

39 Emma’s father
A knew there was a purpose to her visit.
B knew she was in trouble.
C was going to defend her in court.
D impersonated people to amuse her.

40 From the extract as a whole, we can infer that the relationship between Emma and her father was
A cold and hostile.
B friendly but distant.
C warm and loving.
D extremely antagonistic.
1 The following comments were made during a debate on the future of newspapers at a conference you recently attended. You have been asked to write an article on the debate for your college newsletter responding to the points raised and giving your opinion.

There is too much focus on trivial news and the lives of celebrities these days - the important issues are being squeezed out.

Papers will only sell if they print the stories people want to read.

Papers have to adapt in order to compete with other high-tech media such as the Internet.

Write your article.

2 Your local newspaper has invited readers to contribute to a series called ‘Changing Times’ which will contain descriptions of what it was like to grow up in their neighbourhoods. You decide to write a letter describing how you feel about the area you grew up in, how it has changed, and whether you think it was a good area for a child to grow up in.

Write your letter. Do not write any postal addresses.

3 A film magazine is running a competition with the topic ‘Films that failed to satisfy’. To win the prize, two tickets to the premiere of a film of your choice, you must write a review of a film you saw which you found disappointing. You should say why the film disappointed you and how you think it could have been improved.

Write your review.

4 The photography society you belong to is planning its first public exhibition of members’ work to raise money for a children’s play centre. The committee has invited members to submit proposals for the exhibition. You should suggest how photographs for the display should be chosen and how best to promote the exhibition.

Write your proposal.
THAT'S ENTERTAINMENT?

There has been a significant shift (0) ……. in entertainment trends over the last twenty years or so. Entertainment used to be public; now it is becoming more and (1) ………… private.
Formerly, people wanting to amuse themselves did so in groups; these (2) …………………… people increasingly entertain themselves on (3) ………………….. own.

Long, long (4) ………………… there were storytellers. They used to travel around the country and their arrival was awaited (5) ………………… eager anticipation. In the more recent (6) ………………… people used to have musical evenings, they used to play games (7) …………………., or simply sit around the fire and chat.

Nowadays, (8) ………………… of playing board games in a group, children play video games alone or with one other person. People of all (9) ………………… spend their evenings alone watching television, videos and DVDs. And large numbers of young (and not (10) ………………… young) enthusiasts spend their free time surfing the net, (11) ………………… by its very nature, tends to be a solitary activity.

Forms of entertainment have always been changing, of course, but (12) ………………… could be said that these recent changes – all products (13) ………………… technological development – mark a more fundamental shift. One could further argue that this shift is symbolised by the earphones that (14) ………………… in evidence everywhere. Can this deliberate attempt to shut out the rest of the world really be (15) ………………… entertainment?

It is (0) ………………….. believed that a break from everyday routine can only (16) ………………….. at airports and waiting for car ferries. They are (17) ………………….. – you can tell them a mile away by their sun hats and hopeful expressions.

For all their optimism, what often actually happens can be a rude (18) ………………….. wake from the blissful holiday dreams of the rest of the year. Sunburn, mosquitoes and (19) ………………….. expenses can make you think twice about how (20) ………………….. getting away from it all really is.

The fact is, the (21) ………………….. of something going wrong is maximised when you are abroad and, (22) ………………….., your ability to deal with crisis and catastrophe is often minimised. This could be because of language problems, (23) ………………….. with the culture, or simply a different climate, all of which make everything seem different and unreal.

So, what is the answer? (24) ………………….., an annual escape from normal working life is a very positive thing. However, the (25) ………………….. of seeking an exotic location is questionable when you think of all the things that can go wrong.
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 minister's private secretary refused to reveal anything, even though the journalists .............. her for information.

Annie finished cleaning the ground-floor rooms and then .............. all Mrs. Hemingway's bottles for the coming week.

The lift suddenly stopped between floors with a terrifying crash, and even though Steve .............. the emergency button numerous times he could get no response.

0 pressed

Write only the missing word on the separate answer sheet.

28 His unpopularity with his colleagues was largely due to his .............. to meet deadlines and participate in projects.

The pilot had to make a crash landing, and it was later discovered that the problem had been engine ..............

She decided to take the flat even though it was damp and gloomy, but her efforts to make it more cheerful were a total ..............

29 The mayor was not completely in favour of the plans for a new bus station, and at the end of the meeting he stated what his one .............. was.

He knew that she was often too tired to go out to eat on Fridays, so he made the .............. for 8.30 on the Saturday.

In order not to break up the local Indian community, a .............. was established on the outskirts of the town.

30 He told her not to stay out late because it was such a .............. area.

After years of manual work, the skin on his hands was ..............

I can give you a .............. idea, but I haven't had time to calculate the cost exactly.

31 The twins were .............. in the taxi which was taking their mother to the hospital.

Tom and Jessica couldn't understand why the pizza was .............. by the owner of the restaurant where they usually went every Friday.

The speech was .............. at the last minute by the vice-president, as the president had had to go abroad unexpectedly.
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 Since John has now retired, you will both be able to travel.

means

John's ........................................ you will now both be able to travel.

0 ........................................ means that

Write only the missing words on the separate answer sheet.

32 Asking her the same questions again and again is a waste of time.

point

There's ........................................ the same questions again and again.

33 He fooled everyone with his relaxed and confident manner.

taken

Everyone ........................................ fact that he seemed so relaxed and confident.

34 I don't mind whether he comes on Friday or Saturday.

same

It's ........................................ whether he comes on Friday or Saturday.

35 There's no need for me to tell you how important this deal is for the company.

saying

It ........................................ is very important for the company.

36 Her lack of qualifications didn't deter her from applying for the job.

put

She ........................................ by her lack of qualifications.

37 I don't think he will make a very good actor.

cut

In my opinion, he ........................................ an actor.

38 Everyone was expected to wait on her hand and foot.

granted

She ........................................ wait on her hand and foot.

39 I think you will find that a visit to the British Museum will be helpful.

while

I think it will ........................................ the British Museum.
Part 5

Remember that you do not need to write complete sentences to answer questions 40-44; a phrase or even a single word may be all that is required.

For questions 40-44, read the following texts on appearance. 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.

The world of fashion is not easy to comprehend. With its haute couture designers, its catwalks, its sylph-like models and glittery clothes that most of us would not be seen dead in - even if we could afford them - it is hard to believe that it has anything to do with the real world. It is difficult to understand the motives behind fashion, and to fathom what it has got to do with us in our everyday lives. The vast majority of us, however, are affected to varying degrees by fashion and, on reflection, we can conclude that this is because of a basic desire we possess to conform within our social group. Ever since people started to cover their bodies, they have tended to conform in the way that they do so, and thus it would be logical to say that fashion has existed from the word go. Most of us live and socialise in groups made up of our peers, and we dress according to the rules of the group. Looking the same as our peer group could well be a remnant of a survival strategy which guaranteed solidarity and protection for look-alikes. This tendency towards conformity consequently makes it possible to date paintings and photographs with great accuracy just by looking at the garments the subject is wearing. We can place a portrait of a lady in a particular era simply because her clothes and hairstyle reflect the fashion of the day.

It could be argued, of course, that there have always been those who refuse to conform to the prevailing rules of fashion. However, this refusal to follow the crowd, if taken up by more than one person, becomes a type of conforming itself. Ironically, the revolutionary garments may become fashionable in their turn, as with jeans for instance, and non-conformity is suddenly the 'latest thing'.

40 In your own words, explain why, according to the writer, people nowadays tend to dress in the same way.

__________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________

41 In your own words, explain what the writer means by 'revolutionary garments'. (line 17).

__________________________________________________________________________

42 In your own words, describe how the writer says our attitude to clothes has changed nowadays.

__________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________

43 In your own words, explain what the writer is referring to when she says 'what the interviewers see is what they get'. (line 10).

__________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________

44 In a paragraph of 50-70 words, summarise in your own words as far as possible the reasons given in both texts for why a person's appearance is important.

__________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________
**Extract One**

You hear a man talking about a natural beauty spot.

1. What stands out in his memory from his trips to Reigate Hill?
   A. getting lost without a map
   B. observing areas from above
   C. finding a map

2. How does he feel about the Inspiring Views scheme?
   A. pleased
   B. fascinated
   C. surprised

**Extract Two**

You hear a couple discussing vandals damaging a local primary school.

3. What seems to concern the woman the most?
   A. that someone could have been hurt
   B. that the school has been vandalised so many times
   C. that the damage has been very costly

4. The couple agree that the vandals
   A. are too young to understand
   B. need to be talked to
   C. will be difficult to catch

**Extract Three**

You hear a description of the rise of the popular singer.

5. What change came about in the twenties?
   A. Singers became more fashionable.
   B. Singers lost their popularity.
   C. Singers had to have louder voices.

6. The Big Bands of the forties
   A. had little need for singers.
   B. ensured that singers would always find work.
   C. were led by men with smooth voices.

**Extract Four**

You hear a radio weather report.

7. According to the presenter the weather
   A. has been bad for months.
   B. has caused many problems recently.
   C. is going to get very hot.

8. The weatherman says that those living in the north
   A. will have temperatures of over 20 degrees.
   B. should have better weather after Tuesday.
   C. might get some rain in high areas.
**Part 2**

You will hear a police officer talking about the job of Community Ward Officer. For questions 9-17, complete the sentences with a word or short phrase.

PC Godfrey says that his ___________ in the community should be familiar.

One aim of his job is to bring the ___________ closer to the public.

He believes that gaining the trust of the community helps reduce the incidence of ___________.

His current job allows him to see the ___________ rather than just one aspect of a case.

When he is called to investigate a problem he can usually settle disputes without making an ___________.

He compares usual police work to a(n) ___________ in a car factory.

Being interviewed on the radio allows him to communicate to ___________ across the whole country.

He says police officers would prefer to find solutions without the need to go to ___________.

Police officers find crime ___________ more satisfying than arresting criminals after a crime has been committed.

---

**Part 3**

You will hear a woman describing her experience during an earthquake. For questions 18-22, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which fits best according to what you hear.

18. When Julie's car went out of control
   A. she knew straight away it was an earthquake.
   B. she suspected a flat tyre.
   C. they had to get out for their own safety.
   D. they thought some work needed doing to it.

19. What frightened her most about the incident?
   A. a possible fire
   B. the up-and-down movements
   C. the loss of balance
   D. a distant sound

20. The actual earthquake lasted for
   A. several seconds.
   B. several minutes.
   C. a couple of hours.
   D. several hours.

21. Aftershocks mean that
   A. there is no time to be frightened.
   B. a bigger earthquake is coming.
   C. you begin to feel very frightened.
   D. all you want to do is run away.

22. Before she left Japan, Julie
   A. wanted to get back to the hotel.
   B. experienced a totally different earthquake.
   C. refused to be left on her own.
   D. was constantly disturbed by aftershocks.
Part 4

You will hear a brother and sister, Phil and Cathy, talking about mortgages. For questions 23-28, decide whether the opinions are expressed by only one of the speakers, or whether the speakers agree.

Write P for Phil
C for Cathy
or B for Both, where they agree.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Opinion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>It would be a good idea to borrow money for a house. (23)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>It's unnecessary to worry about losing a job that seems secure. (24)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Before making any decisions the figures should be checked. (25)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Having help with the family is a great advantage. (26)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>The conversation has raised a concern. (27)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>It's unlikely that the other person will change. (28)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Paper 5 - Speaking (approx. 20 minutes)

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 certain aspects of your personal life; where you are from, what you do for a living, where you go to school, your hobbies and your general opinion on certain topics.

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 pictures of children. Look at photographs 1 and 4 on page 163 and talk together for a minute about how you think these children might be feeling and why.

**Stage 2**

Now look at all the pictures. Imagine you are primary school teachers and have been asked to organise two school activities for pupils which you think they would particularly enjoy. Talk together about how children benefit from activities like these. Then decide which two you would recommend and why.

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.

**Communications**

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 you think English, in particular, is so popular today?

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 you think mobile phones have any bad effects on us?

**Prompt Card (a)**

**Why do people learn foreign languages these days?**
- employment
- communications
- personal interest

**Prompt Card (b)**

**How has the Internet affected communications worldwide?**
- business
- social behaviour
- information

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

- What impact have modern means of communication had on society?
- How has our conception of the world changed as a consequence of global communications?
- What advances in communication technology do you foresee for the future?
- Do you think that one day everybody in the world will speak the same language?
**The Kingfisher**

It was still dark as she (1) ____________ down the back stairs and drew back the bolt of the kitchen door as noiselessly as possible. It made a loud (2) ____________ sound. She must remember to oil it! Every time it happened she thought that, but never remembered until the next time it made the same noise. It never seemed to wake the (3) ____________ of the house, though. Probably because it was so early.

The grass was damp with dew as she crossed the lawn in front of the house. Wet feet, again. She should have worn her Wellingtons, but she didn’t know where they were. She might have left them in Maw’s house, or Sheila could have borrowed them. She often borrowed them, even though they were about three (4) ____________ too big. She’d lost one of hers and was afraid to tell Mam about it. Sheila was careless and was always losing things.

She heard bird (5) ____________ as she reached the river bank and saw the first (6) ____________ of the sun shining over the Doonagh Hills.

---

1 A slithered  B crawled  C bounded  D crept
2 A squeaking  B screeching  C screaming  D squealing
3 A remains  B last  C rest  D others
4 A figures  B sizes  C pairs  D numbers
5 A tune  B song  C cry  D music
6 A sparkles  B lights  C rays  D gleams

---

**COFFEE MACHINE**

Read these instructions carefully. This will ensure that you get the (13) ____________ benefit from your Cafetiere coffee machine.

- **Use**
  Carefully remove the Cafetiere from its box, paying particular (14) ____________ to the jug. Before first use, rinse out the filter system. To do this, plug in the Cafetiere and fill with cold water. Make sure the jug is in place. Switch on and let the water filter through into the jug. Empty the jug. To use, place filter paper in the plastic cone and put in the (15) ____________ amount of coffee. Fill the water reservoir with the correct amount of water. Check the jug is in place. Switch on.

- **Cleaning**
  The jug and its plastic lid can be washed in warm, (16) ____________ water. Rinse carefully. The machine itself can be wiped with a damp cloth. Never (17) ____________ the machine in water.

- **Removing Limescale**
  You should do this every six months or so, depending on how soft or hard your water is. Use Cafetiere Descaling Granules, available from your (18) ____________ . Pour the granules into the reservoir and fill up with water as usual. Make sure the jug is in place. Let water and granules filter through. Empty the jug. Then rinse out the machine by filling the machine two more times and letting water filter through.

---

13 A ultimate  B absolute  C complete  D maximum
14 A interest  B attention  C care  D notice
15 A required  B expected  C sought  D wanted
16 A frothy  B bubbly  C foamy  D scoopy
17 A cover  Bimmerse  C sink  D float
18 A provider  B seller  C supplier  D contractor

---

**D**o you really want to leave your laptop on your bedside (7) ____________ ? Can you see yourself logging off, switching off and unplugging, before you turn off your light? Many people are saying that this is precisely what we will all be doing in a few years’ time. They are prophesying the demise of the book. A new (8) ____________ of life for the rainforests, they say, another coup for technology. Time (9) ____________ on. Don’t look back.

Good news for opticians, I say, as our eyesight (10) ____________ rapidly because of constant staring at a computer screen. Computers are part of most people’s work now, but they have not been around long enough for experts to say (11) ____________ what long-term effect they will have on our eyes. Myself, I don’t think there’s much doubt. Anyway, I don’t believe any of it. No need for Gutenberg, the inventor of printing, to (12) ____________ in his grave yet.

---

7 A table  B sideboard  C wardrobe  D commode
8 A treaty  B contract  C lease  D mortgage
9 A strides  B marches  C strolls  D walks
10 A deteriorates  B debilitates  C destroys  D disintegrates
11 A solely  B merely  C just  D only
12 A move  B roll  C turn  D swivel

---

---
Part 2

You are going to read four extracts which are all concerned in some way with changing attitudes. 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.

There’s No Time Like Measuring

When Cecily invited me for dinner, I was delighted. I don’t see many people nowadays and I hadn’t seen the children for a long time.

I set off with my box of chocolates. Tessa opened the door. "Hello, dear," I said. "Nice to see you." She smiled, and said "Hi, Aunt Janet!" before disappearing up the stairs. "See you at dinner," I murmured, as Cecily appeared. "Aunt Janet!" she exclaimed, "Come on in. Dan should be here any minute with the food. We decided to get a Chinese take-away. You do like Chinese, don’t you?" I assured her that I did, and handed over my chocolates.

Later, as I sat on the bus, I thought over the evening. It wasn’t exactly what I had been expecting. I only caught a glimpse of the children as they collected their take-away and took it to their bedrooms. We ate in the living room while watching a video. When that was over, it was time for me to go. "Oh well, never mind," I thought, "We’ll just have to catch up some other time."

19 In comparison to Cecily, Aunt Jane is someone who could best be described as

A old-fashioned.
B depressed.
C strict.
D easily shocked.

20 How did Aunt Jane feel at the end of the evening?

A sad
B angry
C resigned
D thoughtful

Young at Heart

Sociologists are suggesting that certain cultures have almost eradicated the word ‘old’ from their vocabulary. Linguistically speaking, people are just not allowed to be old any more. At a push, they can be ‘elderly’, but more often they are ‘senior citizens’ or the ‘over-sixties’. A host of other euphemisms are available, should anyone be afraid of offending.

There is doubtless a lot to be said for this. People are no longer relegated to the scrap heap when they reach forty. Grandparents are younger than they ever were, in spirit if not in age. Those who used to be called old can now
colour their hair, wear tracksuits or jeans and get out there on the exercise track with the best of them. They no longer have to sit at home wearing dark colours, smoking a pipe or doing their knitting.

Still, all of this puts a lot of strain on the 'chronologically challenged'. All this pressure to be young can force people to hide behind a façade of rainbow colours. It doesn’t do to be seen to have aching joints, or to be weary or confused – the prerogatives of the over-sixties since time began.

21 What is the writer's attitude to euphemisms?

A there are too many of them
B they can be useful
C they are offensive
D they are silly

22 What does the writer think about older people acting as if they were young?

A it’s not possible for most people
B it can cause health scares
C everyone should do it
D it can mask certain problems
Children Growing Up

Last week's Winning Letter (July 23rd) provoked a huge response from our readers. It seems that most of you are overwhelmingly in agreement with Mrs. Lake of Milton Keynes, who said that her children were growing up too quickly. Her main point was that this is due to the influence of advertising. In your replies, you mentioned little girls of six and seven wanting nail varnish and even wanting to wear lipstick. Naturally we feel sad about this, and the influence of advertising is to be deplored. However, the idea of a long childhood, so dear to all of us, is comparatively recent. In the past, children were children for a very short time. They were dressed in grown-up clothes almost from the time they could walk and they were treated as young adults from the time they could talk. The very concept of a child being somehow fundamentally different from an adult did not exist. Children, especially girls, were married at fourteen and fifteen. A lot of this was due to the short life expectancy of those times.

So, much as I agree with Mrs. Lake and all of you, I would urge you not to worry too much. Everything takes its course.

23 Which of the following does the writer want to convey about children today?
A that they are similar to the way they used to be
B that childhood should be preserved for as long as possible
C that their behaviour is unacceptable to society
D that their bad behaviour is encouraged by parents

24 The tone of this article is
A angry.
B sad.
C balanced.
D nostalgic.

Culture and Society

The culture in these mountain villages used to be one where the family was the backbone of society. Not just the nuclear family, but the extended family. Sons brought their wives to the parental house where grandmothers and grandfathers also lived. When children were born, there were usually four generations living under the same roof. The advantages were obvious. There was security and solidarity, the old always had company and the young always had someone to look after them. The so-called “disadvantages” were little felt until the 1980s, which was a time when society was changing over much of Western Europe.

Today, if you leave your hotel room and venture into the more remote country areas, you will notice that some of the old ways are still prevalent. In the mountain villages, the donkey is still the principal mode of transport. If you are dressed conservatively and smile a lot, you might even be invited into people's homes. You will find the villagers very curious, once they overcome their initial shyness. Lack of a common language will not stop them from extracting all kinds of information from you: your age, whether you are married or not, how many children you have, whether you like their country. They will not necessarily reciprocate.

25 What is the writer's attitude towards the extended family?
A he thinks the situation was worse before the 1980s
B he thinks it brought about changes in Western Europe
C he approves of it
D he disapproves of it

26 The writer implies that
A the villagers will learn from the tourist.
B the tourist will learn from the villagers.
C the tourist and villagers will learn from each other.
D neither tourist nor villagers will learn anything from each other.
Disposable Buildings?

Look at a building, any building. What can it tell you? Most people would agree that the architecture of a certain period reflects the taste and style of that period.

Today's architectural landmarks tend to be more secular than religious. For our present purpose, however, it is less important to know who commissioned a building than to look at it carefully. So, look around at today's buildings: what do you see? You see odd shapes and garish colours that jar. Seeing one modern building does very little to prepare you for the next one; there is little or no uniformity.

In the larger scheme of things, though, these differences are minor, and we can safely say that uniformity of appearance is one of the things that differentiates between the buildings of the past and those of the present. Another important difference, and one so obvious that it may seem to go without saying, is that modern buildings do not look like old buildings, (unless they are built in imitation, like neo-Classical architecture, for example).

This is more than a comment on the quality of the respective building materials. The Pyramids were built to last; the Millennium Dome most assuredly was not. Of course this is not to say that the intention for modern structures is that they should last a certain amount of time and then fall down—a kind of disposable building. However, it is true to say that they seem to be designed and built with only the very immediate future in mind.

The people of the past, on the other hand, looked ahead. It is clear that they wanted their buildings to be there for future generations. This is corroborated by the fact that, in countries where the climate allows it, they planted trees. Think about it: planting a tree, especially one that will some day grow to be very big, is the ultimate in altruistic behaviour. When you plant an oak sapling, you know very well that you will not see the tree that it will become.

There is a third element in today's way of thinking that is particularly relevant to architecture, and that is the aesthetic element. This is a difficult area to deal with because it is extremely subjective. Beauty is, indeed, very often in the eye of the beholder; we all know what we like, and we all like different things. Even allowing for this, however, most people would probably agree that beautiful is not the word they would use to describe the majority of modern buildings.

With most modern buildings, we certainly get one. I say this with total objectivity. I believe that it can be a very positive thing to be confronted with something completely different, even something that is a bit shocking. It provokes a reaction. It makes us think. Art changes as time goes by, and architecture in all its varied manifestations is a form of art.

The result of all this has been that we have learnt a lot about cultures of past eras. What will be left behind after us? If we believe that the past has any value or anything to teach us, and if we believe that we bring the past with us into the future, this view has not been reflected in our architecture. The generations of the future will not benefit from us the way we have benefitted from the generations of the past.

A The fact remains, though, that up to the present day, all art forms have been made to last. Paintings and sculptures without number—as well as buildings—bear witness to this. The people of the past always wanted to build buildings that would pass the test of time. They must have wanted something of themselves to live on into the future, probably for all sorts of reasons, bad as well as good.

B For architecture, patronage has always been important. While this method of financing a work of art is as old as the idea of art itself, it gathered huge momentum during the Renaissance. During this period, wealthy and powerful families vied with each other in the creation of the beautiful and the different. It was a way of buying into the immortality of the artist and architect.

C Personally, I have yet to see a modern building that has worn well, that doesn't have leaks or damp stains or bits of its outer structure falling off. It is hard to believe that any edifice built in the last fifty years or so is not like this or, if it isn't, will not soon be. These days, we don't seem to care what will happen to our buildings; once they serve our purpose and that of our children, that seems to be enough for us.

D However, neither of these differences really tells us a lot about the people who built them, apart from what they wanted buildings to look like and the fact that they wanted their buildings to resemble each other. Now, take a look at some old buildings. The fact that you can see them at all, the fact that they are still standing, is the key to the past. We do not know how long today's architectural heritage will last, but the chances are that it will not stand the test of time.

E Why is this? Is it because of the eye of the beholder? Or is it simply because we do not require our buildings to be beautiful any more? Perhaps beauty has become architecturally superfluous, or just plain old-fashioned. It could be that the idea of beauty is too sentimental and sugary for us. Maybe the modern psyche demands something more stimulating and less easy than beauty. Maybe we want a challenge.

F Ancient buildings of the same era, on the other hand, resemble each other. Take the example of the Gothic cathedral. To the non-specialist, one Gothic cathedral looks much like the next; if you've seen one, you've seen them all. This view is correct, in the sense that there is a uniformity of style in every Gothic cathedral ever built. It takes the enthusiast to spot and appreciate the myriad details and differences.

G In contrast to this, today's tree-planting activity is largely commercial, influenced strongly by the thought of immediate gain. Trees are planted that will grow quickly and can be cut down in a relatively short space of time. The analogy between tree planting and the construction of buildings is a good one. Our attitude in both these areas shows thinking that is essentially short-term and typical of today's society; we want everything immediately and, where possible, we want to generate money.

H Buildings, however, tell us considerably more than that. They give us a deep insight into the mind and culture of the people responsible for their construction. All buildings have a purpose of some sort or other, usually determined by the person or body responsible for commissioning them. Throughout the course of history, buildings have generally been constructed at the instigation of the rich and/or the powerful—the products of politics, religion or both.
Hidden Fears

Recently I found myself in the dentist's waiting room, with a large number of people before me. I picked up a magazine at random from the table and, a few minutes later, found myself deeply engrossed in an article about phobias. I was fascinated. I'd never thought too much about it. I knew some people were afraid of certain things. I perceived these people as being mostly women. Maybe I had been conditioned from an early age by cartoons showing women jumping up on tables when they saw a mouse, or running out of rooms screaming if they saw a spider. Also, if you had asked me, I would have said that nearly all people's phobias were about things like rodents or insects.

My eyes were opened by this article which was based on the results of a survey. Thousands of people said they had a strong fear of flying, but most of them were too embarrassed to admit it to their friends. There were many with rodent and insect phobias, phobias about snakes, birds, cats, dogs and horses. Some are afraid of open spaces and some are afraid of enclosed spaces. It seems there is a phobia to suit every taste and pocket, and many of us cope with mild phobias on a daily basis.

When asked if they could find a reason for their phobias, people's answers varied. There were cases of, say, a dog bite in childhood causing a subsequent fear and hatred of dogs, or someone who had been badly cut by a kitchen knife being afraid of blades of all sorts. But it is arguable that these cases are not really phobias, because one of the main hallmarks of a phobia is that it is completely irrational. Strictly speaking, that is the difference between a fear and a phobia. If you are terrified of a poisonous snake or spider that could do you harm or even kill you, that is logical. It makes sense.

It is, in a word, rational; a natural human instinct to keep away from danger. However, being terrified by a tiny spider, a small mouse or even a large cockroach makes no sense at all. In an equal battle situation, a human being would win hands down every time. It's simply a matter of size.

So, what is it that makes people scream and squirm when the unfortunate insect runs for cover? People surveyed said that part of the answer, for these types of phobias, anyway, may be found in our sense of sight and touch. A spider that is still — or dead — does not usually inspire too much terror. A spider in its full health, on the other hand, walking across the living-room floor, is what does it. It seems to be the movement of the spider's legs that causes the phobic reaction. Other people described a similar reaction to birds' claws. What is interesting is that nearly everyone had imagined the spider or the bird touching them. This is the stuff of nightmares and horror films, and the reason why people who like snakes or keep tarantulas as pets are thought to be weird and twisted. Not one of those questioned could explain why the gentle touch of a spider's legs, say, on their arm would cause them such horror.

A final series of questions in the survey asked people how they managed to live with their phobias and whether they were trying to do something about them. Answers, again, varied. Claustrophobics mostly said that they avoided going into small rooms whenever possible, though they had to do it sometimes, and likewise agoraphobics with wide open spaces. They managed, they said. Others with a phobia about common domestic animals like cats and dogs said that they had tried to tackle it. Having children, for example, who want a pet can be a good way to do this. They nearly all admitted, though, that they hated the animal and would never go near it unless absolutely necessary. Though many people said that they had managed to make some progress, it was a clear case of mind over matter. Being very strict with themselves enabled them to carry on with a seemingly normal life in the presence of the occasional bird, spider or mouse. The phobia was always there, though, lurking in the background, waiting to take over from reason and rational thought.

34. The writer was reading this magazine in the first place because
A. he was interested in its contents.
B. he had brought it with him.
C. he had chosen it deliberately.
D. he had time to kill.

35. The writer's previous ideas about phobias
A. were the result of reading a survey.
B. revealed a limited understanding of the subject.
C. were based on how he had seen women behave.
D. came about after careful consideration.

36. The writer's reaction to this article was
A. amusement.
B. embarrassment.
C. surprise.
D. fear.

37. According to the writer,
A. a phobia is an irrational fear.
B. a fear is an irrational phobia.
C. a fear and a phobia are the same.
D. there is little similarity between a fear and a phobia.

38. The expression 'would win hands down' (line 38) is used as
A. an encouragement to kill spiders, mice and cockroaches.
B. an explanation of why people are afraid.
C. an example of how frightening spiders, mice and cockroaches can be.
D. an illustration of how irrational phobias are.

39. The phrase 'This is the stuff of nightmares and horror films' (lines 51-52) refers to
A. being in physical contact with birds or spiders.
B. strange people who are fond of snakes and spiders.
C. seeing birds' claws or a spider's legs.
D. seeing a spider walking across the floor.

40. Which best sums up people's attitudes to their phobias?
A. They avoid facing them.
B. They manage to get over them.
C. They have to learn to live with them.
D. They think they are not important.
You must answer this question. Write your answer in 300-350 words in an appropriate style.

1 You read the extract below in a popular magazine as part of an article on home entertainment. Readers were asked to send in their opinions. You decide to write a letter responding to the points raised and expressing your own views.

There can be little doubt that the days of the cinema as we know it are numbered. The recent developments in technology mean we can now watch films with exceptional sound and picture quality from the comfort of our own armchairs: no more queuing for expensive seats; no more waiting for an interval whenever we feel the need for a snack; no more waiting for the film you have been wanting to see for ages to come to 'a cinema near you'.

Write your letter. Do not write any postal addresses.

2 You have been asked to write an article for Careers, a magazine offering career guidance to young people. Your article should be about the problems young people face when seeking employment in your country. You should explain the main problems and suggest ways in which improvements might be made.

Write your article.

3 The editors of your college magazine are producing a special edition recommending accommodation during the summer vacation. You have been asked to write a contribution. You decide to write a review of a hotel you stayed at last summer, which you consider suitable. You should describe the hotel and the facilities offered and say why you would recommend it for students.

Write your review.

4 Funds have been made available to improve leisure facilities for teenagers living in your area. The city council has asked residents to send in proposals on how the money can best be spent. In your proposal, comment on the present facilities, and make recommendations for improving and extending them.

Write your proposal.
A UNIVERSITY EDUCATION

A few generations ago, a university education could only be aspired (0) ....... by an elite minority. In the (1) ......... few decades, however, a change has slowly but (2) ......... been taking place and prospective students who, a century ago, would have known that (3) ......... a basic education was beyond (4) ......... reach, can now look forward to gaining a degree in higher education. Universities have been transformed (5) ......... places not only of learning, but also of business and are churning out a regular (6) ......... their finished product – the graduate.

However, degree-holders are still faced (7) ......... a problem. (8) ......... used to be a passport to employment is no (9) ......... a guarantee of success. And understandably so: (10) ......... are so many graduates on the job market these days that it (11) ......... be impossible to employ them all. (12) ......... employers able to do so, everyone would surely be (13) ......... great deal happier.

Consequently, a number of schemes have been set (14) ......... in order to help and advise those graduates who have been (15) ......... to find work. The matter of further education is still one that needs attention.

Is there anyone who doesn’t enjoy a good laugh? I think not. Well, you may still be surprised to hear that (0) ................ have recently estimated that laughing 100 times is the equivalent to a 15-minute (16) ............. They explain that when we laugh, not only does our blood (17) ............. drop, but the flow of the blood improves, which in turn aids (18) ............. . Laughter also exercises other parts of your body, including your diaphragm, leg, back, and of course (19) ............. muscles.

This all sounds very nice, but is there any proof? Well, according to doctors dealing with patients on a regular basis, the (20) ................ advantages to be gained from laughter are (21) ................ . Those suffering from depression were found to make vast improvements when introduced to laughter-generating situations. Apparently the message is crystal clear: if you feel stressed or miserable there is nothing as (22) ............. as laughing.

Although it has so far been hard to (23) ............. the results on a long term basis, it is hoped that (24) ............. research will provide more concrete proof that laughter allows negative feelings such as anger, fear or (25) ............. to be harmlessly released.
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 minister's private secretary refused to reveal anything, even though the journalists .......... her for information.

Annie finished cleaning the ground-floor rooms and then .......... Mrs. Hemingway's blouses for the coming week.

The lift suddenly stopped between floors with a terrifying crash, and even though Steve .......... the emergency button numerous times he could get no response.

0 pressed

Write only the missing word on the separate answer sheet.

26 He decided to .......... some money aside each month in order to save for a new car.

You must now wait for the gelatine to .......... before you carry on making this dessert.

Not only did he win a gold medal, but he also .......... the world record for this event.

27 If you find a task hard at first, I strongly advise you to .......... at it and I'm sure you will soon see a marked improvement.

As a doctor who at times has to convey unpleasant information to patients, he often finds that the words .......... in his throat.

As a child, I would spend hours cutting out pictures of my favourite pop stars, which I would then .......... in my album.

28 This is an area of outstanding natural beauty as well as being .......... to a variety of beautiful birds.

The team performed well when they played at .........., but they only drew in the return match.

She has been living on her own all her life and is not at all keen on moving into an old people's .........., despite her advancing years.

29 The phone was .......... this morning so I was unable to contact you sooner.

Nobody could wake Roger, he was .......... to the world.

Despite delays on the motorway, they managed to arrive .......... on time.

30 He couldn't wear his black pullover because it was still in the ...........

I just had time for a quick .......... before I had to leave the house again.

The effect is created by first carefully drawing the shape with a crayon and then applying a .......... of white paint.

31 According to the media, it's just a .......... of time before an epidemic hits Europe.

She looked so low that I asked what the .......... was, but she assured me she was fine.

He had a huge pile of reading .......... to get through in preparation for his exam.
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 Since John has now retired, you will both be able to travel.
means
John's ......................... you will both be able to travel.

0 retirement means that

Write only the missing words on the separate answer sheet.

32 As I grow older, I distrust other people more and more.
distrustful
The older I grow, ................................................ other people.

33 You must fasten your seatbelt before take-off.
done
Seatbelts .................................. securely before take-off.

34 The competition was so strong that he didn't stand a chance of winning the race.
strength
Such ....................................... that he didn't stand a chance of winning the race.

35 The minister was heavily criticised for her decision to raise taxes.
subjected
The minister .................................. for her decision to raise taxes.

36 I really felt relieved on completion of my thesis.
sense
I felt a ................................................ completed my thesis.

37 The news came as a terrible shock to us.
ea
We couldn't .................................. the news.

38 He doesn't sleep very heavily and therefore wakes up rather easily.
light
Being a ........................................... rather easily.

39 I particularly dislike it when I have to cancel appointments.
call
What I particularly ................................ appointments.
Part 5

For questions 40-44, read the following texts on cartoons. 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.

A particularly lively form of entertainment is that of the cartoon caricature. Dating as far back as Da Vinci, who experimented with aspects of the 'grotesque', it remains today a popular form of social and political satire.

The caricature is essentially a type of portraiture, most commonly found in the form of a drawing, which picks up on and then exaggerates a prominent characteristic to humorous effect. These sketches are popular worldwide in publications and the media, and a number of caricaturists, often accomplished in other artistic fields as well, have become household names. The caricaturist usually works alone and, in turn, tends to parody the individual. With the primary aim apparently one of humour, the artist at the same time successfully uses this medium as a way of making comment. Serious issues can be presented in a manner which is not only funny, and therefore more socially acceptable, but also designed to affect the audience's opinion.

The latest platform for the modern day caricaturist is the website, which the artist can exploit to great advantage, using it rather like a clever business card. The advent of the computer age has provided these cartoonists with a wider audience than ever before, thus assuring them continuing popularity to come.

40 In your own words, explain what, according to the writer, are the aims of the caricaturist.

41 What does the writer mean by the website being a 'platform'?

42 In your own words explain what the writer means by 'progressed in leaps and bounds'.

43 Give two reasons in your own words why comedy is one aspect of animation which is unlikely to change.

44 In a paragraph of 50-70 words, summarise in your own words as far as possible with reference to both texts, the differences between cartoon caricature and cartoon animation.

The journey from the five-minute cartoon made single-handedly, to the full-length animated feature produced by a large studio has been remarkably short. After all, the big screen has been with us for less than a century and in that time animation has progressed in leaps and bounds.

Animation is less common now as the work of the individual, having become something more of an assembly line process producing the collective work of artists working as a team. As a result, the artist as an individual remains anonymous with the glory being enjoyed by the studio name. We all recognise the label 'Disney', although I imagine few of us could name the animators behind the scenes.

However, the artistic brilliance of the work now being produced is breathtaking. Needless to say, computer generated animation, or CGA, is now at the forefront of this art and has consequently opened up boundless possibilities. One aspect of animation, though, seems unlikely to change, and that must surely be its humour. Comedy, as a source of entertainment, has always been extremely successful in this field and however sophisticated the techniques may become, I believe it has proved to be the genre that animation is best suited for.
Part 1

You will hear four different extracts. For questions 1-8, choose the 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 woman talking about boarding school.

1 What does she say about her experience of boarding school?
   A She thinks it was a place where terrible things happened.
   B She would have preferred to go overseas with her parents.
   C She doesn’t think she had a particularly bad time.

2 As a consequence of going to boarding school, the speaker
   A was well prepared to face the outside world.
   B cannot cope with her teenage children.
   C was very successful at university.

Extract Two

You hear two friends talking about television.

3 What do they agree on?
   A that there is more variety on television these days
   B that they can always find something interesting to watch
   C that broadcasting has improved

4 What does the woman suggest the man should do?
   A watch more of the old programmes on television
   B do something other than watch television
   C be more open-minded about what he watches

Extract Three

You hear a man talking about an unusual activity.

5 What activity is he talking about?
   A free fall parachuting
   B bungee jumping
   C motor racing

6 What are his feelings about people who enjoy this activity?
   A He admires their courage.
   B He is envious of them.
   C He thinks they must be religious.

Extract Four

You hear part of a radio broadcast on bereavement.

7 Why did Jane Marshall’s grandfather start travelling?
   A He had always wanted to see the world.
   B He wanted to forget his wife.
   C He followed the advice of a family friend.

8 What advice does Jane Marshall give to people?
   A to take up travelling
   B to find happiness in their new situation
   C to spend more time with their family
Part 2

You will hear an appeal made on the radio by an environmentalist. For questions 9-17, complete the sentences with a word or short phrase.

The environmentalist says that we feel guilty because animals have been killed to produce luxury goods to satisfy our _______________

Synthetic replacements for such goods often look the same and are frequently _______________

Synthetic fibres do not need special temperatures, or specialized cleaning to keep them in _______________

Over five thousand species of animals – and _______________ as many plants – are on the endangered list.

In the last fifty years, the hunting and poaching of _______________ has become a major issue.

Surprisingly, many wild animals are killed by breeders who set traps or put down poison in order to _______________ their own herds.

Birds _______________ to an area may destroy the ecological balance as they can displace birds already living there.

Female birds which have been affected by insecticide may lay eggs with such shells that the embryos die.

Listeners are asked to realize that, instead of being in control of the chain of life, they are _______________ in the cycle.

Part 3

You will hear an interview with a pastry chef, Robert Higgins. For questions 18-22, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which fits best according to what you hear.

18 Robert explains that a pastry chef
   A has staff to do all the baking for him.
   B must have a range of skills.
   C is a businessman rather than an artist.
   D may not enjoy the business side of the job.

19 Robert decided to attend the culinary course
   A when his talent for cooking was pointed out to him.
   B because he was bored with cooking only at home.
   C in order to realise a childhood ambition.
   D after resigning from his job.

20 For Robert being a perfectionist
   A means working long hours.
   B leads to violent disagreements with others.
   C means he never touches the finished pastry.
   D is something he considers necessary.

21 What problem did Robert face at first?
   A He was afraid of injuring himself.
   B The chef he worked for was very strict.
   C He found the routine boring.
   D He felt he was running out of energy.

22 Robert gives the impression that
   A being a pastry chef can cause a lot of stress.
   B he is very dedicated to his profession.
   C he dislikes certain aspects of his career.
   D he is very easy-going with his staff.
Part 4

You will hear two people, John and Sandra, talking about their health. 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 Sandra
or B for Both, where they agree.

23 Very large doses of conventional medicine might harm your immune system.

24 The unpleasant odour of garlic could prove disadvantageous in its use as a herbal remedy.

25 Exploiting the goodness of herbs in our diet is not a new thing.

26 There is a particular herb which apparently helps the body find its natural balance.

27 Natural preventive measures can increase life expectancy.

28 Herbs might provide a cure where other medicines have failed.

Paper 5 - Speaking (approx. 20 minutes)

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 certain aspects of your personal life; where you are from, what you do for a living, where you go to school, your hobbies and your general opinion on certain topics.

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 pictures which show different aspects of water. Look at pictures 2 and 4 on page 164 and talk together about the importance of water in these situations.

Stage 2
Now look at all the pictures. Imagine that the government is mounting a poster campaign to make people more conscious of the need to conserve water. Talk together about which aspects of water conservation the photographs are trying to show. Then suggest which two photographs would have the most impact on people.

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.

Learning

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:

* Which is better, to study a subject you like or one that will guarantee a good job?

Prompt Card (a)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Why do people consider a good education is so important these days?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- social status</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- employment opportunities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- personal freedom</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Prompt Card (b)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>In what ways can people keep mentally active?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- reading</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- hobbies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- learning new skills</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 important is it for people to have time to pursue personal interests?

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

* Is it possible to learn things by ourselves or is a teacher indispensable?
* What is the best age to start learning a foreign language? Why?
* To what extent do you agree with the statement that you are never too old to learn?
* Should school children be given more freedom of choice in deciding what subjects to study?
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.

**Farming made easier**

Only a few years ago, crop farmers were fighting the cruel hand of fate with their backs firmly against the wall. Overseas production had driven down demand, resulting in (1)_______ bottom prices. If that wasn’t bad enough, a host of pesticide-resistant insects were eating (2)_______ way through the crops, and growers were almost powerless to stop them. Today, even if things aren’t as (3)_______ as growers would like them to be, pest control isn’t nearly the headache it was a decade ago. With the (4)_______ of a whole new family of insecticides, the job is likely to get even easier. "We’ve got the best tools to control insects that we have ever had in the (5)_______ history of synthetic chemicals," says one crop farmer. But for now the issue is money. The new chemistry is very expensive and many farmers haven’t had an incentive to use it on a (6)_______ scale.

1. A cheap  B rock  C very  D stone
2. A a  B their  C some  D the
3. A happy  B flowery  C strong  D rosy
4. A development  B freedom  C research  D discharge
5. A full  B complete  C entire  D perfect
6. A large  B great  C long  D total

**The old house**

The old house had sat (7)_______ for many years, its thatched roof slowly falling into disrepair. (8)_______ by tall trees, it was situated near a row of new semi-detached residences. Few noticed it sitting there alone and forlorn. A young, rather inexperienced estate agent showed it to a middle-aged couple in early spring, and the husband immediately commented on the house’s (9)_______ condition. The man’s wife came to the estate agent’s rescue. (10)_______ pointing out the excellent location of the property. The man peered under cupboards to check plumbing, climbed to the loft, tapped on walls searching for insulation. The man’s wife smiled knowingly and (11)_______ her head as her gaze wandered to the unkempt garden. Location, location, she thought to herself, as she mentally listed the (12)_______ varieties of shrubs, trees, and long-neglected perennials.

7. A annihilated  B destroyed  C derelict  D decadent
8. A Lined  B Flanked  C Edged  D Opposed
9. A exhausted  B downcast  C depressed  D rundown
10. A slightly  B hardly  C subtly  D finely
11. A nodded  B swayed  C bent  D drooped
12. A rich  B intense  C luxurious  D productive

**An interview with a journalist**

She was dressed in a rather plain cotton blouse and ankle-length skirt, as well as the kind of (13)_______ walking shoes you would expect a woman twice her age to wear. She was cheerful and relaxed, reflective at times and alert at others, and so entirely unobessed with herself and curious about the world that sometimes it seemed as if she were interviewing me – qualities that obviously (14)_______ her well in her profession.

"I get a (15)_______ of excitement from being somewhere different," she says.

13. A sensible  B mundane  C logical  D sensitive
14. A provide  B attend  C service  D serve
15. A hurry  B pace  C note  D rush
16. A facing up to  B falling back on  C lashing out at  D living up to
17. A packet  B parcel  C piece  D package
18. A prolong  B advertise  C promote  D elevate
Part 2

You are going to read four extracts which are all concerned in some way with waterways. 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.

Weekend Clean Up

Rivers, lakes, streams, and coastlines will be targeted when communities across the country unite for the Clean Up the Environment weekend next month. Fifteen hundred volunteers across the south will participate in a 'Hit the Beach Day' focusing on cleaning up two dozen marine areas. The beach theme continues in the west with the launch of an environmental programme that will run for the summer season, educating people about preventing rubbish problems both on beaches and along waterways.

Now in its third year, the Clean Up the Environment campaign mobilises over five thousand volunteers from all over the country each year to clean up and conserve their local environment. "I encourage individuals and communities in every area to register for free as members of Clean Up the Environment and join the thousands of people who are already working together to look after our waterways and beaches," says the founder of the association. "I believe individuals can make a big difference in helping to solve environmental problems. The strength in unity of the people who participate in this campaign clearly illustrates how deeply people care about the surroundings they are living in," one member adds.

This year’s Clean Up the Environment weekend will be an opportunity for volunteers from around the provinces to celebrate year-round environmental achievements and will be a time of action as volunteers get physical and clean up their local area.

21 The main aim of the Clean Up the Environment campaign is to

A organise volunteers to protect beaches and waterways.
B encourage people to care for the area where they live.
C run an environmental programme once a year.
D persuade communities to spend more time at the beach.

22 What will the Clean Up weekend give volunteers the chance to do?

A train themselves physically for future events
B organise a beach party and launch a new programme
C make a practical contribution and share in a sense of pride
D help to register new members
The Great River Race

If you are a keen competitor and boats are your cup of tea, then your idea of a fun day out must surely be the Great River Race, held annually on the Thames between Richmond and Greenwich. This year, over a thousand contestants are to take part in what has become a highly popular competition, running for over a decade to date. Anyone can sign up – whatever their credentials – from the old hand to the new recruit. Enjoyment is the name of the game, but there are of course awards and cups to be won, so the atmosphere is really quite exciting as the boats line up at the start awaiting the signal for the off. Believe it or not, you can race in any kind of boat you like and, as you might imagine, this adds enormously to the entertainment value of this colourful event.

In addition to the race itself, there are numerous other activities on offer, ranging from a funfair to a traditional market place, for instance, which makes this a marvellous day out for all the family. All proceeds generated from the event are donated to charity, and this year organisers are hoping to raise a substantial amount to go towards irrigation and hygiene programmes in under-developed countries. Should you be interested in participating in the event, more information can be obtained from Richmond Council. Or if you simply want to join one of the many spectators, be there this weekend and enjoy this spectacular river extravaganza.

23 Who would be most likely to attend this event?
A athletes who are keen on running
B family groups wanting an interesting day out
C someone who wants first and foremost to win a trophy
D a volunteer for a charity organisation

24 What does the writer say about the Great River Race?
A The contestants make a spectacle of themselves.
B The additional activities are more interesting than the race.
C You must pay a fee in order to take part.
D The variety of craft competing is a wonderful sight.

The Erie Canal

When the Erie Canal was built, communications between east and west in the U.S. were noticeably improved. The role of New York as a major port was definitively established and the great exodus to the west took on new proportions. With the growth of the population, the canal began to thrive and thousands relied on it for a living. Not only was it used to transport people and goods, but it also grew in popularity as a holiday resort for the more wealthy.

During the construction of the canal, a tight-knit community had formed, made up of the immigrants and labourers who worked so hard to complete this impressive waterway. Now a fresh culture sprang up revolving around canal life. Canal boats became people's homes, with the father as captain and the mother as cook, while those children who were old enough would lead the mules pulling the boat along the bank's towpaths. The canal was teeming with activity, with canal boats, packet boats and passenger vessels travelling its length non-stop on a daily basis.

Nowadays the canal, although quieter, still retains aspects of its glorious past. Equally, it continues to bring happiness to many as its waters are filled with pleasure boats and fishermen, and towpaths are transformed into cycle and footpaths.

25 What change did the construction of the canal bring about?
A It forced everybody to leave to go west.
B It turned New York into a port.
C Well-off people decided to start living on the waterway.
D There was an increase in tourism.

26 From the writer's description, what was true about the canal boats?
A They must have moved very slowly.
B You had to be qualified to work on them.
C Children were not allowed to travel in them.
D They were inhabited only by immigrants.
Part 3

You are going to read an extract from a local newspaper. Seven paragraphs have been removed from the extract. Choose from the paragraphs A-H the one which fits each gap (27-33). There is one extra paragraph which you do not need to use. Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Looking for linking words and phrases like these, this, that, such, in contrast, nor, nevertheless, despite this, etc, which refer back to previous paragraphs.

Keeping Fit

It's a cold, frosty morning in Marchton and all over town men and women of all ages and backgrounds are rising bright and early, eager leaving behind their dream-filled slumber. No hitting the snooze button for them; no snuggling under warm blankets begging in muffled drowsiness for just five more minutes..._ These are people filled with a sense of purpose, spurred on by a sense of loyalty to routine and in turn rewarded with a ready flow of endorphins.

27

Specifically, I'm referring to the ninety members of the new fitness club situated in central Marchton. Not only are these participants given the opportunity to attend a wide variety of fitness classes or follow personal fitness programmes in state-of-the-art weight rooms, but they also have at their disposal two heated swimming pools and four squash courts, from which a choice can be made by even the most amateur of budding fitness hopefuls. So how do you join?

28

However, as beneficial and tempting as all this may sound, it's really no good if you have little or no staying power. Getting back to the current members, I quite simply posed the following question: how does one manage to get fit and then stay fit? What folk of middle keep going and persevere throughout snowy January, grizzly April, and lazy August...

29

It almost seems unfair, doesn't it, such a decision first thing in the morning? We may be faced with that early morning state of drowsiness, but this is where the fight for fitness is either won or lost. It requires strength of mind long before you concern yourself with matters of the body. For beware! As you awake, a little voice suggests to you from your pillow that you really don't have to get up early and go to the gym...just five more minutes...

30

Sally now adds that although it takes 20 days to make a habit, it takes just three to break it. Missing one workout makes it all too easy to miss the next one...and the one after that. Soon enough it seems acceptable to be going once a week instead of three times and then you're just around the corner from joining the once-a-month crowd. Before you know it you have reached the point of no return and don't show your face at that "wretched place".

31

Well, don't lose heart. Do you realize that nobody in fact ever feels like working out? It doesn't matter who you are, those first five minutes on the treadmill are always a killer. It's around the middle of your workout that you start to get into the swing of things and maybe even enjoy it, and by the end you feel like you could conquer the world!

32

Needless to say, however, there are a few instances when you should miss a workout and it's very important to listen to what your body is telling you. It is also seriously unwise to take up any form of strenuous physical activity without first consulting your GP. Equally, you should provide your personal fitness trainer with details of your medical history so you can be advised accordingly on a suitable fitness programme.

33

Whatever your age or health condition, however, the same message seems to be loud and clear; some form of physical activity is essential if we are to lead productive, fulfilling, stress-free lives.

A Marchton Sport Club boasts two types of annual membership that offer a wide range of facilities depending on personal preference, making it the most versatile fitness membership in the southwest. Options are also available for weekly or monthly passes, in addition to student and OAP concessions. There are also many special programmes if you want to try out something more specific or trendy like yoga, weight-watchers or 'parents and babies'. It sounds attractive, doesn't it?

B The centre is our largest and newest facility, offering everything that a private club might provide including cafeterias, a four-star restaurant and conference rooms. These amenities are well above the standard to which provincial towns have previously been accustomed, and I would recommend taking up membership to anyone interested in the well-being of Marchton.

C The Director reassures us that, should someone feel distressed or unsure during a training session, this is promptly communicated to a club representative, and that there are always qualified nursing staff on hand ready to administer first aid if the need arises.

D Now everybody knows that it's good to work out...that we should work out. But who are these people who actually partake in the ritual? How can we have so much energy, so little stress, and why don't they look like super-models? Well, they are in fact no more than normal, everyday people, to whom some refer as 'the chosen ones' or to be more precise 'the ones who have chosen'—chosen to live a healthy balanced lifestyle by exercising on a regular basis.

E But this is precisely the moment when you need to insist in no uncertain terms that such a suggestion is plainly ridiculous, and has been so from the day on which you purchased that membership! Believe it or not, this is one battle that is won in the bedroom and if you can just make it out of bed, (or out of the office or out of the house, depending on what time of day you prefer...) you're halfway there!

F Says Sally, one such persevering member: "Well, to help you keep that new habit fresh, you need a frame of mind that should help you to stay on track and discover a lifetime of fitness freedom. I think the key moment comes as soon as the alarm goes off. This is when the decision is made, in those first seconds of early morning when the sub-conscious is grinding its gears and facing the first challenge of the day: getting out of bed. You must be tough with yourself."

G There's a reason for that which I've already mentioned, and they're called 'endorphins.' They result from a chemical reaction that takes place in your body after your workout and their main purpose is...to make you feel good! This is a hormone whose sole function is to create a feeling of well-being. In other words, it's your body's way of thanking you for taking care of it.

H "If you do miss one morning, don't berate yourself, just go the next day," she says. "What you need to be telling yourself is this: okay, this is it. I am choosing right now to have an active lifestyle." So, are we really up to it? We live all in a world of ease where physical activity is avoided, even shunned. Imagine the TV without the remote, going any distance on foot or even carrying the supermarket shopping all the way home. Is there really anyone who wants to work out that much?"
Part 4

The correct answer has to reflect what the writer says – do not be influenced by your own opinion on the subject.

A Friend in Need

I really had no inkling of what was to ensue. We had always been very close of course, that went without saying. Being kept in the dark, therefore, about a matter of such consequence came not so much as a surprise but rather as a source of deep shock. It grieved me to have been hoodwinked, as it were, and at first my refusal to accept the situation, my wallowing in self-pity, clouded my better judgement. So I found myself in the uncomfortable position of being left in the cold and the coveted role of confidante denied me.

Our first encounter dates back a decade. I faintly recall a slender figure brushing past me on the first floor of a rather well-known department store, and as my glance was drawn to follow, my thoughts were interrupted, or perhaps even read: "Makes you sick, doesn't it. I bet she only drinks water and feeds on morsels of fruit." Instinctively I turned to search for the owner of the voice. Directly behind me stood a woman of my age and my build.

What my mother, bless her, had always encouraged in me as a healthy appetite had unfortunately turned to Stubborness in my middle years. "Makes you sick, I say," I realised then that the speaker had been addressing me. "Fancy a cup of hot chocolate?" I offered shyly.

Our friendship blossomed. We found that we had a lot in common, and grew more inseparable as the months and years went by. At times our appearance drew the unwanted attention of others; awkward glances, sidelong looks, suppressed giggles. This was not unfamiliar either to me or to Geena I believe, but now the confidence found in the safety of numbers, albeit just two, drew me out of my shell and life took on a completely new outlook. We must have painted quite a picture the pair of us, two rather frumpy middle-aged ladies window-shopping in Oxford Street, making our way in and out of crowds of youngsters half our age. But we hadn't a care in the world; we were having the time of our lives.

However, neglect of one's health takes its toll and two years ago I was diagnosed with a slight heart problem. Having been referred to a dietician I was faced with a strict regimen, and slowly but surely created a new lifestyle for myself. No longer did I take the bus just to pop into town, nor did I slump in front of the television of an evening, opting instead for a stroll in the local park. Supermarket shopping was the greatest strain, as I religiously avoided aisles previously worshipped.

To my mild surprise, Geena seemed to take little interest in my health problem and it became a subject carefully skirted by the pair of us. I was not unduly concerned however, as we continued spending a lot of time together and the social outings to the West End every other Saturday were devotedly adhered to. Only now I would order black coffee and toast instead of the former hot chocolate and Danish.

A more astute person, I am sure, would have picked up on the tell-tale signs but I have never been particularly discerning about other people's feelings, having led a rather withdrawn life. Geena was in fact my sole companion, my mother having passed away years ago, and to be honest I had come to rely so much on her that I believe I was taking her for granted and consequently neglecting her own needs. In retrospect I suppose that I was no longer a good friend and any attempt she may have made to communicate with me fell on deaf ears.

I heard from some that her wedding day was beautiful. I would have gone if it hadn't been for a previous arrangement I had made. She was very understanding of course, well that's what had attracted me to her in the first place - her long-suffering patience and ability to understand. They say she made a lovely bride; apparently she even lost a bit of weight before the ceremony and looked a dream in her wedding outfit. At least I didn't miss my doctor's appointment. He's rather concerned you see, as lately my blood pressure has gone up and I've put on some pounds again. But I'm sure it's nothing to worry about. Perhaps I could phone Geena for a chat. That would cheer me up, and it's four weeks now since she got back from her honeymoon. Well, maybe tomorrow. I don't want to be a bother...

34 What do we learn in the first paragraph about the narrator's attitude towards her friend?
A She was upset by her friend's news, but did not find it unexpected.
B She felt her friend could have told her the news in a warmer manner.
C She wished she had been entrusted with information at an earlier stage.
D She deemed her assessment of the situation to be better than her friend's.

35 What is the significance of the 'slender figure' in the story?
A She makes both the ladies feel unwell.
B On seeing her, the narrator realises she can read minds.
C She attracts the ladies' admiration.
D The ladies' reaction to her draws them to each other.

36 It is suggested that one of the narrator's problems was that she
A felt self-conscious about comments from passers-by.
B had had an over-indulgent mother.
C didn't enjoy being surrounded by a lot of people.
D felt too old to go shopping in Oxford Street.

37 Why did the narrator change her lifestyle?
A She started to feel less devoted to religion.
B She was recommended to do so by a specialist.
C She was suffering from a serious cardiac condition.
D She felt her friendship was unhealthful for her.

38 After the discovery of the narrator's health problem, it seems that Geena
A failed to relate her feelings to the narrator.
B started to dislike the narrator's company.
C wanted to discuss the narrator's condition in detail.
D kept putting off their days out together.

39 What do we learn about Geena's wedding?
A Nothing, as the narrator didn't attend.
B She became very thin before she married.
C The bride and groom were admired by everyone.
D It took place over a month ago.

40 By the end of the passage it appears that
A the two friends have drifted apart.
B the narrator is very angry about Geena's marriage.
C the narrator will contact her friend very soon.
D their friendship has survived.
Part 1

You are employed as a researcher by your local council. A survey was carried out in your town asking members of the community what they considered to be the main problems in the area. Your manager has asked you to write a proposal on how to improve the town based on the most commonly expressed opinions in the survey.

“Something really has to be done about the main shopping centre. The High Street is very narrow and it can be extremely dangerous, with traffic hurtling through at top speed.”

“There is nothing for youngsters to do so they end up hanging around the streets looking thoroughly bored.”

“Parking is a real headache, especially on Saturdays when queues for the one and only car park can cause serious congestion in the centre.”

Write your proposal.

Part 2

You were recently one of a group of students who went on a three-week study holiday to England. You stayed with English families during your visit and the head of your English school has asked you to report on how satisfied the group was with this arrangement. Your report should include details of the accommodation and meals provided, and how leisure time was spent with the host families.

Write your report.

3. You have recently seen a film which you very much enjoyed. You have since heard that the director is intending to make a sequel to this film. Write a review for an arts magazine giving your opinion of the original film and outlining the challenges posed by a possible sequel.

Write your review.

4. A popular magazine is asking people to submit articles on an unusual pastime. You decide to send an article describing your pastime, which you feel will interest other readers, as well as encourage them to take it up themselves.

Write your article.
RADIO

The advent of television could have meant the (0)............ of the line for radio broadcasting, but over half a century later it is still going (1)............

Every morning, listeners across the country tune (2)............ to their favourite station as they wake up, drive to work or start going (3)............ their daily chores. As social beings, we naturally (4)............ out the company of others so, in situations where we are alone, the radio becomes the perfect surrogate companion. As a result, in (5)............ to watching television, (6)............ to the radio tends to be more of a solitary pastime.

So, what kind of entertainment is on (7)............? Well, there is (8)............ a wide range of broadcasts available that radio caters (9)............ almost all tastes: music of every era and style, talk shows, documentaries, political comment, sport, comedy – you name it, radio's got it.

Radio is also wonderfully convenient. As (10)............ as you've got some kind of receiver, you can listen (11)............ you are: at home, on the bus, on the beach, or jogging (12)............

Given the popularity of radio, it follows that, (13)............ it to disappear, millions of people would probably feel extremely lonely. Many older people in (14)............ thoroughly enjoy the companionship of the radio as it serves as a (15)............ to the outside world.

At one time, for the (0)............ of people needing to make the journey, the only way to travel from Europe to America was by ship, but the days of a leisurely 5-day (16)............ crossing in a large liner have long gone.

Today, everything is about speed, and long distance travel has become almost (17)............ the business of the airlines.

Although air travel is (18)............ fast, passengers are still subject to the (19)............ hold-ups which seem to be inherent in any form of travel, but people's reactions to such delays seem to be far more (20)............ than in the days of the great liners. Then, passengers might have shrugged their shoulders (21)............ and relaxed with a book in their cabins, knowing that little could be done about the situation, but today's traveller is more likely to make his (22)............ known forcibly to any official who is (23)............ enough to appear on the horizon.

It is easy to see why this might be the case since airport lounges are clearly (24)............ equipped to cope with large numbers of stranded passengers. Small wonder that people's tempers begin to fray when faced with the prospect of a sleepless (25)............ stay in what is, after all, no more than a vast public hall.
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 minister’s private secretary refused to reveal anything, even though the journalists .......... her for information.

Annie finished cleaning the ground-floor rooms and then .......... all Mrs. Hemingway’s blouses for the coming week.

The lift suddenly stopped between floors with a terrifying crash, and even though Steve .......... the emergency button numerous times he could get no response.

0 pressed

Write only the missing word on the separate answer sheet.

26 The aircraft was taken out of service so that engineers could .......... new engines.

The MP3 player is small enough to .......... in your shirt pocket.

Tomorrow I have an appointment with the tailor; he’s going to .......... me for a new suit.

27 When the lightning struck, a .......... of panic came over her, but she somehow managed to keep calm.

This latest crime .......... has caused a lot of concern among sociologists.

If you’d like to give camera two a .........., you’ll see that you’re on TV!

28 The public felt that the Prime Minister had failed to .......... good judgement in her handling of the crisis.

Using a rowing machine is a very good way to .......... the muscles in your legs and back.

Afternoons in the country were his favourite form of relaxation – and a perfect way to .......... the dog.

29 She has a small .......... of land behind the house where she grows tomatoes.

You might need to wear a .......... for a while; at least until your eye recovers from the operation.

She lost her job last year and she’s been going through a bad .......... ever since.

30 The parcel was tied up with .......... and his name was carefully printed in gold lettering.

For their anniversary, he presented her with a .......... of exquisite pearls.

After committing a .......... of traffic offences, he was finally disqualified from driving for five years.

31 They claimed that the boxing match had been .......... because it was clear throughout the fight that Lewis was the stronger of the two.

The date of the wedding has finally been .......... for March 23rd.

Martino not only .......... my computer but he also installed a new games package.
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 Since John has now retired, you will both be able to travel.

means

John's ........................................... you will now both be able to travel.

0 retirement means that

Write only the missing words on the separate answer sheet.

35 I admire her very much.

full

I ........................................... her.

36 Nothing is stopping you from entering the competition.

why

There's no ........................................... enter the competition.

37 There is no room for error in our business.

afford

We ........................................... in our business.

38 There's no point in trying to phone her as she's away for the weekend.

use

She's away for the weekend so ........................................... phone her.

39 The board of governors was very much opposed to such harsh measures.

expressed

The board of governors ........................................... such harsh measures.

32 Mark was very surprised to see that his watch had been returned.

surprise

Much ........................................... had returned his watch.

33 The only choice he had was to keep quiet.

no

He ........................................... keep quiet.

34 Katy hasn't been feeling well lately.

run

Katy has ........................................... lately.
Clothes, you would think, are for wearing. Think again. The catwalks at last week's fashion shows were a parade of clothes that are totally unwearable - in public at least. There were outfits more suitable on disaster victims, expensive dresses done up with string and trousers which looked as though they had been attacked by a crazed lion.

There is nothing new in this, of course. New fashions have been scandalising the public since people started seeing clothes as something other than mere protective covering for the body. When the actress Marlene Dietrich adopted mannish attire in the 1930s the public was outraged, although documented evidence shows that women have occasionally worn male dress since antiquity. Today - in western culture at least - nobody turns a hair at the sight of a woman dressed in a trouser suit or a pair of jeans.

The desire to cause a stir is not what lies at the heart of fashion, however. Most people would agree that in the majority of cases we choose clothes which we believe will make us look smart or more attractive - a point borne out by advice given to people preparing for job interviews - but it is curious to note how ephemeral this concept of what looks fashionable can be, especially since the beginning of the 20th century when advances in manufacturing technology made fashionable clothes affordable to an ever widening market.

42 What exactly does the phrase 'nothing new in this' (line 5) describe?

43 Explain in your own words why the author has chosen to use the expression 'nobody turns a hair' in line 9.

44 In a paragraph of between 50 and 70 words, summarise in your own words as far as possible, the information given in the two texts on the reasons for wearing clothes.

Write your summary on the separate answer sheet.
Part 1

You will hear four different extracts. For questions 1-8, choose the 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 woman talking about buying a house.

1 The woman first saw this house when she
   A was out shopping.
   B had got lost.
   C was out house-hunting.

2 The house owner's priority was
   A to make a profit from the sale of the house.
   B to find a buyer herself.
   C to approve of the person who bought her house.

Extract Two

You hear a woman talking about a training scheme.

3 Why was she unemployed?
   A she didn't have the right GCSE's
   B she was suffering from depression
   C she wasn't very well qualified

4 The scheme helps the trainees because
   A they don't have to pay for any of the courses.
   B it improves their prospects even after finding a job.
   C they all find jobs two months after enrolling on it.

Extract Three

You hear a man and a woman discussing a special offer.

5 It sounds as if the woman
   A will join.
   B won't join.
   C is undecided.

6 The man is
   A a chef in a vegetarian restaurant.
   B trying to lose weight.
   C the owner of a health food shop.

Extract Four

You hear a man and a woman discussing a household task.

7 The task is
   A cooking.
   B ironing.
   C cleaning.

8 The woman thinks this task
   A doesn't make any difference.
   B is very hard work.
   C is a waste of time.
Part 2

You will hear a radio report given by a historian interested in certain aspects of ancient buildings. For questions 9-17, complete the sentences with a word or short phrase.

Archaeoastronomy is a combination of two separate and disciplines.

The location and the way these buildings faced was decided by where or a certain star was in the sky.

In Newgrange, a small room at the end of a is lit up by the rising sun.

The sun's rays shine on the centre of the Stonehenge on the day of the summer solstice.

Buildings like those at Newgrange and Stonehenge are actually more than the majority of people know.

On the steps of the pyramid at Chichen Itza, the sun casts a looks like a moving snake.

To watch the rising of the Morning Star from the Governor's Palace at Uxmal, you would have to stand in the

It cannot be a that so many buildings are facing the rising sun at a certain time in the year.

In the past, people used the sun and the stars to mark important times that the year and indicate the changing seasons.

Part 3

You will hear a radio interview with Maeve McCarthy, who works with the Travelling People in Ireland. For questions 18-22, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which fits best according to what you hear.

18 In contrast with Gypsies, the Travelling People
   A tell fortunes.
   B have more members.
   C belong to the Romany people.
   D are only found in one country.

19 Why have the Travellers changed the kind of work that they do?
   A There is more money in scrap dealing and horse trading.
   B Their old line of work was no longer needed.
   C They got tired doing the old kind of work.
   D They wanted to be more modern.

20 In the past, the Travellers had
   A better living conditions.
   B a more difficult life.
   C a clearer position in society.
   D an easier life.

21 Maeve compares the Travellers with the Sami because both
   A now belong partly in the past and partly in the present.
   B have kept their old traditions and customs.
   C want to live totally in the modern world.
   D have been forced to give up their old ways completely.

22 Maeve's attitude towards the future of the Travellers is one of
   A cheerful optimism.
   B cautious optimism.
   C uncertainty.
   D pessimism.
Part 4

Remember that the speakers will not use the exact wording of the statements you have in front of you. Before you listen, try to predict how the statements could be paraphrased.

You will hear two friends, Frank and Jane, talking about the Channel Tunnel. For questions 23-28, decide whether the opinions are expressed by only one of the speakers, or whether the speakers agree.

Write F for Frank
J for Jane
or B for Both, where they agree.

23  Travelling through the Channel Tunnel is rather impersonal.  

24  It is much more pleasant to use the ferries.  

25  A serious accident in the tunnel is very unlikely.  

26  The number of people transported through the tunnel is amazing.  

27  There is no need to import products from France.  

28  It will take a long time for another tunnel to materialize.

Paper 5 - Speaking (approx. 20 minutes)

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 certain aspects of your personal life; where you are from, what you do for a living, where you go to school, your hobbies and your general opinion on certain topics.

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 pictures which show different aspects of reading. Look at pictures 1 and 4 on page 165 and talk together about why the people might be reading in these situations.

Stage 2
Now look at all the pictures. Imagine that the government is mounting a poster campaign to convince people of the importance of developing good reading skills. Talk together about which aspects of reading skills the photographs are trying to show. Then suggest which two photographs would be most effective in convincing people of the need to have good reading skills.

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.

Work
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 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 is more important - a well-paid job or a satisfying job?

Prompt Card (a)

Which is better - to work for a large or a small organisation?

- promotion prospects
- job security
- relationships with colleagues

Prompt Card (b)

What can be done to help young people choose a career?

- job experience
- school careers advisors
- family guidance

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

- In the future, what sort of jobs do you think are likely to disappear?
- More and more people are opting to work from home. Why do you think this is?
- Why are some people more successful in business than others?
- In what ways have society's attitudes to women at work changed?
Part 1

Bear in mind that the missing word may form part of a phrasal verb, idiom, fixed phrase or collocation.

Copper

To my mind, copper is the most valuable of all metals, if not in monetary terms then at least when considering its wide variety of applications, where it far (1)...... other pure metals. Although its principal use today remains electrical – due to its excellent conductive properties – its many functions don’t stop there, and we have long been (2)......., with it, even as far back as prehistoric times. In (3)........., it was the first metal to be employed for useful articles, cooking utensils and coins made of copper are often (4)...... on archaeological sites, and continue to be produced to this day.

Copper ornaments and jewellery are extremely popular and often quite exquisite. Many also (5)....... a strong belief that copper bracelets are beneficial to the health, especially during pregnancy or as a way of stalling the aging process. However, a dietary deficiency of copper is not very common in humans, and large (6)...... can be toxic.

---

Drought

We had been having a period of unusually dry weather, but it hadn’t occurred to me that this was officially a drought until I heard the news bulletin that evening. Apparently several years had gone by with rainfall well below normal, which meant that the past six weeks of high temperatures had (13)....... the problem to a head. The newscaster informed viewers of the ensuing hosepipe ban, no longer allowing us to wash our cars or water the grass with reckless abandon. Two more weeks (14)....... , and while the situation in the suburbs remained much the same, it was quite a different (15)....... of fish in agricultural areas. Lack of rain had shrivelled crops and, with livestock also beginning to suffer, the drought was threatening to bring farmers to their (16).........

---

Although his name may not (7)....... a bell today, Ranulf Flambard was most influential in his time and has left his mark for all to see. He was in fact chief minister and favourite of William II, albeit less popular with others as his financial spoils from this tyrannical reign were large, to (8)....... the least. He was the son of a Norman priest and, after moving to England, was (9)....... to earn a reputation as an astute administrator. Disliked by the barons, who recognised in him a talent for wheedling and (10)........, he was successful all the same and by 1096 had managed to acquire for himself the position of Bishop of Durham. His luck (11)....... , however, with the arrival of a new king, whereupon he was imprisoned in the Tower of London. Despite stories of his scandalous life, he (12)....... himself as a builder by initiating the building of Christchurch Priory and by all but finishing Durham Cathedral, both of which still stand today as impressive tributes to medieval architecture.
Part 2

A question will often focus on a specific detail in the text – take time to locate the correct part of the passage and re-read the lines before and after it.

You are going to read four extracts which are all concerned in some way with transportation. 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.

Human-powered forms of transportation

In Ancient Greece, runners were used to transport messages and, with their relay system, could cover large distances every day. Understandably enough, this method of communicating is no longer the quickest option, but our legs as a means of transport are far from obsolete! Walking, as a way of getting from A to B, may seem slow and unnecessarily tiring to the average westerner, but it predominates in many places. In some developing countries, walking to work, to school, to the nearest water outlet or to the doctor is extremely common, usually because no alternative is either affordable or available. Walking, however, is not restricted to the less fortunate. This can clearly be seen in major cities where both locals and commuters prefer to walk.

Of course, using our own power to transport ourselves does not limit us to walking or running, however enjoyable they may be. The invention of the wheel eventually led to the bicycle, which today is a very popular way of travelling about. It is advantageous in that it is fast, quiet, versatile and environmentally friendly. In China, large cities are almost overrun by bicycles, and in Europe they are increasing in popularity, especially as local councils become sensitive to traffic problems and build more cycle lanes.

If human-powered movement is encouraged, the benefits for us both individually and globally are staring us in the face.

21 Which of the following does the writer advise when relocating with a pet?

A preparing well ahead of the move
B putting all animals in quarantine
C having your pet collected from your office
D carefully selecting the attendants

22 According to the writer, what will help the pet feel relaxed during transit?

A being given special food
B a purpose-built travel box
C being properly looked after
D recognising its environment
Commuting

Public transport offers a convenient way to get to work and, for four days of the five-day week, the truth of this statement is borne out. Unfortunately, there is a hitch once a week and I am beginning to think that this might actually be part of the timetable. There must be a coveted position at the department of public transport which deals solely with this fifth day; the day when some form of delay will make you seriously close to being ‘late again’. What, therefore, is the logic behind this? We must consider that it is impossible to predict when it will hit, as it is very flexible in its choice of day and there doesn’t seem to be any set pattern. Consequently, the commuter is kept on his toes every single day of the week wondering if this is ‘delay-day’. He is also set to conjecturing as to what will cause the delay (and occasionally he never discovers the reason), which adds yet more spice to his morning. Having considered this phenomenon deeply, I have come to the conclusion that there must be a tacit agreement between the department of public transport and the powers-to-be to jolt the working population into alertness each morning, thus ensuring yet another productive day at the office.

23 According to the writer, what is true about using public transport?
A It is largely problem-free.
B Nobody knows what causes delays.
C There is a delay at the end of every week.
D It is the best way to get to work.

24 Which of the following words is used ironically?
A tacit
B spice
C jolt
D productive

25 Which of the following is an obstacle to the widespread adoption of solar-powered cars, according to the writer?
A their efficiency
B their shape and size
C the weight of their batteries
D the capacity of their batteries

26 Who is most likely to be using solar cars at the moment?
A a member of the public
B a driver in a competition
C an environmentalist
D a rich businessman
You are going to read an extract from a novel. Seven paragraphs have been removed from the extract. Choose from the paragraphs A-H the one which fits each gap (27-33). There is one extra paragraph which you do not need to use. Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

I had carefully packed the necessary items which one always takes on a Big Adventure such as the one on which I had decided to embark. With only limited space left in my holdall, the choice between cookies or Ned the Bear was, for a brief moment, rather difficult. But I didn’t ponder for long — after all, we had planned this escapade together so I could hardly leave him behind. Thus equipped with two alphabet books, two small cartons of orange juice and the entire contents of my moneybox, I set off with Ned poking his head out of the top of my bag and stepped into the Unknown.

27 Had Father, Mother or Uncle Joe realised what I was up to, I was sure they would have dissuaded me from leaving. This was the very reason why I had planned the whole affair quietly and stealthily, like a prison camp inmate carefully preparing a breakout attempt. Short of digging a tunnel, everything was ready down to the last detail. At last the day arrived.

28 Once the chatter of the guests reached a certain level, I know the coast was clear. On tiptoe I noiselessly crept along the hall and down the stairs. Ned was suffering from a head cold, so was trying his very best not to sneeze. I was much relieved when we reached the kitchen without a hitch and I could safely remove the peg from his nose, which I then duly wiped. With maternal tenderness I then straightened his woolly hat and kissed him on the cheek. He really was an exceptional bear and I loved him dearly — almost as much as I loved Uncle Joe.

29 Now it was Joe’s turn to ponder. He looked at me thoughtfully for a moment, then said: ‘Would you mind a bit of company, chipmunk? You see my Big Adventure Day is normally Friday, but I have some business on the morrow so will unfortunately miss it. So if you don’t mind me tagging along with you I’ll be most grateful for the favour.’

30 We turned left out of the garden and headed for Frisky Hill. It wasn’t exactly a mountain, nor was it new but the climbing part of the plan had been mentioned rather hastily and, not wanting to disappoint Uncle Joe, I felt obliged to fulfil the promise of what my Adventure involved.

31 As we drank, we opened one of my books and learned as far as D, until there was no longer enough light to read by. It was a beautifully clear night and stars began to sparkle, twinkling down at us from the heavens. ‘This really is a Big Adventure, chipmunk,’ said Uncle Joe. ‘You’ve seen the whole country spread before you, and now the moon and the stars are above you. It seems Thursday is a perfect Big Adventure Day after all. You’ve done everything you wanted to do.’

32 ‘What shall we sing?’ I asked. ‘Sing a song of sleighing, I think, because that’s about hard cash,’ winked Uncle Joe. So we sang at the tops of our voices and felt our job was satisfyingly odd, and a ‘decent wage’ was earned by all. I wasn’t really sure how much sleighing could be but Uncle Joe assured me it was decent and not to worry.

33 The Big Adventure had been everything I had anticipated, if not more. It remained a carefully guarded secret between myself, Uncle Joe and Ned and, to this day, I firmly believe that neither of my two beloved companions ever betrayed my confidence.

34 But not. Suddenly I remembered the ‘decent wage’. Joe, I need an odd job!’ We thought for a while, but to no avail. Neither of us could think of anything which would complete the Big Adventure. Ned suggested we sing for our supper, but I pointed out that we didn’t have any supper with us. Then it dawned on me that this indeed was the perfect odd job — there anything odder than singing for something which you already know you can’t have!

35 The climb up the hill was rather tiring but I was determined to reach the top unaided. It was truly worth the effort; from the very top of the hill we could see the village and countryside spread out below us and I was enchanted. Ned sneezed. Remarking my provisions I opened my holdall and took out two cartons of orange juice.

36 Speaking of my Uncle, suddenly to my surprise the handle of the door back turned and there he stood in front of me. Now this was most unexpected, and certainly not part of the detailed plan. ‘Hey there, chipmunk,’ he hailed cheerfully. ‘Are you off somewhere, clarin’? I looked at Ned and he gave me a reassuring nod as if to say Uncle Joe could be trusted. ‘It’s my Big Adventure. I’m going to explore the world and climb a new mountain and do some odd jobs and get a decent wage — just like you, Joe.’ Ned nodded again in approval.
A Thirst for Knowledge

Humans have always risen to any challenge, and unlike most species on this planet we have an insatiable desire to see what is around the next corner... and the next... and the next. Primitive man may well have migrated at first for reasons of survival, as did other species, but at some point this must have developed into a thirst for adventure and a hunger to discover more about his surroundings.

This itch of curiosity has led to great feats of exploration. Our achievements are enormous – think of Everest, the North and South Pole, the Amazon, the Sahara and even the Moon. Next on the list could be Mars, and that’s a corner we’re already peering round. How many other corners are waiting for us, how many more places will humans manage to explore? Are the possibilities endless or will our physical limitations prevent us one day from going any further?

Exploration of our own planet seems to have been more or less exhausted, our focus over the last decades has turned to space travel. However, a problem is posed here as any extended period of time in space is physically debilitating. Astronauts who remain in weightless conditions for months on end suffer serious loss of bone mass, a factor which limits the length of time an individual can remain in good shape in a non-gravitational environment. Now to travel to any planets beyond our inner solar system would require years, ergo this major obstacle – who could manage such a trip?

Why not, then, find a way of getting there faster? If prolonged space flight has adverse effects on human health, can the journey be shortened? Well, travelling at the speed of light would do it, but unfortunately this is physically impossible for us at the moment. Mig pilots can tolerate accelerations of 9G for around fifteen seconds, but beyond this is anatomically out of the question. Travelling at the speed of light is only possible if you happen to be a photon or other such massless object.

The thirst, though, won’t be quenched, hence research into other equally elusive fields. Once you mention travelling at the speed of light, you inevitably venture into another realm – for anything beyond the speed of light means ‘time travel’. Since the speed of light is out of reach, some may say why bother with time travel? Well, here is the attraction for the human – if something is beyond our grasp today it becomes an even greater challenge for tomorrow. Two hundred years ago people scoffed at the idea of flight, and now it’s available to all, so why not strive towards yet greater achievements. According to Einstein’s general theory of relativity, there is nothing in the laws of physics to prevent time travel. It may be extremely hard to put into practice, but it’s not impossible, so there is no reason to stop persevering.

Consequently, there are modern day humans involved in any number of challenges, each on a quest to reach a seemingly unattainable but so desirable goal. Whether they be scientists or psychologists or engineers or any number of different professions, they all have the same appetite for knowledge. This surety is the key to our efforts to meet any challenge; we simply want to know more about absolutely everything.

A baby steadily develops its abilities to perform increasingly more complicated tasks, and not once does it seem uninterested in its surroundings. An eagerness to learn grows with the baby and as it gains knowledge, it simply years for more. This continues into adulthood, which surely explains the achievements of explorers like Columbus, mathematicians like Einstein or physicists like Marie Curie.

34 According to the writer, how do humans differ from other species?
A They have never needed to move from place to place to survive.
B Their movements have not been only for reasons of survival.
C They are better at finding food and water.
D They are forever on the move.

35 The writer wonders if human exploration might one day be hindered because
A there will be no more places to discover.
B there will be no more need for great achievements.
C knowledge about the future is too limited.
D it will be impossible to go beyond anatomical restraints.

36 The writer explains that travelling to a distant planet
A will never be possible.
B could only be done by very fit astronauts.
C would severely damage a person’s health.
D would take longer than a human lifespan.

37 According to the writer, what do travelling at the speed of light and time travel have in common?
A Many people consider them to be dangerous ideas.
B It will never be possible to do either of them.
C They both present a challenge to researchers.
D Einstein supported travel in both these ways.

38 What does the writer say about modern day humans?
A We all share the same desire to discover new things.
B We enjoy anything physically challenging.
C No challenge is too difficult for us to meet.
D Each of us has discovered many things.

39 What ‘explains the achievements’ mentioned in the last paragraph?
A a baby’s ability to learn
B the human desire for more knowledge
C the maturity of adulthood
D an increase in useful knowledge

40 The writer uses the examples of Columbus, Einstein and Marie Curie to
A prove that both men and women are great achievers.
B because they are from different periods in our history.
C to demonstrate that only a few humans rise to a challenge.
D to show that humans seek knowledge in different fields.
Part 1

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

1. Your tutor has asked you to listen to the radio programme, *Opportunities*, as part of your course on social issues and then to write an essay expressing your views on the points raised. The programme was described in a media magazine in the following way:

In many countries more people are now receiving a higher level of education than a generation ago. The first guest believes that a better education is the answer to today's unemployment problems. He believes that there is no reason why a person with a university degree cannot find employment of some kind, emphasising however, that this may not necessarily be in a field of one's choice. A number of unemployed university graduates in the studio disagree.

Write your essay.

Part 2

Spend a short time reading each task carefully – ask yourself whether you know the appropriate vocabulary in each case before making your choice.

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. The editor of a magazine called *Travel Options* has asked for articles from readers who enjoy travelling to different places. Readers are asked to describe a destination they have visited, give their impressions of the place and also account for the satisfaction they get from travelling in general. You decide to write an article about your experiences.

Write your article.

3. You work for a local health organisation which is concerned about the effect poor eating habits are having on children's health. Your manager has asked you to write a report directed at parents of young school children outlining the problems. Your report may include suggestions for action that can be taken to ensure better health.

Write your report.

4. As part of your media studies course, you have been asked by your tutor to write a review of a television programme which you know well. Your review should describe the programme and explain the popularity of this type of programme in general.

Write your review.
COFFEE IN THE DOCK

Coffee is probably the world's most popular beverage, and, on many occasions throughout history it has been criticised and consumption even made illegal. Can surely be no drink that holds the distinction of having been put on trial. The case coffee was heard in Naples, Italy, before a mock court presided over by university law professors. The prosecution claimed that the bean was of over-stimulating the nervous system, causing sleeplessness, and disrupting work as employees demanded many coffee breaks.

The defence put a strong case, pointing that it was well known that the caffeine naturally present in coffee had a stimulating effect and made people feel more awake and alert. Expert witnesses maintained that coffee consumed moderate quantities is actually beneficial to our health as it offers protection against number of ailments, including forms of cancer, liver disease, diabetes and Parkinson's Disease.

Coffee drinkers the world will be relieved to hear that favourite tipple was cleared of all charges. The presiding judge, in his summing up, stressed the point that, as it limited fatigue, coffee increased productivity in the workplace, neutralising the negative effect of numerous coffee breaks.

British workers are among the unhappiest in Europe and the time so many of them spend commuting has been identified as a significant factor. People who spend more than two hours a day travelling to and from work report increased with colleagues, less efficiency in their work, and more problems in their lives.

Some more employers are beginning to realise that traditional work patterns will have to change if they want to retain a contented work force. Flexible working hours have been introduced by a number of companies who claim that this has led to greater job and a noticeable increase in.

Another, more revolutionary, approach has become feasible as a result of in information technology and a small but growing number of people are now working from home.

For most of us, however, the daily tedium of commuting remains. As we sit or stand on a, and invariably late, bus or train, we can only dream of a more leisurely lifestyle devoid of the misery commuting inevitably brings.
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 minister's private secretary refused to reveal anything, even though the journalists pressed her for information.

Annie finished cleaning the ground-floor rooms and then pressed all Mrs. Hemingway's blouses for the coming week.

The lift suddenly stopped between floors with a terrifying crash, and even though Steve pressed the emergency button numerous times he could get no response.

Write only the missing word on the separate answer sheet.

26 The car quickly pressed speed as it rolled down the hill.

The children pressed a lot of wild flowers to give to their teacher.

I soon pressed that the company were no longer willing to give me the job they had promised me.

27 The children were exhausted after the long pressed to their grandparents' house.

Peter has such a lot of pressed that I am sure he will be the best person to lead this project.

Although the house lights were on and his car was parked on the pressed, Mr. Gregory did not seem to be at home.

28 Newspapers are prepared to pay large sums of money to obtain interviews with pressed figures.

New information concerning the case has come to light and will be made pressed next month.

The local MP called on athletes to perform a pressed service by supporting local charity events aimed at improving sports facilities for the young.

29 He had to sell the car as we could no longer afford to pressed it.

I will always pressed that he was the man who helped me the most.

The government is determined to pressed interest rates at the current level in order to combat inflation.

30 The pressed oil is pumped in through here and the treatment process begins.

They were forced to live in pressed wooden shacks after their homes were destroyed in the earthquake.

Despite accusations that the paintings were pressed, the gallery insisted on putting them on public display.

31 Melanie couldn't believe her eyes when she realised that Kath had bought her a pressed piano.

This hotel looks very pressed; are you sure we can afford it?

After his lottery win, he started spending money on a pressed scale.
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. Since John has now retired, you will both be able to travel.

means

John's retirement means that you will now both be able to travel.

0. retirement means that

Write only the missing words on the separate answer sheet.

32. She made it perfectly clear to him that she was dissatisfied with his work.

means

She made it clear that she was dissatisfied with his work.

33. The minister is determined not to resign before the next election.

no

The minister is determined not to resign before the next election.

34. They discussed it for hours, but still had no idea how to solve the problem.

come

They discussed it for hours, but were unable to solve the problem.

35. I had great difficulty persuading her to join us.

matter

It was difficult to persuade her to join us.

36. She didn't realise her mistake until she had put the phone down.

after

Only after putting the phone down did she realise her mistake.

37. The news came as a complete surprise to us.

unawares

We were unawares of the news.

38. It will almost certainly rain later in the afternoon.

strong

There will be strong rain in the afternoon.

39. He shouldn't have been so impolite to her.

need

There was no need to be so impolite to her.
Theoretically, prolific shoppers should be good at clear-outs. In with the new, out with the old, and all that. But while I am quick to shop, I’m hopelessly slow to throw away, which makes me not so much devotedly fashion-forward as a plain old-fashioned hoarder.

I realise my position makes no sense. If my current clothes are good enough to keep, why do I need more? On the other hand, nobody expects you to throw away books, even if you never plan to read them again. And although my clothes are good enough to keep, that doesn’t mean they are good enough to wear; there’s a whole swathe of my wardrobe that I hang on to because there’s nothing much wrong with it, so I’d feel guilty disposing of it. But this soft-heartedness is pointless, considering I’d never be seen dead actually wearing any of it.

I should get over this. There is something very fashionable about dramatically purging your wardrobe every six months, extravagantly tossing aside nearly new purchases to reveal a new, clean wardrobe. There is something very unfashionable, however, about having a wardrobe full of balmy mid-1990s sweaters. It’s a bit like having a fridge stacked with bowls of leftover food.

But we hoarders can find comfort in fashion’s love of revivals. The very notion gives us an ideal excuse never to throw anything away. As a rule of thumb, if I can get even close to parting with an item having decided it’s just too hideous for words, it’s a good bet that a revival is lurking just around the corner, behind the binnies.

40 Explain in your own words what the writer means by the expression ‘a whole swathe of my wardrobe’ in line 7.

41 What does the writer mean by ‘it’s a good bet that a revival is lurking around the corner’ in line 19?

42 In your own words, explain what the writer means when he describes relatives as ‘disapproving or acquisitive’? (lines 4-5)?

43 In your own words, explain what, according to Adam Ealand, happens to the stored property of retired couples.

44 In a paragraph of 50 - 70 words, summarise in your own words as far as possible the reasons given in both texts for keeping belongings. Write your summary on the separate answer sheet.
Part 1

You will hear four different extracts. For questions 1-8, choose the 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 presenter describing his show.

1. Who is the show aimed at?
   - A  the homeless
   - B  the general public
   - C  well-known celebrities

2. What sort of show is it?
   - A  a quiz show
   - B  a nature programme
   - C  a live talk show

### Extract Two

You hear part of an interview with an oceanographer about sharks.

3. The two opinions about sharks mentioned by the interviewer
   - A  cannot co-exist.
   - B  are both valid.
   - C  are totally unfounded.

4. According to the oceanographer,
   - A  all sharks are potentially dangerous.
   - B  tiger sharks often attack people.
   - C  zebra sharks can be safely stroked.
Part 2

You will hear a musician describing her experience of playing the viola. For questions 9-17, complete the sentences with a word or short phrase.

You need to write down the actual words you hear on the tape/CD – but make sure that your answer produces a grammatically correct sentence and your spelling is correct.

The musician says that when she was eleven she wanted to learn the _______.

She says that when she first picked up a viola, it was the start of a _______ with the instrument.

Although they expressed some _______ at her talent, her parents encouraged her to play music.

She was lucky enough to have a good quality instrument during her _______.

Her 1792 viola is her _______.

She considers the lack of control over what she plays to be one of the _______ of her profession.

She joined a new chamber orchestra despite the _______ that it might not be successful.

Although she is happy with her current situation, she does have _______ to create her own musical ensemble.

The prospect of having children is made more complicated by the fact that, as a musician, she is always _______.

Part 3

You will hear an interview with Bret Wilkins, a computer programmer who works with the blind. For questions 18-22, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which fits best according to what you hear.

18 How do blind people 'see' what is on the Internet?
A by using Braille
B with special windows
C by listening to text which has been converted
D by having someone next to them reading it aloud

19 According to Bret, computers can help the blind
A if they have a special screen.
B when used with appropriate programs.
C because most are fitted with Braille keyboards.
D only in a very few cases.

20 In Bret's opinion, how could creators of websites better cater for blind users?
A by not including graphics in their site
B by omitting 'click here' messages
C by not using a mouse when writing them
D by considering how a blind user navigates

21 What does Bret's job involve?
A writing publications in Braille
B teaching the blind how to use the Internet
C advising site designers
D creating websites for the blind

22 Bret gives the impression that
A blind people face limitless difficulties.
B using Braille can be very difficult.
C blind people should be involved in society.
D the Internet is only helpful for shopping.
Part 4

You'll hear two people, Martha and Philip, discussing various plans that have been put forward for urban development. For questions 23-28, decide whether the opinions are expressed by only one of the speakers, or whether the speakers agree.

Write M for Martha
P for Philip
or B for Both, where they agree.

23 Some designs for modern buildings are very similar to designs from the past which were not successful.

24 The revival of Victorian ideals is not meant to refer to the appearance, so much as people's attitude to buildings.

25 Terraced houses would not be a solution to today's housing problems.

26 Housing projects are often given misleading names.

27 Some architects seem to design civic buildings with little regard for their surroundings.

28 Whether or not a building fits in with its environment is a matter of opinion.

Paper 5 - Speaking (approx. 20 minutes)

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 certain aspects of your personal life; where you are from, what you do for a living, where you go to school, your hobbies and your general opinion on certain topics.

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 connected with shopping. Look at pictures 1 and 3 on page 166 and talk together about the advantages of shopping in these two places.

Stage 2
Now look at all the pictures. Imagine that you have been asked to help prepare a brochure advertising a new shopping centre. Discuss which two pictures you would use to illustrate the brochure and why.

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.

Learning responsibility

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 difficult do you think it is for a teenager to cope with responsibility?

Prompt Card (a)

What responsibilities do teenagers today have?
- family
- school
- society

Prompt Card (b)

Who should take responsibility for young people who commit criminal offences?
- family
- courts
- social workers

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

* Generally speaking, do you think people today are more or less responsible than they were in the past?
* Do you think people feel let down by society?
* How can young children be taught to be responsible?
* Do you think young offenders should be given a second chance?
Noise in cities

In big cities, people are estimated to endure more than 75 decibels (dB) of noise during the (1) .......... of the day from traffic, night-clubs and building works. In order to realise the seriousness of this, compare these noise levels to that of a passing train, which creates 70-80 dB. A 1995 EU report states that almost a fifth of Europeans are (2) .......... to high noise levels. Although most complaints are voiced by older people, the young are not (3) .......... to the dangers noise causes. Blood pressure levels of children (4) .......... school in noisy areas have been found to be higher than those of children elsewhere. Loud noise (80-90 dB) for six hours a day begins to affect our hearing and even if we escape deafness in the long term, massages to the brain are (5) .......... and we find that our memory has started to go. Fortunately, the symptoms of stress (6) .......... by noise are recognisable (tense muscles and an increased heartbeat), so they should be preventable.

Encouraging ‘green’ products can be a (7) .......... business amongst Britain’s retailers. In the past, the emphasis was on (8) .......... foods of artificial additives, but now the key-word is the ‘environment’ and retailers are all out to capture this rapidly expanding market. An approach is being made on three levels. Shoppers are being (9) .......... over to be more environmentally friendly and use recycled paper or CFC-free aerosols, while shops are called (10) .......... to open new branches on derelict sites or in rundown urban areas. Manufacturers, in turn, must take heed of packaging so that it is less wasteful. However, no one is willing to sacrifice custom for the environment. If new ‘green’ goods cost more, shoppers will (11) .......... their noses up at them, just like organic produce, which is so (12) .......... expensive that it is out of most people’s reach.
You are going to read four extracts which are all concerned in some way with books. For questions 19-26, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text.

19 This text is most likely to be
A an extract from a school history book.
B an extract from a reference book.
C an extract from a guidebook.
D information to members about the use of the library.

20 Which of the following is true?
A The National Sound Archive used to be housed in the India Office Library.
B The British Museum's Department of Printed Books changed its name to The British Library.
C The British Library in Bloomsbury is one of the largest libraries in the world.
D The India Office Library used to be housed in the Foreign and Commonwealth Office.

21 What does the writer imply about 'self-help' books?
A Sales are not determined by content.
B Editors are not taking them seriously enough.
C Their writers need to be established authors.
D They are not as easy to write as fiction.

22 The writer thinks that those involved in producing 'self-help' books
A want to help people who lead busy lives.
B should talk to a counsellor.
C usually disagree with the editors.
D used to have good intentions.
The printed word

Literacy nowadays could be defined as the ability to 'read, write and compute'. Some worry that the computer may usurp the position of the book, but it seems more likely that they will share the stage. The computer's role in formal education is best seen as a tool of consolidation, as the sheer expense of providing every pupil with a PC is prohibitive. Teachers can present a lesson more efficiently by means of a book and turn to computers for backup and further research.

The book, and the printed word in general, is essential in our path to literacy, and seems to be here to stay for a variety of other reasons too. It is unlikely to lose its popularity in a world where it informs and entertains us in any number of guises. Would we really want to do without our daily newspapers, our monthly magazine or those weekly trips to the library? Observe a small child with a book on his lap and you will realise that his fascination with it stems from the fact that this is an object which can reveal new and magical things to him. This is what accounts for its popularity with us throughout all stages of life; each new book we open takes us on a journey into the unknown with a simple, yet satisfying, turn of the page.

23 The writer suggests that computers
A will take over the role of books.
B are not popular with teachers.
C are as important as books today.
D are too expensive to use in schools.

24 According to the writer, why will the printed word remain popular?
A because reading is an enjoyable experience
B because computers are not as entertaining
C because so many people read newspapers and magazines
D because literature is not suited to computers

25 Which of the following does the passage most want to convey?
A It is a free service and therefore attractive.
B There is a wide range of material for all ages.
C It could be a comfortable meeting place for older people.
D The staff are very accommodating.

26 Visitors to the library can
A find out what is happening in their area.
B listen to music while they are there.
C have coffee and talk to writers.
D get expert advice from assistants on consumer goods.
The Breakout

Tom Spsonon, at fifty-three, was a thoroughly successful man. He had worked up a first-class business, married a charming wife, and built himself a good house in the London suburb that was neither so modern as to be pretentious nor so conventional as to be dull. He had good taste and was always impeccably dressed. To any outsider, he did not seem to have any problems that might mar his happiness.

All the same, for some time Tom had been aware that he was working very hard for very little. His wife, Louie, gave him a peck in the morning when he left for the office and a peck in the evening when he came home. He had never thought of complaining. His food was always there, beautifully prepared, and his clean clothes were neatly folded on his chair by the double bed.

The children were even more preoccupied; the boy with his own work and friends, the girl with hers. They were polite to Tom, but if he came into the room when they were entertaining a friend, there was at once a feeling of constraint. A sudden hush fell, or the topic of conversation seemed to be changed hurriedly. He had noticed the same thing at work if he happened to go into his secretary's office; her telephone conversation would rapidly take on a more serious tone.

In fact, if he asked what the joke was, his wife would say, 'You wouldn't understand' or 'I'll tell you afterwards,' but she never did; she would put him off with some remark like, 'Oh, it's perfectly silly, about something April said.' He could hardly remember the day they had last sat down together to have a talk about his business. She had lately shown so little interest in his work that it occurred to him that he might as well not exist, were it not, of course, for the financial support he gave them.

Immediately he felt that he could not stand any more of this existence; it was nonsense. It was not as though his wife and children depended any more on the business; he could sell it to a combine tomorrow, and it would support all of them in comfort. His wife could continue the same lifestyle as before with her social commitments and lavish budget, while their children would be independent.

As he circled Trafalgar Square within a few hundred yards of his office, he told himself that he could not go on. There seemed no reason why he should subject himself to this pattern of events any longer. There were so many individuals like himself, heads down, eyes glazed, rushing to their work, caught in the same treadmill. But there were others too, chatting in cars or on the pavements, as if they would never tire of each other's company. Were they the ones who had already had the courage to make the break? Instead of turning down the Strand out of the square, he drove straight on to a West End garage.

It was February, but he was surprised, for a moment, to find that both of the hotels were closed. Only the village pub was still open for visitors, and as he sat in the coffee-room, he appeared to be the only visitor except for a commercial traveller. In the course of their conversation, Tom realized fully that he had been living a life of hypocrisy, boasting to his colleagues of the sympathetic elevation of his wife and children but, in fact, nothing more than a cipher in his home.

In the hall of the private entrance, the clerk was waiting for him on his return with the register, and, upon an impulse that, for the moment, he did not understand, he hesitated and wrote down a false name and a false address. He was surprised at himself as he detached such trickery, but later, lying upstairs on his bed with a book, he realized how necessary it had been, how wisely he had followed his impulse.

E His son, Bob, nineteen, was doing well at Oxford; he was studying Archaeology, not having the practical business acumen of his father. His daughter, April, aged sixteen, was at a good school and had no wish to use make-up, wear short frocks, or flirt. She still regarded herself too young for these trifling amusements. Yet, she was lively, effervescent, and thoroughly enjoyed life.

F He said to himself, 'It isn't only that they don't need me, but I'm a nuisance to them. I'm in the way. I'm superfluous.' One morning when he was about to get into his car and his wife had come out to say good-bye, he suddenly made an excuse, saying, 'Just a moment, I've left behind a letter,' and went back indoors. Then he dashed out to the car and drove off, pretending to forget that good-bye had not been said.

G An hour later, he was on the train for Westford, a seaside place where he had once spent a summer holiday before his marriage, with three friends from college. On the luggage rack was a new suitcase containing new pajamas, shoes, as for a holiday by the sea, and even new paperbacks for a wet day.

H But it was obvious that her life was completely filled with the children, her clothes, parties, bridge, tennis, her friends, and parties. She made no demands on the few hours of leisure time he spent at home but he often wondered if it mattered to her where he was.
Part 4

You are going to read a review of a book that has recently been published on Victorian life. For questions 34–40, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text.

The Victorian Household

In Judith Flanders' new book, published by HarperCollins, 'The Victorian House: Domestic Life from Childbirth to Deathbed', we gain a tantalising insight into the life women led in Victorian times. We do not see them solely in their roles as mothers or wives but we trace them through their lifecycle by following them around their houses, long terraced stretches that increasingly defined what it meant to be genteel and female as the 19th century progressed.

Mapping female biology onto to bricks and mortar is a fine conceit and provides an excellent way of ordering material that might otherwise have become disarrayed. As in her previous book, 'A Circle of Sisters', Flanders shows herself adept at controlling the flow of information and her story moving briskly forward (there is no deadening in this house, no glancing backwards or racing ahead). Also impressive is her terrier-like grasp of physical detail: it is easy enough to write briefly about how tenement dwellers would have to carry 22 gallons of water up the stairs every day if they wanted to meet contemporary definitions of being 'fairly clean', quite another to work out, as Flanders has, that this is the equivalent of carrying five and a half cases of still water back from the supermarket.

Living in Victorian Britain, and particularly in Victorian London which, although she does not say so, is Flanders' focus, meant a constant struggle with the dark forces of dirt. No sooner had you soaked, pounded and wrung the household's laundry into a state of approximate cleanliness than a veil of smut and soot would descend on the still-damp linen (it could take up to three days to dry, by which time wash day was looming all over again).

Kitchen floors, left unattended for more than a couple of days, soon became a heavy carpet of beetles and cockroaches. Bed linen was usually infested with fleas, and the writer Beatrix Potter felt sickened at quite how many had found their way into her Torquay hotel room. 'It is possible,' she recorded gloomily in her diary, 'to have too much Natural History in a bed.'

As this summary suggests, Flanders has a good eye for the telling anecdote. The only problem is that in a very substantial number of cases it is not she who has found it. 'The Victorian House' is heavily dependent on secondary sources, which means that all too often Flanders is quoting someone (often an academic historian, sometimes an anthologist) who is referring to the original source, be it Beatrix Potter's 'Journal', 'The Architect' magazine, or Charles Dickens' journalism.

This would be disappointing but not flawed were it not for the fact that in her introduction Flanders describes her modus operandi as conducting a search of 'reportage, diaries, letters and journals' in order to build a picture of Victorian life. But by relying on material that has already been sifted and filtered by a generation of historians, the danger is that Flanders is merely reproducing a paradigm of Victorian domestic life that was formed as far back as the mid 1970s, when scholars on both sides of the Atlantic started to look closely at the lives of ordinary women in the 19th century.

'The Victorian House' reads as if it has been put together in a rush. The first edition of Mrs. Beeton's 'Book of Household Management' is given two different publication dates and Florence Nightingale's 'Cassandre', about the rottenness of women's domestic lives, is described bizarrely as having been written after she returned from the Crimea. Also worrying is the way Flanders consistently piles up her proof without considering the particular context of her sources. Thus, a point about how Victorian women were considered intellectually second rate is backed up by a line from an advice manual from the early 1840s and followed immediately by a quotation from a novel of 1893.

There is much that is useful and good about The Victorian House. The illustrations are excellent, especially the drop-in black and white prints, drawn from under-used vernacular sources, such as trade catalogues and advertisements. The problem, really, is Flanders' voice, which implies an authority that simply is not backed up by her text. In this she is rather like those Victorian manual writers whom she quotes, like Mrs. Beeton, who advised women how to stage a particular kind of gentility which, by the very act of writing so fervently for the market place, they had conspicuously failed to manage for themselves.
You must answer this question. Write your answer in 300-350 words in an appropriate style.

1 You hear a radio debate called 'Modern Youth' in which the following statements were made. You have strong feelings on the subject and decide to write a letter to the producer of the programme in which you respond to the points made and express your own ideas.

There is no doubt in my mind that young people today are more irresponsible than our generation were.

Let's face it, kids today have far too much money to spend; they shouldn't be given so much pocket money.

I think they have too much time on their hands – look at how long the school holidays are!

Write your letter. Do not write any postal addresses.

2 Your college is producing a local information booklet to be given to new students who are unfamiliar with the city. Staff and current students have been asked for contributions. You decide to review a restaurant which opened recently in your area. You should describe the interior and service as well as the type of cuisine and quality of food provided, saying whether you would recommend the restaurant and why.

Write your review.

3 Students from the Business and Tourism department of an English college of higher education are organising a study trip to your country. You have been asked by your college principal to write a proposal suggesting various places of interest that they can visit over the course of their trip.

Write your proposal.

4 A competition is being run by a travel magazine in which readers are invited to write about holidays with a difference. You decide to write an article describing an unusual holiday you have had, saying what made it different and whether it was an experience you would recommend to others.

Write your article.
EVENING CLASSES

In the 1960s, going to an evening class was something that poor people might do for a night out; it was a leisure thing, something that could be enjoyed. You tried your hand at anything that took your fancy, with a view to improving your career prospects but simply you wanted to see it. The central theme was that further education was strictly non-vocational; there was never a particular goal the end of it - it was all done simply for fun. A woman once wondered my poetry class by mistake looking for the pottery class and stayed on to a pretty good poet. She was even published at one point. Non-vocational courses meant freedom to experiment because no qualifications or commitments were involved. It meant freedom for teachers for teaching was more of a hobby a career. The teachers often had no more education than their students, but they came with practical experience in their particular art or craft. It was a wonderful idea it lasted.

That all changed. The leisure-learning culture has been dealt an almost fatal blow the need for cost cutting. In many institutes of further education, creative courses have been replaced by courses practical skills; book-keeping, literacy, or English as a foreign language but a few.

Example: 0 innovation

The latest innovation in the computing world and one which has devoured many column inches in the press is the high-speed internet link known as broadband.

Broadband is potentially a real revolution simply because of the fast rates at which information can be transferred from one computer to another. Gone will be the days of waiting for that video clip to your computer - it will all happen in less time than it takes to turn your computer on.

Once you have the, it's fast, very fast. Why then, have people in Britain been so reluctant to switch to the new service, lagging behind much of western Europe in this respect?

One problem has been the people have encountered actually getting hooked up; it can take months for telephone lines to be so that broadband can be installed, and in some the service is simply unavailable.

For most private individuals, however, the cost simply does not seem as, apart from gaming and some interactive versions of popular television programmes, there is content on the net to make the move to broadband attractive to the average home user.
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 minister’s private secretary refused to reveal anything, even though the journalists .......... her for information.

Annie finished cleaning the ground-floor rooms and then .......... all Mrs. Hemingway’s blouses for the coming week.

The lift suddenly stopped between floors with a terrifying crash, and even though Steve .......... the emergency button numerous times he could get no response.

Write only the missing word on the separate answer sheet.

26 The road was blocked for hours when a lorry .......... its load on a bend.

He seems to have .......... a lot of weight since starting his new job.

We don’t allow the dogs into the house as they .......... too many hairs on the carpets.

27 This type of food is far too .......... for someone recovering from such a serious operation.

He was said to be extremely .......... but he never shared a penny with his friends and relatives.

The .......... cultural history of Greece attracts thousands of tourists every year.

28 He looks much taller on .......... than he is in real life.

The nurse pulled the .......... across in preparation for the doctor’s visit.

This laptop has the latest processor and comes with a seventeen-inch .......... .

29 The old car was .......... down the lane, belching thick clouds of smoke into the evening air.

When the cups and saucers started .......... , their first thought was that it was an earthquake.

Peter proudly began .......... off the list of important historical dates he had been told to learn.

30 Higgins applied for a .......... because he had been unhappy at the club for the last two seasons.

The offer of a free .......... meant that the breakfast cereal became hugely popular with children.

After the war, the .......... of power back to the local population was a long and complicated process.

31 If you would .......... aside for a moment, the president is about to come through.

I can .......... about five minutes in the sauna, but after that I have to get out.

For the poem to .......... a chance of winning the competition, it should be on a subject that interests the judges.
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 Since John has now retired, you will both be able to travel.

means

John's ....................................................... you will both be able to travel.

0 retirement means that

Write only the missing words on the separate answer sheet.

35 I suddenly realised that he had no idea what I was talking about.
dawned

It ....................................................... that he had no idea what I was talking about.

36 Road works delayed us on the way to the airport.
held

We ....................................................... on the way to the airport.

37 She found it hard to get used to the idea that I had been made redundant.
terms

She found it hard ....................................................... made redundant.

38 They bought the bigger piece of land because they intended to grow their own vegetables.
view

They bought the bigger piece of land ....................................................... their own vegetables.

39 My files are password-protected so others are unable to read them.
access

Nobody ....................................................... with a password.
Sleep is essential. Without it, lab rats die within two weeks; humans become tired, disoriented and confused, then depressed, anxious and ill. Just as we all sleep, virtually all of us will have 'trouble sleeping'. Trouble sleeping can literally be a nightmare. It may mean long, wretched stretches without sleep, disturbing dreams or a wide range of strange behaviours that take hold of people who are perfectly sane by day.

Fifty years ago, these disorders were as troubling and distressing as they are now, but there were few explanations and almost no effective treatments. Although we've always been fascinated by sleep and dreams, their study and analysis was the work of poets and philosophers rather than doctors. Up to the early 20th century, sleep was essentially seen as a passive state in which the brain 'closed down' and nothing much happened - or even if it did, it had nothing to do with our health or behaviour when awake. Now the medical profession thinks differently.

The role of dreaming is still debated, but the generally accepted view is that dreams are a kind of reorganisation of your hard drive. It's a way to consolidate memory, process information and dump either bad stuff or stuff that's not useful or interesting. Most likely dreams have many functions and work in many ways but some doctors still find some aspects of dream analysis a bit suspect, because it relies on the interpretation of symbols. Sometimes, for instance, a cat jumping out of a bag means something deeper, but sometimes it has no discernible meaning at all.

40 In your own words, explain what the writer means by 'Trouble sleeping can literally be a nightmare.' (line 3).

41 Describe in your own words the 'generally accepted view' of dreams nowadays (line 12).

42 In your own words, explain what, according to the writer, is a 'sleep debt' (line 6).

43 Outline in your own words, the sleeping habits of older people described in the second paragraph.

44 In a paragraph of 50-70 words, summarise in your own words as far as possible the reasons given in both texts for why people do not get the amount or the quality of sleep that they need. Write your summary on the separate answer sheet.
Part 1

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

Extract One

You hear two friends talking about a road assistance service.

1. Which of these problems has James not had with his car?
   A. a flat battery
   B. a flat tyre
   C. running out of petrol

   [ ] 1

2. What is James's attitude to calling the company out?
   A. He considers it is his right since he has paid for it.
   B. He is willing to wait for service.
   C. He doubts they would know how to fix serious problems.

   [ ] 2

Extract Two

You hear a tour guide talking to a group outside the Brighton Pavilion.

3. What is the purpose of the guide's talk?
   A. to criticise the extravagance of its decoration
   B. to give a rough historical background of the building
   C. to recommend what to visit inside the Pavilion

   [ ] 3

4. Why did the Royal Family stop using the Pavilion?
   A. It was not in a good state of repair.
   B. They did not like its style.
   C. Brighton was becoming too noisy and crowded.

   [ ] 4

5. When the man was made redundant,
   A. he had half expected it.
   B. it came out of the blue.
   C. he had taken financial measures to cover himself.

   [ ] 5

6. How does he feel about being out of work?
   A. worse off than some of his old workmates
   B. content for the present
   C. extremely worried about the future

   [ ] 6

Extract Three

You hear a middle-aged man talking about redundancy.

7. What does Doreen attribute the decrease in the consumption of fish to?
   A. the lack of availability
   B. limits on fishing rights
   C. increased prices

   [ ] 7

8. What is Doreen's main point concerning fish?
   A. It has a high nutritional value.
   B. Advertisers are always promoting it.
   C. It is a versatile food.

   [ ] 8

Extract Four

You hear part of a radio programme about fish.

7. What does Doreen attribute the decrease in the consumption of fish to?
   A. the lack of availability
   B. limits on fishing rights
   C. increased prices

   [ ] 7

8. What is Doreen's main point concerning fish?
   A. It has a high nutritional value.
   B. Advertisers are always promoting it.
   C. It is a versatile food.

   [ ] 8
Part 2

You will hear somebody on the radio speaking about fleas and their habits. For questions 9-17, complete the sentences with a word or short phrase.

In the [9], fleas may well have been responsible for plagues in England.

The speaker describes fleas as having [10] of strong, flexible hind legs.

If humans had the power of fleas, they would be able to jump [11]

The speaker mentions that, unlike fleas, spiders leave [12] when they bite.

In a single day, a flea can lay a huge [13] eggs.

After four weeks, the developing larvae reach [14]

Infestations of fleas are usually caused in homes where people own [15]

To solve the problem, suggestions range from herbal extracts to powerful [16]

The 'single-drop' treatment is supposed to go through the [17] and into the blood.

Part 3

You’ll hear part of a radio programme about Michael Rafters, a man who had an unusual experience. For questions 18-22, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which fits best according to what you hear.

18 What sort of trip did Michael want to go on?
A a tour of the North
B a trip to both France and Belgium
C an extended train journey
D a journey he had last made as a child

19 Things first went wrong when Michael
A lost his traveller’s cheques.
B was on the southbound train for Rome.
C was travelling through the Brenner Pass.
D went to find his luggage.

20 Michael thought it was strange that
A he couldn’t keep awake.
B it was daytime.
C the train stopped suddenly.
D nobody heard him call for assistance.

21 What does Michael assume must have happened?
A that the train didn’t stop at Vienna
B that someone must have robbed him
C that a member of staff must have fixed the door
D that he must have got the wrong train

22 Michael considers himself fortunate because
A he did not feel totally lost in Innsbruck.
B his aunt was on holiday in Innsbruck at the time.
C he can speak fluent Austrian.
D Innsbruck is very easy to get around.
Part 4

You will hear two Linguistics students talking about the use of the apostrophe in English. For questions 23-28, decide whether the opinions are expressed by only one of the speakers, or whether the speakers agree.

Write J for Julia
P for Peter
or B for Both, where they agree.

23 The apostrophe wrongly used in plurals is usually only seen in certain contexts.

24 Using an apostrophe in the plurals of dates is correct.

25 The apostrophe is generally correctly used in written contractions.

26 There is a reason why people put an apostrophe in a possessive ‘its’.

27 Correctly used, the apostrophe always replaces a letter.

28 Rules for using the apostrophe may change in the future.

Paper 5 - Speaking (approx. 20 minutes)

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 certain aspects of your personal life; where you are from, what you do for a living, where you go to school, your hobbies and your general opinion on certain topics.

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 pictures which show different aspects of co-operation. Look at pictures 1 and 2 on page 167 and talk together about how the people are feeling in these situations.

Stage 2
Now look at all the pictures. Imagine that a magazine is producing a series of articles on teamwork and these pictures will be used to illustrate the articles. Talk together about which aspects of teamwork these photographs show. Then decide which other aspects should be included in the series.

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.

Sport and fame
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:

- Do you think schools give young people enough opportunities to play sports?

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 motivates people to seek fame?

Prompt Card (a)
Why do people say that sport has lost its original purpose?
- commercialisation
- celebrity status
- violence

Prompt Card (b)
In what ways have our ideas about what makes a person famous changed?
- stardom
- heroism
- influence of the media

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

- Why do newspapers and magazines show so much interest in the private lives of famous people?
- To what extent do you think film and sports stars should try to be role models for young people?
- To what extent do fame and fortune go together?
- These days we hear a lot about 'extreme' sports. Why do people participate in such activities?
Each term two days were allocated for day trips, which we all looked forward to as a break from the school timetable. Nine times out of ten it would rain, but as children we were to the weather, exhilarated by our day of freedom. Teachers, on the other hand, would (3), together under umbrellas, occasionally reprimanding those pupils whose behaviour was bordering on the unacceptable.

On one (4), the weather was so bad that the headmaster had no choice but to cancel the outing. On seeing our faces drop, he must have felt a (5) of guilt because we were consequently called to the assembly hall where a morning of fun and games awaited us. Beyond a (6), it was the most enjoyable 'school trip' we ever had.

Mina Bertha

It is early evening, and Mina Bertha is helping her mother with the (13) chores. Before bed she will iron her school uniform - her family is lucky because, unlike some of their neighbours, they have electricity in their small, two-room cottage. Outside in the dark a gentle (14) ruffles the waist-high reeds and grass growing along the banks of the river, and Mina can hear the distant (15) of a waterfall cascading into the lake at the end of the estate. Part of what used to be the estate is under water now, but when it's very dry the tops of the abandoned houses can be seen (16) the surface of the water.

Halldor is a common (7) of spring and summer storms, and sometimes be large enough to cause considerable (8) to buildings, cars and crops. Halldor occurs when small pieces of ice falling through a cloud or dropped back upwards by a current of air and collect droplets of water which form another (9) of ice. This process continues until the halldor becomes heavy enough to fall to the ground. Stones as large as 13 cm have been reported but they are (10) and far between. Farmers are often the worst victims of halldor, especially if it falls in spring when it can (11) to their hopes of a good yield. Since preventive measures are difficult to take, they often find themselves at the (12) of the elements.
You are going to read four extracts which are all concerned in some way with expectations. 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.

Remember that a text could be written in a humorous or ironic way – not everything the writer says can be taken literally.

**Interview success**

No matter how much experience you have or how well qualified you are, if you don’t interview successfully you won’t get the job. A candidate must be able to respond intelligently to questions concerning the post for which he or she has applied, and be equally ready to ask for further information without demonstrating a total lack of background knowledge, which will only serve to undermine his or her position. Interviewers warm to confident, well-informed candidates who clearly show an interest in their line of work and are willing to take up the challenge of a new post.

Interviewers also have expectations as far as dress is concerned. This obviously varies according to the field the candidate is involved in, but in general a clean, well-kept appearance serves to make a good first impression – which, more than anything else, determines your success. Should an interviewer be put off by your appearance before you even utter a word, it is extremely difficult to win him or her round – however good your performance thereafter may be.

19 What does the writer suggest about interviewers?

A They are warm and friendly.
B They are impressed by good preparation.
C They like to ask intelligent questions.
D They often know less than candidates.

20 The writer says that a candidate’s appearance

A should be close to the interviewer’s style of dress.
B can make an interviewer like them.
C is less important than what they say.
D can affect the outcome of the interview.

---

**Retirement**

The prospect of retirement is something that is not always welcome, especially, it seems, for those of the population who are used to working long hours and working hard. Having dedicated much of their life to a particular field of activity, it comes as a shock to suddenly be freed of all responsibility and essentially find oneself with nothing to do. Consequently, many find themselves in the first months of retirement languishing in armchairs and generally twiddling their thumbs rather like an unemployed graduate fresh out of university. The majority of pensioners do of course galvanise themselves into some form of action and as a result lead fulfilling and productive lives. However, for a depressingly large minority, retirement can be a lonely and frustrating experience. It is true that numerous elderly people are sorely neglected by their own children, but the problem is not only family related. In a society obsessed with youth and all its attributes, it is hardly surprising that those reaching the twilight of their lives feel rejected and find it difficult to identify with their community. For someone who is used to being in the thick of things, coming to terms with this new absence of activity or role in life may prove no easy matter.

21 In the passage a pensioner is compared to a graduate because

A they are initially in similar situations.
B they both feel angry about their problems.
C they have similar roles in society.
D they both enjoy relaxing after working so hard.

22 Which word in the second paragraph is connected with old age in general?

A thick
B galvanise
C twilight
D attributes
Disappointment

You book a holiday six months in advance, spend comfortable hours in your living room browsing through pictures of your destination in the brochure and readily create your own vision of what awaits you in the sunny resort of your choice. Needless to say, when you arrive at the hotel room is usually a lot smaller than you anticipated and you don't recall the sewage works next door being mentioned by the travel agent. You are now an unfortunate victim of disappointment. Of course, simply by going through all the preparatory steps, but then cancelling the holiday at the last minute, disappointment can successfully be avoided, but is this really a viable option?

Disappointment is the direct result of a discrepancy between expectation and reality. We all form a fantasy of what ideally we would like our holiday, partner, exam results etc., to be like, and inevitably at some point disappointment will ensue. Each person reacts to this in different ways, ranging from resigned acceptance to uncontrolled rage. Whatever the reaction though, victims of disappointment have one thing in common; the need to find a scapegoat to blame. Few are ready to admit that disappointment is caused by their own inability to differentiate between fantasy and reality, and because of this, rather than learning from experience, they continue on a road riddled with potholes of 'things not turning out the way we expected them to'.

Myrtle Hannah

At the age of 49, Myrtle Hannah felt neither on the shelf, nor as if life had slipped her by, despite suggestions to the contrary by many of her friends and relations. She enjoyed her job at the library immensely and had done so for the twenty-five years she had been there. She strongly felt that claims of her lack of ambition were unfounded, as she had made her way up to chief librarian, acquiring all the necessary computer skills along the way. Her career provided her with great satisfaction and she could see no reason for 'moving on' as so many were keen to suggest.

Not even being left standing at the altar had made a great impact on her life, much to everyone's surprise. She had just turned up at work on Monday as always, secretly relieved that she had avoided a major upheaval in her routine, which she later admitted to herself had been preying on her mind. Her ex-fiancé had been of the same opinion, as he had confided in her a few days later, and they had remained if not close friends, at least on speaking terms.

Myrtle Hannah was content with her lot. Having learnt not to expect too much from others, she led a solitary but – in her eyes if not in anyone else's – fulfilling existence which she did not intend to allow anyone to tamper with.

23 In the text as a whole, what does the writer say about disappointment?

A It happens most often when people go on holiday.
B It should be avoided whenever possible.
C It makes most people unable to control their anger.
D It is directly linked to our expectations.

24 According to the writer, many disappointed people

A try to avoid making the same mistake again.
B don't want to accept responsibility for their situation.
C use the experience as an opportunity to develop.
D find it difficult to control their emotions.

25 Which of the following did Myrtle Hannah's family and friends not criticise?

A her failure to get married
B her contact with her ex-fiancé
C her lonely lifestyle
D her contentment with her job

26 From our knowledge of Myrtle's reaction to others we can conclude that

A she secretly agreed with them.
B she could not cope with rejection.
C she disliked interference in her life.
D she worried a lot about what they thought.
Part 3

You are going to read an article about sustainable forestry. Seven paragraphs have been removed from the extract. Choose from the paragraphs A-H the one which fits each gap (27-33). There is one extra paragraph which you do not need to use. Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Against the grain

The fate of the rainforests is in our hands. Experts in tropical timber have concluded that developing countries lack either the will or the wherewithal to stop the onslaught which eats an area of rainforest the size of England destroyed each year.

But as I discovered in a building project at my own home, putting conservation principles into practice is far from easy. For the past five months, my family has been enduring the misery that comes with the construction of a kitchen extension. When all the work is finished we will have a stylish modern space built with minimal environmental impact. The lightweight construction has highly-insulated walls and glazing which passes the eco-test; but it fails with the timber.

The top timber certificate comes from the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC), which claims to ensure that the timber has been cut in a way that protects the environment and safeguards the conditions of workers. I clicked on their website and searched for patio doors. No mention of them, I phoned the main office and was referred back to the website. I phoned listed FSC timber merchants at random. There are very few of them. One told me that he could not inform me about FSC timber without knowing the joinery specification. The joiner said he could not specify sizes without knowing the qualities of the timber.

I made an instant decision to put my faith in another FSC merchant, who assured me that some nice South American wood was being delivered that should fit the bill. But my brother warned that this particular timber was so oily that any paint applied to it would simply peel off.

I chose softwood doors which would, I assumed, be made from Scandinavian timber. A month later a set of honey-coloured doors arrived. They seemed very hard for a softwood. The technical chap from the supplier explained that they used the term 'softwood' to mean wood that wasn’t the red colour people associated with hardwoods.

As I sat in my new extension pondering my wasted effort, I stared at the walls and realised that I had ignored a far greater problem – the ply panels which line the walls and ceiling are made from tropical hardwood. They are not certified either and probably come from trees illegally cut.

The department is trying to persuade a government body to take part in a pilot project with FSC timber, but it cannot find a volunteer. Government green procurement guidelines are said by consultants to be lax and open to abuse. Big refurbishments are under way at the Ministry of Defence, but these appear to have specified European wood – a policy which avoids controversy but does nothing for the sort of sustainable tropical forestry that the development department has been anxious to promote.

Environmentalists say that councils will have to move more quickly on the issue if they are to reflect the concerns of their voters that action should be taken to preserve the rainforests – before it is too late.

A The winter chill was setting in and our sneezing three-year-old had begun to ask about the sheet of plastic hanging where the kitchen door should be. I abandoned the idea of certified hardwood and picked up a catalogue from a worldwide joinery supplier. The company’s environmental statement promises that care is taken of the environment wherever possible.

B Time was ticking on the building schedule. Another timber merchant from the list told me he had stopped selling FSC timber because no one would buy it, even though he had priced it at the same level as regular timber. Builders did not recognise the types of wood in the yard, and architects had not specified it.

C The tiny impact on rainforests of my kitchen extension is being replicated millions of times over across the developed world. The government says it is taking a lead in insisting that public buildings use wood from sustainable sources, but research by the environment department has failed to find any evidence that the policy is being carried out.

D The living room had posed fewer problems when, four years ago, we decided to redecorate it and replace the door that leads out into the side garden. It was easy to find wood in a shade which was in keeping with the rest of the house and the colour scheme we chose for the walls turned out to be a very wise choice.

E In a significant step towards helping the department do this, the Royal Institute of British Architects has committed itself to taking forest conservation seriously. But, even so, the hoardings that insist building sites are often ignored in the architects’ and planners’ specifications and come from unsustainable forests. Local authorities are also major buyers of timber, but a survey last week showed that only 27% of councils have a policy on sustainable wood.

F My attention was focused on finding a set of patio doors that did not involve any rainforest destruction. My builder brother told me that, ideally, the doors should be made out of hardwood which would not twist or swell. Local oak is out of my price-range, so I resolved to buy doors made from wood certified as being from a sustainably-managed forest.

G The doors transpire to be wawa, a hardwood from Ghana. They are not independently certified. A spokesman for the company said that although some of their products contain certified timber, supplies are too erratic to commit their entire manufacturing process to certified wood.

H The only hope, say conservationists, lies with the purchasing power of the rich countries in the north. If we insist on timber that is sustainably harvested it will put pressure on the loggers to ply their trade with greater care. Western governments must act much more swiftly. So must local government and business.
The Vanishing Tourist

One day, there will be no more tourists. There will be adventurers, fieldwork assistants, volunteers and, of course, travellers. There might still be those who quietly slip away to foreign lands for nothing more than pure pleasure, but it will be a secretive and frowned upon pursuit. No one will want to own up to being one of those. It might even be illegal.

Already tourists are discouraged from entering certain areas, and new names are being added to the list of territories where we should fear to tread. The charitable organisation Tourism Concern identifies seven countries as having areas that have been adversely affected by tourism. Tourists only wreak havoc. Tourists only destroy the natural environment. Tourists only emasculate local cultures. Tourists bring nothing with them but their money. They must be stopped at any price.

Yet less than 40 years ago, tourism was encouraged as an unquestionable good. With the arrival of the package holiday and charter flights, tourism could at last be enjoyed by the masses. By the 1980s, tourism was the largest and fastest-growing industry in the world and, by the end of the decade, 20 million Britons a year went abroad on holiday.

It won't be easy to wipe out this massive, ever growing tribe. Today there are more than 700 million tourists each year. The World Tourism Organisation forecasts that, by 2020, there will be 1.56 billion tourists travelling at any one time. The challenge to forcibly curtail more than a billion tourists from going where they want to go is so immense as to be impossible. You cannot make so many economically empowered people stop doing something they want to do unless you argue that it is of such extreme damage to the welfare of the world that only the truly malicious, utterly selfish and totally irresponsible would ever consider doing it. This is clearly absurd; whatever benefits or otherwise may accrue from tourism, it is not, despite what a tiny minority say, evil. It can cause harm, it can be morally neutral. And it can, occasionally, be a force for good great.

So the tourist is being attacked by more subtle methods: by being re-branded in the hope we won't recognise it as the unattractive entity it once was. The word 'tourist' is being removed from anything that was once called a holiday in the pamphlet that was once called a holiday brochure. Of course, adventurers, fieldwork assistants, volunteers and travellers don't go on holidays. Un-tourists (as we will call them) go on things called 'cultural experiences', 'expeditions', 'projects', 'mini-ventures' and, most tellingly, 'missions'. A Coral Cay Conservation Expedition flyer says: 'The mission of any Coral Cay Conservation Volunteer is to help sustain livelihoods and alleviate poverty.'

The word mission is appropriate. While this re-branding is supposed to present a progressive, modernistic approach to travel, in fact it is firmly rooted in the Victorian experience. Like Victorian travellers, the modern day un-tourist insists that the main motive behind their adventure is to help others. Whereas the mass tourist and the area they visit are condemned as anti-ethical and at loggerheads, the ethos of the un-tourist and the needs of the area they wander into are presumed to be in tune with each other.

Environmental charity Earthwatch, which organises holidays for 'volunteers', assures that they will provide 'life-changing opportunities for you and the environment ... See the world and give it a future.'

Un-tourists are very concerned about holding the moral high ground. Afraid of being tainted by association, they avoid identifiably tourist structures, such as hotels. They prefer to stay in a tent, a cabin, local-style houses such as yurts, thatched huts or, a typical example, 'a traditional Malay wooden stilt house'. These, they believe, are somehow more in keeping with something they call local culture. Local culture is very important to the un-tourist, whereas the mass tourist is believed to both shun and obliterate it.

Un-tourism relies upon exclusivity; it is all about preventing other people travelling in order that you might legitimise your own travels. Pretending you are not doing something that you actually are – going on holiday – is at the heart of the un-tourist endeavour. Every aspect of the experience has to be disguised. Gone are the glossy brochures. Instead, the expeditions, projects and adventures are advertised in publications more likely to resemble magazines with a concern in ecological or cultural issues. The price is usually well hidden, as if there is a reluctance to admit that this is, in essence, a commercial transaction. There is something unedifying about having to pay to do good.

34 What does the writer say about tourists in the future?
A they will take up other interests
B they will be engaged in a banned activity
C they will avoid being identified as tourists
D their numbers will decline dramatically

35 What does the writer say in the second paragraph?
A that tourism is an activity that has to be discouraged
B that tourists do not spend enough money
C that tourists face dangers in certain parts of the world
D that tourists are ignorant of local problems and customs

36 Why will it not be easy to stop tourism?
A It has been recognised and encouraged by the United Nations.
B People will ignore warnings that they are doing it is morally wrong.
C More people are enjoying the financial freedom to do as they please.
D The number of tourists travelling the world is constantly increasing.

37 The writer quotes the Coral Cay flyer
A to emphasise the different nature of modern travel.
B to illustrate the company's desire to attract different customers.
C to stress the point that holiday brochures are no longer produced.
D to demonstrate the fact that these are merely holidays in disguise.

38 What point is the author making about un-tourists in paragraph 6?
A Their actions represent a negative trend.
B They like to think that they are doing good.
C There is little harmony between them and local communities.
D They are only interested in environmental issues.

39 In the penultimate paragraph, the writer suggests that un-tourists
A fear being classified as ordinary tourists.
B are antagonistic towards mass tourists.
C have a desire to feel uncomfortable.
D are often very interested in architecture.

40 What does the writer say in the last paragraph about the price being hidden?
A that the holidays are too expensive for most people's budgets
B that people would rather not think of it as paying for a holiday
C that holiday-makers will be persuaded to pay a range of extra charges
D that some of the money will go to businesses with unethical practices
Part 1

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

1. You have read the extract below as part of a newspaper article on the media. Readers have been asked to send in their opinions. You decide to write a letter responding to the points raised and expressing your own views.

The media, and especially television, is failing to represent the world in its true light. As a consequence, the younger generation is growing up in a fantasy world with a false conception of their surroundings. Surely it is time to set things right and prepare them realistically for what awaits them in the future. Is it not the responsibility of the media to educate the young and open their eyes to the real world?

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. You are worried about the way your community may be affected by plans to attract more tourists to the area. You are concerned that such a move, although bringing employment, will lead to problems such as traffic congestion and pollution. You decide to write a letter for publication in your local newspaper to draw people's attention to your concerns and suggest ways in which potential problems could be avoided.

Write your letter. Do not write any postal addresses.

3. A popular magazine has invited readers to write contributions for a series of articles entitled 'Childhood Memories'. You decide to write an article describing your early school days. In your article you should describe how you felt, as well as the things you did during your first days at school and the friends you made.

Write your article.

4. A popular magazine has invited readers to write a review for their new section on crime stories. Write a review of a film or book of this genre and say what you consider to be the essential qualities of a good crime story.

Write your review.
ANCIENT TIME KEEPING

The Aztec and Mayan calendars were very (0) similar. The Aztecs, (1) had a more primitive number system and consequently a (2) exact way of calculating dates. A complicated system of two concurrent calendars existed, one marking the days and the (3) the years. The (4) was arranged on a 260-day cycle divided (5) 20 periods and then subdivided again. It was used as a religious calendar and the priests could thereby decide on important activities like going to war or building projects. The latter was based on the (6) more familiar 365-day solar count. It was also divided and subdivided but into smaller periods than our own Julian calendar. Five days (7) were not represented at all, were set aside as (8) time for festivities. People (9) dress up and sing and dance. Sacrifices were also (10) out, of which the majority were human but some could be performed (11) animals and fruit.

The Aztec system is (12) complicated by the fact that in different towns the years started (13) different months. Consequently, much historical confusion has arisen (14) to the fact that the same day can be found twice in the same year, and (15) 52 years the same name for the year recurs.

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 sailing

This famous (0) ship was built in 1869 and originally used for the (16) transportation of tea between China and England. However, the (17) of steam ships and the opening of the Suez Canal, which was (18) for such ships as the Cutty Sark, stole some of her initial glory. She was not a strong (19) in the sea races from China to England but later, between 1885 and 1895, she was (20) for speed as she carried wool between Melbourne and New York. After a long working history and several changes in (21), the ship was (22) restored in the 1970s and a dry dock was built so that the Cutty Sark could be used as a museum. (23) are once again being requested as there is urgent need of (24) work on the ship.

Strangely, the figurehead represents a beautiful witch in a Scottish poem who was pursuing a man at great speed on a grey horse. At the time, she had been wearing only a short shirt or 'Cutty Sark'. Few people know that this is the (25) of the name.
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 minister’s private secretary refused to reveal anything, even though the journalists .............. her for information.

Annie finished cleaning the ground-floor rooms and then .............. all Mrs. Hemingway’s blouses for the coming week.

The lift suddenly stopped between floors with a terrifying crash, and even though Steve .............. the emergency button numerous times he could get no response.

0 pressed

Write only the missing word on the separate answer sheet.

26 There was no family .............. between us; she just brought me up.

Although both teams badly needed a win, the match ended in a ..............

She removed her .............. and unbuttoned her collar as soon as she was out of the school gates.

27 The material was so .............. that it tore under the slightest pressure.

We are rarely given the time to read all the .............. print when we sign a contract.

It was a .............. day so we decided to go on a picnic.

28 We made a .............. for the shelter as the rain started pouring down.

He put a .............. of lemon in my drink, which made it much more refreshing.

There could be a .............. between these two words but I will have to check it.

29 He uses a .............. for his hair even though he is almost bald.

After my .............. with the police, I always carry my papers with me.

The fire spread through the .............. at a frightening speed.

30 I didn’t feel in a fit .............. to go to the concert so I stayed at home.

San Marino is a small independent .............. in the mountains with its own currency and postage stamps.

The .............. should devote more money to the facilities for the old.

31 I didn’t like the .............. on that carpet so I chose some plain fabric instead.

The .............. of events was the same as at all of our meetings.

I can’t make that jacket as I have lost the .............. for it.
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 Since John has now retired, you will both be able to travel.
means
John’s ........................................, you will now both be able to travel.

0 retirement means that
Write only the missing words on the separate answer sheet.

32 He didn’t stop gambling so he became destitute.
had
He wouldn’t have ended ......................................................, gambling.

33 I’ve not seen such an exciting film for ages.
far
It was ......................................................, I have seen for ages.

34 I felt totally worn out after a day’s gardening.
left
A day spent working in ......................................................, totally worn out.

35 The board of directors tried very hard to rescue the business from bankruptcy.
lengths
The board of directors ...................................................... rescue the business from bankruptcy.

36 No one really knows what her reaction to the news of her promotion will be.
telling
There is ...................................................... the news of her promotion.

37 The farmer’s crops were almost totally destroyed by locusts.
had
The farmer ...................................................... by locusts.

38 The race will be held indoors if it rains.
event
In ...................................................... the race will be held indoors.

39 No money can be refunded once the goods have been used.
entitled
Customers are ...................................................... once the goods have been used.
Part 5

For questions 40-44, read the following texts on travelling by road. 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.

In view of the diminishing numbers of cyclists who brave the traffic nowadays, you may well wonder whether the bicycle is becoming obsolete. Admittedly, cycle lanes are provided in some northern European countries but elsewhere, cyclists have to take their lives in their own hands. Road surfaces in most towns and cities leave a lot to be desired, with the very real possibility that potholes, insignificant for a four-wheeled vehicle, can send you hurtling to the ground. Nor is it any fun contending with the drivers who, at any minute, might run you into the kerb because they fail to see you or simply do not feel you have a right to be there.

Another problem cyclists are frequently confronted with is that of theft. You need a strong lock on your bike, especially if there is no registration system in your area. Even then, you may find parts disappear and you can be left with a single wheel for your journey back home from work. The collapsible bike is the best solution to this as it can be neatly stored under your desk beside your computer tower, your change of shoes and week's shopping, providing, of course, that you have somewhere else to put your feet.

But if you do have the nerve and stamina to persevere and join the cycle-clan, you will find that cycling offers you the exhilaration of freedom, the necessary exercise to reduce the flab created by sedentary work and, of course, a lot more money in your pocket. But the greatest boon of all is the joy of arriving, without spending hours crawling round the streets in frustration, praying for your own personal space to appear. Once you have arrived at your destination, secure the bike and your day can begin!

40 Describe in your own words how cyclists can best protect their bicycle against theft.

41 In your own words, say what the writer considers to be the biggest advantage of cycling to work.

Over 50% more serious cases of road rage incidents have been recorded since 1990. Research is now beginning to indicate that many of those killed in traffic accidents are, either directly or indirectly, the victims of road rage.

Instead of behaving in a civilized fashion out of respect for fellow road-users, drivers challenge each other to motorway duels on the slightest pretext. Intimidating the other driver by driving too close is the chief offender, but it is not uncommon for drivers to cut in front of other vehicles. This can cause them to brake suddenly, force them off the road or send them swerving into the path of another car. Aggressive high-speed car chases often end up involving innocent people; it is rarely the aggressor who gets involved in a collision. In some of the more brutal cases, usually recorded in slow-moving traffic or at junctions and traffic lights, drivers brake and fling open the door, armed with a knife or jack-handle.

Sometimes the offenders are successful, normal people whose nerves break, but the average profile shows a young, poorly educated male with a history of violence or addiction. Dr. Arnold Nierenberg, a psychologist and specialist in such cases, states that 'road rage' is a mental disorder. Others suggest that it is due to the limiting of our personal space and freedom, perhaps at work by our superiors, or at home by other family members. It would seem that, as soon as we regain our 'space' on the road, we are prepared to fight to retain it.

42 Explain in your own words what the writer means when she says, drivers 'challenge each other to motorway duels' (lines 4-5).

43 What does the writer mean by 'the average profile' (line 11).

44 In a paragraph of 50-70 words, summarise in your own words as far as possible the threats to personal safety described in both texts that are faced by road users. Write your summary on the separate answer sheet.
Remember that Part 1 has four extracts with two questions each. Move on to the next part as soon as you are ready – don’t wait to be told to do so.

**Extract One**
You hear two people talking about glasses.

1 Marion’s eyesight is
   A suffering because of computer work.
   B worse than her father’s.
   C the cause of her frequent headaches.

2 Which of the following is true?
   A Glasses were first invented in Roman times.
   B Contact lenses came about by accident.
   C Benjamin Franklin invented a type of glasses.

**Extract Two**
You hear part of a radio programme about a medium.

3 What does the speaker tell us about Rosemary Brown?
   A She composed music in the style of famous composers.
   B Dead composers dictated their unfinished music through her.
   C She wrote biographies of well-known composers.

4 The speaker believes that Rosemary Brown
   A might have communicated with the dead.
   B was definitely a fraud.
   C certainly had incredible mystical powers.

5 The result of the storm was that
   A the catamaran turned over.
   B the mast of the catamaran broke.
   C the sails could not be unfurled.

6 How does the sailor feel about the journey?
   A depressed at the failure of his attempt
   B determined to try again
   C annoyed about the weather

**Extract Four**
You hear a talk about the National Health Service.

7 Which of these is true according to the speaker?
   A old people have always had to wait a long time for surgery.
   B there has been a deterioration in the Health Service over the years.
   C It is difficult to get an appointment with your local doctor.

8 Which of the following is suggested?
   A people die while waiting to have operations.
   B doctors are not interested in treating patients.
   C Private medicine is prohibitively expensive.
Part 2

You will hear a radio programme about community safety. For questions 9-17, complete the sentences with a word or short phrase.

Tony Burrows explains that the police and together for over two decades combating crime.

The scheme considers to be its main objective.

groups must be willing to help the police with their investigations into offences.

Should someone be concerned about their area, CCTV can be used for surveillance purposes.

Addicts sometimes steal from retail outlets or to get money for drugs.

A young person who repeatedly commits an offence may be asked to sign an agreement promising to improve their

Communities want to persuade in particular to take responsibility for young offenders.

Critics say that Neighbourhood Watch schemes lead people to take independent action but, in fact,

The scheme has been successful because it has helped people feel less of crime.

Part 3

You will hear an interview with Dr. Maurice Harmann, an expert on obesity. For questions 18-22, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which fits best according to what you hear.

18 According to Dr. Harmann, what is true about the problem of obesity?
A Other health campaigns have indirectly addressed it.
B It makes people more aware of their bodies.
C People only care about it when they realise that their clothes don’t fit.
D There has been an increase in attacks on sufferers.

19 In the last 20 years,
A various false statistics have been released.
B cases of obesity have risen quite significantly.
C several organisations have been set up to help.
D our attitude to the problem of obesity has got worse.

20 Dr. Harmann suggests that
A eating fast food once a week causes obesity.
B young people are unable to eat properly.
C restaurants have been shown to be unwilling to help.
D obesity is linked to the spread of fast food outlets.

21 Which of the following can cause obesity?
A incurable medical conditions
B very common health problems
C a relaxed lifestyle and home-cooked meals
D inherited complaints and eating disorders

22 The doctor says that an eating disorder can be caused if the person
A is suffering from depression.
B is too comfortable with food.
C eats too much on one occasion.
D sometimes eats when they are bored.
Part 4

You will hear two colleagues, Richard and Alice, talking about the press. For questions 23-28, decide whether the opinions are expressed by only one of the speakers, or whether the speakers agree.

Write R for Richard
A for Alice
or B for Both, where they agree.

23 The press don’t seem concerned about reporting correctly.  

24 The press are unlikely to change people’s point of view.  

25 The press are very powerful.  

26 Journalism nowadays is more sensationalist than factual.  

27 Good journalism still exists.  

28 Improved journalism comes with age.

Part 1 (3 minutes)

You will be asked questions in turn about certain aspects of your personal life; where you are from, what you do for a living, where you go to school, your hobbies and your general opinion on certain topics.

Part 2 (4 minutes)

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 ways of communicating. Look at pictures 1 and 3 on page 168 and talk together about what sort of communication is taking place in these situations.

Stage 2

Now look at all the pictures. Imagine that a photographic exhibition is being held taking the importance of communication as its theme. Talk together about how effectively these photographs illustrate communication. Then decide which other aspects of communication you would include in the exhibition.

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.

Health

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:

- Should all medical treatment be provided free of charge?

Prompt Card (a)

To what extent should people be responsible for their own health?
- medical insurance
- diet
- habits

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 you think that people today are happier than in the past?

Prompt Card (b)

What are the factors that affect our mood?
- weather
- financial concerns
- personal relationships

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

- What do you think is the most important advance that has been made in medicine in the last 20 years?
- Thinking of the future, do you think disease will ever be eradicated completely?
- Some people say that doctors are overpaid. To what extent do you agree?
- Which is more important – a healthy body or a healthy mind?
Practice Tests for the revised CPE