CPE Practice Tests
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### CPE Specifications

## Content and overview

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Paper / timing</th>
<th>Content</th>
<th>Test focus</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>READING AND USE OF ENGLISH</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>Assessment of candidates' ability to understand the meaning of written English at word, phrase, sentence, paragraph and whole text level and demonstrate knowledge and control of the language system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 hour 30 minutes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part 1</td>
<td>Gapped text with eight multiple-choice cloze questions.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part 2</td>
<td>Modified open cloze with eight questions.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part 3</td>
<td>One short text with eight word formation questions.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part 4</td>
<td>Six key word transformations.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part 5</td>
<td>Long text with six four-option multiple-choice questions.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part 6</td>
<td>Gapped text with seven questions.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part 7</td>
<td>One long text or several short texts with ten multiple-matching questions.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>WRITING</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>Assessment of candidates' ability to write text types with a range of functions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 hour 30 minutes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part 1</td>
<td>One compulsory question.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part 2</td>
<td>Candidates answer one question from a choice of five questions (including the set text option).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>LISTENING</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>Assessment of candidates' ability to understand the meaning of spoken English, to extract information from a text and to understand speakers' attitudes and opinions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40 minutes (approx.)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part 1</td>
<td>Three short extracts with two three-option multiple-choice questions on each.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part 2</td>
<td>One long text with nine sentence completion questions.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part 3</td>
<td>One long text with five four-option multiple-choice questions.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part 4</td>
<td>Five short themed monologues with ten multiple-matching questions.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SPEAKING</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>Assessment of candidates' ability to produce spoken English using a range of functions in a variety of tasks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 minutes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part 1</td>
<td>Interview.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part 2</td>
<td>Collaborative task.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part 3</td>
<td>Individual long turns and follow-up discussion.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### General description

**Paper Format**
For Parts 1 to 4, the test contains texts with accompanying grammar and vocabulary tasks, and discrete items with a grammar and vocabulary focus. For Parts 5 to 7, the test contains texts and accompanying reading comprehension tasks.

**Timing**
1 hour 30 minutes

**No. of Parts**
7

**No. of Questions**
53

**Task Types**
Multiple-choice cloze, open cloze, word formation, key word transformation, multiple matching, gapped text, multiple choice.

**Text Types**
From the following: books (fiction and non-fiction), non-specialist articles from magazines, newspapers and the Internet.

**Length of Texts**
2,900 - 3,400 words in total

**Answer Format**
For Parts 1, 5, 6 and 7, candidates indicate their answers by shading the correct lozenges on the answer sheet. For Parts 2 and 3, candidates write their answers in capital letters in the space provided on the answer sheet. For Part 4, candidates write their answers on the answer sheet but capital letters are not required.

**Marks**
For Parts 1-3, each correct answer receives 1 mark; for Part 4, each correct answer receives up to 2 marks; for Parts 5-6, each correct answer receives 2 marks; for Part 7, each correct answer receives 1 mark. There are a total of 72 marks available for the test.

### Structure and tasks

#### PART 3

**Task Type and Focus**
Word formation.
The main focus is on vocabulary, in particular the use of alliteration, internal changes and compounding in word formation.

**Format**
A text containing eight gaps. Each gap corresponds to a word. The stems of the missing words are given beside the text and must be changed to form the missing word.

**No. of Qs**
8

#### PART 4

**Task Type and Focus**
Key word transformations.
The focus is on grammar, vocabulary and collocation.

**Format**
Six discrete items with a lead-in sentence and a gapped response to complete in 3-8 words including a given 'key' word.

**No. of Qs**
6

#### PART 5

**Task Type and Focus**
Multiple choice.
Understanding of detail, opinion, attitude, tone, purpose, main idea, implication, text organisation features (exemplification, comparison, reference).

**Format**
A text followed by 4-option multiple-choice questions.

**No. of Qs**
6

#### PART 6

**Task Type and Focus**
Gapped text.
Understanding of cohesion, coherence, text structure, global meaning.

**Format**
A text from which paragraphs have been removed and placed in jumbled order after the text. Candidates must decide from where in the text the paragraphs have been removed.

**No. of Qs**
7

#### PART 7

**Task Type and Focus**
Multiple matching.
Understanding of detail, opinion, attitude, specific information.

**Format**
A text, or several short texts, preceded by multiple-matching questions. Candidates must match a prompt to elements in the text.

**No. of Qs**
10
### General description

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FORMAT</th>
<th>The paper contains two parts.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TIMING</td>
<td>1 hour 30 minutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NO. OF PARTS</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NO. OF QUESTIONS</td>
<td>Candidates are required to complete two tasks: a compulsory task in Part 1 and one task from a choice of five in Part 2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TASK TYPES</td>
<td>A range from the following: essay; article; report; letter; review.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MARKS</td>
<td>Each question on this paper carries equal marks.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Structure and tasks

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PART 1</th>
<th>TASK TYPE AND FOCUS</th>
<th>Writing an essay with a discursive focus.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FORMAT</td>
<td>Candidates are required to write an essay summarising and evaluating the key ideas contained in two texts of approximately 100 words each. The texts may contain complementary or contrasting opinions, and may be extracts from newspapers, books, magazines, online source material, or could be based on quotations made by speakers during a discussion.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LENGTH</td>
<td>240-280 words</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PART 2</th>
<th>TASK TYPE AND FOCUS</th>
<th>Writing one from a number of possible text types based on:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• a contextualised writing task</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• a question related to one of two set texts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FORMAT</td>
<td>Candidates have a choice of task. In questions 2-4, the tasks provide candidates with a clear context, topic, purpose and target reader for their writing. Question 5 consists of a choice between two tasks based on the set reading texts. The output text types are:</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• essay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• article</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• letter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• review</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LENGTH</td>
<td>280-320 words</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General description</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FORMAT</strong></td>
<td>The paper contains four parts. Each part contains a recorded text or texts and corresponding comprehension tasks. Each part is heard twice.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TIMING</strong></td>
<td>Approximately 40 minutes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>NO. OF PARTS</strong></td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>NO. OF QUESTIONS</strong></td>
<td>30</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TASK TYPES</strong></td>
<td>Multiple choice, sentence completion, multiple matching.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TEXT TYPES</strong></td>
<td>Monologues: lectures, talks, speeches, anecdotes, radio broadcasts, etc. Interacting speakers: interviews, discussions, conversations, etc.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ANSWER FORMAT</strong></td>
<td>Candidates are advised to write their answers in the spaces provided on the question paper while listening. There will be 5 minutes at the end of the test to copy the answers onto a separate answer sheet. Candidates indicate their answers by shading the correct lozenges or writing the required word or words in a box on the answer sheet.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>RECORDING INFORMATION</strong></td>
<td>The instructions for each task are given in the question paper, and are also heard on the recording. These instructions include the announcement of pauses of specified lengths, during which candidates can familiarise themselves with the task and, for some items, predict some of the things they are likely to hear. A variety of voices, styles of delivery and accents will be heard in each Listening test to reflect the various contexts presented in the recordings, as appropriate to the international contexts of the test takers.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MARKS</strong></td>
<td>Each correct answer receives 1 mark.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Structure and tasks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>PART 1</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TASK TYPE</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FOCUS</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FORMAT</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>NO. OF QS</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PART 2</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TASK TYPE</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FOCUS</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FORMAT</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>NO. OF QS</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PART 3</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TASK TYPE</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FOCUS</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FORMAT</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>NO. OF QS</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PART 4</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TASK TYPE</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FOCUS</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FORMAT</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>NO. OF QS</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### General description

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FORMAT</th>
<th>The Speaking test contains three parts.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TIMING</td>
<td>16 minutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NO. OF PARTS</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INTERACTION PATTERN</td>
<td>Two candidates and two examiners. One examiner acts as both interlocutor and assessor and manages the interaction either by asking questions or providing cues for candidates. The other acts as assessor and does not join in the conversation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TASK TYPES</td>
<td>Short exchanges with the interlocutor and with the other candidate; a collaborative task involving both candidates; a 2-minute individual long turn and follow-up 3-way discussion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MARKS</td>
<td>Candidates are assessed on their performance throughout.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Structure and tasks

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PART 1</th>
<th>TASK TYPE AND FORMAT</th>
<th>A short conversation between the interlocutor and each candidate.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FOCUS</td>
<td></td>
<td>Candidates show ability to use general interactional and social language.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TIMING</td>
<td></td>
<td>2 minutes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PART 2</th>
<th>TASK TYPE AND FORMAT</th>
<th>A 2-way conversation between the candidates. The candidates are given instructions with written and visual stimuli, which are used in a decision-making task.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FOCUS</td>
<td></td>
<td>The focus is on sustaining an interaction, exchanging ideas, expressing and justifying opinions, agreeing and/or disagreeing, suggesting, speculating, evaluating, reaching a decision through negotiation, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TIMING</td>
<td></td>
<td>4 minutes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PART 3</th>
<th>TASK TYPE AND FORMAT</th>
<th>An individual long turn by each candidate, followed by a discussion on topics related to the long turns. Each candidate in turn is given a written question to respond to. The interlocutor leads a discussion to explore further the topics covered in the individual long turns.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FOCUS</td>
<td></td>
<td>The focus is on organising a larger unit of discourse, expressing and justifying opinions, developing topics.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TIMING</td>
<td></td>
<td>10 minutes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Survive as a driver

Does the thought of having your driving licence taken (0) ... from you not bear (1) ... about? Now that there are more sophisticated (2) ... techniques being employed by the police to catch speeding motorists, the chances of you losing your licence have (3) ... increased. From time to time, all of us creep over the speed limit. If caught, we (4) ... the risk of a heavy fine, penalty points or, worst of all, losing our licence altogether. In this way, the authorities are able to take away your means of transport, freedom and money. Prosecuting speeding motorists is an unbeatable way of generating cash for the government, as the motorist is an easy (5) ... and a good source of income. He’s easier to catch than a thief, is less troublesome when caught and can probably (6) ... with the money to pay a substantial fine. Fight back now. Send for your (7) ... copy of How to survive as a driver and shorten the (8) ... of getting caught in a speed trap. We’ll show you how.

1 A considering       B thinking       C regarding       D imagining
2 A discovery         B explosive      C detection       D revealing
3 A mightily          B heavily       C gravely         D significantly
4 A face              B deal          C make            D take
5 A capture           B victim        C trap            D target
6 A carry out         B come through  C keep up         D come up
7 A provisional       B pilot         C trial           D experimental
8 A possibilities     B odds          C chances         D probabilities
PART 2

For questions 9-16, read the text below and think of the word which best fits each space. Use only one word in each space. There is an example at the beginning (0). Write your answers in capital letters.

Example: 0 NO

NAOMI CAMPBELL - SUPERMODEL

There is (0) no denying that Naomi Campbell’s reputation preceded her. No (9) how much she may have pretended to dislike the term, she was indeed an original supermodel. (10) meant she was (11) of a handful of women who turned the modelling world upside (12) by becoming more famous than the designers, whose clothes they were employed to display. Naomi was discovered (13) the ‘ripe’ old age of fifteen in London’s Covent Garden; she was one of the most successful and (14) paid models of her time, being sought out by photographers at fashion shows and trailed in her private life by those wanting to catch her doing something less professional. Naomi had a reputation (15) being very outspoken, aggressive and difficult. It was rumoured that at one point she sought counselling for anger management after being (16) guilty of assault.
PART 3

For questions 17-24, 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 IN CAPITAL LETTERS.

Example: 0 PERCEPTION

CHINESE MEDICINE

Chinese medicine, and its (0)................................ of how to heal the body, is considered (17)................................. by many in the West, despite the fact that it has been practised in its original form and with its original philosophy for more than five thousand years. It is now making a (18)................................. in many Western European countries. In Britain alone, more than two thousand clinics now follow ancient (19)................................. and administer Chinese medicine. One of the reasons for its growing (20)................................. is that people have become (21)................................. with the health service. Even though (22)................................. therapies are not free, they are excellent at treating chronic (23)................................. . Chinese medicine devotes time to treating the patient. The philosophy works on the (24)................................. that the whole person should be treated, not just one part. In other words, treating the cause and not just the symptoms.
PART 4

For questions 25-30, 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  In my opinion, you paid too much for that car.
worth
In my opinion, .............................................. you paid for it.

0  the car isn't / wasn't worth what

25  Polly might well win the gold.
stands
Polly ......................................................... the gold.

26  Warren, the bogeyman doesn't really exist, you know.
such
Warren, ........................................................ the bogeyman, you know.

27  It was so hot on the bus Marcia thought she was going to faint.
point
Marcia ........................................................ because it was so hot on the bus.

28  I corrected the mistake after Linda had pointed it out to me.
attention
Linda ............................................................ and I corrected it.

29  The insurance salesman completely deceived her.
in
She ............................................................. the insurance salesman.

30  After two days, the shop manager still hadn't turned up.
sign
After two days, ............................................... the shop manager.
You are going to read an article about the explorer Sir Ernest Shackleton. For questions 31-36, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text.

Sir Ernest Shackleton

I remember my first sight of him was when he arrived at our Norwegian whaling station on South Georgia, a remote island near Cape Horn. A ragged, stinking figure with just enough energy left to reach out a grumpy hand and introduce himself. 'My name's Shackleton,' he announced.

The story he then related to me was nothing less than incredible. He had set out from Buenos Aires in October 1914, in a little ship called Endurance. On board were twenty-eight explorers, scientists and seamen. Their aim had been to cross the Antarctic, coast to coast via the South Pole. Apparently, the expedition had been trapped on pack ice for the whole winter; the ship having been crushed, eventually sank. Amazingly, the men had camped on the floating ice and rowed through blizzards and gales in open lifeboats before eventually reaching the uninhabited, desolate Elephant Island.

'I left twenty-two men under two upturned boats and set out to get help. We voyaged eight hundred miles in winter, in a leaky boat twenty-two feet long,' he continued. 'It was the world's stormiest ocean. It's a miracle we're here.'

That, I felt, was an understatement. He continued his saga and I learned that when he had landed on our island, it had turned out to be the wrong side. I knew the conditions: surrounded by huge, unmapped mountains. There he had left three men, close to death, in a cave. At that point, I could feel his desperation. With no sleeping bags or tents and boat screws as spikes on their boots, he and the other two men had battled to reach us.

The last time I saw him had been with small boats borrowed from the Norwegians, Chileans and Falkland Islanders. When asked his destination, he replied that he was going to rescue his men. He succeeded on his fourth attempt after battling his way through pack ice. 'Not a life lost and we have been through Hell,' he later wrote.

On my return to England, the memory of the stockily-built man never left me. I tracked down Frank Wild, who had sailed with him as his second-in-command. 'He was the greatest leader on God's earth,' he told me. I was totally intrigued by the courage he had inspired in his men. I learned that it had been the way he talked. This had changed his team's mood. It had given them determination and the will to carry on. Together they had explored the coldest, windiest, highest and driest continent on the planet. He had started with dark brown hair and returned home grey. He had suffered more than anyone.

My research carried me back to his early days, which had been spent in Ireland. His romantic streak had followed him and even as he marched across the pack ice, he was reciting Browning. Wondering where his more than adventurous spirit had come from, I learned that his father had been a doctor who had taken his family to live in suburban England. Hardly the tough background one would have expected. Yet Shackleton had become a master mariner, enjoying success early by joining Captain Scott's first expedition to the Antarctic. Eventually, I discovered what had fired him. It was his inner recklessness. It was this that had spurred him on in 1907, when he had fought his way to within just ninety-seven miles of the Pole after having established his own expedition.

Further conversations with Wild gave me more. I learnt that Shackleton was a natural leader, always leading from the front, working harder than anyone else, taking his turn at fetching and carrying food for his men. When the Endurance went down, he had stood on its deck and had been the last to leave. That, I felt, was typical of the man. After abandoning the ship, he gathered the men around him telling them they would all finally reach safety if they worked their utmost and trusted him. That first night on the ice, Shackleton patrolled. When it suddenly cracked, splitting the camp in two, he blew a whistle and everyone quickly moved to the same side. Every day, for five months, the explorers woke up in pools of icy water melted by their body heat. They had little more than penguin, seal and eventually their own dogs to live on. Yet Shackleton visited every tent to tell stories or play cards. Even when there was a blizzard blowing or when he had difficulty in getting out of his sleeping bag, he never missed a visit, the reason being that he had a natural feel and instinct for people. He needed to know the ones who were homesick, the ones suffering severely or those likely to cause trouble.

I wondered how difficult it must have been for him to find the energy to keep going until the end of each day when the last man had fallen asleep. More than anything, I realised that he was a master of small things that had a huge impact. After abandoning the Endurance, he told the men to cut personal possessions down to two pounds in weight. He himself started by throwing down his gold sovereigns, a prized cigarette case and the Bible that the queen had given him, but not before he had torn out three pages. His men followed suit, but when one threw down a banjo, Shackleton handed it back. 'We're going to need this,' he said.

It was acts like that which made him so genuinely loved and respected. He found long-lasting fame as a great leader who kept his men together when all hope seemed lost, simply because he never gave in.
At the beginning, the writer thought Shackleton's story was
A  unbelievable.
B  a lie.
C  very convincing.
D  sincere.

Shackleton’s story is described as an ‘understatement’ (line 12) because
A  it wasn’t really a miracle.
B  the writer didn’t know how stormy the ocean was.
C  Shackleton could have died.
D  the writer wasn’t amazed that Shackleton was alive.

Why did the writer want to find out more about Shackleton?
A  He wanted to learn more about his courage and determination.
B  He wanted to know what had happened to him.
C  He was obsessed by him.
D  He wanted to see how much he had suffered.

Why had Shackleton ‘suffered more than anyone’ (line 24)?
A  Because his hair had changed colour.
B  He had to support his men continuously.
C  It had been difficult to change the mood of the team.
D  He hadn’t wanted to carry on with the expedition.

The writer thinks that Shackleton showed his true character
A  in joining Scott’s expedition.
B  because he fetched and carried food.
C  by gathering his men around him.
D  when the ship sank.

According to the writer, Shackleton
A  had money to throw away.
B  was very energetic.
C  took notice of every little detail.
D  could prevent problems arising.
Iridologists claim that there is a ‘map’ of the whole body in the iris of each eye and that it provides a guide to various disorders and their treatments. The eye has long been regarded as the ‘mirror of the soul’. From earliest antiquity, it has been believed that it is one of the best indicators of spiritual condition, personality, temperament and romantic feelings.

Meanwhile, a Lutheran minister, Pastor Nils Liljequist, was also examining irises in Sweden. While suffering from a fever, he was treated with quinine, which led to a change in the colour of his iris from blue to yellowish-green. It was this that led to his study of the relationship between eye colour and the use of medical drugs, particularly the heavy metals which were so widely used then.

It is the first decades of the twentieth century that are particularly interesting. American Henry Lindlahr, working before iris photography was perfected, used his own eyes as a basis for his drawings. He experimented with diet, fasting and various medicines. He used the iris as a means of diagnosis before anyone else, cataloguing inflammations and organic dysfunctions both in himself and in his patients.

Iridological research has emphasised the fact that the human being is a whole interrelated organism, which must be viewed as such when undergoing treatment. The iridologist has the entire medical state and a great deal of the patient’s medical history in front of him when looking at the patient’s iris, so he cannot view the patient in terms of a single condition.

Nevertheless, iris diagnosis remains a scientifically-based tool despite the indifference shown it by orthodox practitioners. Through increased funding into research or even greater public awareness, it could well be used as an inexpensive, yet accurate form of diagnosis that could save time, money and perhaps lives.
A Upon release, von Peczely quickly became convinced that he would be able to demonstrate a relationship between the organs and limbs of the body and several parts of the iris. The iris chart used by iridologists today is essentially the same as the one on which he painstakingly mapped his findings.

B One man at this time was outstanding in his work in this field. Hungarian physician, Dr Ignatz von Peczely, deserves credit as the father of iridology. He was a man with remarkable powers of observation, original thought and bravery. Throughout his life he faced opposition, dying in comparative obscurity. It is only now that he is beginning to be appreciated.

C This led him to the realisation that the iris could reveal the internal workings of the body and so there would be no need for painful, dangerous exploratory operations. In his conclusions, he noted that beneficial changes in the body were brought about by homeopathic preparations which were not trapped in the body's tissues. Unlike conventional drugs, colour traces were not left in the iris after use.

D The youth later took up the controversial study of homeopathy and was so successful at treating neighbours that there was great hostility from the medical profession. He was forbidden to continue practising and only did so under the guise of orthodox medicine after he had qualified as a doctor.

E Iridology was practically forgotten at this time until revived by homeopaths and naturopaths, who managed to re-establish the science. The cold shoulder that von Peczely was given when he first started practising homeopathy was no less demeaning than the one it received from orthodox medicine in the twentieth century.

F He published and circulated a book on his findings. Most of Europe ignored this and iridology in general. This may well have been because of its background and von Peczely's interest in homeopathy. However, this was not the case everywhere and towards the end of the century naturopathic workers in Germany and the USA incorporated the findings of von Peczely with Liljequist's observations.

G There has been scientific study of the eye as a guide to physical well-being quite apart from this interest in it as an indicator of spiritual state. The ophthalmologist examines the back of the eye, the retina, through the pupil, the black hole at the front of the eye. The only place where nerve endings and blood vessels can be viewed directly is through the retina.

H It is for this reason that iridology is growing in popularity, and practitioners of alternative therapies find this holistic attitude particularly encouraging. However, it could be that this emphasis is the reason why iris diagnosis has yet to be taken more seriously by the orthodox doctor.
PART 7

You are going to read a magazine article about the study experiences of various students. For questions 44-53, choose from the people (A-D). The people may be chosen more than once.

Which person

has changed courses? 44

is dedicated to their subject? 45

had lots of family help? 46

was affected by written assessment procedures? 47

completed a preparatory course? 48

had prior work experience which helped them? 49

had accommodation to himself / herself? 50

is enthusiastic about studying more? 51

has nearly finished their degree? 52

gets some kind of financial aid from outside the family? 53
A. **David**

After completing A levels, I went on to university and studied mathematics, which I thoroughly enjoyed. I finished a four-year degree course, then got straight onto an MA programme. However, as I couldn’t secure financial backing, I did this part-time and worked to support myself. After that, I worked for a data-processing company and was involved in statistical analysis work. I regret not being able to do a doctorate, but there’s the constraint of finances. My parents are putting my younger sister through university now, so I can hardly expect them to pay for me again. We’ll see what the future brings, because I’d jump at the chance to pursue further studies. At the moment, I’m exploring other avenues. There’s always the hope of getting sponsorship from my employers, particularly if they can see it as an investment. I think that I was born to study maths and all I’d really want to do is further and deeper research in this field, especially pure mathematics. For me, the world we live in is all based on numbers, and numbers hold the key to many of life’s seemingly inexplicable mysteries.

B. **Tina**

I’m currently in my second year of Hotel and Tourism Studies, which will eventually lead to a bachelor’s degree. I came onto the course from the sixth form after doing A levels. Well, to tell you the truth, the beginning was far more difficult than I had imagined it would be. There was just so much work and also stressful deadlines for all the assignments. As for the exams, I used to get very nervous and irritable beforehand. Looking back, I must have been in a real pain to my flatmates, but then again, we were all in the same boat.

It was such a relief to find out that I’d got through the first year successfully. Initially, I’d chosen Management Studies, I transferred after the first two months. I needed something more interesting, something that would suit my personality better. I’ve got another year to go, but after I’ve graduated it’s going to be work, as I need to start bringing in my own money as quickly as possible to pay back my loans. Living on government financing can be difficult, because the money doesn’t come to you every month, but as three cheques during the year — which I normally go through very quickly. Wish me luck!

C. **Mark**

My route to university was different from the conventional one, as I’d left school at sixteen with only a few O levels. After working in a number of jobs for the next seven years, ranging from office clerk and accounting assistant to library helper, I decided that I wanted to get onto a university course. The main reason for doing this, I suppose, was to try to improve my quality of life. I applied to several institutions which were offering foundation courses. I had an interview and finally managed to get onto a BSc Computing course. I did have some experience with computers, which was considered a plus. It was very hard at first because I felt different from the other students, who were all about nineteen years old. But once the work got going, I soon became too involved to think about that. Now, I’ve only one term left before I graduate and I’m really excited about it. I’m confident that my chances of finding better employment will be much higher as soon as I’m qualified. I definitely recommend becoming a mature student. It’s never too late if you have the willpower.

D. **Colin**

I took a year out before starting university because I wanted to see some of the world with my friends. Five of us backpacked around Europe and it was a mega-experience. After I had got that out of my system, I started a BA in English Literature and found it gripping from day one. I studied a lot, probably because I was living alone. OK, there were some parties, but on the whole I worked hard. It was an amazing time and after graduation, I applied to do a master’s degree. I’ve just started my dissertation, but that’s going to take at least a year. After that, if all goes well, I might apply to do a doctorate, but it all comes down to money. I suppose I should really concentrate on looking for a job now, as I’ve run up a few debts. My parents were great and gave me all the necessary moral and financial support to help me get this far. I’m really grateful to them and they are very proud of me.
PART 1

Read the two texts below:

Write an essay summarising and evaluating the key points from both texts. Use your own words throughout as far as possible, and include your own ideas in your answer.

Write your answer in 240-280 words.

Juvenile delinquency on the rise

It is beyond dispute that violent crime has become an ever-increasing problem amongst today’s younger generation. Some people put the blame on the lack of discipline both in the home and at school. They claim that young people are not being taught the difference between right and wrong nor are they punished harshly enough when they get into trouble. The various social problems that young people have to face are also being blamed. Unemployment and poverty play a major role as some young people find they have no option but to resort to crime in order to survive.

What’s to blame?

Judging by contemporary society, the high incidence of violent crimes committed by young people seems set to rise in the twenty-first century, and many reasons have been put forward for this worrying phenomenon. There are those who attribute it to changes in the family structure, including the demise of the extended family as well as high divorce rates. However, for others the problem is a natural consequence of the increased amount of violence young people are subjected to every time they turn on their television sets, play a computer game or even take a trip to their local cinema.

Write your essay.
PART 2

Write an answer to one of the questions 2-5* in this part. Write your answer in 280-320 words in an appropriate style.

2. An international English-language magazine has invited readers to send in articles about the importance of a healthy diet for both the mind and the body. You decide to submit an article. Your article should also refer to the eating habits of people in your country.

Write your article.

3. You are employed at your local tourist office and have been asked by your boss to visit two campsites in your area and to write a report comparing them in terms of facilities and location. You should also comment on which campsite you feel the tourist office should recommend to people visiting your area.

Write your report.

4. You are involved on a voluntary basis with a local charity, which is always looking for new volunteers. Write a letter to the local high school about the aims and activities of the charity and encouraging more young people to become involved. Include details of a recent fund-raising activity you helped organise.

Write your letter. Do not write any addresses.

[* The 5th question is an alternative choice based on three prescribed books changed every two years.]
PART 1

You will hear three different extracts. For questions 1-6, 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 holidays.

1. How does she feel about the holidays she describes?
   A. indignant
   B. pleased
   C. bored

2. Which of the following holidays do you think she would prefer to go on?
   A. a seaside holiday in England
   B. a resort holiday overseas
   C. a visit to a place of cultural interest

Extract Two

You hear a man explaining a replanting method to a woman.

3. Where might this method do the most good?
   A. a flooded river valley
   B. a deforested area
   C. polluted farm

4. The method uses a variety of seeds in each ball so that
   A. a variety of plants will grow.
   B. there can be growth in autumn.
   C. a plant which suits its surroundings can grow.

Extract Three

You hear two friends discussing a film.

5. According to the woman
   A. film versions of Shakespeare aren’t necessarily bad.
   B. directors are usually too ambitious.
   C. the film she saw would have made a good play.

6. The man thinks
   A. it’s difficult to translate Shakespeare’s plays.
   B. other people’s interpretations can give us something to think about.
   C. Shakespeare should be performed as it originally was.
PART 2

You will hear part of a speech about the Welsh language. For questions 7-15, complete the sentences with a word or short phrase.

From 1850 to 1900, the speaking of Welsh was

A "Welsh Not" was used as a to stop children speaking Welsh.

In the space of fifty years, the number of Welsh speakers dropped from per cent to approximately fifty per cent.

The "Welsh Not" contributed to the of Welsh speakers in 1981.

The in the number of Welsh speakers among a particular group suggested the language would survive.

The Welsh National Party campaigned for the of the language.

Much of the Welsh language was due to marginalisation.

In 1967, it was ruled that lessons in the first years of schooling would be

Trends in have paralleled changes in education.
PART 3
You will hear an interview with Marsha McDonald, who recently went on a whale watching holiday in Baja, Mexico. For questions 16-20, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which fits best according to what you hear.

16  According to Marsha, the holiday
   A  differed from the brochure’s promises.
   B  was a once-in-a-lifetime experience.
   C  didn’t live up to her expectations.
   D  was better than she’d anticipated.

17  What does she say about the grey whales she observed from the land?
   A  They enjoyed showing off.
   B  They were sometimes disturbed by their observers.
   C  They seemed receptive to attention.
   D  They shared some human attributes.

18  Why is the camp she stayed at a good choice for this kind of holiday?
   A  It’s on a lagoon.
   B  It’s on a low-lying headland.
   C  It’s a popular holiday destination.
   D  It’s next to the San Ignacio Lagoon.

19  According to Marsha, the grey whale
   A  needs protection.
   B  is no longer facing extinction.
   C  is threatened by hunters.
   D  cannot be affected by tourists.

20  What does she say about seeing a whale close-up?
   A  It was the highlight of the trip.
   B  It changed her view of life.
   C  It humiliated her.
   D  It made her realise how intelligent whales are.
**LISTENING**

**PART 4**

You will hear five short extracts in which athletes talk about their performance in the Olympics.

---

**TASK ONE**

For questions 21-25, choose from the list (A-H) what event each speaker took part in.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Speaker</th>
<th>Question</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>high jump</td>
<td>Speaker 1</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>long jump</td>
<td>Speaker 2</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>110-metre hurdles</td>
<td>Speaker 3</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100-metre sprint</td>
<td>Speaker 4</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>javelin</td>
<td>Speaker 5</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>marathon</td>
<td>Speaker 1</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>discus</td>
<td>Speaker 2</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>triathlon</td>
<td>Speaker 3</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TASK TWO**

For questions 26-30, choose from the list (A-H) how each speaker felt after the event.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feeling</th>
<th>Speaker</th>
<th>Question</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pessimistic</td>
<td>Speaker 1</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>devastated</td>
<td>Speaker 2</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>emotional</td>
<td>Speaker 3</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>indifferent</td>
<td>Speaker 4</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>smug</td>
<td>Speaker 5</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>outraged</td>
<td>Speaker 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>triumphant</td>
<td>Speaker 2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>motivated</td>
<td>Speaker 3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

You will hear the recording twice. While you listen, you must complete both tasks.
PART 1  (2 minutes)  (Candidates A & B)
Listen to the teacher and answer his / her questions.

PART 2  (Approximately 4 minutes)  (Candidates A & B)
Art Exhibition - The Importance of Self-Expression

Listen to the teacher and follow his / her instructions.
PART 3 (approximately 10 minutes) (Candidates A & B)

Changes in People's Attitudes

Listen to the teacher and follow his / her instructions.

**Prompt Card (A)**
How are our attitudes to health changing?
- prevention of illness
- alternative medicine
- life expectancy

**Prompt Card (B)**
How are our attitudes to travel changing?
- technology
- work commitments
- spare time
The Spy Who Loved Me

When she found the letter, she was (0) .... . Here she was, living for years under the (1) .... that her husband was a CIA operative, only to find out that he was, (2) .... , a travelling salesman, selling encyclopedias around the backwaters of the Mississippi delta. Their life together had been a (3) .... one, he away for weeks at a time 'on missions', she keeping house and getting the children off to school. It hadn't been a problem before, though, because he had insisted this was a(n) (4) .... evil, a front for him to hide behind. So there was always that (5) .... of excitement, secrecy, and there were his stories on his return. He could certainly (6) .... a yarn, she had to give him that. Tales of plots, kidnappings, secret signs and assassination attempts. Midnight calls from the President, summoning him to the White House. At first, he (7) .... denied it, but when she confronted him with the evidence, he (8) .... in tears.

1. A fantasy  B. illusion  C. imagination  D. deception
2. A. for instance  B. in doubt  C. in fact  D. no doubt
3. A. half-hearted  B. down-at-heel  C. humdrum  D. enviable
4. A. required  B. compelling  C. necessary  D. essential
5. A. element  B. set  C. portion  D. substance
6. A. sew  B. knit  C. darn  D. spin
7. A. solidly  B. hugely  C. wholly  D. flatly
8. A. fell down  B. broke down  C. put down  D. break up
PART 2

For questions 9-16, read the text below and think of the word which best fits each space. Use only one word in each space. There is an example at the beginning (0). Write your answers IN CAPITAL LETTERS.

Example: 0 ONCE

Queen of the Nile

Shakespeare (0) ONCE wrote that age could not wither Cleopatra, Queen of the Nile. Yet there is no actual evidence available to prove she was an outstanding beauty. She has always been portrayed in films as an exotic beauty, easily able to win the hearts of men, but that may not be the (9) woman. Indeed, she was not a striking woman by (10) means, but there was something (11) her. Scholars now believe that she had brains as well as charisma, which is often more irresistible than beauty and there is agreement in the educational field that she did possess an aura. Cleopatra was, in fact, a very politically aware woman and not just a woman interested in alliances with strong, powerful men.

Born in 69 BC, Cleopatra inherited the throne at seventeen, and learned several languages to help her retain her power. She also married her two brothers, whom she later killed. In 49 BC, when Julius Caesar captured Alexandria in Egypt, Cleopatra smuggled (12) into his palace, wrapped (13) a carpet. Upon his death in 48 BC, she promptly allied with Mark Anthony who, unfortunately, was defeated in a battle (14) control of the Roman Empire. This was the reason for his subsequent suicide. Cleopatra decided that (15) than be captured, she (16) would end her own life. This she did, with the bite of an asp.
The importance of family

Researchers have found that the (0) ..................... of a daily family meal is good for a child's mental health. The (17) ..................... of the family unit also encourages greater (18) ..................... in family activities such as going to the cinema or even shopping. A recent study conducted in Spain has shown that teenagers who did not eat regularly with their parents had less (19) ..................... against mental health problems such as anxiety and depression. These (20) ..................... will have serious implications in Britain, where the traditional family meal has become, in recent years, an (21) ..................... rare event.

The research involved making an assessment of the family habits of eighty-two people, aged 14-23, who have made at least one visit to a mental health clinic. A (22) ..................... was then made with a few hundred healthy people. It was discovered that (23) ..................... with mental health problems had fewer than five family meals a week, not including breakfast, compared with more than six for the other group. There was also a (24) ..................... to miss dinner during the week and both lunch and dinner at weekends. Researchers claim that a ritual daily meal can only be seen as a positive element during the development of an individual.
PART 4

For questions 25-30, 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    In my opinion, you paid too much for that car.
worth
In my opinion, ................................................ you paid for it.

0    the car isn’t / wasn’t worth what

25   Jeff wasn’t sorry that he had resigned from his job.
regrets
Jeff .......................................................... his job.

26   No one said anything to Keith about the surprise party.
dark
Keith .......................................................... about the surprise party.

27   The police took no notice of the trouble in the streets.
eye
The police .................................................... in the streets.

28   My sister is finding it difficult to adjust to life abroad.
terms
My sister ....................................................... living abroad yet.

29   The death of the producer made the entire film crew very sad.
shadow
The death of the producer ........................................ the whole film crew.

30   Jill is unlikely to be hired by that company.
prospect
There ........................................................ by that company.
PART 5

You are going to read an article about Napoléon Bonaparte. For questions 31-36, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text.

Napoléon Bonaparte

Perhaps no other man has captured the imagination of people as much as Napoléon Bonaparte. By force of his personality, clear thinking, military genius and dominating ambition, he became Emperor of Europe. In the crowded years on the stage of history, when he was the principal actor, he won brilliant victories but also met with terrible reverses. The success and glamour of his campaigns and his total genius as a soldier so dazzled his contemporaries that his brilliance as a thinker, statesman and educator has always been underestimated.

By 1792, aged 23, Napoléon had been promoted to captain of artillery. There followed a meteoric rise, which was aided by his republican sympathies, as well as his single-minded brilliance. This was evident in his first battle against the British in 1793, the same year the king was guillotined. His rise at this point was awe-inspiring and within three years he had become a general. Napoléon was ambitious and passionate and this extended to his personal life. One evening before departing for Paris, he suddenly decided to marry Josephine de Beauharnais, the great love of his life, whom he would even send love letters to in the midst of brilliant victories.

As head of the army, Napoléon transformed into a man fired by the thought of action. He swiftly launched campaigns and new schemes of conquest. Daring and reckless, he had ideas to conquer Egypt and crush the Ottoman Empire. His one weakness, however, was to underestimate the strength and power of the British fleet, and the importance of sea power. His return to France found a country of unrest in which a revolution was being planned. Anarchy was a strong threat, and the armies lacked a mastermind. Napoléon seized the reins of civil power at an opportune moment. With no time to enjoy the trappings of luxury, he headed towards the Alps, consolidating his position in France by defeating the Austrian army. He was immediately declared a conquering hero. He finally felt the time was right to turn his attention to internal affairs. Napoléon sought to revive social life and commerce, setting up public works and attending to the minutest detail. His ‘Code Napoléon’ contained far-reaching reforms in public service and education. For the first time, the poor and uneducated had the opportunity to know exactly what the laws were – for Napoléon wrote them in simple language even though they bore the imprint of his forceful personality. The Code was more of an impressive monument than any statue or arch of victory in war. Indeed, he had a great interest in education and possessed extraordinary powers of concentration. Everything he inspired was for the benefit of the French people; he enriched and beautified the capital city – creating bridges over the Seine, paving the streets and improving the water supply. He even developed the canal system of the country, as well as constructing and improving roads for the benefit of both the citizens and military.

His mistake after becoming “Consul for life” was to plunge into a renewed war with his greatest foe, Britain. Beaten by the latter’s naval supremacy in 1805 at the Battle of Trafalgar, he decided instead to attack its allies, Austria and Russia. Here, his military strategy was seen at its best although his aggressive policy alarmed all European rulers. His campaign was swift and his forces outmanouevred the enemy.

Still at the height of his power, he divorced Josephine to marry an eighteen-year-old to give him an heir. He put pressure on Europe to block the passage of British goods, as he still harboured notions of absolute control of Europe. One by one, the countries began to break from economic bondage. For Napoléon there was no turning back. His invasion of Russia, who he considered an ally of the British, was a disaster and he was forced to retreat, his army broken by hunger and the Russian winter. Europe took heart from this by joining forces, which eventually led to Bonaparte’s defeat at the Battle of Waterloo in 1815. His abdication followed and he was finally banished to St Helena, a remote island in the Atlantic, where he died six years later at the age of fifty-two.
31 Napoléon's other talents have often been underestimated because
   A he was good at playing different roles.
   B he lacked power to win every battle.
   C his military campaigns were quite successful.
   D he was a brilliant soldier.

32 Napoléon's promotion in the army
   A was partly due to his political ideas.
   B had the help of a general.
   C happened gradually.
   D was because the king had been guillotined.

33 What does the writer imply about Napoléon's character?
   A He had a passion for women.
   B He hesitated when making decisions.
   C He knew what he wanted in life.
   D He inspired awe in others.

34 According to the writer, Napoléon
   A was not considered a mastermind by the army.
   B found the right time to take power.
   C threatened anarchy.
   D had reckless ideas.

35 What do we learn about the 'Code Napoléon'?
   A It gave the poor an education.
   B It was intended for all social classes.
   C It was very simple.
   D It had complex details.

36 According to the text, what was the main reason for Napoléon's defeat?
   A His army was starving.
   B A European alliance.
   C The Russian winter.
   D His retreat from Russia.
Fairly recently, America’s Mars Odyssey probe successfully went into orbit around the Red Planet. This has raised hopes that we will now learn more secrets about our neighbouring world. Meanwhile, back on Earth, microbes have been found living six hundred feet underground. This has prompted scientists into believing the theory that perhaps similar life forms could live buried on Mars.

With funding of several hundred thousand dollars of private money, the Mars Society has set up a mock Mars. It is a manned base on Devon Island in the Canadian Arctic, a 24,000 square mile, rocky, icy desert that resembles Mars; there isn’t another place in the world like it. Devon Island is extremely cold—but not quite as cold as Mars, where temperatures easily drop to minus 100°F. Of course, scientists can breathe on the island, which can’t be done on Mars without special breathing apparatus.

The members of the Mars Society have gone so far as to build their own Mars Arctic Research Station on the island. This is a thirty-foot high building in which they live. It is considered a version of what astronauts would build on the surface of Mars. The members live and work as if they were on Mars. They put on their spacesuits and travel in buggies. Their whole existence is justified by doing genuine Arctic science.

Its chasms were as wide as the distance between London and Paris. Some were as deep as the height of Everest. It was a living world with air. Its dark red colour, from the iron oxide in its rocks, means it is unique in its beauty. Prior to the space probes, though, Mars was an unknown quantity. Percy Lovell, a nineteenth-century astronomer, claimed he could see artificial ‘canals’ on its surface. This led HG Wells to write War of the Worlds and Edgar Rice Burroughs to write eleven novels about Martian Empires.

It may even have had plant and microbial life. At that stage, there was some kind of catastrophe. It is speculated, since nobody is absolutely certain, that a giant asteroid struck the Red Planet, hurling it into an eccentric orbit. This would have increased its maximum distance from the sun to 154 million miles, compared with Earth’s 94 million, which would have made the sun appear two-thirds of its terrestrial size, resulting in a drop in temperature.

Its polar ice caps are said to contain some 1200 cubic miles of frozen water—more than enough to create a new ocean on the planet. Although its year is twice as long as ours, its days and nights are exactly the same length. More importantly, in its crust are the six elements essential to life: hydrogen, carbon, oxygen, sulphur, phosphorus and nitrogen.

The first stage in accomplishing this plan is for an expedition to land and remain on Mars for eighteen months. Why such an exact time? It seems that Earth would be in the wrong position for an earlier return. In the meantime, the team members would be able to conduct primitive agricultural experiments. After this, the warming of the planet would begin by orbiting solar mirrors warming the polar caps.

Despite the temperature, hi-tech industry and farms could be introduced, meaning that towns would multiply. As the temperature rose, the air would be breathable. Of course, it wouldn’t be exactly the same as Earth’s. Early colonists would also live mainly on green vegetables and cereals. Animals would be imported for protein value. Crops would be grown under domes until the air would eventually be able to fully support all life forms.
A Other than that, it is difficult to tell the difference. The island has cliffs, mountains and canyons. The surface is covered with dark-red boulders and rubble, and patches of ground ice. This is what we expect to find on Mars. More significantly, there is the Haughton Crater, twelve miles wide and two miles deep. This was caused by an asteroid or comet smashing into Earth nearly twenty-three million years ago. Mars is covered with craters like this but, unlike Earth, has no vegetation to hide them.

B At this point, the planet's crust would release carbon dioxide, oxygen, nitrogen and water vapour. Greenhouse gases would begin a warming effect and the lowest temperature would reach minus 40°F. Plants would then be introduced to break down the carbon dioxide into oxygen and carbon. Forests could then form. Temperatures would rise to around freezing point.

C Where does such passion emanate from? It goes back to 1969, when scientists received the first amazing pictures of Mars. The planet turned out to be nearly twice the diameter of the moon, with a surface area bigger than North and South America combined. Like Earth, it had clouds and four seasons too. There were also enormous icy polar caps and three ice-capped volcanic mountains.

D This change in planetary form may not be irrevocable. Some scientists hope to turn it back to what it was. The president of the Mars Society thinks it would be one of man's kindest acts. Certainly, its within our technological capabilities, but would take centuries. While Mercury and Venus have surfaces hot enough to melt lead, Mars and its copious amounts of water still resembles Earth more than any other planet.

E Yet despite such fictional fantasy, we now see Mars as a dead world. It wasn't, however, always like this. Later space probes have revealed dried-up river beds. They were joined by tributaries and empty into what was, millions of years ago, an enormous ocean. Back then, Mars was a lush world. There was plenty of rain and its rivers were full.

F With such a life support system already in place, it is easy to see why people want to go there. It is to introduce life, to turn Mars into another Earth, albeit a colder one. The threat of our extinction would be reduced if there were two worlds instead of one.

G What is astonishing is that no test of this theory has been made in space. There are plans for an experiment to send mice into orbit in a rotating capsule to test Mars-like gravity. Without this, people would barely be able to do a quarter of the work necessary for them to survive.

H The romantic relationship we earthlings have with Mars was completely confirmed in the many newspaper headlines which appeared following the discovery. It seems our imagination is fired by this planet more strongly than by any of our neighbouring worlds. There is, however, one group of people who are more attached than most. It is a group that is determined to create a second civilisation on Mars. In fact, they are not just talking about it – they are actually experimenting.
PART 7

You are going to read an article about body language. For questions 44-53, choose from the sections (A-E). The sections may be chosen more than once.

In which section are the following mentioned?

human body language can be interpreted by certain animals 44

body language assumes a more important role within a large group of people 45

that it is difficult to say whether smiles are conscious or unconscious movements 46

chimpanzees understand human hand gestures better than they do spoken language 47

how human body language came about 48

body language is a combination of inherited and learned behaviour 49

unconscious gestures and facial expressions often expose our inner thoughts and feelings 50

many aspects of body language are globally recognised 51

our ancestors did not engage in verbal communication 52

the distinction between what constitutes conscious and unconscious body movements is not always clear cut 53
Body Language

A Many people, on hearing the term body language, think of the unconscious movements we make which convey our innermost feelings - ones which we may prefer, on occasion, to keep hidden. Think, for example, of film footage of politicians which has been studied by experts in the field, who suggest that the fleeting sideways glance indicates that a lie is being told. But body language can be both voluntary and involuntary. In fact, the boundaries between the two forms can often be blurred. Take a smile, for instance. Which category would you say it fell into? However, to make a distinction, let's say that voluntary body language refers to gestures and poses made intentionally with some sense of what they communicate. A goodbye wave can usually be categorised thus. Gestures made with the hands and facial expressions exhibited by someone unconsciously can be said to be involuntary. Many believe these - in particular facial expressions and poses taken up during an interchange with another individual - to be far more revealing of our innermost emotional state. For this reason, perhaps, involuntary body language holds our interest more.

B The origins of body language, while the subject of much research and discussion, remain unclear. One theory suggests that it is a legacy from our ancestors - the form of communication they used before speech had developed. In those non-linguistic days, early humans must have found a means of conveying information and feelings to others; they would have used paralanguage in other words. How closely related today's body language could be to that of our predecessors cannot be established. However, many experts believe that it has undergone changes while co-existing with verbal language. Some gestures may have become redundant; others may have evolved over time.

C Human body language seems to bear some relation to animal communication. Indeed, some species have shown themselves to be particularly adept at recognising human body language. Attempts to teach sign language to chimpanzees have been much more successful than any attempts to teach them to understand verbal language. In fact, there are some forms of body language which bear a resemblance to the communicative gestures of other apes, albeit often with a change in meaning.

D While some forms of body language can be said to be picked up from observation of the environment in which we live, others can be regarded as being genetic in origin. Blind children, for example, will smile without ever having been in a position to witness this particular form of non-verbal facial communication. It has also been claimed that many fundamental elements of body language are universal; the conclusion to be drawn is that these are instinctive actions. This is not to suggest that variation between cultures does not exist, however. Gestures do tend to become refined and these refined forms will be adopted by the young through unconscious observation of the particular world they inhabit.

E Body language is not solely displayed by individuals engaged in direct communicative interaction. Eye-rolling - the movement of the pupils to the tops of the eyes - may be used by a child in a classroom, for example, to indicate boredom. The same movement can also be employed to convey exasperation or condescension. However, just as verbal language is generally associated with some kind of interaction - be it one-to-one or group - so is non-verbal language too. It has even been suggested that body language may be more important during group interaction. Verbal communication within the group is more likely to be confined to one person at a time while body language can be expressed, and often 'read', by all involved. The more people in the group, the more significant the role played by gesture and expression.
PART 1

Read the two texts below.

Write an essay summarising and evaluating the key points from both texts. Use your own words throughout as far as possible, and include your own ideas in your answer.

Write your answer in 240-280 words.

1

Opting for a vocational education

The government's aim to establish vocational education as an option for school-age children seems, in theory, very praiseworthy. Attractive, too, to prospective employers, who bemoan the inability of school-leavers to function effectively in the workplace. However, in introducing this, aren't we about to churn out a generation of robots, lacking in the numeracy and literacy skills which are also necessary to cope with the demands of the real world?

Additionally, considering the number of times adults actually change job nowadays, some teachers have voiced their concerns about the dangers of specialising too soon.

A need for change

A recent study has shown that the majority of young people believe their schools are ill-equipped to prepare them for the workplace or adult life. Not only do they feel they are not being taught the skills required to secure a good job, but are also not being offered the appropriate preparation for coping with the responsibilities of adulthood. Better facilities, an improved curriculum and higher teaching standards, as well as practical lessons about driving, childcare and money management would surely all help.

Write your essay.
PART 2

Write an answer to one of the questions 2-5* in this part. Write your answer in 280-320 words in an appropriate style.

2. You recently took a young relative to an exhibition aimed at children at a local museum that was supposed to be both educational and fun. Unfortunately, the exhibition did not live up to your expectations. Write a letter to the exhibition organisers explaining what you feel were the shortcomings of the exhibition and suggesting ways in which it could have been improved.

Write your letter. Do not write any addresses.

3. A monthly sports magazine has invited readers to contribute articles to a special edition entitled 'Great Moments in Sport.' Write an article for the magazine describing an important sporting moment for your country and explaining how watching it made you feel.

Write your article.

4. You are a member of a film society and have been asked to write a review of a remake of an old film for the society's newsletter. Write a review of the film in which you compare it with the original and mention which version you preferred.

Write your review.

[* The 5th question is an alternative choice based on three prescribed books changed every two years.]
PART 1
You will hear three different extracts. For questions 1-6, 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 an election candidate, Mr Trubshaw, being interviewed.

1. What is Trubshaw's defence?
   A. He didn't say what he is accused of.
   B. What he said was not slanderous.
   C. He was slandered against.

2. Trubshaw feels he will win at the election because
   A. he belongs to the most popular party.
   B. he has the financial backing.
   C. he understands how normal people feel.

**Extract Two**
You hear a talk on the radio about immortality.

3. What is the advice of the piece?
   A. Listen to the ancients.
   B. Time is on your side.
   C. Fill your life with experiences.

4. According to the speaker
   A. youth is the best time of life.
   B. time is not constant.
   C. time meant something different in the past.

**Extract Three**
You hear a man giving a lecture on herbalism.

5. Which herb is effective for problems of the lungs?
   A. rosemary
   B. parsley
   C. periwinkle

6. Which two herbs help the eyes?
   A. quinces and violets
   B. onions and rue
   C. rosemary and parsley
PART 2

You will hear a talk about the poet Emily Dickinson. For questions 7-15, complete the sentences with a word or short phrase.

Emily Dickinson was uninterested in publicity or

After her death, it was discovered that most of her poems had not been

After 1870, she never left the

Once published, she was acclaimed for her confident manner, creativeness and

Her reading was restricted to Shakespeare, the Bible and

was a place of importance during the American Revolution.

Dickinson never really took part in

life.

However,

is repeatedly referred to in her poetry.

She was able to look

to answer difficult questions about life.
PART 3

You will hear an interview about a new nature series on animal perception. For questions 16-20, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which fits best according to what you hear.

16 One aim of the series is to
A show how our vision is our primary sense.
B explore other ways of seeing things.
C criticise conservative thinking.
D attack some preconceived ideas we have.

17 Our sense of sight is
A better than that of owls and eagles.
B the best in the animal kingdom.
C superior to our other senses.
D comparable to a bat’s hearing.

18 Dolphins and bats are similar in
A the acuteness of their hearing.
B the way they communicate.
C their method of picturing the world.
D their hunting techniques.

19 Both dolphins and ants
A use an alternative means of communication.
B live together in large numbers.
C help one another to find food.
D share tasks by common agreement.

20 What do we learn through studying bees?
A Our assumption about flowers is false.
B Bees see more than we are able to.
C Bees’ vision is limited.
D Certain flowers contain traps to capture bees.
PART 4

You will hear five short extracts in which different people are talking about their unusual pets.

TASK ONE

For questions 21-25, choose from the list (A-H) what each speaker says about their pet.

A  It is often disobedient.
B  It has highly impressive abilities.
C  It is not deliberately harmful.
D  It can be quite destructive.
E  It is very curious.
F  It is expensive to feed.
G  It can be a threat to other pets.
H  It doesn't fit the stereotype.

You will hear the recording twice. While you listen, you must complete both tasks.

Speaker 1  21
Speaker 2  22
Speaker 3  23
Speaker 4  24
Speaker 5  25

TASK TWO

For questions 26-30, choose from the list (A-H) how other people react to each speaker's pet.

A  They are disgusted by it.
B  They are concerned for the speaker's safety.
C  They expect it to cause more damage.
D  They underestimate the harm it could do.
E  They find it humorous.
F  They are impressed by its intelligence.
G  They want to get one of their own.
H  They love to watch it in action.

Speaker 1  26
Speaker 2  27
Speaker 3  28
Speaker 4  29
Speaker 5  30
PART 1 (2 minutes) (Candidates A & B)
Listen to the teacher and answer his / her questions.

PART 2 (approximately 4 minutes) (Candidates A & B)
Informative Leaflet - Social Issues
Listen to the teacher and follow his / her instructions.
PART 3  (approximately 10 minutes)  (Candidates A & B)

Learning History

Listen to the teacher and follow his / her instructions.

Prompt Card (A)
Why is it so important for young people to learn history?
- identity
- education
- compassion

Prompt Card (B)
What are the best methods of learning history?
- school trips
- educational material
- visual aids
PART 1

For questions 1-8, read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap. There is an example at the beginning (0).

PECKING ORDER

It may well be that, (0) .... from the obvious needs like eating and drinking – the basic survival necessities – the strongest urge people have is to (1) .... in. If you (2) .... the behaviour of a group of strangers put together in a room to complete a given task, you will find that above and (3) .... the actual work that gets done – the organising, the delegation and so on and so (4) .... – a more subtle shuffling is taking place. In families, in groups of friends, roles are, to a large (5) .... already assigned and accepted (if sometimes (6) .... ), but with a new group each individual must find their place in that particular collection. Most interestingly, if we contrast the efficiency of the group before and after this settling in, we notice a (7) .... difference. Once the group falls into roles, it always outperforms how it did formerly; unsurprisingly, perhaps, since it is no longer a bunch of strangers chosen at (8) .... , but a team.

0 A apart B except C although D instead

1 A fit B suit C match D mix
2 A perceive B observe C detect D spot
3 A apart B away C beyond D aside
4 A too B far C much D forth
5 A extent B amount C level D purpose
6 A mutually B tacitly C grudgingly D willingly
7 A marked B minute C fixed D decided
8 A luck B chance C average D random
PART 2

For questions 9-16, read the text below and think of the word which best fits each space. Use only one word in each space. There is an example at the beginning (0). Write your answers IN CAPITAL LETTERS.

Example: 0 E V E R

FRIDGE MOUNTAINS

Have you (0) E V E R thought about what happens to old fridges? Well, at one point, retailers provided a free service (9) E V E R the removal of unwanted fridges and shipped them to poorer countries for use. However, they are no longer able to dispose of them and the responsibility has now fallen firmly (10) E V E R the shoulders of local councils who, of course, charge for the service.

Now I think there is something rather sinister in the idea of fridge mountains, but that is exactly (11) E V E R Britain has – thousands of old fridges piled (12) E V E R , awaiting their fate. It seems there are only a small number of recycling plants in Britain which are able to deal with the CFCs found in the walls of fridges built (13) E V E R 1996. However, the actual process of recycling costs (14) E V E R to nothing and is safe and quick, so (15) E V E R the delay, one might ask. It seems the problem of the mountains will persist well into the next few years. Simply put, while other countries have been doing their best to observe a European law, Britain is still trying to decide on whether the wording (16) E V E R the law is good or bad.
The Dangers of Mobile Phones

A recent study has found that the (6) ................. of worms is boosted by emissions from mobile phones. Once again, the (17) ....................... of mobile phones has raised considerable concern. Experiments have found that worms actually produced more eggs after (18) ....................... to the sort of radiation that comes from mobiles, adding to the existing evidence that they have unexplained effects on (19) .............................. cells.

Previous studies revealed that prolonged contact with phone emissions actually caused the creatures to produce more stress proteins. The exposed worms also became (20) ....................... by ten percent, while those not exposed did not grow at all.

(21) ....................... has been levelled against the results which were, in fact, based on the (22) .............................. that the electromagnetic waves emitted by phones were heating the worms. However, these electromagnetic waves should not have enough energy to sever even the weakest bonds inside cells. They cause (23) .............................. damage only if they actually heat tissue. The results may have caused (24) .............................. among scientists, but are potentially far-reaching and important.
PART 4

For questions 25-30, 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 In my opinion, you paid too much for that car.
worth
In my opinion, ........................................................ you paid for it.

0 the car isn’t / wasn’t worth what

25 Angela knows all about computers.
wide
Angela ........................................................ computers.

26 This year, the university has awarded more students than usual with honours degrees.
number
This year, an ........................................................ to students.

27 Please have a look at this email before I send it.
cast
Could you ........................................................ before I send it?

28 Anne got up very early in the morning to study for her exams.
crack
Anne ........................................................ to study for her exams.

29 Do you think you can help me solve my problem?
come
Do you think you can .............................................. my problem?

30 It was silly of Jane not to accept the invitation.
refused
Jane ............................................................... of her.
PART 5

You are going to read an article about RSI - Repetitive Strain Injury. For questions 31-36, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text.

**REPETITIVE STRAIN INJURY**

It would seem that new technology is causing some old syndromes to reappear. Children who play vibrating computer games for long periods of time are developing symptoms normally linked to industrial injuries. Take the recent case of a thirteen-year-old boy who required hospital treatment after his hands became swollen and white when exposed to the cold and painful and red when warmed up. He had, it was revealed, been playing games with a vibrating joystick for up to seven hours at a time, over a period of two years. The condition, which was called ‘vibration white finger’, is now being referred to as ‘hand-arm vibration syndrome’, and is typical of a condition usually associated with workers exposed to vibrating machinery such as chainsaws and pneumatic tools. First recognised as an industrial disease in 1985, it enabled sufferers to claim compensation and disability benefit, as well as prompting changes in working conditions to ease problems. Other computer-related injuries include ‘mouse-elbow’ – pain in the elbow from continuous use of the computer mouse, and ‘joystick digit’ – finger stiffness and palm blisters, caused by using the joystick.

RSI is actually a blanket term covering a number of overuse injuries affecting the soft tissues (muscles, tendons and nerves) of the neck, upper and lower back, chest, shoulders, hands and arms. Since no one is immune to it, it can affect not just those who use a computer for more than a few hours a day, but just about anyone – even musicians. It is usually caused by a mixture of repetitive motion, bad ergonomics, poor posture and stress. Although not life-threatening, the aches and pains it causes can progress into crippling disorders that prevent sufferers from working or leading normal lives. Despite the prevalence of such traumas, workers, employers and even the medical profession often have poor knowledge of these injuries.

The main key to dealing with RSI successfully is to treat the symptoms and tackle the causes. These symptoms include any pain, swelling, stiffness, numbness or tingling in the hands, wrists, elbows, shoulders, back or neck. Discomfort may start in the area, for example, of the neck or back, and then spread to other parts of the body. Early warning signs may manifest themselves as sore shoulders or neck pain, particularly at the end of the working day. The effects may also be apparent in the mornings.

It is obvious that at this stage a doctor should be consulted. While most doctors now recognise RSI to be a genuine physical problem, there are some who believe it is only the work-shy complaining. Nevertheless, physical treatment should begin with a visit to a physiotherapist, chiropractor or osteopath. Therapy would begin by mobilising the neck and upper back in order to increase blood circulation in the surrounding tissue. By doing so, tension in the muscles is released, helping to free up the nerves running from the back and down into the arms. The arms are then stretched, increasing their range of mobility, and to further relieve the tension in the nerves – this being physical and not psychological tension. In fact, stretching is an extremely important component in recovering from RSI.

Other than medical help, the activities that are actually causing the pain should be stopped. Obviously, this is much easier said than done, as often these activities form a major part of someone’s working life. Trying to work through it may well cause the situation to deteriorate. RSI is treatable if caught in its early stages. However, if left untreated, even a short delay in seeking treatment can put back recovery by weeks, months or in some cases, years.

It is vitally important to understand why the RSI symptoms occurred in the first place, in order to make sure they do not return in the future. Many of the problems occur at work, especially through poor posture, for example, when sitting at a desk. Many companies provide employees with information on how to set up their work space – but they omit to mention that RSI could still develop. If possible, a variety of working postures should be adopted daily so that the working position is never the same, and regular breaks should be taken. This will help avoid overstraining the same muscles and joints. A good employer will understand the risks posed by poor working habits. While statistics are hard to come by, it would seem that over half a million workers are currently affected, costing the country billions of pounds in benefits and loss of productivity.
33 Spending hours playing computer games with a vibrating joystick
A can cause an old symptom to reappear.
B may require a player to seek medical treatment.
C will result in a player developing ‘vibration white finger’.
D always causes ‘hand-arm vibration syndrome’.

32 The writer states that RSI
A may eventually worsen.
B can cripple.
C affects only musicians.
D is not recognised by employers.

33 At the onset of RSI, a person
A will have swollen hands.
B usually has pain throughout their body.
C may feel a sensation in the affected area
D will have an uncomfortable neck.

34 Mobilisation of the neck and back will
A make the blood circulate.
B help muscles feel relaxed.
C stretch the nerves.
D help the arms to move.

35 A patient’s condition will worsen if they
A stop doing some kind of activity.
B try to find work.
C do not try to treat it alone.
D delay visiting a practitioner.

36 From the text, we learn that
A RSI is expensive to diagnose.
B a good employer will ensure workers do not develop RSI.
C it is not known exactly how many people have RSI.
D RSI only occurs because of poor working habits.
Migraine

Headaches are extremely common in today's world, but are often very difficult to alleviate. The majority of headaches belong to one of three main groups, with migraine considered the most severe as it is a disabling condition affecting more than ten million Britons. However, despite this large number of sufferers, it remains a poorly understood condition.

Migraines do not always include 'aura', though. Many people only experience a severe headache and nausea. Indeed, children may not even have a headache at all, but only suffer acute abdominal pain. From published figures, ten point six per cent of children aged between five and fifteen suffer from migraine.

After a short time, the cells actually shut down, leading to a rapid contraction of the arteries supplying blood to that particular area of the brain. This disturbance can last more than thirty minutes and typically affects one side of the body. It is usually followed by a severe pain when the contracted vessels stretch and dilate.

In fact, contrary to previous belief, the cause of migraine is not the same as in the case of a stroke, where there is a definite reduction of blood to the brain. It is now thought that much of the pain felt during a migraine attack is due to the brain processing information incorrectly.

Very often, relief, in the form of ordinary painkillers, does not work because the stomach shuts down during an attack - meaning that it is too late for any pills to be absorbed. For this reason, many sufferers are now turning to alternative therapies. Others need complementary therapy and orthodox medicine combined before they can find any relief from the pain.

The therapy helps a patient control physiological processes which are normally considered involuntary. As in the other techniques, its benefits are largely the result of relaxation and inner calm, induced by the procedure. In other cases, acupuncture and osteopathy may be employed. For about twenty per cent of sufferers, though, only strong drug treatment can bring relief.

Alcohol, particularly red wine and brandy, is also considered another cause. A programme of self-help might well involve no caffeine, yeast or citrus fruit. It has been proved that by eating well, doing head and neck exercises, as well as a change in lifestyle, the frequency of the attacks can be reduced. In some cases, the migraine will disappear altogether.

It may be of little comfort to know that one man in twelve suffers from migraine and a quarter of women are susceptible to them, possibly reflecting the fact that the condition is sensitive to hormone imbalance. The problem does improve with age: three quarters of sufferers are under forty-five years old.
A If swift action is taken as soon as warning symptoms appear, in many cases, the problem can be alleviated or even avoided. Some people may feel particularly hungry before an attack or even depressed, and mild symptoms such as these may find an aspirin sufficient. At this point, treatments such as aromatherapy or homeopathy may also prove effective.

B The causes of migraine have long been a matter of debate, but the latest scanning technology shows that they seem to occur when brain cells go out of control. This can often result in a loss of speech or vision, or even temporary paralysis of the limbs, depending on where the cells go wrong.

C The brain, at this time, is perceiving normal experiences to be unpleasant. Any slight movement of the head is actually amplified into real and often excruciating pain. If the brain is receiving so much unnecessary information, anything that relieves it of this will make it function better.

D Techniques involving yoga, meditation and massage do help the brain to relax, enabling it to control sensory information. Biofeedback has proved one of the more successful therapies and is a technique, developed in the 1960s, by which patients monitor their own bodily functions in an attempt to alter them.

E John Woods, who at forty-three has suffered from migraine since he was nine years old, was literally struck dumb by his latest attack. Unable to speak for over an hour, he had to lie in a dark room for nearly two days. He said he felt as if he had a wooden tongue during the attack. He also experienced a numbness down one side of his body.

F At this point, the brain itself feels little to nothing and cannot respond to direct stimuli. Sufferers cannot bear light, and sound becomes unpleasant. An ache is felt in the arteries and the meninges – the membranes surrounding the brain. It may be that a person believes they are suffering a stroke.

G A migraine can actually leave a person with a lot more than a nauseous headache. In fact, migraine with ‘aura’ – defined as a reversible sensory system lasting up to an hour – can often cause temporary paralysis or even blindness. Other more classic symptoms include flashing lights, double vision or other visual disturbances.

H While there is a strong genetic factor involved, it is believed that stress, anxiety or even weather conditions can affect a sufferer. Diet might well be another contributory factor. By keeping careful records, a person can often identify and avoid particular triggers. In the case of food, the main ones are known to be cheese and chocolate.
PART 7

You are going to read an article about different charity organisations. For questions 44-53, choose from the sections (A-C). The sections may be chosen more than once.

Which voluntary organisation
- is the longest running? 44
- uses professional support? 45
- delivers meals to the elderly? 46
- uses a media-staged event? 47
- was set up most recently? 48
- can you donate to directly from your monthly pay? 49
- helps people to help themselves? 50
- attempts to address the problem through education? 51
- offers company? 52
- provides a temporary solution to a serious problem? 53
A OAP-Aid

Founded in 1977, OAP-Aid focuses on helping needy old-age pensioners in Britain. We depend entirely on our charity shops, donations and voluntary work done by helpers. We are very busy during the winter months when the elderly need looking after more than ever. Our part-time helpers generally visit senior citizens who are cut off from their family or who do not have anyone to help them with basic everyday needs. There is also a mobile meals service for pensioners who cannot prepare food for themselves. Others just enjoy a chat over a cup of tea as they rarely get to see anyone. As most areas now have quite a high population of elderly people, our service is stretched and we always welcome new volunteers. One or two hours a week is not much to give up for a few visits which will enable our senior members of society to stay in touch with the outside world. Growing old is a part of life we all have to deal with, so reach out to those who need help.

B Orphancare

Orphancare was set up in the mid-sixties in order to try to provide for parentless children in the UK. Since then great progress has been made and thousands of children have been helped. Relying totally on the benevolence of the general public, Orphancare offers shelter and protection to children in need. Apart from our charity shops, our volunteer workers help out in other areas. We have donation boxes placed in banks and post offices, but it is also possible to give to Orphancare via a direct debit arrangement from your salary. Orphancare does not deal with adoption procedures, but does provide information and advice for those who are interested. Our annual telethon is always a huge success and viewers’ pledges are a great boon to our organisation.

C Sanctuary

Perhaps one of society’s most acute social problems, homelessness is definitely one of the hardest to combat without government help. As an entirely voluntary organisation, set up in 1983, we are desperately in need of donations and volunteers. We provide emergency accommodation for extremely urgent cases, but this is proving increasingly difficult as there are more and more people, in particular young people, on the streets. In the winter months, we run a soup kitchen, and that’s where our voluntary workers help most. Cities and big towns are often among the most problematic areas. Although we cannot offer instant shelter in all cases, we do give advice on how to escape from the trap of homelessness. Those sleeping on the streets and in the shop doorways of the UK risk their lives every night. We appeal to the public for any possible help.

D Friends of Nature

Friends of Nature first began in 1988, born out of a concern to address the growing catalogue of British environmental disasters. Our volunteer helpers tackle all sorts of problems. Our work includes informing the public about important green issues such as recycling, campaigning for a cleaner society and raising funds through sponsored events. Our volunteers also often visit schools to tell children just how important it is for them to take care of their surroundings. Friends of Nature has also been actively involved in environmental clean-up operations, especially in areas badly hit by pollution and general neglect. Unfortunately, we are constrained by a very limited budget.

E Animal Aid

Our dedicated and hard-working volunteers work around the clock to save and protect endangered animals and birds. Apart from part-time voluntary workers, we also have veterinary surgeons who help out with sick or injured animals. We are a charity organisation which was set up just eighteen months ago, and we depend solely on donations from the public as we do not qualify for any government aid. We also run an information centre where people can drop in or even telephone for advice on practically anything to do with protecting wildlife. If an abandoned animal or injured bird is found, it can be brought into the centre, where it will receive emergency treatment. Animal Aid also patrols coastal areas and most mainland forests.
PART 1

Read the two texts below.

Write an essay summarising and evaluating the key points from both texts. Use your own words throughout as far as possible, and include your own ideas in your answer.

Write your answer in 240-280 words.

Advertising - an unfair practice?

Today's consumers are becoming ever more materialistic and easily fall prey to marketing strategies employed by advertising agencies everywhere. Eye-catching pictures in glossy magazines and catchy jingles on TV and the radio encourage people to spend more, whether they need the products being advertised or not. Many products become status symbols as adverts brainwash unsuspecting consumers and influence their buying habits. In particular, commercials aimed at a young audience, shown at peak viewing times, can generate a huge demand for products, much to the dismay of parents, especially around Christmastime. Perhaps it is time more restrictions were placed on advertisers and consumers were allowed to make up their own minds.

Why advertising is necessary

Should we do away with advertising altogether? No, because advertising is meant to inform the consumer of what is available and also to bring in much-needed revenue to both radio and TV stations as well as the manufacturers themselves. The film industry too is profiting from advertising. One of the more subtle methods of fixing a brand name in the consumer's mind is by way of 'product placement', which involves a film company being paid to prominently display a product during the course of a film. All the better if the main character uses the product at some stage.

Write your essay.
PART 2

Write an answer to one of the questions 2-5* in this part. Write your answer in 290-320 words in an appropriate style.

2. You work for a large international company and recently attended a week's course intended to improve your performance at work. Your boss has asked you to write a report about the course in which you include details of the following:
   ● quality of teaching
   ● new skills learnt
   ● usefulness of course

   Write your report.

3. You recently read some information on your area in a guidebook to your country. Unfortunately, much of what you read was critical and untrue. Write a letter to the editor of the guidebook pointing out the mistakes and asking what will be done to rectify the situation. In your letter you should mention some of the good points about the area.

   Write your letter. Do not write any addresses.

4. You have recently read a fictional account of an important event in the history of your country. Write a review of the book for your college magazine, in which you mention how close the fictional version is to the truth and the extent to which the writer manages to bring the past to life.

   Write your review.

[* The 5th question is an alternative choice based on three prescribed books changed every two years.]
PART 1

You will hear three different extracts. For questions 1-6, 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 radio play about an island community.

1. What relationship does William have with the woman?
   A. He is her older brother.
   B. He is her son.
   C. He is her husband.

2. What point is the man trying to make?
   A. William's action was natural.
   B. The woman is overreacting.
   C. He will force William to return.

Extract Two

You hear a woman giving a lecture about education.

3. Compared to American teachers, European ones
   A. are badly paid.
   B. have political power.
   C. are role models.

4. What is the main criticism of the American school system?
   A. Children from low income backgrounds have no support.
   B. Teachers are not well respected.
   C. Schools are underfinanced.

Extract Three

You hear a talk about the beer-making process.

5. What is malt?
   A. another word for barley
   B. a mixture of barley and water
   C. barley that has sprouted

6. What happens during the second fermentation?
   A. The beer freezes.
   B. The beer becomes bubbly.
   C. The yeast is added.
PART 2

You will hear a professor being interviewed about his new book on Chinese philosophy. For questions 7-15, complete the sentences with a word or short phrase.

The word ‘tao’ means

Western philosophies attempted to explain

The Chinese philosophies have been relevant for

Lao-Tzu was supposedly ________ of Tao te Ching.

A story tells that Lao-Tzu condemned Confucius'

In Taoism it is the __________, not society, which is important.

Confucius ________ Taoism.

Confucianism stresses ________ towards authority figures.

The author feels that the two philosophies are actually ________ to one another.
PART 3

You will hear a man, Ron Parks, being interviewed about his expedition to Africa. For questions 16-20, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which fits best according to what you hear.

15 What is the main reason for Ron's visit to Africa?
   A to raise money for a good cause
   B to fulfil a lifelong dream
   C to avoid the boredom of retirement
   D to explore unknown places

17 Ron was able to get sponsors by
   A tricking them.
   B making them feel sorry for his wife.
   C showing them that they could benefit.
   D explaining that charity was tax-deductible.

18 What was strange about Stanley's greeting?
   A It was inappropriate under the circumstances.
   B He had never met Livingstone before.
   C He had mistaken Livingstone for someone else.
   D Livingstone had been missing for five years.

19 What did Ron do when he realised he couldn't complete the journey?
   A He returned home.
   B He gave the sponsors their money back.
   C He was sent to a different destination.
   D He went to the Congo instead.

20 How did Ron feel on his return home?
   A heroic
   B like an impostor
   C disappointed
   D satisfied
PART 4

You will hear five short extracts in which people are talking about their careers.

**TASK ONE**

For questions 21-25, choose from the list (A-H) what each speaker does for a living.

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You will hear the recording twice. While you listen, you must complete both tasks.

**TASK TWO**

For questions 26-30, choose from the list (A-H) how each speaker feels about the careers advice they received.

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You will hear the recording twice. While you listen, you must complete both tasks.
PART 1 (2 minutes) (Candidates A & B)
Listen to the teacher and answer his / her questions.

PART 2 (approximately 4 minutes) (Candidates A & B)

University Lecture – Changing Relationships

Listen to the teacher and follow his / her instructions.
PART 3 (approximately 10 minutes) (Candidates A & B)

The Natural World

Listen to the teacher and follow his / her instructions.

**Prompt Card (A)**

What steps should be taken to protect our natural world?
- raise awareness
- preventive measures
- recycling facilities

**Prompt Card (B)**

What effect is man's insensitivity having on the environment?
- pollution
- depleted resources
- endangered wildlife
The School Contract

We require pupils of Morton Public School to (0) ... by the rules laid out below. Once you have read them, please sign your name on the (1) ... line and hand the form in to your house master. Any (2) ... of the rules in the future will then be entirely your responsibility.

Smoking is (3) ... forbidden for all pupils except those in the sixth form, who are asked to (4) ... their smoking to their common room and bedrooms. (5) ... of alcohol on the school premises is not permitted under any circumstances; this offence is (6) ... by instant expulsion. While you are in the uniform of Morton Public School, you are expected to behave in a manner that does your school (7) ... . This means gentlemanly behaviour, smartness of dress and politeness of speech. At all times, (8) ... in mind that while you are in school uniform you are a representative of this school.

1  A spotted       B below       C under       D dotted
2  A offence       B acknowledgement B fiercely       C infringement
3  A strictly      B retain       C bitterly      D deeply
4  A keep          B Ingestion   C impose       D restrict
5  A Consumption B disciplined C Nutrition   D Contraction
6  A punishable   B credit      C treated      D penalised
7  A respect      B think       C honour      D pride
8  A hold         B above       C bear         D carry
PART 2

For questions 9-16, read the text below and think of the word which best fits each space. Use only one word in each space. There is an example at the beginning (0). Write your answers IN CAPITAL LETTERS.

Example: 0 REASON

DISEASED DOLPHINS

For some inexplicable reason, many dolphins in a Florida lagoon have come down with a mysterious and sometimes grotesque skin disorder. Keen to discover what is on, worried scientists from local marine institutions have begun cutting-edge methods to conduct tests on around thirty dolphins. Researchers use a modified rifle equipped with a digital video camera to fire small darts at the afflicted dolphins. The darts collect a small amount of skin and fat, while the video camera enables researchers to identify each mammal matching an image of its dorsal fin to a database of catalogued dolphins. Hopefully, will lay the groundwork for studies to pinpoint the cause. The scientists will also be looking for environmental contaminants and other factors.

What is causing the illness is to debate, but could well threaten many thousands of plants and animals – and humans are exception.
PART 3

For questions 17-24, 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 IN CAPITAL LETTERS.

Example: 0 H E I G H T

MACHU PICCHU

When the Empire of the Incas was at the (0) ..........height........ of its power, around 1500, its towns and cities had excellent roads and efficient religious and (17) ---------------- systems. In fact, it could be said to have been a civilisation which rivalled that of ancient Rome. It was not long, however, until (18) ---------------- was visited upon this great civilisation by Spanish (19) ---------------- , greedy for gold.

A visit to Machu Picchu, a (20) ---------------- small but spectacular Inca town, offers a glimpse of the vanished (21) ---------------- of the past. The centre of the town is dominated by a long stairway, the so-called Royal Mausoleum and an (22) ---------------- semicircular temple. There is also an elaborate series of stone water basins and a number of stone staircases. The true wonder of Machu Picchu, however, lies not in its architectural planning, something at which the Incas excelled, but in the position of its site. It is perched on a steep mountain face with deep canyons on three sides and is therefore virtually (23) ---------------- . This probably accounts for the fact that it seems to have been (24) ---------------- to the Spaniards and why it has survived pretty much intact.
PART 4

For questions 25-30, 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 In my opinion, you paid too much for that car.
worth
In my opinion, .............................................. you paid for it.

0 the car isn’t / wasn’t worth what

25 You could easily win the competition if you made an effort.
mind
If .............................................................. easily win the competition.

26 The government should do something to reduce air pollution.
high
It’s .............................................................. reducing air pollution.

27 Kay never considered the possibility of going on holiday alone.
mind
It never .......................................................... her own.

28 Whatever you do, you must remember to lock the back door.
account
On ............................................................. the back door.

29 Paul plays football nearly every day.
by
Hardly .......................................................... play football.

30 Mum told me to take whatever I liked from her wardrobe.
help
Mum said I ................................................... from her wardrobe.
Two Different Worlds

Jenny felt that she had failed her children. So many of her reactions had stemmed from the ingrained habit of seeing everything through Jack’s eyes. How totally subservient to his views she had allowed herself to be, she realised objectively for the first time. But she had been young and naive when she had got married, she thought in self-defence. Why was it that the house always had, and still did, daunt her with its merciless routines? It struck Jenny that she couldn’t even remember what it felt like to laugh.

Petra caught a glimpse of Jenny’s reflection in the mirror and was surprised to see the look of fresh grief on her friend’s face. Wondering if she had really minded so much about her cold-blooded, selfish husband, Petra was shaken out of her thoughts by Jones, the butler, announcing that dinner was ready.

Now, just as it always had, dinner took forever. How on earth could Jenny stand it? Jones, it seemed, could please himself. Physically, as much as anything else. With his nicotine-stained fingers, the tiny white flecks of dandruff dancing on his shoulders, his unpressed, grubby-looking trousers. Tinned salmon, melba toast. A minuscule piece of haddock and plenty of egg sauce. Spongy, suspicious-looking steak. How had that been thawed out, Petra wondered. Jenny didn’t appear to notice. Jones had opened a bottle of wine – for the occasion, he had whispered. Had Petra detected a note of sarcasm in his voice, or was she just imagining it? Ice cream, which had seen the freezer more than once. Cheesecake and biscuits were grudgingly offered, with Jones hovering over them, daring them to accept.

Jenny ate sparingly – just one or two mouthfuls here and there, her brain darting back and forth between her husband’s recent burial to the acceptable conversational topics she now shared with the friend she hadn’t seen in nearly a decade. She asked about Petra’s work, ‘I don’t understand why you left Africa. Didn’t you get some kind of promotion?’

Petra muttered something about being a team leader. Her pale hair thankfully covering her frowning face as she looked down at the plate in front of her. ‘How could Jenny possibly understand any of this?’ she wondered silently. Wanting to lift the atmosphere in the room and also stop Jenny probing further, she explained somewhat brusquely, ‘Look, relief workers were being killed or dying of disease. I didn’t feel it was my turn yet. I’d like to forget it for a while, if you don’t mind.’ She shook her head hoping that their conversation would return to reminiscences of their school days.

We’ll talk when we’re alone, they both thought silently. To their dismay though, they found that even after Jones had left the room and they were alone, surrounded by the silence that the large house afforded them, their conversation only touched surface level. Jenny, for sure, knew that she was unable to express the troubles that tormented her waking hours, even to her oldest friend.

I shouldn’t have come here first, Petra thought frustratedly, only half-listening to Jenny’s tales of her grown-up children’s exploits. She felt as wound up as a tightly-coiled spring, ready to release itself at the first chance. It was then that she decided to leave the following day and return later in the week. Jenny’s face fell when she heard her friend’s decision. ‘Not so soon, Petra, please. I really need you.’ ‘I promise I’ll get back here as quickly as possible. It’s just that I need some breathing space. A little time to think.’ ‘Stay ... please. You can be alone. I won’t disturb you,’ said Jenny. Petra replied that she just needed a little time. She was wryly amused by Jenny’s quick response, putting her friend’s needs before her own. ‘Of course you need time ... after all, you’ve been through a lot. It must have been heart-breaking. I do understand.’

Later as she wrapped herself around the hot water bottle between the ice cold sheets, Petra wondered if Jenny really did understand. She doubted it. You don’t even know what’s going on in your own kitchen, let alone outside your front door, Petra thought. She hesitated for just a second. But hadn’t she resolved her own problems? Wasn’t this all a part of her decision to return? For Jenny, apart from Jack’s death, nothing had fundamentally changed, she thought somewhat sadly.

Further down the corridor, Jenny lay in her cold bed. She had been cocooned from everything while Jack had been alive, but now she wondered if things would change, hoping they would. She felt as though she had been cast out to sea, adrift in a small boat, somewhere in the ocean. Terrified at her own inadequacies and the thought of not being able to please those who were expecting so much from her, she fell into a deep, troubled sleep.
31 Why had Jenny always had the same opinion as her husband?
A She had married when she was young.
B Her husband had forced her to.
C So her children would not suffer.
D It was what she had wanted.

32 Why is the butler’s appearance mentioned?
A to show how much Jones disliked his job
B to show he was too old to care for himself
C to emphasise the fact that Jenny was too scared to say anything
D to prove that Jones could do what he liked

33 When the women were alone, why couldn’t they talk about themselves?
A They thought Jones might be listening.
B They were both upset.
C Jenny only wanted to talk about her children.
D It was difficult for them to voice their thoughts.

34 Why was Petra wryly amused (line 35)?
A It was typical of her friend to consider others.
B Jenny hadn’t changed over the years.
C She knew that Jenny really did understand.
D Jenny’s response had come too quickly.

35 Jenny and Petra’s relationship
A is based on doubts about each other.
B has never been close.
C is awkward at present.
D is very close and always has been.

36 From the passage, it can be seen that
A Jenny will always be weak.
B Petra is hoping to make a change in her life.
C Petra cannot understand her friend at all.
D Jenny is unable to make her own decisions.
Graphology

Graphology is the study and analysis of handwriting in order to assess the personality and other traits of the writer. As a means of providing in-depth details of personality, graphology is based on the principle that most people write differently to the way they were taught at school. A unique pattern is formed on the page in the way a writer combines characters from left to right and from top to bottom.

Physical, mental and emotional characteristics are revealed. Handwriting is an exposure of a person’s current state of mind, feelings and body. An experienced graphologist can also detect past influences and perhaps, future potential.

When Michon published the results of his many years of research into handwriting movements, the subject began to arouse public interest. His method was popular, owing to its simplicity. He studied certain elements in handwriting, namely the ‘stroke’, the letters, words, paragraphs and free movements (dots on i’s and bars on t’s).

Crépieux-Jamin spent his life collating and improving upon Michon’s observations and is credited with founding the School of Isolated Signs, which linked specific handwriting elements to specific traits. He defined the various elements of handwriting and divided them into seven categories: dimension, form, pressure, speed, direction, layout and continuity.

At around the same time, in Germany, William T. Preyer recognised the fact that handwriting is, in fact, brainwriting. He theorised that should a writer lose his writing arm, as did Nelson, for example, and have to use the opposite hand, or even the foot or mouth in the case of paralysis, the same basic tendencies will appear in the script, although obviously executed with less fluency at first.

Dr Max Pulver, a renowned psychologist with a deep interest in graphology, was to make a further contribution. He divided handwriting into three ‘zones’ – vertical movement, horizontal movement and depth. This clarified aspects of handwriting previously misunderstood.

At that time, many graphologists came to Britain hoping to continue their profession, only to find the subject virtually unknown. In order to bring it to public attention, several graphologists produced books for the layman. This was a breakthrough for graphology, and public reaction indicated there was a demand for more information on the subject.

Since graphology can give an all-round accurate profile, there is a deeper insight into a person’s whole character. There is also an elimination of the problem of premeditated candidate responses and any attempts at deception are detectable to the graphologists. Strengths and weaknesses are emphasised, as well as many other features that are relevant to the appointment.
A However, his particular idea that one specific movement represented one aspect of character, and that the lack of a movement indicated the opposite characteristic, is now recognised as being only partly accurate. His successors, and notably his student, Jules Crépieux-Jamin, disagreed with this principle, as well as with the practice of attributing rigid interpretations to single signs.

B In fact, over the years, an increasing number of recruitment experts are becoming aware of the potential benefits of incorporating graphology into staff selection procedures. In Europe, it is believed that nearly as many as eighty per cent of companies routinely employ the services of a graphologist. Such testing appears to be of economic value, in that an interviewer can have advance insight on each applicant, thus avoiding wasting time and expense in wrong decision-making.

C In contrast, the field of scientific handwriting analysis is often used to determine authenticity of a signature or document such as a will or manuscript, but without concern for the writer's personality. For the study of handwriting, responsible graphologists minimally require a full-page ink specimen, which has been written spontaneously under normal physical conditions. The age, sex and nationality of the writer are usually revealed to the graphologist before a study can be done.

D From the graphologist's point of view, the written script is made up of more than twenty elements, such as degree of slant, size, rhythm, breadth and height of letter as well as spaces between words, lines and letters, all of which symbolise different, yet interrelated aspects of a writer's personality.

E To every one of the elements, he attributed a range of possible meanings, insisting that the value of any given sign is not fixed and so its significance and interpretation can vary depending on other features in the writing. This theory is now supported by all professional graphologists. In other words, no single feature in handwriting can be taken reliably to represent anything about the writer, unless it is supported by other factors in the writing.

F Throughout history, artists, philosophers and scientists have been interested in the relation between handwriting and writer, and the first known works on the subject were published in 1622. In 1872, there was an effort made to systemise it, with the work of the French abbot, Jean Hippolyte Michon. He coined the phrase graphology from the Greek 'graph', meaning 'to write', and 'logos', meaning 'doctrine' or 'theory'.

G In 1904, another German, Ludwig Klages, advanced the theory that handwriting is an expressive movement, similar to a walking style or facial expression. He suggested a unifying principle called rhythm – shown in various movements in the script. He continued his work in Switzerland and created the first complete and systematic theory of graphology.

H These latter graphologists made greater attempts than their predecessors to appreciate the inner psychological causes of graphic expression. They drew up a more highly developed understanding of psychological characteristics in writing which, for the first time, attempted to penetrate the psyche of the writer. Although fairly well established in Europe, graphology remained fairly unknown in Britain until the 1940s.
PART 7
You are going to read reviews of four films. For questions 44-53, choose from the films (A-D). The films may be chosen more than once.

According to the reviews, which film

definitely doesn't have a happy ending?

uses music to stir up feelings?

shows people unwilling to yield to progress?

involves a chase?

speeds up and slows down in turn?

shows characters linked by their past?

features characters who become over-ambitious?

received an official prize?

shows people acting irrationally?

portrays authors as criminals?
FOCUS ON FILMS

A ON THE CHASE

A fast-paced, gripping adventure set in 1970s Los Angeles, where ex-police detective Larry Larmer (Gene Redmont) and his neighbour, unmarried mother Alice Putzman (Gina Hooper), track down her sister’s kidnappers. Slowly, they manage to piece together clues to her whereabouts, but Los Angeles is a big place. Larmer knows its locals and its hideaways, but the streets have become much tougher since he turned in his badge. In-depth characters and an energetic script give this film an edge. It picked up an Academy award for best female role. Relentless action and moments of introspection complement each other well. Always moving forward step by step, or mile by mile; dashed hopes, new leads and human interaction combine to make this a very watchable 109-minute pursuit of justice.

B HEARTS AT HOME

When a new family moves in next door, the fate of two ex-lovers is finally sealed. Time has moved on since Julia and Alan became embroiled in a web of passion and were then torn apart by jealousy. Both with families of their own and tamed suburban lifestyles, feelings are rekindled at a house-warming party. Recognition, disbelief and stolen glances drive the couple back into the past. The neighbourly welcome quickly transforms into a very different reality. Below the cordial and carefree surface lurks a powerful and insatiable yearning which drives the old flames on ruthlessly. The touchpaper lit, intense feelings of pathological desire leap back to life. Lies, anger and folly override their ability to control themselves. As they sink deeper and deeper into the frenetic labyrinth of human emotion, their families suffer as they watch this spectacular saga. Brilliantly shot from the outside by Edgar Norton, who skilfully brings the film to its deadly climax, keeping the audience on the edge of their seats all the while.

C WORD WARS

Hailed as being way ahead of its time, Arthur Fenston’s story of life in the not-too-distant future offers a startling insight into the dramatic repercussions of technology on humans. Society is progressing at a great pace, and more and more advanced technology developed by an ever-increasing network of scientists is causing a sharp decline in human morality. Would-be parents are now able to choose the ideal child, employers can access an employee’s genetic code for future defects which might affect work performance, and ‘body-borrowing’, whereby a person is unknowingly cloned in order to carry out some criminal task, is viewed as normal. Resistance is thin on the ground, but there is a group of literate outcasts struggling to survive and, above all else, preserve their craft for posterity: writing. In a society where citizens have become mere extensions of the dominant computer corporations, this fight is proving to be an extremely difficult and dangerous undertaking – not to say illegal. The haunting soundtrack and the excellent script combine to evoke a variety of emotions in the viewer.

D DOWN UNDER AND OVER

A massive success in its native Australia, Down Under and Over follows the adventures of two con men destined for failure on their crazy journey from rags to riches. From penniless boredom they manage to slowly build up their bank accounts day by day through a variety of methods. Then the tricksters set their sights on even richer pickings and venture into smarter settings. Confidence high, they keep climbing and conning their way up. Hilarious scenes and smart one-liners punctuate this wonderful, colourful film from down under. Bruce Floopracht and Bill Bracer rap out the gags and keep the audience rolling in the aisles. The lovable pair of swindlers finally come unstuck when the fabulous Diane Brookner (Martha Gumwick) crosses their path in a downtown bar. Who will outsmart who? Very witty.
Read the two texts below:

Write an essay summarising and evaluating the key points from both texts. Use your own words throughout as far as possible, and include your own ideas in your answer.

Write your answer in 240-280 words.

Going organic
Taking care of our general health isn’t only a matter of vanity but is also beneficial from a medical point of view. We can exercise, try to avoid stress and also maintain a healthy, balanced diet. However, much of the food we buy in the shops today is processed, or is grown using fertilisers and chemicals that reduce its natural goodness. Therefore, we have to make a concentrated effort to ensure we maintain the required level of nutrients our bodies need. The consumption of food that is produced using organic farming methods is the answer as it is easier to digest than processed food and is of higher nutritional value.

Profit over health
Conventional farming methods should not be allowed to continue. Studies have shown that in spraying crops with dangerous pesticides we are not only damaging the environment but, more importantly, our health. What’s more, if chemicals are added to the actual soil the crops are grown in, it is rendered less fertile because it is stripped of its nutrients. It seems quite apparent that we are more than willing to pay extra in order to enjoy the pleasure of healthy, tasty food. Since essentially we are what we eat, by consuming organically grown produce, we would reduce the number of health problems we encounter, thus saving the government money in health care.

Write your essay.
PART 2

Write an answer to one of the questions 2-5* in this part. Write your answer in 280-320 words in an appropriate style.

2. You work for a local newspaper and have been asked by the editor to try out a restaurant which has recently opened in your area, and claims to offer cheap and healthy food at low prices. Write a review of the restaurant, saying whether it lives up to its claims and mentioning what kind of people would enjoy eating there.
Write your review.

3. A monthly travel magazine has invited readers to contribute an article about the quieter, more remote holiday destinations in their country. Write an article describing such a place, what it has to offer and your own experiences there.
Write your article.

4. You are a member of a photography society. The other members asked you to visit an exhibition of works by a famous photographer, mounted by a large gallery in a town some distance away. Write a report for the other members about your visit, describing the gallery and the works on display and mentioning whether or not it would be worth arranging a visit for the whole group.
Write your report.

[* The 5th question is an alternative choice based on three prescribed books changed every two years.*]
PART 1

You will hear three different extracts. For questions 1-6, 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 piece about how two things were named.

1. The kangaroo was so named by
   A. the Europeans.
   B. the Aborigines.
   C. the Huron.

2. Both stories demonstrate
   A. how natives tricked explorers.
   B. the European sense of humour.
   C. how quick assumptions can lead to error.

**Extract Two**
You hear a talk on prenatal care.

3. What has changed in doctors’ understanding of pregnancy?
   A. They now know women continue to smoke during pregnancy.
   B. They used to believe that unborn babies took in only what they needed.
   C. They know that harmful substances are rarely absorbed by the foetus.

4. Smoking during pregnancy can cause
   A. the baby to be born underweight.
   B. a higher rate of growth.
   C. danger to the mother during the birth.

**Extract Three**
You hear a travel announcement.

5. What is the main purpose of the announcement?
   A. to inform passengers of a cancellation
   B. to provide information regarding a delay
   C. to warn passengers to follow a rule

6. At what stage was this announcement made?
   A. when the passengers were still in the airport building
   B. when the passengers had just boarded the plane
   C. just after the plane took off
PART 2

You will hear an expert giving a talk on fire evacuation procedures. For questions 7-15, complete the sentences with a word or short phrase.

Stadium fires could cause officers problems mainly because they are so

Officers should check for corridors and blocked or locked fire doors.

If evacuees come across either of these, they are sure to

If things go badly wrong, officers could have to deal with and deaths.

Any casualties should be put somewhere away from evacuees and near

If an officer shows either people will get scared.

Later in the lecture, the expert will be teaching them how to

It is vital to determine whether a victim has burns to the airway or

If they have, there is a serious risk of
PART 3

You will hear an actor being interviewed about his latest film. For questions 16-20, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which fits best according to what you hear.

16 What does the actor warn against?
A relaxing once you get a good role
B doing too much at once
C getting a big break
D doing too many auditions

17 The film *Portrait of a Gentleman*
A was filmed in the Caribbean.
B was made into a book.
C failed to make much money.
D co-starred Moses Shapiro.

18 What does the actor say about Kingston?
A The film takes place exclusively there.
B It is a city he likes a lot.
C It is much the same as it was.
D You can fly direct to L.A. from there.

19 The storm scene in the film
A was done mainly on computer.
B made the actor very nervous.
C was shot under real conditions.
D was created by the special effects team.

20 The character the actor played in his latest film
A wasn't a very good one.
B was called Shylock.
C was the hero.
D was not what he was used to.
PART 4

You will hear five short extracts in which different people talk about what they did one weekend.

TASK ONE

For questions 21-25, choose from the list (A-H) what each speaker had wanted to do that particular weekend.

A release tension
B socialise with friends
C get some rest
D discover something
E carry out some home improvements
F enjoy nature
G try out a new activity
H make a proposal

Speaker 1 21
Speaker 2 22
Speaker 3 23
Speaker 4 24
Speaker 5 25

TASK TWO

For questions 26-30, choose from the list (A-H) how each speaker felt.

A indifferent
B bad-tempered
C content
D disappointed
E hysterical
F devastated
G anxious
H shocked

Speaker 1 26
Speaker 2 27
Speaker 3 28
Speaker 4 29
Speaker 5 30
PART 1 (2 minutes) (Candidates A & B)
Listen to the teacher and answer his / her questions.

PART 2 (2 minutes) (Candidates A & B)

Educational Handout - Impact of Technology

Listen to the teacher and follow his / her instructions.
PART 3 (approximately 10 minutes) (Candidates A & B)

Architecture

Listen to the teacher and follow his/her instructions.

Prompt Card (A)
What important points should architects bear in mind when planning a town?
- public transport system
- industry
- housing / recreation

Prompt Card (B)
What qualities do you think a modern building should have?
- aesthetics
- safety
- function
PART 1

For questions 1-8, read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap. There is an example at the beginning (0).

0 A let out B put out C sent out D gave out

Etiquette

Miss Maud (0) .... a tiny, nearly imperceptible sigh. She had never been a particularly patient person, but lately she had found herself becoming (1) .... resentful of anyone who (2) .... her time. These dinner parties, she decided, had never been particularly enjoyable; her youth alone had given her the energy and vitality necessary to (3) .... above the bores and the (4) .... of inconsequential chatter. There was nothing wrong with (5) .... talk as long as it led somewhere, developed into deeper conversation or light-hearted banter. Not meaningless politenesses that were piled one on top of the other, on and on. She was so tense, in fact, that whenever Mrs Pitt offered her a plate of – whatever it was this time – she had to (6) .... her teeth together for fear she’d give her a tongue-lashing no one would be likely to forget. And none of them seemed to care, have the slightest idea. Colonel Roberts was listing his racehorses, one by one, and how each had done in its last five races. Priscilla Dorkins, supposedly the beauty of the bunch (not that the competition was (7) .... to much) was telling her neighbour (who was (8) .... ears) exactly how to tie a hair ribbon, and the consequences of getting it wrong.

1 A sorely B roughly C closely D bitterly
2 A wasted B dissipated C squandered D spent
3 A elevate B ascend C rise D soar
4 A drone B buzz C mutter D mumble
5 A free B small C light D slight
6 A close B clench C click D snap
7 A close B far C clown D up
8 A all B both C two D mostly
PART 2

For questions 9-16, read the text below and think of the word which best fits each space. Use only one word in each space. There is an example at the beginning (0). Write your answers IN CAPITAL LETTERS.

Example: 0 HAVE

BEING AN ARTIST

Anyone wishing to draw landscapes will (9) ............... a deep regard (10) .................. the countryside and thus want to record (11) .................. they see for posterity. However, drawing landscapes demands much more than an appreciation of the view and, as with most things, a little bit of guidance is indispensable.

Being able to draw is (12) .................. simply about being able to handle a pen or pencil. The secret lies in how we look at the subject. In other (13) .................. , when a sketch is unsuccessful, it is without due to faulty observation rather than any mismanagement of pencil and paper. The natural inclination for the majority of would-be landscape sketchers is to start drawing the moment they decide on their subject, be it a peaceful green valley or a rugged mountain peak. The number of errors (14) ................. will be drastically reduced if a long, careful look is taken before pen or pencil is put (15) ................. paper.

The longer spent on observation, the (16) ................. the final result. If you work, therefore, on your powers of observation, your skill and self-confidence will increase. However, you must accept that minor blunders constitute part of the learning process and are to be expected.
PART 3

For questions 17-24, 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 in capital letters.

Example: 0 consequently

SLEEPING ON THE JOB

It is generally known that many of us go to work feeling tired because we simply haven’t had a good night’s sleep. (0) Consequently, our work suffers and there seems to be little we can do to stop that bleary-eyed feeling (17) us at certain moments throughout the day. Now, in Germany, workers are being offered sleep lessons – out of (18) , says the professor responsible for the new ‘sleep schools’. He says that in order to perform well at work and maintain peak (19) , workers must have a decent night’s sleep, but that for many, sleep has become a painful activity, not a (20) one. It was his report relating poor performance to insomnia that alerted business managers. The startling (21) that bad sleepers were twice as likely to remain in the lower wage bracket as well-rested colleagues prompted them to help (22) the problem by allowing workers to take a midday nap. The (23) of sofa beds by the state has enabled civil servants to get forty winks. (24) , there has been positive feedback from workers, and the sleep lessons seem set to continue. As one worker said, ‘The whole procedure of going to sleep at night is no longer a problem, because I know I can sleep during the day.’
PART 4

For questions 25-30, 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:

6 In my opinion, you paid too much for that car.
   worth
   In my opinion, ....................................................... you paid for it.

   0 the car isn't / wasn't worth what

25 What actually happened remained a mystery to everyone.
   light
   No one was able to ..................................................... actually
   happened.

26 My job is the most important thing in my life.
   means
   My job ............................................................... else.

27 In the circumstances, having the operation was essential.
   given
   It ................................................................. the circumstances.

28 Naturally, the working conditions have to be right.
   saying
   It ............................................................... have to be right.

29 She'd better abandon all hope of getting married.
   thoughts
   She should .............................................................. out of her mind.

30 Frankly, if they hadn't helped me, I wouldn't have finished it.
   but
   Frankly, .............................................................. I wouldn't have finished it.
You are going to read an article on boredom. For questions 31-36, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text.

**When Boredom Is Good for You**

It has always been a parent’s dream to give a child what they themselves never had when they were young: visits to places around the country or overseas; guitar, piano or violin lessons; summer camp in the wilds, doing adventure activities. What can happen, of course, is a bruising schedule of school, followed by ballet, followed by homework, followed by extra French. The child becomes swamped by these activities, and never actually enjoys them as their parents had expected.

Recent studies have brought to light a second reason for being concerned about this stimulating schedule; when will the child get a chance to be bored?

Even when the child is not involved in the kind of structured leisure described above, you can expect to find them in front of the television screen or computer monitor, engrossed in their favourite show or the latest game. Though good shows or games can make a child think, this thinking is done within a prepared framework, a world already created.

The classic image of the bored child is a negative one; something that worries parents, mainly due to the instinctive feeling that boredom is unpleasant and can lead to mischief. The saying ‘the devil will find work for idle hands’ is still an unspoken footnote in the parental handbook.

But while boredom may not be too much fun in itself, what it does do is inspire children to think creatively, precisely in order to alleviate this intolerable situation. Creative thinking is not inborn; it is a process and a skill to be developed and maintained.

A recent study asked ten and eleven-year-old children to write a story about a ‘face at the window’. The study assessed how closely stories resembled ones shown on television and how far such stories displayed original thought or creative use of the material. It was found that most stories inspired by the screen were simply carbon-copies of the storyline they came from. Though creativity did sometimes show, the vast majority of innovation came from stories with no obvious connection to television, and seemed to derive purely from private musings.

Real creative thinking requires time, patience and practice, but an ability to think this way can be a goldmine. Descartes’ famous declaration ‘I think therefore I am’ was the birth cry of modern philosophy; it was formulated in front of a warm stove one cold winter’s day. Children are not born with the ability to think this way, however, and left alone without distractions will become bored fast. What happens next is important; the ease they make of their imagination to end this state, is the beginning of the road to creative thinking.

The story of the Scottish leader Robert Bruce is also instructive. After his army was beaten quite badly by the English, he hid in a cave until his enemies gave up searching for him. There he noticed a spider trying to make a web at the mouth of the cave. Twice the crucial thread broke; each time the spider patiently started again. On the third attempt, the spider achieved success. Bruce took this as a sign and led his forces once more against the English, defeating them convincingly.

Apart from the obvious message of perseverance, we also have an ideal example of the boredom principle. If Robert Bruce had not been in hiding and, by necessity, immobile, he would not have been able to contemplate the spider, and draw the analogy with his life that motivated him and his troops again.

This is not to say that children ought to be left to their own devices at all times; there is a need for structure and they appreciate it. This, however, is provided for them. What is lacking, and more and more so in recent years, is the need for the child to create. When there was no more to work with than a rope, children came up with hundreds of different games, and rhymes and songs to accompany them; the games children play now have their own rules, guidelines, paths. Children are only required to follow; they are losing the ability to invent and, thus, to lead.
31 Why is boredom avoided by parents, according to the passage?
   A  It is seen in a bad light.
   B  It leads to negative feelings in children.
   C  It is a source of creativity in children.
   D  Parents did not enjoy it when they were young.

32 The study found that
   A  children who watched a lot of TV had no imagination.
   B  children preferred to copy stories straight from TV.
   C  stories derived from TV tended not to contain much originality.
   D  stories unconnected with TV somehow had similar storylines.

33 The point the author is trying to make about boredom is
   A  it's important for children to get used to it.
   B  it's not as bad as it's made out to be.
   C  it forces children to come up with their own ideas.
   D  it's a useful punishment for ten and eleven-year-olds.

34 What is the point of the Robert Bruce story in the passage?
   A  If you persevere you can succeed.
   B  There are analogies for life all around you.
   C  It involved a thought that required inactivity to occur.
   D  It shows how the Scottish gained independence.

35 The word 'so' in line 36 refers to
   A  lacking.
   B  need.
   C  the child.
   D  ropes and other such simple toys.

36 The point of the passage is
   A  a vital area of child development is being ignored.
   B  children are not being given enough time to play.
   C  children are our future leaders and need nurturing.
   D  parents are punishing children for their own unhappy childhoods.
At times regarded as a science, astrology has exerted an influence in both ancient and modern civilisations. Its origins date back as far as 3,000 BC in Mesopotamia, but it really only developed in the Western world much later. The original purpose of astrology was to inform the individual of the course of his life, based on the position of the planets and of the zodiac signs at the moment of his birth or conception.

Omens provided the basis for intelligent action rather than an indication of irreversible fate. Astrology made stronger claims: that the manifestations of the divine were evident in the stars. Their primary purpose was to inform the royal court of impending disaster or success – for example, meteorological or epidemic phenomena affecting entire populations.

The next step was to 'mathematisce' the idea of a relation between the universe – the 'macrocsm', and man – the 'microcsm' (this, too, was derived from Aristotle's theories concerning the Earth as the centre of the planetary system). Astrologers developed the notion of the orbital circle of the sun as being divided into twelve equal parts or logical signs, each of which consisted of thirty degrees.

Numerous opposites (male-female, hot-cold, and others) were connected with consecutive pairs of signs. Finally, a wide variety of substances in the elemental world and points of human character were associated with the different signs. It is these lists of interrelationships which provide the basis for many of the astrologer's predictions.

In the popular form of astrology, each place determines an aspect of the life of the person under a particular sign. The astrologer makes the horoscope by establishing the boundaries for the given moment and place, the boundaries of the twelve places, as well as the latitudes and longitudes of the seven planets.

Since about 100 BC, this method has been the essential procedure of astrology, though refinements and additions have occasionally been introduced. Astrology lost its intellectual viability and became increasingly recognised as scientifically open to criticism, when Copernicus dealt the blow of the geocentric world not really existing.

Recently in the West, astrology has gained a large, popular following, engaging millions through articles, almanacs and manuals. Needless to say, attempts have been made to incorporate into the general astrological scheme the planets discovered since the Renaissance, and to establish some sort of relation between planetary positions and human lives. These have not been successful or convincing and there has been no serious explanation regarding how and to what extent the planets influence our lives.

No modern astrologer has yet proved that human lives can be affected by astrological influences. Modern Western astrology, though of great interest sociologically, is generally regarded as devoid of intellectual value.
A Later, the principles of Aristotelian physics were adopted, according to which there is an absolute division between the eternal circular motions of the heavenly element and the limited motions of the four sub-lunar elements: air, water, fire and earth. Special relations were believed to exist between particular celestial bodies and their motions. They were often regarded as so complex that no human mind could completely grasp them – a ready excuse for an astrologer’s mistakes.

B However, the astrologer must also take into account the movement of the zodiac. As the planetary orbits revolve from west to east, the zodiac rotates daily about the Earth in the opposite sense. From a particular spot on the Earth’s surface, this latter motion would appear as a succession of signs rising one after the other above the eastern horizon. Astrologers regard the one that is momentarily in the ascendant as the first place, the one to follow it as the second, and so on.

C Astrology, then, was a way of predicting ordinary events based on the assumption that the celestial bodies – particularly the planets and stars when considered in their constellations – in some way caused or showed changes in the sub-lunar world. The theoretical basis for this idea lies historically in Hellenistic philosophy and separates astrology from ‘omens’, first categorised and catalogued in ancient Mesopotamia.

D In astrology, it is a chart of the heavens, showing the relative positions of the Sun, the Moon, the planets and the ascendant and mid-heaven signs of the zodiac at a specific moment in time. The zodiac is actually a belt around the heavens, extending nine degrees on either side of the ‘ecliptic’.

E Even nowadays, astrological theory varies considerably. In its strictest aspect, it denies the deity the possibility of intervention, and to man that of free will. For some, however, astrology is not an exact science like astronomy, but simply shows trends and directions that can be changed either by divine or by human will.

F In this, they agreed with the Babylonians. They further regarded each of these twelve signs as the ‘house’ of a planet and sub-divided each into various parts of ten degrees each, and with varying lengths – each one also being dominated by a planet. Furthermore, each zodiac sign had its natural ‘pair’ in one of the other eleven signs.

G He then examines the intricate interrelationships of the signs and their parts of the planets of varying strengths, with the places and each other. Any diagram, of course, can give a wide number of predictions – many are contradictory or extravagant. To avoid error and attain credibility, the astrologer must thus rely on his knowledge of his client’s social, ethical and economic background.

H In another blow to Western astrology, Newtonian physics erased the belief among the educated, relegating astrology into a pseudo-science of fraudulent fortune-tellers. In countries such as India, however, where few have been trained in Western physics, it retains its position among the sciences, even being offered to advanced degree level at some universities.
PART 7

You are going to read a magazine article about games and their history. For questions 44-53, choose from the sections (A-E). The sections may be chosen more than once.

Which game

- demands both luck and skill?  
- used to be played by Indian children?  
- is played by those who work at sea?  
- was originally designed to educate children?  
- was introduced to the West as a result of war?  
- is recognised for its artistically designed images?  
- did not exist in the middle of the 19th century?  
- can be won with a low score?  
- becomes complicated when calculating scores?  
- has become easier to win over the years?
The Games We Play

A Mah Jong

A traditional Chinese game, Mah Jong means 'the game of sparrows', the source of the title a process of shuffling the tiles known as the 'twittering of the sparrows'. A set of 144 Mah Jong tiles comprises five suits: the Bamboo, the Circle, the Character, the Wind and the Dragon. There are 36 tiles in the first three suits, with 16 and 12 tiles in the others respectively. The bonus tiles, four flowers and four seasons, complete the set. All tiles are beautifully painted but best depicted in sets made of ivory or bone. The aim of Mah Jong is to collect sets of tiles according to the number and type shown on the face of each tile, by either taking or discarding at each turn. The first player whose hand consists entirely of a 'legal' set goes out or goes 'mah jong'. Reduced to its basics, the game is a remarkably simple one, made complicated by the accompanying rituals and complex scoring. It came into being around 1880 but has since been embellished liberally by both the Chinese and the rest of the world, thus adding to its intriguing and complicated character.

B Snakes and Ladders

Great for rainy afternoons and summer holidays, Snakes and Ladders is an ancient race game that originated in India and was primarily used to teach children about the Hindu religion. It began as a game of morality, with the base of the ladder positioned on squares representing various forms of goodness and virtue such as faith, reliability, generosity and knowledge. Such 'good' squares allowed a player to ascend higher in the league of life. The snakes on the other squares outnumbered the ladders and represented forms of evil such as disobedience, greed and pride, and took the player through reincarnation to the lower levels of life. Once adopted in the West, the Victorians changed the virtues and vices to suit their own ideals and evened up the odds by having the same number of snakes and ladders. The game is still played today in the West, mostly by children, but is now devoid of any moral overtones and the ladders outnumber the snakes. Versions of the game with morality words have become collectors' items.

C Shut the Box

While its exact origins are unknown, Shut the Box is said to have roots in Northern France, particularly the Normandy area. A popular game for sailors and fishermen, it has been played in that region for at least two hundred years. It was not until the mid-twentieth century that it crossed to England, where it became popular for a while. The game is played with two dice and a long wooden box which is divided into nine sections. Each of these numbered parts has its own sliding cover or hinged lid. The player throws the dice and a box or number of boxes are closed according to the numbers on the dice face. The turn is over when no other numbers can be covered, at which point the player's total points are calculated. The aim, of course, is to completely cover all the numbers, or 'shut the box' with the best possible result being the lowest score: that of zero.

D Draughts

Draughts, just like the highly-respected game of Alquerque found in ancient Egypt and dating back to 1600 BC, is played on a board with the chequered pieces in a non-symmetrical pattern. The earliest modern account of draughts appears in a book published in Spain in 1547, although it is known to have come to Europe when the Moors invaded Spain at least three hundred years before. The book revealed that it had only been a few years since the introduction of the compulsory rule which involved the taking of an 'enemy' and 'crowning' a king. The board, too, has taken various forms, from originally having been a chessboard to the modern versions of ten or twelve by twelve squares. These days, Draughts differs in form and complexity throughout Europe.

E Backgammon

Mesopotamia is believed to be the origin of Backgammon. The game's popularity among the ancient aristocracies of Greece, Rome and Persia has been indicated by excavated relics. The Romans called it tabula (board), it was tables in England till 1645 when the Middle English bac (back) and gammon (game) combined, referring to the re-entry of counters on the table. It is usually played by two people, who roll the dice in a special cup and move the counters or stones round a board of contrasting colours, which is divided into halves. The object of the game is to move all fifteen of the counters off the board first. There is a whole range of variants: Chouette (requiring 3 or 4 players), Partnership Backgammon, Greek Backgammon and Gioul (from the Middle East). Since the 1960s, the game has enjoyed wide popularity because it combines strategy and chance.
PART 1

Read the two texts below:
Write an essay summarising and evaluating the key points from both texts. Use your own words throughout as far as possible, and include your own ideas in your answer.
Write your answer in 240-280 words.

1

Ageism in the workplace

Discrimination is typical of a society where youth and beauty are the new gods. There should be equal opportunities for all members of society and no one should be discriminated against because of their race, sex or even their age. Unfortunately, more and more people are finding it difficult to secure a good job or move up the career ladder simply because of their age. Ageism in the workplace mainly affects those of pre-retirement age, as company policy often dictates that people over a certain age should not be employed. The skills, confidence and sense of responsibility which come with age are sadly undervalued by businesses today.

The younger, the better

Despite emphasis on the importance of older workers, there is a perfectly logical explanation as to why they remain an employer’s last choice.

To begin with, more often than not an employer can get more out of a young employee as they are usually more enthusiastic and are yet to start having age-related health issues. Also, a younger person would be able to relate to younger staff members as well as being quicker to adapt to new technology. Let’s not forget, too, that along with an older employee’s experience comes a much higher salary. These are factors that every employer needs to weigh up before taking somebody new on.

Write your essay.
PART 2

Write an answer to one of the questions 2-5 in this part. Write your answer in 250-320 words in an appropriate style.

2 You work for a local newspaper and have been asked by the editor to find out the reasons for the success of a local radio station recently set up in your town. Write a review of the station, describing the impression it made on you and why it is so popular with young people.

Write your review.

3 A weekly magazine has invited readers to contribute articles to a special edition entitled Childhood Memories. Write an article describing a memorable and enjoyable childhood experience and explain the special significance of this particular memory.

Write your article.

4 You attend a college in Britain which is involved in a student exchange programme. The Students’ Union would like to arrange an excursion for the foreign students to a place of historical interest. You have been asked to visit two such places and write a report describing the two sites, comparing them in terms of their historical value and making a recommendation as to which one would be more worthwhile for the visiting students.

Write your report.

[* The 5th question is an alternative choice based on three prescribed books changed every two years.*]
PART 1

You will hear three different extracts. For questions 1-6, 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 man describing an opera.

1. What was his criticism of the evening?
   A. It was expensive.
   B. It was confusing.
   C. It was uncomfortable.

2. What did he dislike about the male singer?
   A. His voice was too loud.
   B. He wasn't suited for the role.
   C. His voice wasn't as good as the female's.

**Extract Two**

You hear an advertisement for a new household appliance.

3. According to the advertisement, the problem with previous household appliances is they
   A. were out of most people's price range.
   B. were only of benefit to a few.
   C. failed to deliver what they promised.

4. The household appliance advertised
   A. is cheap enough for ordinary people.
   B. operates virtually independently.
   C. is rather large.

**Extract Three**

You hear three items of news.

5. Which items involve money obtained unfairly?
   A. the first and second
   B. the second and third
   C. the first and third

6. Which item presents contrasting viewpoints?
   A. the third
   B. the second
   C. the first
PART 2

You will hear Merv Williams, an expert on gardening, being interviewed. For questions 7-15, complete the sentences with a word or short phrase.

Merv compares gardening to

This is because both have a

He describes gardening as

Farming allowed humans to

Our language contains many

Both

are important to gardening.

try to grow the perfect fruit.

Farmers care about

The first programme in the series will look at the gardens of

related to growing things.

within four fences.

side to them.
PART 3

You will hear an environmentalist being interviewed about an oil spill. For questions 16-20, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which fits best according to what you hear.

16. The clean-up operation
   A. is being carried out by K.S.G.
   B. is headed by Fergus McDonald.
   C. is not restricted to adults.
   D. began during the night.

17. The chief problem with this particular oil spill is
   A. a large amount of oil has been spilled.
   B. the weather is extremely adverse.
   C. the government is not helping.
   D. the expert is not doing his job.

18. What larger solution is K.S.G. in favour of?
   A. allowing the oil to disperse naturally
   B. taking the oil from the top of the water
   C. adding a material that will soak up the oil
   D. driving the oil away from the beaches

19. Who is mainly responsible for the clean-up operation?
   A. K.S.G.
   B. local people
   C. the local authority
   D. the government

20. Fergus and his group want to
   A. keep the beach clean at any cost.
   B. keep the environmental damage to a minimum.
   C. sue the oil company and government.
   D. enlist many more volunteers to help.
PART 4

You will hear five short extracts in which different people talk about a difficult situation they are facing.

**TASK ONE**
For questions 21-25, choose from the list (A-H) what each speaker is having to deal with.

| A | being bullied | **Speaker 1** | 21 |
| B | a friend's betrayal | **Speaker 2** | 22 |
| C | a bad relationship with a relative | **Speaker 3** | 23 |
| D | difficulty settling in | **Speaker 4** | 24 |
| E | constant fighting with others | **Speaker 5** | 25 |
| F | a potential break-up | | |
| G | a psychological condition | | |
| H | an unfortunate misunderstanding | | |

**TASK TWO**
For questions 26-30, choose from the list (A-H) what each speaker intends to do.

| A | express their feelings in writing | **Speaker 1** | 26 |
| B | let events take their course | **Speaker 2** | 27 |
| C | get support from family members | **Speaker 3** | 28 |
| D | confront somebody who caused a problem | **Speaker 4** | 29 |
| E | seek professional help | **Speaker 5** | 30 |
| F | avoid confrontation | | |
| G | stir up past memories | | |
| H | take up an activity | | |

You will hear the recording twice. While you listen, you must complete both tasks.
PART 1 (2 minutes) (Candidates A & B)
Listen to the teacher and answer his / her questions.

PART 2 (approximately 4 minutes) (Candidates A & B)
Promotion Booklet – Mature Lifestyles
Listen to the teacher and follow his / her instructions.

A pie chart showing how people in the 65-75 age group spend their time.

- 52% watch TV
- 11% gardening
- 10% reading
- 10% enjoy walks
PART 3  (approximately 10 minutes)  (Candidates A & B)

Media Influence

Listen to the teacher and follow his / her instructions.

Prompt Card (A)

What role does the media play in our lives?
- informs
- entertains
- shapes opinions

Prompt Card (B)

What effect does advertising have on our society?
- encourages overspending
- materialism
- encourages stereotyping
The Geneva Convention

The Geneva Convention is the name given to a (0) ... of international treaties dealing with the behaviour of nations that are (1) ... war on one another. The initiative came from the Swiss philanthropist Henri Dunant, who had already been inspired to (2) ... the International Red Cross after seeing the horrific neglect of (3) ... soldiers on the battlefield of Solferino in 1859.

After World War Two, due to the atrocities that occurred, it was deemed necessary to (4) ... and ratify the treaties, which fell into four parts. The first two (5) ... with the treatment of sick and wounded combatants (one for land war and one for sea); the third, the treatment of (6) ... of war and the last that of civilians in time of war.

Almost every nation signed, but a 1977 extension of the convention to (7) ... guerrillas fighting for self-determination or in civil wars was signed only by about half. (8) ... by their absence were the UK and the USA.
For questions 9-16, read the text below and think of the word which best fits each space. Use only one word in each space. There is an example at the beginning (0). Write your answers IN CAPITAL LETTERS.

Example: 0 I S

**PROSOCIAL BEHAVIOUR**

Prosocial behaviour in children (9)........... is........... defined as that which is done for the benefit of someone (9)................. than the child. This may take a number of different forms, from comforting or reassuring someone in distress to going for help.

What is of interest is how (10)................. an urge develops. (11)................. all, a baby is completely selfish; it cries when hungry, uncomfortable or upset and expects a response. (12)................. can this ego transform itself into the caring being that society requires it to be? There has been a suggestion that prosocial behaviour is not as altruistic as it appears. The child at some stage realises it cannot continue (13)................. so openly selfish and so finds other means of getting its (14)................. way. Prosocial behaviour often results (15)................. a reward for the child, so might it not be fair to say that the reward is the child's objective rather than the kind act? Children who are spoilt are labelled so for not displaying any such unselfishness, but might this not be simply the most honest way of acting?

There does, however, still seem to be an automatic reaction of distress on the (16)................. of a child to see another, especially a parent, sibling or friend, upset.
PART 3

For questions 17-24, 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 IN CAPITAL LETTERS.

Example: 0 OUTLAY

Capital Drain -- or Cash Cow?

You would be forgiven for believing that the biggest (0) ............... OUTLAY in the average person’s life is buying a car or a house, but both pale in (17) ..................... to the cost of raising a child. Totals quoted are generally vast underestimates, though they run into hundreds of thousands of pounds, because they look at bare expenses only and do not take into account what could have been, i.e. lost (18) ....................... . What promotions might you have been passed over for, what opportunities for (19) ......................... missed? This is all quite apart from the fact that one or both parents in all (20) ......................... had to limit their working hours to care for the child, and any (21) ......................... they were used to doing would certainly have had to stop.

Undoubtedly, parenthood has its own rewards, but in these days of (22) ......................... and life on credit would it be completely (23) ......................... to ask the child for some return on this investment once they started to work? Parents could be registered as banks and repayments spread over a twenty-year period, at a (24) ......................... interest rate, of course.
PART 4

For questions 25-30, 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 In my opinion, you paid too much for that car.  
worth  
In my opinion, ............................................. you paid for it.

0 the car isn’t / wasn’t worth what

25 It’s his own fault he’s in this mess.  
blame  
He has no one ............................................. the mess he’s in.

26 Nobody in the room expected Theresa to react like that.  
came  
Theresa’s reaction ............................................. in the room.

27 I’m sure he won’t be holding a grudge about it anymore.  
shrugged  
I’m sure ............................................. by now.

28 He never does anything without my approval.  
give  
Only if ............................................. do anything.

29 It appeared that the plan was working.  
according  
Things seemed ............................................. plan.

30 The patient’s condition has deteriorated.  
turn  
The patient ............................................. the worse.
You are going to read an article about Houston, Texas. For questions 31-36, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text.

‘They Have Sown the Wind, and They Shall Reap the Whirlwind’

Houston, Texas, stands at the edge of the sea, its back to a flat land that was once home to just cattle and cowboys. Then, in 1901, ‘black gold’ – oil – was discovered in the Lone Star State, and overnight the entire character of the place changed. Texans still wear cowboy hats and boots, as evidenced by the 43rd president himself, George Bush Junior, but they sleep in air-conditioned apartments rather than under the stars and ride around not on horses but in sport utility vehicles and limousines.

Oil, not beef, rules Texas now, and this has led to a state government extremely reluctant to pass any measures limiting fossil fuel emissions, whether from factories, refineries, or cars. Houston has become a sprawling city of skyscrapers, suburbs and satellite towns, with a combined population of around 4.1 million. It is the third biggest port in the USA in terms of tonnage moved, and as a focal point for oil and natural gas pipelines and with its access to resources like sulphur, salt, limestone and water, it has been a magnet to industry; the banks of the ship canal are thick with factories.

The USA is by far the worst culprit when it comes to fossil fuel emissions (one twentieth of the world’s population creating one quarter of the pollution) and Texas has been the success story of the country, decade after decade. It has led to Houston having smog and ozone levels unequalled countrywide with the exception of Los Angeles. Air-conditioning is everywhere, keeping offices, homes and bars crisply cool while the air outside sizzles. The laissez-faire attitude of the State legislature has contributed to this; there is no legislation in Texas requiring companies to track their emissions, no city planning, no encouragement for car buyers to move away from gas guzzlers or use catalytic converters. Air quality has reached the stage where children who take part in outdoor sports in Houston are three to four times more likely to suffer from asthma than those who do not. It is also one of the areas most vulnerable to the backlash that the environmental damage is beginning to cause.

Environmentalists talk about global warming and the effect it may have on sea levels. All low-lying coastal land is in danger; many of the river deltas and estuaries in developing countries, but also parts of the developed world – the entire US eastern seaboard and many areas of Western Europe, including South-East England, North-West France and the Low Countries. In Houston, Texas, it is already a reality; Houston is being flooded.

It is not entirely the fault of the rising sea levels. For decades, industry pumped water without restraint from deep in Houston’s soil, and though this is now tightly restricted under pressure from the farmers, for the most part the damage has already been done. Land without this underground cushion has a tendency to subside. Given that the Gulf Coastal Plain lies only forty-one feet above sea level, it doesn’t take much for the waves to start pouring in.

And in they have come. Coastal industry and property has already gone under, costing homeowners and companies a fortune. Two refineries were forced to up stakes and move their operations away from an advancing sea at a cost of $120 million; the original oil derricks, only decades old, are now awash. A luxurious waterside residential development suffered subsidence of around nine feet in three decades, leaving some parts underwater.

Scientists are also warning of increased hurricane activity due to higher ocean temperatures, and hurricanes striking at higher latitudes than ever before. Again, Houston has already felt it - the resultant flooding from one tropical storm that descended upon the city caused enormous damage; claims for federal flood insurance alone exceeded $650 million, as compared to the average annual payout to the entire country of $419 million. Many insurance companies now refuse to issue policies that cover flooding to Houston residents.

The situation has reached such a pitch that Houstonians, normally rather blasé when it comes to the environment (after all, for the average Texan fossil fuels are their livelihood), are starting to wake up. The number of Texans who put pollution high up on their list of concerns has risen significantly. Even companies are responding, with one pleading to voluntarily cut greenhouse gas emissions to the levels agreed in the Kyoto Protocol.

It could be that things are changing. When the health of their children is at risk, people tend to sit up and take notice. When their homes are in danger of disappearing into the ocean, the same. The real worry is that if thirty-seven per cent rank the environment as a worry, that leaves sixty-three per cent who do not; enough to keep oilmen in the driving seat for long enough to leave Houston half desert and half swamp.
31. The discovery of oil in Texas
   A. did not significantly affect Texans.
   B. meant Texans have had to struggle to retain their identity.
   C. has fundamentally altered the average Texan.
   D. has meant an end to Texan agriculture.

32. Which of the following is used ironically?
   A. the 43rd president himself (line 3)
   B. magnet (line 10)
   C. success story (line 12)
   D. gas guzzlers (line 16)

33. Local government is partly to blame for the pollution problem in Texas because
   A. it is riddled with corruption.
   B. it did not stand up to big businesses.
   C. it did not enforce the laws of the central government.
   D. it tended not to place limits upon industries.

34. Why is the sum of $419 million (line 35) quoted in the article?
   A. to emphasise the damage done by the storm
   B. to show why insurance companies are pulling out
   C. to show that Texas is unfairly demanding
   D. to provide a total picture of federal insurance

35. Why are residents of Houston insensitive to the environmental problems?
   A. This is the stereotypical image of a Texan cowboy.
   B. They don't feel it will ever really affect them.
   C. They have an economic interest in what causes them.
   D. They have other priorities in life.

36. The title of the article refers to
   A. a tropical storm.
   B. the way oil has taken over from farming in Texas.
   C. the catastrophic effects of turning away from traditional lifestyles.
   D. the result of years of neglect now being seen in Houston.
PART 6

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 (37-43). There is one extra paragraph which you do not need to use.

The Landlord

The pub was silent at last. The sounds of the last reluctant drinkers could still be heard, though fading, down the country road, and the car park was empty and dark. Lance went from table to table picking up the empties, depositing them on the bar, emptying and piling up the ashtrays. He moved almost unconsciously; seen from outside the pub in the low light he might have appeared to be in a trance.

A regular of the pub would have been surprised, perhaps astonished, by Lance’s actions. A good landlord, that he was, and he ran a fine pub with the best pint for miles around, but it would be hard to accuse him of being a dreamer. Quite the opposite, in fact – the adjectives down-to-earth, practical, no-nonsense – these are what sprang to mind with the mention of Lance.

Thirty years he’d been the king of this small castle, and such a stretch had given people a chance to appreciate the qualities he had to offer. No flash, no flair. Not a showman or a comedian. Happy to have a short chat but no conversationalist. A little cold, if the truth be known, as if familiarity would bring with it some obligation for drinks on the house. In thirty years, to the best of anyone’s knowledge, he’d never offered one.

Like everything else in the bar; there’d been some additions through the years, but once something was put somewhere, it stayed put. Signed pictures of the famous or nearly famous who’d popped in for a drink (standing beside a Lance clearly uncomfortable before the camera, his stiff smile and posture betraying his unease, next to their professional confidence) pinned up behind the bar.

And here again, if you saw him moving round the pub as if performing a slow dance, wiping each table down now, then putting up the chairs to leave the floor clear for the cleaner the next morning – here again, he would have been unfamiliar to you. Was that Lance who paused to look at himself in the mirror behind the bar? Was that a smile twitching at the corner of his mouth?

This was no last grasping for youth, either, no desperate struggle against the drowning pull of age. Lance had never been afraid of either that or his dancing partner, death. He’d accepted them as part of the cycle, something in a way to welcome, as a good night’s sleep follows a hard day’s work.

One thing we can be thankful for is that it was not a one-way thing. It would have been a tragic sight to see Lance – pub landlord, pillar of the community, stoic of some renown – reduced to the level of a lovesick teenager.

And the object of this affection, the apple of Lance’s eye? Beth, a widow just moved into the area. Hailing from Newcastle like himself and fond of reminiscences about the old town that had changed too much to go back to. Who’d taken a job at the pub a couple of nights a week as a barwoman, more as a way of meeting new people than anything else.
A But to give him his due, he'd never accepted one either. He would tell people to put the money in the collection box for cancer research, if they wanted. Over the years he must have contributed enough for a small step to have been taken towards a cure, for the box was still there, in the place it had always been, next to the cash register.

B No, for Lance was a man who would take rejection with a crushing finality, turn his face to the wall and never smile again. You would certainly not see that walk, that smile, that dreaming gaze, if he had not heard, at some time that day, a declaration of mutual affection in the pub garden, under the boughs of the oak that shaded its picnic tables.

C People like that in a landlord, in a pub. Certain people, anyway. A sense of security; knowing it will be the same whenever they go – particularly those whose lives outside were turned upside down with a monotonous regularity. The same good pint, the same atmosphere, smell, sound. The same people. The same Lance.

D In the beginning, people had asked him about his life, but he had been spectacularly unforthcoming. A few titbits were savoured and inevitably blown up into grand sagas; it was known he had lived in America for some years, and it was speculated he had prospected for gold, struck it rich, lost it all in the casinos of Vegas, along with the beautiful young Hollywood starlet he was engaged to marry.

E No, this was the real McCoy, the genuine article, a bona fide grande passion – the old old story. Lance had fallen head over heels, blissfully, rapturously, ecstatically in love, and he didn't know if today was last Tuesday or the Sunday after next.

F Lance Greenhorn had found love. Lance Greenhorn, after years of denial or refusal, after years of careful sidestepping and backpedalling, had somehow let his guard slip for a moment or two, and just like that – in the twinkling of an eye – love had darted through.

G Looking closer, though, you might have seen a light in his eyes that belied a blank mind. Something was going on there behind the face, some thought or thoughts working their way again and again through the barrier of efficiency into his consciousness, sometimes so suddenly he would stop dead in his tracks for a moment or two before carrying on.

H His domain. From the framed £5 note that paid for the first drink he'd served here so long ago, to the chrome espresso machine he'd installed just months before and spent days learning to work; he knew where each and every thing was, its function. Behind the bar was where he was in character; meeting him in the street always surprised you, like seeing a bunch of bananas in a sweet shop window.
PART 7

You are going to read five book reviews. For questions 44-53, choose from the sections (A-E). The sections may be chosen more than once.

According to the reviews, which book

has been preceded by others featuring the same hero?  
loses its momentum?

lives up to all expectations?

could successfully be presented in a different medium?

is the first publication by this author?

would have been more stimulating as a film?

is superior to others by the same author?

has elements of humour woven around the central character?

is a poor follow-up to the author’s previous works?

has a main character who gets into unfamiliar territory?
A. *Under Cover of Darkness* by Miles Cox

Cox’s debut novel begins and ends on a train. I’m not giving anything away telling you that, but it is a nice metaphor for the book as a whole; moving at all times, though not too swiftly, purposefully heading towards that vital final scene. Most murder stories involve a detective, and doubtless new authors look at the reaction to theirs with anxiety, wondering whether they will appear in another ten books or fade into obscurity. Cox’s new offering is Constance Mulligan, a no-nonsense insurance investigator looking into a fire that consumed the Willis mansion, killing three of the family. Her suspicions, aroused by the strange pattern of searching in the cellar (Cox has obviously done his homework here), lead her into a dark tale of inheritance, opportunity and a monstrous plot for the throne itself. Set in the Berkshire countryside, this novel communicates well the sinister nature of the empty lanes and silent, deserted fields.

B. *For Want of a Penny* by Sally Meeks

One of those books that had probably been well-planned when the author first put pen to paper. However, the thread is soon lost and the reader must fill in the gaps. The gaps in this case are everything after the plausible and intriguing beginning to the most confusing and, ultimately, empty climax. When his superior sends Detective Masterton to investigate Charles Furley’s disappearance, our down-to-earth hero doesn’t expect much; the millionaire was apparently eccentric and fond of wandering. But when Masterton starts to find motives, his thoughts turn to murder. And nearly everyone has a motive, in true Agatha Christie fashion, to the extent that you begin to think the dog might have done it, considering how badly Furley treated it. After the author’s success last year, I am sure she was under some pressure to produce something again fast, but this one has none of the fine characterisation of Murder in the Monastery, and none of the careful build-up of suspense.

C. *The Miami Beach Murders* by Denver Matthews

Serial killers seem to be the flavour of the year, particularly on the silver screen, and there seems no doubt that this is where the author wants this book to go. Why he didn’t write a screenplay and spare us the 350-page slog is, for me, the real mystery.

Our hero is – surprise, surprise – a divorced, heavy-drinking ex-cop, whose obsession with one case, the murder of two young women on the beach five years back, led to his dismissal from the force. When the murders start again, however, a helpless police force must ask for ‘Red’ Connolly’s help. The plot is well-paced, the violence very colourfully executed, but the descriptions and characters come across as the page-filling of a bored writer desperate to hit the Hollywood big time.

D. *A British Policeman in Paris* by Mary Allen

Critics often genuinely worry about the next book in a series they enjoy – they expect the worst, and that is why they are usually cautious in their praise. Too often the ‘young talent of the decade’ turns into a tired hack almost overnight. With the Waterstone mysteries, however, I have no such reservations, for Mary Allen’s track record is impeccable. This is number eight and it tops the lot. It is also the first to move away from the dark streets of London; Waterstone must work with Interpol and spends at least half the time in Paris, looking for his vital witness. Still, Paris is described as convincingly as London, and it’s fun to read about poor Waterstone, with his halting French, a fish out of water away from his beloved London. There is a political side to this murder mystery, too, which sharpens Allen’s generally acid tone.

E. *A Hawk in the Sky* by Geoff Corfield

An original idea handled deftly by Corfield, who did a ten-year stint with one of our most prestigious broadsheets before turning his hand to fiction some three years ago. More power to his writing hand, I say! I’m letting no cats out of any bag by saying that the murderer is one of the investigating team – young Constable Ray Skinner suspects that from early on. The question is, which one? The readers share the poor hero’s confusion as clues come down from his superiors that could either be useful or just red herrings designed to throw him off the scent. All his work must be done in complete secrecy – whoever the culprit is has already got one officer thrown off the force, while another ended up a corpse in the park lake.

Tense, exciting and very clever, I would not be surprised to see this one on screen before too long, with a new setting – New York or Los Angeles, perhaps, and starring some up-and-coming Hollywood star.
Read the two texts below:

Write an essay summarising and evaluating the key points from both texts. Use your own words throughout as far as possible, and include your own ideas in your answer.

Write your answer in 240-280 words.

**Advances in medical science**

Technology has enabled scientists to make great strides in eradicating many life-threatening illnesses. We are constantly learning about new courses of treatment open to patients suffering from conditions that would probably have been fatal just fifty years ago. Furthermore, it won't be long before some people confined to wheelchairs are enabled by new technologies to get up and walk. Due to advances in the study of genetics, infertility treatment has enabled many couples to have a child of their own. Indeed, medical advances touch all of our lives whether we have a serious medical condition or simply benefit from new technology such as the use of lasers to cut down on invasive surgery.

**A heavy price to pay?**

Many medical breakthroughs seem to be accompanied by drawbacks, especially as far as the implications of genetic engineering are concerned. The idea of cloning both humans and animals seems to belong in works of science fiction and not in the real world. It is feared that we run the risk of interfering too much with nature and that this could have a negative impact on humanity. In the wrong hands, could genetic engineering be used to produce a nation of slaves or an army of ruthless killers? It's about time we looked into whether the benefits outweigh the disadvantages before it is too late.

Write your essay.
PART 2

Write an answer to one of the questions 2-5* in this part. Write your answer in 250-350 words in an appropriate style.

2. A monthly magazine has invited readers to contribute articles to a special edition entitled Coping With Everyday Stress. Write an article describing a particularly stressful period you have just been through and how you came through it.

Write your article.

3. You recently read an article in a national newspaper which criticised young people for being so self-centred. You feel that this is an unfair view based on a minority and have decided to write a letter to the editor of the newspaper expressing your opinion and describing your own voluntary work with deaf children.

Write your letter. Do not write any addresses.

4. You have recently seen a play inspired by events that really happened. Write a review of the play for an arts magazine, saying what you think the difficulties of writing a play based on real events are and how successful the play you watched was in overcoming them.

Write your review.

[* The 5th question is an alternative choice based on three prescribed books changed every two years.]
PART 1

You will hear three different extracts. For questions 1-6, choose the answer (A, B or C) which fits best according to what you hear. There are two questions for each extract.

1. **Extract One**
   You hear a pilot being interviewed about a near miss.
   1. How did the pilot feel during the incident?
      A. calm
      B. fearful
      C. indifferent
      [1]

   2. Why was it necessary to make a sea landing?
      A. The airport was out of use.
      B. It was the only viable option.
      C. The pilot wanted to get down as soon as possible.
      [2]

2. **Extract Two**
   You hear a woman talking about her hometown.
   3. How does she feel about the place now?
      A. nostalgic
      B. neutral
      C. negative
      [3]

   4. What was her main problem while growing up?
      A. school
      B. the lack of things to do
      C. home life
      [4]

3. **Extract Three**
   You hear two people talking about a new compilation album on the radio.
   5. What is the purpose of the conversation?
      A. to review
      B. to advertise
      C. to criticise
      [5]

   6. What is the woman’s criticism of the album?
      A. It lacks something.
      B. It was recorded too recently.
      C. A different singer was used.
      [6]
PART 2

You will hear a talk about the history of dogs as domestic animals. For questions 7-15, complete the sentences with a word or short phrase.

One theory claims that early humans managed to bring 7 under their control, another that dogs chose us.

The speaker believes mutual dependence is a more 8 theory.

Dogs were being raised and trained by humans by 9.

They might even have been consumed if the tribe suffered 10.

They were trained to help humans on 11 expeditions.

Very specialised dogs have been created by 12.

One example is 13, who were bred for hunting by sight.

Because of their instincts, 14 may suddenly go berserk.

Laika the dog was the first living creature on Earth to be sent into 15.
PART 3

You will hear a discussion about different approaches to education. For questions 16-20, choose the answer (A, B, C, or D) which fits best according to what you hear.

16 Teacher John Upgrade's complaint is that
   A teachers are unhappy.
   B teachers are being attacked.
   C teachers are risking their safety.
   D the children don't pay attention.

17 The head teacher Margaret Point
   A has reservations about the government's policy.
   B feels there are many uninterested teachers.
   C is happy that incompetent teachers have left.
   D supports the criticism of teachers.

18 The presenter mentions his own son because
   A he blames himself for his son's difficulties.
   B his son is not too good academically.
   C his son has emotional problems.
   D his son is a good example of falling standards.

19 The open approach to learning
   A involves teachers being honest when a child is wrong.
   B would work for teachers too.
   C is not being applied properly.
   D was essential for the good of education.

20 The teacher and head teacher agree that learning
   A should be a dynamic process.
   B in the old days was for the privileged few.
   C should involve everyday life.
   D should combine old and new methodologies.
PART 4

You will hear five short extracts in which different people talk about shopping online.

TASK ONE
For questions 21-25, choose from the list (A-H) what each speaker considers the biggest advantage of shopping online.

You will hear the recording twice. While you listen, you must complete both tasks.

A  no pressure from sales staff
B  the range of goods
C  delivery of goods
D  no fixed shopping hours
E  a chance to purchase more goods
F  better quality
G  good customer service
H  more economical

A  checking reviews
B  comparing retail prices
C  never ordering clothes
D  using reliable businesses
E  checking delivery prices
F  doing plenty of research
G  using effective software
H  buying everything online

Speaker 1  21
Speaker 2  22
Speaker 3  23
Speaker 4  24
Speaker 5  25

Speaker 1  26
Speaker 2  27
Speaker 3  28
Speaker 4  29
Speaker 5  30
PART 1 (2 minutes) (Candidates A & B)
Listen to the teacher and answer his / her questions.

PART 2 (approximately 4 minutes) (Candidates A & B)

Careers Advice Booklet

Listen to the teacher and follow his / her instructions.
PART 3 (approximately 10 minutes) (Candidates A & B)

Social Development and Relationships

Listen to the teacher and follow his/her instructions.

- Prompt Card (A)
  What factors are important in a young child's development?
  ➡ attention
  ➡ education
  ➡ nourishment

- Prompt Card (B)
  What qualities should a good relationship be built on?
  ➡ confidence
  ➡ freedom
  ➡ understanding
PART 1

For questions 1-8, read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap. There is an example at the beginning (0).

0  A future  B promise  C prospect  D tomorrow

0  A B C D

Belize

Belize is a tiny Central American country with a big (6) ... . Located on the east coast of the isthmus facing the Caribbean Sea, it’s (1) ... is just 250,000 people and it has two cities; Belize City on the coast and Belmopan, which was constructed in 1970 after a hurricane and (2) ... tidal wave (3) ... waste to the old capital.

The decades-old tension between Belize and neighbouring Guatemala seems to have (4) ... , allowing Belize to concentrate on (5) ... and promoting its tourist industry. It is a wise choice, for it is the (6) ... of Central America.

There have been tight controls on logging in its forests, meaning practically half remain (7) ... – a unique achievement in Central America. In addition, the second largest coral reef in the world lies in its coastal waters and is home to a (8) ... array of marine life.

1  A occupant  B population  C citizen  D inhabitant
2  A subsequent  B ensuing  C later  D succeeding
3  A put  B made  C laid  D did
4  A relaxed  B eased  C dragged  D slowed
5  A building  B enlarging  C evolving  D developing
6  A diamond  B goldmine  C ruby  D gem
7  A intact  B complete  C perfect  D whole
8  A shocking  B vast  C minor  D worrying
PART 2

For questions 9-16, read the text below and think of the word which best fits each space. Use only one word in each space. There is an example at the beginning (0). Write your answers IN CAPITAL LETTERS.

Example: 0 A

Back to Nature

There is a deep yearning in the heart of many (0) ..........A.......... town dweller for a return to the countryside, to a simple life of pastoral bliss. The country is analogous (9) ................. the Garden of Eden, where lion and lamb slept side by side in fields of clover, and healthy young men and women plucked fruit from heavy boughs to eat (10) ................ leisure by the tumbling water of some lively river.

It would be wise for these dreamers to leave things as they are, a dream, for if they should make the return journey, they are in (11) ................... something of a shock. The country is a place rather short of people, for one thing; for (12) ............... , it is full of toil. Mechanisation has meant (13) ............... employees are needed to manage, but it failed to lighten the workload; a farm is a business, and a very efficient (14) ............... , with little time for romance.

Disillusioned by the present, how about a nostalgic look at the past? Well, those golden days of ‘Merrie Olde England’ are (15) .................. of a myth too. Although life expectancy did plunge with the beginning of the Industrial Revolution, it had hardly been spectacular up till then; fifty if you were lucky.

The (16) .................. is that the closest we have ever got to this idyll is with the commuter villages which surround every urban conurbation; peaceful hamlets of cosy cottages, smoke rising from chimneys; villages deserted from 8 to 6, Monday to Friday, and not a farmer for miles.
PART 3

For questions 17-24, 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 IN CAPITAL LETTERS.

Example: FROZEN

CYCLE OF LIFE

Water is everywhere: in the seas and lakes; in glaciers and in ice caps; in the air and in our bodies. It is never static, however. Water moves in an endless cycle, without which it would stagnate and be home only to algae. There would be no rain, nor clouds nor rivers, phenomena (17) to our existence, and indeed that of the entire animal (18).

Water (19) in huge quantities from the oceans and seas, and is also released by plants during their photosynthetic cycle. This water is actually completely (20), and present in the air all around us. Clouds form when warm air meets cooler air and, due to its lower (21), rises. Water droplets form and, when they reach a (22) weight, fall as rain.

Astonishingly, there is so much water held in the atmosphere at any one time that, if it all fell at once, it would flood the Earth to a (23) of one metre. This, of course, never happens, but enormous amounts can fall, the record being a (24) on Réunion Island in the Indian Ocean, where a massive 187cm of rain fell in twenty-four hours.
PART 4

For questions 25-30, 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 In my opinion, you paid too much for that car.
worth
In my opinion, ...................................................... you paid for it.

0 the car isn’t / wasn’t worth what

25 I only managed to get to sleep just before the alarm went off.
managed
Hardly ............................................................. the alarm went off.

26 I think Brian’s radical views quite shocked my mother.
aback
I think my mother .............................................. Brian’s radical views.

27 You might get hungry, so take a sandwich with you.
should
Take a sandwich with you in .............................................. hungry.

28 If I were you, I’d look around for a new job.
better
You ............................................................. looking around for a new job.

29 My son doesn’t listen to a word I say.
notice
My son ............................................................. what I say.

30 I assumed Tom would have told you.
granted
I ............................................................. that Tom would have told you.
PART 5

You are going to read an extract from a novel. For questions 31-36, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text.

The Passenger

It could be for many reasons. The long hours spent idling when the wind had dropped and the sails flapped uselessly against the mast; the way the salty ocean air seemed to wake the senses up, making them razor sharp; the need to know what each sign meant, because out at sea you were no longer in charge, but at the mercy of a higher power, the elements.

It could be any or all (or none) of them, but sailors, Wright had found, had an almost supernatural awareness of what was going on around them, what tension was hanging in the air, when trouble was on its way. So when Mitch told him he had a bad feeling about Montgomery, he couldn’t dismiss it as nothing - it kept nagging at him even as they weighed anchor and headed off towards Crab Island, where the best fishing grounds lay, his intimate knowledge of which allowed him to guarantee a big catch to every customer.

But you had to make money, and even if Montgomery was a suspicious customer, he was a paying one. It was an awfully quiet place, that was all. It didn’t hurt to be on your guard.

Not that Montgomery looked that way - quite the opposite. He was a middle-aged man in fair condition, with a potbelly that seemed to point to beer before anything else, for the rest of him was solid enough. His handshake had been strong and confident, his stride the same. The only thing Wright could see that jarred a little was the contrast between his job - bank manager, suggesting respectability, a comfortable living, no money worries - and his eyes which, though direct, looked as though he hadn’t slept in weeks. Bruised with tiredness all the way around and bloodshot even now, at ten in the morning. But even bank managers could suffer from insomnia, couldn’t they?

Mitch evidently didn’t think so, and went on grumbling in the island patois about bank managers being famous for freshwater fishing, strictly. Where were his wife and children (another strict rule for bank managers was a family in tow, according to Mitch)?

It was only a couple of days, however, and what was Wright supposed to do about it? Montgomery had chosen him, after all, paid up front in cash, and if he didn’t get some money to Liz and the kids soon, then all her accusations of irresponsibility would be undeniably proved true. So, a day of fishing, a night of eating and drinking and swapping stories about the one that got away, another day’s fishing and then back home. Forty-eight hours wasn’t long to be on your guard, and it was two against one, after all. And maybe Mitch had just got out of bed on the wrong side.

Halfway through the first day’s fishing his confidence had evaporated. Montgomery had visibly relaxed once land had gone out of sight, and any sign of being a bank manager - politeness, a good accent, any of the usual associated characteristics - had vanished, and he now looked extremely ... dangerous. It was hard to put a finger on exactly why - it was a combination of little things: a little smile playing at the corners of the mouth; a slightly different way of holding himself that said ‘street fighter’; a complete indifference to the fishing (despite which he reeled in one beauty after another). He smoked and drank continuously, and seemed to be waiting for something to happen.

His attitude to Mitch had changed too, from bluff friendliness to that of a kind of overbearing master. He called him ‘boy’ and made jokes about his tardiness and the general laziness of what Montgomery called ‘his sort’ to Wright. Wright wasn’t sure if he was meant to laugh along with Montgomery, but he didn’t. It didn’t bother Montgomery - nothing did, except sudden moves that had his eyes instantly alert and his hand twitching towards the pocket of his sports jacket, which hung heavily, all too heavily, to one side.

Maybe Wright had a bit of the sailor in him too, but he could tell Mitch was going to make a move when he came up on deck with the fifth scotch and soda. He splashed it straight in Montgomery’s face and went for his gun arm. The poor, thin old man was flung easily halfway across the deck, but it allowed Wright time to get in and sink a right into that supposedly soft belly. It failed to sink in. He hardly did more than grunt a little, then took Wright by the collar and struck him extremely professionally four or five times, with precise judgement and aim, leaving Wright lying on the deck immobile and in pain. Montgomery stood above him hardly out of breath and said evenly, ‘Now that we’ve got that over with, Captain, I suggest you find some rope to tie your companion here with. No more tricks, now.’

There was a mocking tone in his voice when he said ‘captain’ that filled Wright with helplessness. He felt as much like playing a trick at that moment as he felt like singing the lead in Rigoletto at the Royal Opera House.
31. What is Wright’s reaction to Mitch’s warning?
   A. It makes him fearful for their lives.
   B. It puts him on the alert.
   C. It makes him worry about other things.
   D. He treats it as a figment of Mitch’s imagination.

32. What disturbs Wright about Montgomery?
   A. His story doesn’t seem to add up.
   B. His occupation and appearance are at odds.
   C. He is too much like a bank manager.
   D. He obviously has something on his mind.

33. According to Mitch, bank managers
   A. have ways of behaving he doesn’t understand.
   B. couldn’t be trusted anyway.
   C. never fish during the summer.
   D. lead nearly identical lifestyles.

34. Which of the words below describes Montgomery’s behaviour once they leave land behind?
   A. arrogant
   B. aggressive
   C. paranoid
   D. insincere

35. What does the word ‘it’ in line 39 refer to?
   A. Wright’s fist
   B. Montgomery’s belly
   C. the truth about the situation
   D. the realisation that Mitch is dead

36. Why is Montgomery’s tone ‘mocking’ in line 43?
   A. He knows about Wright’s marital problems.
   B. Wright isn’t really a qualified captain.
   C. He knows exactly who is in charge.
   D. He wants to make Wright angry.
PART 6

You are going to read an article about Lewis and Clark, two American explorers. Seven paragraphs have been removed from the extract. Choose from the paragraphs A-H the one which fits each gap (37-43). There is one extra paragraph which you do not need to use.

Bird-Woman of Dakota

The Lewis and Clark expedition (1804-6) was the first US expedition to the Pacific coast and back, just after the Louisiana Purchase had approximately doubled the size of the country; adding the central strip from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico, and from the Rockies to the Missouri. The purpose of the trip was to find a viable waterway for commercial use, from coast to coast across this vast land. Though they only proved that none existed, the expedition was a resounding success in many other ways.

They set out on May 14th, 1804 up the Missouri River, after a winter spent training in a camp near St Louis. Travelling in three boats and hunting and fishing to add to their rations, by November they had reached what is now North Dakota, after a difficult journey. Here they built a fort and passed the winter among the friendly Sioux Indians.

Sacagawea had been kidnapped from her tribe, the Shoshone, while still a young woman. The kidnappers, Minitari Indians, took her to their village near the Upper Missouri. Originally called ‘Boinaul’ (Grass Maiden), the Minitari gave her the name she is remembered by, which derives from the words ‘bird’ and ‘woman’. Later they sold her to Toussaint, who married her.

On August 17th, the expedition was in Montana when they encountered a band of Shoshone Indians. In what must have been an extraordinary moment, Sacagawea recognised her brother Cameahwait at the head of them. There was an emotional reunion, and the warmth generated created a favourable atmosphere for negotiating the trade of horses and hiring of guides, without which the expedition - in some trouble at the time - might have ended.

On November 15th, after clearing the Rockies and navigating the Clearwater and Snake Rivers, they arrived at the mouth of the Colombia and the mighty Pacific Ocean. It must have been a sight for sore eyes indeed - after a year and a half of travel, across thousands of miles of river, mountain, plain and forest, they had reached their goal.

Each man was given 302 acres a piece of public land and double pay, and the two leaders received 1500 acres each. And deservedly so; they had proved an excellent partnership and, though they had encountered all sorts of dangers along the way - near-starvation, wild animals and suspicious Indians among them - they had lost only one man.

They also proved to be an inspiration for the great move westwards, dispelling many of the myths surrounding the area. This unfortunately led to the mistreatment of the Indians and the wars that followed, but it should be noted that Clark in particular spent his life trying to get fair treatment for them.

What happened to her is not certain; one story tells of her bringing her son to St Louis in 1809 and leaving him in Clark’s care to receive an education, dying shortly afterwards. Another tells how she rejoined her people, the Shoshone, in the Wyoming Wind River Reservation they had been moved to, and died there in 1884.
The two men in charge were Captain Meriwether Lewis and Lieutenant William Clark, and the team of forty men, aged between twenty-nine and thirty-three, included men skilled in botany, meteorology, zoology, celestial navigation, Indian sign language, carpentry, gun repair and boat-handling. Lewis himself, after two year's personal tutelage under the president Thomas Jefferson, went to Philadelphia to study botany, zoology and celestial navigation.

There they constructed Fort Clatsop and wintered, before beginning the return journey. Travelling again through North Dakota, they said farewell to Toussaint and his courageous wife Sacagawea, not to mention little Jean-Baptiste. They arrived in St Louis on September 23rd, 1806, to a hero's welcome.

In general, the fact that there was a woman and child in the group, rather than it being all-male, tended to create a better impression. Clark wrote that 'a woman with a party of men is a token of peace', and of the many tribes they encountered, none turned hostile. All this was in addition to her and her husband's immeasurable value as interpreters.

Perhaps most of all, what they brought back with them was a portrait of the extraordinary Sacagawea. Both Lewis and Clark appreciated how much she had done for the expedition, and named a river in her honour - Sacagaweah, or 'Bird-Woman's river'.

Though they had not achieved their goal of finding the North-West Passage, they had produced maps that were invaluable for filling the huge blank that was the Midwest at the time. Their diaries contained information about plant and animal life in the region.

A woman with a newborn baby might appear to be a disadvantage to explorers blazing a trail through undiscovered country, but Sacagawea proved to be anything but. She was able to supplement their diet by identifying edible fruit and vegetables. Once when a boat tipped over it was she who saved valuable items from the water.

Here they also made arguably the best decision of the trip when they hired a French-Canadian trapper Toussaint Charbonneau, as interpreter and guide for the spring push. Toussaint had lived among the Indian tribes for years and had even married two of them, as was customary. One of his wives gave birth just before the expedition left again and she, Sacagawea, with her baby Jean-Baptiste on her back, accompanied them.

They had signed a number of treaties with Indian tribes that were to prove invaluable for the future move west, and their maps were accurate to an astonishing degree, given the conditions under which they were drawn. They were the only team sent out at that time to return with every objective fulfilled, and no casualties.
PART 7

You are going to read a magazine article on hotels. For questions 44-53, choose from the hotels (A-D). The hotels may be chosen more than once.

Which hotel has expanded its facilities? 44

is extremely high? 45

is more attractive to younger guests? 46

has a reputation they have maintained? 47

gives free beverages? 48

does not fit in with its surroundings? 49

has no hidden extras in the price? 50

is recommended for short stays only? 51

has a sense of history about it? 52

has not been very well maintained? 53
Holiday Destinations

A. America, SUN CITY, Las Vegas
The all-gold, glittering Sun City. This building has forty storeys with 3,300 rooms and, costing more than one and a half billion dollars to build, it towers over the northern end of Las Vegas like a giant foil-wrapped chocolate bar. My room afforded a wonderful view of the strip’s twinkling casino lights. Everything here is big – standard rooms are five hundred square feet, while the larger suites are over six and a half thousand square feet. The complex boasts an eleven-acre lagoon and a huge surf beach, complete with real sand and a machine producing amazing six-foot waves. Quantity, though, hasn’t come at the expense of quality, for in the basement is a fine restaurant serving delights such as a foie gras pasta. There is more class here than at any of the other similarly-sized complexes, and this one feels like a fully-contained resort – due mainly to the fantastic beach area – so there’s no need to venture elsewhere. The hotel is run with great efficiency. I enjoyed sitting by the pool being sprayed with cooling mist from nozzles hidden amongst the foliage. You don’t get many large places showering you with such consideration!

B. Scotland, HIGHLAND SPA, Laggan
The atmosphere is more old-fashioned than minimalistic modernism, while the service and attention to detail are superb – they even attach stamps to the hotel’s complimentary stationery. What is more, the food is awe-inspiring, a gastronomical dream. The spa is situated in a spectacular setting with views of the Cairngorms. This year saw the doubling in size of the spa – there are now over twenty treatment salons. This is where you can get anything from a fresh seaweed wrap to a seaweed soup, and believe me, they’re both worth it. All treatments are included in the five-day package and it’s a good deal. Don’t miss the glass floor-to-ceiling atrium – too modern for such a place, but interesting, nevertheless. In winter, the rooms are additionally heated by the magnificent fireplaces. What could be more romantic than gazing out at the snow-capped mountains while sipping champagne.

C. Ireland, THE BRIDGE CLUB, Co Kildare
Definitely one of the grand old names that still delivers. The decor and atmosphere are unashamedly ancestral – very ‘old school’. The 350 acres now offer self-catering properties, so you can enjoy all the five-star facilities but retain your privacy, knowing that the fitness centre and pool are just a stone’s throw from your four-poster bed and private jacuzzi. Even the drive here, as you wind along the roads overlooking the craggy cliffs of the east coast, is worth it. There are special off-peak weekend rates and for those who decide to stay a little longer, the same rate applies. The ever-willing chef will always throw in an extra bottle of wine with the evening meal too.

D. Jamaica, THE FAIRVIEW, Kingston
Built in the middle of a lost paradise is how this is described. However, the hotel stuck out like a sore thumb and I didn’t think I’d exactly landed in the Garden of Eden when I arrived. I wonder, too, what Adam would have made of the loud reggae music blaring out everywhere. I found the pool to be the quietest spot, offering a much-needed respite from the blazing sun, while the rest of the surrounding area and the hotel’s façade looked a little shabby. The prices were worth what we got, though: king-sized beds and a choice of à la carte or buffet-style restaurants. Having said that, I found the glass-bottomed boat trip a bit over-priced – a trip round the bay, two hours of snorkelling and the sight of a sandy seabed all the way. But what does money matter when you’ve come so far? As for the lack of fish, the colours of the Caribbean Sea more than compensate. Your kids will probably want to stay at this resort forever – it’s a bit like being at a never-ending party. Adults, though, might survive two or three days at the most.
PART 1

Read the two texts below:

Write an essay summarising and evaluating the key points from both texts. Use your own words throughout as far as possible, and include your own ideas in your answer.

Write your answer in 240-280 words.

Not a pretty sight

Following recent research into the state of Britain's beaches, it can be concluded that some of our once-envied holiday resorts are suffering the dire consequences of welcoming thousands of holidaymakers every year. Yet another three holiday spots have been added to the list of undesirable places. Not only were the beaches found to be litter-strewn, but also traces of untreated sewage were found in the sea. No longer for those looking to get away from it all, these seaside towns have now become the new hot spots for the 18-30 clubs, where the only thing you are guaranteed is blaring music and rowdy young people.

The impact of tourism

How many parts of the world have been changed beyond recognition to meet the demands of the tourist industry? Holidaymakers, it seems, are only interested in having a good time and care little about the history and culture of their chosen destination. Of course, some would argue that the local people welcome the income the tourist industry provides. But do they also welcome the fact that the quaint fishing village that was once their home is now a characterless mass of hotels and holiday apartments, or that their own way of life is being taken over by that of the foreign visitors?

Write your essay.
PART 2

Write an answer to one of the questions 2-5* in this part. Write your answer in 250-320 words in an appropriate style.

2 You read an article in a national newspaper which criticised teachers for not enforcing better behaviour in schools. You have decided to write a letter to the editor of the newspaper expressing your own opinions and informing people of the grave difficulties faced by teachers in disciplining their pupils.

Write your letter. Do not write any addresses.

3 You work as a researcher for a publishing company which produces entertainment guides. Your manager has asked you to visit a new theme park and write a report on it, outlining what the place has to offer and which age groups it caters to.

Write your report.

4 An international magazine read by young people has invited readers to send in articles about any unusual customs they have in their country. Write an article for the magazine describing an unusual custom in your country, explaining what it involves and how far back it goes.

Write your article.

[* The 5th question is an alternative choice based on three prescribed books changed every two years.]
PART 1

You will hear three different extracts. For questions 1-6, 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 man talking about parents and children.

1. What point is he trying to make?
   A. Mark Twain was right about his father.
   B. Adolescents grow more like their parents.
   C. Teenagers know nothing about life.

2. How does he feel about his life now?
   A. unsettled
   B. content
   C. bored

**Extract Two**
You hear a man giving some advice.

3. What is he talking about?
   A. problem children
   B. books about raising children
   C. the difficulties of parenthood

4. How does he feel about his children?
   A. They baffle him.
   B. He thinks they are perfect.
   C. He feels distant from them.

**Extract Three**
You hear a businessman and his secretary talking.

5. What is the main cause of his anxiety?
   A. a business deal
   B. a storm
   C. a colleague

6. Where is the main conversation taking place?
   A. the canteen
   B. a meeting room
   C. the man’s office
PART 2

You will hear a travel writer being interviewed about her trip to the Gobi Desert. For questions 7-15, complete the sentences with a word or short phrase.

It is the 7. aspect of the Gobi that appeals to her most.

Only Marco Polo and a 8. of other Europeans have visited this desert.

Sand dunes in the Gobi can reach 9. in height.

She wanted to follow the route Marco Polo took over 10. before.

Badain Jaran is also known as 11. 

Bacteria thrive in the lakes due to the high level of 12. 

Khara Khotso is the remains of an 13. that was inhabited by the Mongols.

It covers an area of around 14.

She found the Mongolians to be extremely 15.
PART 3

You will hear two literature students discussing a theory known as 'the intentional fallacy'. For questions 16-20, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which fits best according to what you hear.

16. They agree that what the author intended is
   A. not important in judging a book.
   B. of interest only to literature students.
   C. gossip of the worst kind.
   D. the real meaning of the book.

17. The man thinks that, compared to mothers, authors
   A. have much the same feeling about their creation.
   B. are much more down-to-earth.
   C. can't stop criticising what they have created.
   D. are much less critical of their creation.

18. People tend to broadly agree about
   A. the failure of critics to do their job.
   B. what simple pictures mean.
   C. what a piece of art is trying to say.
   D. the fact that books have multiple interpretations.

19. The better a book is,
   A. the more meanings people will find in it.
   B. the harder it will be to find its meaning.
   C. the harder it will be to understand.
   D. the more you need a critic.

20. Tom accuses critics of hypocrisy because
   A. they don't want their field invaded.
   B. they would not hesitate to promote their own new theory.
   C. they refuse to discuss alternative theories.
   D. they don't want to share their knowledge.
PART 4
You will hear five short extracts in which different people talk about an event they took part in.

TASK ONE
For questions 21-25, choose from the list (A-H) each speaker’s reason for taking part in the event.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reason</th>
<th>Speaker</th>
<th>Question</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>to improve their game</td>
<td>Speaker 1</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>so as not to feel left out</td>
<td>Speaker 2</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to make new friends</td>
<td>Speaker 3</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>out of curiosity</td>
<td>Speaker 4</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to show off</td>
<td>Speaker 5</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>for a dare</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to spite somebody</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>for fun</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TASK TWO
For questions 26-30, choose from the list (A-H) how each speaker felt after the event.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feeling</th>
<th>Speaker</th>
<th>Question</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>exhilarated</td>
<td>Speaker 1</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>motivated to do it again</td>
<td>Speaker 2</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>extremely annoyed</td>
<td>Speaker 3</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>disappointed</td>
<td>Speaker 4</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>scared out of their wits</td>
<td>Speaker 5</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>completely indifferent</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>quite guilty</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>amused</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

You will hear the recording twice. While you listen, you must complete both tasks.
PART 1 (2 minutes) (Candidates A & B)

Listen to the teacher and answer his / her questions.

PART 2 (approximately 4 minutes) (Candidates A & B)

Seminar - How to Boost Tourism

Listen to the teacher and follow his / her instructions.

A

B

C

No of VISITORS

100,000

200,000

2000 2004 2008 2013

YEAR
PART 3 (approximately 10 minutes) (Candidates A & B)

Industry and Commerce

Listen to the teacher and follow his/her instructions.

**Prompt Card (A)**

Why do you think some countries are far behind others in terms of manufacturing?

- industrial development
- natural resources
- knowledge

**Prompt Card (B)**

What difficulties are there in opening a new business?

- financing
- competition
- bureaucracy
PART 1
For questions 1-8, read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap. There is an example at the beginning (0).

0 A basis B ingredient C foundation D groundwork

Royal Jelly
Honey was the first sweetener, and formed the (0) .... of what was probably the first alcoholic beverage (mead, no doubt created accidentally when food was (1) .... in honey for the winter). There is evidence that Stone Age humans were beekeepers, keeping (2) .... in crude wooden hives.

Bees collect nectar from flowers, which they (3) .... from sucrose into fructose and glucose to produce honey. It is used to feed the bee larvae after they reach the (4) .... age of three days.

(5) .... to that they are fed with a mysterious substance called royal jelly, but after it is only for those who are (6) .... to be queens. A larva thus fed will emerge ready to fight and attempt to (7) .... off the old queen and any other rivals. To the victor goes the hive, the rest must leave to form (8) .... elsewhere.

1 A maintained B covered C hoarded D preserved
2 A hordes B swarms C schools D packs
3 A convert B adapt C modify D transfer
4 A tender B delicate C slender D brittle
5 A beforehand B prior C in advance D before
6 A intended B preordained C fated D destined
7 A force B push C drive D run
8 A territories B colonies C collections D settlements
PART 2

For questions 9-16, read the text below and think of the word which best fits each space. Use only one word in each space. There is an example at the beginning (0). Write your answers IN CAPITAL LETTERS.

Example: 0 A S

THE SPOILT CHILD

Margaret found, (0) ................. was so often the (9) ..................... , that her little brother annoyed her beyond all reason. It had been that way since she was a child and adulthood had failed to dull it. She was the oldest and (10) ..................... such had always been expected to be the responsible one, who helped her mother out, her 'poor tired mother'. Peter, on the (11) ..................... , was the darling child, the little angel who could smash plates and cups, throw tantrums; in short, do exactly as he pleased, and this would elicit (12) ..................... more than an astonished look and a little sweet smile from their mother. 'Who would have thought something so angelic capable of such naughtiness!'

It hadn't changed in thirty years, though the angelic face was now coarse, jowly and usually sprinkled with stubble. And Margaret watched her mother (13) ..................... a fool of herself, lending him money he (14) ..................... paid back, buying him clothes for job interviews that vanished into thin air, even buying him a little flat in the centre of town. Meanwhile Margaret made (15) ..................... with what she earned, scrimped and saved to buy new outfits and still, when she visited, her mother moaned that she, Margaret, never did anything for her 'poor tired mother'. Margaret was getting a (16) ..................... fed up of that worn-out refrain.
PART 2

For questions 17-24, 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 in capital letters.

Example: 0 BEGINNING

BOY RACER

In the (0) .................................. the roads were quiet. Then ...

The boy racer phenomenon emerged in the eighties, when fast cars became (17) ........................ to those in lower income brackets. For someone who left school and went to work at sixteen, buying a car at seventeen and the (18) ........................... and prestige attached to it became the motivation for the long and often dull hours in low-pay (19) ........................... labour. Soon the streets were full of rippy little automobiles driven at breakneck speeds by boys who had just passed their tests and were completely (20) ........................ to the power they now found at their disposal.

These became known as boy racers, and it was (21) ........................... for them to gather at places like seafronts, where a good stretch of straight road allowed them to pit themselves against one another. Inevitably, there were serious crashes, injuries and even deaths, but this did little to deter them.

In the end, (22) ........................... took over. Insurance companies began to refuse insurance on particular cars for anyone within the 17-21 age group. The late-eighties slump meant increased job (23) ........................... and less available money to spend. And no doubt, too, the (24) ........................... became men and dicing with death lost its appeal.
PART 4

For questions 25-30, 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:

In my opinion, you paid too much for that car.
worth
In my opinion, .................................................... you paid for it.

0 the car isn’t / wasn’t worth what

25 Even if you spent a million pounds on that car, it still wouldn’t run well.
how
No .............................................................. on that car, it still won’t run well.

26 Julia told us to be on the lookout for a nice café.
eyes
Julia told us to .................................................... for a nice café.

27 I have absolutely no idea how the prisoner managed to escape.
loss
I ................................................................. how the prisoner managed to escape.

28 The idea that he might be a con man never entered my head.
cross
Never ............................................................ that he might be a con man.

29 The police have dismissed foul play as impossible.
rules
The police ....................................................... of foul play.

30 Do you all understand what I am saying?
clear
Am .............................................................. you all?
The Changing Face of Gardens

Just as there are movements in painting, music and literature, so there are in garden design, though they do, like the growth of trees and shrubs, tend to be slower and less rash. The practice is influenced by the other arts, however, just as a painting can influence a writer or music the musings of a sculptor of clay.

If the Arabs brought nature into the home in the form of elaborate mosaics and carpets of interwoven vines, flowers and trees, the French did the opposite at the turn of the seventeenth century. Inspired by the medieval Italian walled gardens, they created a vogue that was to last many decades.

The idea was of nature trained to the exactness of mathematics (indeed, André Le Nôtre, one of the most famous French garden designers - responsible for the fabulous gardens at the Palace of Versailles - was an expert in optics, perspective and architecture). Geometric shapes radiated out from a centre, fountains were placed at precise intervals, trees trimmed into the shapes of birds and animals. The theory had the garden as an extension of, not separate from, the house, and thus the principles of architecture and interior design were equally applicable here. It can also be seen as a reflection of the spirit of rationality and scientific order embraced by this Age of Enlightenment, where the mind was perceived as capable of organising the material world in its own image; that of reason, logic and division.

The sea change came in the 1750s from Britain, almost single-handedly the work of a man named Lancelot Brown, more commonly known as 'Capability' Brown due to his fondness for saying a piece of land had 'capabilities'. Brown argued for the curved and the undulating line above the geometrically straight one, believing the former to be the lines of natural beauty. He used large still lakes and copses and single trees widely separated on huge grass lawns; all this to create an overall harmony pleasing to the eye. He avoided carved stone and architectural forms (at least early on), but had a wonderful eye for balance and succeeded in creating spaces that were not quite gardens (too bare, too empty) and not quite the countryside - what many consider the first parks.

Towards the end of the century came the first attack on Brown, from a group that called themselves the 'Picturesque Movement', led by a rich country squire called Sir Uvedale Price. Their perfectly valid argument against Brown was that, though his landscapes looked natural, they were quite as artificial and arranged as the French geometric constructions. The Picturesque Movement too favoured the countryside look but felt it to be much more beautiful to have the accidental element of nature included; a lightning-struck tree, cliffs and caverns. They endeavoured to improve on nature, not to change it; a branch projecting from the surface of a limpid pool should be left there - a study, one might say, in the non-uniform beauty of a piece of nature.

The inevitable extension of this led to the ‘bric-a-brac’ garden, which had much in common with the Chinese gardens then being talked about. It attempted to create moods - for example, one of fear by constructing a spooky tower in dark woods, complete with owls and ivy, or awe, by building a classical temple in a clearing. The moods sought tended to be influenced by the Gothic literature popular at the time, and focused on trepidation, suspense and terror; however, in the garden's adoption on the Continent this was not particularly the case. It was here, in fact, that this extreme style of garden lasted the longest; called 'le jardin anglais' or 'le jardin anglo-chinois', famous examples could be found as far afield as France, Italy, Portugal and Russia.

The decline of the upper class and the growing importance of the middle class and businessmen led to a loss of interest in garden design practised on that scale. Smaller town gardens became the focus and, with a boom in the import of tropical and sub-tropical plants that flowered all year round, the flower display took over from overall form and shape. Thus it is that profusion is as much a test of a good garden as anything else these days, and prizes go to the garden near to bursting with flowers and blossoms.

Still, there are examples of the old large-scale garden all over Britain, with many now being pulled into shape and becoming big tourist draws; it seems people enjoy getting a glimpse at how life was for the wealthy and privileged three hundred years ago.
31. The example of the sculptor is used to show
   A. how all the arts are interrelated.
   B. one of the great influences of landscape gardening.
   C. what a powerful influence music has.
   D. the general trend of art movements.

32. The philosophy behind French gardens was
   A. gardens should be treated as buildings.
   B. the physical can be mastered by the mental.
   C. beauty is a subjective quality.
   D. gardens should look like the insides of houses.

33. The expression 'the former' on line 16 refers to
   A. the designer.
   B. the beautiful line.
   C. the non-straight line.
   D. the straight line.

34. Brown was criticised for the fact that
   A. his gardens resembled parks too much.
   B. he failed to make use of the accidental side of nature.
   C. he did not make radical enough changes.
   D. his designs were not as natural as he claimed.

35. The lightning-struck tree referred to on line 25 is an example of
   A. what could be constructed to appear natural.
   B. the attack on Brown's landscapes.
   C. the aesthetic appeal of natural features in designs.
   D. an attempt to create a feeling of foreboding.

36. What word(s) shows the author agrees with the sentence it appears in?
   A. indeed (line 7)
   B. what many consider (line 20)
   C. perfectly valid (line 22)
   D. inevitable (line 28)
PART 6

You are going to read part of a novel about the closure of a coal mine. Seven paragraphs have been removed from the extract. Choose from the paragraphs A-H the one which fits each gap (37-43). There is one extra paragraph which you do not need to use.

Out of the Black

It had been a village, most inhabitants involved in sheep farming, some weavers; a little quiet place among the dark hills of Yorkshire, lambing, milking and shearing marking the year. Then came the need for the black rock that burned hot enough to make steam and steel; the Yorkshire grass was found to mask thick coal seams and the mines sprang up, and gone was the rural life of season and daylight.

So when the mines shut, they were not farmers anymore but coal miners, in a village far from anywhere. No whistle to wake them, no machinery to echo in their dreams, just the recurring chant: no work, no work, no work.

Charlie was the youngest and he had been soft on him, as he hadn't been with the older ones; the youngest of them eighteen and eighteen months down the pit when it closed. They'd not resented it, being soft on him themselves. But the soft days were gone – even Charlie could see that. He was no fool.

The young families had mostly left for the big cities to look for jobs. Two of Charlie's brothers had gone, taking his two favourite nephews along with them. It had felt funny to be the uncle of kids the same age as you – he'd felt responsible, somehow – but now they were gone, and he had no one to be responsible for.

No work. Other men dug in their back gardens, trying to be useful again, but it was a sad spectacle. Bringing home, instead of a fat pay cheque, a bunch of carrots or a bag of small potatoes. Charlie's father wouldn't do it. 'I dug the earth for thirty-five years,' he'd say. 'I'm not going to do it now for free.'

Charlie's birthday that year was the saddest he'd ever had. Only two of his brothers there, and his father and mother. With the redundancy money they'd been able to splash out, and Charlie's father had got him a new bike. He took him out to the backyard to show him; it was green and shiny chrome, ten-speed. More than anything, though, he would have liked a smile from his father that looked real.

First they were farmers and then they were miners, but always they were men who worked hard, looked down on those who didn't. Strong, silent, expression never changing; stoics. For generations men like that had put food on the table and suddenly they couldn't, suddenly their whole reason for pride was gone. Being strong and silent was hard when inside you felt bewildered and lost.

At the crest he stopped, put his arms above his head and let out a scream he hadn't even known had been inside him, a cry of rage, challenge and mourning, a battle cry. He looked at the dark village down below, then the grey sky and endless green hills. He would stay, he told himself, he would stay and make this place something again. And he felt the power in his clenched fists, felt the land itself stir up in his bones as if long dead or asleep, and slowly coming back to life.
A The village was eerie in its silence, the house, too. Just his mother as always and eternally in the kitchen washing and cooking or sitting at the table gazing out at the green hills, and his father. That was the most uncomfortable thing, seeing his father in the morning when he came downstairs, awake from before dawn as always and with no idea what to do with himself. Silent in the front room.

B Charlie has always dreamed of going down the mine too; it was what you did, proof that you were a man. Now he would never rise at dawn with the other men, shuffle down the grey streets talking quietly. Never come back at the end of the day black and noisy. He was to get an education, his father insisted. No son of his would be a miner.

C Perhaps not school smart, but smart enough to know the village was dying. Where the children used to play football next to an orchard - nearly a full eleven-a-side game, Leeds versus Manchester United usually - now four or five kids kicked the ball desultorily about, or threw stones at the apples in a vindictive fashion.

D At dawn the men went down the pits to hew the coal face; at dusk they emerged, their faces thick with coal dust, teeth and eyes startlingly white. Generation after generation, deeper and deeper into the earth, to feed the furnaces that pumped out electricity, steel.

E School had meant not seeing it, but now it was the summer holidays and Charlie had to get out, like that stunned silence. In the centre of the village the men gathered in knots, and in passing Charlie heard the gravelly voices saying ... and passing open kitchen windows, sounds of cooking and washing up and women saying ... even the priest, talking to the old woman who cleaned the church, worried as his congregation melted away, saying ... no work ... no work ... no work.

F Well, it wasn’t fair, it wasn’t fair him being that way, because fathers were meant to help their children when their children felt that way, and Charlie was choked with it. That and the helplessness of being a small boy who had to watch it all happen. Riding up the hill above the village, Charlie pumped hard on the pedals, his eyes stinging, the tears coming, though he insisted it was the wind, the icy Yorkshire breeze.

G The men went off to the pub and Charlie’s mother, seeing his tragic face, tried to comfort him. She ruffled his hair. ‘Don’t worry,’ she said. ‘It’s just hard for him now. He’ll come round.’ ‘But he always complained about the mine,’ said Charlie. ‘Why isn’t he pleased?’ His mother tried to explain.

H No work. Those were the words Charlie heard most often these days. He could see what was going on. He might be only ten, but he was no fool. That was what his father had always said: ‘I didn’t bring you up to be a fool’. Not in a bad way, mind.
PART 7

You are going to read a magazine article on how different people react to their alarm clocks. For questions 44-53, choose the sections (A-D). The sections may be chosen more than once.

Which person does each statement refer to?

His love of sleep results in an unkempt appearance.

He survives on the minimum amount of sleep.

His alarm clock has to wake him twice.

Exercise is part of his morning ritual.

He usually wakes up in a good mood.

He often can't find things.

He always prepares himself a cooked breakfast.

He starts the day on an empty stomach.

He takes out his frustration on his alarm clock.

His hair could usually do with another brush.
A  The Early Bird

At the sound of his six o'clock alarm, the ‘early bird’ is out of bed and on his way to the shower before the ringing in his ears has faded to a dim hum in the back of his mind. Whistling the melody to his favourite song from the Top 20, he showers, shaves, and selectively chooses the clothes he plans to wear to class. With the assistance of his blow-dryer and the full-length mirror on the back of his door, he carefully brushes through his hair several times until each lock of hair is perfectly placed and his hairstyle is ‘just right’. A quick glance at the clock reassures him that there is plenty of time for a cooked breakfast. In the kitchen his cooking expertise comes alive with the preparation of two eggs sunny-side up, a few strips of bacon, two slices of toast with jam and a large glass of milk. With ample time to enjoy the morning paper as he enjoys his breakfast, he then clears the table when he is finished and quickly washes the dishes. After a quick trip upstairs to pick up his books, he opens the front door to a beautiful new day and happily strolls off to class.

B  The Hibernator

The sound of the 7.15 alarm arouses the ‘hibernator’ from a deep, dormant sleep, which usually makes him unbearably grouchy in the morning. Anything from the alarm clock itself, to shoes, sneakers, books, and flip-flops are thrown across the room to silence the noisy alarm and quiet the throbbing pulsations echoing in his eardrums. Because sleep is so important to him, he decides to sacrifice his breakfast time and sleep a few minutes longer. Later, awakened by promptings from his conscience, he looks over at the clock and suddenly realises that he has overslept and class starts in five minutes! With not a second to spare, the ‘hibernator’ runs wildly around his room, searching for his other shoe while trying to pull on his pants and button up his shirt. Unable to take the time to look for his missing English book, he rushes out the door with face unshaven, trying to comb his hair while running to class.

C  The Half-asleep Dawdler

Morning comes just a little bit earlier than expected for the ‘half-asleep dawdler’. The sound of his alarm clock at 6.15 is an unwelcome sound, but the ‘dawdler’ finds satisfaction in knowing that it isn’t time to get up yet. The first alarm for this sleeper is only an advance warning that his peaceful night’s rest is about to come to an end. He grudgingly gets up, resets the alarm for 6.45, and climbs back into bed for a few more minutes of peace and quiet before the start of the day. Just as he begins to slip into the peaceful world of sleep again, the alarm clock goes off, and this time there’s no looking back to the soft pillow he’s left behind. With just enough time left to accomplish what needs to be done, the ‘dawdler’ quickly showers, puts on the first set of clean clothes he can lay his hands on, and dries his hair. A quick glance in the mirror suggests that his hair looks OK, but maybe a few more minutes of brushing would make it look just the way he wants it. The illuminated digits of his alarm clock reading 7.32 a.m. remind him that there’s only enough time left to grab two quick slices of toast before class, so he decides the hair will have to do as it is. Gathering up his books as he leaves the room, he hurries to the kitchen, fixes his toast, and within minutes is on his way to class.

D  The Go-getter

The sound of the alarm clock for the ‘go-getter’ is a signal to jump into multi-tasking mode. Snooze buttons are just not in his vocabulary. For the competitive ‘go-getter’ 4.30 means just that because in order to stay physically and mentally alert he knows that he has to prepare his day accordingly. Used to functioning on very little sleep, the ‘go-getter’ makes the most of the quiet time to catch up with his emails, listen to the latest news and update his ‘to-do’ list. Once done, he then dons his designer tracksuit and heads off for a 45-minute workout on the treadmill at the local gym. This gives him ample opportunity to reflect on the hectic schedule of the work day ahead. On his return, he squeezes in a healthy breakfast of cereal and fresh orange juice before grabbing his briefcase and heading off to the office. Immaculately turned out, he is raring to go and woe betide anyone who dares to stand in his way.
PART 1

Read the two texts below:

Write an essay summarising and evaluating the key points from both texts. Use your own words throughout as far as possible, and include your own ideas in your answer.

Write your answer in 240-280 words.

Animal aid

To answer the question as to whether it is cruel to keep animals in cages or pens where they lack the freedom they enjoy in the wild, it is first necessary to take a look at the bigger picture. Without the special breeding programmes offered by many zoos, certain endangered species such as the white tiger would already be a distant memory. And, of course, we cannot forget the zoo’s educational value. Zoos provide us with an ideal opportunity to learn about wild animals and we end up respecting them more as a result.

Animal cruelty

We may pride ourselves on living in a civilised society, yet we quite happily cage wild animals and keep them in zoos or establishments which serve only two purposes: to make money and entertain the public. Very few visitors seem to care that the animals are being deprived of the freedom they enjoy in the wild; something that can even cause psychological problems in many species, especially if they are kept in bad conditions as they so often are. One thing is for sure, none of us would enjoy being imprisoned and stared at all day every day.

Write your essay.
PART 2

Write an answer to one of the questions 2-5* in this part. Write your answer in 280-320 words in an appropriate style.

2 As a social worker working with the homeless you have just heard of some plans to tear down a disused building in the town where you live. Write a letter to the local councillor stating why you think this should not be done and suggesting alternative uses that the building could be put to.
Write your letter. Do not write any addresses.

3 You work for an English-language magazine and have been asked to write a review of the annual music and dance festival held in your area. Write a review of the festival in which you compare it with last year's event and mention which festival you preferred.
Write your review.

4 The programmes on television today are forcing young people to grow up too fast. Write an article to say what can be done to prevent this negative influence.
Write your article.

[* The 5th question is an alternative choice based on three prescribed books changed every two years.]
PART 1

You will hear three different extracts. For questions 1-6, 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 talk on the radio.

1. What is the main focus of the talk?
   A. the plight of a wild animal
   B. certain measures being taken by farmers
   C. a danger to domesticated animals

   1

2. What point is made about bears?
   A. They are dangerous only when wounded.
   B. They are not a nuisance unless hungry.
   C. Their numbers have dropped dangerously low.

   2

**Extract Two**

You hear a man and a woman talking.

3. The man wants to
   A. find out how to get to the motorway.
   B. discover a shortcut.
   C. see if he can go through the housing estate.

   3

4. The woman is trying to
   A. warn him against something.
   B. find out exactly what he wants.
   C. describe a route to him.

   4

**Extract Three**

You hear a man telling a story.

5. What kind of story is it?
   A. a joke
   B. a memory
   C. a dream

   5

6. Why did the man in the story want to go into town?
   A. to get his wife something.
   B. to see his friends.
   C. to do the shopping.

   6
PART 2

You will hear an educational programme on the radio about the fall of the Aztec empire. For questions 7-15, complete the sentences with a word or short phrase.

7. 'Feathered Serpent' taught respect for ___________ as well as civilisation and law.

8. In terms of appearance, he was ___________.

9. 'Smoking Mirror' was a god of ___________.

10. Epidemics and ___________ made the Mayan empire less powerful.

11. The Toltecs were more ___________ than the Mayans.

12. The ___________ saw the arrival of the Aztecs.

13. They were engaged in ___________ in order to get victims for sacrifice.

14. The Spanish arrived in an empire of ___________ people with five hundred men.

15. The Spanish beat the Aztecs with the help of ___________.
PART 3

You will hear an author being interviewed about her new children's book. For questions 16-20, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which fits best according to what you hear.

16 The author doesn't want people to
   A read the book with preconceptions.
   B feel the book is about her.
   C think she had a bad time at school.
   D think she used her school as a background.

17 What impression comes across of the author as a girl?
   A She was self-confident.
   B She was aggressive.
   C She was diffident.
   D She was popular.

18 The heroine is a girl who
   A wants to be different.
   B is not popular with her peers.
   C acts one way and feels another.
   D wants revenge on her enemies.

19 The author criticises adult fiction for
   A copying ideas from children's books.
   B avoiding the subjects of children's books.
   C being too down-to-earth.
   D being too influenced by public opinion.

20 The author was inspired by
   A her daughter's fantasy world.
   B a story her daughter wrote in school.
   C a day out with her daughter.
   D a combination of her school and her daughter.
PART 4

You will hear five short extracts in which different people talk about a holiday they went on.

TASK ONE

For questions 21-25, choose from the list (A-H) the reason each speaker went on holiday.

A  to experience a contrasting way of life  
B  to reward an achievement  
C  to change someone's attitude  
D  to take their mind off problems  
E  to explore an island  
F  to do exciting activities  
G  to take up a new sport  
H  to celebrate a special occasion

Speaker 1  21  
Speaker 2  22  
Speaker 3  23  
Speaker 4  24  
Speaker 5  25

TASK TWO

For questions 26-30, choose from the list (A-H) what was a cause of disappointment for each speaker.

A  substandard equipment  
B  the quality of restaurant food  
C  a guide  
D  misleading information  
E  poor transport facilities  
F  overcrowding at a resort  
G  lack of nightlife  
H  overlooking key information

Speaker 1  26  
Speaker 2  27  
Speaker 3  28  
Speaker 4  29  
Speaker 5  30

You will hear the recording twice. While you listen, you must complete both tasks.
PART 1 (2 minutes) (Candidates A & B)
Listen to the teacher and answer his / her questions.

PART 2 (approximately 4 minutes) (Candidates A & B)
Listen to the teacher and follow his / her instructions.
PART 3  (approximately 10 minutes)  (Candidates A & B)

Listen to the teacher and follow his/her instructions.

**Prompt Card (A)**
What are the best methods of learning a language?
- CDs / DVDs
- native speakers
- study in relevant country

**Prompt Card (B)**
Should more emphasis be placed on teaching languages in school?
- earlier age – more receptive
- greater career choice
- encourages interest in different cultures
PART 1

For questions 1-8, read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Over the Top?

A magistrate responded to a (0) .... of graffiti attacks in Ripley town centre by ordering eighteen-year-old Brian Jobs to be jailed for six months, a sentence (1) .... by the accused's lawyer, Gordon Tone, as ‘(2) .... unfair’.

The magistrate, Lawson Merton, defended his action, (3) .... that offenders had begun to act as if they were ‘(4) .... the law’. His harsh sentencing, he said, was intended to 'send out a message that a (5) .... change is taking place in courtrooms and offenders should no longer expect the softly-softly approach to continue. I am (6) .... an example of this boy,' he said bluntly.

The offender's mother, Iris Jobs, was horrified. 'If you want to (7) .... your foot down, why do it with someone who threw a bit of paint around?' She strongly hinted at the magistrate having an (8) .... motive; one of the targets of her son's spray can was Merton's new sports car.

1 A disproved B voiced C condemned D expressed
2 A starkly B grossly C bitterly D largely
3 A claiming B protesting C confirming D testifying
4 A beyond B under C above D before
5 A sea B land C air D space
6 A making B taking C giving D put
7 A place B stamp C step D put
8 A superior B exterior C interior D ulterior
PART 2

For questions 9-16, read the text below and think of the word which best fits each space. Use only one word in each space. There is an example at the beginning (0). Write your answers in capital letters.

Example: 0 face

SOAP OPERAS

The most dramatic change to the (9) face of broadcasting in the 1990s took within the sphere of the soap opera and, more specifically, the 'everyday life' soaps like Eastenders and Brookside. Even Coronation Street did not entirely escape.

Though the need for plots means the lives of characters go through many ups and downs to be described completely ordinary (most have had two or more marriages; (12) is a skeleton or two rattling in every closet), there was still a tradition of realism in the stories.

Jobs, family life, love and the local pub were prominent, and simple issues (such as Alf's attempts to cheat on the diet his doctor advised him to (13) on) provided plot lines which would be stretched over several weeks.

Brookside changed it all when they introduced the double murder of a woman and her child by an unknown assailant; the 'whodunnit' shot Brookside to the top of the ratings for the first time in years. Before (14), the other shows were following (15). Now it's hard to dig in the garden of any given house (16) unearth a corpse.

The bodies have begun to pile up; the police are regular visitors at the houses of every family, builders have turned gangster, housewives have sold their family's house and car to satisfy their lottery ticket gambling addiction.
PART 3

For questions 17-24, 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 in CAPITAL LETTERS.

Example: 0 D A R I N G

Bank robbers walk away with £10m

In a (0) .................. bank robbery at 4 pm yesterday afternoon, thieves escaped with £10 million in cash—without pointing guns, wearing masks or handing over notes.

Instead, the criminals took advantage of a routine that had evidently become too regular; the collection of money from the (17) ................. branch every Friday for distribution to other branches round the city, to be used to stock cash machines for weekend (18) ................. . The real security guards were delayed for a few minutes by an (19) .................. parked car— which was most likely part of the plan—allowing the perpetrators their window of opportunity. They entered the bank exactly on time, showed forged (20) ................. cards and coolly accepted the sacks of currency from unwitting (21) .................. .

When the genuine guards arrived ten minutes afterwards, it was too late. The thieves had made a clean (22) .................. , abandoning the security van in Granville Park Housing Estate. Police have appealed for (23) .................. who witnessed anything (24) .................. to come forward.
PART 4

For questions 25-30, 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 In my opinion, you paid too much for that car.
   worth
   In my opinion, ...................................................... you paid for it.

                             0 the car isn’t / wasn’t worth what

25 I want to be an actor because I like to be the centre of attention.
   limelight
   I like to ............................................................. I want to be an actor.

26 In the end, we stayed in and watched a film.
   ended
   We ................................................................. in and watching a film.

27 They managed to avert war through careful negotiations.
   out
   They prevented ................................................... through careful negotiations.

28 Those two brothers are almost exactly alike.
   bear
   Those two brothers ................................................ another.

29 Jones said he had nothing to do with the kidnapping.
   involvement
   Jones ............................................................. the kidnapping.

30 I’m sure Sean will arrive late; he always does.
   bound
   Sean ............................................................. up late; he always does.
In the Lap of Poverty

No one in Borewood Hall had ever reported seeing a ghost, but if there was ever a place more suited to haunting, it could only be found in Transylvania. The house was huge, crumbling and Gothic, the grounds overgrown and dark. Inside was a labyrinth of rooms and passages, stairways wide and narrow, spiral and straight, going up and down to more dusty rooms and dark narrow corridors. But the only ghosts that lay within were the remnants of the once-illustrious Turgent family; it was they who haunted its emptiness, and presented a spectacle that perhaps even ghosts found too deathlike for their taste.

In her day, Lady Turgent had been the toast of the town, the belle of the ball. On her debut in London she had received no less than eight proposals of marriage, and to this day she regarded with a measure of puzzlement her decision to accept number seven, Lord Turgent, a young and handsome but unimaginative aristocrat who was quite openly squandering his birthright in high style. He had continued to do so after the wedding until poverty forced them to sell the house in London and take their two children back to Borewood Hall to begin the life of the landed but incomeless country gentle folk.

Lord Turgent had succumbed before too long to the fatal combination of game meat and a bottle of port after dinner, following in this way a long and hallowed tradition in the Turgent line. It was one of the few things he had done right in his lifetime; even his youthful profligacy had been carried out ineptly, with the result that Lady Turgent had not even enjoyed it very much. It had left their marriage rather cold, and he had seemed almost in a hurry to depart.

The eldest child was a son with a near-identical personality to his father; he did next to nothing and seemed only to strive towards reducing that one notch further. There was thankfully no money to squander, and so most of his time was spent ‘hunting’ or ‘fishing’ – he was an appalling shot and the riverbank had the effect on him a feather bed would have on others – and playing cards with the gardener. He had always regarded his father with bitterness for getting to the family fortune first; his occasional trips to London were spent in conference with lawyers, exploring the possible procedures for taking possession of Borewood Hall, so he could sell it out from under them and move to Greece or Italy. All his mother’s energy had been taken up with thwarting him, with resounding success so far, but it had put a strain on their relationship and they had hardly spoken to one another in ten years.

All this had drained Lady Turgent and, though sixty-five, she could have passed for a woman ten years older. She had had high hopes that her eldest daughter would marry well and save them from this fix, but the countryside was rather short of aristocrats by then and the two possible candidates both went off to Africa, one to convert some natives (but was himself converted into some kind of stew); the other perished in a foolhardy cavalry charge on an entrenched line of grim, sharpshooting Boer farmers.

So the eldest daughter was left to become a spinster, keen on horses and gardening and hiking through the woods; a friendly woman but very much self-contained and, anyway, never in the house. And when Lady Turgent found out about the second suitor she took to her bed and never left it again, except under the most extenuating circumstances. From there she organised the household well enough, but the servants, unsupervised, left many things half-done or not at all, so many of the more remote corridors and rooms were a mass of dust, and sunbeams coming in the smeared windows would have to fight their way through its thickness.

And the youngest daughter was left mostly to herself. She was born many years after her siblings and was called Beth, and she liked to wander the dusty corridors of the Hall when she was alone, and knew nearly every square inch of the place. Walking on tiptoe and with bated breath so as not to disturb too much dust, she would roam around, exploring and discovering the most peculiar nooks and crannies.

For Borewood Hall, as mentioned before, was distinctly Gothic in design, and this was not restricted to the exterior. The architect, whoever it had been (Beth believed it was the man in the portrait in the main hall, who had a sharp clever face and shifty eyes that followed you around the room), had created a labyrinth of attics and cellars in the east and west wings, rooms adjoining rooms connected by false cupboards and bookcases, rooms so cleverly designed they seemed half or twice as long as they really were. She knew many of the twists and turns, but now and again still found herself in a room she’d never seen before, full of strange chests and boxes and wardrobes that might have been standing there for decades, untouched.
31 Which of the following best describes the Turgents?
   A. mournful
   B. lifeless
   C. depressed
   D. artless

32 In what way was Lord Turgent like his ancestors?
   A. his attitude to money
   B. his callousness towards his wife
   C. the manner of his death
   D. his love of the high life

33 The main difference between the father and the eldest son was
   A. their spending power.
   B. the father was a better hunter.
   C. the father never mixed with the servants.
   D. the son's longing for the Continent.

34 The 'feather bed' (line 19) is used to show
   A. the son never caught any fish.
   B. the son fell asleep whenever he went fishing.
   C. the son slept wherever he lay down.
   D. the general lassitude of the son.

35 Lady Turgent stayed in bed permanently when
   A. she realised her fate was sealed.
   B. her sorrow at the death of the second suitor became too great.
   C. she became ill through the strain of worry.
   D. she did not want to meet her children.

36 The description of the members of the family is used
   A. to explain why the Hall is not haunted.
   B. to explain the Hall's state of dilapidation.
   C. to emphasise what a hopeless mother Lady Turgent is.
   D. to emphasise the isolation of the youngest child.
Samuel Pepys (pronounced ‘peeps’) rose from humble beginnings to become one of the most influential men in England. It was he who, despite the unsensational nature of his work, was responsible for the navy that went on to dominate the seven seas for centuries to follow.

It is the man that makes the work, however, and he had his fingers in many pies. He was confidant to King Charles II and his brother King James I. He was friends with the great figures of the time, from Isaac Newton and Christopher Wren to the poet John Dryden, and was renowned as a bon vivant and conversationalist, without this detracting from his dedication to his government position.

His first step towards importance was his appointment as clerk of the acts of the navy, where he spent a good deal of his time in the raucous company of a pair of admirals. He seems to have come to a turning point in his life here; his friends’ status, in comparison to their abilities and endeavour, irritated him, and he clearly believed his own capabilities much more worthy.

Another virtue that held him in good stead was an insatiable curiosity for all things great and small. This led him to such disparate activities as attending lectures on shipbuilding and roaming the Thames Street shops comparing the prices of tar and oil.

Such qualities, however, create enemies as well as admirers, and five years later he was accused of the murder of a London magistrate. These were dangerous times indeed; rumours of a ‘Popish plot’ to restore the throne to a Catholic monarch were rampant, and mass hysteria had gripped the protestant majority. He had an ironclad alibi, however, and when his clerk was next accused and imprisoned, he proved him innocent too, saving him from a sentence of death.

That might well have led to his own execution, but for the fact that the King, Charles II, dissolved parliament that year, as it seemed to be descending into chaos. By the time it was re-formed a year and a half later, the indefatigable Pepys had collected evidence against Scott from so many different countries that he was utterly discredited and Pepys freed.

His eyesight had suffered these latter years, and the diaries do not reach his persecution and imprisonment. Their nine-year span from 1660 to 1669 does provide us with a vital insight into life at the time, however, for Pepys had an eye for detail and an ear for a fine turn of phrase. He picks out moments as small as the bell-man walking the streets, ringing out the hour; a violent rainstorm; a London street scene.

It is the man, however, that comes through most strongly. Pepys’ diaries would be of interest only to historians if they were not full of his vitality and humour, self-deprecation and honesty. He had an uncanny eye for the unusual and an unending appetite for life.
A It did not start out that way. He began his diaries on January 1st, 1660, as a clerk in the Exchequer, and we know little of him until then. One record tells an instructive tale; at Cambridge while a student he was fined for being ‘scandalously overserved with drink’, and this taste seems to have followed him to London.

B It was shortly after this that he met a man called John Scott, who was to have an enormous effect on his life. Unbeknownst to Pepys, Scott was plotting for the return of the king, which would involve the assassination of several highly-positioned government figures. First on the list was a London magistrate famous for his intolerance towards Catholics, and Scott used Pepys’ connections to lay the trap.

C He is better remembered, of course, for his diaries, which paint a vivid portrait of life in Restoration London, when Charles II sat on the throne and Protestant and Catholic enmity was still strong following the English Civil War. It was a town he lived in and loved almost all his adult life, and this shines through on every page of his unique manuscript.

D At the same time he wrote of the government and power struggles of the time - something Pepys had a most intimate brush with - as well as the historic events. The Great Plague of 1665 is recorded, where 75,000 lost their lives; the Great Fire of London the following year, too, of which Pepys wrote even as houses burned around him. These are some of the most moving passages, as he watches his beloved London burn.

E It didn’t end there, however. His enemies next brought a man called John Scott to England. Blackmailer and general ne’er-do-well, Scott had quite possibly been involved in the murder Pepys was accused of but that didn’t stop him accusing Pepys of treason. This, with the backing of a minority group in the House of Commons, was considered enough to throw Pepys in jail.

F In 1673, he was appointed secretary to the newly-created office of the Admiralty; effectively the head of the administration. He began a battle against corruption that beset this area of government and proved himself to be exact, rigorous and honest in his dealings.

G The situation had calmed enough by 1684 for Pepys to be reappointed to his former position, a post he held till his retirement in 1689. He was credited with surrounding ‘Britain with wooden walls’, in the words of an Oxford University orator. Specifically, he increased the strength of the navy from thirty ships carrying 1,730 guns to fifty-nine ships carrying 4,492, ensuring the supremacy of the navy by this measure and by the efficiency, discipline and honesty he had brought to the office.

H His diary records his resolve to ‘do my duty’, and from then on until his retirement he was a dedicated public servant, though his taste for the high life never went away completely. The pages of his diary reveal a man full of energy and vigour, and he threw a good deal of it into his work.
PART 7

You are going to read some information from a walker’s guide. For questions 44-53, choose the sections (A-D). Sections may be chosen more than once.

Which walkway

has been given an international status?  

sometimes demands extra caution on the part of the walker?  

was used so people could avoid a sea route?  

could prove dangerous if the weather is bad?  

can be travelled with someone who knows the area?  

was originally a point of division?  

does not include anything historical on its route?  

has a religious background?  

is on the flat?  

cannot be completed in a day?
A  The Scottish Highlands

There is no better way to appreciate Scotland's awe-inspiring scenery than on foot, roaming its valleys, glens, moors and mountains. Daily guided walks ranging from five to seven hours can be taken while the more sturdy may prefer a continuous trek lasting longer. Indigenous wildlife is abundant and ornithologists, in particular, will delight in the whole area. There are four Natural Long Distance Trails as well as a number of hills worth visiting. In the Highlands, the walks are often on tracks or over trackless terrain, which can be rough and boggy. While the public have free access to the mountains, at certain times of the year, namely during the stag and grouse hunting seasons, walkers should exercise vigilance and stick closely to the specified routes. Though the climate of Britain is mainly temperate and ideal for exploring, those who venture into the Scottish hills or mountains during the winter should consider it a serious mountaineering expedition.

The peace and tranquillity of Scotland never fails to please, for what could be nicer than to just sit on a craggy cliff and watch the resident seal population or scan the horizon for rare birds and the odd whale?

B  The Thames Path National Trail

For those who prefer a flatter terrain and the opportunity to savour traditional, rural villages, water meadows and unspoilt scenery combined with tourist attractions such as Oxford, Windsor Castle, various palaces and the Tower of London, this walk is ideal. England's best known river can be followed for nearly three hundred kilometres, meandering from its source in the Cotswolds down to where it enters the heart of London. Here the trail ends, just a few miles from the sea, near Greenwich. The walk can take up to a fortnight, but for many, a section at a time suffices. It has been said that the Thames is the lifeblood of England and a wealth of history, culture and business surrounds it. It has also played host to some of the most important events in England's history. In addition, the Thames positively teems with life, providing recreation for anglers, bird watchers and nature lovers.

C  Saints' Way

The Saints' Way covers just forty-two kilometres and crosses mid-Cornwall in south-west England, from coast to coast. It follows a varied course through villages, valleys, woodland and moors, and parts of the trail are very ancient, connecting religious sites, including holy wells, churches and chapels. While it has never actually been established whether it was a route that served some kind of religious purpose, walkers will enjoy seeing these buildings, many of which have changed little since medieval times. One of the shortest routes, which takes less than a day to complete, begins at the church in Padstow, inland from the harbour. The walk winds its way along secluded inlets and past remnants of former industries, passing disused copper, silver and lead mines. The route itself was previously known as Mariner's Way, as traders from both Ireland and Wales would use it in order to avoid the coast, namely Land's End, with its treacherous waters. It remains well marked by direction posts and markers bearing the Celtic cross — testimony to the religion and culture that abounded before the arrival and influence of St. Pedrog in 508 AD.

D  Hadrian's Wall Path

Across the narrow isthmus of northern England, from Carlisle to Newcastle, a coast-to-coast tapestry of historic features is revealed in the Roman wall. To walk it is not really challenging, with the highest point being less than 400m, and a stroll along the whole or even a part of the 130km long wall can readily give a historic insight into the Roman occupation of Britain. Built on the orders of the Emperor Hadrian in 122 AD to separate the Romans from the Scots, it proved to be a fascinating piece of engineering. Along every Roman mile, there was a milecastle guarded by at least eight men; between milecastles were turrets where sentries were posted. Large forts were also built along the Wall and around them grew settlements. The Wall can be walked at a leisurely pace with the area between Hexham and Brampton providing the most spectacular countryside and the best of the ruins. Bird lovers will appreciate some very different walking in the west around the Cumbrian coast. The Wall has been declared a World Heritage Site and the government is obliged to ensure it is protected for everyone. Since parts of the Wall are often vulnerable to erosion during the wet winter months, respect by walkers is of paramount importance.
PART 1

Read the two texts below:

Write an essay summarising and evaluating the key points from both texts. Use your own words throughout as far as possible, and include your own ideas in your answer.

Write your answer in 240-280 words.

1

New measures for young drivers

Recent statistics indicate a worrying increase in the number of young, newly-qualified drivers involved in accidents on the country’s roads. A high percentage of these are found to have over the legal limit of alcohol in their bloodstream. Not only are young people putting their own lives in danger, but they are also putting others at risk, hence the need for stricter measures. Those who drink and drive should receive jail terms, and the age at which you can take your driving test should be raised to 21 as opposed to the current 17.

 Dangerous drivers

Recent research carried out indicates that our roads are becoming more and more dangerous with an accusing finger being pointed at younger drivers. Apparently, young drivers take little notice of speed limits after a night out on the town especially when they have consumed more than their fair share of alcohol. Lack of experience and the desire to show off in front of their peers are thought to be the two main culprits. Therefore, as well as a greater police presence on our roads, young reckless drivers should be made aware that they risk losing their licence.

Write your essay.
PART 2

Write an answer to one of the questions 2-5* in this part. Write your answer in 260-320 words in an appropriate style.

2. You have just heard that a new chemical plant is going to be built on a site near the local river. Write a letter to your local council voicing your fears about this and asking for some kind of action to be taken against the move.

Write your letter. Do not write any addresses.

3. The travel company you work for has asked you to write an article for a brochure on two major tourist attractions in your country. You should provide information on entertainment transport, accommodation and so on.

Write your article.


Write your review.

[* The 5th question is an alternative choice based on three prescribed books changed every two years.]
PART 1

You will hear three different extracts. For questions 1-6, 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 man talking to a crowd.

1. What is the purpose of his speech?
   A. to persuade
   B. to amuse
   C. to enrage

2. What is the subject of his speech?
   A. necklaces
   B. bracelets
   C. earrings

Extract Two

You hear a conversation about a patient in hospital.

3. What is wrong with the patient?
   A. He had trouble with his lungs.
   B. He had a stroke.
   C. He had a heart attack.

4. What is the man's relationship with the patient?
   A. They are brothers.
   B. The patient is his boss.
   C. They are close friends.

Extract Three

You hear a travel announcement.

5. Where would such an announcement be heard?
   A. in an airport
   B. in a train station
   C. in a coach station

6. Who may well have further travel problems later in the day?
   A. travellers to Edinburgh
   B. passengers for Coventry
   C. people flying out of Luton
PART 2

You will hear a woman giving a lecture on Shakespeare. For questions 7-15, complete the sentences with a word or short phrase.

Shakespeare is known as '____________' 7

Over the years, many people have tried to 8 him, saying he did not write the plays.

The similarities between the plays and the writing of Francis Bacon were only 9 ones.

Shakespeare’s friend and 10 Ben Jonson was also suggested.

This was despite the 11 Jonson wrote for Shakespeare praising him.

A medium claimed the Earl of Oxford, an 12 and nobleman, wrote the plays.

He was already in his 13 , however, when several plays were written.

Some people disliked the fact that Shakespeare did not have an aristocratic 14

They did not believe such a person could become the 15 of English letters.
PART 3

You will hear Sean O’Connor, an underwater photographer, being interviewed about Cuba’s coral reefs. For questions 16-20, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which fits best according to what you hear.

16 The best thing about the Cuban reefs is that
   A they haven’t looked so good in thirty years.
   B endangered species live comfortably there.
   C Sean felt more welcome than in other parts of the Caribbean.
   D they are protected by a royal decree.

17 Which of the following have the Cuban reefs not suffered from?
   A overfishing
   B tourism
   C isolation
   D local needs

18 What kind of tourists does Sean suggest Cuba can attract?
   A those who have already visited the Caribbean
   B those tired of the luxurious holiday
   C the extremely wealthy
   D specialists in marine life

19 Sean was impressed by Cuba’s mangrove swamps because
   A they were also well preserved.
   B they were a unique environment.
   C they contained such an enormous variety of sea life.
   D they protected young species from being eaten.

20 What does Sean want to do next?
   A get support from the Cuban government
   B bring experts to examine the reefs
   C make a short documentary about the reefs
   D obtain funding for a project
PART 4

You will hear five short extracts in which different people talk about starting university.

**TASK ONE**
For questions 21-25, choose from the list (A-H) how each speaker feels about going to university.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Speaker 1</th>
<th>Speaker 2</th>
<th>Speaker 3</th>
<th>Speaker 4</th>
<th>Speaker 5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>overconfident</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>insecure</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>confused</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>fortunate</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>excited</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>determined</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>stressed out</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H</td>
<td>curious</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TASK TWO**
For questions 26-30, choose from the list (A-H) what each speaker says their parents will do.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Speaker 1</th>
<th>Speaker 2</th>
<th>Speaker 3</th>
<th>Speaker 4</th>
<th>Speaker 5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>stay at the university at first</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>provide moral support</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>give private lessons</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>provide financial support</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>give advice on studies</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>provide accommodation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>visit regularly</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H</td>
<td>provide meals</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

You will hear the recording twice. While you listen, you must complete both tasks.
PART 1 (2 minutes) (Candidates A & B)
Listen to the teacher and answer his/her questions.

PART 2 (approximately 4 minutes) (Candidates A & B)

Talk – Ancient Civilisations
Listen to the teacher and follow his/her instructions.
PART 3 (approximately 10 minutes) (Candidates A & B)

Listen to the teacher and follow his/her instructions.

Prompt Card (A)

What steps can be taken to reduce juvenile delinquency?
- youth clubs
- education / training
- deterrents

Prompt Card (B)

What steps can be taken to increase road safety?
- road maintenance
- education
- punishment
PART 1

For questions 1-8, read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap. There is an example at the beginning (0).

0 A witnesses B bystanders C passers-by D observers

In Brief

Police in Monkton are appealing for (0) ... who might be able to (1) ... some light on the art installations that have been (2) ... around the city centre for some weeks now. Shoppers have been presented with (3) ... other things: a dinner table set with plates, cutlery and glasses; a mannequin on a skateboard, a banana (4) ... on its head; a bicycle seemingly suspended in mid-air, (5) ... with a model of E.T. in its basket.

Responding to the suggestion that it was no more than (6) ... fun, Police Superintendent Martin Fulchester responded, ‘First of all, to practise any kind of art in public, you must have a licence. Secondly, if one of these things fell, it could cause an injury, and who would we (7) ... responsible? And finally, some of the offerings were not so innocent. The statue of Mayor Tinsel recently had a false beard attached to it, and a sign round its neck reading “All bribes (8) ... received”. Now, the mayor’s been dead fifty years, but if he was alive ...’

1 A shed B turn C put D flash
2 A emerging B appearing C looming D visualising
3 A between B among C amidst D within
4 A balanced B sat C nested D landed
5 A complete B whole C entire D including
6 A impotent B blameless C spotless D harmless
7 A look B keep C hold D have
8 A remorsefully B thankfully C gratefully D hopefully
PART 2

For questions 9-16, read the text below and think of the word which best fits each space. Use only one word in each space. There is an example at the beginning (0). Write your answers IN CAPITAL LETTERS.

Example: 0 P A S T

AN ENCHANTING VILLAGE

It seemed perfect. (0) PAST ......... the popular resorts, crowded with lobster-red tourists and low-quality restaurants, the marinas packed with yachts and motor boats of (9) ............... shapes and sizes. Tucked (10) ............... beyond a long rocky stretch of coast and forested hills lay this magical little fishing village, tiny houses seeming to cling to the steep sides of the bay for dear life, a harbour with space for only the dozen or (11) ............... fishing boats.

Lydia fell in love with the place right away. Ben had his usual reservations but, after a few days, was prepared to admit it was 'not bad at (12) ............... ' - high praise indeed in Ben's vocabulary. He went out fishing every day with a local who had taken him under his wing; Lydia stayed and painted watercolour (13) ............... watercolour of the bewitching scenery to send home to friends - proof they had found the unspoilt paradise they had (14) ............... out to find.

Something was wrong with Ben, though. Always taciturn, he started to become so short (15) ............... her it was bordering on rudeness. Whenever she asked him (16) ............... was wrong, he would shrug it off with a frown, as if she had proved there was something a little bit wrong with her herself just by asking.
PART 3

For questions 17-24, 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 IN CAPITAL LETTERS.

Example: 0 MANAGING

Record Breakers

In 1951, the (0) MANAGING director of the Guinness Brewing Company, Sir Hugh Beaver, was shooting in County Wexford, Ireland, when an argument arose as to whether the golden plover was the fastest game bird in Europe. After a nearly identical dispute three years later went similarly (17) RESOLVE, Sir Hugh came to the conclusion that a book which answered such questions would be absolutely (18) MANAGE to publicans in solving disputes over just such statistics. When he put the idea to company (19) VALUE, the McWhiter twins were recommended. These two ran a fact-finding (20) EMPLOY in Fleet Street. They were commissioned to compile the first (21) AGENT of what became known as the Guinness Book of Records.

It was a runaway success. First published in 1955, it topped the best-seller lists, its total sales reaching 75 million by 1994. In fact, the book is a record-breaker in its own right. Not (22) EDIT the sale of non-copyright books like the Bible and the Koran, it is the world’s best-selling book.

As for the golden plover, we cannot say, for The Guinness Book of Records has (23) COUNT failed to answer Sir Hugh’s question. (24) CONSIST, OTHER it has continued to do what it set out to do in its motto; to ‘turn the heat of argument into the light of knowledge’.
PART 4

For questions 25-30, 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  In my opinion, you paid too much for that car.
   worth
   In my opinion, .................................................. you paid for it.

   0  the car isn't / wasn't worth what

25  I think we could persuade him to come with us.
    talked
    I think he .................................................. with us.

26  We were not surprised when we heard she had got into Oxford University.
    came
    It .................................................. she had got into Oxford University.

27  You have to remember that your grandmother is old.
    bear
    You have to .................................................. your grandmother is.

28  It's hard to get over the loss of a loved one.
    terms
    It's hard to .................................................. the loss of a loved one.

29  As it turned out, we came back early from our holiday needlessly.
    have
    As it turned out, we .................................................. short.

30  My first impressions of his competence as a plumber were good.
    struck
    He .................................................. plumber from the beginning.
PART 5

You are going to read an article about the art market. For questions 31-36, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text.

No More Art?

Perhaps you want to buy a piece of Ming porcelain for your daughter when she finally gets married, or a small Reynolds to present to your parents on their golden wedding anniversary. Or maybe just a little something for yourself, to hang in your study as a place to rest your eyes from work; an antique Japanese samurai sword, for example.

If so, you had better get a move on. Leave it for a few more years and you might find nothing better than Picasso’s self-portrait - painted when he was three - or some chimpanzee’s interpretation of Central Park in spring. Because art is running out, and at a pace so furious it is putting the whole profession of the connoisseur in jeopardy.

Until the 1960s, collectors and other interested parties were, as a rule, to be found in Western Europe and America and even they were a rather select group; in the last few decades this has changed and the art market has become a global one, putting a strain on the limited resources in circulation at any one time. The result of high demand and low supply, as any economist will tell you, is continuously rising prices; in the art market there is the added fact that you cannot manufacture more Picassos, creating an enormous urgency to get pieces now before the supply dries up.

Due to its ever-increasing value as a commodity, one of the most powerful groups getting in on the act is big businesses. What better way to invest your millions than in something you can guarantee will beat interest rates, share price rises, something that rises and falls in currency will not affect? So it is that major banks, insurance companies and the like have quietly slotting art pieces away into lightless, temperature-controlled safes, where no eyes or fingers can be laid upon them. The most expensive piece ever sold was Portrait of Dr Gachet by Van Gogh, bought by a Japanese firm for $75 million.

These companies are not motivated solely by profit, for there is great prestige in owning the most expensive picture ever sold, and this makes the company look good in the eyes of investors, customers and competitors. The purchasers of Portrait of Dr Gachet actually insisted on paying several million more than was required in order for it to take its place in the record books.

The prestige factor is driving another group that is sucking the art from the marketplace as soon as it appears; museums. Whether private or public, museums are proliferating and, wanting that special piece to take pride of place and fearing an empty auction room in years to come, are buying now and in great quantity. A good example of this is the purchase of the head of the Roman god of wine, Bacchus. The buyer? The Museum of Art in North Carolina. What’s so strange about that? Well, the piece was purchased before construction of the museum had began.

The result of all this is that the art market is the strongest and most buoyant in the world. After September 11th, when share prices in every sector dropped and investors went into gilt-edged security mode, art auctions played to packed houses. Despite this, auction houses are suffering; the cost of actually getting the good pieces for sales is narrowing their profit margins, regardless of the mammoth sale prices.

Another loser is the expert. Essential to their work is ongoing contact with pieces of all kinds; a visual library, as it were, against which to compare new pieces in order to understand how they stand against the old. With less and less coming onto the market, the art of connoisseurship is fast being lost, meaning pieces can easily be under or over-valued, and prices tend to be driven by buying frenzies and rumour rather than knowledge.

If there is anything positive to be gained from this, it is the hope that this lack will drive buyers closer to the present, and end the obsession with the old through pure necessity. This is not to say that what is old is bad - it is emphatically not - but there does tend to be almost religious awe attached to anything over a hundred no matter what its quality. There are many struggling artists producing good art now, ignored because of the lower demand at this end of the market. Maybe the vacuum in the antique market will drive dealers into modern galleries in search of the masterpieces of the future. If this happens, there may be a real future for artists, art and art lovers, and not just for the market itself.
31  The example of the chimpanzee (line 5) is used to show
   A  how fast art is disappearing.
   B  what level the Picasso is at.
   C  how bad the problem could become.
   D  how ridiculous the art market has become.

32  One reason for the problem is
   A  it’s not possible to mass-produce art.
   B  business has recognised the value of art as an investment.
   C  auctions now take place all over the world.
   D  experts are less common than before.

33  The word ‘this’ on line 27 refers to
   A  the lack of interest in modern art.
   B  the purchase of the Bacchus head.
   C  the eagerness to buy.
   D  the absurdity of the situation.

34  The seventh paragraph emphasises
   A  the devastation of September 11th.
   B  the effect of September 11th on the world market.
   C  the contradictory nature of the art business.
   D  how robust the art market proved to be.

35  Why is the situation a problem for the expert?
   A  They cannot get hold of the pieces they want.
   B  The prices are too high for them to purchase.
   C  People no longer consult them.
   D  They cannot get the experience they need.

36  In the final paragraph, the author criticises
   A  the lack of interest in modern art.
   B  the excessive focus on all things old.
   C  the lack of interest in struggling artists
   D  the expertise of dealers.
PART 6

You are going to read part of a story about a political prisoner. Seven paragraphs have been removed from the extract. Choose from the paragraphs A-H the one which fits each gap (37-43). There is one extra paragraph which you do not need to use.

Injustice

It was very dark in the small cell, but very hot, and the prisoners sat listlessly and lifelessly, some with their faces in their hands so as not to have to constantly brush away the maddening flies. The flies were by far the worst part of it all, Samuel reflected; they were everywhere and unafraid, coming back more numerous and persistent, it seemed, each time you struck and killed one.

It had all happened very suddenly for him, and each one there had related a similar story; in the early hours he had been woken by a crash and came out of his bedroom to find his house full of soldiers. He was seized, an officer read some order for imprisonment, some charge of abusing his power as a journalist to destabilise the country, and bundled into a truck, blindfolded and handcuffed. He remembered the questions of his children, his wife’s voice pleading with the soldiers to tell her where they were taking him.

He thought of his two sons. The eldest was his favourite, maybe just because there would only ever be one first, but also because of his serious face, the clever way he asked and answered questions, his occasional dry and straightforward wit. But there was something else.

Maybe it was his own fault. He had been so busy during the boy’s life he probably felt neglected by or even a stranger to his ever-busy father, who had rarely read him stories at night or taken him for walks in the park as he had with the other.

And his wife. Well, she was strong. She would be talking to contacts now, gleaning information from the tight-lipped security ministry. Pulling every string within reach. What a terrible crime against his family these people were committing, against all the men’s families; what injustices against all society.

‘Samuel!’ He blinked out of his trance. A man who had been asleep, head covered by his arm, now stood in the corner of the room. It was Matthew, a photographer, colleague and friend from the newspaper. They embraced and Samuel rejoiced inside; as his father used to say, a friend made you three times stronger.

It would not be like then, he reassured the older man. People still remembered the old times, would remind each other, tell the youth. About the fear you felt each time you passed an army checkpoint and felt the eyes on you through the dark glasses. About the midnight searches, the disappearances, the mock trials.

He had projected more confidence into his voice than he really felt. There was no certainty, after all - it depended on a readiness on the part of everyone to struggle, not just two men approaching old age. The last regime had lasted ten years. Would they, he wondered, live to see the end of this one?
A   He felt an anger inside him, the likes of which he had not known since he was a student, before the last regime had toppled. When it had ended, it seemed it could never happen again. People filled the streets in a mass of music, cheering and dancing; hope had replaced the guarded look in their eyes. How had it become possible to happen again?

B   ‘They took the prime minister, Samuel,’ Matthew said mournfully. ‘They have control of the television; the newspapers are under guard. It’s back to square one, after all these years.’ He, too, had known the bad old days, carried the psychological scars of two years’ imprisonment under the old regime. He was older than Samuel; he had probably felt he would never go back into a cell again.

C   What would they do, his sons and his wife? Would they stay strong and proud as he would like? Or would they too start to get that guarded look in their eyes, start to try and make the best of things? And he himself, how strong was he anymore? He was no longer a student, no longer a young man. In his heart of hearts he felt very much as he imagined Matthew did.

D   And the terrible thing was that the younger would probably survive better the way things were going. It didn’t do to be too sensitive when everything could change at any moment, when your father could be snatched in the middle of the night without warning and taken who knew where.

E   It wasn’t a large room and had just one window, high up so no one could see out into the town and no one from outside in. That small window let little air in, so what was in the room was still and dead, and Samuel breathed it with difficulty.

F   The other was difficult; had been from the beginning and had grown more so the older he got. You expected mildness and calmness to be met with the same; what you didn’t expect was the sneering face, the uncaring eyes, the bitterness in them.

G   They had not left the city, anyway, but the detention block was new and unfamiliar. No sounds or smells came from outside to fix the location in their heads. That was the scariest part - that no one knew where to come to demand a visit, to create a protest, to check all was relatively all right.

H   Most of all, though, they would not feel that helplessness, when it seemed it would go on forever, and the only way out was to leave the country, if you could. Now they knew they could beat them, Samuel told his friend, holding his face in his hands.
PART 7

You are going to read an article on heart health. For questions 44-53, choose from the sections (A-F). The sections may be chosen more than once.

In which section are the following mentioned?

There should be a reduction in the intake of certain substances. 44

Clogged arteries cause heart attacks. 45

New laws have been introduced. 46

There are many ways you can avoid a heart attack. 47

Heart attacks kill more Americans than anything else. 48

A balanced diet helps the heart function properly. 49

The heart should be looked after from early on. 50

Rigorous workouts are unnecessary. 51

Too much information can be bewildering. 52

People can be affected by the habits of others. 53
A Heart disease is one of the leading health problems in the Western world and is the number one cause of death in the United States. It has been mainly viewed as a problem affecting men, but increasingly it is a problem for women as well. Keeping our hearts healthy should be a prerogative we develop early in life and maintain throughout all our days in order to avoid things such as heart attacks.

B What happens in a heart attack is that the coronary arteries, which supply blood to the heart and hence oxygen and nutrients, become narrow or blocked. As a result, the arteries may not be providing enough oxygen to the heart. If the flow of blood is cut off completely, this leads to a heart attack. This in turn results in damage to the heart muscle, the sufferer experiencing chest pains and in many cases death.

C However, it is not all bad news. There are a variety of measures that we can take to reduce the likelihood of having a heart attack and a number of lifestyle changes we can make to ensure the proper functioning of our hearts. You may seem confused by all the leaflets and blurb being forced on you nowadays, but a few simple facts are all you need to know.

D Smoking, a habit which poses many threats to the health, at least doubles the risk of somebody having a heart attack. This even affects passive smokers, whose risk of a heart attack is increased by those around them. This can be attributed to the fact that cigarette smoke increases levels of LDLs (low-density lipoproteins) in the bloodstream. It is these that can often cause arteries to clog up with plaque. There is widespread agreement amongst healthcare workers that smoking should be cut out completely. This is part of the rationale behind the decision taken by many governments to ban smoking in public.

E Excess body weight reduces the heart’s capacity to cope with narrowed arteries, so, whether you are a smoker or not, it is advisable to shed any extra weight that you may be carrying by following a sensible diet. Such an eating regime should cut out all junk food and introduce plenty of fresh, nutritious dishes instead. Of course, exercise is also important for keeping one’s weight down. Regular vigorous exercise increases the heart’s efficiency and will improve its ability to withstand a coronary attack. Fortunately, it is not necessary to spend hours at the gym to obtain the required amount of physical exercise. A brisk walk in the park or a bike ride in the country will do just as well.

F Another harmful foodstuff is the caffeine which is found in coffee, tea, chocolate and some cola drinks. It increases stress hormones in the body and should be avoided like the plague. Most of us find that difficult, however, so the best approach is to limit your caffeine intake. Decaffeinated coffee is widely available nowadays and herbal tea has the added benefit of aiding relaxation. ‘What about sugar?’ you might ask, ‘Should we cut down on that too?’ In some people, refined sugars will raise blood pressure and for those members of society, the answer would have to be yes. The rest of us should also try to consume less. However, as much of our fruit and vegetable intake provides us with natural sugars, this shouldn’t be too difficult.
PART 1

Read the two texts below.

Write an essay summarising and evaluating the key points from both texts. Use your own words throughout as far as possible, and include your own ideas in your answer.

Write your answer in 240-280 words.

Poor attendance figures

While recent figures indicate a drop in theatre and ballet attendance, it would seem that the opposite is true of the cinema. Since the construction of new multi-screen cinema complexes, the film industry has been raking in huge profits. The question is, have modern-day productions, often born from technology, become the new art form of today or does the ordinary citizen no longer have the attention span or the knowledge needed to appreciate the performing arts? Or is it simply an obsession with Hollywood stars that is having an impact on our appreciation of the finer things in life such as the theatre or ballet?

Suspicious moves

The government has once again come in for criticism over its plans to further cut funding for the arts. Once more, the performing arts will pay the price for what a government spokesperson has called ‘the overwhelming lack of interest on the part of the ordinary citizen in such highbrow forms of entertainment’. With increased government funding, struggling theatre companies and the like would be able to charge less for tickets. If this were to happen, we might see that the ordinary citizen is not as averse to a night out say, at the opera, as the government would have us believe. Perhaps there are grounds for suspecting that the powers that be are, in fact, trying to prevent this very thing from happening - thereby ensuring that certain forms of entertainment remain solely for the so-called elite – in other words, those who can afford what is for most of us the rather prohibitive cost of tickets.

Write your essay.
PART 2

Write an answer to one of the questions 2-5* in this part. Write your answer in 280-320 words in an appropriate style.

2. Recently, you had to attend a business meeting in another country. On arriving at the airport, you learnt that the flight was overbooked. The airline representative offered you no assistance and you missed your meeting. Write a letter to the airline, complaining about what happened and explaining the consequences. Demand some form of compensation.

Write your letter. Do not write any addresses.

3. You are employed as a restaurant critic for a local newspaper. A new vegetarian restaurant has recently opened in your town and you have been asked to write a review of it, mentioning whether or not you think it will be a success and saying who would enjoy it.

Write your review.

4. You work as a researcher for a local radio station which is planning a series about what it's like to live in a polluted area. You were recently asked to visit one such area and write a report about it. You should briefly describe your visit, say what the place was like, the reasons for the pollution and the implications for local people.

Write your report.

[* The 5th question is an alternative choice based on three prescribed books changed every two years.]
PART 1

You will hear three different extracts. For questions 1-6, 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 conversation between a man and a woman.

1. What is the subject of the conversation?
   A. buying on credit
   B. the man's possessions
   C. modern needs

2. What is the woman's attitude towards people like the man?
   A. sympathy
   B. anger
   C. disbelief

Extract Two

You hear a commentary on a horse race.

3. Which horse was favourite to win?
   A. Golden Lady
   B. Charlie's Angel
   C. Billy Boy

4. Which horse won the race?
   A. Golden Lady
   B. Charlie's Angel
   C. Mickey Moore

Extract Three

You hear a conversation about an artist.

5. What is the woman's opinion of the artist?
   A. He has no social graces.
   B. He isn't as good as he thinks.
   C. He is ungrateful.

6. What is the man's attitude?
   A. unsympathetic
   B. supportive
   C. hostile
PART 2

You will hear a talk on an important event in English history called 'the enclosures'. For questions 7-15, complete the sentences with a word or short phrase.

A series of 7 in the eighteenth century were known as 'the enclosures'.

Science and technology had made it possible to make money out of 8 .

Britain was in the middle of an 9 , the likes of which had never been seen before.

Many factories in Manchester were involved in both 10 cloth.

People helped each other in times of 11 in the countryside.

In the cities, these 12 did not exist.

Before the Factory Act of 1833, children younger than 13 could work in the mills.

14 in Manchester in the early 1800s was seventeen.

Manchester saw a threefold increase 15 between 1800 and 1840.
PART 3

You will hear a doctor talking with her patient, Mr Roberts. For questions 16-20, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which fits best according to what you hear.

16 Mr Roberts has gone to the doctor because
A his arm was bothering him.
B his wife was concerned.
C his chest infection wouldn’t go away.
D he was due a check-up.

17 The doctor is worried that Mr Roberts
A is actually very sick.
B has six months to live.
C is not listening to her.
D is not being responsible.

18 What do we find out about the pain in Mr Roberts’ back?
A It’s connected with the pain in his arm.
B It has nearly gone away.
C He hadn’t told the doctor about it.
D It is a sign of a deeper problem.

19 In the future, Mr Roberts will have to avoid
A fish.
B oily food.
C all meat.
D too much salt.

20 What is the doctor’s general advice?
A Change your lifestyle.
B Stop working so hard.
C Give up smoking.
D Start eating healthily.
PART 4

You will hear five short extracts in which people who have changed career are talking about the experience.

TASK ONE

For questions 21-25, choose from the list (A-H) what led each speaker to change career.

A an unexpected proposal
B the opportunity to fulfil a lifelong ambition
C loss of a sense of purpose
D insufficient salary
E dismissal from their previous job
F unreasonable employers
G extreme fatigue
H feelings of isolation

Speaker 1
Speaker 2
Speaker 3
Speaker 4
Speaker 5

21 22 23 24 25

TASK TWO

For questions 26-30, choose from the list (A-H) how each speaker feels about their career change.

A nostalgic about their previous job
B sorry to have upset someone
C ambivalent about their decision
D worried about the future
E confident enough to diversify
F annoyed at a person's reaction
G relieved to have had financial support
H pleased to have learnt something about themselves

Speaker 1
Speaker 2
Speaker 3
Speaker 4
Speaker 5

26 27 28 29 30
PART 1  (2 minutes)  (Candidates A & B)
Listen to the teacher and answer his / her questions.

PART 2  (approximately 4 minutes)  (Candidates A & B)

New Sports Magazine

Listen to the teacher and follow his / her instructions.
PART 3  (approximately 10 minutes)  (Candidates A & B)

Consumerism

Listen to the teacher and follow his / her instructions.

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**Prompt Card (A)**

What are the characteristics of a consumer society?

- shopping facilities
- materialism
- crime rate

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**Prompt Card (B)**

What factors might influence our choice of consumer products?

- packaging
- peer pressure
- advertising
handful = ‘χοφίτα’, μικρός αριθμός
turn sth upside down = φέρνω τα πάνω κάτω σε κτ., αλάξω κτ πάρα πολύ
display = επιδεικνύω
the ripe old age of ... = την πραγματική είδηση των ...
seek sb/sth out (sought - sought) = αναζητώ κάτι
trail = ακολουθώ το ίχνος
outspoken = ειλικρινής, ντόπιμος
aggressive = επιθετικός
be rumoured = φημίζεται, διεισδύει
seek = ζητώ
counselling = επαγγελματική συμβουλή
anger management = διαχείριση βίαιου
assault = επίθεση

heat = θερμαίνω, γιατρεύω
perceive = αναλαμβάνω, διαβάζω, συμπεράνω, συμπερατίζω
conviction = σύμπλοκος, συμπτωμάτων
administer = παράχω, εφαρμόζω
illusion = ιλεύδωθη, πλάνη
complement = συμπληρώνω
devote = σφιχτά, αφοσιώνω

bogeyman = μυστικός
faint = λαθοσκόπω, ακόμα
point sth out = επισημαίνω κτ
insurance salesman = ασφαλιστής
deceive = εξαπάτω

whaling station = φαλακνοθηρικός σταθμός
remote = απομακρυσμένος, απόμακρος
ragged = ρακένδυτος, κουρελής
stinking = βρομικός, δύσομος
grimy = βρώμικος, λευκόμος
relate = δηλεάω, μεταφέρω
nothing less than = τίτουλα λυγάτερο από
credible = απότευχος, εκτός
on board = πάνω σε (πλοίο)

assistance = νομίζω
aim = σκοτάδι, στόχος
via = μέσο, διά μέσω
apparently = απ’ εδώ, φαίνεται
expedition = αποστολή
pack ice = μεγάλη κομμάτι πάγου
row = κωπήτρια
crush = ανυχράστωσ
floating = που επιπλέει
blizzard = χιονζόβελλα
gale = ανεμοφύλλελα
lifeboat = σωσίβια λέμβος
uninhabited = ακατοίκητος
desolate = έχερμος
upturned = αναπαραγωγικός
voyage = ταξίδι
leaky = τρώμης, που μπάζει νερά
stormy = (για θάλασσα) τρομακτικής, φουρτουνισμένος
understatement = περιγραφή που υπολογίζεται λιγότερο
saga = ζώος, μακροχρόνια ιστορία
desperation = απελπισία
screw = βίδα
spike = κορφή (σε παπούτσια)
battle = παλές, συγκρούσεις
Chilean = Χιλιάνος
Falkland Islander = κάτοικος των Νήρων Φάκλαντ
attempt = προσπάθεια
Heil = Κόλπος
stockily-built = με κοντάχτωρ, κορμοστασία
track down = εντοπίζω
second-in-command = υπαρχήνος
intrigue = εξάδειμο, ένδιαφέρον
inspire = εμπνέω
determination = αποφασιστικότητα
will = θέληση
streak = τάση, πλευρά (χαρακτήρα)
march = βαθίζω, παρεμφαίνω
recite = αναγράφω
spirit = πνεύμα
suburban = προαστιακός, που οι γύρω τα προάστια

(Page 12)
semblance = νομίζω
aim = σκοτάδι, στόχος
via = μέσο, διά μέσω
apparently = απ’ εδώ, φαίνεται
expedition = αποστολή
pack ice = μεγάλη κομμάτι πάγου
row = κωπήτρια
crush = ανυχράστωσ
floating = που επιπλέει

(Page 13)

(Page 14)

(Page 11)

sb’s reputation precedes them = αι
Andreouoi Eriou polllia gia kataiow
pretend = προσπαιδούμει
term = όρος
indeed = πράγματι

210
master mariner = καταναύλων (μυτηρικόν πλοίου)
fire = εμπύρευση, κάνα κι να ενδοφερθεί για κτ
inner = εσωτερικός, βενιτέρος
recklessness = απερικοπή, το να είναι κι παράδομος
spur sb on = παρατήρησα, παρακαλώ
establish = δημιουργία
fetch = ύψους και φέρνει πίσω
deck = κατάστρωμα
abandon = εγκατάλειψη
work one’s utmost = δουλεύω όσο περισσότερο μπορώ
patrol = κάνω περιπολία
split = χωρίζω
blow a whistle = συνεπεξεργάζομαι (με αφορίζοντα)
pool = λιμνούλα
have a feel for = έχω την ικανότητα να κατανοήσω κτ/κτ
instinct = άντικτυπο
severely = σοβαρά, πολύ
impact = επίπτωση, αντίκτυπος
personal possessions = προσωπικά αντικείμενα
sovereign = αρχωνή, άρρητη, τι κτ/κτ
prize = θαυμάζω, πολύ
cigarette case = τσιγαροθήκη
follow suit = μιμούμαι, κάνω τι έκασε κάποιος άλλος
genuinely = ελεκτρικά, αληθινά
give in = υποκύπτω, υποχωρώ
condition = αυθεντικό, πάθηση
origins = πραγματική
paralyze = αμφιθυμήθηκα
substantiate = τεκμηρίωσε
roots = πώς
date back to = χρονολογούμε από
owl = κουκουβάγια
captor = αυτός που αιχμαλωτίζει κτ/κτ
develop = εμφανίζω, παρουσιάζω
health = γενική, εποχιακών
merry = μόνο, τίποτε άλλο από
trace = άγνωστος
outlet = διέξοδος
fellow prisoner = συγκρατούμενος
time and again = και επανεπαναληφθεί
correlation = συσχέτισμος
marking = σημάδι
devote = αφοσιώνω
Lutheran = Λουθηρανός
minister = εκκλησίας
pastor = πασώρας
quinine = κινινά
heavy metals = βαρέα μέταλλα
fasting = νηστεία
catalogue = καταχωρώ σε κατάλογο
inflammation = φλεμονή
dysfunction = δυσλειτουργία
interrelated = που έχει σχέση αλληλεξάρτησης
undergo = υποβάλλομαι σε
in terms of = από την άποψη του ..., όσον αφορά στο...
remain = παραμένω
indifference = αδιάφορες
orthodox = κλασικός, που ακολουθεί παραδοσιακές πρακτικές
practitioner = γιατρός
funding = χρηματοδότηση
awareness = επίγνωση, συνειδητοποίηση
accurate = ακριβής
essentially = συστατικά

(Page 15)
convincing = πείσων
sincere = ελεικρινής
be obsessed = έχω εμπνοή
arise = προκύπτω

(Page 16)
Iridology = ιριδολογία
disorder = διαταραχή
treatment = θεραπεία
antiquity = αρχαιότητα
indicator = δείκτης, δεδείξη
spiritual = πνευματικός
temperament = ιδιωσυγκρασία
assess = αξιολογώ
retina = αμφιβλητροφικής χτώνας

(Page 17)
upon = (αμικός) μετά
release = αποφυλάκιση
demonstrate = αποδεικνύω
limb = μέλος, εκρού (του σώματος)
chart = Χάρτη
essentially = συστατικά

qualities = ευνοεικότητα, συνελεύσιμη
map = χαρτογράφηση
findings = συμπεράσματα, διαπιστώσεις
outstanding = εξαιρετικά
physician = γιατρός
deserve = αξίζει
credit = ακολουθήσεις
remarkable = αξιόλογος, αξιοανέπαφος
opposition = αντίθεση, αναντίωση
comparative = σχετικός (που προσδιορίζεται σε σύγκριση με κτ/κτ)
obscurity = αφάνεια
internal = εσωτερικός
workings = διεργασίες
exploratory = εξερεύνηση
conclusion = συμπέρασμα, σύνοψη
beneficial = ευεργετικός
bring about = επιφέρω, προκαλώ
preparation = σκούρωση, παρασκευάζω
tissue = ιώδης
unlike = σε ανάπτυξη με
conventional = συμβατικός, κλασικός
youth = νεαρός
controversial = αμφίλεγόμενος
hostility = εχθροποιία
practise = ακολούθηση την ιστορία
under the guise of = με το προκύμα τουτ/τη...
quality as = αποτελεί τα απαιτούμενα προσόντα για να κάνω κτ
practically = σχεδόν
revive = αναβιώνω
naturopath = φυσιοκαταπαθητικός (γιατρός - θεραπευτής ευκενοτημένος στη φυσιοκαταπαθητική)
re-establish = καθιστώντας ξανά
give sb the cold shoulder = σοβαρά, γωρίζω την πλάτη σε κτ
demeaning = εξεμπληρωτικός, ταπεινωτικός
publish = εκδίδω
circulate = κυκλοφορώ
ignore = αγνοώ
background = ιστορικό, προϊστορία
corporate = εξουσιοδοτών
observation = σχόλιο, παρατήρηση
well-being = ευεξία, υγεία
quite apart from = εκτός από...  
unspecified = ανεπισημανμένος  
pupil = κορίτσι (μαθητής)  
nerve endings = αποφθέγματα νευρών  
blood vessels = αρτηρία αναχυρίας  
holistic = ελεγαγμονικός  
attitude = στάση, αντιμετώπιση  

(Page 18)  
dedicated = αφοσιωμένος  
assessment = αξιολόγηση  
procedure = διαδικασία  
preparatory course = προπαρασκευαστικό μάθημα  
prior = προηγούμενος  
aid = βοήθεια  

(Page 19)  
thoroughly = παρά πολύ  
secure = εξοφολοξίωσε  
backing = υποστήριξη  
support = συντροφιά, τρέφω  
data-processing = επεξεργασία δεδομένων  
doctorate = διδακτορικό  
constraint = περιορισμός  
jump at = αφετέρω (ευκαιρία κλπ)  
pursue = ακολουθήσει (πιοικεία, καριέρα κλπ)  
avenue = 'δρόμος', 'μονοπάτι', δυνατότητα  
sponsorship = χρηματοδότηση  
investment = επένδυση  
pure mathematics = θεωρητικά μαθηματικά  
seemingly = φαινομενικά  
inexplicable = ανεξήγητος  
deadline = προθεσμία, χρονικό ύδρε  
assignment = εργασία  
irritable = ευέξιτος  
beforehand = απρις  
be a pain = είμα σαν πόλη ενοχλητικός, είμα σαν κοράς μπελάς  
be in the same boat = βράζουμε στο ίδιο καβάλι, είμα σαν εντός την ίδια μοίρα  
relief = ανακούφιση  
initially = αρχικά  
transfer = κάνω μεταγραφή  
loan = δάνειο  
financing = χρηματοδότηση  

clerk = υπάλληλος  
accounting assistant = βοηθός λογοτεχνίτης  
institution = εκπαιδευτικό ίδρυμα  
foundation course = προκαταρκτικό μάθημα (σε κολλέγιο ή πανεπιστήμιο)  
get going = αρχίζουμε, ξεκινάμε  
term = τρόμος  
confident = βέβαιος, άφοβος  
mature student = εφηβότης που είναι άνω των 25 ετών  
willpower = δύναμη της θέλησης  
take a year out = περικοπή ένα χρόνο ταξιδεύοντας ή πιά στο πανεπιστήμιο  
backpack = τσάντα με σακίδιο  
get sth out of my system = βγάζω κτ από μέσα μου, κάνω κτ για να απολαμβάνω από τις ιδιοστάσεις  

(Page 20)  
run up debts = δημιουργήσει χρέος  
moral = θηλικός  

juvenile delinquency = νεολαίας  
egκληματισμός  
on the rise = σε ύψος  
be beyond dispute = ανεξαρτήτως, πέρα από κάθε αμφιβολία  
ever-increasing = που αυξάνεται συνεχώς  
discipline = παιδερία  
harshly = αρπαγεία  
poverty = φτώχεια  
option = επιλογή  
commit to = καταρρέουμε σε  
contemporary = σύγχρονος  
incidence = ποσοστό, συχνότητα με την οποία συμβαίνει κτ  
commit = διαπράττω  
set to = που ενδέχεται να, πιθανόν  
put forward = προτείνω προς συζήτηση  
attribute to = αποδίδω σε  
structure = δομή  
demise = τέλος, το να σταματάει κτ να υπάρχει  

(Page 21)  
submit = υποβάλλω  
in terms of = ως συνεχεία  

fund-raising = που γίνεται με σκοπό τη συγκέντρωση χρημάτων  

(Page 22)  
indignant = αγανακτισμένος;  
valley = κοιλάδα  
deforestation = εκρηκτικός  
seed = άνθισε  
interpretation = ερμηνεία, απόδοση  

(Page 23)  
contribute = συμβάλλω  
campaign = κάνω εκστρατεία  
marginalisation = περιορισμότρεπη  
parallel = είμαι παράλληλος / άμεσος  

(Page 24)  
live up to sb’s expectations = εντατικοποιώμενοι στις προδοτικές κτ  
anticipate = αναμένω, προαναγωγή  
show off = κάνω επίδειξη  
receptive = δεκτικός  
attribute = ιδιότητα, χαρακτηριστικό γνώριμο  
lagoon = ομοιόμορφη  
low-lying = (για περιοχή) που δεν βρίσκεται πολύ ψηλότερη από την επιφάνεια της θάλασσας  
headland = ακρωτήριο  
humiliate = εξεμπληρώθηκε, ταπεινώθηκε  

(Page 25)  
high jump = άλογο ευ πόρος  
long jump = άλογο ευ μήκος  
hurdle = εμπόδιο  
sprint = σπρίντ, αγώνας ταχύτητας  
mikron partissdogen  
javelin = ακόντιο  
pessimistic = απαισοδοξος
depressed = συντριμμένος
emotional = συγκινημένος
indifferent = άδιστορος
smug = εγώπηθος, αυτοφέρος
outraged = εγκεκριμένος, εγκατεστημένος
triumphant = βασιλικός, συνιστά
motivated = ενθουσιώδης

Speaking
prevention = πρόληψη
alternative medicine = εναλλακτική ιατρική
life expectancy = προοδευτική ζωής
commitment = υποχρέωση

PRACTICE TEST 2
(Page 30)
illusion = ιλουσιόνη
deception = απάτη, παραπλάνηση
operative = άτομο που επιτελεί μισική εργασία (συν. για κυβερνητική οργάνωση)
backwater = τέμνω, λυπάντος νερά
half-hearted = απρόθινος, με μισή καρδιά
down-at-heel = (για μέρος) άσχημη και παραμερισμένη λόγω έλλειψης χρημάτων
humdrum = μονότονος, αναρκτός
envious = αξιοζήλευτος
mission = αποστολή
keep house = κρατά το νοικιακό
compelling = ισχυρός, πιεστικός
front = βρισκό, προκάλεσμα
element = στοιχείο
portion = τμήμα, μερίδιο
substance = υλικά
sew = ράβω
knit = πλέκω
darn = μοντάρω
spin a yarn = λέω παραμύθι, κατασκευάζω φανταστική ιστορία
I give you/him, etc. that = σου/του κλπ το αναγνωρίζω
plot = συνωμοσία, δολοπλοκία
kidnapping = απαγωγή
assassination = δολοφονία (συν. για πολιτικούς λόγους)
attempt = απόπεμπτη

timorous = σκοτεινός, γερού
wholly = πλήρως, εξ ολοκλήρου
flatter = κατηγορηματικά
confront sb with sth = ζήτωμα κτν αντιμέτωπο με κτ
break down = καταρρέει, χάνει τον έλεγχο των συναίσθημάτων μου

(Page 31)
wither = μαραϊνό
outstanding = εξέχουσος, εξαιρετικός
portray = παρουσιάζω, απεικονίζω
striking = εντυπωσιακός, γιαπτυχημένος
scholar = μελετητής, εθικός
Irresistible = ακαταμάχητος
aura = αίμα
aware = που ενδιαφέρεται για και έχει γνώσεις πάνω σε κτ
alliance = συμμαχία
inherit = κληρονομία
retain = κρατά, διατηρούμε
capture = κατακτώ, κυριεύω
smuggle = βάζω κλπ κόπο πολιτικό λαθραία
promptly = σε αμέσως, γρήγορα
ally = συμμάχος
defeat = νικά
subsequent = επακόλουθος
suicide = αυτοκτονία
asp = αστικά, δηλητηρίωνες φιδί της Αριστείας

(Page 32)
stable = σταθερός
conduct = διεξάγω, διενεργώ
depression = κατάθλιψη
implication = επίπτωση, συνέπεια
assessment = εκτίμηση, αξιολόγηση
ritual = καθορισμένος
development = ανάπτυξη

(Page 33)
resign = παρατίθεμαι
adjust = προσαρμόζομαι
film crew = κινηματογραφικό συνεργείο
prospect = πιθανότητα, ενδεχόμενο

capture the imagination = εξάγω τη θαυμασμό
captain = λιανικός
meet with = συναντώ, αντιμετωπίζω
reversal = άπτη, αντικαθιστά
glamour = αγάλη
campaign = εκστρατεία
dazzle = εντυπωσιάζω, καταπλήκτω, θαμπάνω
contemporary = άτομο που ζει την ίδια εποχή με κάποιον άλλο
bravely = ευμενώς, αξιών
statesman = επιτρόπος πολιτικός που χάραξε εκμετάλλευση και σεβασμό
underestimate = υποτιμώ
captain = λιανικός
artillery = το πυροβολικό
tone of voice = το συμφωνικό πάρο πολύ γρήγορα
rise = βιού, ανέλεξε
aid = βοήθη
republican = δημοκρατικός
sympathies = προσέκρουση, συμπαθεία
single-minded = προσωπικός σε ένα μόνο σκοπό
quality = ιδιότητα, χαρακτηριστικό
guilotine = εκτελώ στη γκιλοτίνα
awe-inspiring = που εμπνέει δέος
general = στρατηγός
passionate = γεμάτος πάθος
extend = εκτείνω
depart = αναχώρω
in the midst of = στο μέσα του/της...
...κατά τη διάρκεια
swifly = γρήγορα
launch = ξεκινώ, εξαπολοχώ
scheme = σχέδιο
conquest = κατάκτηση
daring = τολμηρός, ρηθικός
reckless = απεριόριστος, παράτολμος
conquer = κατακτώ, κυριεύω
crash = συντριβή
the Ottoman Empire = η Οθωμανική
Autocracy
fleet = στόλος
unrest = αναφορικός, ανικανοτήτα
mastermind = εγκέφαλος, ο ιδιώνων
vows = απαίτηση
reins = η μανία
civil = πολιτικός
power = εξουσία
an opportune moment = κατάλληλη στιγμή
trappings = ρούχα, αντικείμενα κλπ
consolidate = ενσωμάτωση, εξασφάλιση
declaré = ανακήρυξη
internal affairs = εσωτερικές υποθέσεις
seek to do sth (sought - sought) = επιθυμεί να κάνει ικτ
revive = αναζωογονώ, ξαναζωογονεύω
commerce = εμπόριο
set up = ξεκινά, κανονίζει να γίνει κτ
public works = δημόσια έργα
Attend to = συχνολογούμε, φροντίζουμε
the minutest detail = η παραμικρή λεπτομέρεια
Code Napoléon = Ναπολέοντιος
κώδικας
far-reaching = σημαντικός, σοβαρός
refrain = μεταρρύθμιση
public service = δημόσιες υπηρεσίες
bear (bore - born) = φέρει (π.χ. οίμα, υπογραφή κλπ)
imprint = (μη) σφραγίδα
forceful = ισχυρός
arch of victory = αψίδα του θρήνοβου
inspire = εμπνέω
enrich = βελτιώνω (προσθέτοντας κτ)
beautify = ομορφαίνω
pave = πλακοστρώνω
supply = παροχή
Consul for life = ισόβιος Υπατος
plunge into = ξεκινάω γρήγορα / βιοτικά, ρίχνομαι σε
renewed = που αρχίζει / συμβαίνει ξανά και με περισσότερη ένταση
foe = εχθρός
naval = ναυτικός
supremacy = υπερισχύ, υπερίχυση
alloy = σύμμοιχος
polity = τακτική
alarm = προκάλω ανησυχία
ruler = κυβερνήτης
swift = γρήγορος
outmanoeuvre = νικά κι εφαρμόζοντας καλύτερη στρατηγική
heir = διάδοχος, κληρονόμος
put pressure on = ασκάω πίεση σε
harbour = τρέφοντας, ασιοθεματικό κλπ
notion = ιδέα
absolute = απόλυτος
bondage = σκλάβω, δουλεία, δοξά
Invasion = εισβολή
retreat = τάφρος, βάζω, 2) αποχώρησή, υποχώρηση
break = διώκω, τακτικά
Take heart from sth = παίρνω θάρρος / κουράγιο από κτ
join forces = ενώνουμε τις δυνάμεις μου
defeat = ήττα
abduction = παραμέτρου (από θρόνον ή σέξιμα)
banish = εξορίζω

(Page 35)

imply = υπονοού
hesitate = διστάζω
awe = δοξά
alliance = συμμαχία

(Page 36)

probe = μη επανδρωμένο διαστημικό όχημα εξερεύνησης
orbit = τροχά
prompt = παρακολουθώ, προτρέπω
set up = δημιουργώ, φτιάχνω
mock = ψεύτικος, εικονικός
manned = επανδρωμένος
resemble = μοιάζω με
apparatus = σωστειακή
buggy = μικρό όχημα (συνήθως χωρίς οροφή)
justify = δικαιολογώ
genuine = αυθεντικός
chasms = χάσμα, χώμα
oxide = οξείδιο
unique = μοναδικός
prior to = πριν από
an unknown quantity = μεγάλο ερωτηματικό, κι ή κι του άλλος: το χαρακτηριστικό, τις ιδιότητες κλπ γνωρίζουμε
artificial = τεχνητός
speculate = εκάζω, πυροδότηση
hurl = πέτω με δύναμη, εκστρατεύω
eccentric = εκκέντρος
terrestrial = γήινος
Ice cap = (πολικός) παγετώνας
cubic = κυβικός
Crust = φλοιός
Element = άτομο
Carbon = άνθρακας
Sulphur = θείο
Nitrogen = αέτος
Accomplish = πραγματοποιώ
Primitive = πρωτόπαθης, σταχτιωθέν
Orbit = θέτω σε τροχιά
Multiply = πολλαπλασιάζω
Colonial = άτομος
Import = εισάγω
Crop = καλλιεργήσιμο είδος
dome = θόλος

(Page 37)
canyon = φαράγγι
Boulder = μεγάλη πέτρα, κατρώνα
(Struggle) διαφέρουμε απ’ ό,τι το περιβάλλει (λόγω χρώματος, ύφα κλπ)
Smash into = συγκρούμε, τα σκότωσα πάνω σε
Crater = κρατήρας
Vegetation = βλάστηση
Carbon dioxide = διοξείδιο του άνθρακα
Vapour = ατμός
Break down = διασπά
Freezing point = σημείο πτήσης, μηδέν βαθμοί Κελσίου
Emanate from = προέρχομαι, πηγάζω από
Planetary = πλανητικός
Irrevocable = τελικός, ομετάκλητος
Lead = μολύβδος
legacy = κληρονομικό
non-linguistic = μη γλωσσικός
predecessor = πρόγονος
establish = επαγγελματικός
undertake = υπογράφω
redundant = περίττος
evolve = εξελίσσομαι
bear relation to = έχω σχέση με
determine = αποφασίζω

interchange = ανταλλαγή (идеών, πληροφοριών κλπ)
pecking order = κοινωνική ιεραρχία με κριτήριο η σταδιοδρομία / δύναμη
urge = παράσημο, ένανγκη
fit in = ταραζάξε με τους υπόλοιπους
perceive = αντιλαμβάνομαι
detect = ανακάλυψε
above and beyond = πέρα και πάνω
delegation = καταμερισμός εργασίας ή αρμοδιοτήτων
and so on and so forth = και στις καθετίς, και τα λοιπά και τα λοιπά
subtle = λεπτός, έμμεσος, ανεπανάληπτος
shuffling = ανακάμπτο
assign = ανατίθεται
mutually = αιμοβίαια
tactily = αιμοβίαια
grudgingly = απόδομα
willingly = ευγνώς
efficiency = αποδοτικότητα, απόδοση
settling in = τακτοποίηση, προσαρμογή
marked = αξιοπηγιωτός, έκθετος, αφηρής
minute = μικροσκοπικός
outperform = αποδίδει καλύτερα
bunch = ομάδα ατόμων
at random = τυχαία, με τυχαίο τρόπο

(page 51)
at one point = κάποια στιγμή
retailer = εμπόρος, μαςάχισης πώλησης
ship = αποστέλλει εμπορεύματα (με πλοίο, αεροπλάνο, φορτηγό κλπ)
dispose of = έξαρτοτόνουμαι, αποκατακλώ
firmly = αρωτικά
charge = επίθετο, χρεών
sinister = δυσανόμος, απελπιστικός
await one’s fate = αναμένω μυρολακτικά το πετρωμένο
recycling plant = οργανισμός ανακύκλωσης

CFC = χλωροφθοροσφάρας
wall = τοίχος
process = διενέργεια
persist = επιμένω
simply put = με απλά λόγια
observe = τηρώ (νόμο, κανονισμό)
wording = λεπτική διατύπωση

(page 52)
worm = γαστροκάλης, οικολόγη
fertile = γόνιμος
boost = αυξάνω, ενισχύω
emission = εκπομπή (ακτινοβολία, καυσαερίων κλπ)
raise concern = εγείρω ανησυχίες
expose = εκθέτω
radiation = ακτινοβολία
cell = κύτταρο
prolonged = παραπανιμένος
level against = στρέφω / εκτείνω κατηγορίες, επικράτειας κλπ εναντίον κτ
assume = υποθέτω
emit = εκπέμπω (ακτινοβολία, δραματική κτ)
sever = κάθω, διαχωρίζω
bond = (χημικός) δεσμός
reverse = ανατρέφω, μεταβαθώ
bend = (χημική) δεσμός
reverently = με ευνόημο, ευνοημένως
far-reaching = σοβαρός, σημαντικός

(παράγοντα)
award = απονέμω
honours degree = πτυχίο με όρισμα / με διάκριση

(page 54)
Repetitive Strain Injury = κακώσεις που εμφανίζονται κυρίως στα χέρια λόγω επαναλαμβανόμενης καταπολέμησης (π.χ. από τη χρήση πληκτρολογίου)
vibrating = δονομένως, παλλάμμες
industrial injury = τραυματισμός που οφείλεται στο είδος της δουλειάς που κάνει κάποιος
become swollen = προήξιμοι
joystick = χειροκίνητο παιχνιδομηχανής με μοχλό
be associated with = συνδέεται με
chainsaw = ακτινοβολάμενο
pneumatic = που λειτουργεί με πνευματικό σέρα
sufferer = παθός που υποφέρει από κτ
claim = αιτήμα
compensation = (χρηματική) αποζημίωση
disability benefit = επίδομα αναπηρίας
prompt = προκαλώ
ease = μετριάζω
elbow = σκία
digit = δάχτυλο
stiffness = άκρη
palm = παλάμη
blister = φουσκάλα
blanket term = φρός που χρησιμοποιείται για ευρύ φάσμα καταστάσεων
overuse = εντατική χρήση
tendon = τένοντας
be immune to sth = έχω ανοιχτά σε κτ
repetitive = επαναλαμβανόμενος
ergonomics = εργονομία
posture = στάση του αόρατος
aches and pains = παιδιάκα
progress into = εξελίσσομαι σε
crippling = που οδηγεί σε αναπηρία
disorder = διατομή
prevalence = αναπαραγόμενης φαινόμενου
trauma = τραύμα
tackle = αντιμετωπίζω
swelling = πρόξωμο
numbness = μοιονοσμά
tingling = μυριγκασμά
wrist = καρπός
discomfort = δυσαρέσκεια
manifest oneself = εκδηλώνομαι
apparent = εμφανής, φανέρως
consult = συμβουλεύομαι
work-shy = τεμπέλης, απόθεμος να δουλέψει
chiropractor = οστεοτροπά
carepractitioner
osteopath = οστεοτροπάθητος
mobilise = κινητοποιώ, βοηθά να κινηθεί πιο εύκολα
tension = τενόκιο, ένταση
procedure = διαδικασία
telephon = τηλεφωνάδος
pledge = χρηματικό πόσο που προσφέρεται και/ή χ. σε τηλεφωνάδος
boon = ευεργέτημα
sanctuary = άσυλο
eject = οξύς, έντονος
combat = μάχαμα, αντιμετώπιση
urgent = επείγον, που χρειάζεται άμεσης αντιμετώπισης
soup kitchen = σουπάσιο για τους άστερους
instant = άμεσος
doorway = άνοιγμα πόρτας, είσοδος
appeal to = απευθύνεσαι σε, κάνω εκκλήση σε
concern = ανησυχία, ενδιαφέρον
tackle = αντιμετώπιση, καταπέμποντας με
campaign for = κάνω καμπάνια / εκπαιδευτικά για τη
funds = κονδύλια
sponsor = χρηματοδοτικός, είμαι χορηγός
clean-up operation = επιχείρηση καθαρισμού (τ.χ. παραλίας)
neglect = απατοδία, εγκατάλειψη
constrain = περιορίζω, δεσμώνω
budget = προϋπολογισμός
dedicated = αφοσιωμένος
around the clock = 24 ώρες το 24ωρο, ασταμάτητα
veterinary surgeon = χειρουργός κτηνιατρός
solely = αποκλειστικά
quality in = δικαιούμαι, πληρώνω τις προδιαγραφές για
drop in = περνάω από κάπου
practically = κατ’ ουσίαν, σχεδόν
abandoned = εγκαταλειμμένος
patrol = περιπολώ
mainland = ηπειρωτική περιοχή (μακριά από θάλασσα)

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practice = πρακτική
customer = καταναλωτής
materialistic = υλικής
fall prey to = πέσων θύμα
advertising agency = διαφημιστική εταιρεία
eye-catching = εντυπωσιακός, που τρέχει το μάτι
glassy transaction = περιεκτικό τυπωμένο σε γυαλιστερά χρώμα
catchy = που σου μένει στο μυαλό, που το θυμάται
jingle = μουσική ή τραγούδι διαφημιστικού στοιχείου
status symbol = σύμβολο κοινωνικής θέσης
brainwash = υποβάλλω και σε πλήρη εγκεφάλου
unsuspecting = ανεμπρόσθιος
commercial = διαφήμιση (σε τηλεόραση, ραδιόφωνο)
target audience = συγκεκριμένη κοινωνική ομάδα στην οποία απευθύνεται μια διαφήμιση / εκπομπή
peak viewing time = ζώνη υψηλής τηλεθέσης
generate = παράγω, δημιουργώ
To the dismay (of) = προς απελπισία και
restriction = περιορισμός
do away with = καταργώ, σταματώ
revenue = εισόδημα, έσοδα
manufacturer = παραγωγός, κατασκευαστής
profit = κέρδη χρήματα
brand name = ονομασία εμπορικού προϊόντος, μάρκα
product placement = τοποθέτηση προϊόντος, η φανέρη χρήση εμπορικού προϊόντος σε κινηματογραφική ταινία ή τηλεοπτική σειρά με σκοπό την εμφάνιση διαφήμισης
prominently = εμφανώς, φωνερά
display = επιδεικνύω
all the better = ακόμα καλύτερα
stage = στάδιο

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performance = απόδοση
critical = επικριτικός
rectify = επανορθώνω, διορθώνω
fictional = μυθιστορηματικός, λογοτεχνικός
account = αριθμητική, περιγραφή
version = εκδοχή
extent = έκταση, βαθμός

make a point = διαμαρτυρώματα ή επίσημες
overeat = αντίτρωποι επιβραδύνοντας
role model = ατού ποιο διαπρέπειται λειτουργώντας ως πρότυπο για τους
income = εσόδα
underfunded = υποχρηματοδοτούμενος
malt = βίνη
barley = κριθάρι
sprout = βλαστάνω
fermentation = ζύμωση
bubbly = αφρόζυμη, με φυσικές
yeast = μαγκά

(relevant = χημικός, συναισθηματικός
condemn = καταδικάζω, επικρίνω
supposedly = υποτίθεται ότι
authority figures = τα άτομα με εξουσία

lifelong = έπειτα, υπολογίζει τη φορολογία
inappropriate = ακατάλληλος, απροσιτής
impersonator = απατεώνας, άτομο που εξαστατά άλλους υποδοχέων και άλλα

perform = κάνω
medical operation = χειρουργική επέμβαση
run = διοργάνω, διεξάγω
beneficial = ωφέλιμος, ευεργετικός
inferior = κατώτερος
inadequate = ανεπαρκής
misunderstand = παρεξήγηση
interfere with = παρεμποδίζω, παρακαλώ

Speaking
raise awareness = αφοσιωμένως τη συνείδηση, ενημερώνω
preventive = προληπτικός
measures = μέτρα
insensitivity = ελαφρή ευαίσθηση
depleted = που έχει μειωθεί ή αξιολογηθεί
resources = (φυσικά) πόροι

PRACTICE TEST 4
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public school = (στη Μεγάλη Βρετανία) ιδιωτικό σχολείο μέσης έκπαθεως (για παιδιά ηλικίας 13 εώς 18 ετών)
abide by = τυχόν (π.χ. κονστιτουμένο), εμμένω (σε μια απόφαση)
dotted line = διακοκμομένη γραμμή (σε επίσημο έγγραφο, η γραμμή που ορίζει το σημείο στο οποίο πρέπει να υπογραφεί κτ)
house master = (εις ορισμόντα σχολεία της Μεγ. Βρετανίας) ο καθηγητής που είναι υπεύθυνος του Όικου (Οίκος: μετά από τις ομάδες στις οποίες χωρίζεται οι μαθητές στην αρχή της φοιτητής τους)
acknowledgement = παραδοχή, αναγνώριση
infringement = παράβαση, παράβαση
enforce = επιβάλλω (πειθάρχης, νόμο κλπ)
fiercely = με αφοβιότητα, με αργοστήτη
bitterly = με πίκρα, με δριμύτητα
retain = συγκρατώ, διατηρώ
impose = επιβάλλω
restrict = πειρομαίω
common room = αίθουσα ισοδυναμία
consumption = κατανάλωση
ingestion = λήψη τροφής
nutrition = θρόφηση
contraction = ουσιαλή, ουσίαπαση
premises = το σύνολο των χώρων (εσωτερικών και εξωτερικών) που καταλαμβάνει ένα κτίριο
offence = παράβαση, παράπτωμα
discipline = πειθαρχία
penalise = τιμωρώ
expulsion = αποβολή
do sb credit = τιμώ κτ
gentlemanly = καθώς πρέπει, ευγενικός (που αρμόζει σε κύρια)
smartness = κομψότητα
bear in mind = έχει υπόψη
representative = εκπρόσωπος, αντιπρόσωπος

vowel = ο 

diseased = άρρωστος, οοδύνης
inexplicable = ανεξήγητος
lagoon = λιμνοθάλασσα
grottos = αλλόκτονος, τραπεζομετρός
disorder = διαταραχή (αυθαίρετη ή πνευματική)
institution = ιδρύμα

cutting-edge = ο πλέον προηγμένος, που χρησιμοποιεί την τελευταία λέξη της τεχνολογίας
conduct = διεξάγω
modified = που έχει υποστεί μετατροπές, τροποποιημένο
rifle = καραμπίνα
dart = βολάκι
afflicted = που ταλαιπωρείται, που βασανίζεται από κτ
mammal = θηλαστικό
dorsal fin = ραχιαίο πτερύγιο
database = τρόπος πληροφοριών
lay the groundwork = θέσω τις βάσεις, βάζω τα δεδομένα
pinpoint = εντοπίζω κτ με ακρίβεια
contaminant = μολύσματικος, παράγοντας
debate = διαμάχη, αντιπαράθεση

(παράγραφο 72)

efficient = ικανός, αποδοτικός
administrate = ασκώ διοίκηση, διαχείριση
rival = συναγωνίζομαι, ανταγωνίζομαι
visit upon = πλήττω, επέρχομαι ως τιμωρία
devastate = καταστρέφω, τραυματώ, ερήμων
greedy = άπληθος, διφαμένος για κτ
invade = επιβάλλω
glimpse = φεύγωνε ματιά
evansated = χορμώνω, εξαφανιζόμενος
splendid = μεγαλοπρεπής, λαμπρός, έξοχος
dominate = κυριαρχώ, διαπάνω, επικρατώ
stairway = σκάλα
semicircular = ημικύκλικος
stir up = προκαλέω
unwilling = αποφάσισμος
yield = ενδοχώρο, υποκύπτω
feature = παρουσιάζω
irrationally = παράλογα
portray = παρουσιάζω

# (page 20)

fast-paced = με γρήγορο ρυθμό
gripping = συναρπαστικός
track down = εντοπίζω, σκοπολούω τα ξύλα
piece together = συνδυάζω (γεγονότα, πληροφορίες λέει)
clue = ένδειξη, στοιχείο
whereabouts = η τοποθεσία ήπου βρίσκεται κι
hideaway = κρυφόκρινο
tough = ολικήρος
turn in = παραδοθεί
badge = διακριτικό εμβλήμα, σήμα (π.χ. αστυνομικό)
in-depth = ως βάθος
edge = πλευκόπετο, υπεροχή
relentless = αστακάτηρος
introspection = ενδοσκόπηση
complement = συμπληρώνω
dashed hopes = ελπίδες που διαφυσάτοκα
lead = πληροφορία ή στοιχείο που ενδεχομένως οδηγεί στη διαλεικάκενα μυστηρίου
interaction = αλληλεπίδραση
pursuit = κυνηγητό, αναζήτηση
justice = δικαιοσύνη
seal sb's fate = (προ)/αποφασίζω τη μάρτυρι στην
become embroiled = εμπλέκομαι
web = ιστός
tear apart = χωρίζω
tame = σωριάζω, πληκτικός
suburban = συντηρητικός
rekindle = αναζωοποιώ, αναθερματίζω
neighbourly = φιλικός και εξυπηρετικός
cordial = εγκαίρος
lurk = παραμεινώ, υποβόδκω
insatiable = ακόμας
yearning = πάθος, δικαίως επιθυμία

# (page 21)

drive = αδράη, πεζί ή κινούμαι κατά
old flame = παλύτρος
ruthlessly = αναπάσχο
touchpaper = εικόνα χεριών που καίνεται αργά (συνήθως χρησιμοποιείται ως φιλιά
intense = έντονος
leap = ξεπεράω
folly = τρέλα, παραλογισμός
override = παραπέμπω, υπερικατά
frenetic = φρενίτης
saga = πράσινο, μικασκελλής ιστορία
γεμάτη παρατήρηση
shoot = γυμνίζω τονία, κινηματογράφο
deadly = θανατικός
climax = κραυγήσω
keep sb on the edge of their seat = κρατώ ομολογώ το ενδεικνύοντι κι
all the while = συνεχώς
calm as = χαριτωμένος
startling = ανασυγκινήτων, που ξεναγάζει
repercussion = επιπτώσεις, αντίκτυπο
sharp = έντονος
decline = παρακλημένα, κατάπτωση
morality = ηθική
would-be = επιδείγμα
replacing = γενετικός κώδικας
ethnic = εθνικός
wholly = ετοιμάζοντας
preserve = διατηρώ
clownish = τέχνη
posteriority = επιτύχημα, μελλοντικός
meres = απόλος, σκέτος
extension = επέκταση
dominant = κυρίαρχος
organization = εταιρεία, ομίλος
epigraphs = επιγράμματα
undertaking = ενεργεία
haunting = που σου μένει στη μνήμη
evoke = προκαλώ
down under = (αναπνεύσιμο) η
Australia

# (page 22)

organic = βιολογικός
vanity = ματαιοδοξία
maintain = διατηρώ
processed = επιμετατυπώνω
fertiliser = λίπασμα
concentrated effort = έντονη προσπάθεια
nutrient = θρεπτικό συστατικό
digest = χυμού
processed = επιμετατυπώνω
nutritional value = διατροφική αξία
conventional = συμβατικός, παραδοσιακός
pesticide = εντομοκτόνο
soil = έδαφος, γη, χώμα
render = καθιστώ
fertile = γονιμός
strip of = αποσπώ, αποσπούρω
Aborigines = οι Αβορίνιες (θαγγενείς της Αυστραλίας)
Huron = οι Καουιρον (θαγγενείς της βόρειας Αμερικής)
Demonstrate = καταδεικνύω, παρουσιάζω, επιδεικνύω
Assumption = υπόθεση
Underweight = λιπαρός, απορροφικός
Take in = παίρνω, απορροφώ
Absorb = απορροφώ
Fatus = είμαι ύπνος

Evacuation = εκκάθαρση
evacuee = άτομο που απομακρύνεται από την επικίνδυνη περιοχή
Casualty = νεκρός ή τραυματισμός, θύμα
Determine = εξακριβώνω, διαπιστώνω
Airway = αναπνευστική οδός

Exclusively = αποκλειστικά

Tension = ένταση
Socialise with = συναντάρισμα, έχω κοινωνικές επαφές με
Home improvement = επίσκεψη στο σπίτι
Uncaring = αδιάφορος, που δεν νοστιμίζεται
Content = υποταπαινόμενος
Devastated = συγκλονισμένος, συντεταγμένος

Essentiality = σημαντικότητα
Produce = αγροτικά προϊόντα
Encounter = αντιμετώπιση

Live up to = αντιμετωπίζω, φαίνομαι αντίκειος
Remote = απομακρυσμένος, απόμερος
Society = συλλόγος, όμιλος
Mount = οργανώνω

Aboriginals = οι Αβορίνιες (θαγγενείς της Αυστραλίας)
Huron = οι Καουιρον (θαγγενείς της βόρειας Αμερικής)
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Uncaring = αδιάφορος, που δεν νοστιμίζεται
Content = υποταπαινόμενος
Devastated = συγκλονισμένος, συντεταγμένος

Practice Test 5
(Pages 89)

Etiquette = πρωτόκολλο, εθιμοτυπία
Imperceptible = ανεπιστήμητος
Sigh = ανασταναγμός
Sorely = σοβαρά
Blitterly = σφόδρα, έντονα
Resentful = γεμάτος τρίκαλα για κτ / κτ, χειλομένος
Dissipate = διασκορπίζω, κατασκοπιάω
Squander = κατασκοπιάω
Vitality = ζωοποιία
Elevate = αναβάζω
Ascend = ανέρχομαι, ανεβαίνω
Rise above = ξεπερνάω, ανεπεξέρχομαι
Soar = υψώνομαι
Bore = κτ / κτ βορετοί
Drone = βουστότ
Mutter = μουρμούρισμο
Mumble = φιάλλω
Inconsequential = αοιδόμενος, ανοιχτός
Chatter = φωνάζω
Small talk = κουβεντιάζω
Light-hearted = ξεκοιτημένος, εύθυμος
Banter = αστειά, χαρατό
Pile = στοβάζω
Tense = σε υπερετάσσω
Clench = σφίγγω (γραφικά, δόντια)
Snap = σπάω
tongue-lashing = βίαιη λεκτική επίθεση
Colonel = συνταγματάρχης
Supposedly = υποτίθεται, τάχα
Bunch = παρέα
Not be up to much = δεν αξίζει και πολλά, δεν είναι κάτι το αξιότερο
 Ribbon = κορδέλα

Landscape = τοπίο
Regard = εκτίμηση, σεβασμός
Postarity = πρότερους για την
Meteognotheroi
Indispensable = απαραίτητος
Mismanagement = καθαρός / λέοντας
χειροπιάνω
Inclination = τάση, ελίσσω
Rugged = βροχιάζοντας
Blunder = γιγάντα
Constitute = συνιστά, αποτελεί

Suffer = χειροτερεί
Blear-eyed = με πολύ μάτια
decent = επαρκής
Relate = συναντά
Insomnia = ανυπνία
Alert = προεξάγω
Startling = που ξεφώναζε
Reveal = αποκαλυπτόω
Wage Bracket = μαθηματικά κατηγορία / κλάμακα
Prompt = παρακαλεί, προτείπω
Nap = ωρικός
Acquire = αποκτά
Civil servant = δημόσιος υπάλληλος
Forty Winks = πολύ σύμπως ύπνος
Feedback = πληροφορίες για το απαίτημα ενέργειας ώστε να γίνουν οι απαραίτητες αλλαγές

Frankly = ειλικρινώ

The wilds = οι άγριες ερημιές
Bruising = πολύ δύσκολος και δισάρεστος
Swamped = που τίναξε στη δουλειά
Stimulating = διεγερτικός, ενδιαφέρων
Structured = οργανωμένος
Engrossed = αποφοβημένος
Framework = πλαίσιο, σύστημα
Instinctive = ενστικηλάδος
Mischief = αταξία, σκανταλά
The devil will find work for idle hands = (ελεύθ. απόδ.) αργία μήτηρ πάσης κακίας
Unspoken = που υπονοείται, σκατηράς
Footnote = υποσημείωση
manifestation = περίπτωση εμφάνισης
divine = 1) το θεό
2) θειικός
royal court = βασιλική αυλή
impending = επικείμενος
be derived from = προέρχεται από
planetary = πλανητικός
notion = ιδέα, θεωρία, αντίληψη
orbital = σχετικός με την τροχιά
degree = μόρα
consecutive = συνεχής, διαδοχικός
elemental = που αφορά τα στοιχεία
της φύσης
interrelationship = οιονομασίας
determine = καθορίζει, ελέγχω
boundaries = όρια
latitude = γεωγραφικό πλάτος
longitude = γεωγραφικό μήκος
refinement = βελτίωση
intellectual = επιστημονικός,
πνευματικός
viability = βιώσιμη
dealt a blow = καταφέρνει χτύπημα
geo-centric = γη-κεντρικός
following = οπαδός, υποστηρικτής
engage = ταξιδεύει, προσελκύει
almanac = καλημέρας
manual = εγχειρίδιο, οδηγός
incorporate = ενσωματώνει
the Renaissance = η Αναγέννηση
establish = τεκμηριώνει, διαπιστώνει
devoid of = που αποκλείεται

division = διαχωρισμός
eternal = παντοπληρός, διαρκής
heavenly = ουράνιος
sub-lunar = υποατμοσφαιρικός
celestial body = ουρανικό σώμα
grasp = αντιλαμβάνει, κατανοεί
revolve = γυρίζει (γύρω από)
rotate = πενταστρέφεται
succession = αλληλοχώρια, σειρά
in the ascendant = σε άνοδο
constellation = οστοιανός
heavens = ουράνιοι, ουρανά
relative = σχετικός, αντίστοιχος
midheaven = μεσοατμοσφαιρικό
extend = εκτείνεται

exhibit = έκθεση, συγκεκριμένος κύκλος της ομάδας, ορισμένος που διαγράφεται από την Μαία κατά την εποχή θεωρούμενη κανονική του
daily = θητήτρια, θεσ.
Interpretation = επιμέλεια, επίμετρη
will = βουλή
sub-divide = υποδιαίρεση
dominate = κυριαρχεί
intricate = περίπλοκος
contradictory = αντιπαραγωγικός
extravagant = ακραίος, υπερβολικός, παράλογος
attain = κατατίθεται
credibility = αξιοπιστία
blow = χτύπημα, πλήγμα
erase = εξαφανίζει, διάλυει
relegate = υποβάθμισε
pseudo- = προεπιθετικό
fraudulent = δικαίως, που εξατηρείται
rational = διαπιστώτηρ

Page 98
see sth in a bad light = βλέπω κτ με κακό μάτι
inactivity = αστικός, ασκράνεια
nurturing = φροντίδα

Page 99
exert = ασκά (εξουσία, επιρροή κλπ)
conception = σύνθεση
omen = ομίλος, ομελός
indication = αναδείξει
irreversible = αμετάκλητος, μη αναστρέψιμος
fate = μόρα

Page 97
sparrow = πουλί
shuffle = ανακατευθύνουμε (π.χ. χαρτί)
tile = πάτωμα (πατάλιδι)
tweetering = τιμήθηκε
comprise = αποτελούμενοι από
suit = οι πλακίδιοι
respectively = αντίστοιχα
depict = απεικονίζω
ivory = ελαιομάρινο
discard = πέπτω (π.χ. χαρτί, πλακίδιο)
hand = τα πλακίδια ενός παίκτη
reduce = απολογισθεί
remarkably = με τρόπο που προκαλεί εκπλήξη
ritual = ερευνητική, τελετουργική
score = δίνω πόντους (σε παιχνίδι)
come into being = δημιουργούμε
embellish = προσθέτω λεπτομερείς
liberally = αφελώς, γενικά
intriguing = ενδιαφέρον, που εξατηρεί
the fantasia
snakes and ladders = φιλάκι
originate = προέρχεται
primarily = ισχυροποιημένο
morality = τιμή, θειικάς αρχές
represent = αντιπροσωπεύω
null
outlay = δαπάνη, έξοδο
capital = κεφάλαιο, χρηματα
drain = (μητ.) αφαίρεσ
cash cow = προϊόν ή επένδυση που αποφέρει πολλά κέρδη
pale = υφαντό
total = συνολικός, άθρασμα
quote = αρίθμος (η/τ/κάτοικοι)
vast = κολοσσιακός, τεράστιος
underestimate = υποτιμήσεις, χαμηλότερη εκτίμηση
bare = βασικός, ελάχιστος
depression = καταστροφή, καταστροφές
capital = κεφάλαιο, χρηματα
investment = επένδυση
rational = λογικός
register = καταγράφω, καταχωρώ
repayment = δόση αποπληρωμής
be spread over = εκτίναιμαι
interest rate = επιτόκιο
hold a grudge = κρατάω κακία
deteriorate = επιδεινώνομαι, χειροτερεύω

They Have Sown the Wind, and They Shall Repel the Whirlwind = προερχομαι από τη φράση 'they that sow the wind, shall reap the whirlwind' = όπως επέφεραν ανέμους, θερίζει θύελλες
cattle = βοοειδή
overnight = εν μέσω νυκτός, σε πολύ σύντομο χρονικό διάστημα
evidence = μαρτυρώ, δείχνω

solar utility vehicle (SUV) = οχήμα τύπου τόπο
redundant = απαθήμον, δυσαναλογικός
toxic fuel = οργανικό καύσιμο
emission = εκπομπή (π.χ. καυσαέριων)
refractory = διαρκές
sprawling = που απαλώνεται χωρίς σχέδιο
satellite town = πόλη-διαστάσεως, μικρή πόλη που έχει δημιουργηθεί κοντά σε μεγάλο ασωτικό κέντρο
tonnage = τόν, φορτία σε τόνους
move = διακινού
local point = κεντρικό σημείο
pipeline = σιδηρόδρομο (π.χ. υγειονομικού αερίου)
resources = (φυσικοί) πόροι
sulphur = θείο
limestone = ασβεστολίθος
bank = χρήμα (ποταμού)
rich with sth = γεμάτος από, με μεγάλο αριθμό από
profit = φόρος, εύοχος
success story = τη/κα του έχει μεγάλη επιτυχία
smog = οικολογική, νέφος (από τις λέξεις smoke και fog)
unequaled = που δεν έχει όμοιο του
crisply cool = χρυσός, ήχος
sizzle = εμφανίζο
laissez-faire = απόλυτη ελευθερία (οικονομικής) δράσεις, απουσία κρατικού παρεμπόριο
legislation = νομοθετικό σύναμα
contribute = συνεισφέρω, συμβάλλω
legislation = νομοθεσία
track = οδήγηση, παρακολουθώ
gas guzzler = αυτοκίνητο που καταναλώνει πολλή βενζίνη
catalytic converter = καταλίμπη
vulnerable = ευπρόσδεκτο, τραυματικός
backlash = επίπτωση, αντικτυπος
low-lying = που δεν βρίσκεται πολύ πάνω από το επίπεδο της θάλασσας
estuary = εκβολή (ποταμού)
seaboard = ακτή (μεα χώρας)
the Low Countries = οι Κάτω Χώρες (Ολλανδία, Βέλγιο, Λουξεμβούργο)
pump = αντλώ
restraint = περιορισμός

for the most part = ως επί το πλείστον, ως μεγάλο βαθμό
in the land of (π.χ. νερού, αέρος) που λειτουργεί προστατευτικά
tendency = ρευστά
subside = κατακαθίζει, υποχωρεί
given that = δεδομένου ότι
go under = καταστροφές
up stakes = εγκαταλείπω το μέρος που ήταν ή εργαζόμον
operation = δραστηριότητα (επιχείρηση)

well derrick = πύργος γεώτρησης
awash = καλυμμένος από νερό
watersheds = παραθαλάσσιο
residential development = περιοχή όπου έχουν χτιστεί συγκροτήματα κατοικιών
subsidence = κατβάσιμη
resultant = επικαλύπτουμε
ascend upon = (μητ) χιμπάρ
claim = αίτηση για αποζημίωση
federal = ομοσπονδιακός
exceed = υπερβαίνω
payoff = μεγάλο ποσό που καταβάλλεται ως αποζημίωση
issue = εκδόσεις, χρησιμοποίω
policy = ασφαλιστήριο συμβόλαιο
pitch = επίπεδο, βαθμός
blasé = αδιάφορος, απαθής
livelihood = τρόπος με τον οποίο βγαίζει και τα προσ ό ζην
pledge to do sth = δεσμεύομαι, υποχωρούμε να κάνουμε κτ
sit up and take notice = ασχολούμαι, ζητώ να δούμε την προσοχή στην κτ
rank = αξιολογώ, κατατάσσω
in the driving seat = έχει την ελέγχο
swamp = βάλτος, έλος

fundamentally = θεμελιωτικά, ρεματικά
be riddered with = είμαι "βουμπρημένος" σε κτ, είμαι γεμάτος από κτ
corruption = διαφθορά
stand up to = αντίκα θα θα αναστημάτω κτ, εναντιώνω σε κτ
enforce = εφαρμόζω
landlord = διακινητής παλιά
reluctant = διστακτικός, απρόθυμος =
fade = άρνημα αίγα-αίγα, εξαφανίζομαι
the empties = τα άδεια πιάτικα και μπουκάλια
deposit = αποθέτω
pile up = στοιβάζω
ashtray = στοιχειοθέτησε
unconsciously = αυτονομή, αυτονόητα
in trance = σε έκπληκτη σε ύπνοωση
regular = τακτικός, πελάτης
pint = μεγάλο ποτήρι (βαρέλιας), μπίρα
down-to-earth = πραγματικός, πρακτικός
no-nonsense = πρακτικός, αυτός που δε χάνει το χρόνο του με ασάμαντα πράγματα
sth springs to one’s mind = κτ’ μου έρχεται έξω αυτά στο μυαλό
stretch = χρονικό διάστημα
flash = λήψη
flair = καλαθοματιά, στυλ
conversationalist = εξπροσώπος και ενδιαφέρον υπονομιστής
on the house = κεραμικός από το καταστήματα
stay put = μένω στη θέση μου
pop in = περνώ από κάπου, επισκέπτομαι για λίγο ένα μέρος
stiff = φυσχάς, τυπικός
posture = στάση του σώματος
betray = προδότης
unease = ασφαλιά, δυσμορφία
pin up = στερεώνω στον τοίχο με πενζέ
wipe down = καθαρίζω επιφάνεια με βρεγμένο πανί
twitch = συσπημαίνω
last grasp for sth = απελπισμένος προσπάθεια να κρατήσεις κτ που χάνεται
desperate = απελπισμένος
struggle = αγώνας, πάλη
insensitive = εξώφυλλος, αναπάντητος
priority = προτεραιότητα
in the twinkling of an eye = σε λίγη ορθοβλέπω
dart through = διατριβέρο τον άνθρωπο
bellicose = δυνητικός
conscientiousness = συνοχή, επιγνώσιμη, συνείδηση
stop dead in one’s tracks = σταματάμε στο σημείο, κοκκαλώνω
domain = επικράτεια, ο χώρος κτ
frame = κορνίζα
chrome = από χρώμα
install = εγκαθίσταμε, τοποθετώ
function = λειτουργία
in character = σύμφωνος με το χαρακτήρα κτ

before the McCoy = ο πραγματικός, ο αυθεντικός
the genuine article = ο γνήσιος, ο αυθεντικός
bona fide = γνήσιος
grande = πολύ γνήσιος
fall head over heels (in love) = ερωτεύομαι παράφορα
bitten = μοιράζεται
rapturously = ευθυκαρπίζει
sidestep = αποφεύγω να αντιμετωπίσω κτ
backpedal = αποσκορπίζει
in the twinkling of an eye = σε λίγη ορθοβλέπων
work one’s way through sth = διασκευάζω κτ με δυναμική
barrier = φράχτη
efficiency = αποδοτικότητα, ικανότητα
consciousness = συνείδηση, επιγνώσιμη, συνείδηση
stop dead in one’s tracks = σταματάμε στο σημείο, κοκκαλώνω
domain = επικράτεια, ο χώρος κτ
frame = κορνίζα
chrome = από χρώμα
install = εγκαθίσταμε, τοποθετώ
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in character = σύμφωνος με το χαρακτήρα κτ

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sidestep = αποφεύγω να αντιμετωπίσω κτ
backpedal = αποσκορπίζει
in the twinkling of an eye = σε λίγη ορθοβλέπων
prospect = προοπτική, προσδοκία
occurrence = έμμεσος, κτ που χρησιμοποιεί ένα χέρι
construction = κατασκευή
subsequent = που ακολουθεί
ensuing = επόμενος, επακόλουθος
succeeding = ακόλουθος
tidal wave = πολυρροϊκό κύμα
lay waste to sth = καταστρέφω κτ
abrasion = έντονη
ease = χαλαρώνω, πρεμιώ, καλμαρίω
drag = χρονίζω, παρατραβώ
coarse = σχεδόν, ανάποδο
esoterica = κορυφωμένη, υψηλος
array = πακόλα, σειρά
marine = θαλάσσιος

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glacier = παγετώνας
static = στάσιμος
stagnate = βαλτανώ, λιμνάζω
algae = αλγή, φύκη
essence = ουσία
vapour = ατμός
droplet = σταγονίδιο
dense = πυκνός
suffice = επαρκεί
massive = τεράστιος, εντυπωσιακός

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radical = ριζοπολιτικός, επαναστατικός
assume = υποθέτω

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dile = τεπελιάζω, χαζώ
sail = ιστό
flap = ανεμίζο
mast = κατάρπα
razor sharp = εξαιρετικά οξύς
mercy = έλεος
elements = τα στοιχεία της φύσης
supernatural = υπερηφανούς
awareness = συναίσθηση, επίγνωση
dismiss = αντιπερέχομαι, σκούπω
nag at = βασανίζω, 'τραύλω
weigh anchor = σηκώω άγκυρα
grounds = περιοχή
intimate knowledge of = πολύ καλή γνώση του/της ...
catch = χαμηλά
be on one's guard = έχω το νου μου, είμαι σε ετοιμότητα
fair = οκταπλά νομίζω
potbelly = μεγάλη κοιλιά
solid = γεροδεμένος
handshake = χειραμα
stride = δρασκελισμός

jar = είμαι πορτάρας, δεν τού βλέπω
respectability = ευγνωμοσία
direct = εύθυς, ευλογητή
bloodshot = κόκκαλος, ερεθισμένος
(το μάτι)
insomnia = άσυννοια

evidently = κατά το φαινόμενο
grumble = γκραμίζω, μεμισχωρώ
patois = τοπική διάλεκτος
in tow = που ακολουθεί
pay up front = πληρώνω προκαταβολικά
accusation = κατηγορία
undeniably = αναντίρρητο, αναμφίβολη
swag = ανταλλάσσω
get out of bed on the wrong side = σηκώνομαι από το κρεβάτι κακόκεφος
evaporate = εξατμίζω
vanish = εξαφανίζομαι
put a finger on sth = έχω κτ με απόλυτη ακρίβεια
feel in = υπάρχει το πετσέτο και τραβάω το ψέρι
bluff = νιώστες, ευθύς
overbearing = δεσποτικός, αυτορχικός
tardiness = βροδύτητα
alert = σε επιμολύνη

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Marrie Olde England = η Αγγλία όπως ήταν πριν τη βιομηχανική επανάσταση
life expectancy = προσδιορισμός ζωής
plunge = πέτωνταν κατακόρυφα, μειώνει γρήγορα
spectacular = εντυπωσιακός
idyll = ιδιωτική κατάσταση

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lifestyle = προσωπική, προςδοκία
occurred = έμμεσος, κτ που χρησιμοποιεί ένα χέρι
constructed = κατασκευή
subsequent = που ακολουθεί
ensuing = επόμενος, επακόλουθος
succeeding = ακόλουθος
tidal wave = πολυρροϊκό κύμα
lay waste to sth = καταστρέφω κτ
abrasion = έντονη
ease = χαλαρώνω, πρεμιώ, καλμαρίω
drag = χρονίζω, παρατραβώ
coarse = σχεδόν, ανάποδο
esoterica = κορυφωμένη, υψηλος
array = πακόλα, σειρά
marine = θαλάσσιος
approximately = περίπου
strip = λωρίδα (π.χ. γης)
gulf = κόλπος
viable = βιωσιμός, εφικτός
waterway = άδεια παράδειξη, πλωτή οδός
resounding = συντριπτικός, που κάνει πάταγο
ration = καθορισμένη μερίδα φαγητού
fort = φρούριο
derive = προέρχεται
encounter = συναντώ
band = σµάδι ανθρώπων (που έχουν κινητά π.χ. σκοτάδι ή ενδιαφέρον)
emotional = συγκινητικός
reunion = επανάσυνα
generate = παράγει, δημιουργεί
favourable = ευαίσθητος, θετικός
negotiate = διαπραγματεύομαι
trade = ανταλλαγή
clear = περνάω από
navigate = διαπλέω
mouth = εκβάλλει
a sight for sore eyes = ευχάριστο θέμα, χάρμα αφανών
plain = πεδάδια
acre = ακί, μονάδα μέτρησης επιφάνειας (φατ με 4 στρέμματα περίπου)
deservedly = δικαίως
partnership = συνεργασία, σύμπραξη
dispel = διαλύει, διαχωρίζει (π.χ. φάρμακα, αμφιβολίες κλπ)
mistreatment = κακομεταχείριση
reservation = καταμετρά
botany = βοτανολογία
celestial navigation = πλοήγηση με τη βοήθεια των ουρανών
sign language = νοηματική γλώσσα
carpentry = εξοπλισμός
boat-handling = χειρισμός πλοιαρίου
tutelage = εποπτεία της εκπαίδευσης
winter = ξεχωρισμός
farewell = αντίο
token = σημάδι, δείγμα
turn hostile = γίνεται εχθρικός
immeasurable = ανυπολόγιστος
interpreter = διερμηνέας
blaze a trail = ανοίγει το δρόμο για κτ
supplement = συμπληρώνω
identify = αναγνωρίζω
edible = φαγώμενος
lip over = αναρρήτωμα, ανακηρυγμένο
arguably = ενδεχομένως, κατά πόσον πιθανόν
trapper = κυνηγός που χρησιμοποιεί πιέζες για τα θηραμάτα του
push = οργανώνω, προσπαθώ
customary = συμφωνώ με τα έθιμα
objective = στόχος
fulfil = εκπληρώνω, πραγματοποιώ
(expand = επεκτείνω
maintain = 1) κρατώ, διατηρώ 2) συντηρώ

(glass = λάμποντας
glittering = αστραφτερός, λαμπερός
storey = όροφος, πάτωμα
tower over = διεισδύει, υψώνει πάνω από
foil-wrapped = τυλιγμένος με αλουμινόχαρτο
afford = παρέχω, προσφέρω
strip = δρόμος με πολλά καταστήματα, επιτραπέζια κλπ κατά μήκος του
waning = που λαμπρώνει
boast = καυχάμαι ότι έχω

at the expense of = με έλεγχο
touliθη

basement = υπόγειο

delight = απευθυνόμενη

tale gras = φακέλοι (έξι ή περισσότεροι)

tale gras = φακέλοι (έξι ή περισσότεροι)

fully-contained = (για έκχυση) που περιέχει τα πάντα (π.χ. φαγητό, διακόσμηση κλπ)

venture = επιχείρηση να πάει κάποιος

efficiency = αποδοτικότητα, αποτελεσματικότητα

mist = σύννεφο από σταγόνες (από υγρό που φυσικά)

nozzle = ατμομηχανή, μυαλό

foliage = φυλλώματα

attachment = κολλώ

complimentary = που προσφέρεται δωρεάν

stationery = φάκελοι και χαρτί ολοκληρωμένος

awe-inspiring = που προκαλεί δέος

seaweed = φυσή

atrium = αίθριο (κατακόρυφο)
snow-capped = θαυμάσιος

sip = πίνω γουλιά-γουλιά

deliver = είμαι συνεπής σε ό,τι έχω υποσχεθεί, κάνω ό,τι υποδέχομαι

unashamed = χαριτωμένη

ancestral = προγονικός (εδώ: παλαιότερο στυλ)

old school = της παλαιάς σχολής

self-catering = (για κατάλληλα διακοτίζων που ου δίνει τη δυνατότητα να επαρκείς μόνος το φοιτήτο σου (π.χ. με κουζίνα)

property = κτίσμα

retain = διατηρώ

a stone's throw = σε πολύ μικρή απόσταση

four-poster bed = κρεβάτι με συροφές

wind = ακολουθώ διαδρομή με στροφές

craggy = βραχώδης, απόκρημνος

off-peak = εκτός περιόδου μεγάλης ζήτησης

apply = εφαρμόζω

throw in = προσφέρω χωρίς επιπλέον χρέωση

stick out like a sore thumb = ξεχωρίζω σαν τη μύγα μες στο γάλα
make of silt = σχηματίζει ύποπτα
biare out = κάνει δυνατό και διαφανέστερο ήχο, συμπλοκή
twrine = αναπαύει
blazing = καύτος, φλογερός
façade = πρόσοψη
cat = κάλατος
shabby = φτερμλόνιος, σε κακή κατάσταση
king-sized = μεγάλου μεγέθους
à la carte = (σε εσπατόριο), η δυνατότητα να παραγγείλεις απίστετο επειδή από τον κατάλογο (αντι να υπάρχει προκαθορισμένο μενού)
bay = κόλπος
snorkelling = κατάδυση με μάσκα και αναπνευστήρα
seabed = πυθμένας της θάλασσας
compensate = αποζημιώνω

dire = τρομερός, ολέθριος
litter-strew = γεμάτος σκουπίδια
untreated sewage = ανεπεξεργασμένη ύδατα
get away from it all = ξεφεύγω από τα συνηθισμένα
hot spot = πολύ δημοφιλές μέρος
blaring = πολύ δυνατό (για ήχο κλπ)
rowdy = ταραχοφόρος, θορυβώδης
impact = αντίκτυπος
change beyond recognition = αλληλεπίδραση στούντιο για μην είμαι πια αναγνωρίσιμος
quaint = γραφικός

enforce = επιβάλω
grave = σημαντικός, σαβαρός
discipline = παιδαρία, επιβάλω την τάξη
outline = περιγράφω

cater to = ικανοποιώ τις ανάγκες της

adolescent = έφηβος
unsettled = αναστατωμένος, ταραχμένος
content = ικανοποιημένος
baffle = μπερδεύω

distant = απόμακρος

ancient = άρχος
colleague = συνάδελφος

sand dune = αμμόλοφος
thrive = ευδοκιμεί, αναπτύσσεσαι
remains = (ορχήσα) ερείπια
inhabit = κατοικώ

interpretation = ερμηνεία
invite = ευκάλυπτο, παραβιάζω
hesitate = διστάζω
promote = προωθώ, προμηθέα

feel left out = σιωπάνομαι άσχημη επειδή δεν με έχουν συμπεριλάβει στον κατάλογο
out of curiosity = από περιστροφή
show off = κάνω επειδή
dare = πρόκληση (σε κτικό να κάνει κτι)
spite sb = πειράζω, πικάρω κτ
exhilarated = καταχαρμένος, ανακουμάλλος
motivated = που έχει κίνητρο να κάνει κτ
scared out of one’s wits = καταφορεμένος, κοιμοχολαμένος

manufacturing = βιομηχανική παραγωγή
industrial development = βιομηχανική ανάπτυξη
natural resources = φυσικοί πόροι
financing = χρηματοδότηση
bureaucracy = γραφειοκρατία

Speaking

royal jelly = βασιλικάς πολιτών
sweetener = γλυκαντική ουσία
foundation = θεμέλιο
groundwork = βάση, θεμέλια
beverage = ποτό
mead = υδρόμελο
hoard = αποθηκεύω, κάνω απόθεμα
preserve = συντηρώ, διατηρώ

Practice Test 8

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preserve = συντηρώ, διατηρώ

Stone Age = λιθόκοσμος
beeswaxer = μελισσοκόσμος
horse = άλογο
swarm = συλλόγος
school = κολέγιο μεταρρύθμιση
pack = αγάλη
crude = πρόγονος, κακοανακαθαρισμένος
hive = κουτάλι
convert = μετατρέπω
adapt = προσαρμόζω
modify = τροποποιώ
transfer = μεταφέρω
succrose = οσκουράτη
fructose = φροκτότη
glucose = γλυκόκη
larva (pl. larvae) = πρωτόμη, κάμπο
lender = τρυφερός
delicate = γερακιάτος
slender = λεπτός
brittle = εύφρηκτος
substance = ουσία
preordained = προαναγγελμένος, προκαθορισμένος
fated = προδιαγραμμένος (από τη μορφή)
destined = προορισμένος
thus = τοιοτυπός, έτοι
emerge = προβάλλει, βγαίνει
drive off = απομακρύνει, διώχνει
rival = αντίπαλος, αντιπόλος
victor = νικητής
territory = περιοχή
colony = αποικία
settlement = οικισμός

adulthood = ενηλικίωση
dull nth = αμβλύνω, μεταρρύθμιση
crassly

throw tantrums = έχω ξεπλημματίσει
in short = συντονίζω, με λίγα λόγια
do as I please = κάνω ό,τι μου αρέσει
elicit = προκαλώ (π.χ. αντίδραση)
naughtiness = αταξία
coarse = τραχύς
jowly = έχει προγούλια
income bracket = εισοδηματική κατηγορία
prestige = γόοτρο, κύρος
attached to sth = που συνδέεται με κτ., που συνεπάγεται
motivation = κίνητρο
labour = εργασία
nippy = αβέλας, γρήγορας
automobile = αυτοκίνητο
at breakneck speed = με λιγκωνίση ταχύτητα
at one’s disposal = σε ιδιότητα μου
seafront = παραλιακή ζώνη
stretch = συνεχής ευθεία (π.χ. δρόμου)
pit oneself against = αντιπαραπέθεμα, αναμετρώματα με
inevitably = απανθεύσιμο
deter = απορρίπτω
take over = παίρνω τον έλεγχο
slump = ύφεση, οικονομική κρίση
scarce = οπλήνος
dice with death = παίζω τη ζωή μου καρόνα-γράμματα
appeal = γοητεία

be on the lookout for = έχω το νου μου μήπως δω κινή
con man = απατεώνας
dismiss = απορρίπτω
foul play = εγκληματική ενέργεια

landscape gardening = αρχιτεκτονική κήπων
movement = κίνημα
shrub = θάμνος
rash = απεριθανττός, βιαστικός
practice = πρακτική
musing = στοχαστικός
sculptor = γλύπτης
clay = γλάζο
elaborate = περίτεχνος
mosaic = μουσικό
interweave = συνωφυό
vino = αναρρητικό φυτό
medieval = μεσαιωνικός
walled garden = περιοχομένων κήπος
vogue = μόδα
train = κάνω φυτό να αναρρηθεί ή να αναπτυχθεί προς ορισμένη κατεύθυνση
exactness = ακρίβεια
optics = οπτική
perspective = προοπτική
radiate out from sth = απλώνεται ακτίνων
fountain = συντρίβει
at precise intervals = σε ακρίβη διαστήματα
trim = κούνω, κλαδεύω
extension = προέκταση
principle = αρχή, σέβωμα
applicable = εφαρμοσμένος
reflection = ανακοίνωση
spirit = πνεύμα
rationality = ορθολογισμός
embrace = αστιζόμαστα, υιοθετώ
Age of Enlightenment = εποχή του Διαφθορισμού
perceive = αντιλαμβάνομαι
division = διάρκεια, διαχωρισμός
sea change = ριζική μεταβολή
single-handedly = από έναν άτομο μόνο
fondness = οινομαία, προτίμηση
argue for = επιχειρηματολογικό υπέρ
curved = καμπυλωτός
undulating = κυματιστός
copse = σωστά δέντρων
overall = συνολικός, γενικός
carved = σκαλισμένος
have an eye for sth = το μάτι μου ‘κοιτά’ σε κτ
balance = ισορροπία
bare = γυμνός
squire = προύχοντας, τοφυλάκας
valid = ισχυρός, ακίνητος
argument = ενδείγμα
artificial = τεχνητός, φαστάκι
arranged = τοποθετημένος, βαλμένος σε τάξη ή σειρά
construction = κατασκευή
favour = προφυλακή
accidental = τυχαίος, ουσιαστικός
element = στοιχείο
lightning-struck = χτυπημένος από κεραυνό
cavern = σπηλιά
endeavour = παράγω, προσπαθώ
project from = προβάλλω, προεξέχω από
limpid = πνεκτακάθαρος, διαλύτης
non-uniform = ανομοιογενής, ανομοκιμερος
inevitable = αναπόφευκτο
bricolage = όμορο
μεχριανικά, μιμημέλη
spooky = τρομακτικός (επειδή είναι στοιχειωμένος)
ivy = κιόσκος
awe = άγωθος
clearing = ξέφωτο
trepidation = φόβος, δέος
adoption = υιοθέτηση
the Continent = η Ευρώπη (χωρίς τη Μ. Βρετανία και την Ιρλανδία)
far afield = μακριά
decline = παρακμή
the upper class = η ανώτερη κοινωνική τάξη
the middle class = η μεσαία κοινωνική τάξη
scale = κλίμακα
boom = αλματώδης ανάπτυξη
import = εισαγωγή
flower = ανθίζω
profusion = αφροδίτη
blossom = ανθίζω, μπούμποκα
pull into shape = σουλτανάων, φτίσω

interrelated = που αναφέρονται, που έχουν σχέση συλληφθάτηση
coal mine = ανθρακωρυχείο
inhabitant = κάτοικος
farm = εκτέρφειο (ζώο)
weaver = υφαντής
lambing = το να γεννούν τα πρόβατα
milking = ορμωμένος
shearing = κούρεμα προβάτων
mark = σημαδεύω, χαρακτηρίζω
steel = σταλή
mask = αποκράτισε, κρύβω
seam = φλέξα (μετάλλου)
spring up = ξεπετάγμα
rural = αγροτικός
echo = αντιγράφω
recurring = επαναλαμβανόμενος
chant = φοιλωμόδια, ψαλμός
down the pit = που δουλεύει σε ορυχείο
resent sth = φέρω υπό βεβαίωση, με τικταίνει κτ
spectacle = θέαμα
fat pay cheque = παροχή μισθούς
redundancy money = αποζημίωση μείωσης
splash out = έρδεσθαι, σπατάλω
chrome = στο χρώμα του χρυσού
look down on sb = θεωρώ χτβ κατάτερο, κοτάζω κτ αν’ υπερηπλανά
stoic = ατωμάκα
bewildered = μεταδεμένος
crest = κορυφή
rage = αργή, λύσσα
challenge = πρόκληση
mournning = θρήνος
battle cry = πολεμική ιαχή
clenched = οργιμένος
fist = γρηγεία
stir up = ανοδεύομαι, ανασταλέω

shufflers = σκέφτομαι τα πόδια μου
orchard = περιφέρει με σπαρασφέρα δέντρα
eleven-a-side = με ένα κάθε πάγκο ανά κάθε ομάδα
desolatory = αναργύρωτα, χωρίς ενδήμη
vindictive = εκδοκτικός, μοχθηρός
how sth = λοξώ, πελεκά
coal face = μέτωπο εξάρτησης σε ανθρακωρυχείο
dusk = ουρά
startlingly = τρομοκατικά, απερίορισμα, ακριβοδοκικά
furnace = κλάβανος, καμινά
pump out = γυάρα μεγάλες ποσότητες από κτ
flee = δραπετεύω, ξεφυγώ
stunned = αστομία, μαθέα, παγωμένος
knot = παρέα, ομάδα
gravelly = τραχίς, στρογγύλος
priest = παπάς
congregation = εκκλησιασμός, παρόνιο
melt away = εξαραβάζομαι στα στιγμή
be choked = πνεύμονοι
helplessness = αδυνατίσματα το είμαι αντιμπότης / ανεξόμορφ
pump hard on the pedals = πιάτω με δύναμη το πεδάλι
cling = το στοίχημα
ruffle = ανασκιτάρω
come round = συνερχόμαι
mind = (εν) ονομα

(παραγράφημα 159)

unkempt = ατυπέλετος
ritual = τελεστογραφικό, κερατελεστία
take out sth on sth else = εξαπατώ κτ πάνω σε κτ άλλο
frustration = εκκενωμένης, απαγορεύουσα

(παραγράφημα 158)
rise and shine: φράση που λέμε σε κτ όπου τον υπνώμε
fade = αβοτήνα συγ-συγ, μεκάνομαι
dim = αμιδόρος
hum = βόμβος, βουτιά
selectively = επιλεκτικά
blow-dryer = πιστολόκι μαλλιών
lock = τούφα (μαλλιών)
hectic = παρεμβαίνον
squeezed in = στριμώχω ανά την επιθετική μου
immaculately = χάριτα
(well / beautifully / badly, etc.)
turned out = νησυνόμον (καλά, μόρφω περπ)
rating = αντιπόρος
woe betide = αληθώς σε

(page 160)
pen = μολιτ
the bigger picture = η συνολική εικόνα
breeding = αναπαραγωγή
distant = μακρινός
pride oneself on = καμείμαυ, υπογραμμίζομαι ότι
cage = βάζω σε κλούβι, φυλακίζω
establishment = επιχείρηση
be deprived of = απεξάρτηση

(page 161)
social worker = κοινωνικός
leitourgós
be torn down = καταστροφή
be disused = μη χρησιμοποιούμενος
be devouring = δημοτικός
σύμβουλος

(page 162)
plight = δύσκολη κατάσταση / θέση
domesticated = οικόστος,
εξευρεμένος
wounded = τραυματισμένος
nuisance = κατά σπο κατασκευές
motorway = αυτοκινητόδρομος
be short of = συνοριοτερη διαδρόμη
be housing estate = συγκρούμα
Katōnikwó

(page 163)
serpent = φίδα
be engaged in = συμμετεχόμεθα, με, επιλέξουμε σε
sacrifice = θυσία

(page 164)
preconception = προκαταλήψη
be across = γίνομαι κατανοητός
diffident = συνεπιστατεμένος
bear = σωμαιόμενος
beau = επικάτη
beau
be contrasted = αντιμετωπίζο
be reward = αντιμετωπίζο
be an achievement = επιτυχία, κατάρθωμα
be understandard = κατώτερης
παρέμβασης, υποδέχοντας
misleading = παραπληκτικός
be overcrowding = συνοπλικός
be overlook = παραβλέπω
be foul
relevant = σχετικός
be receptive = δημοτικός
PRACTICE TEST 9

(page 170)
be magnifying = πειραιωτικός,
επικάτη
be sequel = συνέχεια (μεθυστομέτρησης
ή τανάκια)
be sequence = ακολουθία
be serial = σειρά, σύνολο
be jail = φυλακή
be sentence = καταδίκη, ποινή
be disprove = ανιστροφικά, αντικροκίνου
be voice = εκφράζω
be condemn = καταδίκασω
the accused = ο κατηγορούμενος
be starkly = αμα, απόλυτα
be grossly = κατάφορα
be bitterly = με παθιασμό
be largely = σε μεγάλο βαθμό
be defend = υποστήριξεις
be protest = διαμαρτύρομαι
be confirm = επιβεβαιώθηκε
be testify = καταθέτω ενώσεις
dικαιοδοσία
offender = παραβάτης
be harsh = ακρόνος, αυστηρός
be sentencing = επιβολή ποινής
courtroom = αίθουσα δικαστηρίου
be softly-softly approach = προσέγγιση
be με το μαλακό
be make an example of sb = τιμωρώ
be και παραδειγματικά
bluntly = απότομα, χωρίς
περίτεχες
be stamp = κτητοί διεύθυνση (με, πάντως)
be we sea's feet down = θα ματαιώθεισ,
hint = υποδεχόμεθα, λατινικά
be superior = ανώτερος
be inferior = οπίσθιος
be motive = κίνητρο
be tongue

(page 171)
be broadcasting = ραδιοφωνία ή
tηλεόραση (ο χώρος)
specifically = συγκεκριμένα
ups and downs = ακατατοποθέτο
a skeleton in the closet = ένα ανεξαρτητικό
rattle = κανόνας
be prominent = με σημαντικό ρόλο
cheat on = 'κλέβω', δεν πρόκειται
be το κανόνα
be plot line = πλοήγη, δράση
be stretch out = επεκτείνεται, 'γιγαντία'
be assailant = άτομο που επιτίθεται σε κάτι
be the ratings = νομίζως, τηλεόραση
be unearthy = ξεκάθαρα, φεύγω στο χώρο
be corpse = γέμια
be gangster = γκάγκλικτερ, μέλος
be συμμορίας
be gambling addiction = κακοποίηση από
be τζόγο

(page 172)
be walk away with sth = ξεφύγω με ικά
tο έχω κλείσια
be point a gun at sb = οικοδεσίου και με
be όπλο
be hand over = παραδίδω
be evidently = προφανώς
be branch = αναλογείμα
be distribution = διανομή
be stock = εξοπλισμός, γαμήλιος
be cash machine = μηχανή
be αυτόματης ανάληψης χρημάτων
be withdraw = στοιχείων χρήματα, κάνω
be ανάληψη
be perpetrator = δράστης
be window of opportunity = ευκαιρία
be forged = πλαστογραφημένος
be coolly = με ψυχραιμία
be sack = σάκος
be unwitting = χωρίς επίγνωση ή
be πρόθεση
lapse = άλυση
poverty = φτώχεια
passage = πέρασμα
stairway = λαυκαστόσακιο, σκόλα
spiral = σπειριδή
dusty = οξειδωμένος
remnant = απομεινάρι, υπόλειμμα
illustrious = λαμπρός, επιφανής
spectacle = θέαμα
deathlike = νεκρός
the toast of the town = το καμάρι της πόλης, πολύ δημοφιλής άτομο
the belle of the ball = η πιο όμορφη του χορού
debut = νεμπούτο, πρώτη εμφάνιση
regard = βλέπω, αντιμετωπίζω
measure = βαθμός
puzzlement = απορία, σαστικά
squander = καταχρούω, κατασταλώ
birthright = πατριωτική κληρονομιά
landed = που είναι ιδιοκτήτης μεγάλων εκτάσεων γης
incomeless = χωρίς εισοδήματα
gentle folk = αριστοκράτες, άνθρωποι της υψηλής κοινωνίας
succumb to sth = υποκύπτω σε κτ
fatal = θανάσιμος
game = θήραμα, κυνήγι
port = ποτά (ποικιλία κρασιού)
hallowed = ευγένες
line = καταγωγή, οικογένεια
profligacy = σακοτσά, ακολουθία
nearly = αδέξια
depart = πέφτω
stirred = αναγκασμένος, πασχάζω
note = βαθμίδα, ακολουθία
an appalling shot = φρεκτικής σκοπιμότητας
riverbank = σχάρη πισινού
feather bed = πουπουλένιο στρώμα
bitterness = πικρία
occasional = περιστασιακός
in conference = σε σύσκεψη
procedure = διαδικασία
sell sth out from under sb = πουλάω κτ χωρίς να το γνωρίζει κτ άλλος
take up with = εμβάζω αποσυλλογικά κάνοντας κτ
thwart = εμπόδιζω, υπονομεύω
resounding = συναρπαστικός
strain = ζάρι, πίεση
drain = απομεινάρι, σκιάγιζω, εξαντλώ
high hopes = μεγάλες προσδοκίες
fix = θέραση, μικήζω
convert = 1) προστίθεμαι 2) μετατρέπω
stew = φαγητό της καταράλας
perish = χάνομαι, πεπαίω
foolhardy = απερίσκεπτος, παράτατος

(cycle 175)
mournful = πέθανος, θλήβαρος
lifeless = χωρίς ζωπνιά, σώματος
ancestor = πρόγονος
callowness = αναισθησία, ακακράτημα
longing for sth = λαχτάρα για κτ
lassitude = βαρεπιστομία, αισθάνεση
seal sb's fate = (προ)παρασοσία τη μοίρα κτ
sorrow = θλίψη, λύπη
dilapidation = αραβάλλωσα, ρήγαμα
hopeless = ανίκανος, άχρηστος
isolation = απομόνωση

(cycle 176)
diarist = χρονογράφος, συντάκτης τημερολογίου
an eye for detail = μάτι που κοβεί για τις λεπτομέρειες
humble beginnings = τατεσίγι ιδιογένεια
influential = με μεγάλη επιρροή
unsensational = βαρητός, μη συναρπαστικός
dominate = κυριαρχώ
the seven seas = οι ειρήνεις θάλασσες, οι ακανόνις της Γης
have one's fingers in many pies = είμαι πολυπράγμονος, συμμετέχω με πολλά πράγματα
confidant = άμεσος
renowned = έμφατος
bon vivant = λάτρης της καλής ζωής
sender = επιστολεύον ἀκολουθῶν
electronically
suffice = συγχάρη
lifeblood = κατατρέχον δόματο, αυτό που δίνει τη
play host to = φιλοξενία και γεγονός
positively = στήριξη, πραγματικά
team with = είμαι γεμάτος απ'η
βραδία από
recreation = αναψυχή
angler = ψαρές (με καλάμα)
woodland = δασική περιοχή
site = τοποθεσία
holy well = ιερή πηγή ή λιμνούλα
chapel = παρεκκλήσι
establish = εξακριβώνω, διαπιστώνω
inland = στην ενδοχώρα, μακριά απ’η τη βλάσσονα
harbour = λιμάνι
wind one’s way = προορισμός με στροφές
secluded = απομονωμένος
inlet = αρμόσικος, καλλιτέκτονας
disused = πού δεν χρησιμοποιείται
cooper = χαλικός
lead = μολύβδος
mine = ορυχείο
trader = εμπόρος
treacherous = τρελός, επικίνδυνος
direction post = πυνακίδα που δείχνει το δρόμο
marker = δείκτης, σημαδί
bear sth = φέρει κτ
Celtic Cross = Κέλτικος σταυρός
testimony = μαρτυρία
abound = αφιερώνω
tapestry = ούλο ισορροπητικών προκύματος ή πραγμάτων, (μη) μοναδικό
stroll = περίπατος, βόλτα
readily = εύκολα
occupation = (στρατιωτική) καταγραφή
on the orders of sb = με διαταγή κτ
engineering = μηχανική
Roman mile = ρωμαϊκό μίλι (μικρότερο μέτρησης απόστασης στην αρχαία Ρωμαϊκή, έτσι με 1480 μέτρα περίπου)
milecastle = κάστρο χτισμένο σε κάθε ρωμαϊκό μίλι
 turret = πυροβόλος
sentry = σκοπός, φρουράς

fart = φρούριο
settlement = οικισμός
at a leisurely pace = με όργανο βήμα
declare = ανακοινώνω
World Heritage Site = Μνημείο
Παγκόσμιας Πολιτιστικής
Κληρονομική
obliged = υποχρεωμένος
vulnerable = τρομός, ευαίσθητος
erosion = διάβρωση
of paramount importance = μέγιστης σημασίας

(newly-qualified) = που απέκτησε την πρώτη ολοκλήρωση
(bloodstream) = κυκλοφορία οίκημα
(hence) = εξής, γι’αυτόν το λόγο
(jail term) = ποινή φυλάκισης
(point an accusing finger at sb/sth) = δείχνει κτ/κτ ας υπειθένον για κτ, κατηγορώ κτ
one’s fair share = ό,τι αναλογεί σε κτ, ό,τι δικαιούται κτ
(show off = κάνω επιδείξη
culprit = φραγκές, ένοχος
reckless = απερίσκεπτος, παράπληκτος

(plant) = εργοστάσιο

(ensure) = εξασφαλίζει
(lung) = πνεύμονας
(stroke) = εγκεφαλικό επεισόδιο
(heart attack) = καρδιακή προσβολή

(praise) = επαινέω, εκδηλώσω
medium = μέσο
earl = κόμης
nobleman = ευγενής

(reef) = υφαλός
(decree) = διάταγμα
(isolation) = απομόνωση
(mangrove) = μαγγρόβιο φυτά
(swamp) = έλος, βάλτος
(well preserved) = καλοδιατηρημένος

(determined) = αποφασισμένος
(stressed out) = επικεντρωμένος, αχλαδιών
(curious) = περίεργος
(moral) = ηθικός

(deterrent) = αποτρεπτικός, παράγωγος
road maintenance = συντήρηση ήν του
dρόμου δικτύου

(PRACTICE TEST 10)

(appeal) = κάνω έκκληση
(bystander) = παροτρυνόμενος, κτι που
tυμήναι να βρίσκεται κάποιο
(passer-by) = περαστικός
(shed light on) = ρίχνει φως σε
installation = εγκατάσταση, τοποθέτηση
(emerge) = προβάλλει, βγαίνει
(loom) = εξακολουθεί, διαγράφει
visualise) = φνωτάζει, οραματίζει
(present sb with = δίνω, προσφέρω
(amidst) = μεταξύ, στη μέση
(cutlery) = μαχαιρόπιρου
(mannikin) = ανδρεζέκτικη, κούκλα (που
χρησιμοποιείται καλλιτέχνες ή
φοιτητές ιστορίας)

(nest) = αναθέση
(seemingly) = που φαίνεται ότι
(suspended) = που κρύβεται
(respond) = 1) αντιδράω, ανταποκρίνομαι 2) απαντώ

(impotent) = αδύναμος, ανημορης
(blameless) = άμεσως, αθώος

(spotless) = αφεγκάδιστος
(superintendent) = αστυνομικός
διευθυντής

(offering) = κτ που προσφέρεται σε κτ
για να τον ευχαριστήσου
(bribe) = δωροδοκία

(reverently) = γεμάτος τέφες

::~end~
tucked = χωμένος
goodness = σοφιάδος
going to = κρατήμενο σφιχτά απ' χ' 
sleep = ανόμοιος, απόκρημνος
for dear life = (τρέχω, πολεμώ), κρατάμενο κλπ) όσο πιο γρήγορα, πιο καλά, πιο σφιχτά κλπ μπορεί για να γλίτωσε τη ζωή μου
reservations = επιμελέσεις
praise = επίταγος
take sb under one's wing = παιρνώ κλπ υπό την προστασία μου
watercolour = υδατογραφία, ακουαρέλα
bewitching = μαγευτικός
tacturn = λυγομήτης
short (with sb) = απότομος (με κτ.)
border on = πλησίαζε, σχημάτιζε τα όρια
shrug off = αντιπαρέχομαι, αποχωρώ μας προσέχω
brown = κατούφρασμα
brewing = παρασκευή μπύρας
shoot = κυνηγάω (ζωά)
arise = προκύπτω
golden plover = βροχοποιίλι
game = θηρίομα, κυνήγι
identical = πανυγιόιστος
dispute = διαμάχη, διένεξη
resolve = λύνω
publican = ιδιοκτήτης παμπι
commission = αναθέτω κλπ να κάνει κτ
compile = συνάντοω
runaway = παραδεχόμαι, που γίνεται πολύ εύκολα και γρήγορα
in one's own right = δικαιωματικά
non-copyright = που δεν έχει πνευματικά δικαιώματα
motto = μότο, απόφθεγμα που συνοψίζει τη φιλοσοφία ή τις αρχές προσώπου, στατιστικά κλπ
heat = ένταση

(prose: 192)
compliance = κανόνιτμα

(prose: 193)
sword = οπαδικές

(prose: 194)
profit margin = ιλαράλιμα κλπ
regardless of = αδυνατίσω
mammoth = υπορεκτικός, μονό
ongoing = συνεχής
frenzy = προεξάρα, τρέλα
rumour = φίμη
obcession = ενοχή
pure = καθαρός, σκέτος
end = τέλος, κομμάτι
vacuum = κενό
dealer = εμπόρος
masterpiece = ορθομυική

(prose: 195)
mass-produce = παράγω μαζικά
eagerness = ανυπομονησία
absurdity = παραλογισμός
devastation = καταστροφή
contradictory = ανισότητας
robust = εύωςτος, σκληρός
consult = συμβουλεύομαι
excessive = υπέρβολα, υπέρμετρος
expertise = εξειδικευμένη γνώση

(prose: 196)
injustice = αδικία
cell = κελί
listlessly = ατόμω, νυσθρά, χωρίς ξινότητα
brush away = διώχνω με το χέρι
maddening = ενισχυρότερος, που σε τραβώνει
reflect = σκέφτομαι, συλλογίζομαι
numerous = πολλά ή πολλά
persistent = επίμονος
relate = εξηγώ, δηλώνω
the early hours = οι πρώτες πρωινές ώρες
seize = υπολαμβάνω
charge = κατηγορία
abuse one's power = κάνω κατάχρηση εξουσίας
destabilise = αποσταθεροποίησε
bundle sb into ssth = χύνω κλπ κάποιον στρευμένον κλπ τον
blindfold = δόνω τα μάτια
handcuff = βάζω χειροπέδες
plead with = εκπλήκτω, εκλεκτώ
straightforward = αμεσός, ευθύς
wit = γειάς, πνευματικός χαμόγελο
neglected = παραμελημένος
glean = αφήνω, παρόνια (το δερμάτινο)
light-fisted = που ανείχται να μαλάκει, αγιόλογος
ministry = υπουργείο
pull strings = βάζει μέσο
within reach = μέσα στα όριά μου / στις δυνατότητές μου
commit = διαπρέπω
blink = αναγκάζει τα μάτια
trance = ονειροπόληση, παραζήλη
embrace = αγκαλιάζω, -ομαί
rejoice = χαίρομαι, αγαλλιάζω
reassure = διαβεβαιώνω, καθαρισμάω
checkpoint = σημείο ελέγχου
mock = ψεύτικος
trial = δίκη
project = δέχω, επιδεικνύω (π.χ. σωματιδία)
readiness = προθυμία
on the part of = από την πλευρά του / της...
regime = καθεστώς

-the likes of sb / sth = αυτοί που ανήκει στο ίδιο είδος
topple = ανατρίπτωμα
mass = μεγάλη ποσότητα, πληθώρα
guarded = επιφυλακτικός
mournfully = θλιμμένα, πένθιμα
under guard = που φυλάσσεται
back to square one = πίσω στην αρχή
scar = τραύμα (ψυχολογικό)
make the best of = κάνω ό,τι καλύτερα μπορώ
in one's heart of hearts = στα μύρη της φυσικής μου, ενδόμοιχα
do = κάνει καλά
sensitive = ευαίσθητος
snatch = αρπάζω
still = που δεν κινείται
dead = που μιρίζει κλεισάρια
mildness = προάστια, γλυκύτητα
meet sth with sth = αντιδρώ σε κτ με συγκεκριμένο τρόπο
sneering = ειρωνικός, αρκαστικός
unmeaning = αδόκορος, που δεν νοστάρεται
stiffness = μικρή
detention = κράτηση
block = κάμπτω
protest = διαμαρτυρία
relatively = σχετικά
helplessness = το να είσαι ανήγυρος / ανήμπτος

(intake = πρόσληψη, κατανάλωση
clogged = βουλωμένος, φραγμένος
introduce = εισήγαγω (π.χ. νομοσχέδιο)
blocked = μπλοκαρισμένος
function = λειτουργώ
rigorous = επίπονος, σκληρός
workout = άσκηση
bewildering = που μπερδεύει

(leading = βοοκός
Increasingly = όλα και περισσότερο
prerogative = προνόμιο, αποκλειστικά δικαίωμα
coronary artery = στεφανιαία αρτηρία
hence = ως εκ τούτου, συνεπώς
nutrient = θρεπτική υσιά
likelihood = πιθανότητα
blurb = πληροφορίες
pose a threat = απειληκτική απειλή
passive smoker = παθητικός καπνιστής
attribute to = ανατίθεμε σε
low-density = χαμηλής πυκνότητας
lipoprotein = λιποπρωτεΐνη
bloodstream = κυκλοφορία του αίματος
clog up = βουλώνονται, φραξάω
plaque = πλάκα που οχηματίζεται από την εναπόθεση χοληστερίνης στα τσούχιμα των αρτηριών
rational = σκεπτικό, λογική βάση
ban = απαγορεύω
excess = παραπανικός, υπερβολικός
capacity = ικανότητα
shed = χάνω
regime = αγωγή (θεραπευτική ή με δίαιτα)

(page 192)
italic = πρόσληψη, κατανάλωση
clogged = βουλωμένος, φραγμένος
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blocked = μπλοκαρισμένος
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(page 197)
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helplessness = το να είσαι ανήγυρος / ανήμπτος

(page 200)
attendance = αριθμός θεατών
indicate = δείχνω
rake in = κερδίζω πολλά χρήματα
attention span = χρονικό διάστημα που η προσοχή κι είναι στραμμένη σε κτ
the performing arts = τέχνες του θεάματος (θέατρο, χορός, μουσική κλπ)
obsession = εμμονή
impact = αντίκτυπο, επίδραση
come in for = δέχομαι, υφιστάμαι
spokesperson = εκπρόσωπος τύπου
overwhelming = πολύ μεγάλος
highbrow = καλοτεχνικός, για λόγους
averse = αντίθετος
grounds = λόγος, βάση
the powers that be = οι ιθυμόντες
thereby = έτσι, μ’ αυτόν τον τρόπο
so-called = υποτιθέμενος
prohibitive = απαγορευτικός

(page 201)
representative = αντιπρόδωτος, εκπρόσωπος
compensation = αποζημίωση
implication = επίπτωση, συνέπεια

(page 202)
disbelief = διαπιστία
commentary = (ζωντανή) περιγραφή
social graces = λεπτότητα, ευγένεια (στις κοινωνικές συναντήσεις)
supportive = που υποστηρίζει, που συμπαράσταται
hostile = εχθρικός
enclosure = περιοχή χώρου
mill = οροφτόπως
threshold = τραπεζίους

chest infection = λοίμωξη του αναπνευστικού

be due = υποστηρίζει ότι πρέπει να κάνει κτ

fulfill = πραγματοποιεί, εκπληρώνει
lifelong = που διαρκεί ολόκληρη ζωή

insufficient = αρκετός
dismissal = απόλυση
unreasonable = παράλληλα
fatigue = κόπωση, κούραση
ambivalent = με ανταποκρίτικα συναισθήματα
diversity = αλλάζει, διαφοροποιούμε

packaging = συσκευασία
peer pressure = πίεση από τούς συνομηλίκους για να κάνεις ό, τι και αυτοί