

O'clock idiomas

SUMMER HOMEWORK

Level C1

Name: _____

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).

Example:
0 A make B take C do D have

0	A	B	C	D
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Long hours and health don't mix

Women are much healthier when they (0) it easy. (1) a new survey. Those who work long hours are more likely than men to indulge in unhealthy behaviour such as eating snacks, smoking and drinking caffeine. (Long hours have no such (2) on men.) One positive benefit of long hours for both sexes, however, is that alcohol (3) is reduced.

The study, funded by the Economic and Social Research Council, is part of a wider study by psychologists from the University of Leeds, into the effects of stress on eating. 'Stress causes people to (4) for unhealthy high-fat and high-sugar snacks in preference to healthier food choices', says researcher Dr Daryl O'Connor of the University of Leeds. 'People under stress eat less than usual in their main meals, including their vegetable (5) but shift their preference to high-fat, high-sugar snacks instead.'

'Our (6) are disturbing in that they show stress produces harmful changes in diet and leads to unhealthy eating behaviour', continues Dr O'Connor. 'An overwhelming (7) of evidence shows the importance of maintaining a balanced diet in (8) of reducing the risk of cancer and cardiovascular diseases - and that means eating a low-fat diet and five portions of fruit and vegetables a day.'

- | | | | | |
|---|----------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1 | A betrays | B sustains | C reveals | D conceals |
| 2 | A contact | B clash | C conflict | D impact |
| 3 | A beverage | B consumption | C expenditure | D acceptance |
| 4 | A choose | B select | C design | D opt |
| 5 | A intake | B influx | C emission | D immersion |
| 6 | A instructions | B rulings | C findings | D institutions |
| 7 | A lump | B body | C sack | D packet |
| 8 | A moments | B sessions | C terms | D senses |

Part 2

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

Write your answers in CAPITAL LETTERS.

Example: 0 EVER

The breath of life

Anyone who has (9) been to a yoga or meditation class will know the enormous benefits of something as simple and natural as breathing. Inhale slowly and steadily, and you can relax your entire body. Stop and focus on the flow of (9) breath you take in and out, and you can quieten and focus your mind. In (10) , positive breathing will help you feel calmer, bring down your blood pressure and increase your mental alertness and energy levels. Yet, breathing is so instinctive that most of the time we're hardly even aware of it. Of course, that's (11) why it's easy to develop bad habits and why many of us don't do it as well as we (12) But with a little practice, (13) it right can bring instant health benefits. These include feeling more relaxed and being more mentally alert. You may also find that there's an improvement in (14) physical symptoms, such as bloating and stomach pains, dizziness, headaches, pins and needles and low energy. Learning to breathe correctly can dramatically improve your wellbeing and quality of life. Most people think that poor breathing means that you don't get enough oxygen, but it's (15) the carbon dioxide you're missing out (16)

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 gap in the same line. There is an example at the beginning (0). Write your answers in CAPITAL LETTERS.

Example: 0 SIGNIFICANTLY

The cooling oceans

The upper layers of Earth's oceans have cooled (0) over the past two years, even though the planet as a whole is warming up. While this may just be part of the natural (17) of oceans, climatologists are still confounded by the massive unaccountable loss of heat. Scientists have been (18) concerned by rising sea temperatures over the last 50 years but these new (19) tell a different story. Generally speaking, the (20) of heat by the oceans reduces atmospheric warming. Now (21) taken by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration have put a wrinkle in the trend. The researchers used data from 3000 floating buoys which monitor the oceans (22) They found that the oceans dropped in temperature by an (23) 0.02 degrees centigrade between 2011 and 2013. Now, that may not seem like much, but trying to account for the missing energy is proving to be enormously (24) It is possible that volcanic eruptions are one main cause of the phenomenon, but no firm answers have yet been provided.

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 six words, including the word given. Here is an example (0).

Example: 0 George should have worked harder if he wanted to pass the exam. succeeded
Had George worked harder, passing the exam.

Write the missing words in CAPITAL LETTERS.

0 HE WOULD HAVE SUCCEEDED IN

- 25 Paul tends to play his music loudly when he's not feeling very happy. habit
Paul is his music loudly when he is not feeling very happy.
- 26 They could easily win the game. chance
They the game.
- 27 Of course I did not agree to lend them the money. saying
It not agree to lend them the money.
- 28 Did anything about his behaviour seem unusual to you? strike
Did anything about his behaviour unusual?
- 29 I can barely cook a meal for myself, so I certainly couldn't cook for eight people. alone
I would struggle for eight people.
- 30 The reporter said that the blast was so forceful that the car was blown right across the street. such
According to the reporter, the blast, that the car was blown right across the street.

Part 5

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

Identity fraud - the new hot crime

Identity theft - cases where thieves steal your personal data to rip through your bank or credit card accounts - is a fast growing crime. Home office statistics estimate a £1.7bn loss over the past 12 months, which, in cash terms, is far ahead of mugging. In the US, where the crime is even more rampant, figures point to a staggering \$50bn (about £28bn) a year.

The government believes that there are at least 100,000 identity theft victims every year. Others put the figure significantly higher, as some people may not even know their accounts have been raided: identity thieves often stop short of clearing out an account to keep their crime profile low. Identity theft flourishes today because many financial transactions are not face to face. Once criminals get hold of data such as your bank account number and address, they can go on a spending spree. Terrifyingly, they do not need all your details; just a few will do.

'It's easy,' says Glen Hastings, a reformed identity thief and author of *Identity Theft*, Inc. 'The only prerequisite is the ability to read and write. It certainly helps to be computer literate, but it's far from essential. I stole several hundred identities in my career.' Hastings' modus operandi was to discover individuals with excellent credit records, the very people banks adore. By impersonating these pillars of financial rectitude, he borrowed large amounts in their name - money that he never, of course, repaid. Even your home could be at risk. Last year, a schoolteacher, who was renting out his unmortgaged Brighton home while he was working in the Far East, was the victim of an audacious identity fraud. A new 'tenant' paid six months' rent in advance but was never to spend a night there, instead, assuming the teacher's identity using documents and items received through the post at the house. The fraudster managed to remortgage the property for £210,000, which he then took out of the country. It took the unfortunate schoolteacher months of trauma to get his house back. The mortgage company, meanwhile, has never seen a penny of its money back.

In the US, one identity victim had her details so closely associated with a \$50,000 criminal spending spree that a warrant was put out in her name. The real criminal - who was also a drug dealer - never stopped using the victim's name, even when caught and imprisoned, which led to further problems.

Hastings states that he only stole from 'banks, casinos,

credit card companies, airlines and big stores - never the little guy'.

But we all pay for that, and in any case, most ID thieves are not so selective. And even if you get your money back - most banks

and credit card companies treat victims sympathetically - you will still have weeks of worry when you may be unable to access your money and may have to prove that you did not spend £10,000 on internet poker.

As an actor, Carolyn Tomkinson is used to taking other people's identities. But when someone impersonated her and cleaned out her Nationwide account, she knew it wasn't play-acting. 'When I found out, I burst into tears,' she says. 'It was all my money gone overnight.'

Colleagues clubbed together and lent some cash, but it was awful. 'I felt stunned, upset and violated.' Carolyn had taken £20 from a cash machine the night before. Somehow - probably with concealed gadgetry to read her PIN and clone the card - thieves took £570 from other machines in London, showing a typical fraud pattern in the way they tested her daily limit, then hit her again just after midnight.

'I discovered it the next day when I wanted to take out a further £20. The machine said I had no further credit available. I then discovered what had happened from the mini-statement. I rang Nationwide, who said they would cancel my card and asked me to report it to the police. The building society was very sympathetic, but said it could take up to six weeks before I got my money back. In the event, it only took a week. 'I've always been very careful, but now I try to avoid ATMs by getting cashback at the supermarket checkout'.

Architectural librarian Claudia Mernick has been 'cloned' three times. The third attack was on her credit card. 'I'd been out buying food one lunchtime. Almost as soon as I got home, the credit card company called me to see how I could have used my card in two places that were far from each other, at the same time. It was an obvious fraud. I was really impressed with their speed. My credit card was cancelled and it took a week or so before I had a new one. But I would like to know what happened and how to avoid it. The thieves didn't cost me a lot of money but a lot of hassle.'

31. What is said about identity theft in the first two paragraphs?

- A. It has caused many criminals to stop mugging people.
- B. Compared to the US, there is not a serious problem in Britain.
- C. It can be done so discreetly that the victim is unaware of the crime.
- D. If an account is not emptied, the victim will probably never realise that they have lost money.

32. According to Glen Hastings

- A. his computer skills made him exceptionally good as an identity thief.
- B. banks are only willing to lend money to people who already have a lot of money.
- C. he had always intended to repay the money he borrowed.
- D. almost anyone is capable of identity theft.

33. What did the tenant who rented a house from a schoolteacher do?

- A. He didn't pay the rent that he'd promised to pay in advance.
- B. He used the house as security to borrow a large amount of money.
- C. He sold the house to another individual and then fled the country.
- D. He pretended to be the schoolteacher and spent all the money in his account.

34. What was the immediate effect of identity theft on Carolyn Tomkinson?

- A. She was shocked.
- B. She was angry.
- C. She felt physically ill.
- D. She pretended to be more upset than she actually was.

35. What was the situation with Carolyn Tomkinson?

- A. Her cash card had been stolen.
- B. The thieves had used her card too many times on the same day.
- C. The building society managed to stop her card before the thieves could empty her account.
- D. Her card had been copied.

36. Claudia Mernick's experience

- A. shows that the finance company is usually to blame.
- B. proves that vigilance by the credit card company is crucial when it comes to identity fraud.
- C. illustrates that only the finance company can detect when a card is being used in a fraudulent way.
- D. proves that finance companies solve identity fraud cases very quickly.

Part 6

You are going to read four reviews of an art exhibition. For questions 37-40, choose from reviews A-D. The reviews may be chosen more than once.

Matisse Retrospective
Four critics comment on an exhibition of the artist Henri Matisse

A Midway through the museum's retrospective on Matisse, I bumped into the painter Alex Katz. He looked at me, agog, and said, "I thought I was going to faint when I saw these paintings." He gestured at two Matisse still life works from the mid 1940s. Already in a stunned state of my own, I followed his lead and gulped at the revolutionary pictorial power and radical colour radiating off these two powerhouse, one dominated by a celestial red and an arrangement on a table. In the foreground, were either a dog and cat chasing each other, or a pair of animal-skin rugs. Then I looked at the painting next to it, which also showed Matisse's inherent ability to depict form and colour with stupendous results. I saw the same still life depicted on the same table with the same vase, goblet, and fruit. But this version was totally different. Where the dog and cat were, there's an ultra flat still life within the still life. It's so categorically compressed that it looks less than two-dimensional; maybe, one-half-dimensional. I thought I, like Katz, might pass out.

B The great French modernist painter Henri Matisse was not a joiner. In the early 20th century, he refused to join any of the popular art movements of the time. He communed with artists of the distant or not-so-distant past, from Giotto to Cezanne, and periodically brushed shoulders with Cubism and the work of his chief rival, Pablo Picasso, from Spain. But his main desire was, as he stated, to "push further and deeper into true painting". His evolution, a result of studied attempts to master his art, is the subject of the exhibition at the museum and one of the most thrillingly instructive shows about this painter, or painting in general, that you may ever see. As ravishing as it is succinct, it skims across this French master's long, productive career with a mere 49 paintings, but nearly all are stellar if not pivotal works.

C The exhibition at the museum should dispel any doubts about how hard this father of modern art laboured to create the colourful and seemingly insouciant paintings and works on paper that have become so well-known and loved. As the wall texts in the show point out, "Painting did not, and never had, come easily to Matisse. Throughout his career, he constantly hesitated, questioned, repainted and re-evaluated his work." Today it seems clearer than ever that Matisse was, first and foremost, a supreme colourist. His use of pinks and purples, clarets, oranges and crimson, is more surprising and electric, than any other European's of that generation. Even when you compare him to that other 20th-century giant Picasso, Matisse wins the colour wars hands down (even Picasso admitted it, once). Far from the intuitive, child-like genius that some have imagined him to be, Matisse was someone who turned himself into a major artist through years of prodigious effort. In that respect, he's no different from the vast majority of artists throughout history.

D Ravishing colours, flowing lines, sinuous bodies: Henri Matisse made it all look effortless. But it wasn't. Throughout his career Matisse wrestled with the fundamentals of painting; he revisited the same subjects over and over, and he often used completed canvases as models for later ones. Extraordinary insights into his process of creation are laid bare in the eye-opening new exhibition at the museum. The nearly 50 paintings on display reveal how Matisse used older works to generate new ideas. Sometimes the differences are subtle, and sometimes the works are shockingly unlike. But Matisse was using repeated images to push his art further. Later in his career, Matisse hired a photographer to capture his work in the studio. He used photographs of his own paintings to judge whether he was making progress, or whether he'd gone off track. Ultimately, the show reveals Matisse as an artist who made the act of painting into something as important, and as inspiring, as his finished works.

Which reviewer

unlike the other three reviewers, makes no reference to Matisse's use of colour in his work?

37

disagrees with the other three reviewers, in saying that Matisse's ability was innate?

38

explores some of the techniques Matisse used in his artistic process?

39

makes comparisons between Matisse and a Spanish artist like reviewer B?

40

Part 7

You are going to read an extract from a magazine article. Choose from the paragraphs A-G the one which fits each gap (41-46). There is one extra paragraph which you do not need to use.

Bridge under troubled water

Sitting at the crossroads of Europe and Asia, the ancient city of Istanbul has seen thousands of years of trade, battles and invasions. Now it is the scene of one of the most audacious engineering projects in the world.

41

Istanbul is divided by the Bosphorus Strait that connects the Black Sea to the north of the city with the Sea of Marmara to the south. Part of the city lies in Europe, on the western side of the strait, while the rest is in Asia.

42

Recently, a mix of technical expertise, foreign investment and national pride finally came together to make the sultan's dream a reality. This time the plan is not so much to unite an empire as to deliver modern Turks from traffic hell.

43

The plan is first to improve the existing railways on both sides of the strait and then extend them to the coast via tunnels bored through the bedrock. The centre section, under the Bosphorus, will be a 1.4-kilometre tube made up of several shorter sections that will be built on land, floated into position and sunk into place. End to end, the tunnel will be 12 kilometres long.

44

The result is what geologists refer to as a right-lateral strike-slip fault, similar in size and type to the San Andreas fault in California. The NAF runs for 1600 kilometres across northern Turkey, and the abutting plates move about 2 to 3 centimetres relative to each other every year.

45

Almost every quake along the NAF in the past 100 years seems to have set up a larger one, to the west. The process appears cyclic: quakes march along the fault in sequence until stress falls below a certain threshold, and then start again after a period of quiet.

In 1997, geologists studying the most recent cycle predicted that the next shock would hit near the port city of Izmit, 80 kilometres east of Istanbul. Sure enough, a major quake of magnitude 7.4 struck close to Izmit in August 1999, followed by another in Duzce in December, together killing over 18,000 people and causing \$10 to \$25 billion of damage.

46

Recent estimates by the US Geological Survey, the University of Tokyo and Istanbul Technical University estimate that the probability of a strong quake hitting Istanbul is up to 44 per cent in the next decade and as much as 77 per cent in the next 30 years. A major earthquake and accompanying tsunami are considered inevitable within a generation.

Practice Test 1

Part 8

You are going to read some reviews for festivals in the UK. For questions 47-56, choose from the reviews (A-F). The reviews may be chosen more than once.

In which review is the following mentioned?

A cheap way to learn how to do an activity.

An event opened by young people.

Art reflecting life.

Watching a film in the fresh air.

Watching professionals fighting.

The chance to make a long-term investment.

Someone who did quite well in a competition.

Spending time with contemporary literary celebrities.

Music in a religious building.

People pretending to be dolls.

47

48

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55

56

UK Festivals

A Brighton

The Brighton festival runs from 1st-23rd May this year, and some 300,000 visitors are expected. More than 700 dance, theatre, music, art and literature events will take place throughout the city, ranging from outdoor events in the Lanes and by the seaford, to theatre and dance in the Dome auditorium. The festival kicks off on May Day in Sydney Street with the "Children's Classics" parade of 4,000 children; they'll be dressed as characters from the books of authors such as one-time Brighton resident Lewis Carroll. Other events include exhibitions and street performances. There will be a special exhibition of work by recent graduates of the University of Brighton Fine Art Department. All the work will be for sale so it's a good chance to pick up a potential masterpiece.

B Norfolk and Norwich

This year's offerings combine tradition with modern events such as a comedy evening. To help warm up for the festival, which runs from May 5th to the 23rd, a 'free street festival' will take place on 24th April, with urban marquee window displays at Jarrod's department store, acrobatic skateboarders and life-size garden gnomes. There will also be a beer festival with over 100 real ales and wine tasting offering a selection of British wines. For those people who are more adventurous there will be the opportunity to have a ride in a hot air balloon, weather permitting. There will also be a book exhibition in the park and special storytelling afternoons for children by some of Britain's leading authors. Or your child can borrow a book and read for himself or herself.

C Preston

Promoting its status as one of England's newest cities, Preston's International City Festival takes place 11th-20th June. The festival will have an international flavour because this year the Preston Caribbean Festival will be incorporated into the proceedings with a lively carnival and Preston's Asian community will stage dance, art and music events. The festival will have a gastronomic theme, with demonstrations from some of Europe's top chefs and cookery workshops given by the city's Indian and Chinese communities. There will also be a "proms in the park", an open-air cinema in Avenham Park and a street theatre.

D Liverpool

The Mersey River Festival is the largest maritime event in England this year and will take place around Albert Dock and Pier Head on 18th-21st June. Visiting tall ships will be open to the public. Blue Badge guides will lead tours around Liverpool landmarks such as the Cunard building, and voices will unite for the International Sea Shanty festival.

Get into the festival spirit by trying out kayaking, water polo and a variety of other water sports for free at the Watersports Centre. If you sign up for a course of watersports lessons which start after the festival, you will receive a 50% discount. There will also be unarmed combat displays by the Royal Marines to raise money for charity, a river parade, an illuminated narrow boat parade through the docks, and an historic diving exhibition.

E City of London

This year's festival, 21st June - 13th July, celebrates the 10th anniversary of democratic elections in South Africa. Events include a performance by Ladysmith Black Mambazo at St Paul's Cathedral, a varied programme of South African music at the Spitz Club and a range of free dance events in Guildhall Yard. There will also be performances of Beethoven's string quartets by the Borodin Quartet at various concert halls, as well as many other classical offerings, dance, theatre and literary events.

There will also be an exhibition of art by local youths. The images all illustrate life in the city of London and provide some interesting insights into how London is viewed by its young inhabitants.

F Exeter

The summer festival in Devon's principal city takes place 2nd-18th July. Hot tickets are likely to be the audiences with Joan Bakewell and director Ken Russell at the Northcott Theatre and a concert given by Mercury music Prize 2000 nominee Nitin Sawhney.

Theatrical offerings include hit comedy *Art*, directed by Nigel Havers at Escot House, and a world premiere of the English Chamber Theatre's production of Chekhov's *Leading Lady*.

The 4th of July will also resound to a Latin beat, with dance performances from the Jaleo Flamenco Dance Company taking place around Exeter Quay. The London Community Gospel Choir, the Brodsky Quartet and the New Berlin Chamber Orchestra will also perform during the festival.

WRITING - Part 1

You must answer this question. Write your answer in 220-260 words in an appropriate style.

1. You have listened to a radio discussion programme about which facilities are needed most in your area. You have made the notes below:

Which facilities are needed most in your area?

- car park
- sport centre
- history museum

Some opinions expressed in the discussion:

- “Young people need sports facilities.”
- “Car parks are only for people who own a car.”
- “Museums help to educate people.”

Write an essay discussing two of the facilities in your notes. You should explain which facility is needed most in your area, giving reasons in support of your answer.

You may, if you wish, make use of the opinions expressed in the discussion, but you should use your own words as far as possible.

WRITING - Part 2

Write an answer to one of the questions 2-4 in this part. Write your answer in 220-260 words in an appropriate style.

2. You have just completed a cooking course. As part of the school's research and efforts to offer superior classes, they have asked you to write an evaluation of your experience as a student.

Your report should discuss what you learned from the class and what you thought of the teachers and their instruction methods. Mention any ways you think the class could be improved and say whether you would or would not recommend the course to a friend or relative.

Write your report.

3. You see this advert in a newspaper:

Tour guides needed

We need a hard-working team of people to work as tour guides throughout the summer period. A good knowledge of your local area is required, as well as the ability to get on well with people. If you are at least 18 years old, write to us and tell us about your character and interests. We would also like you to say what you think is one of the highlights of your area and why.

Write a letter applying for the job advertised. You do not need to include postal addresses.

4. You are the arts review writer for a magazine. Your editor has asked you to review a film. Choose a film that you have seen. Describe the plot and the characters involved. Say who the film is suitable for and why. Mention any special effects or aspects of the film that stood out in some way. Would you recommend the film? Why, why not?

Write your review.

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).

Example: 0 A Data B information C perception D discussion

0 A B C D

Is Work Bad for you?

Popular (0) is that working (1) are now so over-regulated the only people likely to be injured at work are bosses, strangled by (2) tape. But beware a hidden epidemic raging in British workplaces. In this post-industrial age, when most jobs are in light industry, information technology and the service sector, we expect working life to be relatively comfortable and at the very (3) safe. We don't expect to be maimed, laid off for life or to work ourselves into the ground.

(4) again. In the UK there are still 1.6 million workplace injuries every year as well as 2.2 million cases of ill health caused by work. Some of these injuries wouldn't have been out of place in Charles Dickens' England. Last year 350 people died as a result of building site accidents, a large increase on previous years.

But some of the worst dangers are the hidden ones. 400,000 cases of asthma are caused by working conditions, (5) to high levels of dust or traffic pollution, and asbestos still kills over 4,000 people a year. There are no (6) at present requiring owners to record the (7) of asbestos, meaning that builders and firefighters have no way of anticipating the problem. However, a non-profit organisation has taken up the issue with a new database (8) in conjunction with the Trades Union Congress.

- | | | | |
|----------------|----------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1 A habits | B plights | C sites | D conditions |
| 2 A red | B green | C black | D white |
| 3 A few | B least | C most | D furthest |
| 4 A Think | B Remark | C Dwell | D Comment |
| 5 A detection | B expression | C expansion | D exposure |
| 6 A methods | B prosecutions | C regulations | D principles |
| 7 A attendance | B presence | C company | D residence |
| 8 A launched | B embarked | C terminated | D propelled |

Part 2

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

Write your answers in CAPITAL LETTERS.

Example:

0 OF

Thousands of nurses out of work

Nearly three-quarters (0) newly-qualified nurses cannot find a permanent job in the Health Service, a study has found. Thousands are struggling to get a full-time post as the financial crisis in the NHS has led to job cuts and recruitment freezes. A survey from The Royal College of Nursing questioned (9) over 500 newly-qualified nurses and 2,200 students. Of (10) who had just graduated, it found that 71 per cent were still searching for a Band Five nursing job - the level at which nurses begin their career. And the majority - 86 per cent - were not confident of finding a permanent position, with more than nine out of ten blaming recruitment freezes and job cuts (11) their difficulties.

More than eight out of ten said they would consider retraining or looking for work in another profession if the problem continued. (12) it costs more than £50,000 to train each nurse, campaigners have called the situation a 'disgraceful (13) of taxpayers' money'. The RCN's secretary, Dr Beverly Malone, said: 'What message are we sending out to the nurses of the future if we spend tens of thousands of pounds training them, only to see them without jobs (14) at the beginning of their careers? The period straight after qualification is the single most important time in a nurse's career. (15) we welcome them into the profession, we risk losing them forever. Nurses are encouraged to train by this government. (16) ministers have let the NHS deteriorate to such a point that they (nurses) are unable to find jobs.'

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 gap in the same line. There is an example at the beginning (0). Write your answers in CAPITAL LETTERS.

Example: 0 PREPARATION

JOB HUMOUR: How to get away with doing nothing at work

Avoiding work is fast becoming an art form. Looking busy and achieving nothing takes skill

and (0) So if you've ever been caught out by your boss, here's an

(17) way to make sure it doesn't happen again. The secret

to spending time doing nothing, is to be able to lie with (18)

and the kind of (19) that suggests that nothing would give you

more (20) than to explain what you are doing in the utmost detail.

Now, this is the clever bit. Be sure that your explanation is completely

(21) by using as much technical jargon as you can until your questioner

turns off in either boredom or total (22) You need to have in your

mind an (23) list of jobs that just have to be done today, but of course,

in reality, don't actually exist. Then, if you think that your boss is getting

(24) change your activity to another equally time-wasting one.

PREPARE

FAIL

CONVINCE

ENTHUSE

PLEASE

COMPREHEND

CONFUSE

END

SUSPECT

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 six words, including the word given. Here is an example (0).

Example: 0 George should have worked harder if he wanted to pass the exam. succeeded
Had George worked harder, passing the exam.

Write the missing words in CAPITAL LETTERS.

0 HE WOULD HAVE SUCCEEDED IN

25 I don't intend to stop trying for a career in the police force.

I have up on trying for a career in the police force.

26 David praised her exceptionally good choice of venue for the party.

David a good venue for the party.

27 It seems that the thieves escaped in a stolen car.

It away in a stolen car.

28 He said that he was sorry that he'd missed the meeting.

He up at the meeting.

29 She thought she might want to buy some souvenirs so she took some extra money with her.

She took some extra money with her some souvenirs.

30 I don't care if she doesn't write to me.

It makes no in touch or not.

no

congratulated

appear

apologised

case

difference

in touch or not.

Part 5

You are going to read a magazine article about someone who set up their own business. For questions 31-36, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text.

Starting up your own business

My earliest memory is one of incredible trauma. When I was five, my older brother and I crept downstairs on Christmas morning to light candles on the tree, and his pyjamas caught fire. As he ran around the room in flames, I knew I had to fetch a bucket of water, but shock rooted me to the spot and I could do nothing. He's still scarred, and the incident had a lasting impact on me, too. Ever since, I've been driven by a need to help heal other people. When I was 18, I started studying medicine, but I never really got into it. The course wasn't what I'd expected and I took some time out to think about what I really wanted to do. But before I had a chance to start a new course, I'd fallen in love and was married.

I was sad to give up my studies but I put our marriage first. We had three children, but by the time the third was born, our relationship was falling apart. After nearly five years, I realised nothing was going to change unless I made it happen myself, so I persuaded my husband to leave. It was the hardest thing I'd ever done.

So there I was, 29, on my own, with three young children to bring up and very little money. Things were bleak. I knew I had to get on with bringing up the children, but there were times I felt I couldn't cope and then I'd go outside, lie on the grass and cry. My salvation was living in such a lovely place - it was so beautiful that just looking at the landscape was a form of therapy.

But back then, nature also supported us on a practical level. I realised that if I saved a few potatoes and planted them, I could grow my own. I taught myself as I went along, and learned how to use brach leaves and nettles from the garden to make soups. The children and I would go to the woods to pick blackberries and collect mushrooms and firewood. I also kept bees for honey. I'd always loved the outdoors, but for the first time I found myself looking at plants and thinking about what I could use them for. The children still remember those times as joyful, but I knew I couldn't go on living like that forever. After a few years, as I built up my confidence, I decided I had to start using my brain again. I considered resurrecting my medical ambitions, but in the end I turned down a place to study medicine in Dundee as it would have meant studying 70 hours a week, which was unfair on the children.

Then I heard about a homeopathy course, which was held one weekend a month in Newcastle. It was the mid-Eighties, when homeopathy wasn't so widely accepted, but

I had faith in it because my parents had used it. Suddenly I had an energy I hadn't felt for years because I had regained control of my life. Healing people with homeopathy made perfect sense because it is based on the relationship between nature and ourselves, rather than being about automatically prescribing drugs.

For the first few years after I qualified, my surgery was a room in my house. It was exciting - people told their friends about me, so I never had to advertise, but it wasn't easy working from home. The children were very good but I felt guilty telling them they had to be quiet, so I started working from treatment rooms at clinics alongside other complementary therapists. But before long I found I was working six days a week. It was exhausting traveling between clinics and it dawned on me that with the money I was paying in rent I might as well have my own place.

Eight years ago, I opened my own clinic in the centre of Edinburgh. I was totally out of my depth in the beginning and simply looked around until I found premises and took on the lease. I had no savings, I just planned to pay the rent with the money as it came in. I had no idea how to run a business back then. I was so naive I didn't even know you had to pay rates, until I received a huge bill. But I began to realise that running a business is a creative process, too. I was determined that my lack of business skills wouldn't let me down, so I taught myself the basics, kept things simple and, when things went wrong, I learned from my mistakes.

Running the clinic was my dream. I have three treatment rooms and I treat my patients in one of them, while the other two are rented to other therapists. There's also a shop where I sell natural healthcare products and natural beauty products that I've made. These days I work six days a week - three days spent treating people and the other three in the shop doing the accounts and making products.

I've learned you have to accept the negative things in life and use them to move on. You can't hide from them. It's hard when things go wrong, but it does help to clear out all the things that don't matter and lets you focus on what does. But more than anything, I've realised that it's worth pushing for what you want, because if you are lucky enough to find work you believe in, it can totally transform you.

31. What effect did her brother's accident have on the writer?

- A. She blames herself for causing the accident.
- B. She felt somehow responsible for the extent of his injuries.
- C. She realises now that there was nothing that she could have done to help him.
- D. She felt that they were being punished for misbehaving.

32. What initially stopped the writer from following a career in medicine?

- A. She decided she would prefer to get married and have a family.
- B. She found the course too demanding.
- C. She was uninspired by the course.
- D. Her husband wanted her to stay home and be a housewife.

33. What happened after the writer split up with her husband?

- A. She didn't have enough money to feed her children.
- B. She avoided mixing with other people socially.
- C. She reverted to a childlike state herself.
- D. She became as self-sufficient as she could in order to save money.

34. What was the writer's attitude to studying homeopathy?

- A. She was unsure what it involved but believed it might make a good career.
- B. She was positive about it because she'd had previous experience of it.
- C. She naturally accepted it because her parents had a homeopathy clinic.
- D. She was worried that people would be negative about it because it wasn't used much at that time.

35. What does the writer say about her business skills in the beginning?

- A. There were more challenges to deal with than she realised at first.
- B. She found it fairly simple to deal with the business from day one.
- C. She was so well prepared that she managed to deal with problems as they came up.
- D. She couldn't afford to pay her first rates bill.

36. How could one describe the writer's approach to life?

- A. Sensible and carefully planned.
- B. Insecure and negative.
- C. Flexible and positive.
- D. Unreliable and without commitment.

Part 6

You are going to read four reviews of a film. For questions 37-40, choose from reviews A-D. The reviews may be chosen more than once.

The King's Speech Four critics comment on the film

A History and film buffs will delight in Seidler's *The King's Speech*. Its strong historical context might deter those not falling within these two categories, however. The film largely involves the actors Colin Firth, formal and decent, and Geoffrey Rush, large and expansive, in psychological struggle. Helena Bonham Carter, who can be merciless, is here filled with mercy, tact and love for her husband; this is the woman who became the much-loved Queen Mother of our lifetimes, dying in 2002 at 101. As the men have a struggle of wills, she tries to smooth things and raise her girls Elizabeth and Margaret. In the wider sphere, Hitler takes power, war comes closer, and the dreaded day approaches when Bertie (Firth), as George VI, will have to speak to the world and declare war. The director's handling of that fraught scene is masterful. Firth internalises his tension and keeps the required stiff upper lip, but his staff and household are terrified on his behalf as he marches towards a microphone as if it is a guillotine. At the end, what we have here is a superior historical drama and a powerful personal one.

B Some films turn out to be unexpectedly good. Not that you've written them off, only they play their craft on the hush-hush. Tom Hooper's *The King's Speech*, looked no more than a well-spoken costume drama, optimistically promoted for Sunday tea-time: decent cast, nice costumes and posh carpets. That was until the film finished a sneak-peak at a festival in deepest America and the standing ovations began. Tweeters, bloggers and Internet spokespersons of various levels of elocution, announced it the Oscar favourite, so it arrives in our cinemas with a fanfare of trumpets. But for all its pageantry, it isn't a film of grandiose pretensions. Much better than that, it is an honest-to-goodness crowd pleaser. *Rocky* with dysfunctional royalty, *Good Will Hunting* set amongst the staid pageantry and lussy social mores of the late 30s. A film that will play and play. A prequel to *The Queen*. Where lies its success? Let's start with the script, by playwright David Seidler, a model for transforming history into an approachable blend of drama and wit. For a film about being horrendously tongue-tied, Seidler's words are exquisitely measured, his insight as deep as it is softly spoken.

C W. H. Auden wrote his poem "September 1, 1939" while sitting in a New York bar: "Uncertain and afraid / As the clever hopes expire / Of a low dishonest decade." *The King's Speech* takes a rather different view of Britain and the 1930s, though it's not entirely inconsistent with Auden's judgment and isn't in any sense what is sneeringly called, 'heritage cinema'. It is the work of a highly talented group of artists who might be regarded as British realists. The film is the private story of a famous public man, King George VI (known in his family circle as Bertie), the woman who loved him and became his queen and the innovative Australian speech therapist Lionel Logue, who helped him control and come to terms with the stammer that had tortured him since childhood. Although the film involves a man overcoming a serious disability, it is neither triumphalist nor sentimental. Its themes, which are of universal appeal, are courage, where it comes from, how it is used, responsibility, and the necessity to place duty above personal pleasure or contentment – the subjects, in fact, of such enduringly popular movies as *Casablanca*.

D It could have been a bunch of pip-pip, stiff-upper-lip Brit blather about a stuttering king who learns to stop worrying and love the microphone. Instead, *The King's Speech*, a crowning achievement powered by a dream cast, digs vibrant human drama out of the dry dust of human history making it a real crowd-puller. King George VI (Colin Firth), father of the present Queen Elizabeth, found his own *Dr. Strangelove* in Lionel Logue (Geoffrey Rush), a wildly eccentric Australian speech therapist who made it possible for the stammering monarch to go on radio in 1939 and rally his subjects to support the declaration of war on Hitler's Germany. *The King's Speech* plays out on the battlefield of words, not action. Writer David Seidler breathes fresh, urgent life into every frame of this powerhouse. The film's director Tom Hooper, 37, is a prodigious talent. The emotion this film produces is staggering.

Which reviewer

does not make a comparison between *The King's Speech* and another film?

37

highlights the work of the film's writer like reviewer D?

38

like reviewer D, was forced to re-assess any preconceptions they had had about the film?

39

disagrees with the other three reviewers, in saying *The King's Speech* does not have popular appeal?

40

Part 7

You are going to read an extract from a newspaper article. Six paragraphs have been removed from the extract. Choose from the paragraphs A-G the one which fits each gap (41-46). There is one extra paragraph which you do not need to use.

Up, up and away!

So you think you're inconvenienced by having to put your personal belongings in a clear plastic bag and arrive at the airport three hours before departure? Imagine how recent security changes are affecting aviation personnel. You don't need to be a regular viewer of 'Airport' to know that commercial airport staff are accountable for all sorts of situations both within and outside of their control.

41

Balpa, which has over 9,000 of Britain's airline pilots in membership, wants safety recommendations from pilots to be taken much more seriously. Many pilots feel that the system is making their jobs more difficult rather than improving security. And, of course, with the recent increase in the terrorist threat, a career in aviation might not be the first thing on the mind of the nation's graduates.

42

North, from Cambridge, is a first officer with KLM. Her job involves flying from Amsterdam to various European destinations, checking flight planning and fuel measures. She has wanted to be a pilot since she was very young. "I went on holiday with my family and was allowed a flight deck visit," she says. "When I saw all the screens and dials I thought, 'Wow, I want to do that!'"

43

She says one of the best things about being a pilot is "the feeling you get when it's pouring with rain and freezing cold on the ground, then when you go flying and pop up through the clouds and it's warm and sunny." She continues: "Sometimes, you have to get up at 2.30 a.m. to get to work and if you are really unlucky you'll get that scheduled six days in a row. There are rules about how long you can work, but after 14 hours on day six ... it's exhausting."

44

However, despite the cost of training, competition for training positions at flight schools is normally fierce. The RAF offers university and sixth form sponsorship for certain RAF careers, and you can receive up to £4,000 a year as an undergraduate.

45

Thirty-two-year-old Zoe Goldspink is a senior flight attendant for Virgin Airways. She trained for 6 weeks at the Horley Flight Centre near Gatwick Airport, learning safety, security, customer service and medical training. It's a comprehensive training programme and entry requirements vary from airline to airline. None require a degree but some prefer a European language, most have minimum GCSE requirements and some like experience in a customer service role.

46

She believes that since 9/11 there are more security measures in place and she doesn't feel personally threatened. "There's passenger profiling, baggage screening at the airports, and preventative measures onboard like cockpit CCTV and strengthened cockpit doors. The safety and security of the crew and passengers is the number one priority of all airlines today."



Practice Test 2

Part 8

You are going to read some extracts of people talking about their jobs. For questions 47-56, choose from the extracts (A-F). The extracts may be chosen more than once.

In which extract is the following mentioned?

A situation that makes you realise you are ageing.

Initial hostile behaviour that can be changed.

Treating people as you wish to be treated yourself.

People anxious for news.

A family member taking credit for someone's success.

Longing for a more conventional life.

The risk of being physically attacked.

Needing a certain amount of courage.

Not intending to follow the career they have ended up doing.

Putting other people at risk.

47

48

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56

JOBS

A The writer

I'm often accused of living in a parallel universe. The nature of my job demands a natural inclination to all things weird and wonderful. After all, I'm creating an unreal world based on what I see, feel and experience. I don't remember a time when I didn't write but I never had aspirations to earn a living from it until a cousin of mine entered a short story I'd written into a national competition and I won! It was a bolt out of the blue seeing as I knew nothing about the competition. The cash prize was substantial so I shared it with my enterprising cousin. Now she tries to claim commission on the royalties of every book I have published, not that she has any luck!

B The postal worker

I love the freedom of my job. You are out on the streets delivering and there is no one to bother you. Well, with the exception of the local wildlife of course. I've had a few close encounters with a canine jaw or two but no actual bites. I'm a fast runner when need be. I'm not so sure that some of the letters I deliver survive some of the caddy dogs that rip them out of my hand as they go through the letter box. In some houses I can hear great snarling and ripping noises as I walk away from the door. Still, once they are through that box, they're no longer my responsibility. Seriously though, it can give you a warm feeling inside sometimes when someone is waiting for something special and they look so happy when you deliver it. Exam results time, now that's an emotional one. Poor kids, you see them coking out of a window or even hanging around outside their house, just waiting for me to come along with that treasured envelope that will affect their whole future.

C The teacher

It's not a job for the fainthearted that's for sure. But on the other hand, I think people make it out to be worse than it is. The majority of the time, things run very smoothly, well as smoothly as they can with a building containing over a thousand kids. It's a fascinating job when you think about it, all those little personalities developing in front of your eyes. The wonderful thing is when they stay in touch and come back on regular visits to keep you up to date on how their life is panning out. And then you feel really old as their children come along and you end up teaching the next generation.

D The actor

My brothers always say that I've never had a proper job in my life. That's just because they are jealous since they are stuck in nine-to-five jobs. We were always competitive with each other as kids and I guess we still are in some ways. They crave my freedom but I admire their skills as fathers. I love acting but I sometimes wonder if I've missed out on the traditional way of life. Maybe the stability of a 'proper' job would be more rewarding in the long run. It must be great to have workmates that you've known for years and joked with day in, day out. And office Christmas parties, now they sound like fun.

E The au pair

My job is quite strange if you think about it. I move into the home of complete strangers and overnight I become an integral part of the family. It can often be hard for the children to adjust to a new au pair. Sometimes they are a bit resentful because they want more of their parents' attention and the au pair is considered, at best, a poor substitute and at worst, an invader in the family home. We are trained to deal with such issues though and have techniques to help us win the trust of the children and to make them see that having an au pair is a positive thing in their life. Usually things turn out well in the end and it can be a real wrench when you leave a family. I've stayed in touch with all the families that I've worked for.

F The bus driver

I wouldn't say my job is particularly stressful. Some of the other drivers grumble about traffic and rude passengers but I think that you get what you give and if I give people a cheery good morning they are going to respond in a positive way towards me. That's not to say there aren't a fair few idiots on the road. Some drivers think they have a divine right to go wherever they want without paying any attention to fellow road users and others have a thing about buses and feel obliged to overtake them at all costs and in any situation, whether it is safe or not. There's a real sense of camaraderie among the drivers and we have a good laugh together in the depot canteen. With this job you've got to keep a smile on your face.

WRITING - Part 1

You must answer this question. Write your answer in 220-260 words in an appropriate style.

1. You have watched a TV debate about which charity organisations should receive funding from the government. You have made the notes below:

Which charities should receive funding from the government?

- Sports & Recreation Charities
- Health Charities
- Human Rights Charities

Some opinions expressed in the discussion:

- *"We should not spend money on sport but on health."*
- *"Cancer charities have helped lots of people and need our support."*
- *"Human rights issues should be addressed."*

Write an essay discussing two of the charities in your notes. You should explain which charity is more important for the government to give money to, giving reasons in support of your answer.

You may, if you wish, make use of the opinions expressed in the discussion, but you should use your own words as far as possible.

WRITING - Part 2

Write an answer to one of the questions 2-4 in this part. Write your answer in 220-260 words in an appropriate style.

2. You are interested in becoming a food critic and have been given an assignment by your school newspaper to review a newly-opened Chinese restaurant. The editor of the publication instructs you to consider the following when developing your review:
- What did you eat and how was the quality of the food?
 - What was the decor like and did it enhance or lessen the overall dining experience?
 - How attentive and helpful were the staff in serving you?
 - Would you recommend this place to people you know? Why or why not?

Write your review

3. You have decided to go backpacking around Europe. One of your best friends did exactly that last year. Write to your friend asking for advice. Look at the notes you have made below of all the things that you need to ask your friend.

Notes

- plan route or just go for it?
- best way to travel?
- accommodation?
- insurance?
- places not to miss?
- possible problems?

Write your letter. You do not need to include postal addresses.

4. The city council that you work for has received funding to start a new careers service for young people. Read the notes below and write a proposal giving your suggestions as to what the service could offer and how it could be run.

Notes

- opening hours: 11.30am to 8.00pm or even later when students can visit the office
- provide information on higher education and part-time / temporary work opportunities
- maintain a job notice board that companies can advertise on

Write your proposal. You should use your own words as far as possible.

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).

Example:

0 A otherwise B instead C despite D although

0	A	B	C	D
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Drunk-driving soars in the pre-Christmas period

Four million motorists will drink and drive over the festive period (0) high profile campaigns (1) them against it, new research suggests. The research, by a national car insurance company, also (2) alarming ignorance of the effects of alcohol. Three million believe leaving the windows open while they drive will help them sober up and at least 600,000 think that chewing gum will foil a breath test. One million car drivers actually admitted they would climb the wheel this Christmas even if they were over the limit, with many thinking this is okay if they can walk straight. More than thirteen million people have been in a car with a driver they (3) of having drunk too much, but just two million have taken the keys and driven themselves.

Of the four million who will drink and drive over the festive period, almost half of these admit it's because they don't want to pay for tax or can't be (4) to wait in the cold for public transport. A spokeswoman for the insurance company said: "Drivers should seriously (5) the need to take the car before heading out for a Christmas drink. If they do end up drinking alcohol and have the car with them, they must find an alternative mode of transport to get home."

The research showed 500,000 drivers will hit the road (6) of how much alcohol they have (7) A further 100,000 drivers will (8) off home after downing between four and five pints of beer, despite the fact that they have experienced some kind of accident while driving under the influence of alcohol.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1 A tempting | B inspiring | C resisting | D urging |
| 2 A invents | B obscures | C reveals | D conceals |
| 3 A convinced | B suspected | C distrusted | D considered |
| 4 A hindered | B bothered | C disturbed | D cared |
| 5 A consult | B confer | C aspire | D consider |
| 6 A nonetheless | B moreover | C however | D regardless |
| 7 A purchased | B consumed | C employed | D squandered |
| 8 A make | B set | C leave | D put |

Part 2

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

Write your answers in CAPITAL LETTERS.

Example:	0	IN
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The delights of Italy's Abruzzo

When Edward Lear visited Abruzzo (0) the 1840s, it was a little-known region of Italy, shunned by most tourists, who were more taken (9) the delights of Tuscany and cities (10) as Venice, Rome and Milan. But the poet and artist was drawn by its sense of isolation and old-fashioned ways. In his 1846 travel book, Lear captured sights that many in Britain had never seen before, describing the sleepy feel of the region and complaining about the local wine.

Yet Abruzzo, all these years on, still lags way (11) Tuscany in the tourism and second home popularity stakes. (12) there has been more interest - the number of tourists to the area has risen by a third in five years, (13) to new low-cost flights - property opportunities have been thin on the ground.

According to Lucio Forgiare, who works for Overseas Homesearch and who is a big fan of Abruzzo, its time, he believes, has come. The area has several selling points. The (14) is its isolation and peacefulness. It is truly tucked away. There is virtually no traffic and the main sound is that of birdsong. The village of San Donato is a good place for outdoor types and it is (15) an hour's drive to beaches on the Adriatic. The food at local restaurants is first rate and the wine's not bad either. For a back to nature holiday, Abruzzo is second to none and it is astonishing that so (16) holiday companies have developed an interest in the region.

Example:

0	FOOTSTEPS
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The Silk Route

Follow in the (0) of the pioneering traders to experience one of the world's most (17) overland journeys. This route goes through harsh deserts and up into mountainous lands. A greater variety of landscapes would be difficult to find. Although the silk route is strictly a land-based route, it is worth making an (18) in Cappadocia as this area is firmly established as one of the prime hot air balloon destinations in the world because of its (19) wind conditions and agreeable geography. The bird's eye views of the valleys are (20) and the skill of the balloonists is breathtaking. In theory you can now travel the entire silk route by train but in (21) few foreign visitors use trains outside of China because they are slow and (22) Some intrepid travellers take the brave decision to do the route by cycling. One advantage of this is that you can stop whenever you like and enjoy your surroundings. There are however, drawbacks to cycling, not least the fact that it can be very (23) on some of the rough tracks and bumpy roads! Bizarre as it may seem, it is actually (24) to have more than one person on a bike in China, so think twice before deciding to ride a tandem with a friend.

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 six words, including the word given. Here is an example (0).

Example: 0 George should have worked harder if he wanted to pass the exam. succeeded
Had George worked harder, passing the exam.

Write the missing words in CAPITAL LETTERS.

0	HE WOULD HAVE SUCCEEDED IN
---	----------------------------

- 25 They say this company is one of the most reliable in the country. reputed
This company of the most reliable in the country.
- 26 We were all surprised when she announced that she was engaged to be married. announcement
The all by surprise.
- 27 Finding the survivors is our number one priority. utmost
It is of the the survivors.
- 28 Whatever happens, I will never trust him again. ever
Under trust him again.
- 29 George had to try for months before he finally got a job. did
Only after George finally got a job.
- 30 Tom didn't feel like dancing that night. mood
Tom dancing that night.

Part 5

You are going to read a magazine article about two women who walked up mount Kilimanjaro. For questions 31-36, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text.

We climbed a mountain

When I set off to climb Kilimanjaro, I was 45, overweight, stressed out and trapped in an unhappy marriage. My best friend, Siobhan, had heard about a fundraising trip, organised by the charity Whiz Kidz, on the radio. As we were pounding the treadmill in the gym, she said, "Hey Tracey, let's climb a mountain." I said, "You must be mad," but the idea was firmly planted in our minds from that moment. Like so many women in my situation, I felt I had no time for me, and no time to make choices. I worked full time for an advertising agency; a stimulating but stressful job that left me mentally exhausted. My husband David was, and is, a fantastic father but, like many men, he has no idea about tidying up and day-to-day chores like washing and cleaning. So I ran our home almost single-handedly. When I wasn't at work I was rushing about trying to get everything sorted out, and weekends were spent ferrying my two daughters to all their activities - trying to make up for not being there during the week.

Siobhan set the ball rolling on the trip, and our first hurdle was raising £3000 each. We had a fantastic time doing it, because it was so different from the rest of our lives - organising a ball for 150 people, going carol singing and running a school disco. When we started training for the trip I was about three stone overweight, so we hired a personal trainer, went to the gym and took long walks in the hills.

There were 35 of us on the trip, and Siobhan and I were the only middle-aged women. There were young guys who'd run marathons and girls in their 20s, but the age gap didn't matter. In fact, we were the practical ones, the leaders. The climb took four days going up, two days coming down. After just two days we were filthy. Sometimes the young girls would be in tears because they couldn't get anything clean and Siobhan became like a mother hen.

It was hot during the day and freezing at night, and we slept six to a hut. My lips blistered so badly I could hardly speak, and my feet were in agony. I kept up with the others until the very last climb, which you had to do at night because otherwise the sun was too strong. We pitched camp at about 18,000ft - just a

thousand feet from the summit. But the going was very tough, over loose scree, and you literally had to scramble hand over hand. We set off in the dark wearing head torches, in a long straggling line.

A full moon lit our path, but as we climbed I felt worse and worse. It was so cold, I couldn't feel my fingers, and I felt so dizzy I was staggering about like a drunk. After six hours I passed out. I had altitude sickness really badly and a porter had to lead me back down gently. They wanted to put me in a decompression chamber, but I refused - I didn't think I was that ill. It was only later I realised I could have died from a cerebral oedema, where excess fluid collects on the brain, making it swell up. The walk back to the hut should have taken two hours but it took four - possibly the hardest four hours of my life. When I got back I collapsed on my sleeping bag and slept. Siobhan, meanwhile was making her way up to the top. When I woke I was crying because I hadn't made it and she was up there. I was determined to be on my feet to welcome her back. Against the guide's wishes, I managed to climb back up the trail for an hour and stand on the side of the trail, crying and emotional as she came back. Even though I hadn't made it to the top, I didn't feel like I'd failed. I realised that I had achieved something just for me.

We ended up raising £9,000 for Whiz Kidz which was fantastic and the personal achievement put everything else into perspective. It made me realise you don't have to put up with situations - you do have a choice. There are infinite opportunities out there, and women are brilliant at seizing them. You don't have to have a man by your side to feel complete. I now feel that I'm really living, and getting what I want out of life. And next year Siobhan and I are planning to walk the Inca Trail together.



Part 6

You are going to read four reviews of a novel. For questions 37-40, choose from reviews A-D. The reviews may be chosen more than once.

Atonement

Four critics comment on the novel

A *Atonement* does not feel, at first, like a book by McEwan. The opening is almost perversely ungrip- ping. Instead of the expected sharpness of focus, the first 70 or so pages are a lengthy summary of shifting impressions. One longs for a cinematic clarity and concentration of dialogue and action, but such interludes dissolve before our - and the participants' - eyes. Unlike Martin Amis, say, or Salman Rushdie, McEwan is an invisible rather than a flamboyant stylist. Even so, the pallid qualifiers and disposable adverbs (a 'gently rocking sheet of water, the 'coily drooping' head of a nettle) come as a surprise. The language used to distil the scene - a gathering of the Tallis family at their country house on a sweltering day in 1935 - serves also as a wash that partially obscures it.

B Ian McEwan's remarkable novel *Atonement* is a love story, a war story and a story about the destructive powers of the imagination. It is also a novel that takes all of the author's perennial themes - dealing with the hazards of innocence, the hold of time past over time present and the intrusion of evil into ordinary lives - and orchestrates them into a sym- phonic work that is every bit as affecting as it is gripping. It is, in short, a tour de force. The story that *Atonement* recounts, concerns a monstrous lie told by a 13-year-old girl, a lie that will send her older sister's lover away to jail and that will shatter the family's staid, upper-middle-class existence. As in so many earlier McEwan's novels, this shock- ing event will expose psychological fault lines run- ning through his characters' lives and force them to confront a series of moral choices. It will also underscore the class tensions that existed in England of the 1930s and the social changes wrought by World War II.

C If you knew for a fact that you'd ruined someone's life - two lives, really - how would you make amends? That's the question the stark title of Ian McEwan's beautiful but wrenching, well-paced new novel refers to. *Atonement* is about a crime and its consequences over the course of six decades: in the mid-thirties, a precocious young girl with an overactive imagination helps to wrongly accuse an innocent man, and it is not until 1999 that she finds a kind of absolution. But this book, McEwan's grandest and most ambitious yet, is much more than the story of a single act of atonement. In his compact and clockwork precise earlier fictions, McEwan, whose previous novel *Amsterdam* won the Booker in 1998, liked to show how relation- ships and people can disintegrate in ways that man- age to seem both shocking and inevitable.

D Minor resemblances between this novel by Ian McEwan and Henry James's *What Maisie Knew* have already been noticed and are of some interest. McEwan's new novel, which strikes me as easily his finest, has a frame that is properly hinged and joint- ed and apt for the conduct of the 'march of action', which James described as 'the only thing that really, for me, at least, will produce *L'Oeuvre*'. Not quite how McEwan would put it, perhaps, but still the substance of his method, especially if one adds a keen technical interest in another Jamesian obses- sion, the point of view. His central character is a 13-year-old girl called Briony, already a maker of stories and plays and so already a writer of fictions that have only their own kind of truth and are dependent on fantasies which readers are invited to share, with whatever measure of scepticism or credulity they can muster.

Which reviewer

like reviewer A, makes comparisons between McEwan and other writers?

37

disagrees with the other three reviewers, by finding the novel's structure unsatisfactory?

38

believes this to be the author's best work to date?

39

examines the question of morality in the piece like reviewer C?

40

Part 7

You are going to read an extract from a newspaper article. Six paragraphs have been removed from the extract. Choose from the paragraphs A-G the one which fits each gap (41-46). There is one extra paragraph which you do not need to use.

Alexandria

Smoke and the fragrance of roasting quail float up from long charcoal grills lining the perimeter of Suq el-Atarine, the Market of Scents, in Alexandria, Egypt. It is October, the season when quail fly south from Europe, are over the Mediterranean Sea, land on beaches, and are easily trapped. Along pavements men sit on benches and puff apple-cured tobacco through water pipes. Some play dominoes. Above us hang the purple flowers of jacaranda trees.

41

Nearly half the world's population lives in cities. The number of megacities - those with populations of more than ten million - will exceed two dozen by 2015, up from fourteen in 1995. But what is it that draws people to cities like bees to pollen?

42

I decided to commence my investigations here because this was one of the few international cities in the world. It was part of Africa, close to Arabia, and home to Europeans from Greece and Rome. Alexandria was a crossroads for trade that ranged from China to Britain. Strabo, a geographer in the first century A.D. called Alexandria "the greatest emporium in the inhabited world." After Alexandria, I will visit Cordoba, Spain, western Europe's largest city in A.D. 1000, now a modest town supported mainly by agriculture. In its prime Cordoba was, in the words of one observer, "the mother of towns, the abode of the good and godly, the homeland of wisdom." My travels will end in New York City, a modern epicentre of finance and culture. New York, writes Joan Didion, is "an infinitely romantic notion, the mysterious nexus of all love and money and power."

43

Alexander's engineers realised that Mediterranean currents running west to east would keep the port navigable and free of Nile River silt. They also knew that the island of Pharos, if joined to the mainland by the construction of a pier, would offer an effective wave breaker.

44

In the 14th century it collapsed during an earthquake, and the Egyptians built a fortress here using, some accounts say, stones from the lighthouse. From my waterside café table I can see the fortress where team members from the Alexandria-based Centre d'Etudes Alexandrines are easing into wet suits. They will dive down 20 feet where they are cataloguing statues, columns, and other architectural elements near the lighthouse site.

45

The idea of a place of records was not new. A building was constructed in 3200 B.C. to house a collection of Egyptian papyrus scrolls, and Athens had a similar building in the fourth century B.C. But Alexandria's library was on a scale new to the Mediterranean world, and the city was notorious for its aggressive pursuit of texts. Mohien Zahran the project manager talks about reviving "the lighthouse of knowledge". The new library, he says, "will encourage the peace and exchange of ideas throughout the region and provide a place for scholars of diverse backgrounds to meet."

46

Scholarly pursuits had immediate commercial applications. Translations helped Alexandrians to better understand their trading partners, and new maps enabled traders to calculate distances more accurately. It was this wealth of knowledge that helped Alexandria to establish itself as one of the richest cities of its day.

Practice Test 3

E

The past - and the answers it might hold - feels impossibly distant as I wander up the coast near where Cleopatra's palace once stood. Somewhere in this area, perhaps beneath my feet, lies the sarcophagus holding Alexander the Great. It disappeared from recorded history in the third century A.D. Also buried here in a site yet to be located is the famous Alexandria library, founded early in the third century B.C. as part of the Mouseion, the great research centre of its day.

F

All cities share certain characteristics. They are places to buy and sell, to worship, to share companionship. They are where new ideas trigger changes in sciences and art, where cultures meet and evolve. But why and where do cities, these centres of trade and knowledge, grow? What causes some to flourish and others to fade? I am in Alexandria at the beginning of my journey to three great cities to seek the answers.

G

The United Nations and other international agencies are co-operating with the Egyptian government to finance a new 200-million dollar Alexandria library near a possible site of the old one. Cranes swing steel beams overhead, and workers scampers up the scaffolding surrounding the building's circular framework.

A The city grew steadily as a centre for trade. About four decades after Alexander's death in 323 B.C. Ptolemy II built a lighthouse, known as one of the seven wonders of the world. It rivalled the Pyramids in height at about 400 feet and had as many as 300 rooms. Fires, reflected in mirrors on top of the lighthouse, could be seen for some 35 miles, alerting ships to Egypt's reefs and shifting coastline.

B Little is known about how the ancient Mouseion operated because so few written records have been found. But we do know that it was a place for scholars to meet. From throughout their known world Alexandria's rulers invited nearly a hundred learned men to the Mouseion where they lived in a communal residence and ate together in a dining hall. From these scholars came Euclidean geometry, the first scientific dissections of human bodies, a translation of the Hebrew Bible into Greek and a compilation of Homer's epic poems.

C The tranquil scene recalls earlier times in the city that Alexander the Great founded more than 2,300 years ago. But as I stroll from the marketplace toward the harbour, I am clearly in a modern city. Apartment buildings, home to nearly three and a half million people, surround me. Traffic jams the streets. Supermarkets, cell phones, motorcycles, and teenagers in baseball caps are everywhere.

D But, back to Egypt and the hustle and bustle of Alexandria. Dodging cars speeding along El-Horreyah Avenue, Alexandria's busiest street, I arrive at the waterfront. I see small fishing boats at anchor, young boys jumping off rocks into the water, and, beyond, the natural harbour that Alexander the Great saw in 331 B.C.

Part 8

You are going to read some extracts from a travel magazine about places to visit. For questions 47-56, choose from the extracts (A-F). The extracts may be chosen more than once.

In which extract is the following mentioned?

People of different social classes are working together to improve the community.

There are no buildings to spoil this area.

There are specific things that you must take with you on this trip.

There is a slight risk of serious injury or even death on this trip.

Different eras can be compared in this place.

A political change had an unexpectedly good outcome.

A place used by several monarchs.

A remarkable form of transport.

The near total destruction of a population in one area.

A trip for artistic people.

47

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Places to visit around the world

A Preah Vihear, Cambodia

This enigmatic temple/tortress near the Thai/Cambodian border welcomed tourists until, in 1993, the Khmer Rouge settled here. Though they soon left, it was ten years before Preah Vihear was completely reopened - Cambodia finally finished the access road in 2003. The original temple was started in the 9th century, although it was subsequently maintained and enlarged by many different kings. For the makers, the cracking views were incidental: building the temple on a mountain was designed to encourage religious meditation.

The best way to reach Preah Vihear is to hire a driver or join a coach party from Siem Reap. If you go under your own steam you might want to stay overnight in the basic accommodation at the foot of the mountain or the even more primitive accommodation atop the 550m peak. The area has been largely cleared of land mines but it's probably best to stick to the main paths.

B Gorgongosa National Park

Ten years ago, this magnificent wildlife park in central Mozambique was an environmental disaster area. In 1971, 12,000 visitors came here, attracted by the greatest lion population in Africa. From 1983 to 1992, the park was the stage for many battles in Mozambique's civil war. By 1992, when peace arrived, the park's stock of large mammals had fallen by 95%.

The park, a day's drive from the capital Maputo, was partially reopened in 1998. Gorgongosa's recovery has gathered momentum this year. Buffalo have been reintroduced and the park has received donations from internet mogul Greg Carr and rock star Ronnie Wood. It may be a while before the cheetah and rhino return but 1,862m-high Mount Gorgongosa is still an unforgettable hike.

C Johannesburg

Johannesburg is a bustling modern city set against the grandeur of African horizons. It was here Nelson Mandela began the revolution that destroyed apartheid, and today the same spirit lives on in the diverse population - they are now living the new South African dream.

After the end of Apartheid in 1994, many felt the change to democratic government would spell decline. That simply hasn't happened - instead, the negative image of the city has taken a turn for the better. Johannesburg has an edge, no-one can deny that, but recently it has shaken off its reputation for crime and crime. The centre of town is beginning a hesitant renaissance - restaurants are multiplying, the theatre is booming - while its outer suburbs are flourishing. This is a city where, against all odds, people from all walks of life are coming together and forging something new.

D Northern India

Palanquin Traveller has a new programme of cultural studies on location, designed to satisfy the seriously inquisitive traveller. *Origins of the Buddha* is a journey across northern India travelling in the Buddha's footsteps. Visiting important sites in Buddha's life is not just for pilgrims - this expedition stays in rural villages and homes to get a better understanding of how modern and traditional India strive to co-exist. The tour is led by scholar Shantam Sethi, who is not only a charismatic companion and fascinating guide, but also an adviser to the UN and Unesco.

This thirteen-day trip involves some challenging trekking and basic mountain climbing so appropriate clothing and footwear is essential. Accommodation and all food included in holiday price.

E Estonia

Would you like to spend your next holiday in an Eastern European bog? This may seem like a daft idea, until you realise 50% of Estonia is made up of virgin forest, including some of the most glorious and pristine bogs in Europe. The landscape is unmarred by human construction, save the boardwalks that penetrate this soggy countryside as shown on 'Light and Land's' new photography trip to Estonia. Mineral islands amongst the murky pools provide a haven for wildlife - bears, lynx, flying squirrels and elk - and dening sites for Estonia's thriving wolf population.

Point your lens upwards to the peaks of the ancient pines and you'll find an array of birdlife from golden eagles to white-backed woodpeckers. On the ground, there's a host of curious flora and wild flowers including orchids, bittercress and lady's slipper. Led by wildlife enthusiast and photographer Nail Benwie, this is an unusual and rewarding trip to a wilderness in Europe.

F Sail the Galapagos

This really is the trip of a lifetime. This seven-day expedition is in association with the Galapagos Conservation Trust. Sailing on the *Sagitta* is an experience in itself - three masts tower above this handsome tall ship and sails ripple into action as she sets off around the archipelago to mingle with the world's friendliest wildlife. This trip is led by Galapagos naturalist, author and photographer David Horwell. Pick his brains on the local fauna and flora over the scrumptious Ecuadorian food on board.

Help collect data for the Trust and be part of a team of select scientists for a fortnight. Contribute to the effort to conserve this magical part of the world. This truly is a 'green holiday' where tourist becomes conservationist rather than destroyer of the planet.

WRITING - Part 1

You must answer this question. Write your answer in 220-260 words in an appropriate style.

1. You have listened to a radio programme about which courses should be included in secondary schools' curricula. You have made the notes below:

Which courses should be included in secondary schools' curricula?

- Ancient Greek and Latin
- computer course
- plumbing course

Some opinions expressed in the discussion:

"Computer Science is more important than ancient languages."

"All students need to know about Latin and Ancient Greek authors."

"We should include courses that teach something useful and practical to students."

Write an essay discussing two of the courses in your notes. You should explain which course should be included in secondary schools' curricula, giving reasons in support of your answer.

You may, if you wish, make use of the opinions expressed in the discussion, but you should use your own words as far as possible.

WRITING - Part 2

Write an answer to one of the questions 2-4 in this part. Write your answer in 220-260 words in an appropriate style.

2. You work as an environmentalist for the local council. A large shopping centre has recently been built in your area. You have been asked to visit the shopping centre and to write a report saying what effect the shopping centre might have on the local environment and the community.

Your report should state both the positive and the negative aspects of the shopping centre. Finally, you should make some suggestions as to how the more negative aspects could be improved.

Write your report.

3. You recently had an unpleasant experience when you were shopping in a department store. One of the assistants wrongly accused you of shoplifting. Although you were able to prove that you had paid for the item in question, you received no apology.

Write a letter to the manager of the shop, saying why you are angry and disappointed and asking for some kind of compensation for the way you were treated. Say that you will take further action if you do not receive an official apology.

Write your letter. You do not need to include postal addresses.

4. Your boss at work has asked you for ways to improve the overall wellness of your colleagues. He has asked you to come up with a proposal with recommendations for what and how to encourage people to improve their health. Other companies have encouraged employees to eat right, sleep well, exercise regularly, socialise with friends and family and to take holidays.

You may use these suggestions in your proposal, but feel free to incorporate others. Be sure to provide reasons to support your recommendations.

Write your proposal.

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).

Example: 0 A primitive B limited C rare D basic

0 A B C D

Home sweet home

Having a roof over your head is a (0) necessity that we in the western world have (1) into an art form - a stylish place to dwell is now intrinsic to our happiness. But the way we live also has to keep pace with rapidly changing lifestyles and as our (2) towards the environment change, we're becoming more aware that our homes need to tread more lightly on the earth.

Architects are (3) to this creative challenge, designing inspiring buildings that respond both to our modern lives, and to our growing sense of environmental responsibility. These new buildings boast contemporary aesthetics while encouraging us to live more responsibly by using (4) resources. From innovative designs of tiny capsule dwellings to elegant family homes with robust green features, sustainable ideas are permeating modern design. And it seems we're on the verge of a seismic shift.

One idea doing the rounds is that because our aspirations have changed, we can now be content with far fewer possessions. This concept (5) Horden Cherry Lee to design the micro-compact home, a sleek pad only two cubic metres in size. (6) spacious enough for two people to live in for short periods, Professor Horden justifies these compact proportions in (7) of our modern habits: status is (8) gained by having a high degree of mobility rather than merely owning things.

- 1 A produced B assembled C turned D caused
- 2 A attitudes B concepts C ideas D schemes
- 3 A climbing B rising C soaring D swelling
- 4 A shorter B greater C grander D fewer
- 5 A assured B inspired C imposed D created
- 6 A despite B how C whatever D yet
- 7 A means B reasons C terms D plans
- 8 A accurately B increasingly C highly D extremely

Part 2

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

Example: 0 WITH

Embarrassing moments

'As soon as I'd said it, I realised my mistake,' says Bella. 36. 'I was having a drink (0) a friend and we were gossiping about this woman we know. I made a joke about her haircut (9) her look like an escaped convict. As we were laughing, I looked around and realised she was in the bar. I (10) have died. I still have no idea if she heard me but I can't think about it now (11) cringing.'

It's easy to sympathise with Bella's situation. (12) hasn't had a moment of awkwardness that has somehow grown out of (13) proportion, so much so that even the memory of it makes us feel sick? Our shame when we make a faux pas is so strong it makes us irrational. We know that, if it happened to anyone else, we'd advise laughing it off, but when it's our own mistake we torture (14) by replaying the moment over and over again. Why is it that little incidents can cause us (15) agony?

Studies show that we consistently overestimate our real worth and abilities. When we make a mistake we're shocked by the reality of our faults. It's as (16) we suddenly catch a glimpse of how we actually are, rather than how we like to think we are, and this sits uncomfortably with our perception of ourselves.

CAE Practice Test 4

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 gap in the same line. There is an example at the beginning (0). Write your answers in CAPITAL LETTERS.

Example: 0 INVITATIONS

Modern manners

Dress down Fridays, emailed (0) and texting your boss - British society is (17) INVITE jeans are (18) APPEAR in many smart restaurants and casual buffets have started to replace three-course dinner parties. Increased (19) ACCEPT might, for some, be a sign of national liberation, but for others, it could be a cause of anxiety. It might be that it is an (20) FORMAL that the stiff-upper-lip Brits are finally responding to fast-forward, modern, multi-cultural life by becoming less inhibited. However, while we are social creatures, we are also (21) INDICATE. Over the years we have evolved certain social codes for our (22) RITUAL with others. We create little boxes around ourselves to make us feel secure. But for some, this new era is one of despair where standards of presentation have slipped and common (23) INTERACT is fast disappearing. People who hold this belief try to rationalise their resistance by saying it amounts to (24) LAZY, ignorance or loss of respect.

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 six words, including the word given. Here is an example (0).

Example: 0 George should have worked harder if he wanted to pass the exam. succeeded Had George worked harder, passing the exam.

Write the missing words in CAPITAL LETTERS.

0 HE WOULD HAVE SUCCEEDED IN

- 25 Her boyfriend impressed her parents on their first meeting. made Her boyfriend her parents when they first met.
- 26 Thomas didn't feel like going to the party. mood Thomas was to the party.
- 27 They didn't trust each other at all. complete There between them.
- 28 The ferry timetable can alter depending on the weather. subject The ferry timetable depending on the weather.
- 29 I hope his story will help us to understand what happened. shed Hopefully when he tells us his story it will what happened.
- 30 They concluded that there was nothing more they could do to save the business. came They the business was beyond help.

Part 5

You are going to read a newspaper column written by an artist. For questions 31-36, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text.

A week of letters

This week I've been showered with accolades. It's been a week of extremely strange, wonderful letters. One letter I received was from the University of Kent, inviting me to accept an honorary PhD, to be made a Doctor of Letters this summer. I was really chuffed and quite taken aback. I kept having to explain to people: "But you're not a real doctor. People don't actually call you a doctor." The other week I was on a plane where they actually asked: "Is there a doctor on board?" And then quickly followed with the words: "Medical doctor". I said to my friend: "Lucky they got that in quick or half the plane would be on their feet."

A few years ago, I was made an Honorary Fellow by the Kent Institute of Art and Design. My gown and puffy hat really suited me and I was quite proud of them. Once when I was a guest speaker at the Oxford Union, I said to the union President, about half-an-hour before the talk: "Is there somewhere where I can change into my gown?" At which he just presumed I meant a dress by some top fashion designer. When I appeared in my university gown and hat he said: "Where did you get that from?" I replied: "What? Do you think I stole it?" and I remember, when I walked into the grand hall, I'd never heard so many wolf whistles. But it is odd that if you are a little bit rough around the edges, and you have a good education, let's say you went to a good university, people somehow think that your dad must have pulled a few strings to get you there. I must admit it really winds me up the way that people make assumptions about you just from the way that you speak. It's not so much about a regional accent, it's more a class thing. I try to take people as I find them. You never know what you might miss out on if you dismiss somebody from the first moment you meet them.

I like being a doctor of letters. I think it suits me. And people who know me really well know that I like sending all manner of missives and notes through the post. I like it in an old-fashioned kind of way. It's how I imagine myself being when I am old and happy, sitting cosy by the fire with a cat who has broken the

Guinness Book of Records for being the oldest cat on the planet. Happily sitting there, writing letters and sending them out into the ether. I love that familiar plop as a letter or package lands on the floor by my front door. There's always the excitement of the unknown as you go to open it. I guess I'm just like a kid at Christmas wondering what's inside the sparkling parcel.

I have received some cracking letters this week. One from Africa - an ex-mercenary putting me straight. It's a fascinating letter that describes the whole history of the mercenaries. It was a very thoughtful, sophisticated letter - something which would be quite hard to achieve in conversation. That's what is so amazing about letters, there's a timelessness about them, where the thoughts hang in space and then you have time to deal with these thoughts. Especially in terms of an argument which, for the record, I am absolutely useless at. I have no chance of ever winning an argument. I am too emotional and react very immaturely to certain situations.

Back to the letters. I had a lovely one from the NSPCC who want to induct me into the third NSPCC Hall of Fame for the support I have given them over the last few years. I became all teary when I read the letter. When you speak on behalf of people or children who don't have a voice, that's the reward in doing it, hoping that you are making a difference somewhere. But to be honoured for doing it is really lovely.

Even my cat received a letter today with a big pack of cat food. The letter was really cute and put a smile on my face. But not as big a smile as the letter I received last Friday. "May I offer my sincere apologies that you did not receive the letter of 28th November. I have the greatest pleasure in inviting you, on behalf of the Council and Senate of the College, to accept an Honorary Doctorate of the Royal College of Art" - a double doctorate! Now who shall I write to tell them my news?

Practice Test 4

Part 6

You are going to read four reviews of visiting Venice during Christmas time. For questions 37-40, choose from reviews A-D. The reviews may be chosen more than once.

Venice for Christmas

Four critics comment on the experience

A I first saw Venice in June 1984. It was a sewer. I had arrived in Rome with an insane man (a misanthropic friend with all the composure of a bag of cats), his new wife, and an image of myself sitting in a white suit in the Piazza San Marco listening to violins while pigeons flew. Lord knows where this image came from. I had never read Thomas Mann's *Death in Venice* nor seen Katharine Hepburn in *Summertime*. I picked up the suit in Rome, ditched my friends and drove to Florence and on to Venice. At a mediocre trattoria on my first evening, I met a photographer, a young woman from Mexico travelling through Italy. After snapping a picture of me in the suit, standing among the pigeons in the Piazza San Marco while violins whined the Beatles, she skipped town. Following a quick tour of the Doge's Palace, I also fled the hordes for an Orient-Express train through the quiet Tyrol.

B My dream has always been to spend Christmas in Venice, during the off-peak season. This was brought on by reading a travel article about a writer who did just that years ago - it sounded just magical. This year my dream came true. I have always had a real passion for Venice and with my love of photography, it's a totally unique destination. My husband Brian and I spent 12 days in Venice for Christmas and New Year and we revelled in the absence of ostentatious decorations that are unfortunately so common, back home. We left home on the 21st of December arriving in glorious sunshine that lasted for the whole holiday. There is nothing more pleasurable than arriving by water taxi, especially with the light streaming onto the palazzi of the Grand Canal, turning them to burnished gold with the light once again reflected back into the canal streaked gold and blue; just divine, and the thing of Venice legends. Speeding along towards the Grand Canal it's the light that seduces you every time and makes you feel so very alive.

C Venice at Christmas time is truly magical. The misty grey weather makes Venice hauntingly beautiful and absolutely enchanting. Canals seem to belong, once again, to those long lost centuries; past and ancient palaces seem to float upon white clouds. Ancient history and magical kingdoms meet in a delightful experience you'll never forget. Venice at Christmas is surprisingly lacking the tourist crowds. Instead you'll find it full of locals and Christmas markets. Most of the main squares or campos have a market. Plenty of delightful Christmas concerts are held throughout Venice. They are easily discovered by reading the posters around the city or asking your hotel for advice. La Pietà church on the Riva degli Schiavoni, where Vivaldi was once choir master, hosts some of the best. If you would like to experience Venice in all its magnificence and you have a big budget for sumptuous luxury, then the following hotels are the ones I can recommend.

D True to its authentic nature, Christmas is not a big commercial event in Venice. Typical Christmas decorations such as lights, garlands and trees are confined to the busiest parts of the city: the Merceria, the Rialto and San Marco - mercifully not thronged with masses of tourists at this time of year. Occasionally, one can see a window or a balcony tidily decorated. Nativity scenes, or presepi, on the other hand, are much dearer to the Italians. After all, the first Nativity scene is said to have been the creation of Saint Francis. It was a living one and took place in Greccio, a small town south of Assisi, in 1223. Christmas trees, Germanic in origin, came to Italy, and the rest of the world, via England and the United States and much later than the presepi. You can find Christmas trees in Venice, even natural ones, but only rarely in public areas.

Which reviewer

disagrees with the other three reviewers, finding Venice over-crowded and unpleasant?

37

like D, refers to the understated way that Venetians celebrate Christmas?

38

like C, refers to the captivating nature of Venice?

39

comments on the lack of tourists at Christmas time in the city?

40

Part 7

You are going to read an extract from a newspaper article. Six paragraphs have been removed from the extract. Choose from the paragraphs A-G the one which fits each gap (41-46). There is one extra paragraph which you do not need to use.

Bad moods aren't necessarily bad for you

A two-minute film of penguins is a sure-fire way to improve a person's mood. There's something about penguins slip-sliding on the ice that seems to make everyone smile, a fact that psychologists have put to good use in their laboratory investigations of mood.

41

Moods, and bad moods in particular, often appear to come from nowhere. We all have a tendency to notice the negative feelings rather than the positive feelings, but the good news is that we are happier than we tend to think. When a leading Canadian psychologist asked people to keep a diary of every mood they experienced throughout the day, it was the negative moods that predominated. But when he asked the people at random intervals and asked them how they were feeling at that exact moment, it was clear that they felt good most of the time.

42

Moods are not just feelings we experience; they affect the way our minds work. When we are feeling happy we notice a lot of what's going on around us, but the moment anxiety strikes our attention narrows. If you're phobic about spiders, once you realise you're in a room with a spider, you focus on that and disregard almost everything else.

43

Moods even influence the way we retrieve memories. A person feeling sad finds it easier to remember other sad occasions, while a happy person remembers other happy times. This can make it hard to shake off a bad mood. While you sit fuming with anger that a friend of yours has upset you, happy events do not tend to pop into your head. Instead you are more likely to think of other times when friends have let you down.

44

Hope - the feeling that good things might happen in the future - is so powerful that it can even affect our health. Hope gives us energy, and research has shown that hopeful people are more likely to succeed in work, in sport, in academia and in politics. They are also happier and better at both persevering with a task and solving problems.

45

Positive emotions have clear and tangible benefits - hope can even make you live longer. But however destructive they seem, even temper tantrums and sulks have their uses. Emotions are all about communication. They give us information about the way other people feel. If no one ever got angry with you or stopped talking to you, you might never know you had upset them.

46

Looking at the research on moods, it is clear that we don't need to be afraid of our negative emotions. We imagine that it's essential to get control of our bad moods, and it's true that emotional management is a crucial part of our personal development and relationships. But there is another aspect to our emotional ups and downs: our feelings have important things to tell us, and we do well to listen to them.



Practice Test 4

Part 8

You are going to read some horoscopes. For questions 47-56, choose from the horoscopes (A-F). The horoscopes may be chosen more than once.

In which horoscope is the following mentioned?

There's a hidden side to something someone says.

Boring people seem to have featured in your life lately

More is less in some situations.

Don't let someone force you to make a hasty decision.

Your finances are your own business.

Someone special needs your undivided attention.

To take advantage of a situation you need to be adaptable.

Don't get carried away by your positive feelings.

People tend to be cautious of positive things.

It's time to recharge your batteries.

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Horoscopes

A

At times you'll wonder how many major roles you're meant to play in the lives of others. Instead of trying to keep everybody happy, focus on a one-to-one relationship that's suffering from neglect. Do whatever it takes to rejuvenate it. A close relationship is about to go through a magical phase, and although you should relax and enjoy it, there will still be tricky topics to tackle. Remember: too many words can weaken even the strongest argument. As a certain situation becomes untenable, it's not your job to make everything perfect for everybody. You could try detaching yourself, as long as those concerned don't start wondering why they're being given the cold shoulder. Be tactful.

B

It may not be until you look back on this week that you realise it was a watershed. That's mostly because you'll be so absorbed by sudden offers and the dilemmas left over from recent events. With things moving so swiftly, you'll have to leave details for later. But you'll soon realise that developments are only the first stage in a series of brilliant ideas and changing situations that lasts until the end of the month. Knowing that, you can afford to aim higher than you would otherwise. Be sure to get to grips with minor problems now - you're in line for one or two wonderful experiences and mustn't be preoccupied with mundane concerns. And certainly don't allow anyone to question how much you're spending on yourself.

C

Most people are wary of offers that seem too good to be true. However, by now you've probably realised that what came your way last week could change your life. This fantastic trend continues this week, the only problem being that you must respond swiftly, probably before midweek. From that point onwards the mood changes. This might not be much fun but it gives you a chance to investigate what you've got yourself involved in and undertake the first of many sessions of fine-tuning future arrangements. Don't be unnerved by unexpected developments - you'll find strengths you never knew you had. You'll develop an air of optimism. Just remember to take a reality check once in a while.

D

You don't regard yourself as a control freak, or you didn't, until recently, when numerous decisions were taken out of your hands. Things haven't been that bad. You've just been cornered into dealing with tedious people, being dutiful and doing what you dislike. However, as you're now discovering, each cleared up a potential obstacle. By the end of the month, not only will the tide turn your way, some of what you have learnt dealing with those loathsome tasks will prove to be unexpectedly handy. If others tell you something serious, don't freak out, and certainly don't feel you have to provide instant solutions if you're suddenly offered an ultimatum. You're sometimes seen as a bit of a pushover - prove that you're anything but.

E

Exciting developments earlier this month made you realise that to make the most of what's coming your way, you'll have to be flexible about existing arrangements and future plans. Exhausting as the resulting juggling of plans is, you can't help but be intrigued by what - and who - has come your way. Taking advantage of this requires a serious rethink of elements of your life you'd regarded as set in stone. This takes you in new directions that shake things up. If this seems too much trouble, think of times in the past when you gave similar things a go and, ultimately, were relieved you did. Try to build into your routine regular intervals during which you can be as light-hearted as you want. You may feel that others are trying to make you work non-stop. They're not.

F

You'll feel on top of the world at times, but if certain colleagues or associates swear they're on your side, watch out. Some people will try to use words that disguise their true motives, rather than reveal them, don't fall for it. This might be a good time to take a well-earned break and I don't just mean a day or two off work to catch up with the housework. Why not book yourself a last-minute cheap flight to somewhere that you've never been to before. Experience something new and put something back into your creative system instead of giving out all the time. We all need inspiration every now and again and you are well overdue a refuelling session. You'll bounce back with a strength that you haven't felt for years.

WRITING - Part 1

You must answer this question. Write your answer in 220-260 words in an appropriate style.

1. You have watched and listened to a video on Youtube about which form of renewable energy would be best for a tourist island. You have made the notes below:

Which form of renewable energy would be best for a tourist island?

- wind turbines
- solar panels
- nuclear power

Some opinions expressed in the discussion:

"Nuclear power is a sustainable energy source that reduces carbon emissions."

"Wind turbines would destroy the landscape of the island."

"We couldn't be 100% powered by solar panels."

Write an essay discussing two of the renewable energy forms in your notes. You should explain which form of renewable energy would be best for a tourist island, giving reasons in support of your answer.

You may, if you wish, make use of the opinions expressed in the discussion, but you should use your own words as far as possible.

WRITING - Part 2

Write an answer to one of the questions 2-4 in this part. Write your answer in 220-260 words in an appropriate style.

2. You have recently visited a museum or gallery, either in your country or abroad. Write a review for a tourist information magazine describing the building, where it is located and if it has any facilities such as a shop or cafe.

Describe the contents of the museum or gallery and mention any exhibits that you were particularly impressed by. Say whether it is worth visiting and mention who might be interested in it and why.

Write your review.

3. You have read an opinion on a blog about a new mobile application for finding nightspots in a given postal code. The author of the piece presents a negative picture of the application criticising its speed, accuracy, and usability. You, however, have used the application regularly and believe it to be excellent.

Write a response to the blogger expressing how the application has served you well, highlighting its user-friendliness, design, accuracy and speed. Feel free to address other points in your letter to be sent by e-mail.

Write your letter in reply. You do not need to include postal addresses.

4. The University is building a new recreation centre for students and is looking for input as to what the facility should include. The institution has asked students to write a proposal of what they would like to see in the centre. Past facilities there and at other universities have included restaurants, computer facilities, games and cinemas, among other services and attractions.

Discuss what you think should be included and why, in order to improve the overall experience of the student population.

Write your proposal.

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).

Example: 0 A methods B theories C causes D consequences

The Return of El Nino

Aside from the seasons, El Nino and its twin, La Nina, are the two largest single (0) of variability in the world's climate from year to year. Both are dictated by shifts in water temperature in the tropical Pacific basin between Australia and South America. (1) after the Spanish words for "Christ child" and "the girl" because of their (2) to Christmas, they lead to dramatic shifts in the entire system of oceanic and atmospheric factors from air pressure to currents. A significant rise in sea temperature leads to an El Nino event whereas a fall in temperature leads to La Nina. The cause of the phenomenon is not fully understood but in an El Nino "event" the pool of warm surface water is forced eastwards by the loss of the westerly trade winds. The sea water evaporates, (3) in drizzling rains over South America, as well as western parts of the United States, such as California. The effects can (4) for anything from a few weeks to 18 months, causing extreme weather as far afield as India and East Africa. The correlation with global warming is as (5) unclear. Archaeological evidence shows El Ninos and La Ninas have been (6) for 15,000 years. But scientists are investigating whether climate change is leading to an increase in their intensity or duration.

The weather pattern is already having early and intense effects and El Nino could bring extreme rainfall to parts of east Africa which were last year (7) by a cycle of drought and floods. It's difficult to (8) what will happen to the weather in the British Isles, but it will probably add to the likelihood of record-breaking temperatures in the UK.

- | | | | |
|---------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1 A Elected | B Called | C Nominated | D Named |
| 2 A proximity | B neighbourhood | C attachment | D bond |
| 3 A producing | B resulting | C stemming | D refreshing |
| 4 A persist | B keep | C conserve | D assert |
| 5 A still | B yet | C present | D now |
| 6 A dawning | B obtaining | C occurring | D securing |
| 7 A hit | B shoved | C punctured | D punched |
| 8 A predict | B imply | C entail | D point |

Part 2

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

Write your answers in CAPITAL LETTERS.

Example:

0 JUST

A sting in the tale

A scorpion stung Peter Marks on the back of his right leg, (0) below the knee, then continued up that leg and down the (9) he believes, before getting him again in the shin. It wasn't (10) he was expecting on a flight from Chicago to Vermont. Marks, a 46-year-old builder, was aboard the United Airlines flight on the second leg of his trip home from San Francisco where he and his wife Helena had been visiting their sons. He awoke (11) a nap shortly before landing and noticed something strange.

"My leg felt like it was asleep, but that was isolated to one spot, and it felt as (12) it was being jabbed with a sharp piece of plastic (13) something. The second sting came after the plane had landed and the Marks were waiting for their bags at the luggage carousel. Peter rolled up his cuff to investigate, and the scorpion fell out.

"It felt like a shock, a tingling thing. Someone screamed. 'It's a scorpion.' Peter recalled. Another passenger stepped on the 5-centimetre arachnid, and (14) also suggested Marks seek medical help. 'The airlines tell you that you can't bring water on a plane', Helena Marks said, 'but the scorpion did make it aboard'. A United spokesperson said the incident 'is something that we will look (15) We're very sorry for what happened. Our customers' safety and security is our number one priority. Such incidents are not unheard of. An American Airlines flight was delayed for an hour in Toronto on Sunday after a passenger was stung by a scorpion that had (16) its way on board. Paramedics treated the man when the flight landed

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 gap in the same line. There is an example at the beginning (0). Write your answers in CAPITAL LETTERS.

Example:

0 GEOGRAPHICAL

Ode to the ocean

Of all our planet's (0) features, the ocean is probably the most schizophrenic. In one moment it can be a source of (17) and comfort, in the next a capricious and threatening force that unleashes a barrage of unimaginable power onto coastlines.

It is this (18) that attracts photographer Philip Plisson to the world's waters, prompting him to live his life travelling the seas. He has produced a book, *The Sea*, and has now

(19) his lens to provide more global focus in *The Ocean*. In nearly 200 images taken in more than 50 countries, the book celebrates Plisson's (20) for the variety and beauty of the sea. He honours the sea through his lens and tries to raise (21) of its importance to the survival of the planet. 60% of the world's population lives on a

(22) strip that is 60km wide. By 2025, 75% will be living on the same strip, but it will be 75% of 8 billion instead of the present 6 billion. Images of extravagant

reclamation projects like 'The Palm' and 'The World' in Dubai point towards man's attempts to defy nature and expand the coastline for further (23)

Through Plisson's extraordinary photographs, it is the portrayal of the ocean's simultaneous power and (24) that makes this book so entralling.

GEOGRAPHY
SERENE

PREDICT

WIDE

FASCINATE
AWARE

COAST

URBAN

FRAGILE

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 six words, including the word given. Here is an example (0).

Example: 0 George should have worked harder if he wanted to pass the exam. succeeded
Had George worked harder, passing the exam.

Write the missing words in CAPITAL LETTERS.

0 HE WOULD HAVE SUCCEEDED IN

- | | | |
|----|---|----------|
| 25 | It is unlikely that Jim will get the promotion. | chance |
| 26 | There is promoted. | lost |
| 27 | Graham phoned his wife as soon as he arrived in Brazil. | power |
| 28 | Graham wife on his arrival in Brazil. | is |
| 29 | The government is so powerful that it can control people's lives. | up |
| 30 | Such is that it can control people's lives. | tendency |
| | You should never leave the baby alone under any circumstances. | |
| | Under be left alone. | |
| | In the end we did all the housework on Sunday. | |
| | We all the housework on Sunday. | |
| | Bob often mistrusts people when he first meets them. | |
| | Bob people when he first meets them. | |

Part 5

You are going to read a magazine article about a woman who looks after orphaned gorillas and monkeys. For questions 31-36, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text.

A day in the life of a wildlife conservationist

At half five, bang! I'm awake. I hear the chimps calling outside. If I'm hand-rearing an infant gorilla or chimpanzee then it's the first thing I see, sprawled across my chest or in the crook of my arm. I splash water on my face, scrape my hair back and get dressed - though putting jeans on with a gorilla holding on to your leg is difficult. I make milk for the baby monkeys and walk to the village where the rest of the staff live. The gorillas in the trees look down at me and beat their chests, that gives me such a buzz in the morning.

I was about five when my mum first took me to the zoo, and there was a huge silverback gorilla behind a glass pane, just sitting there, staring. Even as a child, my heart stopped. I was so sad. Flying into Cameroon for the first time, I had this unbelievable feeling. I'm in the same country as wild gorillas. I was overwhelmed. It felt like coming home.

In Cameroon, gorilla and chimpanzee meat sells for anything from £15 a piece. The infants are too small to sell for meat, so, if they survive, the hunters tie them up and drag them through the forest and sell them into the pet trade. In town they get more than £100 each. In Cameroon you see chimpanzees on chains everywhere. In captivity they can live up to 50 years. But infant gorillas usually don't survive seeing their family slaughtered. They die of a broken heart.

When I get to the village, I'll have a cup of tea and half a stick of bread and Marmite and join the staff meeting. Around 11, I check with the head keeper that trees aren't overhanging the fences and the electric current is on. It's a constant battle between us and the chimps to keep them in. I look at the chimpanzee groups: how they work together, how they start an argument - they're exactly the same as us. The first time I heard a gorilla laugh I couldn't believe it. Lots of people believe that if you eat gorilla it gives you strength, and the meat is very sweet. But there is a 0.6% difference in DNA between us and them: we're eating our kin. As far as I'm concerned, it's cannibalism. More countries need to take Spain's example and propose human rights for primates.

Sometimes I'll come back to my room and have a cup of tea and a plate of rice and beans for lunch. Food is really basic - we haven't the money to buy luxuries.



I've eaten just about every type of leaf in this forest, just to show infants how to survive. Often infants come in with fractured legs and arms from gunshot wounds. When the mother's shot, they get the bullet too. We haven't got a vet in camp: we need one. If we're lucky we'll find a hospital willing for us to bring a chimp in to be x-rayed, but sometimes it's days before they are seen.

Years ago, locals would hunt gorillas and chimpanzees to feed their family. Now the bushmeat trade has gone commercial. It's huge. The timber companies have opened up the forest, putting roads in areas hunters could never have reached. We're just a plaster over the problem. The only way to stop this slaughter is to stop the people at the top. It's no good telling Cameroonians to stop killing chimpanzees and gorillas when you've got huge western companies raping the whole forest.

As the sun goes down at about six, I like to go outside and sit on my chair and think about my family. I miss them. I don't even consider having a relationship: this is 24 hours a day, seven days a week. But I'll make that sacrifice: I made a promise when I arrived that I wasn't going to let my babies down. But don't think of them as child substitutes, this is serious conservation. I've had malaria eight or nine times. It's horrendous but you carry on. Our director is a huge support. I never cry in front of the infants. Once I did, and this seven-month-old gorilla looked into my face and wiped the tears away. You have to be the one to give them support so they get strong. It's humbling that humans have done this to them and they'll turn around and put trust in us again.

Normally at half seven I'll grab a packet of crackers and a banana and talk the head keeper through tomorrow's meeting. Sometimes I'm too tired to shower and just fall on my bed. I do the accounts and write my list of things to be done. I'll hear the chimps calling, or one of the monkeys having a shout at something. My eyes just close and that's it.

Part 6

You are going to read four reviews of a classical music performance. For questions 37-40, choose from reviews A-D. The reviews may be chosen more than once.

Riccardo Muti
Four critics comment on the concert

A At one moment during the Chicago Symphony Orchestra's performance of the Verdi Requiem on Thursday evening, conducted by Riccardo Muti and streamed live from Orchestra Hall in Chicago, viewers could see the rosin glistening on a bow during close-up shots of the violinists. The performance, which had a relatively low-key build-up, considering it was to be held in honour of the bicentennial of Verdi's birth, was the first concert the orchestra has streamed live on its Website. It was also viewable on Facebook and other sites and beamed to an outdoor screen at the Pritzker Pavilion in Millennium Park. Mr. Muti, widely admired as a Verdi interpreter, made his debut as the orchestra's music director designate in 2009, with the Requiem. He has also impressed with his brilliant, incisive conducting of Verdi operas.

B With all the hype and media attention over Thursday's concert of Verdi's Requiem, by Riccardo Muti and the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, on the composer's 200th birthday, one wondered if there was any conceivable way the actual performance could transcend all the relentless build-up. Riccardo Muti is not a musician to fail to deliver on high expectations, especially where music of his compatriot, Giuseppe Verdi, is concerned. The concert, which was streamed live and free on the Internet to an international audience, provided a terrific exemplar to the world of the remarkable partnership of Muti and the Chicago musicians, with this riveting and combustible performance of Verdi's Requiem mass. Muti's skill and deep sympathy and understanding of this music, has been a constant throughout his career. He has recorded the Requiem three times, most recently the acclaimed Grammy-winning Chicago Symphony Orchestra recording, that preceded his music directorship in 2009.

C Riccardo Muti often has deplored stage directors who run roughshod over the intentions of operatic composers, such as his beloved Giuseppe Verdi. There was no danger of that occurring at Saturday's long-awaited performance of Verdi's Macbeth, by the maestro and his Chicago Symphony Orchestra, because there wasn't a stage director within miles to distract attention from the music. And the musical glories of Macbeth, one of Verdi's early masterpieces, came across vividly in this first of four concert performances the music director is conducting at Symphony Centre to honour the composer's bicentennial. Today's foremost Verdi interpreter commanded an impressive international cast of singers, such as any major opera company would envy, most of them younger artists he has worked with in Rome and Salzburg, Austria, and trusts to realise his musical specifications.

D Who needs sets or costumes? The much anticipated Chicago Symphony Orchestra concert performance of Verdi's Macbeth took place and, remarkably, exceeded even the high expectations for this event. Magnificently sung and played, and directed by Riccardo Muti, whose lifetime of Verdi experience and scholarship shone through every bar, this riveting Macbeth was one of the musical highlights of the year, and one of the great, memorable Chicago Verdi nights, even in a city with a long and rich history of Italian opera performances. It was also a testament to the crackling partnership between Riccardo Muti and the orchestra. The hair-trigger responsiveness, whipcrack climaxes, lyric delicacy, and sheer vitality of the playing were technically faultless and, often, astounding. This rolling, powerful Macbeth marks the finest achievement yet from Muti and the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, even surpassing the Othello performances of two years ago.

Which reviewer

compares this Muti performance with a previous one with the Chicago Symphony Orchestra?

37

implies that the performance exceeded expectations, like reviewer D?

38

disagrees with the other three reviewers, saying that the performance was not as hotly anticipated as might be expected?

39

highlights the technology used to broadcast the performance, like reviewer A?

40

Part 7

You are going to read an extract from a wildlife book. Six paragraphs have been removed from the extract. Choose from the paragraphs A-G the one which fits each gap (41-46). There is one extra paragraph which you do not need to use.

The Big Game of Africa

We all know, in an academic sense, that man as a species has existed for a very long time and that we have only emerged with our present dominance in the comparatively recent past. The game country of Kenya puts this piece of knowledge into context and enables us to experience it at the deep, intuitive level where all knowledge is felt as well as known. When something is learnt in this deep sense the knowledge becomes part of ourselves and enriches our lives.

41

Today this area is a network of roads and tracks and is almost entirely under cultivation. True, it contains the remnants of the Nandi and Kakamega forests but even these are rapidly being turned into charcoal and paper. I have driven over many roads in the area and walked the Nandi Hills without seeing any game. There are a few giraffe left on the high land between Kitale and Eldoret; the remaining antelope are rare and shy; the rhino and the lion have definitely gone. It is the same over vast tracts of Kenya, where seventy years ago there was an abundance of animals, today you will find almost nothing. I was hoping to see elephants.

42

A number of cases of elephants aiding an injured comrade have been recorded by hunters and mother elephants have been seen to carry a dead baby around for several days. It has been known for a hunter to track a wounded elephant only to come on the corpse minus the valuable tusks, these having been broken off and smashed by his companions. It is common knowledge that wild elephants coming upon a skeleton of one of their own kind will examine the bones, carry them away, and scatter them far and wide, although they will ignore the remnants of other animals.

43

But now pressure on the elephants' land is increasing. New strains of maize now make it feasible to grow crops in areas where only five years ago there was virtually no human population. The Masai, who until now have grazed their cattle alongside the plains game are beginning to plough their lands for wheat and corn. Other threats are posed by the increased use of insecticides; the expansion of cities and towns; and most worrying of all, the increase in the human population. Things must change.

44

Above all the pace at which we disturb the natural environment must slow down. Our startling success with the physical sciences has convinced us that we can solve problems quickly by pushing the right buttons. But in nature, problems are not solved quickly, although they can be created overnight. A disturbance of the established order is a wound, quickly inflicted but slow to heal, with the ever-present possibility that the wound may cause a fatal infection. Even a carefully thought-out and well-controlled change is still a form of surgery from which the environment must recover by adjusting its complex mechanisms and balances to the new situation.

45

Now, we humans and our greed are out of control all over the world, and in the same sense that a city child must visit a farm to find that milk comes from cows, not bottles, so most of us need to visit Africa to find where mankind came from. Even here there is a danger of losing touch with the past. Today the parks and reserves are last-ditch defences for Kenya's wildlife. The long-term outcome is far from certain, but meanwhile it is our privilege that enough remains for us to glimpse the original glory first hand.

46

Try to stay longer with each group of animals. They will reward you in their time not yours - remember they are making the decisions. There is so much to see one is tempted to rustle more than one hundred species of mammals in Kenya, ninety-five in the Masai Mara Reserve alone. But these animals are not postage stamps or locomotive numbers to be ticked off on a list. Each of them has an individual character and fits into its own place in this complex system.

A The men who started Kenya's wildlife sanctuaries were men of vision. They worked against heavy odds often with inadequate resources. What is now needed is a sense of vision in society as a whole - values which accept that man is a lesser part of a greater whole - an unfashionable idea in our rushing, modern world. We now need measures designed to preserve wildlife for centuries, conceived and administered at the international level.

B Since life began the environment has been adjusting to change; today it is the speed of change which is new and potentially disastrous. A century ago man himself was part of the established order. The elephant hunters did not threaten the survival of the elephant any more than lions. The men of the Lushai tribe - great elephant hunters who used strong bows - had a toughness and knowledge which gave them nobility, in strong contrast to the lurid moral squallor of the international racketeers involved in today's ivory trade.

C There is something inexorable about a herd like this moving across country. No browsing, no pausing to pluck branches or bunches of grass, no moving this way and that. Instead a steady marching, the young ones trotting to keep up. Other animals do not deflect them; they stride majestically, as though conscious they are invulnerable, and all give way before them.

D In Kenya's game country, man is not yet the dominant animal and hopefully he never will be. Here, one can come to grips with the fact that for around half a million centuries mammals have been the dominant form of life in Africa and that only in the last of these centuries has man become the dominant mammal. But things are changing. In 1905 an army captain marching from Kitale to Nandi Fort in western Kenya, counted 124 giraffes, 85 waterbucks, 4 rhinos, 62 zebras, 27 ostriches and 4 lions in around 10 miles.

E The slender security of this privilege makes it doubly sad that many visitors bring their own pace with them when they visit Kenya's wildlife. Too much dashing from one Game Park to another does not allow the visitor to attune himself. The use of a vehicle is an advantage in that it can approach the animals without alarming them. However, if it imposes a 21st-century rhythm on your visit to an area which still has the slow pulse of pre-history, you have failed to make the best of your privilege.

F As well as being the biggest and in some ways the most interesting of the animals, elephants are in a sense the most tragic. A century ago they were the masters of the land. They had the run of the continent and generally managed their own affairs. No other large animal has had such a wide range of habitat, from mountain forests through savannah and semi-desert to the coast.

G Like me, many visitors and scientists find elephants the most interesting animals to observe. There is the constant feeling that the elephants, too, understand, make decisions, have feelings, have friends. Stories of elephants are legion. Modern hunters say elephants know the boundaries of the National Parks and will smartly step inside when hunters are around. If only the poachers knew the rules and stuck to them as carefully as their victims.

Part 8

You are going to read some book reviews about earth exploration. For questions 47 - 56, choose from the reviews (A-F). The reviews may be chosen more than once.

In which review is the following mentioned?

- Someone who left almost no stone unturned around the world.
- The surprising anonymity of someone.
- Disappointment that flora and other fauna are not mentioned.
- A book that is physically difficult to carry around with you.
- Some details are inaccurate in this book.
- Information written like an old-fashioned diary.
- Text that adds something to the images.
- A collaboration that produced great results.
- A book that covers all of nature's seasons.
- A wide variety of subject matter.

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Book Reviews on Earth exploration

A. *A Complete Guide to Life in a Cold Climate* by Richard Sale

This book is packed with information and deserves to be the ultimate Arctic wildlife guide for a long time to come. It begins well, with an introduction to Arctic geology, climate and habitats, an overview of all the people living and working in the region. The bulk of the book is an extensive field guide to Arctic birds and mammals, with distribution maps and information on confusing species. Its scope is broad and generous, but I have a few nig-gles. It should really include Arctic plants, fish and invertebrates. This would have doubled the size of the book and made it unwieldy and impractical, but it's fair to say that the title is misleading. But I'm being picky here, and these minor shortcomings don't detract from the overall value of the book.

B. *Burton Holmes Travelogues*

Burton Holmes was the greatest traveller not just of his own time but perhaps of all time. A pretty big claim, but there's evidence to back it up. Over a 60-year period, Holmes visited nearly every country on the planet, photographed all he saw, and invented the term 'travelogue'. His pictures are stunning, both as social history and as art. Holmes photographed everything: the dead on battlefields; the running of bulls in Spain; a mule train in Death Valley. A sequence of Vesuvius erupting in 1906 includes a shot of a woman under an ash-strewn sky that is positively apocalyptic, but Holmes' work wasn't restricted to the large canvas - he was as capable of capturing an intimate portrait of a chicken vendor in a Bangkok market as he was revealing the vastness and intricacy of the construction of the Panama Canal.

C. *No More Beyond* by Simon Nasht

In Simon Nasht's brilliant biography of Sir Hubert Wilkins, he says that his subject isn't like other great explorers, primarily because most of us have never heard of him. He had no lust for fame, instead being driven by a thirst that led him to remote environments and places that cried out for exploration, rather than towards the popular challenges so desired by newspaper editors of the day. Nasht couldn't believe "a man could achieve so much and yet be so little remembered." In 1917 Wilkins was under the command of veteran polar explorer and photographer Frank Hurley in the Australian Flying Corps. Their mutual interests were vital to the development of aerial photography as an integral part of modern geography.

D. *Farmland Wildlife* by James McCallum

As a refuge for wildlife, British farmland has had a bad press in recent years. Fortunately, the artist's beautiful visual journey through the seasons presented in this book reveals that there is still an abundance of wildlife if you know where to look for it and what to look for. McCallum shuns detailed portraiture in favour of sketches capturing the spirit of his subjects - and hooray for that. If I need precise anatomical detail, I can look at a photograph. But if I want to grasp how a stoat robs an egg, how a male whistling-throat makes his fluttering display-flights or how long-tailed tits work together to build their nests, then I need something more - and McCallum is stunningly good at translating these complex movements and behaviours onto the page. His simple explanatory captions - taken from his field notebook - are a bonus.

E. *Troubled Waters* by Sarah Lazarus

Sometimes it seems as though the size of books on whales is led by the size of the subject matter. This, however, is a small, readable book. There are no detailed species accounts and the text is almost entirely devoted to the threats that whales and dolphins face, such as chemical and noise pollution, ship strikes and entanglement in fishing nets. A careful read reveals factual errors but, on the whole, these do not affect the thoughtful and concise discussion. It is notoriously difficult to get to the bottom of the whaling issue, and here Lazarus struggles a bit. The International Whaling Commission comes in for a lot of criticism, which would perhaps have been better directed at the three of its members who have chosen not to abide by the spirit of its conservation decisions.

F. *The High Lowlands* by Derek Ratcliffe

For some, the south of Scotland is the plainer and less charismatic sibling of the breathtaking Highlands and the rugged West Coast. But it's every bit as wild as those famed areas, but with a gentler appeal. This book describes an unexpected Eden, a place whose heart pulses to a different beat. This is an epic piece of writing, its subject matter covered in a manner more akin to the journals of a Victorian chronicler than a modern natural history book. Derek Ratcliffe's recordings of the natural goings-ons in this lonely land spanned 50 years. His intimacy is apparent on every page. Everything is catalogued and described in meticulous detail, and few questions are left unanswered. It's a great pity that Derek did not live to see his life's work in print. This is a book for everyone, but it's a huge volume that you couldn't take with you on holiday unless you've got a pretty hefty rucksack and a strong back.

WRITING - Part 1

You must answer this question. Write your answer in 220-260 words in an appropriate style.

1. You have listened to a debate about UK university tuition fees. Then, you have been asked to vote in favour of some of the options provided. You have made the notes below:

Should UK universities charge tuition fees?

- tuition fees should not be charged
- universities should charge very low tuition fees
- universities need to charge high fees to have a high standard

Some opinions during the talk:

"Universities are facing substantial cuts in direct government funding."

"Universities will face additional economic pressures as student numbers increase."

"We should ensure access to university is based on the ability to learn, not the ability to pay."

Write an essay discussing two of the options in your notes. You should explain which option would be best giving reasons in support of your answer.

You may, if you wish, make use of the opinions expressed in the talk, but you should use your own words as far as possible.

WRITING - Part 2

Write an answer to one of the questions 2-4 in this part. Write your answer in 220-260 words in an appropriate style.

2. You work for the local council. You have been asked to write a proposal, suggesting ways in which your neighbourhood could develop and be improved in order for it to be in an appropriate and good state for the next generation. You should include ideas for:

- environmental issues
- leisure
- education
- housing

Write your proposal.

3. You have received a letter from a friend:

I'm really enjoying the variety in my new job, which often allows me to travel on business. Actually, with that in mind, I'm contacting you now, as I'll be in your town for a week next month. Could you tell me the best places to go and what I can do, so that I can make the most of my free time when I have the odd evening or weekend free?

Sheila

Write your letter.

4. You see the following announcement on a website:

Reviews wanted for Entertainment Site

Send us a review of your favourite restaurant and get published on our Web page.

You have a favourite Italian restaurant you like to go to with your friends and family, that you want to submit for consideration. In your review, write about the food, service, decor and any other elements you think would provide a clear picture of the establishment.

Write your review

Cambridge English Advanced

10 Practice Tests - Answer Key

Practice Test 1

Reading and Use of English

Part 1: 1.C 2.D 3.B 4.D 5.A 6.C 7.B 8.C

Part 2: 9. each/every 10. fact/short 11. precisely/exactly

12. could/should 13. getting/doing 14. some 15. actually/really

16. on

Part 3: 17. variation 18. increasingly 19. findings 20. absorption

21. measurements 22. worldwide 23. unbelievable 24. problematic

Part 4: 25. in the habit of playing 26. have every/a good chance of

winning 27. goes without saying that I did 28. strike you as

(being) 29. to cook for myself, let alone 30. such was the force of

Part 5: 31.C 32.D 33.B 34.A 35.D 36.B

Part 6: 37.B 38.A 39.D 40.C

Part 7: 41.F 42.B 43.D 44.G 45.A 46.C

Part 8: 47.D 48.A 49.E 50.C 51.D 52.A 53.F 54.B 55.E

56.B

LISTENING - Part 1: 1.C 2.B 3.B 4.C 5.C 6.B

LISTENING - Part 2

7. public finance 8. competing 9. continuous link

10. natural habitats 11. circular walks 12. reservoirs

13. rod licence 14. considerate

LISTENING - Part 3: 15.D 16.A 17.B 18.D 19.C 20.A

LISTENING - Part 4

21.D 22.C 23.G 24.A 25.B 26.C 27.H 28.G 29.F 30.B

Practice Test 2

Reading and Use of English

Part 1: 1.D 2.A 3.B 4.A 5.D 6.C 7.B 8.A

Part 2: 9. just 10. those 11. for 12. Since/As/Because

13. waste 14. right 15. Unless 16. yet/but/whose

Part 3: 17. infallible 18. conviction 19. enthusiasm 20. pleasure

21. incomprehensible 22. confusion 23. endless 24. suspicious

Part 4: 25. no intention of giving 26. congratulated her on choosing

such 27. would appear that the thieves got 28. apologised for not

turning/showing [or having turned/shown] 29. in case she wanted

to buy 30. difference to me if she stays/ keeps

Part 5: 31.B 32.C 33.D 34.B 35.A 36.C

Part 6: 37.A 38.B 39.B 40.A

Part 7: 41.G 42.F 43.D 44.A 45.C 46.E

Part 8: 47.C 48.E 49.F 50.B 51.A 52.D 53.B 54.C 55.A

56.F

LISTENING - Part 1: 1.B, 2.A, 3.C, 4.B, 5.C, 6.A

LISTENING - Part 2

7. council estate 8. qualifications 9. volunteer 10. deadline

11. emotional barriers 12. the court 13. domestic violence/

pressure 14. sentence

LISTENING - Part 3: 15.B 16.A 17.D 18.B 19.A 20.C

LISTENING - Part 4

21.F 22.B 23.D 24.H 25.A 26.D 27.G 28.A 29.H 30.C

Practice Test 3

Reading and Use of English

Part 1: 1.D 2.C 3.B 4.B 5.D 6.D 7.B 8.B

Part 2: 9. with 10. such 11. behind 12. Although/While

13. thanks/due 14. first 15. only/just 16. few

Part 3: 17. spectacular 18. exception 19. favourable

20. unforgettable 21. reality 22. unreliable 23. uncomfortable

24. illegal

Part 4: 25. is reputed to be one 26. announcement of her engagement

took us 27. utmost importance that we find 28. no circumstances

will I ever 29. trying for/having tried for months did 30. wasn't in

the mood for

Part 5: 31.D 32.B 33.C 34.B 35.A 36.C

Part 6: 37.D 38.A 39.D 40.B

Part 7: 41.C 42.F 43.D 44.A 45.E 46.G

Part 8: 47.C 48.E 49.D 50.A 51.D 52.C 53.A 54.F 55.B

56.E

LISTENING - Part 1: 1.C 2.A 3.B 4.B 5.C 6.A

LISTENING - Part 2

7. 15 percent/significant 8. Television programmes

9. better climate 10. low(er) interest rate(s) 11. minority

12. cheapest 13. investment 14. tax and inheritance

LISTENING - Part 3: 15.B 16.D 17.D 18.C 19.A 20.C

LISTENING - Part 4

21.F 22.A 23.D 24.H 25.C 26.D 27.C 28.G 29.H 30.A

Practice Test 4

Reading and Use of English

Part 1: 1.C 2.A 3.B 4.D 5.B 6.D 7.C 8.B

Part 2: 9. making 10. could 11. without 12. Who 13. all

14. ourselves 15. such 16. if/though

Part 3: 17. apparently 18. acceptable 19. informality

20. indication 21. ritualistic 22. interaction 23. courtesy

24. laziness

Part 4: 25. made a good impression on 26. not in the mood to

go/in no mood to go 27. was a complete lack of trust

28. is subject to alteration/change 29. shed some light on

30. came to the conclusion that

Part 5: 31.D 32.D 33.B 34.B 35.C 36.A

Part 6: 37.A 38.B 39.B 40.C

Part 7: 41.G 42.F 43.C 44.A 45.E 46.D

Part 8: 47.F 48.D 49.A 50.D 51.B 52.A 53.E 54.C 55.C

56.F

LISTENING - Part 1: 1.B 2.C 3.C 4.A 5.A 6.B

LISTENING - Part 2

7. over-tutoring 8. five applications 9. unpredictable

10. 75,000 11. disadvantaged 12. free school meals

13. materials 14. contradictory

LISTENING - Part 3: 15.C 16.D 17.A 18.C 19.D 20.B

LISTENING - Part 4

21.E 22.C 23.H 24.A 25.F 26.D 27.G 28.A 29.B 30.E

Practice Test 5

Reading and Use of English

Part 1: 1.D 2.A 3.B 4.A 5.B 6.C 7.A 8.A

Part 2: 9. other 10. what 11. from/after 12. though/if 13. or

14. somebody/someone 15. into 16. made/found

Part 3: 17. serenity 18. unpredictability 19. widened

20. fascination 21. awareness 22. coastal 23. urbanisation

24. fragility

Part 4: 25. little chance of Jim being 26. lost no time in phoning his

27. the power of the government 28. no circumstances is the baby

to/should the baby 29. ended up doing 30. has a tendency to

mistrust

Part 5: 31.D 32.B 33.D 34.C 35.C 36.B

Part 6: 37.D 38.B 39.A 40.B

Part 7: 41.D 42.G 43.F 44.A 45.B 46.E

Part 8: 47.B 48.C 49.A 50.F 51.E 52.F 53.D 54.C 55.D

56.B

LISTENING - Part 1: 1.B 2.A 3.B 4.C 5.C 6.A

LISTENING - Part 2

7. overfishing 8. Pink coral 9. Legislation 10. 0.002

11. network 12. inadequate 13. integrated 14. strategy

LISTENING - Part 3: 15.B 16.D 17.C 18.B 19.B 20.A

LISTENING - Part 4

21.D 22.H 23.B 24.E 25.G 26.B 27.F 28.A 29.H 30.D

JUSTIFICATIONS OF THE ANSWERS

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32. The correct answer is D. Paragraph 3: Glen Hastings says it's easy, you only need to be able to read and write. It's not A because computer skills help but they are not essential. Banks lend to people with excellent credit records so B is wrong. D is wrong because he never repaid the money.

33. The correct answer is B. Paragraph 3: he re-mortgaged "the property for £210,000, which he then took out of the country". It's not A because rent was paid in advance. Re-mortgaging a property means getting a loan, using the property as collateral so C is wrong. D is wrong because he used the teacher's identity to "get a loan".

34. The correct answer is A. Paragraph 6: because "she felt 'stunned' upset and violated" and not angry or so it can't be B or C. As an actress she takes other people's identities but she wasn't play-acting and "burst into tears" so it's not D.

35. The correct answer is D. Paragraph 6: "concealed gadgetry" was used to "steal her pin and clone her card". It's not A, as her card was copied. It's not B, because they used it to test the limit and waited until after midnight to use it again. The building society cancelled her card but we don't know if all the money was taken so it's not C.

36. The correct answer is B. Paragraph 8: the credit card company was vigilant by checking the use of her card. It's not D, because the finance company can "detect" not "solve" these cases. A is obviously wrong and the fact that people themselves can detect card fraud makes C incorrect.

Part 5

37. The correct answer is B. Reviewer A says: "Then I looked at the painting next to it, which also showed Matisse's inherent ability to depict form and colour, with superb results." Reviewer C says: "...to create the colourful and seemingly insouciant paintings..." Today it seems clearer than ever that Matisse was, first and foremost, a supreme colourist. His use of pinks and purples, claret, and crimsons, is more surprising and electric.

38. The correct answer is A, which also showed Matisse's inherent ability to depict form and colour, with superb results.

39. The correct answer is D: he revisited the same subjects over and over, and he often used completed canvases as models for later ones. "He used photographs of his own paintings to judge whether he was making progress..."

40. The correct answer is C: "Even when you compare him to that other 20th-century giant Picasso, Matisse wins the colour wars hands down (even Picasso admitted it, once)".

Part 7

41. The correct choice is F: a general paragraph, which introduces the Marjay Rail Tunnel Project, the audacious engineering project referred to in the last sentence of the previous paragraph. Paragraph F also discusses the associated potential earthquake problem and, as the following paragraph does not refer to geological problems, this rules out paragraphs A, C, E, and G.

42. The correct choice is B: Istanbul is divided between Europe and Asia by the Bosphorus Strait and Paragraph B refers to two road bridges crossing the strait. Paragraph B also refers to the Sultan's suggestion, and in the following paragraph the dream is becoming a reality.

43. The correct answer is D: as the last sentence in the previous paragraph refers to "traffic hell" and in paragraph D we read about "racing gridlock" and "two overcrowded road bridges". The last sentence of paragraph D talks about an "upgraded rail service" and the first sentence of the next paragraph continues

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30. such + verb to be + noun + that clause = inverted clause of result, used for emphasis

31. The correct answer is C. Paragraph 2: "some people may not know their accounts have been raised". Identity theft is "far ahead of mugging" so it's not A. It cost £1.7bn in the UK but how serious it is compared to the US is not stated so B is not right. D is wrong because it is in order "to keep their crime profile low" that thieves do not empty an account.

32. The correct answer is D. Paragraph 3: Glen Hastings says it's easy, you only need to be able to read and write. It's not A because computer skills help but they are not essential. Banks lend to people with excellent credit records so B is wrong. D is wrong because he never repaid the money.

33. The correct answer is B. Paragraph 3: he re-mortgaged "the property for £210,000, which he then took out of the country". It's not A because rent was paid in advance. Re-mortgaging a property means getting a loan, using the property as collateral so C is wrong. D is wrong because he used the teacher's identity to "get a loan".

34. The correct answer is A. Paragraph 6: because "she felt 'stunned' upset and violated" and not angry or so it can't be B or C. As an actress she takes other people's identities but she wasn't play-acting and "burst into tears" so it's not D.

35. The correct answer is D. Paragraph 6: "concealed gadgetry" was used to "steal her pin and clone her card". It's not A, as her card was copied. It's not B, because they used it to test the limit and waited until after midnight to use it again. The building society cancelled her card but we don't know if all the money was taken so it's not C.

36. The correct answer is B. Paragraph 8: the credit card company was vigilant by checking the use of her card. It's not D, because the finance company can "detect" not "solve" these cases. A is obviously wrong and the fact that people themselves can detect card fraud makes C incorrect.

JUSTIFICATIONS OF THE ANSWERS

TEST 1

Reading and Use of English Justifications Part 2

9. Both each and every are used with singular nouns, where it is implied that an action will happen more than once or be repeated. "Each breath you take", because you take repeated breaths.

10. In fact / In short = linking words used in order to illustrate / summarise a point.

11. exactly / precisely = adverbs of manner: usually their position is after the verb or after the verb + object.

12. could / should = modal verbs: express suggestion / possibility / speculation

13. getting / doing = present participles that replace a first conditional sentence. (I we do it right...)

14. we use some with countable plural nouns in the affirmative (whereas any is also used with countable plural nouns but in interrogative or negative clauses)

15. actually / really = adverbs used as linking words to express reality.

16. miss out on (noun) = to lose the chance to do something / get something / achieve something e.g. missed out on the promotion.

Part 3

17. vary Verbs

18. increase Adjectives

19. find Verbs

20. absorb Verbs

21. measure Verbs

22. world Adjectives

23. believe Verbs

24. problem Adjectives

25. in the habit of (expression) = if you are in the habit of doing something, you do it regularly or often.

26. have a good chance of (expression) = there is strong likelihood / possibility of doing something or of something happening

27. it goes without saying (expression) = something is so obvious that it need not be said.

27. G - "One thing I've learned quickly is never offer to make coffee. In many businesses there is a ritual where everyone waits hours for the person to say, "Who wants coffee?" That person then finds themselves in the kitchen for the rest of the day working as a junior catering manager. I

26. The change of word class (from verb to noun phrase) is a common technique to paraphrase a sentence / take sth by surprise = (idiomatic expression) **surprise sb**
27. When something is of the utmost importance, it is **extremely** important. "of the utmost importance" is normally followed by a that-clause and the subjunctive.
28. We use **inversion** in the beginning of the sentence with particular adverbial expressions such as: under no circumstances, on no account / occasion, in no way etc. **Inversion** is used for emphasis.
29. We use **inversion** with particular words and expressions such as **only after**, **only when**, **not until** etc.
30. be in the mood for (doing) sth (idiom) = want to do / experience sth

Reading and Use of English Justifications

Part 2

9. [to be] taken with *sith* = attracted to or impressed by (phrasal verb)
 10. *sith* / *so*, such as is used for introducing examples (Rhone, Venice and Milan)
 11. behind = adverb of place. To bag behind *sith* / *sb* is a phrasal verb which means to fail to achieve as much as *sith* / *sb* or to not put oneself as quickly and as far as *sith* / *sb*.
 12. Although / While are linking words expressing contrast
 13. thanks to / due to are linking words expressing cause and therefore we introduce a reason clause.

44. the previous sentence mentions the area's "several selling points". This sentence goes on to describe the first of those selling points.

15. *only / just* = *adverb* (here used to emphasise how small something is in this case the distance between the village of San Donato and the beach).
16. *Few* is used with countable nouns, whereas *little* is used with uncountables. Also, the difference between *few* and *a few* is that *few* has a negative meaning (= not many) while *a few* has a positive one, meaning *some*.

	Verbs	Nouns	Adjectives	Adverbs
17.	except	spectacle	spectacular	spectacularly
18.	exception	exception	exceptional	exceptionally
19.	favour	favour	favourable	favourably
20.	favour	favouritism	favourite	favouringly

- | | | | | | |
|-----|--------|---------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| 20. | forget | forgetfulness | unfavourable | unforgettable | unforgettable |
| 21. | real | forgetter | real | forgettable | forgetfulness |

- 22.** rely
reliance
reliability
realistic
unrealistic
reliably
unreliably
realistically
unrealistically
reliably
unreliably

3. comfort comfort relant comfortably comfortably

4. legalise legalism legal illegal illegality cominglelessy

Part 4 25. When the verbs believe, consider, know, say, suppose and their synonyms, like the verb *repute* in this particular case, are used in the passive form, they are then followed by *to* + infinitive

26. The change of word class (from verb to noun phrase) is a common technique to paraphrase a sentence / take stb by surprise = (idiomatic expression) surprise stb.
27. When something is of the utmost importance, it is extremely important. "of the utmost importance" is normally followed by a that-clause and the subjunctive.
28. We use inversion in the beginning of the sentence with particular adverbial expressions such as, under no circumstances, on no account / occasion, in no way etc. Inversion is used for emphasis.
29. We use inversion with particular words and expressions such as only after, only when, not until etc.
30. be in the mood for (doing sth idiom) = want to do / experience sth

31. The correct answer is D. Paragraph 1: "Hey Tracey, let's climb a mountain" and "the idea was firmly planted" in their minds. A and B are obviously wrong. Tracey's domestic circumstances may make the idea sound unrealistic, but the decision was impulsive so C is incorrect.

432. The correct answer is B. Paragraph 2, "our first hurdle was raising \$33,000 each..... organising a ball for 150 people, going Carol singing and winning a school disco". C is clearly wrong. Although they went Carol singing, we don't know about joining a choir, so D can't be chosen. Tracey was three stone overweight and hired a personal trainer but we're not told about having to be a specific weight so A is incorrect.
433. The correct answer is C. Paragraph 3, "in fact, we were the practical ones" and "Siobhan became like a mother hen". A, B, and D, are not correct as "the age gap didn't matter".
434. The correct answer is B. Paragraph 5, "after six hours I passed out. I had attitude sickness really badly and a porter had to lead me back down" and "I was crying because I hadn't made it". This means A, can't be right. C is correct. D is obviously wrong. She was "embarrassed" as Siobhan came back so C is incorrect.

7. The correct answer is D. "Minor resemblances between this novel by Ian McEwan and Henry James's *What Maisie Knew* have already been noticed and are of some interest."

10. The opening is almost perversely ungrappling in its display of the expected sharpness of focus, the first 70 or so pages are a highly summary of shifting impressions.
11. The correct answer is B. 'McEwan's new novel, which strikes me as possibly his latest.'
12. The correct answer is B. 'As in so many earlier McEwan novels, this troubling event will expose psychological fault lines running through his characters' lives and force them to confront a series of moral choices.'

1. The correct choice is Paragraph C because the last sentence of the previous paragraph talks about a landscape and the opening sentence of Paragraph C continues the description of the same landscape. Above us hang the purple flowers of jacaranda trees.

42. The correct choice is Paragraph F because it comes as an answer to the question of the previous paragraph: "But what is it that draws people to cities like bees to pollen?"

43. The correct choice is Paragraph D. The last sentence of the paragraph: "... the natural harbour that Alexander the Great saw in 331 B.C.* refers to the harbour which is also mentioned in the following paragraph: "... currents running west to east would keep the port navigable ..."

44. The correct choice is Paragraph A. The paragraph that comes after paragraph A refers to the lighthouse: "In the 14th century it (the lighthouse) collapsed during an earthquake..." which is also mentioned in the last part of paragraph A: "...which is reflected in murals on top of the lighthouse..."
45. The correct choice is Paragraph E. The paragraph that comes after paragraph E refers to Alexandria library: "A building was constructed in 3200 B.C. to house a collection of Egyptian papyrus scrolls..." and it is also mentioned in paragraph E: "...also buried here in a site yet to be located is the famous Alexandria library..."

47. C. "people from all walks of life are coming together and forging something new".

40. E. "The landscape is unmarred by human construction".
41. D. "appropriate clothing and footwear is essential".
42. A. "The area has been largely cleared of land mines but it's probably best to stick to the main paths".
43. D. "This expedition stays in rural villages and homes to get a better understanding of how modern and traditional India strive to co-exist".
44. C. "many felt the change to democratic government would spell defeat".
45. D. "Cine. That simply hasn't happened".
46. A. "It was subsequently maintained and enjoyed by many different kings".
47. B. "three masts tower above the handsome tall ship and sails flipple into action as she sets off".
48. B. "the park's stock of large mammals had taken by 95%".
49. E. "this is an unusual and rewarding trip to a wilderness in Europe".

Part 1

- EXTRACT 1**
1. C - Bob Aldridge is a former British Airways chief executive.
2. A - "Air travellers should pay the full environmental costs of their journey to make the industry sustainable."

3. B - "I was always extremely careful, plus it seems that believing the best about a place and its people is often the very thing that helps keep you safe."
4. B - "I was fascinated by the whole event so I didn't really have time to freak out."

- EXTRACT 3**
5. C - "It is more important to me that I have images to keep that reflect my own personal experience of the places."
6. A - "I just wanted to take strips you would only need one of the smaller size digital cameras," and "You don't need a big bulky film camera these days to get a professional image."

1. *Around 800,000 British households now own a second home abroad, up by 15 percent since June 2004, according to research published this week.

11. *The boom has been fuelled by television programmes about people

• **peroxide bonding**

9. "A better climate remains the main reason, with more than half of the nearly 2,000 people questioned giving that as their principal reason for buying overseas."

10. "... while the low interest rate environment has allowed other prospective property purchasers to take advantage of relatively cheap borrowing."

12. People like Bulgaria because it boasts the cheapest property prices in Europe.

13. "Generally, it tends to work better if you want a holiday home rather than an investment"

14. "..... a lot of people don't realise that tax and inheritance laws are different abroad."

15. B - "I'd already studied scaling technique as demonstrated by the mid-tied-up skaters in the paintings of Averkamp and Bruechel."

16. D - "Well actually it was more skids and tumbles, but with a bit of practice on the local duck pond I mastered a rough approximation of the classic skate pose."

17. D - "Pretty much the whole country closes down while everyone takes to the ice. Kids traditionally demand ice time, but then so do all the adults!"
18. C - "If you explore the frozen canals of the Netherlands you'll enter the wonderful, romantic world of the authentic, traditional Netherlands - a country of hidden farmyards, lazy cattle and interesting locals who look as though they are from another era."

19. A "Never skate alone, or away from other skaters, and always stick to recognised routes where the ice has been checked for strength. Avoid ice under bridges, near to factory outflows, under trees or close to locks. Fields flooded to make outdoor rinks provide the safest place to learn on...and for 'goodness' sake keep warm."

20. C - Conrad has a lot of knowledge about skating and provides useful information for the amateurs or complete novices. He seems confident about safety, but also realistic.

Task One

- 21. F -** The speaker has worked at the Sydney Harbour Bridge for many years and knows it very well.

22. A - Their friend questions why they have been back to Iceland so many times, the friend thinks surely the speaker has recorded everything there is to know about the place already. One could not rule out that the speaker is a casual tourist, enthusiastic in the extreme about Iceland, but they are certainly not an adventure tourist; therefore the most suitable option remaining is A.

23. D - Speaker 3 is in Columbia. they thought they would just be sipping coffee. But kids did they know they would be whisked along a cable above the coffee plantations. They didn't go with the intention of seeking out adventure, but they did find adventure on their holiday; therefore, the speaker is an adventure tourist by accident.

24. H - "I had a few hours in between flying back to the UK and I thought I'd pop over to see the joys of Venice. My family had flown out for a few days and I'd met up with them while I was off duty."

5. C - "I could think of nobody better qualified to teach me how to prepare this delicacy" and "I had another delicacy to pass on to my customers back home" are clues that he is a professional chef.

15. D - "stomach-churning views of the harbour"

17. C - I do love it there. Or should I strive to go somewhere new every time!

29. shed (some) light on sth (expression) = make sth clearer to understand, or provide a reason for why something has happened
30. come to a conclusion that (expression) = conclude / decide / form the opinion that

Part 5

31. The correct answer is D. Paragraph 1 'I was really chuffed and quite taken aback', which means A. can't be right. She mentions she's been 'snowed with accolades' but without any hint of arrogance, so B is incorrect. It's D as she had to 'explain to people' what it meant.
32. The correct answer is D. Paragraph 2 'At which he just presumed I meant a dress by some top fashion designer' and then when she appears in the university gown he asks, 'Where did you get that from?'. C is obviously wrong. It's not A as, in her opinion, he merely assumed she wanted to change into a dress by a top fashion designer. He may have caused offence but there's nothing to suggest it was deliberate so B is not correct.
33. The correct answer is B. Paragraph 2 'It's not so much about a religious accent, it's more a class thing'. It's not A or C because the point is people assume 'your dad must have pulled a few strings' if people from their background attend a good university. It's not D as in her opinion, 'You never know what you might miss out on if you dismiss somebody'.
34. The correct answer is B. Paragraph 4 'I have received some cracking letters this week. One from Africa - an ex-mercenary putting me straight'. We only know the letter 'describes the whole history of the mercenaries' and the reason he wrote was to 'put her straight' so A, C and D can't be right.
35. The correct answer is C. Paragraph 4 'there's a unclesness about them, where the thoughts hang in space and then you have time to deal with these thoughts'. B is obviously wrong and 'sophistication' is only referred to when describing the letter from the ex-mercenary, so A is not correct. D is incorrect as her point is that letters give you time to think, 'especially in terms of an argument'.

36. The correct answer is A. Paragraph 6 'but not as half as big a smile as the letter I received last Friday', which invited her to accept an honorary doctorate. This rules out D. It's not B as the apology relates to her not receiving a previous letter. She's amused because the cat's letter was 'cute' not because of the 'idea' of her cat getting a letter.
37. The correct answer is A. 'I first saw Venice in June 1984. It was a sewer. I also fled the hordes for an Orient-Express train through the quiet Tyrol'.
38. The correct answer is B. 'I spent 12 days in Venice for Christmas and New Year and we revelled in the absence of ostentatious decorations that are unfortunately, so common, back home'.
39. The correct answer is B. '... it's the light that seduces you every time and makes you feel so very alive'.
40. The correct answer is C. 'Venice at Christmas is surprisingly lacking the tourist crowds'.

Part 7

41. The correct answer is G, as the theme of the previous paragraph is 'penguins and laboratory investigations' and this is continued in paragraph G 'Take part in an experiment on mood... you will be shown a video of penguins'. Also in paragraph G, 'laboratory experiments to investigate what moods are', points towards an explanation which begins the following paragraph.
42. The correct answer is F. In the previous paragraph we learn we have 'a tendency to notice the negative feelings'. Paragraph F 'reiterates this point at the beginning but moves to moods in general to lead into the following paragraph. Paragraph A could be considered because it generally adds to the point made at the end of the previous paragraph about 'feeling good' but a key point of the previous paragraph is that 'we are happier than we tend to

think' and in A, 'the ramifications' don't follow this theme accurately.
43. The correct answer is C. In the previous paragraph we are told that anxiety 'narrows our attention span' and in paragraph C, we're informed that 'it takes us longer to read a word associated with our anxieties'. Also, the following paragraph continues the theme of 'thought processes' related to at the end of Paragraph C.
44. The correct answer is A. The previous paragraph makes the point that it's 'hard to shake off a bad mood' and Paragraph A, explains 'the ramifications' of this in terms of job interviews. Paragraph D, might be considered as it deals with 'anger' which is also in the previous paragraph. However, 'turning with anger' is used as an example to show how moods affect people mentally, and this is developed further in Paragraph A, whereas a physical reaction results from the anger in Paragraph D, making it the incorrect choice.
45. The correct answer is E. Because the previous paragraph begins with a definition of 'hope' and makes the point that hopeful people are 'more successful'. Paragraph E continues on this theme by giving a reason 'why hopeful people succeed'.
46. The correct answer is D. The previous paragraph describes anger as beneficial, having a communicative purpose and paragraph D, begins with an added benefit 'Also, anger readies our bodies for attack... that might prove essential in a fight'.

47. F. 'Some people will try to use words that dispulse their true motives'.
48. D. 'You've been cornered into dealing with tedious people'.
49. A. 'too many words can weaken even the strongest argument'.
50. D. 'certainly don't feel you have to provide instant solutions if you're suddenly offered an ultimatum'.
51. B. 'don't allow anyone to question how much you're spending on yourself'.
52. A. 'focus on one, to-one relationship that's suffering from neglect'.
53. E. 'to make the most of what's coming your way, you'll have to be flexible about existing arrangements'.
54. C. 'You'll develop an air of optimism. Just remember to take a reality check'.
55. C. 'Most people are wary of others that seem too good to be true'.
56. F. 'you are well overdue a retelling session'.

10. The Grammar School Association estimates that 75,000 children annually sit the 11-plus for only 20,000 places.
11. ... children from disadvantaged backgrounds are less likely to go to grammar schools than their more affluent peers, even if they are just as clever.
12. ... just 2 percent of pupils attending grammar schools are entitled to free school meals, compared with 12 percent at other secondary schools in those areas.
13. One web-based tutoring service offers a 91-hour course costing £1,365 with an additional £285 for materials.
14. 'Tutors offer contradictory advice about the suitability of courses as preparation for the 11-plus.'

Part 3

15. C. 'There have been many versions of childhood in fact and fiction, and I dare say there'll be many more'.
16. D. 'So those cheeky kids scamps I saw challenging each other to throw their school bags on top of a bus stop must have been a sign of my imagination'.
17. A. 'Many reach adolescence with poor attention spans and self-control and a distinct lack of empathy for the people around them'.
18. C. 'Instead many of our children have developed a taste for unhealthy food, a couch-potato lifestyle and have related problems with sleeping'.
19. D. 'Moral guidance has suffered as societies have become increasingly confused, while children are constantly exposed to manipulative advertising and the excesses of celebrity culture'.
20. B. 'Since parents are terrified by media hysteria about "stranger danger" ... they also need information about the real dangers from which children should be protected - for instance, TVs and other technological paraphernalia in their bedrooms'.

Part 4

Task One

21. E - The speaker's focus 'change depending on what's happening in the world on a particular day' and 'I enjoy presenting the facts in an honest and unbiased way. That involves a lot of research and a lot of time out at events and incidents' and these things are characteristic of a journalist.
22. C - 'I prided myself on my creativity and the fact that my work already increased the turnover and status of the companies I promoted'.
23. H - 'Slopping down, straining my back, carrying heavy equipment every day'. And 'because I have bills to pay I do a manual, boring job'.
24. A - 'In my job there is an element of danger and so there has to be discipline and order'. The police officer's is the only job that would be described this way, the others are not at all dangerous.
25. F - 'I'm in the office at the crack of dawn until early evening, dealing with branches all over the world' and 'the world of finance never really stops for a break' so we know the job has to do with money.
Choice G would also have to do with money, but would not be dealing with other branches.

Task Two

26. D. 'And the people who are working too hard are not the poor masses, they are the corporate lawyers in air-conditioned offices; the senior people who manage their own working hours'.
27. G. 'I did it because I was passionate about my work, and commanding good money, and that's a ready thing to resist'.
28. A. 'Maybe a managing director lives his job ... if he works too much it is out of choice; if I work too much it is out of necessity'.
29. B. 'I believe we all have a need to be a functioning part of society. But there is a line between a committed, contributing and conscientious worker

go away now so that I really broaden my horizons? We'll see.
28. G - 'I wondered how safe the clips were. They assured me that everything was fine'.
29. H - 'As soon as we disembarked, Joe stamped his foot on the pavement and his younger sister looked up at me expectantly. "There you go, safe as houses," I said. They seemed reassured'.
30. A - 'How could a dog find truffles buried in the ground, especially in such a dense forest with so much thick vegetation on the ground? ... But my doubts were proved to be unfounded. Kira certainly was the canine king of truffle hunting.'

TEST 4

Reading and Use of English Justifications

Part 2

9. making = present participle which replaces a relative clause.
10. could have died = past modal which expresses possibility in the past
11. without = preposition, if you cannot do something without doing something else, it means you have to do both things at the same time. In this case, when she thinks about her actions, she cringes at the same time.
12. who = it is a relative pronoun which refers to people
13. out of (all) proportion = of exaggerated importance, of an unrealistic importance or size compared to something else
14. ourselves is a reflexive pronoun used after the verb torture for emphasis or in order to show that the subject did something on its own. You torture sb, in this case the somebody is yourself; therefore, we torture ourselves.
15. such is used before noun groups for emphasis 'such agony' implies it caused a lot of agony or severe agony.
16. as if is a conjunction, 'it's as if' means 'it appears/seems to be the case that'

Part 3

17. Verbs Nouns Adjectives Adverbs
appear appearance apparent apparently
disappear disappearance unapparent unapparently
accept acceptance acceptable acceptably
accepter unacceptable
19. formake formality formal formally
formality formality informal informally
formalisation formalism formalism formally
indication indicator indicative indicatively
21. ritual ritualistic ritually ritually
22. interact interaction interactive interactively
23. courtesy courtesies courteous courteously
courteousness discourteous discourteously
courteousness laziness lazily lazily
24. laziness lazily lazily lazily

Part 4

25. make a good (bad) impression on sb (expression) = impress sb (or [bad] have them unimpressed with you)
26. be in the mood to do sth (idiom) = having the proper state of mind for a particular situation or for doing something, or simply wanting to do something / experience something
27. the change of word class (from verb to noun phrase) is a common technique to paraphrase a sentence
28. be subject to someone or something (expression) = be affected by someone or something.

and somebody who really doesn't know when to put his pen down and go home."

30. E. "I also find the Brits mix work and socialising to a far greater extent than we do in the States. Here, you can't get going on a Monday morning unless you first ask about people's weekends. Americans tend not to engage in that kind of nicety."

TEST 5

Reading and Use of English Justifications

Part 2

9. either refers to the second of two people or things when the first one has already mentioned or implied. In this case, the second leg.

10. what is used to refer to a situation that is unknown or has not been specified. In this case, "the thing" that he was expecting has not been specified.

11. awake(n) from / after something = to wake up from something, such as a dream or a deep sleep. awake from / after a nap = wake up after a short sleep

12. as if is a conjunction used here with the meaning, in the same way that it would be if

13. or is a conjunction used to indicate an alternative, usually only before the last term of a series

14. somebody / someone are indefinite pronouns referring to a person who is not familiar with us

15. look into (phrasal verb) = investigate

16. make / find your way (somewhere) (idiom) = to move towards a particular place/point - if you have made or found your way somewhere, you have reached that particular place/point.

Part 3

17. Verbs Nouns Adjectives Adverbs

18. predict unpredictable predictable unpredictably predictably predictably predictably

19. widen width wide widely

20. fascinate fascination fascinating fascinate fascinate fascinate

21. awareness unaware aware

22. coastline coastal coastally

23. urbanise urbanisation urban

24. fragility fragility fragile

25. there is little chance of sb's doing sth (expression) = it is not likely to happen

26. lose no time in doing sth (expression) = do sth as quickly as possible

27. such + verb + noun (noun phrase) + that clause

28. we use inversion in the beginning of the sentence with particular adverbial expressions such as under no circumstances, on no account / occasion, in no way etc.

29. end up doing something (phrasal verb) = do a thing or get into a state even though you did not originally intend to

30. have the tendency to do sth (expression) = have an inclination to do sth; tend to do sth. do sth more often than not.

Part 5

31. The correct answer is D. Paragraph 1. We gather from the text that she has a tolerant approach to the animals. has developed an understanding with them and gets "a buzz in the morning" when gorillas look at her.

32. The correct answer is B. paragraph 2. "I had this unbelievable feeling I'm in the same country as wild gorillas. I was overwhelmed." It was her first time to visit Cameroon so A. is wrong. "It felt like coming home" so she must know what it's like to feel at home making D. incorrect. Relatives are not mentioned so C. is not correct.

33. The correct answer is D. Paragraph 4. "we're eating our lun As far as I'm concerned it's cannibalism". A. is obviously wrong. It's not B. as "there is a 0.6% difference in DNA between us and them". Spain proposes "human rights" for primates so C. is incorrect.

34. The correct answer is C. Paragraph 5. "Food is really basic - we haven't the money to buy luxuries". D. is obviously wrong. A. is not correct because she eats leaves "not as part of her diet" but "to show infants how to survive". It's models because they "haven't the money" so B. is incorrect.

35. The correct answer is C. Paragraph 6. "The only way to stop this slaughter is to stop the people at the top". B. is wrong as "future is only inferred in relation to stopping people at the top". "Plastering over a problem doesn't mean the work is pointless so A is incorrect and as it implies they're not 'eliminating the worst problems' D. is incorrect.

36. The correct answer is B. Paragraph 7. "It's humbling that humans have done this to them and they'll turn round and put trust in us again". C. is obviously wrong. As she feels she must be the one to support them, A. is correct. We don't know why she was crying so D is not correct.

37. The correct choice is D. "the finest achievement yet from Mudi and the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, even surpassing the Orpheo performances of two years ago."

38. The correct choice is B. "With all the hype and media attention, one wondered if there was any conceivable way the actual performance could transcend all the relentless build-up. Riccardo Muti is not a musician to fall to deliver on high expectations..." The concert, provided a terrific exemplar to the world of the remarkable partnership of Mudi and the Chicago musicians, with this meeting and combustible performance.

39. The correct choice is A. "The performance, which had had a relatively low-key build-up."

40. The correct choice is B. "The concert, which was streamed live and free on the Internet."

41. The correct choice is D. The first paragraph argues that man's dominance has only emerged "in the comparatively recent past" and that the "game country of Kenya puts this into context. The context is explained in Paragraph D. "In Kenya's game country, man is not yet the dominant animal". The last sentence of Paragraph D. gives the numbers of giraffes, rhinos and lions counted in 1905 and by comparison, the numbers of these same animals that exist today appear in the next paragraph.

42. The correct choice is G. because in the previous paragraph he "was hoping to see elephants" and Paragraph G. begins with him explaining why, because he "finds elephants the most interesting animals to observe". Paragraph G. also points out that "Stories of elephants are legion" and the following paragraph relates some of these stories.

43. The correct choice is F. as it continues the previous point that, although elephants are "in some ways the most interesting", there is a tragic side to the story in that "a century ago they were masters of the land. That was then, and the following paragraph points out that "now pressure on elephant land is in-

creasing" and outlines the threats and changes that are taking place which are the cause of this problem

44. The correct answer is A. The previous paragraph concludes that "Things must change" and Paragraph A. introduces a key change as the starting of Kenya's wildlife sanctuaries. Also in Paragraph A. he describes a vision for the preservation of the natural environment "in our rustic, modern world" and the first sentence of the next paragraph continues on this theme with the advice that "Above all the pace at which we disturb the natural environment must slow down"

45. The correct choice is B. which begins by saying that "Since life began the environment has been adjusting to change". This follows on from the point in the last sentence of the previous paragraph that the environment must be given time to recover from even "well-controlled change". Paragraph B. ends with the "moral squallor" of the ivory trade and the next paragraph comments on human greed being "out of control" to continue the point.

46. The correct choice is E. In the paragraph before E. we read that "it is our privilege" to see the glory of Kenya "first hand" and Paragraph E. elaborates on how we should make the most of this privilege. At the end of Paragraph E. it is argued that if you rush around with "a 21st-century rhythm" you won't use this privilege to best effect and the following paragraph logically follows with the suggestion to spend more time with each animal group as a way to best use this privilege.

47. B. "Holmes visited nearly every country on the planet".

48. C. "A man could achieve so much and yet be so little remembered".

49. A. "but I have a few regrets. It should really include Arctic plants, fish and invertebrates".

50. F. "it's a huge volume that you couldn't take with you on holiday".

51. E. "A careful read reveals factual errors".

52. F. "subject matter covered in a manner more akin to the journals of a Victorian chronicler".

53. D. "His simple explanatory captions - taken from his field notebook - are a bonus".

54. C. "Their mutual interests were vital to the development of aerial photography as an integral part of modern geography".

55. D. "the artists beautiful visual journey through the seasons presented in this book".

56. B. "Holmes photographed everything".

57. B. "Holmes visited nearly every country on the planet".

58. C. "A man could achieve so much and yet be so little remembered".

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Part 2

7. "The marine environment is facing more problems than ever, from such conventional threats as overfishing, pollution and coastal development."

8. "Those species most in danger include the turtle, shark, Atlantic salmon and pink coral."

9. "At present, specific areas within UK waters are protected according to UK and EU legislation as Marine Nature Reserves or Special Areas of Conservation."

10. "At present, the only region in which all species and their habitats are managed is a 3.3-square-kilometre area off the east coast of Lundy Island in the Bristol Channel - a mere 0.002 percent of our waters."

11. "Organisations such as the MCS, the British Sub-aqua Club and WWF-UK are currently campaigning for the creation of a network of highly protected marine reserves."

12. "It's quite clear that the current system is inadequate."

13. "Not only do we need a network of protected areas, we should also manage fisheries from the perspective of biodiversity and the health of the ecosystem. Historically, we've always looked at these things independently, so at the policy level, fisheries aren't integrated into the planning process."

14. "We need an overall strategy for marine spatial management that considers the impacts on biodiversity and ecosystems not just the stocks."

15. B. "... it's a strange experience to attend a fox hunt these days. Strange, because they seem to operate in the same way they did before the ban."

16. D. "I attend at least three hunts a week during the season, but that's out of 200 that go out about twice a week. There is no way we can possibly know what is going on everywhere."

17. C. "It's very difficult for the police to get a successful prosecution because you have to prove intent. Trail hunting is perfectly legal, where they draw the fox by a cover. If the hounds chase, catch and kill a fox, then in order to prosecute, the police need not only evidence, but have to prove that the huntsman intended this to happen."

18. B. "But the magistrate found that Black had failed to shoot the fox as soon as possible after it had been flushed, and to keep the hounds under control."

19. B. "It was always intended to be a welfare bill" and "Basically the aim of the bill was to stop them being killed inhumanely."

20. A. "This debate has been going on for many years, and given that there are no hard statistics on wounding rates, and that your view on the relative humanness of being torn apart by dogs is bound to be subjective, it's not going to be resolved in the near future."

21. D. "We don't deal in anything illegal, as there are plenty of interesting creatures that can be purchased without having to break the law" so the speaker is involved in buying and selling animals.

22. H. "In my work I try to capture the essence of the animal."

23. B. "I make a living out of wild animals in a way, and I'd like to think that I'm quite knowledgeable about the animals in Africa" and "I don't think the tourists I escape harm the environment."

24. E. "... the large supermarket chains who want to pay us the absolute minimum" and "where will they get their dairy products if we are out of business?" indicate that the speaker's trade involves supplying food products.

25. G. "So I may get caught ... I was given a small fine last time and that was it" indicates it is not a legal activity, and "I feel so strongly about this cause ... I'm prepared to give up all my free time to protect these unfortunate creatures" shows that the speaker is trying to help and not kill animals, so choice A may be eliminated

Part 4

Task One

21. D. "We don't deal in anything illegal, as there are plenty of interesting creatures that can be purchased without having to break the law" so the speaker is involved in buying and selling animals.

22. H. "In my work I try to capture the essence of the animal."

23. B. "I make a living out of wild animals in a way, and I'd like to think that I'm quite knowledgeable about the animals in Africa" and "I don't think the tourists I escape harm the environment."

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Task Two

26. B - "Unfortunately some people still struggle animals into the country as people will pay a high price for them. The fact that they are endangering many species by doing this doesn't seem to bother them."
27. F - "In my work I try to capture the essence of the animal."
28. A - "If every now and then we have to shoot a threatening animal to protect our clients - well, that's the law of the jungle as they say - I'm not going to lose any sleep over it."
29. H - "Everything is changing - thanks largely to the huge supermarket chains who want to pay us the absolute minimum. After expenses there's very little money left for us and they are on a huge profit."
30. D - "If it means that I have to be in violent situations, so be it. As long as it makes people up to what is really going on in these places."

TEST 6

Reading and Use of English Justifications

9. **never (adverb of time)** = at no time in the past
10. **once (adverb of time)** = at one time in the past; formerly
11. **have a go (idiom)** = make an attempt at something, or try something (out)
12. **make a fool of oneself** = to do something which makes someone feel stupid/embarrassed/foolish.
13. **take oneself + adverb** = consider oneself (as) sth. 'take yourself too seriously' = think you are very important, or have a serious demeanour and not allow yourself to have fun.
14. **laugh at sb (phrasal verb)** = subject sb to laughter or ridicule; tease someone
15. **After all is a linking phrase which emphasizes something to be considered.**
16. **turn up / show up (phrasal verb)** = to make an appearance; arrive

Part 3

Verbs	Nouns	Adjectives	Adverbs
17. order	order	ordinary	orderly
	ordinate	extraordinary	disorderly
	disorder	ordered	
	orderliness	orderless	
		disordered	
18. locate	location	local	locally
mislocate	locator	locatable	
dislocate		unlocatable	
19. picture	picture	picturesque	picturesquely
20. idiosyncrasy	idiosyncrasy	idiosyncratic	idiosyncratically
21. essence	essence	essential	essentially
		unessential	
22. perfectionism	perfectionism	perfect	perfectly
perfection	perfection	imperfect	imperfectly
23. reality	reality	real	realily
		realistic	realistically
		unrealistic	unrealistically
24. ongoing	ongoing	ongoing	

Part 4

25. **fall short of something (idiom)** = to not reach an amount or standard or goal
26. we use the structure **as + adjective/adverb + as** to compare two similar/identical persons or things (comparison of equality). Nowhere is used here to emphasise that Ann is a MUCH more competent pianist than Jenny.
27. it is a third type conditional which is inverted for emphasis. The phrase **had it not been for** can be replaced by the expression **but for**
28. **somebody / sth strikes sb (as being)** = have an emotional or cognitive impact upon e.g. "This behavior struck me as odd". In simpler terms, if something 'strikes me as ...' it appears or seems to me to be a certain way 'didn't strike me as upset' = didn't seem to me to be upset.
29. it is of **no consequence (expression)** = it is not important / significant
30. we use **matter** in expressions such as "a matter of time" when we emphasise the short period of time within which sth will happen. In this case, it is only a matter of time until she loses her temper means she is bound to lose her temper and it probably won't be long before she does. If it is a matter of time before something happens, it is inevitable that it will happen.

Part 5

31. The correct answer is B. Paragraph 1 "I try hard not to be insulted when people ask after one or other of her sporting triumphs, 'where on earth does she get it from?'" D. is not correct as she "tries hard not to be insulted" when people comment on her daughter. She only mentions her daughter's enthusiasm for various sports without expressing her feelings, so A. and C. are incorrect.
32. The correct answer is C. Paragraph 2 "I was reminded just how due school sport was for me", which means A. and D. can't be correct. She visited the school with her daughter but she only talks about sport and doesn't mention the purpose of the visit, so B. is incorrect.
33. The correct answer is D. Paragraph 4 "Girls feel self-conscious exercising in front of people" C. is obviously wrong. Sports facilities are not mentioned so B. is not correct. The figures tell us how the girls felt but not the level of interest so A. is not right.
34. The correct answer is D. Paragraph 4 "We need to think about ways of exercising within the school curriculum which makes sure that girls feel comfortable", which means A. can't be right. Competition in sports is not referred to so B. is not correct and as the role of teachers is not mentioned, C. is incorrect.
35. The correct answer is C. Paragraph 6 "She was unapologetic about the lack of sporting facilities on offer", which means A. can't be right. B. is incorrect because once the girls excelled academically, success at sport 'didn't matter'. The school had some sports but we don't know if the headmistress discouraged sports so D. is not correct.
36. The correct answer is B. Paragraph 6. Following the speech by the headmistress the writer says, "My daughter sneered and whispered that she would never go to a school that didn't take sport seriously". She didn't speak to the headmistress so it's not A. She wasn't impressed only because the school didn't take sport seriously so it's not C. She wants to leave right away because sport was not important, not because she was intimidated so D. is incorrect.

Part 6

37. The correct choice is B. "Could Jude Law be as good in the role as David Tennant, so far as I'm concerned, is that it's a squeaker - and that Mr Law is just ahead on points. The company has been strangely miscast."
38. The correct choice is A. Reviewer A does not find fault in the production, however, Reviewer B, comments, "Wyndham's production is not a patch on the RSC show." whilst Reviewer C comments that Law and the production are not up to standard with "...a few off-key notes (more notably, in the production, itself)." Reviewer D similarly finds fault with the production, stating "...Grandage's speedy production... is looking just a bit over repetitive."