



Nghe - Chép chính tả

CAMBRIDGE

Cam 8 - 14



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1 Test 1 – Cambridge 8

1.1 Section 2

Hello, and thank you for asking me to (1) to talk about the Dinosaur Museum and to tell you a bit about what you can do with your students there.

Well, let me give you some of (2) In regard to opening hours, we're open every day of the week from 9.00 am to 8.00 pm (3) when we close at 1.30 pm. And, in fact the only day in the year when we're closed is on the 25th of December. You can book (4) for your school group any time that we're open.

If you bring a school group to the museum, when you arrive we ask you to remain with your group in (5) One or more of the tour guides will welcome you there and brief you about what the tour will be about. We do this there because our entrance is quite small and we really haven't got much room (6) in the exhibition area.

As far as the amount of time you'll need goes, if you bring a school group you should plan on allowing (7) for the visit. This allows 15 minutes to get on and off the coach, 45 minutes for the guided tour and 30 minutes for (8)

If you're going to have lunch at the museum you will, of course, have to allow more time. There are (9) in the museum a minimum of 90 minutes for the visit. If you want to eat there, you'll need to (10), as they can get quite crowded at lunch time. Then outside the museum at the back there are tables, and students can bring their own lunch and eat it there in the open air.

When the students come into (11) we ask them to check in their backpacks with their books, lunch boxes, etc, at the cloakroom before they enter the



museum proper. I'm afraid in the past we have had a few things gone missing after school visits so this is (12) Also some of the exhibits are fragile and we don't want them to be accidentally knocked. But we do provide school students with handouts with (13) on them. There's so much that students can learn in the museum and it's fun for them to have something to do. Of course, they'll need to bring something to write with for these. We do allow students to take photographs. For students who are doing projects it's useful to make some kind of (14) of what they see that they can add to their reports. And finally they should not bring anything to eat into the museum, or drinks of any kind.

There are also a few things the students can do after the tour. In the theatrette on the ground floor there are continuous screenings of (15) about dinosaurs which they can see at any time. We used to have an activity room with more interactive things like making (16) and drawing and painting pictures, even hunting for dinosaur eggs, but unfortunately the room was damaged in a bad storm recently when water came in the roof, so that's closed at the moment. But we do have an (17) where students have access to CD ROMS with a range of dinosaur games. These games are a lot of fun, but they also teach the students about the lives of dinosaurs, how they found food, (18), survived threats, that kind of thing.

And... I think that's all I have to tell you. Please feel free to ask any questions if you would like to know anything else ...



ANSWER

(1) your teachers' meeting	(2) the basic information first	(3) except on Mondays
(4) a guided tour	(5) the car park	(6) for briefing groups
(7) a minimum of 90 minutes	(8) after-tour activities	(9) two cafés
(10) reserve some seating	(11) the museum foyer	(12) a strict rule
(13) questions and quizzes	(14) visual record	(15) short documentaries
(16) models of dinosaurs	(17) IT centre	(18) protected their habitat



1.2 Section 3

TUTOR: Right, Sandra. You wanted to see me to get some feedback on (1).....
The one you're submitting for the Geography Society field trip competition. I've
(2)..... your proposal and I think it's a really good choice. In fact, I only
have a few things to say about it, but even (3)..... like this you really have
to be careful to avoid (4)..... the proposal, and even in the contents page.
So read it through carefully before submitting it, okay?

SANDRA: Will do.

TUTOR: And I've made a few notes on the proposal about things which could
(5).....

SANDRA: Okay.

TUTOR: As for the writing itself, I've annotated the proposal as and where I thought it
could be improved. Generally speaking. I feel you've often used complex structures and
long sentences for the sake of it and as a consequence... although your paragraphing and
(6)..... help... it's quite hard to follow your train of thought at times.
So cut them down a bit, can you?

SANDRA: Really?

TUTOR: Yes. And don't forget (7) like numbering. Didn't I use page
numbers?

SANDRA: I didn't mean that. Look, you've remembered to include headers and footers,
which is good, but listing ideas clearly is important. Number them or (8)
which is even dearer. Then you'll focus the reader on your main points. I thought your
suggestion to go to the Navajo Tribal Park was a very good idea.

TUTOR: I've always wanted to go there. My father was (9) cowboy films
and the Wild West so I was subjected to seeing all the epics, many of which were shot
there. As a consequence, it feels very familiar to me and it's awesome both
(10)..... so it's somewhere I've always wanted to visit. The subsequent
research I did and the online photographs made me even keener.



SANDRA: Interesting. Right, let's look at the content of your proposal now. Did you find it comprehensive enough?

TUTOR: Well, yes, I'd agree with including those points...

SANDRA: And then the fact that it's been home to native American Navajos and all (11)..... that goes with that. The hardships they endured trying to save their territory from the invading settlers. Their culture is so rich – all (12).....

TUTOR: Well, I agree it's interesting, but it's not immediately relevant to your proposal, Sandra, so at this stage, I suggest you (13) I think an indication of what the students on the trip could actually do when they get there should be far more central, so that certainly needs to be included and to be expanded upon. And I'd like to see something about the local wildlife, and vegetation too, not that I imagine there's much to see. Presumably (14) hasn't helped.

SANDRA: Okay, I'll do some work on those two areas as well. But you're right, there's not much apart from some (15) Although it's cold and snowy there in the winter, the earth is baked so hard in the summer sun that rainwater can't penetrate. So it's a case of (16) really.

TUTOR: So, I understand. Now, before we look at everything in more detail, I've got a few factual questions for you. It would be a good idea to (17) in your finished proposal, because they're missing from your draft.

SANDRA: Fine.

TUTOR: So, you mentioned the monoliths and the spires, which was good, but what area does (18)? Do you know?

SANDRA: 12,000 hectares, and the plain is at about (19).....



TUTOR: Larger than I expected. Okay. Where's the nearest accommodation? That's (20)..... that you haven't included. Have you done any research on that?

SANDRA: Yes. There's nowhere to stay in the park itself, but there's an old trading post called Goulding quite near. All kinds of tours start from Goulding, too.

TUTOR: What kind of tours?

SANDRA: Well, the most popular are in (21) - but I wouldn't recommend hiring those. I think the best way to appreciate the area would be to hire horses instead and trek around on those. Biking is not allowed and it's impossible to drive around the area in (22) The tracks are too rough.

TUTOR: Okay, lastly, what else is worth visiting there?

SANDRA: There are several caves, but I haven't (23) I'll find out about them.

TUTOR: Okay, good. Now what I'd like to know is...



ANSWER

(1) your group's proposal	(2) had a look through	(3) in an outline document
(4) typos and problems with layout	(5) have been better sequenced	(6) inclusion of sub-headings
(7) simple formatting	(8) use bullet points	(9) a great fan of
(10) geographically and visually	(11) the social history	(12) those wonderful stories
(13) focus on other considerations	(14) the tourist invasion	(15) very shallow-rooted species
(16) flood or drought	(17) include the answers	(18) the tribal park cover
(19) 5,850 metres above sea level	(20) a practical detail	(21) four-wheel drive jeeps
(22) private vehicles	(23) looked into any details	



1.3 Section 4

So, welcome to your introductory geography lecture. We'll begin with some basics. Firstly, what do we learn by (1).....? Well, we learn a great deal about all the processes that have affected and that continue to affect the earth's surface. But we learn far more than that, because studying geography also informs us about the different kinds of relationships that develop between a (2)..... and the people that live there. Okay. We like to think of geography as having two main branches. There's the study of the nature of our planet - its physical features, what it actually looks like- and then there's the study of the ways in which we choose to live and of the impact of those on our planet. Our current use of carbon fuels is a (3)..... of that. But there are more specific study areas to consider too, and we'll be looking at each of these in turn throughout this semester. These include bio-physical geography, by which I mean the study of the natural environment and all its living things. Then there's topography that looks at the shapes of the land and oceans. There's the study of political geography and social geography too, of course, which is the study of communities of people, We have (4).....which we examine all kinds of resources and their use - agriculture, for example. Next comes historical geography- the understanding of how people and their environments and the ways they interact have changed over a period of time - and (5....., an aspect I'm particularly interested in, which takes as its focus the location of cities, the services that those cities provide, and migration of people to and from such cities. And lastly, we have cartography. That's the art and science of map-making. You'll be doing a lot of that! So, to summarise before we continue, we now have our (6)..... is important because without geographical knowledge, we would know very little about our surroundings and we wouldn't be able to identify all the problems that relate to them. So, by definition, we wouldn't be in an (7)..... to work out how to solve any studying this of them.



Okay, now for some practicalities. What do geographers actually do? Well, we collect data to begin with! You'll be doing a lot of that on your (8).....! How do we do this? There are several means. We might, for example, conduct a census - count a population in a given area perhaps. We also need images of the earth's surface which we can produce by means of computer-generation technology or with the help of (9)..... We've come a very long way from the early exploration of the world by sailing ships when geographers only had pens and paper at their disposal. After we've gathered our information, we must analyse it! We need to look for patterns, most commonly those of (10)..... This kind of information helps us to predict and resolve problems that could affect the world we live in. But we don't keep all this information confidential. We then need to publish our findings so that other people can access it and be informed by it. And one way in which this information can be published is in the (11)..... You'll all have used one at some stage of your life already. Let's consider the benefits of maps from a geographer's perspective.

Maps can be folded and put in a pocket and can provide a great store of reference when they're collected into an atlas. They can depict the physical features of the entire planet if necessary, or, just a small part of it in much (12)..... But there is a drawback. You can't exactly replicate something that is three-dimensional, like our planet, on a flat piece of paper, because paper has only two dimensions, and that means there'll always be a certain degree of distortion on a map. It can't be avoided. We can also use (13)..... the earth. These are great for showing all kinds of geographical features that are not easy to see from the ground. You can easily illustrate areas of diseased trees or how much traffic is on the roads at a given time or information about deep sea beds, for example. pictures taken by cameras at (14)..... above ... Then there are Landsats. These are satellites that circle the earth and transmit visual information to computers at receiving stations. They circle the earth several times a day and can provide a mass of information - you'll all be familiar with the information they



give us about the weather, for example. So, what we're going to do now is look at a
(15)..... in which you'll see all these tools.



ANSWER KEY

(1) studying geography	(9) satellite relays
(2) particular environment	(10) causes and consequences
(3) good example	(11) form of maps
(4) economic geography-in	(12) greater detail
(5) urban geography	(13) aerial photographs
(6) key answer subject	(14) high altitude
(7) informed position	(15) short presentation
(8) first field trip	



2 Test 2 – Cambridge 8

2.1 Section 2

Welcome to Green Vale Agricultural Park. As you know, we have only been open a week so you are amongst (1) We have lots of fascinating indoor and outdoor exhibits on our huge complex, spreading hundreds of hectares. Our remit is to (2) to the wider public as well as to offer research sites for a wide variety of agriculturists and other scientists.

Let's start by seeing what there is to do. As you can see here on our giant wall plan, we are now situated in the Reception block... here. As you walk out of the main door into the park there is a path you can follow. If you follow this route you will (3)..... the Rare Breeds section, where we keep a wide variety of animals which I shall be telling you a little more about later. Next to this... moving east...is the large grazing area for the rare breeds. Then further east... in the largest section of our Park is the Forest Area. South of the grazing area and in fact just next to the Reception block is our Experimental Crop Area. In the middle of the Park... (4) is our lake... These two small rectangular shapes here... are the Fish Farms where we rear fish for sale. To the east of those is the marsh area which attracts (5) In the south-eastern corner, beyond the marsh, is our Market Garden area, growing vegetables and flowers.

All these areas can be visited by the general public for almost all the year... although ... please (6) the large signs at the entrance to each area which tell... which tell you when certain areas are being used for particular controlled experiments and are therefore temporarily (7) to the public.

You can see for yourself what a huge area the park covers and a key question is always, how can we move around? Well you have a choice of means ... (8)..... cars are banned in the park. We have bicycles which you can hire behind the Reception block...



here... the healthy ones of you can go on foot and finally there's our electric tram, (9) You find more information about this at the front entrance.

A good place to start on your tour is the Rare Breeds section. We keep goats, sheep and hens and (10) We are also thinking of bringing in cows and horses but we do not, as yet, have facilities for these bigger animals. The animals are fed in public twice a day and (11) given on their feeding habits and nutritional needs. These are very popular with the public but of course we mustn't lose sight of the main purpose of having this section, not as such to preserve rare animals but to maintain the diversity of breeds to broaden the gene pool for (12) Green Vale changes with the seasons with different events happening at different times of the year. May will be perhaps our most spectacular month with the arrival of the Canada geese and when our fruit trees will be in full blossom, but there are interesting events on all year round... for example John Havers, (13), is currently giving displays on the lake. Each of the sections has its own seasonal calendar ... please consult the summary board at the main entrance. And the final section, as we return to the Reception blocks, is the orchard.

Do take time to (14) there is a wide selection of books on wildlife,... some of them written by local authors, and the history of farming, including organic farming, something which the park will (15) in the coming months.



ANSWER

(1) our first visitors	(2) give educational opportunities	(3) immediately come into
(4) this circular area	(5) a great many migrant birds	(6) take note of
(7) out of bounds	(8) all environmentally friendly	(9) powered from solar cells
(10) other kinds of poultry	(11) a short lecture	(12) agricultural development
(13) our expert fly fisherman	(14) browse round our shop	(15) be diversifying into



2.2 Section 3

PROFESSOR: Good morning everyone. In today's seminar, Grant Freeman, a biologist who (1) and who works for the Australian Quarantine Service, has come to talk to us about his current research work. Right, well, over to you, Grant.

GRANT: Good morning, everyone. I'm sure that you know that (2) regulates all food brought into Australia. Well, obviously they want to protect Australia from diseases that might come in with imported goods, but they also want to (3)..... from being introduced into the country, and that's where I have a part to play. Anyway, my current research involves trying to find a particular type of bee, the Asian Honey Bee, and finding out whether there are any of them around in (4)..... We discovered a few of them in Queensland once and eradicated them. Now, we're pretty keen to make sure that there aren't any more getting in, particularly to New South Wales and other states.

STUDENT 1: What's wrong with Asian Honey Bees? Are they so different from Australian bees?

GRANT: Well, in fact, they look almost the same, but they are infested with (5)..... which live on them, and which can seriously damage our own home-grown bees, or could even wipe them out.

PROFESSOR: Well, what would happen if Australian bees died out?

GRANT: Well, the honey from Australian bees is (6), much better than the stuff the Asian bees produce. In fact, Australia exports native Queen bees to a large number of countries because of this. When the European Honey Bee was first discovered out in the bush, we found they made really unpleasant honey and they were also too big to pollinate many of our native flowers here in Australia.



STUDENT 2: That must have had (7) on the natural flora. Did you lose any species?

GRANT: No, we managed to get them under control before that happened but if Asian bees got in there could be other consequences. We could lose a lot of money because you might not be aware, but it's estimated that (8) of flower and vegetable crops is worth 1.2 billion dollars a year. So in a way they're the farmers' friend. Oh, and another thing is, if you're stung by an Asian Honey Bee, it can produce (9)..... in some people; so they're much more dangerous than native bees.

PROFESSOR: How will you know if Asian bees have entered Australia?

GRANT: We're looking at (10) called the Rainbow Bee Eater. The Bee Eater doesn't care what it eats, as long as they're insects. But the interesting thing about this bird is that we are able to analyse exactly what it eats and that's really helpful if we're looking for introduced insects.

PROFESSOR: How come?

GRANT: Because insects (11) outside their bodies, so the Bee Eaters digest the meat from the inside. Then they bring up all the indigestible bits of skeleton and, of course, the wings in a pellet - a small ball of (12) which they cough up.

PROFESSOR: That sounds a bit unpleasant. So, how do you go about it?

GRANT: In the field we track down the Bee Eaters and find (13), you know, the places where the birds usually feed. It's here that we can find the pellets. We collect them up and take them back to the laboratory to (14)

PROFESSOR: How do you do that?



GRANT: The pellets are really hard, especially if they have been out in the sun for a few days so, first of all, we treat them by adding water to moisten them and make them softer. Then we pull them apart (15) Everything's all scrunched up but we're looking for wings so we just pull them all out and straighten them. Then we identify them to see if we can find any Asian bee wings.

PROFESSOR: And how many have you found?

GRANT: So far our research shows that Asian bees have not entered Australia in any number – it's a good result and (16) than trying to find live ones as evidence of introduced insects.

PROFESSOR: Well, that's fascinating! Thank you, Grant, for those insights. I hope that you might inspire some of our students here to conduct (17)



ANSWER

(1) specialises in identifying insects	(2) the quarantine service	(3) prevent insect pests
(4) various states of Australia	(5) mites - microscopic creatures	(6) of excellent quality
(7) a devastating effect	(8) native bees' pollination	(9) an allergic reaction
(10) the diet of the bird	(11) have their skeletons	(12) waste material
(13) their favourite feeding spots	(14) examine the contents	(15) under the microscope
(16) much more reliable	(17) some similar experiments	



2.3 Section 4

I've been doing some research into what people in Britain think of doctors, the ones who work in (1)..... - the first call for medical care-and comparing this with the situation in a couple of other countries. I want to talk about the rationale behind what I decided to do. Now I had to set up my programme of research in three different countries so I approached postgraduates in my field in (2)....., contacting them by email, to organise things for me at their end. I thought I would have trouble recruiting help but in fact everyone was very willing and sometimes their tutors got involved too. I had to give my helpers (3)..... about what kind of sample population I wanted them to use. I decided that people under 18 should be excluded because most of them are students or looking for their first job, and also I decided at this stage just to focus on men who were in employment, and set up something for people who didn't have jobs and for employed women later on as a (4)..... I specifically wanted to do a questionnaire, and interviews with a focus group. With the questionnaire, rather than limiting it to one specific point, I wanted to include as much variety as possible. I know questionnaires are a very controlled way to do things but I thought I could do taped interviews later on to counteract the effects of this. And the focus group may also prove useful in future, by (5)..... I can easily return to, as the participants tend to be more involved. So I'm just collating the results now. At the moment it looks as if, in the UK, despite the fact that newspapers continually report that people are unhappy with medical care, in fact it is mainly (6)..... of care, which takes place in hospitals, that they are worried about. Government reforms have been proposed at all levels and although their success is not guaranteed, long-term hospital care is in fact probably less of an issue than the media would have us believe. However, I've still got quite a bit of data to look at. Certainly I will need to do more (7)..... than I had anticipated in order to establish if people want extra medical staff invested in the community or if they want care to revert to fewer, but larger, key medical units. The solution may well be something that can be easily implemented by those responsible in local government, with (8)..... support of course. This first stage has proved very valuable though. I was surprised by how illing most of the subjects were to get involved in the project-I had expected some unwillingness to answer questions honestly. But I was (9)..... and rather concerned that something I thought I'd set up very well didn't necessarily seem that way to everyone in my own department. I thought you might also be (10)..... some of the problems I encountered in collecting my data. There were odd cases that threw me -one of the subjects who I had approached while he was out shopping in town, decided to (11)..... when it came to the second



round. It was a shame as it was someone who I would like to have interviewed more closely. And one of the first-year students I interviewed wanted reassurance that no names would be (12)..... from the answers. I was so surprised, because they think nothing of telling you about themselves and their opinions in seminar groups! Then, one of the people that I work with got a bit funny. The questions were quite personal and (13)..... he said he'd do it, then the next day he wouldn't, and in the end he did do it. It's hard not to get angry in that situation but I tried to (14)..... on the overall picture in order to stay calm. The most bizarre case was a telephone interview I did with a teacher at a university in France. He answered all my questions in great detail - but then when I asked how much access he had to (15)..... he wouldn't tell me exactly what his work involved: It's a real eye-opener...



ANSWER KEY

(1) general practice	(9) taken aback
(2) overseas departments	(10) interested in
(3) clear instructions	(11) pull out
(4) separate investigation	(12) traceable
(5) targeting subjects	(13) one minute
(6) the third level	(14) keep focused
(7) far-reaching research	(15) dangerous substances
(8) central government	



3 Test 3 – Cambridge 8

3.1 Section 2

Hello, and welcome to Focus on the Arts. I'm your host – Dave Green – and this is your very own (1) Every Friday evening we put the spotlight on different arts and (2), and look at the shows and events that are on offer in the coming week.

And today the focus is on The National Arts Centre. Now, if you don't already know it yourself, I'm sure you've all heard of it. It's famous throughout the world as one of (3) for classical music.

But did you know that it is actually much more than just a place to hear concerts? The Centre itself is (4) that caters for a great range of arts. Under a single roof it houses concert rooms, theatres, cinemas, art galleries and a wonderful public library, as well as service facilities including three restaurants and a bookshop. So at any one time, (5) there is simply enormous.

So, how did they manage to build such a big arts complex right in the heart of the city? Well, the area (6) by bombs during the war in 1940. So the opportunity was taken to create a cultural centre that would be, what they called: the City's gift to the Nation'. Of course it took a while for such a big project to get started, but it was planned in the 60s, built in the 70s and eventually opened to the public in 1983. Ever since then it has proved to be (7) It is not privately owned, like many arts centres, but is still in public hands - it's run by the City Council. Both our National Symphony Orchestra and National Theatre Company were involved in the planning of the project, and they are now based there – (8) every week - and as the Centre is open 363 days of the year, there are plenty of performances to choose from.



So, to give you some idea of what's on, and to help you choose from the many possibilities, we've made a selection of (9)

If you're interested in classical music, then we recommend you go along to the National on either Monday or Tuesday evening at 7.30 for (10) of The Magic Flute - probably the most popular of all Mozart's operas. It's in the Garden Hall and tickets start at only £8.00, but you'll have to be early if you want to get them that cheap! And remember, it's only on for those two evenings.

For those more interested in the cinema, you might like to see the new Canadian film which is showing (11) at 8pm in Cinema 2. And that's called Three Lives." It's had fantastic reviews and tickets cost just £4.50, which is a reduction On (12)..... So, it's really good value, especially for such a great movie.

But you can see the centre's main attraction at the weekend, because on Saturday and Sunday, 11 am to 10 pm, they're showing (13) that hasn't been seen anywhere else in Europe yet. It's a collection of Chinese Art called 'Faces of China' - that's in Gallery 1- and it has some really fascinating (14) by leading artists from all over China - and the good news is that it is completely free, so don't miss it!

So why not go along to the National Arts Centre next week for one - or all - of these great events – and you can always (15) and check out all the other performances and exhibitions on offer, or coming soon, on almost every day of the year.

Next week we'll be looking at the new Museum of Science...



ANSWER

(1) local radio programme	(2) culture facilities	(3) the major venues
(4) a huge complex	(5) the choice of entertainment	(6) was completely destroyed
(7) a great success	(8) giving regular performances	(9) the star attractions
(10) a spectacular production	(11) on Wednesday evening	(12) the usual price of £5.50
(13) a wonderful new exhibition	(14) paintings and sculptures	(15) pick up a programme



3.2 Section 3

WOMAN: I've been reading (1), Paul. First, let's talk about your work experience in South America. What took you there? Was it to gain more fluency in Spanish?

PAUL: Well, as I'm combining (2), my main idea was to find out more about the way people lived there. My spoken Spanish was already pretty good in fact.

WOMAN: So you weren't too worried about (3)

PAUL: No. In fact, I ended up teaching English there, although that wasn't my original choice of work.

WOMAN: I see. How did you find out about all this?

PAUL: I found an agency that runs all kinds of (4) in South America.

WOMAN: What kind of work?

PAUL: Well, there were several possibilities.

WOMAN: You mean construction? Engineering work?

PAUL: Yes, (5) building projects was an option. Then there was tourism- taking tourists for walks around the volcanoes - which I actually chose to do, and then there was work with local farmers.

WOMAN: But you didn't continue with that project. Why not?

PAUL: Because I never really knew whether I'd be needed or not. I'd thought it might be (6), but I was certainly fit enough... no, I wanted to do something that had more of a proper structure to it, I suppose. I get de-motivated otherwise.



WOMAN: What do you think you learned from your experience? It must have been a great opportunity to (7)

PAUL: Yes, but it was difficult at first to be accepted by the locals. It was a very remote village and some of them were reluctant to speak to me - although they were always interested in my clothes and how much I'd had to pay for them.

WOMAN: Well, (8)

PAUL: Yes, but things soon improved. What struck me was that when people became more comfortable with me and less suspicious, we really (9) in a meaningful way.

WOMAN: You made good friends?

PAUL: Yes, with two of the families in particular.

WOMAN: Good. What about management. Did you have a project manager?

PAUL: Yes and he gave me lots of (10)

WOMAN: And was he good at managing too?

PAUL: That wasn't his strong point! I think he was often more interested (11)..... of things than filing reports. He was a bit of a dreamer.

WOMAN: And did you have a contract?

PAUL: I had to stay for (12) My parents were surprised when I asked to stay longer - six months in the end. I was so happy there.

WOMAN: And did anything on the administration side of things surprise you? What was the food and lodging like?



PAUL: Simple ... but there was plenty to eat and I only paid seven dollars a day for that which was amazing really. And they gave me (13) I needed ... even a laptop.

WOMAN: You didn't expect that then?

PAUL: No.

WOMAN: Well, I'll look forward to hearing more.

WOMAN: But now let's look at these modules. You'll need to start thinking about which ones you'll definitely want to study. The first one here is (14) in Latin America.

PAUL: Mmm...

WOMAN: It looks at how gender analysis is (15) in Latin America. Women are increasingly occupying positions in government and in other elected leadership positions in Latin America. I think you'd find it interesting.

PAUL: If it was to do with people in the villages rather than those in (16)....., I would.

WOMAN: Okay. What about Second Language Acquisition?

PAUL: Do you think I'd find that useful?

WOMAN: Well, you've had (17) in the field, I think it would be.

PAUL: I hadn't thought about that. I'll put that down as a definite, then.

WOMAN: Okay. What about Indigenous Women's Lives. That sounds appropriate.

PAUL: I thought so too, but I looked at last year's exam questions and that (18).....



WOMAN: Don't judge the value of the course on that. Maybe, talk to some other students first and we can talk about it again later.

PAUL: Okay.

WOMAN: Yes. And lastly, will you sign up for Portuguese lessons?

PAUL: My Spanish is good, so would I find that module easy?

WOMAN: Not necessarily. Some people find that Spanish (19)
learning Portuguese ... getting the accent right too. It's quite different in a lot of ways.

PAUL: Well, I'd much sooner do something else, then.

WOMAN: Alright. Now, what we need to do is...



ANSWER

(1) your personal statement	(2) Spanish with Latin American studies	(3) language barriers
(4) voluntary projects	(5) getting involved in	(6) difficult physically
(7) examine community life	(8) that's understandable	(9) connected with each other
(10) advice and guidance	(11) in the academic side	(12) a minimum of three months
(13) a minimum of three months	(14) Gender Studies	(15) reconfiguring civil society
(16) the public sphere	(17) some practical experience	(18) changed my mind
(19) interferes with		



3.3 Section 4

Good morning, everyone. In the last few lectures I've been dealing with business finance, but now I'm going to move on to (1)..... And in today's lecture I'm going to talk about what can go wrong when businesses try to copy their own best practices. Once a business has successfully introduced a new process- managing a branch bank, say, or selling a new product - the parent organisation naturally wants to repeat that success, and capture it if possible on a (2)..... The goal, then, is to utilise existing knowledge and not to generate new knowledge. It's a less glamorous activity than pure innovation, but it actually happens more often, as a matter of fact. However, surprisingly, getting things right the second time is not necessarily any simpler than it was the first time. Now, there's been a lot of research into how companies can repeat their (3)....., and it certainly hasn't been confined to the United States. It seems that most large industries are trying to repeat their own successes, and manage the knowledge they've acquired- but even so it has been shown that the overwhelming majority of attempts fail. A host of studies confirm this, covering a wide range of (4).....: branch banks, retail stores, real estate agencies, factories, call centres... to name but a few. So why do so few managers get things right the second or third time? Let's consider one reason for failure- placing too much trust in the people who are running the successful operation, the 'experts' shall we say, Managers who want to apply existing knowledge typically start off by going to an expert-such as the person who designed and is running a (5).....-and picking their brains. Now, this approach can be used if you want to gain a rough understanding of a particular system, or understand smaller, isolated problems, The trouble is, even the expert doesn't fully grasp the whole thing because when it comes to (6)....., the individual components of the process are interwoven with one another. The expert never has complete access to the necessary information. And the situation's complicated even further by the fact that experts are usually not aware of their own ignorance. The



ignorance can (7)..... For instance, a lot of details of the system are invisible to managers. Some may be difficult to describe learned on the job and well known by workers perhaps, but impossible to describe in a way that's helpful. And there are some things that people know or do that they're not even aware of. Now, let's consider two types of mistake that can occur when a manager actually starts to set up a (8)..... to replicate a successful process. Firstly, perhaps he forgets that he was just trying to copy another process, and starts trying to improve on it. Another mistake is trying to use the best parts of various different systems, in the hope of creating the (9)..... Unfortunately, attempts like these usually turn out to be misguided and lead to problems. Why? Well, for various reasons. Perhaps there weren't really any advantages after all, because the information wasn't accurate. Or perhaps the (10)..... weren't really comparable. More typically, the advantages are real enough, but there are also disadvantages that have been overlooked. For example, the modifications might compromise safety in some way. So, what's the solution? Well, I don't intend to suggest that it's easy to get things right the second time (11)..... of the task, and there are ways of getting it right. These involve adjusting attitudes, first of all... exerting strict controls on the organisational and (12)..... And this in turn means copying the original as closely as possible. Not merely duplicating the physical it's not. But the underlying problem has more to do with attitudes than the actual difficulty of the task, and there are ways of getting it right. These involve (13)....., first of all ...being more realistic and cautious really. Secondly, they involve exerting strict controls on the (14)..... systems. And this in turn means copying the original as closely as possible. Not merely duplicating the physical Tapescripts characteristics of the factory, but also duplicating the skills that the original employees had. Reliance on a template like this offers the (15)..... of built-in consistency.



ANSWER KEY

(1) business systems	(9) perfect combination
(2) bigger scale	(10) business settings
(3) previous successes	(11) actual difficulty
(4) business settings	(12) operational systems
(5) successful department store	(13) adjusting attitudes
(6) complex systems	(14) organisational and operational
(7) take various forms	(15) huge advantage
(8) duplicate system	



4 Test 4 – Cambridge 8

4.1 Section 2

CAROL: Good morning and welcome again to Your City Today. With me today is Graham Campbell, (1) from the city council. He will be telling us about the plan to improve (2) of Red Hill. Good morning Graham and welcome to the show.

GRAHAM: Good morning, Carol.

CAROL: Now, Graham, I understand that there has been a lot of (3) for the new plan?

GRAHAM: Yes, we've tried to address some of the concerns that local groups told us about. People we've heard from are mainly worried about traffic in the area, and, in particular, (4) cars near schools. They feel that it is only a matter of time before there is an accident as a lot of the children walk to the school. So we're trying to do something about that. Another area of concern is (5) These are very old and a lot of people we spoke to asked if something could be done about them. Well, I'm happy to report that the power company have agreed to move the power lines underground at a cost of \$800,000. I think that will really improve the look of the area, as well as being safer.

CAROL: That's good to know, but will that mean (6) for the local businesses in that area?

GRAHAM: Well, the power company have agreed to bear the cost of this themselves after a lot of discussion with the council. This is wonderful news as the council now has (7) for us to put into other things like tree planting and art work.



GRAHAM: Now, we've also put together a map which we've sent out to all the residents in the area. And on the map we've (8) Firstly, we'll plant mature pine trees to provide shelter and shade just to the right of the supermarket in Days Road. In order to (9), the pavements on the corner of Carberry and Thomas Street will be widened. This will help to reduce the speed of vehicles entering Thomas Street. We think it's very important to separate (10) from the main road. So the roadway at the entry to Thomas Street from Days Road will be painted red. This should mark it more clearly and act as a signal for traffic to slow down. One way of making sure that the pedestrians are safe is to increase (11) A 'keep clear' sign will be erected at the junction of Evelyn Street and Hill Street, to enable traffic to exit at all times. Something we're planning to do to (12) the flow of traffic in the area is to (13) half way down Hill Street where it crosses Days Road. Now, we haven't only thought about the cars and traffic, of course, there's also something for the children. We're going to get school children in the area to (14)....., the life of a local sports hero perhaps, and an artist will incorporate that story into paintings on the wall of a building on the other side of Hill Street from the supermarket. And finally, we've agreed to build (15) which will be at the other end of Hill Street close to (16) Carberry Street.

CAROL: Wonderful, now, what's the next stage?

GRAHAM: Well, the final plan...



ANSWER

(1) a councillor	(2) the fast-growing suburb	(3) community consultation
(4) the increasing speed of	(5) the overhead power lines	(6) an increase in rates
(7) some extra funds	(8) marked the proposed changes	(9) address the traffic problems
(10) the local residential streets	(11) signage at the intersections	(12) help control
(13) install traffic lights	(14) research a local story	(15) a new children's playground
(16) the intersection with		



4.2 Section 3

DAN: Hi Jeannie. How's it going?

JEANNIE: Oh, hello Dan. Pretty well, thanks. Have you managed to (1) for the course yet?

DAN: Yes, that's all sorted out now, thanks. It took long enough, though. It was practically a year ago that I applied to my local council (2), and it took them six months to turn me down.

JEANNIE: That's really slow.

DAN: And I thought I (3) government funding, but it seems I was mistaken. So then I asked the boss of the company I used to work for if they would sponsor me, and much to my surprise, he said they'd (4)

JEANNIE: But what about college grants and scholarships? There must be some you could apply for.

DAN: Yes, there are, but they're all so small that I decided to leave them until I was desperate.

JEANNIE: Uhuh.

DAN: And in fact I didn't need to apply. My parents had been saying that as I already had a job, I ought to support myself through college. But in the end they (5)..... me, so now I've just about got enough.

JEANNIE: That's good.

DAN: So now I can put a bit of effort into meeting people - I haven't had time so far. Any suggestions?

JEANNIE: What about joining (6)?



DAN: Oh right. You joined several didn't you?

JEANNIE: Yes, I'm in the drama club. It's our first performance next week, so we're (7)....., and I've got behind with my work, but it's worth it. I'm hoping to be in the spring production, too.

DAN: I've never liked acting. Are you doing anything else?

JEANNIE: I enjoyed singing when I was at school, so I joined a group when I came to college. I don't think the conductor stretches us enough, though so I'll give up after the next concert. And I also joined (8) It's fun, but with all the rehearsing I'm doing, something has to go, and I'm afraid that's the one.

DAN: Do you do any sports?

JEANNIE: Yes, I'm in one of (9) I'm not very good, but I'd really miss it if I stopped. I decided to try tennis when I came to college, and I'm finding it pretty tough going. I'm simply not fit enough.

DAN: Nor me. I think I'll give that a miss!

JEANNIE: I'm hoping it'll help me to (10), but it'll probably be a long haul.

DAN: Good luck.

JEANNIE: Thanks.

DAN: How are you finding the course?

JEANNIE: I wish we had (11)

DAN: What? I'd have thought we had more than enough already. All those people saying clever things that I could never think of – it's quite interesting, but I wonder if I'm clever enough to be doing this course.



JEANNIE: I find it helpful to listen to the other people. I like the way we're exploring the subject, and working towards (12)

DAN: How do you get on with your tutor? I don't think I'm on the same wavelength as mine, so I feel I'm not getting anything (13) It would be more productive to read a book instead.

JEANNIE: Oh, mine's very demanding. She gives me lots of feedback and advice, so I've got much better at writing essays. And she's helping me (14) for the end-of-year exams.

DAN: Do tell me, I always (15) revision.

JEANNIE: Well, the first thing is to find out exactly what's required in the exams.

DAN: Mm. Would it help to get hold of some past papers?

JEANNIE: Yes. They'll help to make it clear.

DAN: Right, I'll do that. Then what?

JEANNIE: Then you can sort out (16), based on what's most likely to come up. I put these on a card, and read them through regularly.

DAN: Uhuh.

JEANNIE: But that isn't enough in itself. You also (17), to see how you can fit everything in, in the time available. Then keep it in front of you while you're studying.

DAN: I've done that before, but it hasn't helped me!

JEANNIE: Maybe you need to do something different every day, so if you (18) your revision into small tasks, and allocate them to specific days,



there's more incentive to tackle them. With big topics you're more likely to (19).....

DAN: Good idea.

JEANNIE: And as I revise each topic I write (20)..... about it - then later I can read it through quickly, and it helps fix things in my mind.

DAN: That's brilliant.

JEANNIE: I also write answers to questions for the exam practice. It's hard to make myself do it, though!

DAN: Well, I'll try. Thanks a lot, Jeannie. That's a great help.

JEANNIE: No problem.

DAN: See you around.

JEANNIE: Bye.



ANSWER

(1) get the money	(2) for a grant	(3) was eligible for
(4) make a contribution	(5) took pity on	(6) some college clubs
(7) rehearsing frantically	(8) the debating society	(9) the hockey teams
(10) build up my stamina	(11) more seminars	(12) getting insight into it
(13) out of the tutorials	(14) plan my revision	(15) struggle with
(16) your revision priorities	(17) need a timetable	(18) break down
(19) put off starting	(20) a single paragraph	



4.3 Section 4

Good morning, everyone. I've been invited to talk about my research project into Australlan Aboriginal (1)..... The Australian Aborigines have recorded both real and symbolic images of their time on rock walls for many thousands of years. Throughout the long history of this tradition, new images have appeared and new painting styles have developed. And these characteristics can be used to categorise the (2)..... Among these are what we call the Dynamic, Yam and Modern styles of painting. One of the most significant characteristics of the different styles is the way that humans are depicted in the paintings. The more recent paintings show people in static poses. But the first human images to dominate rock art paintings, (3)..... ago, were full of movement. These paintings showed people hunting and cooking food and so they were given the name 'Dynamic' to reflect this energy. It's quite amazing considering they were painted in such a simple stick-like form. In the Yam period, there was a movement away from (4)..... to a more naturalistic shape. However, they didn't go as far as the Modern style, which is known as 'x-ray' because it actually makes a feature of the internal skeleton as well as the organs of animals and humans. The Yam style of painting got its name from the fact that it featuted much curvier figures that (5)..... the vegetable called a yam, which is similar to a sweet potato. The Modern paintings are interesting because they include paintings at the time of the first contact with European settlers. Aborigines managed to convey the idea of the settlers' clothing by simply painting the Europeans without any hands, indicating the habit of standing with their hands in their pockets! Size is (6)..... The more recent images tend to be life size or even larger, but the Dynamic figures are painted in miniature. Aboriginal rock art also records the environmental changes that occurred over thousands of years. For example, we know from the Dynamic paintings that over 8,000 years ago, Aborigines would have rarely eaten fish and sea levels were (7)..... at this time. In fact, fish didn't start to appear in paintings until the Yam period along with shells and other marine images. The paintings of the Yam tradition also suggest that, during this time, the Aborigines moved away from animals as their main food source and began including vegetables in their diet, as these (8)..... Freshwater creatures didn't appear in the paintings until the Modern period from 4,000 years ago, So, these paintings have already taught us a lot. But one image that has (9)..... us is known as the Rainbow Serpent. The Rainbow Serpent, which is the focus of my most recent project, gets its name from its snake or serpent-like body and it first appeared in the Yam period 4 to 6,000 years ago. Many believe it is a (10)..... of kangaroo, snake and crocodile. But we decided to study the Rainbow Serpent paintings to see if we could locate the animal that the



very first painters based their image on. The Yam period (11)..... the end of the last ice age. This brought about tremendous change in the environment, with the sea levels rising and creeping steadily inland. This flooded many familiar land features and also caused a great deal of disruption to traditional patterns of life, hunting in particular. New shores were formed and totally different creatures would have washed up onto the shores. We studied (12)..... of the Rainbow Serpent and found that the one creature that matches it most closely was the Ribboned Pipefish, which is a type of sea horse. This sea creature would have been a (13)..... sight in the inland regions where the image is found and may have been the inspiration behind the early paintings. So, at the end of the ice age there would have been enormous changes in (14)..... life. It's not surprising then, that the Aborigines linked this abundance to the new creatures they witnessed. Even today, Aborigines see the Rainbow Serpent as a symbol of creation, which is (15)..... the increase in vegetation and the new life forms that featured when the image first appeared.



ANSWER

(1) rock paintings	(16) always intrigued
(2) different artistic styles	(10) curious mixture
(3) over 8,000 years	(11) coincided with
(4) stick figures	(12) 107 paintings
(5) actually resemble	(13) totally unfamiliar
(6) another characteristic	(14) animal and plant
(7) much lower	(15) understandable given
(8) feature prominently	



5 Test 1 – Cambridge 9

5.1 Section 2

Andrew: Now we go to Jane who is going to tell us about what's happening in town this weekend.

Jane: Right, thanks Andrew, and now on to what's new, and do we really need yet another (1).....in Bradcaster? Well, most of you probably know Sports World - the branch of a Danish sports goods company that opened a few years ago - it's attracted (2)....., and so the company has now decided to open another branch in the area. It's going to be in (3)to the west of Bradcaster, so that will be good news for all of you who've found the original shop in the (4)hard to get to.

I was invited to (5).....and I can promise you, this is the ultimate in sports retailing. The whole place has been given (6).....with the company's signature colours of black and red. The first three floors have (7)as well as equipment, and on the top floor there's a café and a book and DVD section. You'll find all the well-known names as well as some less well-known ones. If they haven't got (8).....in stock they promise to get it for you in ten days. Unlike the other store, where it can take up to fourteen days. They cover all the major sports, including (9)....., but they particularly focus on running. and they claim to have the widest range of equipment in the country. As well as that, (10)of the third floor is devoted to sports bags. including the latest designs from the States - if you can't find what you want here, it doesn't exist!



The shop will be open from (11)and if you go along to the opening then you'll have the chance to meet the national 400 metres running champion Paul King, who's coming along (12)....., and he will be staying around until about midday to chat to any fans who want to meet him and sign autographs.

Then there will be (13).....all weekend. There will be free tickets for local sporting events for the first 50 customers, and also (14)..... open to all. Just answer fifteen out of twenty sports questions correctly to win a signed copy of Paul King's DVD 'Spring Tips', while the first person to get (15).....gets a year's free membership of the Bradcaster Gym. All entrants will receive a special Sports calendar with details of all Bradcaster fixtures (16).....

One of the special opening offers is a fitness test- a complete review of your cardiac fitness and (17)....., actually done in the shop by qualified staff. This would normally cost £30.00 but is available at half price for this month only. There are only (18).....available for this, so to make a booking phone 560341. In addition, if you open an account you get lots more special offers including the chance to try out equipment at special open evenings...



ANSWER

(1) sports shop	(2) a lot of custom	(3) the shopping centre
(4) north of the town	(5) a special preview	(6) a new minimalist look
(7) a huge range of sports clothing	(8) exactly what you want	(9) football, tennis and swimming
(10) a whole section	(11) 9.00 am this Saturday	(12) to open the shop
(13) a whole range of special attractions	(14) a special competition	(15) all the questions correct
(16) in the coming year	(17) muscle tone	(18) a limited number of places



5.2 Section 3

Teacher: Before we start, Spiros and Hiroko, thanks for coming in today to talk about your (1).....and congratulations to you both in doing so well in your first semester exams! I'd like to (2).....the value of the English for Academic Purposes course you did here last year before (3)..... Spiros, if I could start with you, what parts of the programme have now proved to be particularly valuable to you?

Spiross: I think that having to do (4).....really helped me. For example, a couple of weeks ago in our marketing subject, when it was my turn to (5)..... I felt quite confident. Of course, I was still nervous but because I had done one before, I knew what to expect. Also, I know I (6).....and I had practised my timing. In fact, I think that in relation to some of the other people in my group, I (7).....because my overall style was quite professional. What about you, Hiroko?

Hiroko: Mmm, that's interesting. In my group, I was really surprised by the way the students did their presentations - they just (8).....! Can you believe that? They didn't worry about their presentation style or (9).....with their audience - and I remember that these things were really stressed to us in the course here.

Teacher: So, how did you (10)....., Hiroko?

Hiroko: Well, to speak frankly, I read my notes too! At the time, it was (11).....this way, but actually when I had finished, I didn't feel any real sense of satisfaction. I didn't feel positive about the experience at all. (12).....



Spiros: You know, although I was pleased with my presentation, I am not so pleased with (13).....right now in the tutorials during the whole semester I've not said anything in our tutorial discussions. Not a word.

Hiroko: Really, Spiros? Why's that? Do the other students talk too much? It's partly that, but it's mostly because I have had (14)..... Their style of speaking is so different - it's not the style we were used to during the course. They (15)....., they're not very polite and sometimes there seems to be no order in their discussion. Also, they are very (16)....., so because they know each other's habits, they can let each other into the discussion.

Hiroko: You're right, Spiros, I've experienced that too. For (17)....., I've said absolutely nothing in tutorials. But recently, I've been trying to speak up more and I just (18)....., and I've noticed an interesting thing, I've noticed that if they thought my point was interesting or new, then the next time they actually (19)....., and then it was much easier for me to be part of the discussion.

Spiros: That's great, Hiroko! I hope that happens for me next semester - I'll have to work hard to (20)..... What helped you to find these ideas?

Hiroko: I think that one thing that helped me with this was the reading. I've had to do so much reading this semester just to help (21)..... At first I couldn't understand what the lecturers were talking about, so I had to turn to the books and journals. Every night I read for hours, using (22).....that were given, and I made pages of notes. At breakfast, I read and read my notes again. This habit has helped me to (23).....in the lectures, and it's also given me some ideas to use in the tutorials.

Spiros: But I did so much reading anyway-I don't think there's any time left over anything extra. My (24).....is still quite slow, though I'm much better at dealing with vocabulary than I used to be.



Teacher: What else do you think we could add to the course program to help with this reading problem? There's not really anything because (25).....

Spiros: I remember we were given long articles to read. We didn't like that but now I realise that reading (26).....was good preparation for the things I need to read now. Also, in class we regularly had speed-reading tasks to do, and we (27).....of our reading speed, so the teachers were encouraging us to work on that.

Hiroki: That's true Spiros, but what we read could have been different. Sometimes in the English class (28).....when I had to read articles about the environment or health or education, because I wanted concentrate (29)....., but we didn't read anything about engineering. So, I think I wasted some time learning vocabulary I didn't need.

Teacher: But surely the strategies (30).....for dealing with that vocabulary were helpful.

Hiroko: Yes, but psychologically speaking, I would have felt much better (31).....from my own field. What do you think Spiros?

Spiros: I agree; that would have helped my confidence too and I would have been more motivated. It was good though that we could work (32).....when we wrote the research assignments.

Teacher: Okay, let's move on to writing now...



ANSWER

(1) recent study experiences	(2) discuss with you	(3) starting your university course
(4) a seminar presentation	(5) give a presentation	(6) was well-prepared
(7) did quite a good job	(8) read their notes aloud	(9) keeping eye contact
(10) approach your presentation	(11) a relief to do it	(12) That's a pity.
(13) my actual performance	(14) no confidence to speak out	(15) use so many colloquialisms
(16) familiar with each other	(17) most of this semester	(18) jump in
(19) asked for my opinion	(20) find some interesting points	(21) me make sense of the lectures
(22) the lists of references	(23) follow the ideas	(24) reading speed
(25) it's my problem	(26) those long articles	(27) kept a record
(28) I felt frustrated	(29) on my own field	(30) you were taught
(31) working on reading	(30) on our own topics	



5.3 Section 4

Good afternoon everyone. Well, with some of you about to go out on (1)..... it's timely that in this afternoon's session i'll be sharing some ideas about the reasons why groups of (2)..... sometimes swim ashore from the sea right onto the beach and, most often, die in what are known as 'mass strandings'. Unfortunately, this type of event is a frequent occurrence in some of the locations that you'll be travelling to, where sometimes the tide goes out suddenly, (3)..... However, there are many other theories about the causes of mass strandings. The first is that the behaviour is linked to parasites. It's often found that stranded animals were (4).....with large numbers of parasites. For instance, a type of worm is commonly found in the ears of dead whales. Since marine animals rely heavily on their hearing to navigate, this type of infestation has the (5)..... to be very harmful. Another theory is related to toxins, or poisons. These have also been found to contribute to the death of many marine animals. Many toxins, as i'm sure you're aware, originate from plants, or animals. The whale ingests these toxins in its (6)..... behaviour but whether these poisons directly or indirectly lead to stranding and death, seems to depend upon the toxin involved. In 1988, for example, (7)..... whales examined after stranding along the beaches of Cape Cod were found to have been poisoned after eating tuna that contained saxitoxin, the same toxin that can be fatal in humans. Alternatively, it has also been suggested that some animals strand accidentally by following their (8)..... in the confusion of the chase. In 1995 David Thurston monitored pilot whales that beached after following squid ashore. However, this idea does not seem to hold true for the majority of mass strandings because examination of the animals' (9)..... reveal that most had not been feeding as they stranded. There are also some new theories which link strandings to humans. A growing concern is that loud noises in the ocean cause strandings. Noises such as those caused by (10)..... are of particular concern and have been pinpointed as the cause of some strandings of late. One of these, a mass stranding of whales in 2000 in the Bahamas



coincided closely with experiments using a (11)..... system. There were several factors that made this stranding stand out as different from previous strandings. This led researchers to look for a new cause. For one, all the stranded animals were healthy. In addition, the animals were spread.out along (12)..... of coast. whereas it's more common for the animals to be found in a group when mass strandings occur. A final theory is related to group behaviour, and suggests that sea mammals cannot distinguish between (13)..... and will follow sick leaders, even to an inevitable death. This is a particularly interesting theory since the whales that are thought to be most social - the toothed whales - are the group that strand the most frequently. Tapescripts The theory is also supported by evidence from a (14)..... in 1994. Examination of the dead animals revealed that apart from the leader, all the others had been healthy at the time of their death. Without one consistent theory however it is very hard for us to do anything about this phenomenon except to assist animals where and when we can. Stranding networks have been established around the world to aid in rescuing animals and collecting samples from those that could not be helped. I recommend John Connor's Marine Mammals Ashore as an (15)..... if you're interested in finding out more about these networks, or establishing one yourself.



ANSWER

(1) field work	(9) stomach contents
(2) whales and dolphins	(10) military exercises
(3) confusing the animals	(11) new submarine detection
(4) infested	(12) 38 kilometres
(5) potential	(13) sick and healthy leaders
(6) normal feeding	(14) dolphin stranding
(7) fourteen humpback	(15) excellent starting point
(8) prey ashore	



6 Test 2 – Cambridge 9

6.1 Section 2

Hello, I'm delighted to welcome you to our Wildlife Club, and very pleased that you're interested in (1).....and creatures of this area. I think you'll be surprised at the variety we have here, even though we're not far from London. I'll start by telling you about (2).....and open spaces nearby.

One very pleasant place is Halland Common. This has been public land for hundreds of years, and what (3).....is that the River Ouse, which flows into the sea eighty kilometres away, has its source in the common. There's an information board about (4).....you can see here, and by the way, the common is accessible 24 hours a day.

Then there's Holt Island, which is noted for (5)..... In the past willows were grown here commercially for basket-making, and this ancient craft has recently been reintroduced. The island is only open to the public (6)....., because it's quite small, and if there were people around every day, much of the wildlife would (7).....

From there it's just a short walk across the bridge to Longfield Country Park. Longfield has a modern replica of a farm from (8)..... Children's activities are often arranged there, like bread-making and face-painting. The park is only open during daylight hours, so (9).....if you decide to go there.

Longfield Park has a programme of activities throughout the year, and to give you a sample, this is what's happening in the (10)..... On Monday you can learn about herbs, and how they've been used over the centuries. You'll start with a tour of



(11)....., practise the technique of using them as colour dyes for cloth, and listen to an illustrated talk about their use in (12).....

Then on Wednesday you can join local experts to discover the variety of (13).....that appear in the evening. We keep to a small number of people in the group, so if you want to go you'll need to phone the park ranger (14).....There's a small charge, which you should pay when you turn up.

I'm sure you're all keen to help with the practical task of looking after the park, so on Saturday you can join a working party. You'll have a choice of all (15)....., from planting hedges to picking up litter, so you'll be able to change from one to another when you feel like it. The rangers will be (16).....all day, but do come and join in, even for just a short while. One thing, though, is to make sure you're wearing something that you don't mind getting (17).....

And finally I'd like to tell you about our new (18)....., Hinchbrook Park, which will be opened to the public next month. This slide doesn't really indicate (19)....., but anyway, you can see the two gates into the park, and the main paths. As you can see, there's a lake in the north west of the park, with a bird hide (20).....of it, at the end of a path. So it'll be a nice quiet place for watching the birds on the lake.

Fairly close to where refreshments are available, there's (21).....in the southern part of the park, leading off from the path. And if you just want to (22)....., you can go to the flower garden: that's the circular area on the map surrounded by paths.

And finally, there's (23).....in the western section of the park, between two paths. Okay, that's enough from me, so let's go on to ...



ANSWER

(1) the countryside and the plants	(2) some of the parks	(3) you'll find interesting
(4) the plants and animals	(5) its great range of trees	(6) from Friday to Sunday
(7) keep away	(8) over two thousand years ago	(9) bear that in mind
(10) next few days	(11) our herb garden	(12) cooking and medicine
(13) insects and birds	(14) a few days ahead.	(15) sorts of activities
(16) hard at work	(17) dirty or torn	(18) wildlife area
(19) how big it	(20) is to the west	(21) a dog-walking area
(22) sit and relax	(23) a wooded area	



6.2 Section 3

Pam: Hi Jun. As you know, I've asked you here today to discuss the future of our Self-Access Centre. We have to decide what (1).....about this very important resource for our English language students. So, can you tell me what the students (2).....?

Jun: Well, from the students' point of view, we would like to keep it. The majority of students say that they enjoy using it because it provides a variation on (3).....and they see it as a pretty major component of their course, but we would like to see (4).....to the equipment, particularly the computers; there aren't enough for one each at the moment and we always (5).....

Pam: Well yes, the teachers agree that it is a very valuable resource but one thing we have noticed is that a lot of the students are using it to (6)..... We don't want to stop you students using it, but we think the computers should be used as (7)....., not for emails. Some of us also think that we could benefit a lot more by relocating the Self-Access Centre to the main (8)..... How do you think the students would feel about that, Jun?

Jun: Well, the library is big enough to incorporate the Self-Access Centre, but it wouldn't be like (9).....anymore. Our main worry would be not being able to go to a teacher for advice, I'm sure there would be (10).....to do but we really need teachers to help us choose the best activities.

Pam: Well, there would still be a teacher present and he or she would (11).....of the students, we wouldn't just leave them to get on with it.

Jun: Yes, but I think the students would (12).....keeping the existing set-up; they really like going to the Self-Access Centre with their teacher and staying



together as a group (13)..... If we could just improve the resources and facilities, I think it would be fine. Is the cost going to be a problem?

Pam: It's not so much the expense that I'm worried about, and we've certainly (14).....but it's the problem of timetabling a teacher to be in there outside class hours. If we're going to spend a lot of money on (15).....,we really need to make sure that everything is looked after properly. Anyway, let's make some notes to see just what needs doing to (16).....

Now, what about the computers? I think it might be a good idea to install some new models. They would take up (17).....and so that would increase the work space for text books and so on.

Jun: That would be great. It is (18).....in there at times.

Pam: What about other resources? Do you have (19).....that the students would like to see improved?

Jun: Yes, one of the comments that students frequently make is that they find it difficult to find materials that are appropriate (20)....., especially reading resources, so I think we need to label them more clearly.

Pam: Well that's easy enough, we can get that organised very quickly. In fact I think we should review all of the study resources as some of them are looking (21).....

Jun: Definitely. The CD section especially needs to be more current. I think we should get some of the ones that go with our (22).....and also make multiple copies.

Pam: Good, now I was also thinking about some different materials that we haven't got in there at all. What do you think of the idea of (23).....? If we break them up into separate pages and laminate them, they'd be a great resource. The students



could study the (24).....in class and then do follow-up practice in the Self-Access Centre.

Jun: That sounds good.

Pam: Okay, now finally we need to think about how (25)..... I'll have to talk to the teachers and make sure we can all reach some agreement on a timetable to supervise the centre after class. But we also need to (26)....., too. Especially if we're going to invest in some new equipment.

Jun: What about (27).....?

Pam: Good idea. The other thing I'd like to do is talk to our technicians and see whether we could somehow limit (28)..... I really don't want to see that resource misused.

Jun: What about if we agree to only use it (29).....class?

Pam: Yes, that would be fine. OK, anyway ... that's great for now. We'll (30).....when we've managed to ...



ANSWER

(1) we want to do	(2) think about this	(3) the classroom routine
(4) some improvements	(5) have to share	(6) check their personal emails
(7) a learning resource	(8) University library building	(9) a class activity
(10) plenty of things	(11) guide the activities	(12) be much happier
(13) to do activities	(14) got room to do it,	(15) equipment and resources,
(16) improve the Centre	(17) a lot less room	(18) a bit cramped
(19) a list of things	(20) for their level	(21) a bit out-of-date
(22) latest course books	(23) introducing some workbooks	(24) main course book
(25) the room is used	(26) think about security	(27) putting in an alarm
(28) the access to email	(29) before and after	(30) discuss it further



Good morning everyone. Now whether you're going to university to study business or some other subject, many of you will eventually (1)..... working for a company of some kind. Now, when you first start working somewhere you will realise that the organisation you've joined has (2)..... And we often refer to these social characteristics as the culture of the organisation – this includes its unwritten ideas, beliefs, values and things like that. One well known writer has classified company cultures by identifying (3)..... The first type is called the Power Culture, and it's usually found in small organisations. It's the type of culture that needs a central source of power to be effective, and because control is in the hands of just one or two people there aren't many (4)..... Another characteristic is that communication usually takes the form of conversations rather than, say, formal meetings or written memos. Now one of the benefits of this culture is that the organisation has the ability to (5)....., so it responds well to threat, or danger on the one hand, and opportunity on the other. But on the negative side, this type of organisation doesn't always act effectively, because it depends too much on (6)..... people at the top, and when these people make poor decisions there's no-one else who can influence them. And the kind of person who does well in this type of business culture is one who is happy to (7)....., and for whom job security is a low priority. The next type is known as Role Culture - that's R-O-L-E, not R-O-double L, by the way, and this type is usually found in large companies, which have lots of (8)..... in them. These organisations usually have separate departments that specialise in things like finance, or sales, or (9)....., or whatever. Each one is coordinated at the top by a small group of senior managers, and typically everyone's job is controlled by sets of rules and procedures - for example, there are (10)....., rules for discipline, and so on.



What are the benefits of this kind of culture? Well firstly, because it's found in large organisations, its (11)....., or overheads as they're known, are low in relation to its output, or what it produces. In other words it can achieve economies of scale. And secondly, it is particularly successful in business markets where (12)..... is important. On the other hand, this culture is often very slow to recognise the need for change, and even slower to react. What kind of person does this type of culture suit? Well it suits employees who (13)....., and who don't particularly want to have responsibility. Moving on now to Task Cultures - this type is found in organisations that are project- oriented. You usually find it where the market for the company's product is extremely competitive, or where the products themselves have a short life-span. Usually top (14)..... the projects, the people and other resources. And once these have been allocated, little day-to-day control is exercised from the top, because this would seem like 'breaking the rules'. Now one of the major benefits of this culture is that it's flexible. But it does have some major disadvantages too. For instance, it can't produce economies of scale or great depth of expertise. People who like working in groups or teams prefer this type of culture. And finally, the (15)..... is called the Person Culture ...



ANSWER

(1) end up	(9) maintenance
(2) certain characteristics	(10) specific job descriptions
(3) four major types	(11) fixed costs
(4) rules or procedures	(12) technical expertise
(5) act quickly	(13) value security
(6) one or two	(14) management delegates
(7) take risks	(15) fourth category
(8) different levels	



7 Test 3 – Cambridge 9

7.1 Section 2

Woman: For the second in our series about (1)....., we meet Simon Winridge, co-founder of the hugely-successful Winridge Forest Railway Park. Welcome, Simon. Now, perhaps you can begin by telling us (2).....how it all started.

Man: Well, during the 1970s, my wife, Liz and I had just acquired 80 acres of sheep-farming land, and we decided (3).....and have children. Pretty soon we had a daughter, Sarah, and a son, Duncan. The place was wonderful (4)..... : they particularly loved trains and gradually built up an enormous network of miniature railway track. I began to develop (5).....of locomotives but we didn't think anything more of it until I went on a trip to a theme park near Birmingham and decided we could do (6).....! So we set up a small one ourselves based on the miniature railway and we opened to the public for just (7)....., 1984 - in July - our driest month - because our children said they didn't want our quests to have a miserable, wet visit. I dealt with Park business and Liz carried on (8).....

It soon became clear that we were onto a winner. We began to extend the railway track and lay it among more interesting landscape (9)....., which in turn attracted more wildlife, and by making cuttings through the rock.

Nowadays, we're open all year round and we're (10).....Winridge is one of the most popular visitor attractions in the area – with 50,000 visitors a year - a million and a half people have been through our doors (11).....

All these visitors mean we have had to expand our operation and it's now a truly family concern. I'm near (12).....so I only concern myself with looking after the mechanical side of things - keeping the trains going. Liz now devotes (13).....to recruiting and supporting the large squadron of workers, which keep the place running



smoothly. We're really pleased that (14).....away teaching, Sarah has now returned to the park and makes sure the visitors are kept (15)....., which keeps her pretty busy as you can imagine. Our son, Duncan, has been a stalwart of the park for the last ten years, taking over from me in (16).....- and I'll say a little bit more about that in a moment - and his new wife, Judith, has also joined the team in charge of retail. That's becoming (17).....for us - a lot of people want to buy souvenirs.

Woman: So have you finished your development of the site for the moment?

Man: Not at all! We're constantly looking for ways to offer more to our visitors. The railway remains (18).....and there's now 1.2 kilometres of the line laid but we'd like to lay more. Because of the geology of the area, (19).....is digging tunnels. But we're gradually overcoming that. We're also very pleased (20).....of the Go-Kart arena which is 120 square metres in area. Again the problem is the geology; we had to level the mounds on the track (21)..... We wanted to enable 5-12 year olds to use the go-karts. And (22).....here is the Formula 1 Kart. We've known fights to break out over who gets it! And then finally to our (23).....which is the landscaped ...



ANSWER

(1) locally-run businesses	(2) a little bit about	(3) to settle down
(4) for the kids	(5) larger-scale models	(6) a much better job
(7) a month that year	(8) with the farm work	(9) by planting trees
(10) pleased to say that	(11) since we opened	(12) to retirement age
(13) all her energies	(14) after some years	(15) fed and watered
(16) the area of construction	(17) a tremendous growth area	(18) the central feature
(19) our greatest problem	(20) with a new installation	(21) for safety reasons
(22) the main attraction	(23) most recent development	



7.2 Section 3

Tutor: Ah Caroline .. come on in. Sit down.

Caroline: Thanks.

Tutor: So how's (1).....going?

Caroline: Well Dr Schulmann, I'm still having a lot of trouble deciding on a title.

Tutor: Well, that's perfectly normal (2)..... And this is what your tutorials will help you to do.

Caroline: Right.

Tutor: What we'll do is jot down some points that might help you (3).....
First of all, you have chosen your general topic area, haven't you?

Caroline: Yes, it's (4).....

Tutor: Oh yes, that was one of the areas you mentioned. Now, what (5).....are you good at?

Caroline: Well, I think I'm coping well with statistics, and I'm never bored by it. Good. Anything else? Well, I found (6).....fascinating-I have no problem following what's being taught, whereas quite a few of my classmates find it difficult.

Tutor: Well, that's very good. Do you think these might be areas you could bring (7).....?

Caroline: Oh yes, if possible. It's just that I'm having difficulty thinking how I can do that. You see I feel I don't have (8).....

Tutor: I see. Well, do you take notes?

Caroline: I'm very weak at note-taking. My teachers always used to say that.



Tutor: Well, I think you really need to work on these weaknesses before you (9).....

Caroline: What do you suggest?

Tutor: Well, I can go through the possible strategies with you and let you decide (10).....from there.

Caroline: Okay, thanks.

Tutor: Well, some people find it helpful to organise peer-group discussions- you know, each week a different person studies (11).....and shares it with the group.

Caroline: Oh right.

Tutor: It really helps (12)....., you know, having to present something to others.

Caroline: I can see that.

Tutor: The drawback is that everyone in the group seems to share the same ideas . they keep being repeated in (13).....

Caroline: Okay.

Tutor: You could also try a service called 'Student Support'. It's designed to give you (14).....over a number of weeks to develop your skills.

Caroline: Sounds good.

Tutor: Yes, unfortunately there are only a few places. But it's worth looking into.

Caroline: Yes, of course. I know I've got to work on (15).....

Tutor: And then there are several study skills books you can consult.



Caroline: Right.

Tutor: They'll be (16).....of reference but the problem is they are sometimes too general.

Caroline: Yes, that's what I've found.

Tutor: Other than that I would strongly advise (17).....like using a card index.

Caroline: Well, yes, I've never done that before.

Tutor: It's simple, but it really works because you have to (18).....in a small space. Another thing I always advise is don't just take your notes and forget about them. Read everything three times - that'll really fix them (19).....

Caroline: Yes, I can see it'd take discipline but... Tutor: Well, if you establish good study skills (20).....they'll be with you all your life.

Caroline: Oh yes, I completely agree. It's just that I don't seem to (21).....discipline myself. I need to talk things over.

Tutor: Well, we'll be continuing (22)..... Let's arrange next month's now. Let's see, I can see you virtually any time during the week starting 22nd January.

Caroline: What about the 24th? I'm free (23)..... .

Tutor: Sorry, I'm booked then. What about the following day?

Caroline: Thursday? I can make the morning.

Tutor: Fine, we'll (24).....then.

Caroline: That's great, thanks.



ANSWER

(1) the dissertation planning	(2) at this stage	(3) in your decision
(4) the fishing industry	(5) aspects of the course	(6) computer modeling
(7) into your dissertation	(8) sufficient background information	(9) go any further
(10) where to go	(11) a different topic	(12) build confidence
(13) all the dissertations	(14) a structured program	(15) my study skills
(16) a good source	(17) quite simple ideas	(18) get points down
(19) in your mind.	(20) at this stage	(21) be able to
(22) these tutorials of course	(23) in the afternoon	(24) go for the 25th



7.3 Section 4

Good morning. In the last few lectures I've been talking about the history of (1)..... But today I want to begin looking at some contemporary, experimental designs for housing. So, I'm going to start with a house which is constructed more or less (2)..... And one of the interesting things about this project is that the owners - both professionals but not architects-wanted to be closely involved, so they decided to manage the project themselves. Their (3)..... was to create somewhere that was as environmentally-friendly as possible. But at the same time they wanted to live somewhere peaceful - they'd both grown up in a (4)..... and disliked urban life. So the first thing they did was to look for a site. And they found a disused (5)..... in a beautiful area. The price was relatively low, and they liked the idea of recycling the land, as it were. As it was, the quarry was an ugly blot on the landscape, and it wasn't (6)..... any longer, either. They consulted various architects and looked at a number of designs before finally deciding on one. As I've said, it was a design for a sort of underground house, and it was built into the earth itself, with (7)..... The north, east and west sides were set in the earth, and only the sloping, south-facing side was exposed to light. That was made of a (8)..... of very strong glass. There were also photovoltaic tiles fixed to the top and bottom of this sloping wall. These are tiles that are designed to store energy from the sun. And the walls had a layer of foam around them too, to increase the (9)..... Now, what is of interest to us about this project is the features which make the building energy-efficient. Sunlight floods in through the glass wall, and to maximise it there are lots of (10)..... inside the house. That helps to spread the light around. So that's the first thing -light is utilised as fully as possible.

In addition, the special tiles on the outside convert energy from the sun and generate some of the house's electricity. In fact, and it's possible that in future the house may even



generate an (11)....., and that the owners will be able to sell some to the national grid. As well as that, wherever possible, recycled materials have been used. For example, the floors are made of reclaimed wood, And the owners haven't bought a single item of new furniture - they just kept what they already had. And then there's the system for dealing with the (12)..... in the house. This is dealt with organically- it's purified by being filtered through reed beds which have been planted for that purpose in the garden. So the occupants of the house won't pollute the land or use any damaging chemicals. It's true that the (13)..... of the house was harmful to the environment. mainly because they had to use massive amounts of concrete - one of the biggest sources of carbon dioxide in manufacturing. And, as you know, this is very damaging to the environment. In total, the house construction has released (14)..... of carbon dioxide into the air. Now that's a frightening thought. However, once the initial 'debt' has been cleared- and it's been calculated that this will only take fifteen years - this underground house won't cost anything- environmentally I mean- because unlike ordinary houses, it is run in a way that is completely (15)..... So, eco-housing like this is likely to become much more...



ANSWER

(1) domestic building construction	(9) insulation
(2) under the ground	(10) mirrors and windows
(3) chief aim	(11) electricity surplus
(4) rural area	(12) waste produced
(5) stone quarry	(13) actual construction
(6) productive	(14) 70 tons
(7) two storeys	(15) environmentally friendly
(8) double layer	



8 Test 4 – Cambridge 9

8.1 Section 2

Man: Hello?

Woman: Hi. It's Laura Carlton here. We've just arrived at (1)....., but I can't get the hot water and heating to work.

Man: Oh right! That's easy. Don't worry. In the upstairs cupboard, you'll find (2)..... You'll see three main controls on the left at the bottom of the heater. The first one important one for the heating and hot water. It's the (3)..... Make sure it's in the 'on' position. The switch itself doesn't light up, but the little square below will be black if the switch is 'off'. That's probably (4).....it's got switched off by mistake. The middle one of these three controls - you'll see it's slightly larger than the first one – (5)..... If you feel cold while you're there and need the radiators on, this needs to be turned to maximum. The last of (6).....- the one on the right – is usually on about a number four setting which for the water in the taps is usually (7).....

Below the heating controls in the middle is a small round plastic button, If there isn't enough water (8)....., sometimes the heater goes out. If this happens you'll need to press this button to reset the heater. Hold it in for (9).....and the heater should come on again. Then there's a little square indicator under (10).....that's a kind of alarm light. It'll flash if you need to reset the heater.

Woman: It sounds complicated...

Man: I'm sure you won't have any problems with it. There should be some more instructions (11).....of the heater. Call me back if you can't make it work.



Woman: Okay. While you're on the phone, we haven't managed to find a few things we need, like extra pillows (12).....and some washing powder. Is there any here?

Man: Pillows . yes. If you look in the cupboard, the large white one upstairs - to the left of (13)..... - there should be four or five on the top shelf. And if you want to do some washing, there's some powder for that ... probably by (14)..... There's a kind of shelf there above the sink. In fact, I'm sure there's some there, in (15)..... You need about half a cup full for each wash. And that reminds me, the spare key to the back door is hanging on a hook (16).....by the sitting room window. Please make sure to put it back when you've used it. The previous guests lost it (17).....and I had to get another one made! And if you have any trouble with the lamps, you'll find some spare bulbs in a large cardboard box. It's on top of (18).....with all kinds of useful things in it. Oh, and another thing I forgot to mention when we last spoke..

Woman: Yes?

Man: I've left you a local map, so you'll be able to find your way around easily. It shows the whole area. I put it in the top drawer of the chest (19).....in your bedroom. There's a whole file of local information in there too.

Woman: Thanks. What about visiting the town? Can you give us any advice?

Man: Yes. You'll need to take the car. It's too far to walk from the flat really. You have to pay to (20).....in all the car parks now I'm afraid ... I like the one that's by the station best and you can walk to the town centre from there (21)..... That's where all the best restaurants are. But if you want a takeaway, the Italian one does really good (22)..... Call 7-3 double 2. 8-1 for that one, or 7 double 6, double 1, 9 for the Chinese. They're both good and they'll both deliver to the flat. As for places to visit, yes, do go and see (23)..... The exhibition is small but really good. It gets



very crowded on Sundays, so I suggest you visit it (24)....., later in the week, but not on Thursdays which is market day- you won't find anywhere to park and it's also the only day of the week when they're not open! Anything else?

Woman: (25)..... Thanks!



ANSWER

(1) the holiday flat	(2) the water heater	(3) main control switch
(4) what's happened	(5) controls the radiators	(6) the three controls
(7) quite hot enough	(8) in the pipes	(9) about five seconds
(10) the third knob	(11) on the side	(12) for the beds
(13) the bathroom door	(14) the back door	(15) a large blue box
(16) on the wall	(17) in the garden	(18) the washing machine
(19) under the TV	(20) leave your car	(21) in five minutes
(22) pasta and pizzas	(23) the railway museum	(24) on a quieter day
(25) Not for the moment		



8.2 Section 3

Paul: Hello, Kira, how are you?

Kira: Fine thanks, Paul, how are you?

Paul: Well, thanks. It's good to see you. It must be (1).....since you did our course?

Kira: That's right. It's nice to come back and say hello.

Paul: What course did you enrol in?

Kira: Actually, I went straight into (2)..... They credited me with two years, which probably made it more difficult for me.

Paul: On the other hand, you were lucky to be granted credits. Is that why you chose the course?

Kira: Yes. And, as I'd already (3).....in my country, I thought it would be easier if I studied something I already knew.

Paul: I didn't realise you went into third year. I thought you started in first year. No wonder it was so hard! And what do you think is one of (4).....between studying at a university here and studying in your country?

Kira: Well, I've found it very difficult (5)....., because I wasn't familiar with that aspect of the system here. The main problem is that the lecturers expect you (6)..... That made me feel really terrible. I thought "How can I possibly do it? How can I comment on someone else's research when they probably spent five years doing it?" | think a lot of people who come from (7).....have similar problems. But after a while it became easier for me. People expect you to have problems with the process of (8).....but, in fact, it is more a question of altering your viewpoint towards academic study.



Paul: How was the content (9).....? Was it easy for you?

Kira: I didn't really have many problems understanding lectures. The content was very similar to what I'd studied before.

Paul: And what about (10).....? Are they essentially the same as lecturers in your country?

Kira: Well actually, no. Here, they're much easier to approach. After every lecture you can go and ask them something (11)..... Or you can make an appointment and talk to them about anything in the course.

Paul: Maybe you found them different because you're a more mature student now, whereas when you were studying (12).....you were younger and not so assertive.

Kira: No, I don't think that's the difference. Most of the students here do it. (13)....., they all seem to make appointments - usually to talk about something in the course that's worrying them, but sometimes just about something that might really (14)....., something they might want to specialise in. The lecturers must set aside certain times every week when they're (15).....

Paul: That's good to hear. And how was your timetable? Was it a very busy year?

Kira: Very, very busy. They make you (16)..... Apart from lectures, we had practical sessions in a lot of subjects. We did these in small groups. I had to (17).....four hours every week in a community pharmacy. Actually, I enjoyed this very much – meeting new people (18)..... Then in second semester, we had to get experience in hospital dispensaries, so every second day we went to one of the big hospitals and worked there. And (19).....we had our assignments, which took me a lot of time. Oh, I nearly forgot, between first and second semesters, we had to work full-time (20).....in a hospital.



Paul: That does sound a very heavy year. So are you pleased now that you did it? Do you feel (21).....?

Kira: Yeah, I do feel much more confident, which I suppose is the most important thing.

Paul: And have you got (22).....for people who are studying from overseas?

Kira: Well, I suppose they need very good English. It would be much better they spent more time learning English before they (23)....., because you can be in big trouble if you don't understand what people saying and you haven't got time (24).....

Paul: Anything else?

Kira: Well, as I said before, the biggest problem for me was (25).....with the education system here.

Paul: It sounds as if it was a real challenge. Congratulations, Kira.

Kira: Thanks, Paul.



ANSWER

(1) twelve months	(2) third year Pharmacy	(3) finished a course
(4) the big differences	(5) to write assignments	(6) to be critical
(7) overseas countries	(8) reading and writing	(9) of the lectures
(10) the lecturers themselves	(11) you didn't understand	(12) in your country
(13) In my faculty	(14) interest them	(15) available for students
(16) work very hard	(17) go and work	(18) all the time
(19) on top of all that	(20) for two weeks	(21) some sense of achievement
(22) any recommendations	(23) enter the university	(24) to translate
(25) a lack of familiarity		



8.3 Section 4

Good morning. Today I'd like to present the findings of our Year 2 project on (1)..... found in gardens throughout our city. I'll start by saying something about the background to the project, then talk a little bit about our (2)....., and then indicate some of our interim findings. First of all, how did we choose our topic? Well, there are four of us in the group and one day while we were discussing a possible focus, two of the group mentioned that they had seen yet more (3)..... - one of Britain's most interesting birds of prey-in their own city centre gardens and wondered why they were turning up in these gardens in great numbers. We were all very engaged by the idea of why (4)..... would choose to inhabit a city garden. Why is it so popular with wildlife when the countryside itself is becoming less so? The first thing we did was to establish what proportion of the urban land is taken up by (5)..... We estimated that it was about one fifth, and this was endorsed by looking at large-scale usage maps in the town land survey office- (6)..... to be precise. Our own informal discussions with neighbours and friends led us to believe that many garden owners had interesting experiences to relate regarding wild animal sightings so we decided to survey garden owners from (7)..... of the city. Just over 100 of them completed a survey once every two weeks for twelve months- ticking off species they had seen from a pro forma list- and adding the names of any rarer ones. Meanwhile, we were doing our own observations in selected gardens throughout the city. We (8)..... smaller ones because they were by far the most typical in the city. The whole point of the project was to look at the norm not the exception. Alongside this (9)..... on urban gardens, we were studying a lot of books about the decline of wild animals in the countryside and thinking of (10)..... for this. So what did we find? Well, so much that I just won't have time to tell you about here. If you're interested in reading our more comprehensive findings, we've produced detailed (11)..... on the college website and of course any of the group would be happy to talk to you about them. Just email us. What we've decided to present today is information about just three species - because we felt these gave a (12)..... of the processes at work in rural and urban settings as a whole. The first species to generate a lot of interesting information was frogs. And there was a clear pattern here - they proliferate where there is suitable water. Garden ponds are on the increase, rural ponds are disappearing, leading to massive migration to the towns. Hedgehogs are also finding it easier to live in urban areas- this time because their predators are not finding it quite so attractive to leave their rural, environment, so hedgehogs have a (13)..... in cities. We had lots of sightings, so all in all we had no difficulties with our efforts to count their numbers precisely. Our final species is the finest of bird



singers, the song thrush. On the decline in the countryside, they are experiencing a resurgence in urban gardens because these days gardeners are buying lots of different plants which means there's an (14)..... of seeds around which is what they feed on. Another factor is the provision of nesting places - which is actually better in gardens than the countryside. Hard to believe it, but it's true. Incidentally, we discovered that a massive new survey on song thrushes is about to be launched, so you should (15)..... for that. Now, I'd be happy to answer any questions you may have...



ANSWER

(1) wildlife	(9) primary research
(2) research techniques	(10) possible causes
(3) sparrowhawks	(11) graphic representations
(4) wild animals	(12) good indication
(5) private gardens	(13) better survival rate
(6) 24%	(14) extensive range
(7) different areas	(15) keep an eye open
(8) deliberately chose	



9 Test 1 – Cambridge 10

9.1 Section 2

On behalf of LP Clubs, I'd like to welcome you all here today. My name's Sandy Fisher and I'm one of (1) here. Before we start our tour of the club I'll just run through some basic information about the facilities we have here, including recent improvements, and explain (2) ship available.

Our greatest asset is probably our swimming pool which at 25 metres isn't Olympic-sized, but now we've expanded it to eight lanes, it's much wider. This means there are rarely more than (3) at a time in each lane. Unfortunately, there isn't space for an outdoor pool here but the glass roof on the swimming pool (4), which means you can enjoy something of the open-air experience on warmer days.

Our recently (5) has all the latest exercise equipment including ten new running machines, and a wide range of weight-training machines. Each member is given full training in how to (6) and there is always a trainer on duty to offer help and advice. Although we do have adult-only times after 6 and at certain times at weekends, children are well catered for. Older children continue to benefit from (7).....; anything from trampolining to yoga.

One thing all our members appreciate about us is that we take very good care of them. This starts on day one with your personal assessment. You are asked to fill in (8)..... of any health problems. One of our personal trainers will then go through this with you.

The trainer will then take you through the safety rules for (9) in the fitness suite. During your next exercise session a personal trainer will work with you to make sure you understand these. It's very important to do this because we really do want to avoid



having any sports injuries. There's a lot more to (10) than simply lifting weights!

At the end of the personal assessment, the trainer will draw up a plan, outlining what you should try to achieve within (11)..... This will then be reviewed at the end of the six weeks.

Now, I'll just quickly run through the types of membership we have available. All members must pay a joining fee of £90 in addition to the rates for (12)

Gold membership entitles you to free entry at all LP Clubs. There are now LP clubs in all major cities and towns so if you travel a lot this will be a great advantage. (13)..... costs £50 a month and joint membership for you and your partner will cost £75.

Premier membership is for professional people whose work commitments (14)..... for them to use the club during the day and so LP gives booking preferences to Premier members at peak times. This means you will find it easier to (15)..... at times that suit you. Reciprocal arrangements with other LP Clubs are available to Premier members. Premier membership is for individuals only, but you will be sent (16) every month. The monthly fee is £65.

You don't have to have any special clothes or equipment when you visit the club. We provide (17) in the changing rooms, but it's very important to remember your photo card because you won't be able to get in without it.

For people who aren't working during the day then...



ANSWER

(1) the fitness managers	(2) the types of member	(3) a couple of people
(4) is partly retractable	(5) refurbished fitness suite	(6) operate the equipment
(7) a wide range of tuition	(8) a questionnaire giving details	(9) using the equipment
(10) looking after yourself	(11) a six-week period	(12) the monthly membership fees
(13) Individual gold membership	(14) make it difficult	(15) book the sessions
(16) passes for quests	(17) robes and hairdryers	



9.2 Section 3

JOHN: Erm ... hello Professor, I'm John Wishart. I'm working on my entry for (1)..... My tutor said you might be able to help me with it.

PROFESSOR: Ah, yes, I got a copy of your drawings. Come in and tell me about it. What (2) is it?

JOHN: Well, it's an international design competition and we have to come up with a new design for a typical domestic kitchen appliance.

PROFESSOR: I see, and are there any special conditions? Does it have to (3)..... for example?

JOHN: Actually that was the focus in last year's competition. This year's different. We have to adopt (4) to existing technology, using it in a way that hasn't been thought of before.

PROFESSOR: I see, that sounds tricky. And what kitchen appliance have you chosen?

JOHN: Well, I decided to choose the dishwasher.

PROFESSOR: Interesting, what made you choose that?

JOHN: Well, they're (5) in most Australian houses but they're all pretty boring and almost identical to each other. I think some people will be prepared to pay a little extra for something that looks different.

PROFESSOR: That's a nice idea. I see you've called your design "the Rockpool"; why is that?

JOHN: Basically because it looks like the rock pools you find on a beach. The top is (6)..... so that you can look down into it.

PROFESSOR: And there's a stone at the bottom. Is that just for decoration?



JOHN: Actually it does (7) Instead of pushing a button, you turn the stone.

PROFESSOR: So it's really just a novel way of starting the dishwasher.

JOHN: That's right.

PROFESSOR: It's a really nice design, but what makes it innovative?

JOHN: Well, I decided to make a dishwasher that (8)

PROFESSOR: In place of water and detergent? How will you manage that?

JOHN: The idea is to pressurise the carbon dioxide so that it (9) The fluid is then released into the dishwasher where it cleans the dishes all by itself.

PROFESSOR: Sounds like a brilliant idea! Your system will totally do away with the need for (10) So what happens once the dishes are clean?

JOHN: Well, to allow them to dry, the liquid carbon dioxide and the waste materials all go to an area called (11) That's where the liquid is depressurised and so it reverts to a gas. Then the oil and grease are separated out and sent to the waste system.

PROFESSOR: It sounds like you've thought it all out very thoroughly. So, what happens to the carbon dioxide once (12)? Not wasted I hope.

JOHN: Actually, that's where the real savings are made. The carbon dioxide is sent back to the cylinder and can be used again and again.

PROFESSOR: (13) Do you think it will ever be built?

JOHN: Probably not, but that's OK.

PROFESSOR: Well, I'm sure a lot of positive things will come out of your design.

PROFESSOR: Now, you seem to have thought about everything so what exactly did you need me to help you with?



JOHN: Well, my design has made it to (14) of the competition and, in a few months' time, I have to give a presentation, and that's the part I was hoping you could help me with.

PROFESSOR: Right, well that should be easy enough. What have you managed to do so far?

JOHN: Well, I've got (15) to show how it will work and I've also written a 500-word paper on it.

PROFESSOR: I see. Well, if you want to stand a good chance of winning you really need a model of the machine.

JOHN: Yes, I thought I might but I'm having a few problems.

PROFESSOR: What is (16) so far? Let me guess - is it the materials?

JOHN: Yes. I want it to look professional but everything that's top quality is also very expensive.

PROFESSOR: Look, projects like this are very important to us. They really help lift our profile. So why don't you talk to the university about a grant? I can help you (17)..... if you like.

JOHN: That would be great.

PROFESSOR: You'd better show me this paper you've written as well. For a global competition such as this you need to make sure (18) you've given are accurate and thorough.

JOHN: That would be a great help.

PROFESSOR: Is there anything else I can do?

JOHN: Well, I'm really ...



ANSWER

(1) the Global Design Competition	(2) sort of competition	(3) save energy
(4) an innovative approach	(5) an everyday kitchen appliance	(6) made of glass
(7) have a function	(8) uses carbon dioxide	(9) becomes a liquid
(10) strong detergents	(11) the holding chamber	(12) the process is complete
(13) What a terrific idea	(14) the final stage	(15) detailed drawings
(16) the main difficulty	(17) fill out the application forms	(18) the technical details



9.3 Section 4

Today we continue our series on ecology and conservation with a look at a particularly endangered member of the (1)..... One in ten black bears is actually born with a white coat, which is the result of a special gene that surfaces in a few. Local people have named it the spirit bear. And according to the legends of these communities, its (2)..... brings with it a special power. Because of this, it has always been highly regarded by them so much that they do not speak of seeing it to anyone else. It is their way of protecting it when strangers visit the area. The white bear's habitat is quite interesting. The bear's (3)..... with the old- growth rainforest is a complex one. The white bear relies on the huge centuries-old trees in the forest in many ways. For example, the old-growth trees have extremely long roots that help prevent erosion of the soil along the banks of the (4)..... Keeping these banks intact is important because these streams are home to salmon, which are the bear's main food source. In return, the bear's feeding habits nurture the forest. As the bears eat the (5)....., they discard the skin and bones in great amounts on the forest floor, which provide vital nutrients. These produce lush vegetation that sustains thousands of other types of life forms, from birds to insects and more. Today, the (6)..... lives off the coast of the province of British Columbia on a few islands. There is great concern for their survival since it is estimated that less than (7)..... of these white bears remain. The best way to protect them is to make every effort to preserve the (8)..... of their forest environment -in other words, their ecosystem. The greatest threat to the bear's existence is the loss of its habitat. Over many years, logging companies have stripped the land by (9)..... a large number of trees. In addition, they have built roads which have fractured the areas where the bear usually feeds, and many (10)..... have also been lost. The logging of the trees along the streams has damaged the places where the bears fish. To make matters worse, the number of salmon in those streams is declining because there is no (11)..... on fishing at the moment. All these influences



have a negative impact on the spirit bear's very existence, which í made all the more fragile by the fact that reproduction among these bears has always been (12)..... And so, what's the situation going forward? Community organizations, environmental groups and the British Columbia government are now (13)..... on the problem. The government is now requiring logging companies to adopt a better logging method, which is a positive step. However, these measures alone may not be sufficient to ensure a (14)..... of the spirit bear in the future. Other steps also need to be taken. While it is important to maintain the spirit bear's habitat, there also needs to be more emphasis on its expansion. The move is (15)..... as it will also create space for other bears that are losing their homes...



ANSWER

(1) black bear family	(9) cutting down
(2) snowy fur	(10) hibernation sites
(3) strong relationship	(11) legal limit
(4) many fish streams	(12) disappointingly low
(5) salmon	(13) working together
(6) spirit bear	(14) healthy population
(7) two hundred	(15) justified
(8) delicate balance	



10 Test 2 – Cambridge 10

10.1 Section 2

Good morning. I'm very pleased to (1) to say a little about two exciting new developments in the city: the Brackenside Open-Air Swimming Pool and the children's Adventure Playground in Central Park. As many of you may know, the idea for (2) came from you, the public, in (3) which the City Council conducted last year. And they have been realised using money from the SWRDC - the South West Regional Development Commission.

First of all, Brackenside Pool. As many of the older members of the audience will remember, there used to be (4) on the sea front 30 years ago but it had to close when it was judged to be unsafe. For the design of this new heated pool, we were very happy to secure the talents of (5) Ellen Wendon, who has managed to combine a charming 1930s design, which fits in so well with many of the other buildings in the area, with up-to-the-minute features such as a recycling system - the only one of its kind in the world - which (6) to be used in the pool.

Now, there has been quite a bit of discussion in the local press about whether there would be enough room for the number of visitors we're hoping to attract, but the design is deceptive and there have been rigorous (7) Also, just in case you were wondering, we're on schedule for a June 15th opening date and (8): a testimony to the excellent work of local contractors Hickman's.

We hope that as many people as possible will be there on June 15th. We have engaged (9) Coral White to declare the pool open and there'll be drinks and snacks available at the pool side. There'll also be a competition for the public to decide (10) we plan to have at the entrance: you will decide which famous historical figure from the city we should have.



And now, moving on to the Central Park Playground, which we're pleased to announce has just won the Douglas Award for safety: the news (11) only last week. The unique design is based on the concept of the Global Village, with the playground being divided into six areas showing different parts of the world- each with (12)..... For example, there is a section on Asia, and this is represented by rides and equipment in the shape of snakes, orang-utans, tigers and so on – fauna native to the forests of the region. Moving south to the Antarctic – we couldn't (13)..... I'm afraid but opted instead for climbing blocks in the shape of mountains - I thought they could have had slides for the glaciers but the designers did want to (14)! Then on to South America - and here the theme is El Dorado - games replicating the search for mines full of precious stones. And then moving up to North America, here there was (15) - I know the contribution of cinema and jazz was considered but the designers finally opted for rockets and the International Space Station. Eastwards to Europe then, and perhaps (16) of all the areas: medieval castles and other fortifications. Then last, but not least, moving south to Africa and a whole set of wonderful (17) to represent the great rivers of this fascinating and varied continent.

Now, the opening date for our Global Playground is 10th July. And again we'd love to see you there - so make a date and come and see this magnificent, (18) right in the heart of the city.



ANSWER

(1) have this opportunity	(2) these initiatives	(3) the extensive consultation exercise
(4) a wonderful open-air pool	(5) internationally renowned architect	(6) enables seawater
(7) checks about capacity	(8) well within budget	(9) award-winning actress
(10) on the sculpture	(11) came through	(12) a representative feature
(13) run to an ice rink	(14) avoid being too literal	(15) considerable debate
(16) the most traditional choice	(17) mosaics and trails	(18) original new amenity



10.2 Section 3

VICTOR: Right, well, for our presentation shall I start with the early life of Thor Heyerdahl?

OLIVIA: Sure. Why don't you (1) describing the type of boy he was, especially his passion for collecting things.

VICTOR: That's right, he had (2) And I think it's unusual for children to develop their own values and not join in their parents' hobbies; I'm thinking of how Heyerdahl wouldn't go hunting with his dad, for example.

OLIVIA: Yeah, he preferred to (3) by listening to his mother read to him. And quite early on he knew he wanted to become an explorer when he grew up. That came from his camping trips he went on in Norway I think...

VICTOR: No, it was climbing that he (4) as a young man.

OLIVIA: Oh, right... After university he married a classmate and together, they decided to experience living on a small island, to find out how harsh weather conditions (5).....

VICTOR: As part of their preparation before they left home, they learnt basic survival skills like building a shelter. I guess they needed that knowledge in order to live wild in a remote location (6), cut off by the sea, which is what they were aiming to do.

OLIVIA: An important part of your talk should be the radical theory Heyerdahl formed from examining (7) that he happened to find on the island. I think you should finish with that.

VICTOR: OK.

OLIVIA: All right, Victor, so after your part I'll talk about Thor Heyerdahl's adult life, continuing from the theory he had about Polynesian migration. Up until that time of



course, academics had believed that humans first (8) in Polynesia from Asia, in the west.

VICTOR: Yes, they thought that travel from the east was impossible, because of the huge, empty stretch of ocean that (9) the islands and the nearest inhabited land.

OLIVIA: Yes, but Heyerdahl spent ages studying (10), ocean currents and wind patterns to find if it was actually possible. And another argument was that there was no tradition of (11) in the communities lying to the east of Polynesia. But Heyerdahl knew they made lots of coastal voyages in locally built canoes.

VICTOR: Yes, or sailing on rafts, as was shown by the long voyage that Heyerdahl did next. It was (12) to undertake – sometimes I wonder if he did that trip for private reasons, you know? To show others that he could have spectacular adventures. What do you think, Olivia?

OLIVIA: Well, I think it was more (13) simply trying out his idea, to see if migration from the east was possible.

VICTOR: Yes, that's probably it. And the poor guy suffered a bit at that time because the war forced him to stop his work for some years...

OLIVIA: Yes. When he got started again and planned (14), do you think it was important to him that he achieve it before anyone else did?

VICTOR: Um, I haven't read anywhere that that was his motivation. The most important factor seems to have been that he use only (15) and local materials to build his raft.

OLIVIA: Yes. I wonder how fast it went.

VICTOR: Well, it took them 97 days from South America to the Pacific Islands.



OLIVIA: Mm. And after that, Heyerdahl went to Easter Island, didn't he? We should mention (16) I think he sailed there in a boat made out of reeds.

VICTOR: No, that was later on in Egypt, Olivia.

OLIVIA: Oh, yes, that's right.

VICTOR: But what he wanted to do was talk to the local people about their old stone carvings and then (17) to learn more about the process.

OLIVIA: I see. Well, what a great life. Even though many of his theories (18)....., he certainly left a lasting impression on many disciplines, didn't he? To my mind, he was the first person to establish what (19) call practical archaeology. I mean, that they try to recreate something from the past today, like he did with his raft trip. It's unfortunate that his ideas about where Polynesians (20) have been completely discredited.

VICTOR: Yes. Right, well, I'll prepare a PowerPoint slide at the end that acknowledges our sources. I mainly used The Life and Work of Thor Heyerdahl by William Oliver. I thought (21) he used were very sound, although I must say I found the overall tone somewhat old-fashioned. I think they need to do a new, revised edition.

OLIVIA: Yeah, I agree. What about the subject matter – I found it really challenging!

VICTOR: Well, it's (22)

OLIVIA: I thought the book had lots of good points. What did you think of...



ANSWER

(1) begin with	(2) his own little museum	(3) learn about nature
(4) spent his time on	(5) shaped people's lifestyles	(6) with few inhabitants
(7) mysterious ancient carvings	(8) migrated to the islands	(9) lies between
(10) the cloud movements	(11) large ship-building	(12) an incredibly risky journey
(13) a matter of	(14) his epic voyage	(15) ancient techniques
(16) the purpose of that trip	(17) make one himself	(18) have been disproven
(19) modern academics	(20) originated from	(21) the research methods
(22) a complex issue		



10.3 Section 4

Well, I've been talking to managers in a number of businesses, and reading surveys about the future of management. And what I'm going to present in (1)..... is a few ideas about how the activity is likely to change in the next ten years. It isn't a scientific, statistical analysis - just some ideas for us to discuss. One area I want to mention is business markets, and i'm sure a really (2)..... will be a major increase in competition, with companies from all round the world trying to sell similar products. Consumers will have much more choice for instance, (3)..... sold in Australia might be manufactured in the USA, China, Finland and dozens of other countries. At the same time, mergers and takeovers mean that governments are actually losing power to (4)..... We can probably all think of companies that exert a great deal of influence, which may be good for consumers. A third point I want to make about markets is that in the (5)....., such as India, China, Brazil and Russia, demand is growing very fast. This is putting pressure on resources all over the world. I think businesses are becoming more open to external influences. In particular, companies are consulting customers more and more before making their (6)..... Companies are finding out what they want and providing it, instead of making products and then trying to sell them, which is the model of years ago. Another influence is that concerns about the environment will force manufacturers to extend product life cycles, to reduce the amount of (7)..... And in some cases. regulation will need to be strengthened. Many societies are much more fluid and democratic, and the structure of companies is changing to reflect that. I think we're going to see a (8)..... within companies on teams created with a specific project in mind. And when they're completed, the teams will be disbanded and new ones formed. More and more people see work as simply one part of their lifestyle, and not the (9)..... one, and as the workforce is shrinking in some countries, businesses are having to compete for staff instead of being able to choose among a lot of applicants. Typical examples that will attract and (10).....



are traditional ones like flexible hours and- something that has been made possible by advances in technology-remote working, with people based at their home, abroad, or almost anywhere they choose. Management styles will almost certainly continue to change. Senior managers will require a lot more than the (11)..... that they've always needed. Above all they'll need great skills in leadership, so that their organisation can initiate and respond to change in a fast-moving world, where they face lots of competing requirements and (12)..... In most of the world, the senior managers of large businesses are mainly men in their fifties and sixties. The predominant style of management will almost certainly become more (13)....., caused above all, by more women moving into senior management positions. Many of the changes are influenced by developments in the wider economy. The traditional emphasis of business was manufacturing, and of course the service sector is very important. But we shouldn't overlook the growing financial contribution of IP, that is, intellectual property. Some books and films generate (14)..... from the sale of related DVDs, music, games, clothes, and so on. Another point I'd like to make is that although I've been talking about companies, one trend that they have to face is the move away from-people working for the same employer for years. Instead, more and more people are becoming self-employed, to gain the (15)..... over their lives that they're unlikely to get from being employed. OK, well that's all I want to say, so let's open it up for discussion.



ANSWER

(1) this seminar	(9) most important
(2) significant development	(10) retain staff
(3) food products	(11) efficiency
(4) major global corporations	(12) potential conflicts
(5) rapidly expanding economies	(13) consultative and collaborative
(6) business decisions	(14) enormous sums
(7) pollution and waste	(15) freedom and control
(8) greater emphasis	



11 Test 3 – Cambridge 10

11.1 Section 2

INTERVIEWER: Today we're pleased to have on the show Alice Bussell from the Dolphin Conservation Trust. Tell us about the Trust, Alice.

ALICE: Well, obviously its purpose is (1) in seas all around the world. It tries to raise people's awareness of the problems these marine creatures are suffering because of pollution and other threats. It started ten years ago and it's one of (2)..... in the country – although it's still fairly small compared with the big players in animal protection. We are (3) the work we do in education - last year we visited a huge number of schools in different parts of the country, going round to talk to children and young people aged (4)..... In fact, about thirty-five per cent of our members are children. The charity uses its money to support campaigns - for example, for changes in fishing policy and so forth. It hopes soon to be able to employ (5) - with dolphin expertise - to monitor populations. Of course, many people give their services on a voluntary basis and we now have volunteers (6), office work and other things.

I should also tell you about the award we won from the Charity Commission last year- for our work in education. Although it's not meant (7) for us, it has made our activities even more widely publicised and understood. In the long term it may not bring in extra members but we're hoping it'll have this effect.

INTERVIEWER: Is it possible to see dolphins (8)?

ALICE: Yes. In several locations. And we have a big project in the east part of Scotland. This has long been (9) because it has very little shipping. However, that may be about to change soon because oil companies want to increase exploration there. We're (10) this because, although there'll be little pollution from oil,



exploration creates a lot of underwater noise. It means the dolphins can't rest and socialise.

This is how I became interested in (11) in the first place. I had never seen one and I hadn't been particularly interested in them at school. Then I came across this story about a family of dolphins who had to (12) in the Moray Firth because of the oil companies and about a child who campaigned to save them. I couldn't put the book down - I was hooked.

INTERVIEWER: I'm sure our listeners will want to find out what they can do to help. You mentioned the (13) scheme. Can you tell us about that?

ALICE: Of course! People can choose one of our dolphins to sponsor. They receive a picture of it and (14) I'd like to tell you about four which are currently being adopted by our members: Moondancer, Echo, Kiwi and Samson. Unfortunately, Echo is being rather elusive this year and hasn't yet been sighted by our observers but we (15) that he'll be out there soon. All the others have been out in force - Samson and Moondancer are often (16) but it is Kiwi who's our real 'character' as she seems to love coming up close for the cameras and we've captured her on film hundreds of times. They all (17) - Moondancer is very elegant and curves out and into the water very smoothly, whereas Samson has a lot of energy - he's always leaping out of the water (18) You'd probably expect him to be the youngest - he's not quite - that's Kiwi - but Samson's the latest of our dolphins to be chosen for the scheme. Kiwi makes a lot of noise so we can often pick her out straight away. Echo and Moondancer are noisy too, but Moondancer's easy to find because she has a particularly (19) on her back, which makes her easy to identify. So, yes, they're all very different...

INTERVIEWER: Well, they sound a fascinating group...



ANSWER

(1) to protect dolphins	(2) the fastest growing animal charities	(3) particularly proud of
(4) from 5 to 18	(5) its first full-time biologist	(6) working in observation
(7) an enormous amount of money	(8) in UK waters	(9) a haven for dolphins
(10) campaigning against	(11) dolphin conservation	(12) leave their home
(13) 'Adopt a Dolphin'	(14) news updates	(15) remain optimistic
(16) photographed together	(17) have their own personalities	(18) with great vigour
(19) large fin		



11.2 Section 3

MIA: Hi, Rob. How's the course going?

ROB: Oh, hi, Mia. Yeah, great. I can't believe the first term's nearly over. I saw your group's performance last night (1) It was good.

MIA: Really? Yeah ... but now we have to write a report on the whole thing, (2)..... I don't know where to start. Like, I have to write about the role I played, the doctor, how I developed the character. Well, what was (3)?

ROB: Er ... my grandfather was a doctor before he retired, and I just based it on him.

MIA: OK, but how? Did you talk to him about it?

ROB: He must have (4), but he never says much about his work, even now. He has a sort of authority though.

MIA: So how did you manage to capture that?

ROB: I'd ... I'd visualise what he must have been like in the past, when he was sitting in (5)..... listening to his patients.

MIA: OK, so that's what you explain in your report.

ROB: Right.

MIA: Then there's (6)- so in the first scene we needed to know how boring life was in the doctor's village in the 1950s, so when the curtain went up on the first scene in the waiting room, there was that (7) before anyone spoke. And then people kept saying the same thing over and over, like 'Cold, isn't it?'

ROB: Yes, and everyone wore grey and brown, and just sat (8)

MIA: Yes, all those details of the production.



ROB: And I have to analyse how I functioned in the group - what I found out about myself. I know I was (9), when we couldn't agree.

MIA: Yes. So did one person emerge as the leader?

ROB: Sophia did. That was OK - she helped us work out exactly what to do, (10)..... And that made me feel better. I suppose.

MIA: When you understood what needed doing?

ROB: Yes. And Sophia did some research, too. That was useful in (11)

MIA: Like what?

ROB: Well, she found these articles from the 1950s about how relationships between children and their parents, or between the public and people like (12)..... or the police were shifting.

MIA: Interesting. And did you have any practical problems to overcome? Well, in the final rehearsal everything was going fine until the last scene - that's where the doctor's first patient appears on stage on his own. The one (13)?

ROB: Yes, and he had this really long speech, with the stage all dark except for one spotlight- and then that (14) so it was shining on the wrong side of the stage... but anyway we got that fixed, thank goodness.

MIA: Yes, it was fine on the night.

ROB: But while you're here, Mia, I wanted to ask you about the year abroad option. Would you recommend doing that?

MIA: Yes, definitely. It's (15) to study in another country for a year.

ROB: I think I'd like to do it, but it looks very competitive - there's only a limited number of places.



MIA: Yes, so next year when you are in the second year of the course, you need to work really hard in all (16) Only students with good marks get places - you have to prove that you know your subject really well.

ROB: Right. So how did you choose where to go?

MIA: Well, I decided I wanted a programme that would fit in with what I wanted to do after I graduate, so I looked for a university with (17) rather than directing for example. It depends on you. Then about six months before you go, you have to email the scheme coordinator with your top three choices. I had a friend who missed the deadline and didn't get her first choice, so you do need to get a move on at that stage. You'll find that certain places are very popular with everyone.

ROB: And don't you have to (18) at that stage?

MIA: Yes.

ROB: Right. I'll get some of the final year students to give me some tips ... maybe see if I can read what they wrote.

MIA: I think that's a very good idea. I don't mind showing you what I did.

And while you're abroad don't make the mistake I made. I got so involved I forgot all about (19) for when I came back here for the final year. Make sure you stay in touch so they know your choices for the optional modules. You don't want to miss out doing (20).....

ROB: Right.



ANSWER

(1) at the student theatre	(2) an in-depth analysis	(3) your starting point
(4) all sorts of stories	(5) his consulting room	(6) the issue of atmosphere
(7) long silence	(8) in a row	(9) so frustrated at times
(10) for the production	(11) developing our approach	(12) bank managers
(13) in the wheelchair	(14) stuck somehow	(15) a fantastic chance
(16) your theatre studies modules	(17) emphasis on acting	(18) write a personal statement
(19) making arrangements	(20) your preferred specialisms	



11.3 Section 4

Today, I want to talk about self-regulatory focus theory and how the actions of leaders can affect the way followers approach (1)..... Self-regulatory focus theory is a theory developed by Tory Higgins. He says that a person's focus at any given time is to either approach pleasure or avoid pain. These are two (2)..... that each and every one of us has, and they cause us to have different kinds of goals. Promotion goals in different life situations emphasise achievement. Prevention goals are oriented towards the (3)..... In a specific situation, our thoughts might focus more on promotion goals or more on prevention goals. The theory suggests that two factors affect which goals we are focusing on. First, there is a (4)..... This factor is connected to a person's personality and says that each person has (5)..... to either focus more on promotion goals or focus more on prevention goals as part of his or her personality. Second, there is a situational factor which means that the context we are in can make us more likely to focus on one set of goals or the other. For example, we are more likely to be thinking about pleasure and to have (6)..... when we are spending time with a friend. In contrast, if we are working on an important project for our boss, we are more likely to try to avoid making mistakes and therefore have more (7)..... in our mind. Research has shown that the goals we are focusing on at a given time affect the way we think. For example, when focusing on promotion goals, people consider their ideal self. their (8)..... They don't think about what they can lose, so they think in a happier mode. They feel more inspired to change. When people are focusing on prevention goals, they think about their "ought" self. What are they supposed to be? What are people expecting from them? They consider their (9)..... to others. As a result, they experience more anxiety and try to avoid situations where they could lose. Now that I have talked about the two focuses and how they affect people, I want to look at the idea that the way (10)....., or their style of leading, can affect the focus that followers adopt in a specific situation. In talking



about leadership, we often mention transformational leaders and transactional leaders. Transformational leaders, when interacting with their followers., (11)..... their development. In their words and actions transformational leaders highlight change. Their speech is passionate and conveys a definitive vision. All of these things can encourage followers to think about what could be. In other words, they inspire a promotion focus in their followers. In contrast, (12)..... focus on developing clear structures that tell their followers exactly what is expected of them. While they do explain the rewards people will get for following orders, they emphasise more how a follower will be punished or that a follower won't get rewarded if his or her behaviour doesn't change. In short, they emphasise the consequences of (13)..... This emphasis will clearly lead followers to focus on avoiding punishment and problems. This is clearly a prevention focus. In conclusion, it is important to understand that one focus is not necessarily better than the other one. For a designer who works in a field where a lot of innovation is needed, a promotion focus is (14)..... In contrast, a prevention focus which causes people to work more cautiously and produce higher quality work might be very appropriate for a job like a surgeon, for example. The main point of the research, though, is that the actions of leaders can (15)..... whether people approach a situation with more of a promotion focus or more of a prevention focus.



ANSWER

(1) different situations	(9) obligations
(2) basic motivations	(10) leaders behave
(3) avoidance of punishment	(11) focus on
(4) chronic factor	(12) transactional leaders
(5) a basic tendency	(13) making a mistake
(6) promotion goals	(14) probably better
(7) prevention goals	(15) greatly influence
(8) aspirations and gains	



12 Test 4 – Cambridge 10

12.1 Section 2

Welcome to Manham Port, where (1) are brought to life. All the family can enjoy a day out at Manham: visit our copper mine, see models of the machinery it used, have your photo taken in nineteenth-century costume, (2) how people lived at different stages throughout history, and especially how children studied, worked and played.

The port of Manham is located in beautiful and peaceful countryside, on a bend in the great River Avon, and developed here because it's (3) of the Avon - boats can go no higher up this river – and proved a handy place to load and unload cargo to and from the sea, which is over (4) A small port was already established here when, about 900 years ago, tin was discovered nearby, though it wasn't until (5), when a tremendous need for metals of all kinds developed, that Manham expanded to become one of the busiest ports in the country. And because it was already so busy, prospectors began to (6)... .., and by the end of the nineteenth century, lead, copper, manganese and arsenic were added to the cargos leaving Manham.

In the early days, the ores had been smelted - or processed - in the same area they were mined. But, as demand grew, the smelting process required huge factory furnaces or fires to (7) from the rock and there was not enough coal in the local area, so the rocks containing minerals had to be shipped long distances.

Sadly, in the twentieth century, the great port of Manham declined, and thousands of workers were forced to (8) The building at the port fell into disrepair, and the place became almost forgotten. But then, the Manham Trust was formed to conserve (9) of the area. It organised scores of local



volunteers to (10) to find the original outlines of the installations. It then brought in paid professionals to match installations with maps of (11)..... and to set about reconstructing it. Today you can see the results of this ambitious programme of restoration. The intention, and we believe this will be realised before the end of the year, is to return Manham Port to the condition it (12)..... as 'the greatest copper port in the country'.

But what can you do and see on your visit today? Here are just a few highlights. We suggest you start with the visit to (13) Travel on converted mining trains and journey into the depths of the mountain along seams once worked by hundreds of miners. Watch out especially for the great pumping machines which rid the mine of water. But please be warned that, like all mines, ours is very dark and closed in and we do say that (14) and also dogs should NOT be taken into the mine.

The next recommended visit is to the village school. While looking round the classrooms, (15) at our display of games, which is one of the largest in the world. And it's recommended that you time your visit to (16) a guided tour. This will give you the opportunity to ask lots of questions. Near the school is the beautiful old sailing ketch called 'The George'. You are welcome to board the boat and look round the cabins. Look out for the ship's wheel which was missing until only five years ago when it was dredged (17) by a local fisherman. We have no idea how it got there but it's been polished and proudly restored to its original place on the boat. Please take care going down the ladders if you wish to (18).....- we don't recommend you allow young children to use them.

So we hope you have a memorable visit to Manham Port and will tell your friends all about us.



ANSWER

(1) a thousand years of history	(2) experience at first hand	(3) the highest navigable point
(4) 23 miles away	(5) the Industrial Revolution	(6) look for other minerals
(7) melt the metal	(8) emigrate out of the area	(9) the historical resources
(10) remove undergrowth	(11) the original port complex	(12) reached at its peak
(13) the copper mine	(14) children under five	(15) take a special look
(16) coincide with	(17) out of the silt	(18) visit the lower deck



12.2 Section 3

TIM: Hi, Laura – could you spare a few minutes to talk about (1) you did last summer? I'm thinking of doing one myself...

LAURA: Hi, Tim. Sure.

TIM: Didn't you do yours at (2)?

LAURA: That's right... It's only a very small company and they needed someone to produce a company brochure, and I wanted to get some business experience because I'm interested in a career (3) in a business environment. It was good because I had overall responsibility for the project.

TIM: What kind of skills do you think you developed on the placement? I mean, apart from the ones you already had... Did you have to (4) for the brochure, the layout and everything?

LAURA: We hired the services of a professional photographer for that. I did have to use my IT skills to a certain extent because I cut and pasted text (5), but that didn't involve anything I hadn't done before.

TIM: Do you think you got any better at managing your time and prioritising things? You always used to say you had trouble with that...

LAURA: Oh, definitely. There was so much pressure to (6) And I also got better at explaining things and asserting my opinions, because I had to have weekly consultations with the marketing manager and give him (7)

TIM: It sounds as if you got a lot out of it then.

LAURA: Absolutely. It was really worthwhile... But you know, the company benefited too...



TIM: Yes, they must have done. After all, if they'd used (8) to produce their brochure instead of doing it in-house, presumably they'd have paid a lot more?

LAURA: Oh, yes. I worked it out - it would have been 250 per cent more. And I thought the end result was good, even though we did everything on site. The company has quite a powerful computer and I managed to borrow (9) from the university. The new brochure looks really professional; it enhances the image of the company straight away.

TIM: So in the long run it should help them to attract clients, and improve (10).....?

LAURA: That's the idea. Yeah.

TIM: Well, all in all it sounds very positive - I think I will go ahead and apply for a placement myself. How do I go about it?

LAURA: It's easy enough to do, because there's a government agency called STEP - S-T-E-P - that (11) for students. You should start by getting their booklet with all the details – I expect you can download one from their website.

TIM: Actually, they've got copies in the psychology department – I've seen them there. I'll just (12) and pick one up.

LAURA: Right. And then if I were you, after I'd looked at it I'd go over all the options with someone...

TIM: I suppose I should ask my tutor's advice. He knows more about me than anyone.

LAURA: One of (13) would be better, they've got more knowledge about the jobs market than your personal tutor would have.

TIM: OK...



LAURA: And then when you know what you want you can (14)- you'll find their address in the booklet. And once you've registered they assign you to a mentor who looks after your application.

TIM: And then I suppose you just sit back and wait till you hear something?

LAURA: They told me at the careers office that it's best (15), and get updates yourself by checking the website for new placement alerts. Your mentor is supposed to (16), but you can't rely on that.

TIM: I don't suppose it's a good idea to get in touch with companies directly, is it?

LAURA: Not really... But it is the company who notifies you if they want you to go for an interview. You get (17) or an email from personnel departments.

TIM: And do I reply directly to them?

LAURA: Yes, you do. STEP only (18) once you've been made a job offer.

TIM: Right... So, once you've had an interview you should let your mentor know what the outcome is? I mean whether you're offered a job, and whether you've decided to accept it?

LAURA: That's right. They'll inform the careers office once a placement has been agreed, so you don't have to do that.

TIM: Is that all then?

LAURA: (19) Only once you've accepted an offer you'll probably have to supply a reference, because the placement will be conditional on that. And that's something you should ask your own tutor to provide. He knows about (20)..... and also about your qualities, like reliability.

TIM: Well, thanks very much for the information – I'm starting to look forward...



ANSWER

(1) the work placement	(2) an environmental services company	(3) in occupational psychology
(4) do all the artwork	(5) from marketing leaflets	(6) meet the project deadline
(7) a progress report	(8) a professional advertising agency	(9) some scanning software
(10) their sales figures	(11) organises placements	(12) go to the office
(13) the career officers	(14) register with STEP	(15) to be proactive
(16) keep you informed	(17) a letter of invitation	(18) gets involved again
(19) More or less	(20) your academic ability	



12.3 Section 4

Today we're going to look at an important area of science, (1)..... So what is it? Nano means tiny, so it's science and engineering on the scale of atoms and molecules. The idea is that by controlling and (2)....., you can literally create anything. However, as we'll see, the science of the small has some big implications affecting us in many ways. There's no doubt that nanotechnology promises so much for civilisation. However, all new technologies have their (3)..... And with nanotechnology, society often gets the wrong idea about its capabilities. Numerous science-fiction books and movies have raised people's fears about nanotechnology-with scenarios such as (4)..... into your body that monitor everything you do without you realising it, or self-replicating nano-robots that eventually take over the world. So how do we safeguard such a potentially powerful technology? Some scientists recommend that nanoparticles be treated as new chemicals with separate safety tests and (5)..... They believe that greater care should also be taken with nanoparticles in laboratories and factories. Others have called for a withdrawal of new nano products such as cosmetics and a temporary halt to many kinds of nanotech research. But as far as I'm concerned there's a need to plough ahead with the (6)..... of nanotechnology. I really believe that most scientists would welcome a way to guard against unethical uses of such technology. We can't go around thinking that all innovation is bad, all advancement is bad. As with the debate about any new technology, it is how you use it that's important. So let's look at some of its (7)..... Thanks to nanotechnology, there could be a major breakthrough in the field of transportation with the production of more durable metals. These could be virtually unbreakable, lighter and much more (8)..... to planes that are 50 times lighter than at present. Those same improved capabilities will dramatically reduce the cost of travelling into space making it more accessible to ordinary people and opening up a totally new holiday destination. In terms of technology, the computer industry will be able to shrink computer



parts down to minute sizes. We need nanotechnology in order to create a new generation of computers that will work even faster and will have (9)..... more memory but will be about the size of a sugar cube. Nanotechnology could also revolutionise the way that we generate power. The cost of solar cells will be drastically reduced so harnessing this energy will be far (10)..... than at present. But nanotechnology has much wider applications than this and could have an enormous impact on our environment. For instance, tiny airborne nano-robots could be programmed to actually rebuild the (11)....., which could lessen the impact of global warming on our planet. That's a pretty amazing thought, isn't it? On a more local scale, this new technology could help with the clean-up of environmental disasters as nanotechnology will allow us to remove oil and other contaminants from the water far (12)..... And, if nanotechnology progresses as expected - as a sort of building block set of about 90 atoms - then you could build anything you wanted from the bottom up. In terms of production, this means that you only use what you need and so there wouldn't be any waste. The notion that you could create anything at all has (13)..... for our health. It means that we'll eventually be able to replicate anything. This would have a phenomenal effect on our society. In time it could even lead to the eradication of famine through the introduction of machines that produce food to feed the hungry. But it's in the (14)..... that nanotechnology may have its biggest impact. How we detect disease will change as tiny biosensors are developed to analyse tests in minutes rather than days. There's even speculation nano-robots could be used to slow the ageing process, lengthening life expectancy. As you can see, I'm very excited by the implications that could be available to us in the next (15)..... Just how long it'll take, I honestly don't know.



ANSWER

(1) namely nanotechnology	(9) a million times
(2) rearranging atoms	(10) more economical
(3) teething problems	(11) ozone layer
(4) inserting little nanorobots	(12) more effectively
(5) clear labelling	(13) major implications
(6) discoveries and applications	(14) area of medicine
(7) possible uses	(15) few decades
(8) pliable leading	



13 Test 1 – Cambridge 11

13.1 Section 2

Welcome to the Fiddy Working Heritage Farm. This open-air museum gives you the experience of agriculture and rural life in (1).....at the end of the nineteenth century. So you'll see a typical farm of that period, and like me, (2).....are dressed in clothes of that time.

I must give you some advice and safety tips before we go any further. As it's (3)....., please don't frighten or injure the animals. We have a lot here, and many of them are breeds that are now (4).....

And do stay at a safe distance from the tools: some of them have sharp points which can be pretty dangerous, so please (5)..... We don't want any accidents, do we?

The ground is very uneven, and you might slip if you're wearing sandals so I'm glad to see you're all wearing shoes – we always (6).....

Now, children of all ages are very welcome here, and usually even very young children love (7)....., so do bring them along next time you come.

I don't think any of you have brought dogs with you, but in case you have, I'm afraid they'll have to stay (8)....., unless they're guide dogs. I'm sure you'll understand that they could cause a lot of problems on a farm.

Now let me give you some idea of the layout of the farm. The building where you (9).....is the New Barn, immediately to your right, and we're now at the beginning of the main path to the farmland - and of course the car park is (10)..... The scarecrow you can see in the car park in the corner, beside the main path, is a traditional figure for keeping the birds away from crops, but our scarecrow is



(11)..... It's taller than a human being, so you can see it from quite a distance.

If you look ahead of you, you'll see a maze. It's opposite the New Barn, beside the side path that branches off (12).....just over there. The maze is made out of hedges which are too tall for young children to see over them, but (13)....., so you can't get lost in it!

Now, can you see the bridge crossing the fish pool further up the main path? If you want to go to the café, (14).....and turn right just before it. Walk along the side path and the café's on the first bend you come to. The building was originally the schoolhouse, and it's well over (15).....

As you may know, we run skills workshops here, where you can learn traditional crafts like (16)..... You can see examples of the work, and talk to someone about the courses, in the Black Barn. If you take the side path (17)....., here, just by the New Barn, you'll come to the Black Barn just where the path first bends.

Now I mustn't forget to tell you about picnicking, as (18).....some of you have brought your lunch with you. You can picnic (19)....., though do clear up behind you, of course. Or if you'd prefer a covered picnic area, there's one near the farmyard: just after you (20)....., there's a covered picnic spot on the right.

And the last thing to mention is Fiddy House itself. From here you can cross the bridge then (21).....through the field to the left of the farmyard. That goes to the house. and it'll give you a lovely view of it. It's certainly worth (22)....., but as it's a private home, I'm afraid you can't go inside.

Right. Well, if you're already, we'll set off on our tour of the farm.



ANSWER

(1) the English countryside	(2) all the staff	(3) a working farm
(4) quite rare	(5) don't touch them	(6) advise people to do that
(7) the ducks and lambs	(8) in the car park	(9) bought your tickets
(10) on your left	(11) a permanent sculpture	(12) to the right
(13) it's quite small	(14) go towards the bridge	(15) a hundred years old
(16) woodwork and basket-making	(17) to the right	(18) I can see
(19) in the field	(20) cross the bridge	(21) walk along the footpath
(22) a few photographs		



13.2 Section 3

Lisa: OK, Greg, so I finally managed to read the article you mentioned - the one (1).....on gender in physics.

Greg: About the study of college students done by Akira Miyake and his team? Yeah. I was interested that the researchers were actually a mix of (2)..... That's an unusual combination.

Lisa: Yeah. I got a little confused at first about which students the study was based on. They weren't actually majoring in physics - they were majoring in what's known as (3)..... That's science, technology, engineering and

Greg:and math. Yes, but they were all doing physics courses as part of their studies. That's correct. So as I understood it, Miyake and co started from the fact that women are underrepresented in (4).....at college, and also that on average, the women who do enroll on these courses perform more poorly than the men. No one really knows why (5).....

Lisa: Yeah. But what the researchers wanted to find out was basically what they could do about the relatively low level of (6)..... But in order to find a solution they needed to find out more about the nature of the problem.

Greg: Right – now let's see if I can remember ... it was that in the physics class, (7).....thought the male students all assumed that women weren't any good at physics ... was that it? And they thought that the men expected them to get poor results .(8).....

Lisa: That's what the women thought, and that made them nervous, so they did get poor results. But actually (9)..... No one was making any assumptions about the female students at all.



Greg: Anyway, what Miyake's team did was quite simple - getting the students to do some writing before they went into (10)..... What did they call it?

Lisa: Values-affirmation - they had to write an essay focusing on things that were significant to them, not particularly to do with the subject (11)....., but more general things like music, or people who mattered to them.

Greg: Right. So the idea of (12).....is that this gets the students thinking in a positive way.

Lisa: And putting these thoughts into words can relax them and help them overcome (13).....that lead to poor performance. Yeah. But what the researchers the study hadn't expected was that this one activity raised (14).....from the C to the B range.

Greg: A huge change. Pity it wasn't to an A, but still! No, but it does suggest that the women were seriously underperforming beforehand, (15).....the men.

Lisa: Yes. Mind you, Miyake's article left out a lot of details. Like, did the students do the writing just once, or (16).....? And had they been told why they were doing the writing? That might have affected the results.

Greg: You mean, if they know (17).....it might help them to improve, then they'd just try to fulfill that expectation?

Lisa: Exactly.

Greg: So anyway, I thought for our project we could do (18)....., but investigate whether it really was the writing activity that had that result.

Lisa: OK. So we could ask them (19).....about something completely different .. something more factual? Like a general knowledge topic.



Greg: Maybe ... or we could have (20).....doing a writing task and half doing something else, like an oral task.

Lisa: Or even, half do the same writing task as in the original research and half do (21)..... Then we'd see if it really is the topic that made the difference, or something else.

Greg: That's it. Good. So at our meeting (22).....on Monday we can tell him we've decided on our project. We should have our aims ready by then. I suppose we need to read (23).....– the article's just a summary.

Lisa: And there was another article I read, by Smolinsky. It was about her research on how (24).....perform in mixed teams in class, compared with single-sex teams and on their own.

Greg: Let me guess the women were (25).....

Lisa: That's what I expected, but actually the men and the women got the same results whether they were working in teams or (26)..... But I guess it's not that relevant to us.

Greg: What worries me anyway is how we're going to get everything done (27).....

Lisa: We'll be OK now we know what we're doing. Though I'm not clear how we assess whether the students (28).....actually make any progress or not ..

Greg: No. We may need some advice on that. The main thing's to make sure we have the right size sample, not (29).....

Lisa: That shouldn't be difficult. Right, what do we need to do next? We could have a look at the timetable (30)..... or perhaps we should just make an appointment to see one of the science professors. That'd be better.



Greg: Great. And we could even get to observe (31).....

Lisa: What for?

Greg: Well ... OK maybe let's just go with your idea. Right, well ...



ANSWER

(1) about the study	(2) psychologists and physicists	(3) the STEM disciplines
(4) introductory physics courses	(5) this is the case	(6) the women's results
(7) the female students	(8) in their tests	(9) they were wrong
(10) the physics class	(11) they were studying	(12) doing the writing
(13) the psychological factors	(14) the women's physics grades	(15) in comparison with
(16) several times	(17) the researchers thought	(18) a similar study
(19) to do a writing task	(20) half the students	(21) a factual writing task
(22) with the supervisor	(23) the original study	(24) women and men
(25) better at teamwork	(26) on their own	(27) in the time
(28) in our experiment	(29) too big or too small	(30) for the science classes
(31) one of the classes		



13.3 Section 4

I've been looking at ocean biodiversity, that's the diversity of species that live in the world's oceans.. About 20 years ago biologists developed the idea of what they called 'biodiversity hotspots'. These are the areas which have the (1)..... of species, so one example is Madagascar. These hotspots are significant because they allow us to locate key areas for focusing efforts at conservation. Biologists can identify hotspots on land, fairly easily, but until recently, very little was known about (2)..... and diversity in the oceans, and no one even knew if hotspots existed there. Then a Canadian biologist called Boris Worm did some research in 2005 on data on ocean species that he got from the fishing industry. Worm located five hotspots for large ocean predators like sharks, and looked at what they had in common. The main thing he'd expected to find was that they had very (3)....., but to his surprise that was only true for four of the hotspots- the remaining hotspot was quite badly off in that regard. But what he did find was that in all cases, the water at the surface of the ocean had relatively high temperatures, even when it was cool at greater depths, so this seemed to be a factor in supporting a (4)..... of these large predators. However, this wasn't enough on its own, because he also found that the water needed to have enough oxygen in it-so these two factors seemed necessary to support the high metabolic rate of these large fish. A couple of years later, in 2007, a researcher called Lisa Ballance, who was working in California, also started looking for ocean hotspots, but not for fish - what she was interested in was (5)....., things like seals. And she found three places in the oceans which were hotspots, and what these had in common was that these hotspots were all located at boundaries between ocean currents, and this seems to be the sort of place that has lots of the plankton that some of these species feed on. So now people who want to protect the species that are endangered need to get as much information as possible. For example, there's an (6)..... called the Census of Marine Life. They've been surveying oceans all over the world, including the Arctic, One thing they found there which stunned other researchers was that there were large numbers of species which live below the ice - sometimes under a layer up to (7)..... Some of these species.had never been seen before. They've.even found species of octopus living in these conditions. And other scientists working on the same project, but researching very different habitats on the ocean floor, have found large numbers of species (8)....., attracted to them by the warmth and nutrients there. However, biologists still don't know how serious the threat to their survival is for each individual species. So a body called the Global Marine Species Assessment is now creating a list of (9)..... on land, so they consider things like the size of the population -



how many members of one species there are in a particular place - and then they look at their distribution in geographical terms, although this is quite difficult when you're looking at fish, because they're so mobile, and then thirdly they calculate the rate at which the decline of the species is happening. So far (10)..... have been assessed, but they want to increase this figure to 20,000. For each one they assess, they use the data they collect on that species to produce a map showing its distribution. Ultimately they will be able to use these to figure out not only where most species are located but also where they are (11)..... So finally, what can be done to retain the diversity of species in the world's oceans? Firstly, we need to set up more reserves in our oceans, places where marine species are protected. We have some, but not enough. In addition, to preserve species such as (12)....., which live out in the high seas but have their nesting sites on the American coast, we need to create (13)..... for migration, so they can get from one area to another safely. As well as this, action needs to be taken to lower the levels of fishing quotas to (14)..... of endangered species. And finally, there's the problem of 'bycatch'. This refers to the catching of unwanted fish by fishing boats – they're returned to the sea, but they're often dead or dying. If these (15)..... used equipment which was more selective, so that only the fish wanted for consumption were caught, this problem could be overcome.

OK. So does anyone have any...



ANSWER

(1) greatest mixture	(9) endangered species
(2) species distribution	(10) only 1,500 species
(3) high concentrations of food	(11) most threatened
(4) diverse range	(12) leatherback turtles
(5) marine mammals	(13) corridors
(6) international project	(14) prevent overfishing
(7) 20 metres thick	(15) commercial fishing boats
(8) congregating around volcanoes	



14 Test 2 – Cambridge 11

14.1 Section 2

Hi. Great to see you! I'm Jody, and I'll be looking after both of you for (1).....you're working here at the Amersham Theatre. I'll tell you something about the theatre now, then take you to meet two of (2).....

It's an old building, and it's been modernised several times. In fact, (3)....., we're carrying out a major refurbishment at the moment. The interior has just been repainted, and we're about to start (4).....of the building - that'll be a big job. The work's running over budget, so we've had to postpone installing an elevator. I hope you're happy running (5).....stairs! When the theatre was built, people were generally (6).....than now, and the seats were very close together. We've replaced them with larger seats with more legroom. This means (7)....., but we've taken the opportunity to install seats that can easily be moved, to create different acting spaces. We've also turned (8).....over to other purposes. like using them for meetings.

We try hard to involve members of the public (9)..... One way is by organising backstage tours, so people can be shown round the building and learn (10).....These are proving very popular. What we're finding is that people want to have lunch or (11).....while they're here, so we're looking into the possibility of opening café in due course. We have a bookshop, which specialises in books about drama, and that attracts (12)..... Then there are two large rooms that will be decorated next month, and they'll be available for hire, for conferences and (13)....., such as parties. We're also considering hiring out costumes to amateur drama clubs.



Now I want to tell you about (14)..... We recently started a program of workshops that anyone can join. Eventually we intend to run courses in acting, but we're waiting until we've got (15).....in place as trainers. That's proving more difficult than we'd expected! There's (16).....to learn about the technical side of putting on a production, and our lighting workshop has already started, with (17)..... We're going to start one on sound next month. A number of people have enquired about workshops on make-up, and that's something we're considering (18)..... A surprise success is the workshop on making puppets – we happen to have someone working here who does it as a hobby, and she offered to (19)..... It was so popular we're now running them every month!

Now, a word about the layout of the building. The auditorium, stage and dressing rooms (20).....are all below ground level. Here on the ground floor we have most of the rooms that the public doesn't see. The majority are internal, so they have (21).....to light them.

Standing here in the foyer, you're probably wondering why the box office isn't here, where the public would expect to find it. Well, you might have noticed it (22).....in - although it's part of this building, it's next door, with a separate entrance from the road.

For the (23)....., you go across the foyer and through the double doors, turn right, and it's the room at the end of the corridor, with the door(24).....

The lighting box is where the computerised stage lighting is operated., and it's at the back (25)..... When you're through the double doors, turn left, turn right at the water cooler. and right again at the end. It's (26).....along that corridor. The lighting box has a window into the auditorium, which of course is below us.



The artistic director's office is through (27)....., turn right, and it's the first room you come to on the right-hand side. And finally, (28)....., the room where I'll take you next - the relaxation room. So if you'd like to come with me ...



ANSWER

(1) the first month	(2) the other staff	(3) as you can see
(4) on the exterior	(5) up and down	(6) slimmer and shorter
(7) fewer seats in total	(8) a few storerooms	(9) in the theatre
(10) how a theatre operates	(11) a cup of coffee	(12) plenty of customers
(13) private functions	(14) our workshops	(15) the right people
(16) a big demand	(17) great success	(18) for the future
(19) run a workshop	(20) for the actors	(21) windows in the roof
(22) on your way	(23) theatre manager's office	(24) on the left
(25) of the building	(26) the second room	(27) the double doors
(28) for the moment		



14.2 Section 3

Helen: I've brought my notes on our Biology Field Trip to Rocky Bay, Colin, so we can work on our report (1).....we did together.

Colin: OK. I've got mine too. Let's look at the aims of the trip first.

Helen: Right. What did you have?

Colin: I just put something about getting experience of (2).....of procedures used on a field trip. But we need something about what causes different organisms to (3).....

Helen: I agree. And something about finding out how to protect organisms (4).....dying out?

Colin: In our aims? But we weren't really looking at that.

Helen: I suppose not. OK, now there's (5).....we all had to bring on the field trip. What did they tell us to bring a ruler for?

Colin: It was something about measuring the slope (6)....., but of course we didn't need it because we were measuring wind direction, and we'd brought (7).....for that...

Helen: But not the piece of string to hold up in the air! Didn't Mr. Blake (8).....about us leaving that behind.

Colin: Yeah. He does go on. Anyway it was easy to get one from another of the students.

Helen: Now, the next section's the procedure. I sent you (9).....of that.

Colin: Yeah. It was clear, but I don't think we need all these details of what time we left and what time (10).....and how we divided up the different research tasks.

Helen: OK. I'll look at that again.



Colin: Then we have to describe our method of investigation (11)..... So let's begin with how we measured wave speed. I was surprised how straightforward that was.

Helen: I'd expected us to have some sort of (12)....., not just stand there and count the number of waves per minute. Not very precise, but I suppose it was good enough. But the way we measured (13).....was interesting.

Colin: In the water from the rock pools?

Helen: Yeah, oh, I wanted to check the chemicals we used in the lab when we (14).....- was it potassium chromate and silver nitrate?

Colin: That's right.

Helen: OK. And we need the map (15)..... You just left that to me. And I had to do it while the tide was low, well that was OK, but the place I started it from was down(16)....., then I realised I should have gone up higher to get better visibility, so I had to start all over again. But at least I'd got (17).....or I'd have had problems drawing it all to scale.

Colin: Yes. It looks good. We could get a map (18).....off the internet and see if we need to make any changes.

Helen: I had a look but I couldn't find anything. But you took some pictures, didn't you?

Colin: Yeah. I'll email you them(19).....

Helen: OK. I'll make my amendments using those, then I can scan it into our report. Great.

Colin: Now when we get to our findings I thought we could divide them up into (20).....we identified on the shore and the problems organisms face in each zone. So for (21).....



Helen: ...the splash zone? Yeah, we found mostly those tiny shellfish that have (22).....that act as protection.

Colin: But not from other organisms that might eat them, predators?

Helen: No, that's not (23).....for them. But the shells prevent them from drying out because they're in the open air for most of the time.

Colin: Right. And since they're exposed, they need to be able to find (24)....., or cover themselves up, so they don't get too hot. Then in the middle and lower zones nearer the sea, we need to discuss the effects of (25).....

Helen: Yes, and how organisms develop structures to prevent themselves from being swept away, or even destroyed by being smashed against the rocks.

Colin: I haven't done anything on (26)..... I don't know what to put for that.

Helen: No, we weren't concentrating on that. Maybe we need to find some websites.

Colin: Good idea, I've got (27).....from Mr. Blake's geology course, but they're too general. But we could ask him which books on (28).....might be most helpful.

Helen: Right. OK, now I did a draft of the section of sources of possible error in our research, but I don't know (29)..... For example, the size of the sample, and whether it's big enough to make any general conclusions from. But I thought actually we did have quite (30).....

Colin: We did. And our general method of observation seemed quite reliable. But we might not be all that accurate (31).....the actual numbers go.

Helen: Yeah, we might have missed some organisms – if they were hiding (32)....., for example. I wasn't sure about the way we described their habitats. I decided it was probably OK.



Colin: Yeah, and the descriptions we gave of (33)....., they weren't very detailed, but they were adequate in this context. I'm not sure we identified (34).....correctly though.

Helen: OK, we'd better mention that. Now, how ...



ANSWER

(1) on the research	(2) the different sorts	(3) choose particular habitats
(4) in danger of	(5) the list of equipment	(6) the list of equipment
(7) the compass	(8) make a fuss	(9) the draft
(10) we got back	(11) in detail	(12) high-tech device
(13) the amount of salt	(14) analysed those samples	(15) of the seashore
(16) on the beach	(17) the squared paper	(18) of the region
(19) if you want	(20) the different zones	(21) the highest area
(22) strong hard shells	(23) the main danger	(24) some sort of shelter
(25) wave action	(26) the geological changes	(27) the lecture notes
(28) our Reading List	(29) if you agree	(30) a big sample
(31) as far as	(32) under a rock	(33) the smaller organisms
(34) all the species		



14.3 Section 4

We've been discussing the factors the architect has to consider when designing (1)..... I'm going to move on now to consider the design of public buildings, and I'll illustrate this by referring to the new Taylor Concert Hall that's recently been completed here in the city. So, as with a domestic building, when designing a public building, an architect needs to consider the function of the building - for example, is it to be used (2)....., or for education, or for administration? The second thing the architect needs to think about is the context of the building, this includes its physical location, obviously, but it also includes the social meaning of the building, how it relates to the people it's built for. And finally, for (3)....., the architect may also be looking for a central symbolic idea on which to base the design, a sort of metaphor for the building and the way in which it is used. Let's look at the new Taylor Concert Hall in relation to these ideas. The location chosen. was a site in a run-down district that has been ignored in (4)..... It was occupied by a factory that had been empty for some years. The whole area was some distance from the high-rise office blocks of the central business district and shopping centre, but it was only one kilometre from the ring road. The site itself was bordered to the north by a canal which had once been used by boats bringing in (5)..... when the area was used for manufacturing. The architect chosen for the project was Tom Harrison. He found the main design challenge was the location of the site in an area that had no neighbouring buildings of any importance. To reflect the fact that the (6)..... in this quite run-down location was as yet unknown, he decided to create a building centred around the idea of a mystery- something whose meaning still has to be discovered. So how was this reflected in the design of the building? Well, Harrison decided to create (7)..... to the building and to make use of the presence of water on the site. As people approach the entrance they therefore have to cross over a bridge He wanted to give people a feeling of suspense as they see the building first from a distance, and then close-up, and the



(8)..... he wanted to create from the shape of the building as a whole was that of a box. The first side that people see, the southern wall, is just a high, flat wall uninterrupted by any windows. This might sound off-putting, but it supports Harrison's concept of the building that the (9)..... is intrigued and wonders what will be inside. And this flat wall also has another purpose. At night ima. protectors are switched on and it functions as a huge screen, onto which images are projected. The auditorium itself seats (10)..... The floor's supported by ten massive pads. These are constructed from rubber, and so are able to absorb any vibrations from outside and prevent them from affecting the auditorium. The walls are made of several layers of honey-coloured wood, all sourced from (11)..... In order to improve the acoustic properties of the auditorium and to amplify the sound, they are (12)....., they are curved. The acoustics are also adjustable according to the size of orchestra and the type of music being played. In order to achieve this, there are nine (13)..... in the ceiling above the orchestra which are all individually motorized, and the walls also have curtains which can be opened or closed to change the (14)..... The reaction of the public to the new building has generally been positive. However, the evaluation of some critics has been less enthusiastic. In spite of Harrison's efforts to use local materials, they criticise the style of the design as being international rather than local, and say it doesn't reflect features of the (15)..... for which it is built.



ANSWER

(1) domestic buildings	(9) person approaching
(2) primarily for entertainment	(10) 1500 people
(3) important public buildings	(11) local beech trees
(4) previous redevelopment plans	(12) not straight
(5) raw materials	(13) movable panels
(6) significance of the building	(14) acoustics
(7) pedestrian access	(15) landscape or society
(8) initial impression	



15 Test 3 – Cambridge 11

15.1 Section 2

Man: First of all, let me thank you all for coming to this public meeting, to discuss the future (1)..... Our first speaker is Shona Ferguson, from Barford town council. Shona.

Shona: Thank you. First I'll briefly give you (2)....., then 'll be asking you for your comments on developments in the town.

Well, as you don't need me to tell you, Barford has changed (3).....in the last 50 years. These are some of the main changes.

Fifty years ago, buses linked virtually every part of the town and (4).....and villages. Most people used them frequently, but not now, because (5).....concentrate on just the routes that attract most passengers. So parts of the town are no longer served by buses. Even replacing (6).....with smart new ones has had little impact on passenger numbers. It's sometimes said that (7)....., but in relation to average incomes, fares are not much higher than they were 50 years ago.

Changes (8).....are affecting the town. The centre was recently closed to traffic on a trial basis, making it much safer for pedestrians. The impact of this is being measured. (9)....., separating bikes from cars in most main roads, are being used far more than was expected reducing traffic and(10)..... And although the council's attempts to have a bypass constructed have failed, we haven't given up hope of persuading (11).....to change its mind.

Shopping in the town centre has changed over the years. Many of us can remember when the town was crowded with (12)..... Numbers have been falling for several



years, despite efforts to attract shoppers, for instance by opening (13).....
Some people combine shopping with visits to the town's restaurants and cafés. Most shops are (14)....., which is good, but many people prefer to use supermarkets and department stores in nearby large towns, as there are so few (15).....here.

Turning now to medical facilities, the town is served by family doctors in several medical practices- fewer than (16)....., but each catering for far more patients. Our hospital closed 15 years ago, which means journeys to other towns are unavoidable.(17)....., there are more dentists than there used to be.

Employment patterns have changed, along with almost everything else. The number of (18).....has increased, making that the main employment sector. Services, such as website design and accountancy, have grown (19)....., and surprisingly, perhaps, manufacturing hasn't seen the decline that has affected it in other parts of the country.

Now I'll very quickly (20).....for some of the town's facilities, before asking for your comments.

As you'll know if you regularly use the car park (21)....., it's usually full. The railway company applied for permission to replace it with a multi-story car park, but that was refused. Instead, the company has bought (22)....., and this will be used to increase the number of parking spaces.

The Grand, the old cinema in the high street, will close (23)....., and reopen on a different site. You've probably seen the building under construction. The plan is to have (24)....., rather than just the one large auditorium in the old cinema.



I expect many of you shop in the indoor market. It's become more and more shabby-looking, and because of (25)....., it was threatened with demolition. The good news is that it will close for six weeks to be made safe and redecorated, and (26).....will open in July.

Lots of people use the library, including school and college students who go there to study. The council has managed to secure funding to (27).....later into the evening, twice a week. We would like to enlarge the building in the not-too-distant future, but this is (28).....definite.

There's no limit on access to the nature reserve on the edge of town, and this will continue to be the case. (29)....., though, is that the council will no longer be in charge of the area. Instead it will become the responsibility of (30).....that administers most nature reserves in the country.

OK, now let me ask you ...



ANSWER

(1) of our town	(2) some background information	(3) a great deal
(4) the neighbouring towns	(5) the bus companies	(6) old uncomfortable buses
(7) bus fares are too high	(8) in the road network	(9) The new cycle paths
(10) improving air quality	(11) the government	(12) people going shopping
(13) new car parks	(14) small independent stores	(15) well-known chain stores
(16) 50 years ago	(17) On the other hand	(18) schools and colleges
(19) in importance	(20) outline current plans	(21) at the railway station
(22) some adjoining land	(23) at the end of the year	(24) three screens with fewer seats
(25) fears about safety	(26) the improved building	(27) keep the library open
(28) by no means	(29) What will change	(30) a national body



15.2 Section 3

Jeremy: Hello, Helen. Sorry I'm late.

Helen: Hi, Jeremy, no problem. Well we'd better work out where (1)....., I suppose.

Jeremy: Yeah. I've looked at the drawings you've done for my story, 'The Forest', and I think (2).....- they really create the atmosphere I had in mind when I was writing it.

Helen: I'm glad you like them.

Jeremy: There are just (3).....I'd like to make.

Helen: Go ahead.

Jeremy: Now, I'm not sure about the drawing of the cave - it's got trees all around it, which is great, but the drawing's (4)....., isn't it? I think it needs some action.

Helen: Yes, there's nothing happening. Perhaps I should (5).....- Malcolm, isn't it? would be walking up to it.

Jeremy: Yes, let's have Malcolm in the drawing. And what about putting in a tiger – the one that (6).....a bit later? Maybe it could be sitting under a tree washing itself.

Helen: And the tiger stops in (7).....what it's doing when it sees Malcolm walking past.

Jeremy: That's a good idea. OK, I'll have a go at that.

Helen: Then there's the drawing of the crowd of (8).....dancing. They're just outside the forest, and there's a lot going on.

Jeremy: That's right, you wanted them to be watching a carnival procession, but I thought it would be (9)..... Do you think it works like this?



Helen: Yes, I like what you've done. The only thing is, could you add Malcolm to it, without changing (10).....

Jeremy: What about having him sitting on the tree trunk (11).....of the picture?

Helen: Yes, that would be fine.

Jeremy: And do you want him watching the other people?

Helen: No, he's been left out of (12)....., so I'd like him to be crying - that'll contrast nicely with the next picture, where he's laughing at the clowns (13).....

Jeremy: Right, I'll do that.

Helen: And then the drawing of the people ice skating in the forest.

Jeremy: I wasn't (14)..... Because they're supposed to be skating on grass. aren't they?

Helen: That's right, and it's frozen over. At the moment it doesn't look quite right.

Jeremy: Mm, (15)..... I'll have another go at that.

Helen: And I like the wool hats they're wearing. Maybe you could give each of them a scarf. as well.

Jeremy: Yeah, (16)..... They can be streaming out behind the people to suggest they're skating really fast.

Helen: Mm, great. Well that's all on the drawings.

Jeremy: Right. So you've finished writing your story and I just need to finish illustrating it, and (17).....are done.



Helen: So the next thing is to decide what exactly we need to write about in the report that goes with the stories, and how we're going to (18).....

Jeremy: Right, Helen.

Helen: What do you think about including a section on (19).....as a whole, Jeremy? That's probably quite important.

Jeremy: Yeah. Well, you've had most of (20).....so far. How do you feel about drafting something, then we can go through it together and (21).....?

Helen: OK, that seems reasonable. And I could include something on how we came up with the ideas for (22)....., couldn't I?

Jeremy: Well I've started writing something about that, so why don't you do the same and we can include (23).....

Helen: Right. So what about our interpretation of the stories? Do we need to write about (24).....they show, like the value of helping other people, all that of thing?

Jeremy: That's going to come up later, isn't it? I think everyone (25).....is going to read each other's stories and come up with their own interpretations, which (26).....

Helen: Oh, I missed that. So it isn't going to be part of the report at all?

Jeremy: No. But we need to write about the illustrations, because they're (27).....of children's experience of reading the stories. It's probably easiest for you to write that section, as you know more about drawing (28).....

Helen: Maybe, but I find it quite hard to write about. I'd be happier (29).....

Jeremy: OK. So when do you think.



ANSWER

(1) we are on our project	(2) they're brilliant	(3) a few suggestions
(4) a bit too static	(5) add the boy	(6) he makes friends with
(7) the middle of	(8) men and women	(9) too crowded
(10) what's already there	(11) on the right	(12) all the fun
(13) in the carnival	(14) too happy with that one	(15) I see what you mean
(16) that's easy enough	(17) my story and your drawings	(18) divide the work
(19) how we planned the project	(20) the good ideas	(21) discuss it
(22) our two stories	(23) the two things	(24) what we think
(25) in the class	(26) we're going to discuss	(27) an essential element
(28) than I do	(29) if you did it	



15.3 Section 4

So what I'm going to talk about to you today is something called Ethnography. This is a type of research (1)..... the way human cultures work. It was first developed for use in anthropology, and it's also been used in sociology and communication studies. So what's it got to do with business, you may ask. Well, businesses are finding that ethnography can offer them deeper insight into the possible needs of customers, either present or future, as well as (2)..... about their attitudes towards existing products, And ethnography can also help companies to design new products or services that customers really want. Let's look at some examples of how ethnographic research works in business. One team of researchers did a project for a company manufacturing (3)..... They watched how cooks used measuring cups to measure out things like sugar and flour. They saw that the cooks had to check and recheck the contents, because although the measuring cups had numbers inside them, the cooks couldn't see these easily. So a new design of cup was developed to overcome this problem, and it was a top seller. Another team of (4)..... looked at how cell phones were used in Uganda, in Africa. They found that people who didn't have their own phones could pay to use the phones of local entrepreneurs. Because these customers paid in advance for their calls, they were eager to know how much time they'd spent on the call so far. So the phone company designed phones for use globally with this (5)..... Ethnographic research has also been carried out in computer companies. In one company, IT systems administrators were observed for several weeks. It was found that a large amount of their work involved (6)..... in order to solve problems, but that they didn't have a standard way of exchanging information from spreadsheets and so on, So the team came up with an idea for software that would help them to do this. In another piece of research, a team observed and talked to nurses working in hospitals. This led to the recognition that the nurses needed to access the (7)..... of their patients, no matter where they were, This led to the



development of a portable computer tablet that allowed the nurses to check records in locations throughout The hospital. Occasionally, research can be done even in environments where the researchers can't be present. For example, in one project done for an airline, respondents used their smartphones to record information (8)..... in a study among at tracking the emotions of passengers during a fight. So what makes studies like these different from ordinary research? Let's look at some of the general principles behind ethnographic research in business. First of all, the researcher has to be completely (9)..... he or she hasn't thought up a hypothesis to be tested, as is the case in other types of research, Instead they wait Gr the participants in the research b inform them As far as choosing the participants Themselves is concerned, that's not really all that different from ordinary research-the criteria according to which the participants are chosen may be something as simple as the (10)..... they fall into, or the researchers may select them according to the income or they might try to find set of people who all use a particular product, for example. But it's absolutely crucial to (11)..... as participants. As well as the criteria i've mentioned, they have to be comfortable talking about themselves and being watched as they go about their activities. Actually, most researchers say that people open up pretty easily, maybe because they're often in their own home or workplace. So what makes this type of research special is that it's not just a matter of sending a (12)..... to the participants, instead the research is usually based on first-hand observation of what they are doing at the time. But that doesn't mean that the researcher never talks to the participants. However, unlike in (13)....., in this case it's the participant rather than the researchers who decides what direction the interview will follow. This means that there's less likelihood of the researcher imposing his or her own ideas on the participant. But after they've (14)..... to their participants and got back to their office, the researchers' work isn't finished. Most researchers estimate that 70 to 80 percent of their time is spent not on the collecting of data but on its analysis -



looking at photos, listening to recordings and transcribing them, and so on. The researchers may end up with hundreds of pages of notes. And to determine what's significant, they don't focus on the (15)..... or the unusual things, instead they try to identify a pattern of some sort in all this data, and to discern the meaning behind it. This can result in some compelling insights that can in turn feed back to the whole design process.



ANSWER

(1) aimed at exploring	(9) open-minded
(2) providing valuable information	(10) age bracket
(3) kitchen equipment	(11) recruit the right people
(4) ethnographic researchers	(12) questionnaire
(5) added feature	(13) traditional research
(6) communicating with colleagues	(14) said goodbye
(7) computer records	(15) sensational things
(8) during airline trips	



16 Test 4 – Cambridge 11

16.1 Section 2

Good morning, and welcome to the museum one with (1)....., which I'm sure you'll enjoy. My name's Greg, and I'll tell you about the various collections as we go round. But before we go, let me just give you a taste of (2).....

Well, for one thing, we have a fine collection of twentieth and twenty-first century paintings, many by (3)..... I'm sure you'll recognise several of the paintings. This is the gallery that attracts (4)..... visitors, so it's best to go in early in the day, before the crowds arrive.

Then there are (5)..... paintings. The museum was opened in the middle of that century, and several of the artists each donated one work - to get (6)..... started, as it were. So they're of special interest to us – we feel closer to them than to (7).....

The sculpture gallery has a number of fine exhibits, but I'm afraid it's currently closed for refurbishment. You'll need to (8)..... to see it properly, but a number of the sculptures have been moved to other parts of the museum.

'Around the world' is a temporary exhibition - you've probably seen something about it (9)..... It's created a great deal of interest, because it presents objects from every continent and many countries, and provides information about (10)..... why they were made, who for, and so on.

Then there's the collection of coins. This is what you might call a focused, specialist collection, because (11)..... come from this country, and were produced between two thousand and a thousand years ago. And (12)..... were discovered by ordinary people digging their gardens, and donated to the museum!



All our (13).....was left to the museum by its founder, when he died in 1878. And in the terms of his will, we're not allowed to add anything to that collection: he believed it perfect in itself, and we don't see (14).....to disagree!

OK, that was something about the collections, and now here's some more practical information, (15)..... Most of the museum facilities are downstairs, in the basement, so you go down the stairs here. When you (16).....of the stairs, you'll find yourself in a sitting area, with comfortable chairs and sofas where you can have a rest before continuing your exploration (17).....

We have a very good restaurant, which serves excellent food all day, in a relaxing atmosphere. To reach it, when you get to(18)..... go straight ahead to the far side of the sitting area, then turn right (19)..... You'll see the door of the restaurant facing you.

If you just want a snack, or if you'd like to eat (20).....for children, we also have a café. When you reach the bottom of the stairs, you'll need to (21)....., turn right into the corridor, and the café is immediately on the right.

And talking about children, there are (22).....downstairs: cross the sitting area, continue straight ahead along the corridor on the left, and you and your baby will find the facilities on (23).....

The cloakroom, where you should leave coats, umbrellas and any large bags, is on the left hand side(24)..... It's through the last door before you come to the corridor.

There are toilets on every floor, but in the basement they're the first rooms on the left when (25).....there.

OK, now if you've got anything to leave in the cloakroom, please do that now, and then we'll start our tour.



ANSWER

(1) a remarkable range of exhibits	(2) what we have here	(3) very well-known artists
(4) the largest number of	(5) the nineteenth-century	(6) the museum
(7) other works	(8) come back next year	(9) on TV or in the newspapers
(10) their social context	(11) all the coins	(12) many of them
(13) porcelain and glass	(14) any reason	(15) in case you need it
(16) reach the bottom	(17) of the museum	(18) the bottom of the stairs
(19) into the corridor	(20) somewhere with facilities	(21) go straight ahead
(22) baby-changing facilities	(23) the left-hand side	(24) of the sitting area
(25) you get down		



16.2 Section 3

Supervisor: Hi, Joanna, good to meet you. Now, before we discuss your (1)....., I'd like to hear something about the psychology study you did last year for your Master's degree. So how did you (2).....for that?

Joanna: Well, I had six subjects, all professional musicians, and all female. Three were violinists and there was also (3).....and a pianist and a flute player. They were all very highly regarded in the music world and they'd done quite extensive tours (4)....., and quite a few had won prizes and competitions as well.

Supervisor: And they were quite young, weren't they?

Joanna: Yes, (5)..... - the mean was 27.8. I wasn't specifically looking for artists who'd produced recordings, but this is something that's just taken for granted these days, and (6).....

Supervisor: Right. Now you collected your data through telephone interviews, didn't you?

Joanna: Yes. I realised if I was going to interview (7).....it'd only be possible over the phone because they're so busy. I recorded them using a telephone recording adaptor. I'd been worried about the quality, but (8)..... I managed at least a 30-minute interview with each subject, sometimes longer.

Supervisor: Did doing it on the phone make it more stressful?

Joanna: I'd thought it might be all (9).....and in fact they seemed very keen to talk. And I don't think using the phone meant I got less rich data rather the opposite (10).....

Supervisor: Interesting. And you were looking at how performers dress for (11).....?



Joanna: That's right. My research investigated the way players see their role as a musician and how this is linked to the type of clothing (12)..... But that focus didn't emerge immediately. When I started I was more interested in trying to investigate (13).....what was worn on those listening, and also whether someone like a violinist might adopt a different style of clothing from say, someone playing (14).....

Supervisor: It's interesting that the choice of dress is up to the individual, isn't it?

Joanna: Yes, you'd expect there to be rules about it in orchestras, but (15).....

Supervisor: You only had women performers in your study. Was that because (16).....are less worried about fashion?

Joanna: I think a lot of the men are very much influenced by fashion, but (17).....the choices they have are more limited ... they'd really upset audiences if they strayed away from quite (18).....

Supervisor: Hmm. Now, popular music has quite different expectations. Did you read Mike Frost's article about the dress of women performers (19).....?

Joanna: No.

Supervisor: He points out that a lot of female (20).....in popular music tend to dress down in performances, and wear less feminine clothes, like jeans (21).....skirts, and he suggests this is because otherwise they'd just be discounted as trivial.

Joanna: But you could argue they're just wearing what's practical ... I mean, (22).....is usually a pretty energetic affair.



Supervisor: Yes, he doesn't make that point, but I think you're probably right. I was interested by (23).....the audience at a musical performance when it came to the choice of dress.

Joanna: (24).....felt this was really important. It's all to do with what we understand by performance as a public event. They believed the audience had (25).....and it was up to them as performers to fulfill these expectations, to show a kind of esteem ...

Supervisor: ...they weren't afraid of looking as if they'd made an effort (26).....

Joanna: Mmm. I think in the past the audience would have had (27).....too, but that's not really the case now, not in the UK anyway.

Supervisor: No.

Joanna: And I also got interested in what (28).....are doing too, with regard to clothing.

Supervisor: Musicians are quite vulnerable physically, aren't they, because the movements they carry out are very (29)....., so I'd imagine some features of sports clothing could safeguard the players from (30).....of this sort of thing.

Joanna: Yes, but musicians don't really consider it. They avoid clothing that obviously restricts their movements, but that's (31).....they go.

Supervisor: Anyway, coming back to your own research, do you have any idea where you're going from here?

Joanna: I was thinking of (32).....using an audience, including...



ANSWER

(1) new research project	(2) choose your subjects	(3) a cello player
(4) in different continents	(5) between 25 and 29	(6) they all had.
(7) leading musicians	(8) it worked out all right	(9) quite informal though
(10) in fact.	(11) concert performances	(12) they decide to wear
(13) the impact of	(14) the flute or the trumpet	(15) that's quite rare
(16) male musicians	(17) in social terms	(18) narrow boundaries
(19) in popular music	(20) singers and musicians	(21) instead of
(22) a pop-music concert	(23) the effect of	(24) The subjects I interviewed
(25) certain expectations	(26) to look good	(27) those expectations of one another
(28) sports scientists	(29) intensive and repetitive	(30) the potentially dangerous effects
(31) as far as	(32) doing a study	



16.3 Section 4

As we saw in the last lecture, a major cause of climate change is the rapid rise in the (1)..... in the atmosphere over the last century. If we could reduce the amount of CO₂, perhaps the rate of climate change could also be slowed down. One potential method involves enhancing the role of the soil that plants grow in, with regard to absorbing CO₂. Rattan Lal, a (2)..... from Ohio State University, in the USA, claims that the world's agricultural soils could potentially absorb 13 per cent of the carbon dioxide in the atmosphere - the equivalent of the amount released in the last 30 years (3)..... And research is going on into how this might be achieved. Lal first came to the idea that soil might be valuable in this way not through an interest in climate change, but rather out of concern for the land itself and the people dependent on it. Carbon-rich soil is dark, (4)....., and retains some water. But erosion can occur if soil is dry, which is a likely effect if it contains inadequate amounts of carbon. Erosion is of course bad for people trying to grow crops or breed animals on that terrain. In the 1970s and '80s, Lal was studying soils in Africa so devoid of (5)..... that the ground had become extremely hard, like cement. There he met a pioneer in the study of global warming, who suggested that carbon from the soil had moved into the atmosphere. This is now looking increasingly likely. Let me explain. For millions of years, carbon dioxide levels in the atmosphere have been regulated, in part, by a (6)..... between plants and microbes- tiny organisms in the soil. Plants absorb CO₂ from the air and transform it into sugars and other carbon-based substances. While a proportion of these carbon products remain in the plant, some transfer from the roots to fungi and soil microbes, which store the carbon in the soil. The invention of agriculture some (7)..... ago disrupted these ancient soil-building processes and led to the loss of carbon from the soil. When humans started draining the natural topsoil, and ploughing it up for planting, they exposed the buried carbon to oxygen. This created carbon dioxide and released it into the air. And in some places, grazing by (8)..... has removed all vegetation, releasing carbon into the air. Tons of carbon have been stripped from the world's soils- where it's needed - and pumped into the atmosphere. So what can be done? Researchers are now coming up with evidence that even (9)..... to farming can significantly help to reduce the amount of carbon in the atmosphere. Some growers have already started using an approach known as regenerative agriculture. This aims to boost the (10)..... and keep it moist through established practices. These include keeping fields planted all year round, and increasing the variety of plants being grown. Strategies like these can significantly increase the amount of carbon stored in the soil, so (11)..... are now building a case for their use in combating climate change. One American



investigation into the potential for storing CO₂ on agricultural lands is taking place in California. Soil scientist Whendee Silver of the University of California, Berkeley, is conducting a first-of-its-kind study on a (12)..... in the state. She and her students are testing the effects on carbon storage of the compost that is created from waste - both agricultural, including manure and cornstalks, and waste produced in gardens, such as leaves, branches, and (13)..... In Australia, soil ecologist Christine Jones is testing another promising soil-enrichment strategy. Jones and 12 farmers are working to build up soil carbon by cultivating grasses that stay green all year round. Like composting, the approach has already been (14)....., Jones now hopes to show that it can be applied on working farms and that the resulting carbon capture can be accurately measured. It's hoped in the future that projects such as these will demonstrate the role that farmers and other land managers can play in reducing the harmful effects of greenhouse gases. For example, in countries like the United States, where most farming operations use large applications of fertiliser, changing such (15)..... will require a change of system. Rattan Lal argues that farmers should receive payment not just for the corn or beef they produce, but also for the carbon they can store in their soil. Another study being carried out...



ANSWER

(1) level of carbon dioxide	(9) modest changes
(2) soil scientist	(10) fertility of soil
(3) soil scientist	(11) agricultural researchers
(4) crumbly and fertile	(12) large cattle farm
(5) organic matter	(13) lawn trimmings
(6) natural partnership	(14) proved experimentally
(7) 10,000 years	(15) long-standing habits
(8) domesticated animals	



17 Test 5 – Cambridge 12

17.1 Section 2

Good morning everyone. My name's Joy Parkins and I'm (1).....
And I understand that none of you've had (2)..... as kitchen assistants?
Well, you might be feeling a bit nervous now, but most of our kitchen assistants say they enjoy the work. Ok, they might (3)....., but it's nothing personal, and they're pleased that they have so many different things to do, which means (4)..... And I'll tell you straightaway that if you do well, we might think about moving you up and giving you (5).....

Right, well, you've all shown up on time, which is an excellent start. Now I'm glad to see none of you (6)....., so that's good - you need to be careful as the floors can get (7)..... Those of you with long hair have got it well out of the way, but some of you'll need to remove your rings and bracelets - just put them somewhere safe for today, and remember to leave them at home tomorrow, as they can be (8).....

Now it's going to be a busy day for you all today - we don't have get tables free for this evening, and only a few for lunch. Fortunately we've got our Head Chef back – (9)..... all last week which meant the other chefs had extra work. Now, I'll tell you a bit more about the job in a minute but first, (10).....
For all of you, whatever your age, there's some equipment you mustn't use until you've been properly trained, like (11) for example, for health and safety reasons. Then I think there are two of you here who are under 18 - that's Emma and Jake, isn't it? Right, so for you two, the meat slicer is (12)..... And of course none of you are allowed to use the electric mixer until you've been shown how it works.



Now you may have heard that this can be (13)....., and I have to say that can be true. You'll be working (14)..... for the first week, though you'll have the chance to do overtime after that as well if you want to. But however long the hours are, you'll (15)..... What you will find is that you're on your feet all day long, (16)....., so if you're not fit now you soon will be! You'll find you don't have much chance to take it easy - when someone tells you to do something you need to do it straightaway - but at least we do have (17)..... compared with some kitchens.

Now let me tell you about some of the people you need to know. So as I said. I'm Joy Parkins and I decide who does what during the day and (18)..... I'll be trying to get you to work with as (19)..... as possible, so that you learn while you're on the job. One person whose name you must remember is David Field. If you (20)....., even if it's really minor, you must report to him and he'll make sure the incident is recorded and you (21)..... He's trained to give basic treatment to staff himself, or he'll send you off somewhere else if necessary. Then there's Dexter Wills - he's the person you need to see if you (22)..... or something like that. Don't just leave it and hope no one will notice - it's really important to get things (23)..... or there could be problems later. And finally, there's Mike Smith. He's the member of staff who takes care of all (24)....., so if you notice we're getting low in flour or sugar or something, make sure you let him know so he can (25).....

OK, now the next thing...



ANSWER

(1) the restaurant manager	(2) any previous experience	(3) get shouted at sometimes
(4) they never get bored	(5) some more responsibility	(6) have unsuitable footwear
(7) very wet and slippery	(8) a safety hazard	(9) he was away on holiday
(10) some general regulations	(11) the waste disposal system	(12) out of bounds
(13) a stressful job	(14) an eight-hour day	(15) get a break in the middle
(16) lifting and carrying	(17) a very efficient air conditioning system	(18) how long they work for
(19) many different people in the kitchen	(20) injure yourself at all	(21) get the appropriate treatment
(22) smash a plate	(23) noted and replaced	(24) the stores of perishables
(25) put in an order		



17.2 Section 3

TRUDIE: Ok, Stewart. We need to start planning our paper on public libraries. Have you (1)..... yet?

STEWART: Well, there's so much we could look into. How libraries have changed over the centuries, for instance, or (2)..... What do you think, Trudie?

TRUDIE: Maybe we should concentrate on this country and try and relate the changes in libraries (3)....., like the fact that far more people can read than a century ago, and that (4) may speak lots of different languages.

STEWART: We could include something about changes (5)....., too.

TRUDIE: Yes, but remember we're only supposed to write a short paper, so it's probably best if we don't go into funding in any detail.

STEWART: Right. Well, shall we just (6)....., to get started?

TRUDIE: OK. We obviously need to look at the impact of new technology, particularly the Internet. Now that lots of books (7)....., people can access them from their own computers at home.

STEWART: And if everyone did that, libraries would be obsolete.

TRUDIE: Yes.

STEWART: But the digitalised books that are (8)..... are mostly out of copyright, aren't they? And copyright in this country lasts for 70 years after the author dies. So you won't find the latest best-seller or (9).....



TRUDIE: That's an important point. Anyway, I find it hard to concentrate when I'm (10)..... I'd much rather read a physical book. And it takes longer to read on a screen.

STEWART: Oh, I prefer it I suppose it's just (11).....

TRUDIE: Mm. I expect that libraries will go on evolving in the next few years. Some have already become centres (12)..... take place, like local clubs meeting there. I think that'll become even more common.

STEWART: I'd like to think so, and that they'll still be (13)....., but I'm not so sure. There are (14)....., after all. What I'm afraid will happen is that books and magazines will all disappear, and there'll just be (15)..... They won't look anything like the libraries we're used to.

TRUDIE: Well, we'll see.

TRUDIE: I've just had an idea. Why don't we make (16)..... of our local public library as background to our paper?

STEWART: Yes, that'd be interesting, and (17)..... Let's make a list of possible things we could ask about, then work out some sort of structure. For instance, um, we could interview some of the staff, and find out whether the library has its own budget, or if that's (18).....

TRUDIE: And what their policies are. I know they don't allow food, but I'd love to find out (19)..... they ban - there always seems to be a lot of talking, but never music. I don't know if that's a policy or it just happens.

STEWART: Ah. I've often wondered. Then there are things like how the library is affected (20)..... I suppose there are rules about working hours, facilities for staff, and so on.



TRUDIE: Right. Then there are other issues relating to (21)..... and how customers use it. Like what measures does the library take to ensure their safety? They'd need floor coverings that aren't slippery, and (22)....., for instance. Oh, and another thing - there's the question of the kind of (23)..... to have, in case anyone gets injured.

STEWART: Yes, that's something else to find out. You know something I've often wondered?

TRUDIE: What's that?

STEWART: Well, you know they've got (24)..... going back years? Well, next to it they've got the diary of (25)..... from the late 19th century. I wonder why it's there. Do you know what his connection was with this area?

TRUDIE: No idea. Let's add it to our list of thing to find out. Oh I've just thought - you know people might ask in the library about local organisations, like sports clubs? Well. I wonder if they (26)....., or whether they just look online.

STEWART: Right. I quite fancy finding out what the differences are between a library that's open to the public and one that's part of a museum, for example - they must be very different.

TRUDIE: Mmm. Then something else I'd like to know is...



ANSWER

(10) thought of an angle	(11) how different countries organise them	(12) to external developments
(13) the local population	(14) in the source of funding	(15) brainstorm a few ideas
(16) have been digitalised	(17) available online for free	(18) up-to-date information
(10) reading a long text on a screen	(11) a personal preference	(12) where community activities
(13) serving their traditional function	(14) financial implications	(15) rows and rows of computers
(16) an in-depth study	(17) raise all sorts of issues	(18) controlled by the local council
(19) what types of noise	(20) by employment laws	(21) the design of the building
(22) emergency exits	(23) insurance the library needs	(24) an archive of local newspapers
(25) a well-known politician	(26) keep a database	



17.3 Section 4

In public discussion of business, we take certain values for granted. Today I'm going to talk about four of them: collaboration, hard work, (1)..... Most people would say they're all 'good things'. I'm going to suggest that's an over-simple view.

The trouble with these values is that they're theoretical concepts, removed from the reality of day-to-day business. Pursue values by all means, but be prepared for what may happen as a result. They can actually cause damage, which is not at (2).....

Business leaders generally try to do the right thing. But all too often the right thing backfires. If those leaders adopt values without understanding and managing the side effects that arise. The values can easily get in the way of what's actually intended.

OK. So the first value I'm going to discuss is (3)..... Er, let me give you an example. On a management training course I once attended. we were put into groups and had to construct a bridge across a stream, using building blocks that we were given. The rule was. that everyone in the team had to move (4)..... building block during the construction. This was intended to encourage teamwork.

But it was really a job best done by one person. The other teams tried to collaborate on building the structure, and (5)....., with everyone getting in each other's way. Our team leader solved the challenge brilliantly. She simply asked everyone in the team to move a piece a few centimetres, to comply with the rule, and then let the person in the exam with an (6)..... like this build it alone. We finished before any other team. My point is that the task wasn't really suited to team working, so why make it one?

Teamwork can also lead to inconsistency- a common cause of poor sales. In the case of a smartphone that a certain company launched, one director wanted to target the (7)....., and another demanded it was aimed at consumers. The company wanted both directors to be involved, so gave the product a consumer-friendly name, but



marketed it to companies. The result was that it met the needs of neither group. It would have been better to let one director or the other have his way, not both.

Now (8)....., or hard work. It's easy to mock people who say they work hard: after all, a hamster running around in a wheel is working hard - and getting nowhere. Of course hard work is valuable, but only when properly targeted. Otherwise it wastes the resources that companies value most- time and energy. And that's bad for the organisation.

There's a management model that groups people according to (9).....: clever, hard- working, stupid and lazy. Here 'lazy' means having a rational determination not to carry out unnecessary tasks, It doesn't mean trying to avoid work altogether. Most people display two of these characteristics, and the most valuable people are those who are both (10).....: they possess intellectual clarity, and they don't rush into making decisions. They come up with solutions to save the time and energy spent by the stupid and hard-working group. Instead of throwing more man-hours at a problem, the clever and lazy group looks for a more effective solution. Next we come to creativity. This often works well- creating an attention-grabbing TV commercial, for example, might lead to increased sales. But it isn't always a good thing, Some (11)..... are remembered for their creativity, without having any effect on sales. This happened a few years ago with the launch of a chocolate bar subsequent research showed that plenty of consumers remembered the advertisement, but had no idea what was being advertised. The trouble is that the creator derives pleasure from coming up with the idea and wrongly assumes the (12)..... for the campaign will share that feeling.

A company that brings out thousands of new products may seem more creative than a company that only has a few, but it may be too creative, and (13)..... Creativity needs to be targeted, to solve a problem that the company has identified, Just coming up with more and more novel products isn't necessarily a good thing. And finally, excellence.



We all know companies that claim they 'strive for excellence', but it takes a long time to achieve excellence. In business, being first with a product is more profitable than having the best product. A major study of company performance compared pioneers - that is, companies bringing out the first (14).....- with followers, the companies that copied and improved on that product. The study found that the pioneers commanded an average market share of 29 percent, while the followers achieved less than half that, only 13 percent- even though their product might have been better. Insisting on excellence in everything we do is time-consuming, wastes energy and leads to (15)....., Sometimes, second-rate work is more worthwhile than excellence. 'Make sure it's excellent' sounds like a good approach to business, but the 'just- get-started' approach is likely to be more successful.



ANSWER

(1) creativity and excellence	(9) four criteria
(2) all the intention	(10) clever and lazy
(3) collaboration	(11) advertising.campaigns
(4) at least one	(12) audience
(5) descended into confusion	(13) make smaller profits
(6) aptitude for puzzles	(14) version of a particular product
(7) business market	(15) losing out on opportunities
(8) industriousness	



18 Test 6 – Cambridge 12

18.1 Section 2

Right. I've now almost (1)..... for our tour, so I'll bring you up to date with what I know.

As you know, we're (2)....., on Monday the 4th.

The flight is at 11.30, so it's too early to have lunch at the airport. I suggest we meet there (3)....., which should give us plenty of time for breakfast before we leave home.

When we arrive in Munich, we'll be met at the airport by Claus Bauer. Claus (4)....., and he'll look after us for the time we'll be in Germany. He's already liaised with the managers of the theatres we're going to visit, and he's also (5)..... of the National Theatre in Munich to show us round the theatre one afternoon during our stay.

Now last time we discussed this trip, I didn't have (6)....., but now I have. The normal rate at the hotel where we're staying is 150 euros a night for a double room. I'd hoped to get that down to 120 euros, but in fact I've been able to (7)..... That'll be reflected in the final payment which you'll need to make by the end of this week.

On Tuesday, the day after our arrival, I had hoped we could (8)..... at one of the theatres, but unfortunately that's proved very difficult to arrange, so instead we'll have a coach trip to one of (9)..... south of Munich.



On Tuesday evening, we'll all have dinner together in a restaurant near our hotel. From talking to you all about your preferences, it was clear that (10)..... would be (11)..... for some of you. Some of you suggested an Italian restaurant, but I must confess that I decided to book a Lebanese one, as we (12)..... to go to an Italian restaurant at home.

On Wednesday afternoon, the director of the play we're going to see that evening will talk to us at the theatre. She'll describe (13)..... producing a play, including how she chose the actors, and, as the play we're going to see is a modern one, how she (14).....

Right. Now I'd just like to make a few points about the plays we're going to see, partly because it might influence (15)..... to take with you!

The play we're seeing on Wednesday evening is a modern one, and we're going to the premiere, so it'll be quite (16)....., though Of course you don't have to dress formally. I gather it's rather a multimedia production, (17)..... and a soundtrack of electronic music, though unfortunately the playwright is ill and is unlikely to be able to attend.

On Thursday we're seeing a play that was first performed last year, when (18)..... to mark a hundred years since the birth in the town of a well-known scientist. We're going to see (19)....., which aroused a lot of interest.

Friday's play will really make you think hard about what clothes to pack, as it'll be in (20)..... It's a beautiful setting, but I'd better warn you, there won't be much protection from the wind.

On Saturday, we're going by coach to a theatre in another town, not far from Munich. This will be the opening of (21)....., and the mayor and all



(22)..... of the town will be attending. After the performance, the mayor is hosting a reception for all the audience, and there'll be (23)..... of the region.

And after having a day off on Sunday, our final play is on Monday and it's (24)..... of the old Town Hall, which dates back to the 14th century. The performance marks the fifty years that the lead actor has been on stage, and the play is the one where he made (25)....., all those years ago.

And the day after that, we'll be flying back home. Now have you got any questions before I...



ANSWER

(1) succeeded in finalising plans	(2) flying first to Munich	(3) for coffee at 10
(4) works for a tour operator	(5) arranged for an officer	(6) the precise cost for hotel rooms
(7) negotiate a rate of 110	(8) sit in on a rehearsal	(9) the amazing castles in the mountains
(10) a typical local restaurant	(11) too meat-oriented	(12) have plenty of opportunities
(13) the whole process of	(14) worked with the playwright	(15) your choice of clothes
(16) a dressy occasion	(17) with amazing lighting effects	(18) it was commissioned
(19) a revival of that production	(20) the garden of a palace	(21) a drama festival
(22) the other dignitaries	(23) a band playing traditional music	(24) in the stunning setting
(25) his first professional appearance		



18.2 Section 3

BETH: Oh good morning. You must be James. I'm Beth Cartwright — please call me Beth.

JAMES: Thank you.

BETH: Now as this is (1)..... since you started on the Scandinavian Studies course, I'd like to find out something about you. Why did you decide to (2).....?

JAMES: Well, my mother is Danish, and although we always lived in England, she used to talk about her home a lot, and that made me (3)..... We hardly ever did, though — my mother usually (4)..... But whenever her relations or friends were in England they always came to see us.

BETH: I see. So I assume you already speak Danish, one of the languages you'll be studying.

JAMES: I can get by when I talk to people, though (5).....

BETH: Now you probably know that you'll spend the third year of the course abroad. Have you had any thoughts about that?

JAMES: I'm really looking forward to it. And although Denmark seems the obvious place to go, because of (6)....., I'd love to spend the time in Iceland.

BETH: Oh, I'm sure it can be arranged. Do you have any plans for when you graduate? A lot of students go on to (7).....

JAMES: I think the four years of (8)..... will be enough for me. I'm (9)....., and I quite like the idea of moving to Scandinavia and writing for magazines. I'd find that more creative than translating, which I suppose most graduates do.



BETH: OK. Now how are you finding the courses you're taking this term, James?

JAMES: Well, I'm really enjoying the one (10).....

BETH: That'll continue next term, but the one on Scandinavian literature that's running at the moment will be replaced by (11)..... Oh, and by the way, if you're interested in watching (12)..... — there's going to be a course on that the term after next.

JAMES: That sounds good.

BETH: Have you started thinking about (13)..... that you have to write in the next few weeks?

JAMES: Yes, my first choice would be to do something (14).....

BETH: Hmm. The trouble with that is that a lot of people choose that topic, and it can be difficult to (15)..... you'll need. Why not leave that for another time?

JAMES: Right.

BETH: You might find modern novels or 19th century playwrights interesting.

JAMES: I've read or seen (16)....., so that would be a good idea.

BETH: Fine. I'll put you down for that topic.

JAMES: Right. So what would you advise me to aim at in the paper?

BETH: First I suggest you (17)..... and going into a great deal of detail. That approach certainly has its place, but I think you first need to (18)..... of the literature in the context of the society in which it was produced — who it was written for,



how it was published, and so on. I also think that's more fruitful than placing it within (19).....

JAMES: OK, that sounds reasonable.

JAMES: Could I (20)..... about writing the paper I'm working on about the Vikings? I have to do that this week, and I'm a bit stuck.

BETH: Of course. Have you decided yet what to write about?

JAMES: No, I haven't. There's so much that seems interesting - (21)..... in other countries, trade, mythology...

BETH: Well, what I suggest is that you (22)..... a student wrote last year, which is kept in the library. It's (23)....., and I'm sure you'll find it helpful. I'll give you the details in a moment. Textbooks usually (24)....., it can be very difficult to choose just one.

JAMES: OK. I've got a DVD of the film about the Vikings that came out earlier this year. Should I watch that again?

BETH: If it's the one I am thinking of, hmm, I'd ignore it— it's (25)..... But I've got (26)..... that you should watch. It makes some interesting and provocative points, which I think will help you to focus your topic.

JAMES: Right.

JAMES: So then should I (27).....?

BETH: Yes. Just headings for different sections, at this stage. And then you should start looking for (28)..... to draw on, and take notes which you organise according to those headings.



JAMES: I see.

BETH: Then (29)..... as bullet points under each heading. Make sure that
(30)..... and flows properly, before writing up the paper in full.

JAMES: OK. Thanks, that's very helpful.



ANSWER

(1) your first tutorial	(2) take this course	(3) want to visit Denmark
(4) went on her own	(5) I'm not terribly accurate	(6) my family connections
(7) take a master's degree	(8) the undergraduate course	(9) interested in journalism
(10) on Swedish cinema	(11) more specialised courses	(12) Danish television programmes
(13) the literature paper	(14) on the Icelandic sagas	(15) get hold of the books
(16) several plays in translation	(17) avoid taking one writer	(18) get an understanding
(19) the history of the genre	(20) ask for some advice	(21) Viking settlement
(22) read an assignment	(23) short and well-focused	(24) cover so many topics
(25) more fantasy than reality	(26) a recording of a documentary	(27) work out an outline
(28) suitable articles and books	(29) put short phrases and sentences	(30) this skeleton makes sense



18.3 Section 4

Over the years, attitudes towards workers have changed considerably. After all, there was a time when workers had no rights at all, and laboured in (1)..... Conditions have improved a lot, but conflict in the workplace is still common. And human resources managers nowadays need to be able to deal with it when necessary.

What is conflict in the workplace? Definitions vary, but I'm taking it to refer to a whole range of behaviours that the victim finds unacceptable, from minor, (2)..... to- at the opposite extreme- physical violence. Much of this is covered by the term bullying, by which I mean one or more people behaving abusively or aggressively against another who is in a weaker position. Although all behaviour like this is a form of conflict, not all conflict can be described in these terms.

As with all human behaviour, there are (3)..... for it. But often it's caused by someone who feels the need to show their superiority over someone else, in order to feel that they aren't at the lowest level in a hierarchy or a group of people.

In some cases one person simply dislikes the other, on the basis that the personality of one is in some way (4)..... with that of the other person, A general habit of optimism in one person could make them intolerant of a colleague who's constantly pessimistic- not that that justifies treating them badly, of course.

Some conflicts arise when people are more interested in promoting themselves and their team than in the company as a whole. These conflicts are called structural, and could come about, for example, when a (5)..... believe they are the only people in the business who do any useful work, and look down on behind-the-scenes administrators.

Conflict obviously affects the individuals concerned-the situation is likely to be very stressful for victims, resulting in their absence from work, possibly for months. For the



company, if no effort is made to deal with conflict, it can spiral out of control, and even lead to the (6).....

Some interesting work with chief executives- CEOs-has uncovered some of the reasons why they may treat colleagues badly. Many CEOs combine two opposing characteristics confidence- that is, the belief that they're capable of (7)..... - with a high level of anxiety, a fear of missing targets, whether set by themselves or by the directors of the company. This combination can make them respond badly to anyone who questions their decisions.

In a (8)..... work environment. such characteristics become problematic. And it's Particularly difficult to tackle the situation where colleagues, managers and board members are all trying to achieve their own visions. When they can't agree on (9)..... and on where they see the business going, there are real problems.

For managers at (10)..... within the organisation, it might seem that an autocratic form To management- where the chief executive gives orders and everyone else has to obey- would see more conflict than others. Interestingly, though, a company with a more (11)....., can suffer more, when uncertainty about who to report to leads to conflicting demands.

Now I'll say a little about dealing with the type of conflict that has (12)..... Of course the ideal is to prevent it arising in the first place. A good manager, at any level, will make efforts to earn the respect of the people they work with, particularly those who report to them. That will (13).....in all communications, and treating them as equals who happen to have a different role within the organisation.

Sometimes, of course, conflict does occur, and can get out of hand. In such cases the human resources department often gets involved. However, if one of the parties in a conflict sees (14)..... as simply a mouthpiece for the chief executive. then an



external mediator might be able to help. By talking to both sides, and trying to find the truth of what's been happening, they can build a clear picture of the situation, and (15)..... that both sides will accept, precisely because they're independent.



ANSWER

(1) appalling conditions	(9) strategic issues
(2) harmless arguments	(10) lower levels
(3) numerous reasons	(11) democratic business model
(4) incompatible	(12) harmful effects
(5) sales team	(13) involve politeness
(6) breakdown of the business	(14) human resources
(7) great achievements	(15) give feedback
(8) high pressure	



19 Test 7 – Cambridge 12

19.1 Section 2

In this session in your training day we're going to look at some of (1)..... we offer at BC Travel. Now, the travel business is very competitive and it's important to be aware of how (2)..... In terms of age groups, the over-65s are an important market, and one that's increasing steadily year on year. The fewest holidays are taken by (3)....., and that figure shows no sign of rising. The biggest market at present is still the youngest group, the 16 to 30s, but this group's also seen the biggest drop over the last few years, whereas there's (4)..... in the number of holidays taken by the 55 to 64-year-olds. As far as the 43 to 54-year-olds are concerned, bookings there are steady, but I have to say we haven't seen (5).....

One trend we're noticing with nearly all age groups is (6)..... in which clients do some kind of (7)..... I'm not talking here about adventure holidays, where clients take part in (8)..... like white water rafting just for the thrill of it. Activity holidays usually involve rather less high-risk sports, or things (9)..... They're not necessarily cheaper than ordinary holidays, often the opposite, in fact. But they do often take place outside (10)....., which gives an opportunity for clients to find out more about the local people and customs, and many say this is one of (11)..... of these holidays. Of course, they offer the chance to develop a new skill or talent, but clients often say that more than this. It's the chance to create lasting relationships with other (12)..... that's the main draw.

Let me give you some examples of (13)..... Our painting holidays take place in four different centres in France and Italy and they're very popular with clients of



all abilities from beginners onwards. We've got an excellent team of artists to (14).....- some of them have been with us from the start, and five additional ones will be joining us this year so that we can offer a greater number of classes in each centre.

As far as cooking holidays are concerned, I know (15)..... holidays where clients cook recipes related to (16)....., usually the one they're staying in, but we focus on dishes from a great many different ones. Apart from that you'll (17)..... on good quality, organic ingredients - that's more or less a given nowadays - and there are generally (18)..... included.

Our photography holidays take place in a wide range of countries from Iceland to Vietnam and clients have the opportunity to (19)..... Groups are small, no more than eight, so clients can have one-on-one tuition during the holiday, excursions are arranged with (20)..... At the end of each holiday an exhibition is held of the photographs taken so that clients can see one another's work and (21)..... from the tutor.

Finally, let me tell you about our fitness holidays. In Ireland and Italy we run (22)..... for all ages and levels of fitness. Clients start the course with a consultation with a trainer, and together they draw up (23)..... As well as improving general fitness, clients find that they end up losing much of the stress they've (24).....

In Greece, we have a two-week holiday for clients who want to do something about their weight. This has all the features you'd expect, like (25)....., but one of



its most popular features is that the exercise classes are all held on the beach. People say it's (26)..... to being a gym.

Finally, we offer several holidays in Morocco. One very popular one is (27)..... Bikes are provided and there are different routes according to people's ability. We offer one which (28)..... the needs of families, which is particularly popular.

OK, so that's about all the time I have today, so thank you very much...



ANSWER

(1) the more specialised holidays	(2) the market's changing and developing	(3) the 31 to 42-year-olds
(4) a noticeable growth	(5) the increase we expected	(6) the growing popularity of holidays
(7) specialised activity	(8) high-risk activities	(9) like art and music
(10) the main tourist centres	(11) the most positive features	(12) like-minded people
(13) BC Travel activity holidays	(14) lead the classes	(15) a lot of agents offer
(16) one particular country	(17) find the usual emphasis	(18) some meat-free recipes
(19) see some stunning scenery	(20) fully-trained guides	(21) receive valuable feedback
(22) one-week general fitness classes	(23) an individual programme	(24) built up in their daily lives
(25) a personalised diet programme	(26) far preferable	(27) the mountain biking holiday
(28) is tailored to		



19.2 Section 3

NATALIE: Dave, I'm worried about our case study. I've done a bit of reading, but I'm not sure what's (1)..... a case study - I missed the lecture where Dr Baker talked us through it.

DAVE: OK, well it's (2)..... We've got our focus – that's tourism at the Horton Castle site. And you said you'd done some reading about it.

NATALIE: Yes, I found some articles and (3).....

DAVE: Did you remember to (4)..... of where you got the information from?

NATALIE: Sure. I know what a pain it is when you forget that.

DAVE: OK, so we can compare what we've read. Then we have to (5)..... or need at our site. And then think about who we're going to interview to get more information.

NATALIE: OK. So who'd that be? The people who work there? And (6)..... too?

DAVE: Yes, both those groups. So we'll have to go to the site to do that, I suppose. But we might also do (7)..... away from the site - we could even contact some people here in the city, like administrators involved in (8).....

NATALIE: OK. So we'll need to think about our interview questions and fix times and (9)..... It's all going to take a lot of time.

DAVE: Mmm. And if we can, we should ask our interviewees if they can (10)..... that we can add to support our findings.

NATALIE: And photographs?



DAVE: I think we have plenty of those already. But Dr Baker also said we have to (11)..... whether we can identify them in our case study, or whether they want to be anonymous.

NATALIE: Oh, I wouldn't have thought of that. OK, once we've got all this information, I suppose we (12).....

DAVE: Yes, put it all together and choose what's (13)..... we're focusing on, and analyse that carefully to find out if we can (14)..... there. That's the main thing at this stage, rather than (15)..... or lots of facts.

NATALIE: OK. And then once we've analysed that, what next?

DAVE: Well, then we need to think about what we do with the data we've selected to make it (16)..... to our readers. Things like graphs, or tables, or charts...

NATALIE: Right.

DAVE: Then the case study itself is mostly quite standard; we begin by presenting the problem, and (17)....., then go through the main sections, but the thing that surprised me is that in a normal report we'd end with some suggestions to deal with the problem or need we identified, but in a case study we (18)..... or a series of questions to our readers, and they decide what ought to be done.

NATALIE: Oh, I hadn't realised that.

NATALIE: So basically, the problem (19)..... our case study of the Horton Castle site is why so few tourists are visiting it. And we'll find out more from our interviews, but I did find (20)..... that suggested that one reason might be because as far as transport goes, access is difficult.

DAVE: I read that too, but that report was actually written ten years ago, when the road there was really bad, but that's been improved now. And I think there's



(21)..... there for a really good day out, but you'd never realise it from the castle website - maybe that's the problem.

NATALIE: Yes, it's really (22).....

DAVE: I read somewhere a suggestion that what the castle needs is (23)..... So we could have a look for some information about that on the Internet. What would we need to know?

NATALIE: Well, who'd use it for a start. It'd be good to know (24)..... too, like school parties or retired people, but I think we'd have to talk to staff to get that information.

DAVE: OK. And as we're thinking of suggesting a visitor centre we'd also have to (25)..... I mean, obviously it wouldn't be cheap to set up.

NATALIE: No, but it could be a really good investment. And as it's on (26)..... it'd need to (27)....., I expect. That might be hard.

DAVE: Right, especially as the only possible place for it would be at the entrance, and that's right in front of the castle.

NATALIE: Mmm.

DAVE: But it could be a good thing for the town of Horton. At present it's a bit of (28)..... Once they've left school and got (29)....., the young people all get out as fast as they can to get jobs in the city, and the only people left are children and those who've retired.

NATALIE: Right. Something else we could investigate would be the potential damage that tourists might cause to the castle site, I mean (30)..... At present the tourists can just (31)..... wherever they want, but if numbers increase, there



might have to be some restrictions, like sticking to marked ways. And there'd need to
(32)..... to make sure these were enforced.

DAVE: Yes, we could look at that too. OK, well...



ANSWER

(1) involved in actually writing	(2) quite straightforward	(3) made notes of the main points
(4) keep a record	(5) decide on a particular problem	(6) presumably some of the tourists
(7) some of our interviewing	(8) overseeing tourism	(9) places for the meetings
(10) bring along some numerical data	(11) establish with our interviewees	(12) have to analyse it
(13) relevant to the problem	(14) identify any trends or regularities	(15) concentrating on details
(16) as clear as possible	(17) giving some background	(18) end up with a question
(19) we're addressing in	(20) one report on the Internet	(21) plenty of fascinating stuff
(22) dry and boring	(23) a visitor centre	(24) what categories the visitors fell into
(25) look at potential problems	(26) a historical site	(27) get special planning permission
(28) a ghost town	(29) any skills or qualifications	(30) their environmental impact
(31) wander round	(32) be guides and wardens around	



19.3 Section 4

OK, so we've been looking at how man-made changes in our environment can affect wildlife. Now i'll discuss a (1)..... Let's take a look at mercury. Mercury's one of the 120 or so elements that make up all matter, and it has the symbol Hg. It's a shiny, silvery substance. You may have seen it in old-fashioned thermometers, but it's not used much for domestic purposes now because it's (2)..... But the problem is that the amount of mercury in the environment's increasing. The main reason for this is the power plants used to produce electricity. The main source of energy that most of them use is still coal, and when it's burned it releases mercury into the atmosphere. Some of this (3)..... into lakes and rivers, and if it's ingested by a fish it's not excreted, it stays in the fish's body and it enters the food chain. So it's been known for some time that birds which eat fish may be affected, but what wasn't known until quite recently is that those that eat insects can also be affected. So a woman called Claire Varian-Ramos is doing some research on how this is (4)..... And rather than looking at how many birds are actually killed by mercury poisoning, she's looking for more subtle sub-effects. And these may be to do with the behaviour of the birds. or with the effect of mercury on the way their brain works, So whether it leads to problems with memory, for example. And she's (5)..... on the effects of mercury on bird song. Now, the process of song learning happens at a particular stage in the birds development. and what you may not know is that a young bird seems to acquire this skill by listening to the songs produced by its father, rather than by any other bird, And Varian-Ramos has already found in her research that if young male birds are (6)....., if they eat food contaminated with mercury, then the songs they produce aren't as complex as those produced by other birds. So quite low-level exposure to mercury is likely to have an impact on male birds in a natural situation, because it can mean that they're less (7)....., and so it can affect their chances of reproduction. Now the way she's carrying out this research is worth thinking about. She's using a mixture of studies



using birds kept in laboratories, and studies carried out outdoors in the wild. The lab-based studies have the advantage that you don't get all the (8)..... you would in a. natural sett no so the experimenter has a much higher level of control, and that means they can be more confident about their results in some ways. And of course they don't have to worry about going out and finding the birds in order to (9)..... So what are the implications here for humans? Well, because many birds are migratory, they may be transporting mercury far from contaminated sites. For example, it's been found that ducks who'd been feeding at a contaminated site were later shot by hunters over (10)..... away, and presumably eaten, But these birds likely had mercury levels high enough to warrant concern for human consumption. In addition, going back to (11)..... by birds, we saw that this may be affected by mercury contamination. Well, we also know that in humans, mercury causes developmental delays in the acquisition of language, and in fact this process is very similar in the (12)..... it involves and even the genes that are involved. But mercury contamination has other important implications for humans as well. It's now known that an unborn child can be affected if the food eaten by its mother contains (13)....., and these effects can be quite substantial. In the end, it comes down to whether more value is placed on human economic wellbeing or environmental well being. it's true there are new regulations for (14)..... from power plants, but these wili need billions of dollars to implement, and increase .casts for. everyone, Some argue that's too much to pay to (15)..... But as we ve seen, the ISSues go beyond that. and I think it's an issue we need to consider very carefully.



ANSWER

(1) particular example	(9) observe them
(2) highly toxic	(10) a thousand kilometres
(3) gets deposited	(11) song learning
(4) affecting birds	(12) brain regions
(5) particularly focusing	(13) high levels of mercury
(6) exposed to mercury	(14) mercury emissions
(7) attractive to female birds	(15) protect wildlife
(8) variables	



20 Test 8 – Cambridge 12

20.1 Section 2

Welcome to this podcast about the Sheepmarket, which is one of the oldest parts of the city. As its name suggests, there was (1)..... where farmers brought their sheep, but now it's been (2)....., vibrant area of the city, which is also home to one of (3)..... The nearby university has always meant the area's popular with students, who come in to enjoy the lively nightlife, but now graduates (4)..... in the worlds of fashion and design are buying up the new apartments recently built here to replace the small houses where the market workers used to live.

(5)..... are great places for finding original pictures, (6)..... which won't break the bank, as well as local produce like fruit and vegetables. There's also lots of (7)..... where you can have a coffee and watch tourists from all over the world go by. The oldest buildings in the area are on the main streets, including the city's (8)....., built in the 1880s, which is still open today.

The Sheepmarket is a centre for fashion, and there's a policy of encouraging new young designers. (9)..... is open to local young people who are passionate about fashion. This year they've been asked to design an outfit based on ideas (10)..... that's part of their everyday life, using both (11)..... The garments will be judged by a panel of experts and fashion designers, and the winning entries will be modelled at (12).....

Parking at the Sheepmarket is easy. There are plenty of pay and (13)..... on the roadsides which are fine if you just want to stay for an hour or two, but if you



want to spend the day there it's better to park in one of (14)..... It's not expensive and if you can present a receipt from one of the local stores. You'll not be charged at all. After 6pm many of the car parks (15)..... which varies but it is usually very reasonable.

The Sheepmarket is one of the main centres (16)..... in the whole of the country. If you look at our map, you'll see some of the main attractions there. Most visitors start from Crawley Road, (17)..... The Reynolds House is one of the oldest houses in the city and is open to the public. It's on the north side of Crawley Road, (18)..... that leads to the public gardens.

The area's particularly interesting (19)..... 'The Thumb' is just what its name suggests, but it's about 10 metres high. You'll see it on Hill Road, across the road from the Bank.

The Museum's got (20)..... of New Zealand landscapes. It's on the east side of the Sheepmarket, on City Road. It's on the other side of the road from the public gardens, (21)..... with Hill Road.

The Contemporary Art Gallery is on a little road that (22)....., not far from the public gardens. The road ends at the gallery — it doesn't go anywhere else. That's open (23).....

The Warner Gallery specialises in 19th-century art. It's on City Road, near the junction with Crawley Road, (24)..... as the public gardens. It's open on weekdays from 9 to 5, and entry is free.

Finally, if you're interested in (25)....., the place to go is Nucleus. You need to go from Crawley Road up through Station Square and east along Hill Road until you get to (26)..... turning off. Go up there and it's on your right — if you get to City Road you've gone too far.



ANSWER

(1) originally a market here	(2) redeveloped into a buzzing	(3) the city's fastest-growing communities
(4) embarking on careers	(5) The narrow old side streets	(6) jewellery and ceramics
(7) pavement cafes	(8) first department store	(9) The Young Fashion competition
(10) from the music and technology	(11) natural and man-made fibres	(12) a special gala evening
(13) display car parking spaces	(14) the four underground car parks	(15) have a flat rate
(16) for art and history	(17) at the bottom of the map	(18) next to the footpath
(19) for its unusual sculptures	(20) a particularly fine collection	(21) immediately facing the junction
(22) leads off Station Square	(23) every day except Mondays	(24) on the same side of the road
(25) purchasing high quality artwork	(26) a small winding road	



20.2 Section 3

KATIE: Joe, you know I'm (1)..... in our film studies class next week?

JOE: Yes.

KATIE: Well, could we discuss it? I could do with (2).....

JOE: Of course, Katie. What are you going to talk about?

KATIE: It's about (3)..... of Shakespeare's plays. I've got very interested in (4)..... that film directors take.

JOE: Uhuh.

KATIE: So I thought I'd start with Giannetti, who's a professor of film and literature, and in one of his books he came up with (5)..... of film adaptations based on how faithful they are to (6).....

JOE: Right.

KATIE: I've already made some notes on that, so I just need to sort those out before the presentation. I thought that next I'd ask the class to (7)..... of Shakespeare adaptations that they've seen, and to say why. That should be more fun than having (8).....

JOE: Yes, I can certainly think of a couple!

KATIE: Right. Next I want to talk about Rachel Malchow. I (9)..... on the Internet about her work on film adaptations, and I was thinking of showing some film clips to (10).....

JOE: Will you have enough time, though? Both to prepare and during the presentation? After all, I doubt if you'll be able (11)..... you want.



KATIE: Hmm. Perhaps you're right. OK, well, I'd better (12)....., saying how various films relate to what she says. That should (13).....

JOE: Mmm.

KATIE: Next I want to say something about how plays may be chosen for adaptation because they're (14)..... when the film is made.

JOE: You mean (15)....., or the role of governments?

KATIE: Exactly. It's quite tricky, but I've got a few ideas I'd like to discuss.

KATIE: And finally I want to talk about a few adaptations that I think illustrate (16)....., and make some comments on them. Do you know the Japanese film *Ran*?

JOE: I haven't seen it. It was based on Shakespeare's *King Lear*, wasn't it?

KATIE: That's right. It was a very loose adaptation, (17)..... and story but moving it to 16th century Japan instead of 16th century Britain. So for example the king's daughters become sons, because in Japanese culture at that time, women (18).....

JOE: OK. I hope you're going to talk about (19)..... of *Much Ado About Nothing*. I think that's one of the best Shakespeare films. It really brings (20)....., doesn't it?

KATIE: Yes, I agree. And I think filming it in Italy where the play is set, makes you see what life was like at the time of the play.

JOE: Absolutely. Right, what's next?

KATIE: Er, next, I thought *Romeo & Juliet*, the 1996 film, which (21)..... the present day.



JOE: Yes, it worked really well, I thought — changing (22)..... in the original to (23)....., even though they're speaking in the English of the original play.

KATIE: You'd expect it would (24)....., but I found I soon got used to it.

JOE: Me too.

KATIE: Then I thought I'd include a real Hollywood film, one that's intended to appeal to (25).....

JOE: There must be quite a number of those.

KATIE: Yes, but I've picked the 1996 film of *Hamlet*. It included every line of the text, but it's more like (26)..... — there are loads of special effects, but (27)..... of the play.

JOE: All show and (28).....

KATIE: Exactly. Then there's *Prospero's Books*, based on *The Tempest*. That was really innovative. From (29).....

JOE: Didn't it include dance and singing and animation. As well as live actors?

KATIE: Yes, it did, I also want to mention *Looking for Richard*. Did you ever see it?

JOE: No. but I've read about it. It was (30)..... with a few scenes from Richard III. wasn't it?

KATIE: That's right. It's more (31)..... how people nowadays connect with the playwright — the play is really just (32)..... And that'll be where I finish.

JOE: Well, it sounds as though it'll be very interesting.



ANSWER

(1) giving a presentation	(2) getting someone else's opinion	(3) film adaptations
(4) all the different approaches	(5) a straightforward classification	(6) the original plays and novels
(7) come up with the worst examples	(8) their favourite versions	(9) came across something
(10) illustrate her ideas	(11) to find all the clips	(12) do some slides instead
(13) encourage discussion	(14) concerned with issues of the time	(15) things like patriotism
(16) a range of approaches	(17) using the same situation	(18) couldn't succeed to the throne
(19) the 1993 film	(20) the play to life	(21) moves the action into
(22) the two feuding families	(23) two competing business empires	(24) sound really bizarre
(25) a mass commercial audience	(26) a typical action hero movie	(27) no unifying interpretation
(28) no substance	(29) a stylistic point of view	(30) a blend of a documentary
(31) a way of looking into	(32) the starting point	



20.3 Section 4

This lecture will be about the science of acoustics, the study of sound, in relation to (1).....such as cities. As an acoustic engineer myself, I think this is an area where we're likely to see great changes. In the past, researching urban soundscapes was simple. We measured levels of sound in decibels, so I used to take my sound meter and I measured the noise somewhere, and then I might (2)..... of people to say at what level the sound became annoying. With data like this, acoustic engineers have been able to build up what we call noise maps, maps of the sound environment. But actually these aren't a lot of use. What they do show is that the (3)..... are generally on roads - well, that's not really very surprising. But there's quite a lot going on that these maps don't show, because they can't capture the complex way that sound varies over time. So they ignore important issues such as the noise someone might hear from the open windows or gardens of their neighbours, and this sort of noise can be (4)..... in summer. We don't have any databases on this sort of information. As well as that, these records of sound levels take no account of the fact that people vary in their perceptions of noise - so someone like me with years of working in acoustics might be very different from you in that regard. But anyway, even though these noise maps are (5)....., they've been useful in providing information and raising awareness that noise matters, we need to deal with it and so it's a political matter. And that's important-we need rules and regulations because noise can cause all sorts of problems. Those of you who are city-dwellers know that things go on (6)....., so city-dwellers often suffer from interrupted sleep, It's also known that noise can lead to a rise in levels of stress. due to physical changes in the body affecting the composition of the blood. And there are other problems as well, for instance if schoolchildren don't have a quiet place to study. their work will suffer. Now, one problem with (7)..... is that it doesn't differentiate between different types of noise. Some types of sounds that most people would probably think of as nice and relaxing might well score quite highly in



decibel levels- think of the sound made by a fountain in a town square, for example. That's not necessarily something that we'd want to control or reduce. So maybe researchers should consider these sorts of sounds in urban design. This is going to be (8)..... because just measuring decibel levels isn't going to help us here. Instead, many researchers are using social science techniques, studying people's (9)..... to sound by using questionnaires and so on. So what exactly do people want to hear in an urban environment? Some recent interdisciplinary research has come out with results that at first sight seem contradictory-a city needs to have a sense of activity, so it needs to be lively, with sounds like the clack of high heels on pavement or the hiss of a (10)....., but these mustn't be too intrusive, because at the same time we need to be able to relax. One of the major problems in achieving this will be getting architects and town planners to use the research. Apart from studying the (11)....., these people receive very little training in this area, But in fact they should be regarding sound as an opportunity to add to the experience of urban living, whereas at present they tend to see it as something to be avoided or reduced as far as possible, or something that's just a job for engineers like the (12)..... What's needed is for noise in cities to be regarded as an aesthetic quality, as something that has the qualities of an art form. If we acknowledge this, then we urgently need to know what governs it and how designers can work with it. We need to develop a (13)..... of many factors. What is the relationship between sound and culture? What can we learn from disciplines such as psychology about the way that sound interacts with human development and social relationships, and the way that sound affects our thought and feelings? Can we learn anything from physics about the nature of sound itself? Today's (14)..... can also help us. To show us their ideas and help us to imagine the effect their buildings will have, architects and town planners already use virtual reality-but these programs are silent. In the future such programs could use realistic sounds, meaning that soundscapes



could be explored before being built. So hopefully, using the (15)..... we can lay our hands on, the city of the future will be a pleasure to the ears as well as the eyes.



ANSWER

(1) urban environments	(9) emotional response
(2) ask a sample	(10) coffee machine
(3) highest noise levels	(11) basics of acoustics
(4) quite significant	(12) street drainage system
(5) fairly crude	(13) complex understanding
(6) 24 hours a day	(14) powerful technologies
(7) decibel measurement	(15) best technology
(8) tricky	



21 Test 1 – Cambridge 13

21.1 Section 2

Good morning everyone, my name's Phil Sutton, and I'm (1).....
We've called this meeting to inform members of the public about (2).....
traffic and parking we're proposing for Grandford. I'll start by (3).....
before we open the meeting to questions.

So, why do we need to make these changes to (4)..... in Granford? Well,
we're very aware that traffic is becoming an increasing problem. It's been
(5)..... the increase in heavy traffic while they've been building the new
hospital. But it's (6)..... of traffic of all kinds that's concerning us. To date
there's not been any increase in traffic accidents, but that's not something we want to
see happen, obviously.

We recently carried out (7)....., and their responses were interesting.
People were very concerned about (8)..... on some roads due to cars
parked along the sides of the roads. We'd expected complaints about the congestion near
the school when parents are (9)..... or picking them up, but this
wasn't top of the list, and nor were (10)..... from trucks and lorries,
though they were mentioned by some people.

We think these new traffic regulations would make a lot of difference. But we still have a
long way to go. We've managed to keep (11)....., just, so they can be
covered by the Council. But, of course, it's no good introducing new regulations if we don't
have a way of making sure that (12)....., and that's an area we're still
working on (13)..... from the police force.



OK, so this slide shows (14)..... of Granford, with the High Street in the middle and School Road on the right. Now, we already have (15)..... in the High Street at the junction with Station Road, but we're planning to have another set at the other end, at the School Road junction, to (16)..... traffic along the High Street.

We've decided we definitely need (17)..... We considered putting this on School Road, just outside the school, but in the end we decided that could lead to a lot of traffic congestion so we decided to locate it on the High Street, crossing the road (18)..... That's a very busy area, so it should help things there.

We're proposing some changes to parking. At present, parking in's allowed on the High Street (19)....., but we're going to change that, and allow parking there, but not at the other end of the High Street near School Road.

There'll be a new "No Parking" sign on School Road, just (20)....., forbidding parking for 25 metres. This should improve visibility for drivers and pedestrians, especially (21)..... just to the north of the school.

As far as (22)....., at present they have parking outside the supermarket, but lorries also use those spaces, so we've got two new disabled parking spaces on the side road up towards the bank. It's not deal, but probably better than (23).....

We also plan to (24)..... on School Road. We think we can manage to get (25)..... on the bend just before you get to the school, on the same side of the road.

Finally, we've (26)..... on loading and unloading for the supermarket, so lorries will only be allowed to stop there before 8 am. That's the



supermarket on School Road - we kept to (27).....the High Street supermarket.

OK, so that's about it. Now, would anyone...



ANSWER

(1) chairman of the Highways Committee	(2) the new regulations for	(3) summarising these changes
(4) traffic systems	(5) especially noticeable with	(6) the overall rise in the volume
(7) a survey of local residents	(8) the lack of visibility	(9) dropping off their children
(10) noise and fumes	(11) our proposals within budget	(12) everyone obeys them
(13) with the help of representatives	(14) a map of the central area	(15) a set of traffic lights
(16) regulate the flow of	(17) a pedestrian crossing	(18) in front of the supermarket
(19) outside the library	(20) by the entrance to the school	(21) on the bend
(22) disabled drivers are concerned	(23) the present arrangement	(24) widen the pavement
(25) an extra half-metre	(26) introduced new restrictions	(27) the existing arrangements with



21.2 Section 3

Emma: We've got to choose a topic (1)....., haven't we, Jack? Were you thinking of something to do with seeds?

Jack: That's right. I thought we could (2)..... - how a seed begins to grow.

Emma: OK. Any particular reason? I know you're hoping to (3).....

Jack: Yeah, but practically everything we do is going to feed into that. No, there's (4)..... on seed structure and function in the third year that I might do so I thought it might be useful for that. If I choose that option, I don't have to (5).....

Emma: Good idea.

Jack: Well, I thought for this experiment we could look at the relationship (6)..... and the way the seeds are planted. So, we could plant different sized seeds in different ways, and see which grow best.

Emma: OK. We'd need to allow time for the seeds to come up.

Jack: That should be fine if we start now. A lot of (7)..... need quite a bit longer.

Emma: So that'd make it a good one to choose. And I don't suppose it'd need much equipment; we're not (8)..... or anything. Though that's not really an issue, we've got plenty of equipment (9).....

Jack: Yeah. We need to have a word with the tutor if we're going to (10)..... it though. I'm sure our aim's OK. It's not very ambitious but the assignment's only (11)....., isn't it? But we need to be sure we're the only ones doing it.

Emma: Yeah, it's (12)....., but it'd be a bit boring if everyone was doing it.



Jack: Did you read that book on seed germination (13).....?

Emma: The one by Graves? I looked through it for my last experiment, though it wasn't (14)..... It would be for this experiment, though. I found it quite hard follow – (15)....., which I hadn't expected.

Jack: Yes, I'd been hoping for something more practical. It does include references to the recent findings on (16)....., though.

Emma: Yes, that was interesting.

Jack: I read an article about seed germination by Lee Hall.

Emma: About seeds that lie in the ground for ages and only germinate (17).....?

Jack: That's the one. I knew a bit about it already, but not about this research. His analysis of figures comparing the times of the fires and (18)..... that germinated was done in a lot of detail - very impressive.

Emma: Was that the article with (19)..... of plant development? They were very clear.

Jack: I think those diagrams were in another article.

Emma: Anyway, shall we have a look at (20).....? We'll need get going with it quite soon.

Jack: Right. So the first thing we have to do is find our seeds. I think vegetable see would be best. And obviously they mustn't (21)..... So, how many sorts do we need? About four different ones?

Emma: I think that would be enough. There's be quite a large number of seeds for each one.



Jack: Then, for each seed we need to find out how much it weighs, and also (22)....., and we need to keep a careful record of all that.

Emma: That'll be (23)..... And we also need to decide how deep we're going to plant the seeds - right on the surface, (24)....., or several centimetres.

Jack: OK. So then we get planting. Do you think we can plant several seeds together in the same plant pot?

Emma: No. I think we need a different one for each seed.

Jack: Right. And we'll need to label them – we can (25).....– then we wait for the seeds to germinate - I reckon that'll be about three weeks, depending on what the weather's like. Then we see if our plants have come up, and (26)..... how tall they've grown.

Emma: Then all we have to do is look at our numbers, and see if there's (27).....

Jack: That's right. So...



ANSWER

(1) for our experiment	(2) look at seed germination	(3) work in plant science eventually
(4) an optional module	(5) do a dissertation module	(6) between seed size
(7) the other possible experiments	(8) doing chemical analysis	(9) in the laboratory
(10) go ahead with	(11) ten percent of our final mark	(12) only five percent actually
(13) on our reading list	(14) that relevant there	(15) lots about the theory
(16) genetically-modified seeds	(17) after a fire	(18) the proportion of seeds
(19) the illustrations of early stages	(20) the procedure for our experiment	(21) all be the same size
(22) measure its dimensions	(23) quite time-consuming	(24) a few millimetres down
(25) use different coloured label	(26) write down	(27) any relation between them



21.3 Section 4

Hi. Today we're going to be looking at animals in (1)..... and I'm going to be telling you about some research on how they're affected by these environments. Now, in (2)....., urban environments represent huge upheavals, the sorts of massive changes that usually happen over millions of years. And we used to think that only a few species could adapt to this new environment. One species which is well known as being (3)..... is the crow, and there's been various studies about how they manage to learn new skills. Another successful species is the pigeon because they're able to perch on ledges on the walls of city buildings, just like they once (4).....by the sea. But in fact, we're now finding that these early immigrants were just the start of a more general movement of animals into cities, and of adaptation by these animals to city life. And one thing, that researchers are finding especially interesting is the speed with which they're doing this- we're not talking about (5)..... here -these animals are changing fast. Let me tell you about some of the studies that have been carried out in this area, So, in the University of Minnesota, a biologist called Emilie Snell-Rood and her colleagues looked at specimens of (6)..... such as mice and gophers that had been collected in Minnesota, and that are now kept in museums there. And she looked at specimens that had been collected over the (7)....., which is a very short time in evolutionary terms. And she found that during that time these small mammals had experienced a jump in brain size when compared to rural mammals. Now, we can't be sure this means they're (8)....., but since the sizes of other parts of the body didn't change, it does suggest that something cognitive was going on. And Snell-Rood thinks that this change might reflect the cognitive demands of adjusting to city life-having to look in different places to find food for example, and coping with a whole new (9)..... Then over in Germany at the Max Planck Institute, there's another biologist called Catarina Miranda who's done some experiments with blackbirds living in urban and rural areas. And she's been looking not at their anatomy but at their behaviour So as you might expect, she's found that the (10)..... tend to be quite bold-they're prepared to face up to a lot of threats that would frighten away their country counterparts. But there's one type of situation. that does (11)..... the urban blackbirds, and that's anything new-anything they haven't experienced before And if you think about it, that's quite sensible for a bird living in the city Jonathan Atwell, in Indiana University, is looking at how a range of animals respond to urban environments. He's found that when they're under stress their (12).....react by reducing the amount of hormones such as corticosterone into their blood It's a sensible- seeming adaptation. A rat that gets scared every time a subway train rolls past won't be very successful.



There's just one more study I'd like to mention which is by Sarah Partan and her team, and they've been looking at how (13)..... communicate.in.an.urban.environment. and they've. found that a routine part.of their.communication.is.carried out by waving their tails You do also see this in the country, but it's much more prevalent in cities, possibly because it's effective in a (14)..... So what are the long-term implications of this? One possibility is that we may see.completely new.species developing in notes But.on the other hand, it's possible that not all of these adaptations will be permanent. Once the animal's got accustomed to its new environment, it may (15)..... need the features its developed.



ANSWER

(1) urban environments	(9) set of dangers
(2) evolutionary terms	(10) urban blackbirds
(3) highly adaptable	(11) seem to frighten
(4) perched on cliffs	(12) endocrine systems
(5) gradual evolution	(13) squirrels
(6) urbanised small mammals	(14) noisy environment
(7) last hundred years	(15) no longer
(8) more intelligent	



22 Test 2 – Cambridge 13

22.1 Section 2

Thanks for coming everyone. OK, so this meeting is for new staff and staff who haven't been (1)..... yet. So basically, the idea is that we allow staff to give up some of their work time to help on (2)..... to benefit the local community. We've been doing this for the last 5 years and it's been very successful.

Participating doesn't necessarily involve (3)..... The company will pay for eight hours of your time. That can be used over one or two days all at once, or spread (4)..... There are some staff who enjoy volunteering so much they also give up their own free time for a couple hours every week. It's completely up to you. Obviously, many people will have (5)..... and aren't as available as other members of staff.

Feedback from staff (6)..... Because they felt they were doing something really useful, nearly everyone agreed that volunteering made them feel (7)..... They also liked building relationships with the people (8)..... and felt valued by them. One or two people also said it was a good thing to have on their CVs.

One particularly successful project last year was the Get Working Project. This was aimed at (9)..... in the area get back to work. Our staff were able to help them improve their telephone skills, such as (10)..... and speaking with confidence to potential customers, which they had found quite difficult. This is something many employers look for (11).....- and something we all do without even thinking about, every day at work.

We've got an exciting new project starting this year. Up until now, we've mainly focused on projects to (12)..... And we'll continue with our reading project in



schools and our work with local charities. But we've also agreed to help out on a conservation project in Redfern Park. So if any of you fancy being outside and (13)....., this is the project for you.

I also want to mention the annual Digital Inclusion Day, which is coming up next month. The aim of this is to help older people (14)..... And this year, instead of (15)..... in our town training facility, we're using the ICT suite at Hill College, as it can hold far more people.

We've invited over 60 people from the Silver Age Community Centre to take part, so we'll need a lot of volunteers to help with this event.

If you're interested in taking part, please go to (16)..... of our website and completed the relevant form. We won't be providing any training for this but you'll be (17)..... if you've never done it before. By the way, don't forget to tell your manager about any volunteering activities you decide to do.

The participants on the Digital Inclusion Day really benefited. The majority were (18)....., though some were younger and a few were even in their nineties! Quite a few owned both a computer and a mobile phone, but these tended to (19)..... They generally knew how to do simple things, like send texts, but weren't aware of recent developments in mobile phone technology. A few were keen to learn but most were (20)..... at first - they couldn't see the point of (21)..... But that soon changed.

The feedback was very positive. The really encouraging thing was that participants all said they (22)..... using social media to keep in touch with their grandchildren, who (23)..... to phoning or sending emails. A lot of them also said playing online games would help them make new friends and (24)..... They weren't that impressed with being able to



(25)....., as they liked going out to the shops, but some said it would come in handy if they were ill or the weather was really bad. One thing they asked about was using tablets for things like (26).....- some people had been given tablets as presents but had never used them, so that's something we'll make sure we include this time...



ANSWER

(1) involved with our volunteering projects	(2) various charity projects	(3) a huge time commitment
(4) over several months throughout the year	(5) family commitments	(6) has been overwhelmingly positive
(7) more motivated at work	(8) in the local community	(9) helping unemployed people
(10) writing down messages	(11) in job applicants	(12) do with education and training
(13) getting your hands dirty	(14) keep up with technology	(15) hosting the event
(16) the volunteering section	(17) paired with an experienced volunteer	(18) in their seventies
(19) be outdated models	(20) quite dismissive	(21) updating their skills
(22) felt much more confident about	(23) prefer this form of communication	(24) keep their brains active
(25) order their groceries online	(26) reading newspaper	



22.2 Section 3

Tutor: Ah, come in, Russ.

Russ: Thank you.

Tutor: Now you wanted to consult me about (1)..... - you're due to give it in next week, aren't you?

Russ: That's right. And I'm (2)..... I chose the topic because I didn't know much about it and wanted to learn more, but now I've read so much about it, in a way there's too much to say - I could talk for much longer than the twenty minutes I've been allocated. Should I assume the other students don't know much, and give them (3)....., or should I try and make them (4)..... with a particular aspect?

Tutor: You could do either, but you'll need to have it clear in your own mind.

Russ: Then I think I'll (5).....

Tutor: OK. Now, one way of approaching this is to work through developments (6).....

Russ: Uh-huh.

Tutor: On the other hand, you could talk about (7)..... that nanotechnology is being applied.

Russ: You mean things like thin films on camera displays to make them (8)....., and additives to (9)..... stronger and lighter.

Tutor: Exactly. Or another way would be to focus on its impact in one particular area, say medicine, or (10).....

Russ: That would make it easier to focus. Perhaps I should do that.



Tutor: I think that would be a good idea.

Russ: Right. How important is it to (11).....?

Tutor: They aren't essential, by any means. And there's (12)..... what you say to fit whatever slides you can find. While it can be good to include slides, you could end up spending too long (13)..... You might find it better to leave them out.

Russ: I see. Another thing I was wondering about was how to start. I know (14)..... "First I'm going to talk about this, and then I'll talk about that", but I thought about (15)..... what they know about nanotechnology.

Tutor: That would be fine if you had an hour or two for the presentation, but you might find that you can't do anything with the answers you get, and it simply (16)..... that's available.

Russ: So, maybe I should mention a particular way that nanotechnology is used, to (17).....

Tutor: That sounds sensible.

Russ: What do you think I should do next? I really have to plan the presentation today and tomorrow.

Tutor: Well, initially I think you should (18)..... you've made, take a small piece of paper, and write (19)..... that ties together the whole presentation it can be something as simple as "Nanotechnology is already improving our lives". Then start planning the content around that. You can always (20)....., if you need to.

Russ: OK.



Tutor: OK now let's think about actually giving the presentation. You've only given one before, (21)....., about an experiment you'd been involved in.

Russ: That's right. It (22).....!

Tutor: Let's say it was better in some respects than in others. With regard to the structure, I felt that you ended rather abruptly, (23)..... Be careful not to do that in next week's presentation.

Russ: OK.

Tutor: And you made (24)..... with the audience, because you were looking down at your notes most of the time. You need to be looking at the audience and only (25).....

Russ: Mmm.

Tutor: Your body language was a little odd. Every time you showed a slide, you turned your back on the audience so you could look at it - you should have been looking at your laptop. And you (26)....., so I found myself wondering, when you were next going to do that, instead of listening to what you were saying.

Russ: Oh dear. What did you think of the language? I knew that not everyone was (27)....., so I tried to make it as simple as I could.

Tutor: Yes, that came across. You used a few words that are (28)....., but you always explained what they meant, so the audience wouldn't have (29).....

Russ: Uh-huh.

Tutor: I must say the handouts you prepared were thought out. They were (30)..... of your presentation, which people would be able to refer to later on. So well done on that.



Russ: Thank you.

Tutor: Well, I hope that helps you with next week's presentation.

Russ: Yes, it will. Thanks a lot.

Tutor: I'll look forward to (31)....., then.



ANSWER

(1) your class presentation on nanotechnology	(2) really struggling	(3) a kind of general introduction
(4) share my fascination	(5) give an overview	(6) in chronological order
(7) the numerous ways	(8) water-repellent	(9) make motorcycle helmets
(10) space exploration	(11) include slides in the presentation	(12) a danger of tailoring
(13) looking for suitable ones	(14) presentations often begin with	(15) asking the audience
(16) eats into the short time	(17) focus people's attention	(18) ignore all the notes
(19) a single short sentence	(20) modify that sentence later	(21) if I remember correctly
(22) was pretty rubbish	(23) without rounding it off	(24) very little eye contact
(25) occasionally glancing at your notes	(26) kept scratching your head	(27) familiar with the subject
(28) specific to the field	(29) had any difficulty understanding	(30) good summary
(31) seeing a big improvement		



22.3 Section 4

Today, we'll be continuing the series of lectures on memory by focusing on what is called (1)..... and what can happen if this is not working properly. Episodic memory refers to the memory of an event or 'episode'. Episodic memories allow us to mentally travel back in time to an event from the past. Episodic memories include (2)..... about these events. for example, when an event happened and other information such as the location. To help understand this concept, try to remember the last time you ate dinner at a restaurant. The ability to remember where you ate, who you were with and the items you ordered are (3)..... of an episodic memory. Episodic memory is distinct from another type of memory called semantic memory. This is the type of (4)..... that we have in common with everyone else-that is your general knowledge of the world. To build upon a previous example, remembering where you parked your car is an example of episodic memory, but your understanding of what a car is and how an (5)..... are examples of semantic memory. Unlike episodic memory, semantic memory isn't dependent on recalling personal experiences. Episodic memory can be thought of as a process with several different steps of (6).....: encoding, consolidation and retrieval. The initial step is called encoding. This involves the process of receiving and registering information, which is necessary for creating memories of information or events that you experience. The degree to which you can (7)..... information depends on the level of attention you give to an event while it's actually happening. Being distracted can make (8)..... very difficult. Encoding of episodic memories is also influenced by how you process the event. For example, if you were introduced to someone called Charlie. you might make the connection that your uncle has the same name. Future recollection of Charlie's name is much easier if you have a (9)..... to help you encode it Memory consolidation the next step in forming an episodic memory, is the process by which memories of encoded information are strengthened, stabilised and stored to facilitate later retrieval. Consolidation is most effective when the information being stored can be linked to an (10)..... of information Consolidation makes it possible for you to store memories for later retrieval indefinitely. Forming strong memories depends on the frequency with which you try to retrieve them. Memories can fade or become harder to ret (11).....rieve if they aren't used very often. The last step in forming episodic memories is called retrieval, which is the conscious recollection of encoded information. Retrieving information from episodic memory depends upon semantic, olfactory, (12)..... factors. These help episodic memory retrieval by acting as a prompt. For example, when recalling where you parked your car you may use the colour of a sign close to where you parked, You actually have to mentally travel back to the



moment you parked. There are a wide range of (13)..... and conditions that can affect episodic memory. These range from Alzheimer's to schizophrenia to autism. An impairment of episodic memory can have a profound effect on individuals' lives. For example, the symptoms of schizophrenia can be reasonably well controlled by medication; however, patients' episodic memory may still be (14)..... and so they are often unable to return to university or work. Recent studies have shown that computer-assisted games designed to keep the brain active can help improve their episodic memory. Episodic memories can help people connect with others, for instance by sharing intimate details about their past something individuals with autism often have problems with. This may be caused by an absence of a sense of self. This is essential for the storage of episodic memory, and has been found to be impaired in children with autism. Research has shown that treatments that improve memory may also have a (15)..... on children's social development One study looked at a..



ANSWER

(1) episodic memory	(9) strategy
(2) various details	(10) existing network
(3) all features	(11) harder to retrieve
(4) factual memory	(12) auditory and visual
(5) engine works	(13) neurological diseases
(6) memory processing	(14) impaired
(7) successfully encode	(15) positive impact
(8) effective encoding	



23 Test 3 – Cambridge 13

23.1 Section 3

Jim: OK.

Tutor: OK, Jim. You wanted to see me about your textile design project.

Jim: That's right. I've been looking at how (1).....can be used to colour fabrics like cotton and wool.

Tutor: Why did you choose that topic?

Jim: Well, I got a lot of useful ideas (2)....., you know, at that exhibition of textiles. But I've always been interested in anything to do with colour. Years ago, I went to (3).....with my parents when we were on holiday in Turkey, and I remember all the amazing colours.

Tutor: They might not all have been natural dyes.

Jim: Maybe not, but for (4).....I decided to follow it up. And I found a great book about a botanic garden in California that (5)..... used for dyes.

Tutor: So in your project, you had to include (6).....

Jim: Yeah. At first I couldn't (7)..... I was going to just look at one type of fibre for example, like cotton...

Tutor: ...and see how different types of dyes affected it?

Jim: Yes. Then I decided to include others as well so I looked at (8).....

Tutor: With just one type of dye?

Jim: Various types, including some that weren't natural, for comparison.

Tutor: OK.



Jim: So, I did the experiments last week. I used (9)....., I found a website which supplied them, they came in just a few days, but I also made some of my own.

Tutor: That must have taken quite a bit of time.

Jim: Yes, I'd thought it'd just be (10)..... or so of dye, and actually that wasn't the case at all. Like I was using one vegetable, beetroot, for a red dye, and I had to (11)..... of it. So it all took longer than I'd expected.

Tutor: One possibility is to use food colourings.

Jim: I did use one. That was a yellow dye, (12).....

Tutor: Tartrazine?

Jim: Yeah. I used it on cotton first. It came out a great colour, but when I (13)....., the colour just washed away. I'd been going to try it out on nylon, but I abandoned that idea.

Tutor: Were you worried about (14).....?

Jim: I'd thought if it's a legal food colouring, it must be safe.

Tutor: Well, it can occasionally (15)....., I believe.

Tutor: So what natural dyes did you look at?

Jim: Well, one was turmeric. The colour's great, it's a really strong yellow. It's generally (16).....

Tutor: It's meant to be quite good for your health when eaten, but you might find (17)..... when it's used as a dye - a few washes, and it's gone.



Jim: Right. I used beetroot as a dye for wool. When I chop up beetroot to eat I always end up with bright red hands, but the wool ended up just (18)..... shade. Disappointing.

Tutor: There's a natural dye called Tyrian purple. Have you heard of that?

Jim: Yes. It (19)....., and it was worn in ancient times but only by important people as it was so rare I didn't use it.

Tutor: It fell out of use centuries ago though one researcher managed to get hold of some recently. But that (20)..... can be produced by chemical dyes nowadays. Did you use any black dyes?

Jim: Logwood. That was quite complicated. I had to (21)..... so the dye would take.

Tutor: I hope you were careful to wear gloves.

Jim: Yes. I know the danger with that dye.

Tutor: Good. It can be (22)..... if it's ingested. Now, presumably you had a look at (23).....? Like cochineal, for example?

Jim: Yes. I didn't actually make that, I didn't have time to (24)..... to get the red colour and anyway they're not available here, but I managed to get the dye quite easily from a website. But it (25)..... I can see why it's generally just used in cooking, and in small quantities.

Tutor: Yes, it's very effective, but that's precisely why it's not used as a dye.

Jim: I also read about (26)..... Apparently you can allow iron to rust while it's (27)....., and that colours it.



Tutor: Yes, that works well for dying cotton. But you have to be careful (28)..... can actually affect the fabric and so you can't expect to get a lot of wear out of fabrics treated in this way. And (29)....., not everyone likes them. Anyway it looks as if you've done a lot of work...



ANSWER

(1) a range of natural dyes	(2) from the museum	(3) a carpet shop
(4) the project	(5) specializes in plants	(6) a practical investigation
(7) decide on my variables	(8) cotton and wool and nylon	(9) some ready-made natural dyes
(10) a matter of a teaspoon	(11) chop up a whole pile	(12) an artificial one
(13) rinsed the material	(14) health issues	(15) cause allergic reactions
(16) used in dishes like curry	(17) it's not permanent	(18) a sort of watery cream
(19) comes from a shellfish	(20) shade of purple	(21) prepare the fabric
(22) extremely dangerous	(23) an insect-based dye	(24) start crushing up insects
(25) cost a fortune	(26) using metal oxide	(27) in contact with the fabric
(28) as the metal	(29) the colours are quite subtle	



23.2 Section 4

Last week, we started looking at reptiles, including crocodiles and snakes. Today, I'd like us to have a look at (1).....-the lizard-and in particular, at some studies that have been done on a particular type of lizard whose Latin name is *tiliqua rugosa*. This is commonly known as the sleepy lizard, because it's quite slow in its movements and spends quite a lot of its time dozing under rocks or lying in the sun.

I'll start with a (2)..... Sleepy lizards live in Western and South Australia, where they're quite common. Unlike European lizards, which are mostly small, green and fast-moving, sleepy lizards are brown, but what's particularly distinctive about them is the colour of their tongue, which is (3)....., in contrast with the lining of their mouth which is bright pink. And they're much bigger than most European lizards. They have quite a varied diet including insects and even small animals, but they mostly eat plants of varying kinds. Even though they're quite (4)....., with strong jaws that can crush beetles and snail shells, they still have quite a few predators. Large birds like cassowaries were one of the main ones in the past but nowadays they're more likely to be caught and killed by snakes. Actually another threat to their survival isn't a predator at all, but is man-made, quite a large number of (5)..... are killed by cars when they're trying to cross highways. One study carried out by Michael Freake at Flinders University investigated the methods of navigation of these lizards. Though they move slowly they can travel quite long distances. And he found that even if they were taken some distance away from their (6)..... they could usually find their way back home as long as they could see the sky-they didn't need any other landmarks on the ground. Observations of these lizards in the wild have also revealed that their (7)..... are quite unusual. Unlike most animals, it seems that they're relatively monogamous returning to the same partner year after year. And the (8)..... also stay together for a long time, both before and after the birth of their young. It's quite interesting to think about the possible reasons for this. It could be that. As to do with protecting their young-you'd expect them to have a (9)..... of survival if they have both parents around. But in fact observers have noted that once the babies have hatched out of their eggs, they have hardly any contact with their parents. So, there's not really any evidence to support that idea. Another suggestion based on the observation that male lizards in (10)..... tend to be bigger and stronger than other males. So maybe the male lizards stay around so they can give the female lizards protection from other males. But again, we're not really sure. Finally I'd like to mention another study that involves collecting data by (11)..... I was actually involved in this myself. So we caught some lizards in



the wild and we developed a tiny GPS system that would allow us to track them. and we fixed this onto their tails. Then we set the lizards free again and we were able to track them for (12)..... and gather data not just about their location, but even about how many steps they took during this period. One surprising thing we discovered from this is that there were far (13)..... between lizards than we expected- it seems that they were actually trying to avoid one another. So why would that be? Well, again we have no clear evidence, but one hypothesis is that (14)..... can cause quite serious injuries to one another so maybe this avoidance is a way of self-preservation, if you like. But we need to collect a lot (15)..... before we can be sure of any of this.



ANSWER

(1) another reptile	(9) much better chance
(2) general description	(10) monogamous relationships
(3) dark blue	(11) tracking the lizards
(4) large and powerful	(12) twelve days
(5) sleepy lizards	(13) fewer meetings
(6) home territory	(14) male lizards
(7) mating habits	(15) more data
(8) male and female	



24 Test 4 – Cambridge 13

24.1 Section 2

Hi everyone, welcome to the Snow Centre. My name's Annie. I hope you enjoyed (1).....from the airport-we've certainly got plenty of snow today! Well, you've come to New Zealand's premier snow and ski centre, and we've (2).....for you during your week here.

Most visitors come here for the cross-country skiing, where you're on fairly flat ground for (3)....., rather than going down steep mountainsides. There are marked trails, but you can also leave these and go off (4).....and that's an experience not to be missed. You can go at your own speed - it's great aerobic exercise if you really push yourself or if you prefer you can just glide gently along and enjoy (5).....

This afternoon, you'll be going on a dog-sled trip. You may have seen our dogs on TV recently racing (6).....sled festival. If you want you can have your own team for the afternoon and learn (7).....them, following behind our leader on the trail. Or if you'd prefer, you can just sit back in the sled and enjoy the ride as a passenger.

(8).....we have the team relay event, and you're all welcome to join in. We have a local school coming along, and (9).....are taking part too. Participation rather than winning is the main focus, and there's a medal for everyone (10)..... Participants are in teams of two to four, and each team must complete four laps of the course.

For (11)....., you'll head off to Mount Frenner wearing a pair of special snow shoes which allow you to walk on top of the snow. This is an area where miners once (12)....., though there are very few traces of their work left now. When the



snow melts in summer, the mountain slopes are carpeted in (13)..... It's a long ascent though not too steep, and walkers generally take a couple of days to (14).....and return.

You'll spend the night in our hut half-way up the mountain. That's included in your package for the stay. It's got (15)....., firewood and water for drinking. For washing, we recommend you use melted snow, though, to conserve supplies. We can (16).....on our snowmobile for you for just ten dollars a person. The hut has cooking facilities so you can make a hot meal (17)....., but you need to take your own food.

The weather on Mount Frenner can be very stormy. In that case stay in the hut - generally the storms (18)..... Don't stress about getting back here to the centre in time to catch the airport bus – they'll probably not be running away. We do have (19).....in the hut but only use that if it's a real emergency, like if someone's ill or injured.

Now, let me tell you something about (20).....you can follow during your stay here.

Highland Trail's directly accessible from where we are now. This trail's been designed to give first-timers an experience they'll enjoy regardless of (21)....., but it's also ideal for experts to practise their technique.

Then there's Pine Trail... if you're nervous about skiing, (22).....to the experts! You follow a steep valley looking right down on the river below - scary! But if you've fully mastered (23).....needed for hills, it's great fun.



Stony Trail's a good choice once you've got (24).....of the basics. There are one or two tricky sections, but nothing too challenging. There's (25).....where you and take a break and enjoy the afternoon sunshine.

And finally, Loser's Trail. This starts off following a gentle river valley but the last part is quite exposed so (26).....can be challenging – if it's snowing or windy, check out with us before you set out to make sure the trail's open that day.

Right, so now if you'd like to follow me, (27).....



ANSWER

(1) the bus trip	(2) a whole load of activities	(3) most of the time
(4) on your own	(5) the beautiful scenery	(6) in the winter
(7) how to drive	(8) At the weekend	(9) a lot of the teachers
(10) who takes part	(11) your final expedition	(12) searched for gold
(13) flowers and plants	(14) get to the summit	(15) cooking facilities
(16) take your luggage up	(17) in the evening and morning	(18) don't last long
(19) an emergency locator beacon	(20) the different ski trails	(21) their age or skill
(22) leave this one	(23) the techniques	(24) a general idea
(25) a shelter half-way	(26) the snow conditions	(27) we'll get started



24.2 Section 3

Jack: I've still got loads to do for our report on nutritional food labels

Alice: Me too. What did you learn from doing the project about (1).....?

Jack: Well, I've always had to check labels for traces of peanuts in everything I eat because of (2)..... But beyond that I've never really been concerned enough to check how healthy a product is.

Alice: This project has actually taught me to read the labels much more carefully. I tended to believe (3).....like "low in fat". But I now realise that the "healthy" yoghurt I've bought for years is full of sugar and that it's actually quite high in calories.

Jack: Ready meals are (4)..... Did you have any idea how many calories they contain? I was amazed.

Alice: Yes, because unless you read the label really carefully, you wouldn't know that the nutritional values given are for (5).....

Jack: When most people eat the whole pizza. Not exactly transparent is it?

Alice: Not at all. But I expect it won't stop you from buying pizza?

Jack: Probably not, no! I thought comparing (6).....used by food manufacturers was interesting, I think the kind of labelling system used makes (7).....

Alice: Which one did you prefer?

Jack: I liked the traditional daily value system best - the one which tells you what proportion of (8)..... of each ingredient the product contains. I'm not sure it's the easiest for people to use, but at least you get the full story. I like to know all the ingredients (9)..... - not just how much fat, salt and sugar they contain.



Alice: But it's good supermarkets have been making an effort to provide (10).....for customers.

Jack: Yes. There just needs to be more consistency between labelling systems used by different supermarkets, (11).....portion sizes, etc.

Alice: Mmm. The labels on the different brands of chicken flavour crisps were quite revealing too, weren't they?

Jack: Yeah. I don't understand how they can (12).....calling them chicken flavour when they only contain artificial additives.

Alice: I know. I'd at least have expected them to contain (13).....real chicken.

Jack: Absolutely.

Alice: I think having nutritional food labeling has been a good idea, don't you? I think it will (14).....and stop mothers, in particular, buying the wrong things.

Jack: But didn't that study kind of prove the opposite? People didn't necessarily stop buying (15).....

Alice: They only said that might be the case. Those findings weren't that conclusive and it was quite (16)..... I think more research has to be done.

Jack: Yes, I think you're probably right.

Jack: What do you think of (17).....?

Alice: I think supermarkets like the idea of having a colour-coded system - red, orange or green - for levels of (18).....in a product.

Jack: But it's not been adopted universally. And not on all products. Why do you suppose that is?



Alice: Pressure from (19)..... Hardly surprising that some of them are opposed to flagging up how unhealthy their products are.

Jack: I'd have thought it would have been compulsory. It seems ridiculous it isn't.

Alice: I know. And what I couldn't get over is (20).....it was brought in without enough consultation - a lot of experts had deep reservations about it.

Jack: That is (21)..... I suppose there's an argument for doing the research now when consumers are familiar with this system.

Alice: Yeah, maybe.

Jack: The participants (22).....were quite positive about the traffic-light system.

Alice: Mmm. But I don't think they targeted the right people. They should have focused on people with (23).....because these labels are designed to be accessible to them.

Jack: Yeah But it's good to get feedback from (24)..... And there wasn't much variation in their responses.

Alice: No. But if they hadn't interviewed participants (25).....they could have used a much bigger sample size I wonder why they chose that method?

Jack: Dunno. How were they selected? Did they volunteer or were they approached? I think (26)..... The thing that wasn't stated was how often they bought package food - all we know is how frequently they used (27).....



ANSWER

(1) your own shopping habits	(2) my allergy	(3) claims on packaging
(4) the worst eye-opener	(5) half a pizza	(6) the different labelling systems
(7) a big difference	(8) a big difference	(9) in a product
(10) reliable information	(11) in terms of	(12) get away with
(13) a small percentage of	(14) change people's behaviour	(15) unhealthy products
(16) a small-scale study	(17) the traffic-light system	(18) fat, sugar and salt
(19) the food manufacturers	(20) the fact that	(21) a bit weird
(22) in the survey	(23) low literacy levels	(24) all socio-economic groups
(25) face-to-face	(26) they volunteered	(27) the supermarket



24.3 Section 4

In my presentation, I'm going to talk about coffee, and its importance both in (1)..... We think it was first drunk in the Arab world, but there's hardly any documentary evidence of it before the 1500s, although of course that doesn't mean that people didn't know about it before then. However, there is evidence that coffee was originally gathered from (2)..... in Ethiopia, in the northeast of Africa. In the early sixteenth century, it was being bought by traders, and gradually its use as a drink spread throughout the Middle East. It's also known that in 1522 in the Turkish city of Constantinople, which was the centre of the Ottoman Empire, the (3)..... approved its use as a medicine. By the mid-1500s, coffee bushes were being cultivated in the Yemen and for the next hundred years this region produced most of the coffee drunk in Africa and the Arab world. What's particularly interesting about coffee is its effect on social life. It was (4)..... at home, but instead people went to coffee houses to drink it. These people, usually men, would meet to drink coffee and chat about issues of the day. But at the time, this chance to share ideas and opinions was seen as something that was (5)....., and in 1623 the ruler of Constantinople demanded the destruction of all the coffee houses in the city, although after his death many new ones opened, and coffee consumption continued. In the seventeenth century, coffee drinking (6)....., and here too coffee shops became places where ordinary people, nearly always men, could meet to exchange ideas. Because of this some people said that these places performed a similar function to universities. The opportunity they provided for people to meet together outside their own homes and to discuss the topics of the day had an (7)..... on social life, and many social movements and political developments had their origins in coffee house discussions. In the late 1600s, the Yemeni monopoly on coffee production broke down and coffee production started to spread around the world, helped by European colonisation.



Europeans set up coffee plantations in Indonesia and the Caribbean and production of coffee in the (8)..... Different types of coffee were produced in different areas, and it's interesting that the names given to these different types like Mocha or Java coffee, were often taken from the port they were shipped to Europe from. But if you look at the (9)..... in the different colonies, there were some significant differences. In Brazil and the various Caribbean colonies, coffee was grown in huge plantations and the workers there were almost all slaves. But this wasn't the same in all colonies, for example in Java. which had been colonised by the Dutch, the peasants grew coffee and passed a proportion of this on to the Dutch so it was used as (10)..... But whatever system was used, under the European powers of the eighteenth century, coffee production was very closely linked to colonisation, Coffee was grown in ever-increasing quantities to satisfy the growing demand from Europe, and it became nearly as important as (11)....., which was grown under very similar conditions. However, coffee prices were not yet low enough for people to drink it regularly at home so most coffee consumption still took place in public coffee houses and it still remained something of a (12)..... In Britain, however a new drink was introduced from China, and started to become popular, gradually taking over from coffee although at first it was so expensive that only the upper classes could afford it. This was tea, and by the late 1700s it was being widely drunk. However when the US gained independence from Britain in 1776, they identified this drink with Britain. and coffee remained the (13)..... in the USA as it still is today So by the early nineteenth century coffee was already being widely produced and consumed But during this century production boomed and coffee prices started to fall This was partly because (14)..... had been developed which were cheaper and more efficient. So now working people could afford to buy coffee, it wasn't a drink for the middle classes. And this was at a time when large parts didn't stop when it got dark they might have to continue throughout



the night. So the use of coffee as a (15).....became important- it wasn't just a drink people drank in the morning for breakfast.

There were also changes in cultivation...



ANSWER

(1) economic and social terms	(9) labour system
(2) bushes growing wild	(10) means of taxation
(3) court physician	(11) sugar production
(4) rarely drunk	(12) luxury item
(5) potentially dangerous	(13) preferred drink
(6) spread to Europe	(14) new types of transportation
(7) enormous impact	(15) stimulant
(8) colonies skyrocketed	



25 Test 1 – Cambridge 14

25.1 Section 2

Good morning everyone. My name's Janet Parker and I'm (1).....

We're very happy to welcome you to (2)..... I hope that the next six months will be a positive and enjoyable experience for you.

I'd like to (3)..... about being an apprentice. Most of you have very little or no experience of working for (4)..... and the first week or so may be quite challenging. There will be a lot of new information to take in but don't worry too much about (5)..... The important thing is to check with someone if you're not sure what to do - you'll find your supervisor is very approachable and won't mind explaining things or helping you out. You're here to learn so make (6)..... You'll be spending time in different departments during your first week so (7)..... to talk to as many people as possible about their work - you'll make some new friends and find out lots of useful information.

As well as (8)....., you'll each be assigned a mentor. This person will be someone who's recently completed an apprenticeship and you'll meet with them (9)..... Their role is to provide help and support throughout your apprenticeship. Of course, this doesn't mean they'll actually do any of your work for you - instead they'll be asking you about what goals you've achieved so far, as well as helping you to (10)..... You can also discuss (11)..... with them as well.

Now I just want to run through a few company policies for our apprenticeship scheme with you... Most importantly, the internet. As part of your job you'll be doing (12)..... so obviously you'll have unlimited access for that but please don't use it (13)..... - you'll have your own phones for that.



Some of you have already asked me about flexible working. After (14).....- some of you will be eligible for this - but it will depend on which department you're in and (15)..... are. So please don't assume you'll automatically be permitted to do this.

I want to make sure there's (16)..... our holiday policy. Apart from (17)..... we ask that you don't book any holidays until after your six-month apprenticeship has finished. Time off should only be taken if you are unwell. Please speak to your supervisor if this is going to be a problem.

You'll be expected to (18)..... but there may be opportunities to do overtime during busy periods. Although you're not required to do this, it can be a valuable experience - so we advise you to take it up if possible. Obviously, we understand that people do (19)....., so don't worry if there are times when you are unavailable.

As you know, we don't have (20)..... here - you may wear casual clothes as long as they're practical - and (21)..... we have is on high heels for health and safety reasons. Comfortable shoes like trainers are perfectible.

There's (22)..... on site where you can get (23)..... Snacks and drinks are also provided - so we're decided to introduce (24)..... This is partly to encourage healthy eating at work and partly to stop people from eating (25)....., which is unhygienic.

OK moving on to ...



ANSWER

(1) the human resources manager	(2) your new apprenticeship	(3) start with some general advice
(4) a big organisation	(5) trying to remember everything	(6) the most of that opportunity
(7) make an effort	(8) having a supervisor	(9) on a weekly basis
(10) identify any areas for improvement	(11) your more long-term ambitions	(12) some research online
(13) for personal use	(14) your probationary three-month period	(15) what your personal circumstances
(16) no confusion about	(17) any statutory public holidays	(18) work a 40-hour week
(19) have commitments outside work	(20) a formal dress code	(21) the only restriction for shoes
(22) a heavily subsidised canteen	(23) hot meals or salads cheaply	(24) a no packed lunch policy
(25) at their workstation		



25.2 Section 3

Tutor: OK, so what I'd like you to do now is to talk to your partner about your presentations (1)..... You should have done most of the reading now, so I'd like you to (2)....., and talk about structure of your presentation and what you need to do next.

Carla: OK Rob. I'm glad we chose quite a specific topic - cities built next to the sea. It made it much easier to (3).....

Rob: Yeah. And cities are growing so quickly - I mean, we know that more than (4)..... lives in cities now.

Carla: Yeah, though that's all cities, not just ones on the coast. But most of the biggest cities are actually (5)....., I'd not realised that before.

Rob: Nor me. And what's more, a lot of them are built at places where rivers come out into the sea. But apparently this can be a problem.

Carla: Why?

Rob: Well, as the city expands, (6)..... tend to spread further inland along the rivers, and so agriculture moves even (7).....

That's not necessarily a problem, except it means (8)..... are discharged into the rivers.

Carla: So these are brought downstream to the cities?

Rob: Right? Hmm. Did you read that article about Miami, (9)..... of the USA?

Carla: No.

Rob: Well, apparently back in the 1950s they built channels to (10)..... in case of flooding.

Carla: Sounds sensible.

Rob: Yeah, they spent quite a lot of money on them. But what they didn't (11)..... was global warming. So they built the drainage channels too close to sea level, and now (12)....., they're more or less useless. If



there's a lot of rain, the water can't run away, there's nowhere for it to go.
(13).....

Carla: So what are the authorities doing about it now?

Rob: I don't know. I did read that they're aiming to stop (14)..... into
the ocean over the next ten years.

Carla: But that won't help with flood prevention now, will it?

Rob: No. Really they just need to find the money for something to
(15)....., in order to protect against flooding now. But in the long term
they need to consider (16).....

Carla: Right. Really, though, coastal cities can't deal with their problems on their own, can
they? I mean, they've got to start acting together at (17)..... instead of
just doing their own thing.

Rob: Absolutely. The thing is, everyone knows what the problems are and
environmentalists (18)..... of what we should be doing about them,
so they should be able to work together to some extent. But it's going to be a long time
before countries (19)..... on what principles they're
(20).....

Carla: Yes, if they ever do.

Carla: So I think we've probably got enough for our presentation. It's (21).....

Rob: OK. So I suppose we'll begin with (22)..... about why coastal
cities were established. But we don't want to spend too long on that, the other students
will already know a bit about it. It's all to do with communications and so on.

Carla: Yes. We should mention (23)....., things like wetlands and river
estuaries and coastal erosion and so on. We could have some maps of different cities with
(24).....

Rob: On a handout you mean? Or some slides everyone can see?



Carla: Yeah, that'd be better.

Rob: It's be good to (25)..... in a bit more detail. Did you read that case study of the problems there were in New Orleans with flooding a few years ago?

Carla: Yes. We could use that as (26)..... I don't think the other students will have read it, but they'll remember hearing about the flooding at the time.

Rob: OK. So that's probably enough background.

Carla: So then we'll go on to talk about what action's being taken to (27).....

Rob: OK. What else do we need to talk about? Maybe something (28)....., looking more at the long term, if populations continue to grow.

Carla: Yeah. We'll need to do a bit of work there, I haven't got much information, have you?

Rob: No. We'll need to (29)..... Shouldn't take too long.

Carla: OK. And I think we should end by talking about (30)..... Maybe we could ask people in the audience. We've got people from quite a lot of different places.

Rob: That's be interesting, if we have time, yes. So now shall we...



ANSWER

(1) on urban planning	(2) share your ideas	(3) find relevant information
(4) half the world's population	(5) built by the sea	(6) agriculture and industry
(7) further inland up the river	(8) more and more pollutants	(9) on the east coast
(10) drain away the water	(11) take into account	(12) sea levels are rising
(13) The whole design was faulty	(14) disposing of waste water	(15) replace the drainage channels
(16) the whole ecosystem	(17) an international level	(18) have a pretty good idea
(19) come to a decision	(20) prepared to abide by	(21) only fifteen minutes
(22) some general historical background	(23) some geographical factors	(24) these features marked
(25) go into past mistakes	(26) the basis for that part of the talk	(27) deal with the problems of coastal cities
(28) on future risks	(29) look at some websites	(30) international implications



25.3 Section 4

Producing enough energy to meet our needs has become a serious problem. Demand is rising rapidly, because of the world's increasing population and (1)..... Burning fossil fuels, like gas, coal and oil, seriously damages the environment and they'll eventually run out. For a number of years now, scientists have been working out how we can derive energy from (2)....., such as the sun and wind, without causing pollution. Today I'll outline marine renewable energy-also called ocean energy-which harnesses the movement of the oceans. (3)..... can be divided into three main categories: wave energy, tidal energy and ocean thermal energy conversion, and I'll say a few words about each one. First, wave energy. Numerous devices have been invented to harvest wave energy, with names such as Wave Dragon, the Penguin and Mighty Whale, and research is going on to try and come up with a (4)..... This form of energy has plenty of potential, as the source is constant, and there's no danger of waves coming to a standstill. Electricity can be generated using onshore systems, using a reservoir, or offshore systems. But the problem with ocean waves is that they're erratic, with the wind making them travel in every direction. This adds to the difficulty of creating efficient technology: ideally all the waves would travel (5)..... along the same straight line. Another drawback is that sand and other sediment on the ocean floor might be stopped from flowing normally, which can lead to environmental problems. The second category of marine energy that I'll mention is tidal energy. One major advantage of using the tide, rather than waves, as a source of energy is that it's predictable: we know the exact times of (6)..... for years to come.

For tidal energy to be effective, the difference between high and low tides needs to be at least five metres, and this occurs naturally in only about forty places on Earth. But the right conditions can be created by constructing a tidal lagoon, an area of sea water (7)..... the sea. One current plan is to create a tidal lagoon on the coast of



Wales. This will be an area of water within a bay at Swansea, sheltered by a U-shaped breakwater, or dam, built out from the coast. The (8)..... will contain sixteen hydro turbines, and as the tide rises, water rushes through the breakwater, (9)....., which turn a generator to produce electricity. Then, for three hours as the tide goes out, the water is held back within the breakwater, increasing the difference in water level, until it's (10)..... within the lagoon than in the open sea. Then, in order to release the stored water, gates in the breakwater are opened. pours powerfully out of the lagoon, driving the turbines in the breakwater in the opposite direction and again (11)..... of megawatts of electricity. As there are two high tides a day, this lagoon scheme would generate electricity four times a day, every day, for a total of around (12)..... in every 24- and enough electricity for over 150,000 homes. This system has quite a lot in its favour: unlike solar and wind energy it doesn't depend on the weather, the turbines are operated without the need for fuel, so it doesn't create any greenhouse (13).....; and very little maintenance is needed. It's estimated that electricity generated in this way will be relatively cheap, and that manufacturing the components would create more than (14)....., a big boost to the local economy. On the other hand, there are fears that lagoons might harm both fish and birds, for example by disturbing migration patterns, and causing a build-up of silt, affecting local ecosystems. There are other forms of tidal energy, but i'll go on to the third category of marine energy: ocean thermal energy conversion. This depends on there being a big difference in temperature between surface water and the water (15)..... below the surface, and this occurs in tropical coastal areas. The idea is to bring cold water up to the surface using a submerged pipe. The concept dates back to 1881, when...



ANSWER

(1) expanding industry	(9) activating the turbines
(2) renewable sources	(10) several metres higher
(3) Marine renewable energy	(11) generating thousands
(4) really efficient method	(12) 14 hours
(5) smoothly and regularly	(13) gas emissions
(6) high and low tides	(14) 2,000 jobs
(7) separated from	(15) a couple of kilometres
(8) breakwater	



26 Test 2 – Cambridge 14

26.1 Section 2

We'll be arriving at Brandley Castle in about five minutes, but before we get there I'll (1)..... about the castle and what our visit will include.

So in fact there's been a castle on this site for (2)..... The first building was a fort constructed in 914 AD for (3)..... by King Alfred the Great's daughter, who rules England at the time. In the following century, after the Normans conquered England, the land was (4)..... called Richard de Vere, and he built a castle there that stayed in the de Vere family for over four hundred years.

However, when Queen Elizabeth I announced that she was going to visit the castle (5)..... it was beginning to look a bit run down, and it was decided that rather than (6)....., they'd make a new house for her out of wood next to the main hall. She stayed there for four nights and apparently it was (7)....., but unfortunately it was destroyed a few years later by fire.

In the seventeenth century the castle belonged to (8)....., who enlarged it and made it more comfortable. However, by 1982 the Fenys family could no longer afford to maintain the castle, even though they (9)....., and they put it on the market. It was eventually taken over by a company who owned a number of (10)....., but when we get there I think you'll see that they've managed to (11)..... of the castle.

When you go inside, you'll find that in the state rooms there are (12)..... dressed in costumes of different periods in the past, which even carry on conversations together. As well as that, in every room there are booklets giving information about what the room was used for and (13)..... it contains.



The castle park's quite extensive. At one time sheep were kept there, and in the nineteenth century the owners had a little zoo with animals like rabbits and (14)..... Nowadays the old zoo buildings are used for public displays of (15)..... The park also has some beautiful trees, though the oldest of all, which dated back 800 years, was sadly (16).....

Now, you're free to wander around on your own until 4.30, but then at the end of our visit we'll (17)..... at the bottom of the Great Staircase. We'll then go on to the long gallery, where there's (18)..... showing the family who owned the castle a hundred years ago having tea and cakes (19)..... - and we'll then take you to the same place, where afternoon tea will be served to you.

Now if you can take a look at your plans you'll see Branley Castle has four towers, (20)....., with the river on two sides.

Don't miss seeing the Great Hall. That's near the river in the main tower, the biggest one, which was (21)..... in the eighteenth century.

If you want to (22)..... of the whole castle, you can walk around the walls.

The starting point's quite near the main entrance – (23)..... until you get to the south gate, and it's just there. Don't go on to the north gate - there's no way up from there.

There's shortly be a show in which you can see (24)..... with a bow and arrow. The quickest way to get there is to take the first left after the main entrance and follow (25)....., then you'll see it in front of you at the end.

If you like animals there's also a display of hunting birds – (26)..... and so on. If you go from the main entrance in the direction of the south gate, but turn right before you get there instead of going through it, you'll see it on your right past the first tower.



At 3 pm there's (27)..... on the outdoor stage. That's right at the other side of the castle from the entrance, and over the bridge. It's about ten minutes walk or so.

And finally the shop. It's actually inside one of the towers, but the way in is from the outside. Just take the first left after the main entrance, go down the path and take the first right. It's got (28).....

Right, so we're just arriving ...



ANSWER

(1) give you a little information	(2) over eleven hundred years	(3) defence against Danish invaders
(4) given to a nobleman	(5) in 1576	(6) repair the guest rooms
(7) very luxurious	(8) the wealthy Fenys family	(9) received government support
(10) amusement parks	(11) retain the original atmosphere	(12) life-like moving wax models
(13) the history of the objects and furniture	(14) even a baby elephant	(15) paintings and sculpture
(16) blown down in 1987	(17) all meet together	(18) a wonderful collection of photographs
(19) in the conservatory	(20) joined together by a high wall	(21) extended and redesigned
(22) get a good view	(23) walk straight down the path	(24) archers displaying their skill
(25) the path past the bridge	(26) falcons and eagles	(27) a short performance of traditional dancing
(28) some lovely gifts and souvenirs		



26.2 Section 3

Tutor: So, Rosie and Martin, let's look at what you've got for your presentation (1).....

Rosie: OK, we've got a short outline here.

Tutor: Thanks. So it's about (2)..... in North America?

Martin: Yes. But we thought we needed something general about woolly mammoths in our introduction, to establish that they were (3)....., and they lived thousands of years ago in the last ice age.

Rosie: Maybe we could show a video clip of a cartoon about mammoths. But that'd be a bit childish. Or we could (4)....., it could be a timeline to show when they lived, with illustrations?

Martin: Or we could just (5)..... of them walking in the ice? No, let's go with your last suggestion.

Tutor: Good. Then you're (6)..... of the mammoth tooth on St Paul's Island in Alaska, and why it was significant.

Rosie: Yes. The tooth was found by a man called Russell Graham. He picked it up from (7)..... in a cave. He knew it was special - for a start it was in really good condition, as if it had been just (8)..... Anyway, they found it was 6500 years old.

Tutor: So why was that significant?

Rosie: Well the mammoth bones previously found (9)..... were much less recent than that. So this was really amazing.

Martin: Then we're making an animated diagram to show the geography of (10)..... So originally, St Paul's Island wasn't an island, it was connected to the mainland, and mammoths and other animals like bears were able to roam around the whole area.



Rosie: Then (11)..... and the sea level began to rise, and the island got cut off from the mainland. So those mammoths on the island couldn't escape: they had to stay on the island.

Martin: And in fact the species survived there for thousands of years after they'd (12)..... on the mainland.

Tutor: So why do you think they died out on the mainland?

Rosie: No one's sure.

Martin: Anyway, next we'll explain how Graham and his team (13)..... when the mammoths became extinct on the island. They concluded that the extinction happened 5600 years ago, which is (14)..... for a prehistoric extinction. It's based on samples they took from mud at the bottom of a lake on the island. They analysed it to find out what had fallen in over time - bits of plants, (15)..... and even DNA from the mammoths themselves. It's (16)....., but it took nearly two years to do.

Tutor: So why don't you quickly go through the main sections of your presentation and discuss what action's needed for each part?

Martin: OK. So for the introduction, we're (17)....., so once we've prepared that we're done.

Rosie: I'm not sure. I think we need to (18)..... we want to include here, (19)..... How we begin the presentation is so important...

Martin: You're right.

Rosie: The discovery of the mammoth tooth is probably (20)....., but we don't have that much information, only what we got (21)..... I thought maybe we could get in touch with the researcher who led the team and ask him to tell us a bit more.



Martin: Great idea. What about the section with (22)..... asked by the researchers? We've got a lot on that but we need to make it interesting.

Rosie: We could ask the audience to suggest some questions about it and then see how many of them we can answer. I don't think it would take too long.

Tutor: Yes that would add (23).....

Martin: Then the section on further research carried out on the island – (24)..... in the lake. I wonder if we've actually got too much information here, should we cut some?

Rosie: I don't think so, but it's all a bit muddled at present.

Martin: Yes, maybe it would be better if it followed (25).....

Rosie: I think so. The findings and (26)..... is just about ready, but we need to practise it so we're sure it won't overrun.

Martin: I think it should be OK, but yes, let's make sure.

Tutor: In the last section, relevance to the present day, you've got some good ideas but this is where you need to move away from the ideas of others and (27).....

Martin: OK, we'll think about that. Now shall we...



ANSWER

(1) on woolly mammoths	(2) a research project	(3) related to our modern elephant
(4) have a diagram	(5) show a drawing	(6) describing the discovery
(7) under a rock	(8) extracted from the animal's jawbone	(9) on the North American mainland
(10) the area in prehistoric times	(11) the climate warmed up	(12) become extinct
(13) identified the date	(14) a very precise time	(15) volcanic ash
(16) standard procedure	(17) using a visual	(18) write down all the ideas
(19) not just rely on memory	(20) the most dramatic part	(21) from the online article
(22) the initial questions	(23) a bit of variety	(24) analysing the mud
(25) a chronological pattern	(26) possible explanations section	(27) give your own viewpoint



26.3 Section 4

In this series of lectures about the history of weather forecasting, I'll start by examining its early history-that'll be the subject of today's talk. OK, so we'll start by going back thousands of years. Most ancient cultures had weather gods and (1)....., such as floods, played an important role in many creation myths. Generally, weather was attributed to the whims of the gods, as the wide range of weather gods in various cultures shows. For instance, there's the Egyptian sun god Ra, and Thor, the Norse god of thunder and lightning. Many (2)..... developed rites such as dances in order to make the weather gods look kindly on them. But the weather was of daily importance: observing the skies and drawing the correct conclusions from these observations was really important, in fact their survival depended on it. It isn't known when people first started to observe the skies, but at around 650 BC, the Babylonians produced the first short-range weather forecasts, based on their observations of clouds and (3)..... The Chinese also recognised weather patterns, and by 300 BC, astronomers had developed a calendar which divided the year into 24 festivals, each associated with a different weather phenomenon. The ancient Greeks were the first to develop a (4)..... approach to explaining the weather. The work of the philosopher and scientist Aristotle, in the fourth century BO, is especially noteworthy, as his ideas held sway for nearly 2,000 years. In 340 BC, he wrote a book in which he attempted to account for the formation of rain, clouds, wind and storms. He also described celestial phenomena such as haloes - that is, (5)..... of light around the sun, the moon and bright stars - and comets. Many of his observations were surprisingly accurate. For example, he believed that heat could cause water to evaporate. But he also jumped to quite a few (6)....., such as that winds are breathed out by the Earth. Errors like this were rectified from the Renaissance onwards. For nearly 2,000 years, Aristotle's work was accepted as the chief authority on weather theory. Alongside this, though, in the Middle Ages weather observations were passed on in the



(7)....., such as 'Red sky at night, shepherd's delight; red sky in the morning. shepherd's warning'. Many of these are based on very good observations and are accurate, as contemporary (8)..... have discovered. For centuries, any attempt to forecast the weather could only be based on personal observations, but in the fifteenth century scientists began to see the need for instruments . Until then, the only ones available were weathervanes-to determine the wind direction and early versions of (9)..... One of the first, invented in the fifteenth century, was a hygrometer, which measured humidity. This was one of many inventions that contributed to the development of weather forecasting. In (10)....., the Italian scientist and inventor Galileo developed the world's first thermometer. His student Torricelli later invented the barometer, which allowed people to measure (11)..... In 1648, the French philosopher Pascal proved that pressure decreases with altitude. This discovery was verified by (12)..... Halley in 1686; and Halley was also the first person to map trade winds. This increasing ability to measure factors related to weather helped scientists to understand the atmosphere and its processes better, and they started collecting weather observation data (13)..... In the eighteenth century, the scientist and politician Benjamin Franklin carried out work on electricity and lightning in particular, but he was also very interested in weather and studied it throughout most of his life. It was Franklin who discovered that storms generally travel from west to east. In addition to new (14)....., other developments contributed to our understanding of the atmosphere. People in different locations began to keep records, and in the mid-nineteenth century, the invention of the telegraph made it possible for these records to be collated. This led. by the end of the nineteenth century, to the first weather services. It was not until the (15)..... that mathematics and physics became part of meteorology, and we ll continue from that point next week.



ANSWER

(1) weather catastrophes	(9) rain gauges
(2) ancient civilisations	(10) 1592
(3) other phenomena	(11) atmospheric pressure
(4) more scientific	(12) English astronomer
(5) bright circles	(13) systematically
(6) wrong conclusions	(14) meteorological instruments
(7) form of proverbs	(15) early twentieth century
(8) meteorologists	



27 Test 3 – Cambridge 14

27.1 Section 2

Good morning. My name's Lucy Crittenden, and I'm the Director of Operations (1)..... that arranges volunteering in this part of the country. I'm hoping I can persuade one or two of you to become volunteers yourselves. Let me start by briefly explaining what we (2).....

Volunteers are teenagers and adults who choose to spend some time, unpaid, helping other people in some way. Most volunteers devote two or three hours to this every week, while a few do much more. The people they help may have (3)....., for example.

Volunteers can do all sorts of things, depending on (4)..... If they're supporting a family that's struggling, for example, they may be able to give them tips on cooking, or recommend how to (5)..... or how to shop sensibly on their income. They might even do, perhaps alongside any members of the family who are able to do it. Or even (6)..... so that parents can go out for a while.

The benefit from volunteering isn't only for the people being helped. Volunteers also gain from it: they're using their skills to cope with somebody's (7)....., and volunteering may be (8)..... of their CV when they're applying for jobs: employers usually look favourably on someone who's given up time to help others. Significantly, most volunteers feel that what they're doing (9)..... in their lives. And in my opinion, they're lucky in that respect, as many people don't have that feeling.

Now I'd like to tell you what some of our volunteers have said about what they do, to give you an idea of (10)..... in which they can help people.



Habib supports an elderly lady who's beginning to (11)..... Once a week they, along with other elderly people, go to local community centre, where a group of people come in and sing. The songs take the listeners back to their youth, and for a little while they can (12)..... that they face now.

Our volunteer Consuela is an amazing woman. She has difficulty walking herself, but she doesn't let that stop her. She helps a couple of people with similar difficulties, who had almost (13)..... By using herself as an example, Consuela encourages them to walk more and more.

Minh visits a young man who lives alone and can't (14)....., so he hardly ever saw anyone. But together they go out to the cinema, or to see friends the young man hadn't been able to visit for a long time.

Tanya visits an elderly woman once a week. When the woman found out that Tanya is (15)....., she got interested. Tanya showed her some soft toys she'd made, and the woman decided to try it herself. And now she really enjoys it, and (16)..... They're not perhaps up to Tanya's standard yet, but she (17)..... from doing it.

Alexei is a volunteer with a family that faces a number of difficulties. By calmly (18)..... with family members, he's helping them to realise that they aren't helpless, and that they can do something themselves to improve their situation. This has been great for (19).....

And the last volunteer I'll mention, though there are plenty more, is Juba. She volunteers with a teenage girl with learning difficulties, who wasn't (20)..... to other people. Juba's (21)..... with her, and how the girl is far better at expressing herself, and at (22).....

OK, I hope that's given you an idea of what volunteering is all about. Now I'd like...



ANSWER

(1) for an organisation	(2) mean by volunteering	(3) physical or behavioural difficulties
(4) their own abilities and interests	(5) plan their budget	(6) do some babysitting
(7) mental or physical ill health	(8) a valuable element	(9) gives them a purpose
(10) the range of ways	(11) show signs of dementia	(12) forget the difficulties
(13) stopped walking altogether	(14) leave his home on his own	(15) a professional dressmaker
(16) spends hours making toys	(17) gains a lot of pressure	(18) taking over possible solutions
(19) their self-esteem	(20) very good at talking	(21) worked very patiently
(22) understanding other people		



27.2 Section 3

Lizzie: So how are you (1)..... your teaching practice at the High School, Joe?

Joe: Well I've been put in charge of (2)....., and it's quite a responsibility. I'd like to talk it over with you.

Lizzie: Go ahead. You'd better start by giving me a bit of background.

Joe: OK. Well the band has students in it from all years, so they're (3)....., and there are about 50 of them altogether. It's quite (4)..... within the school. I've never worked with a band of more than 20 before, and this is very different.

Lizzie: I can imagine.

Joe: They aren't really good enough to (5)....., but they're in a regional one later in the term. Even if they don't win, and I don't expect them to, hopefully it'll be (6)..... to try and improve.

Lizzie: Yes, hopefully.

Joe: Well, now the town council's (7)..... in the summer, and the band has been asked to perform. If you ask me, they aren't really up to it yet, and I need (8)..... better as a band, and in a very short time.

Lizzie: Have you been doing anything with them? (9)....., I mean.

Joe: I played a recording I came across, of a drummer talking about how playing in a band had changed his life. I think it was (10)..... I thought it was pretty inspiring, because being in the band had stopped him from (11)..... The students seemed to find it interesting, too.

Lizzie: That's good.

Joe: I'm planning to show them that old film from the 1940s "Strike Up the Band", and talk about it with the students. What do you think?

Lizzie: Good idea. As it's about a school band, it might make the students realise (12)..... if they work together.



Joe: That's what I've got in mind. I'm hoping I can take some of the band to a parade that's going to take place next month. (13)..... will be performing, and the atmosphere should be quite exciting. It depends on whether I can persuade the school to (14)..... to take us there.

Lizzie: Mmm. They sound like good ideas to me.

Joe: Thanks.

Joe: Can I tell you about a few people in the band who I'm (15)..... to cope with? I'm sure you'll have some ideas about what I can do.

Lizzie: Go ahead.

Joe: There's a flautist who says she loves playing in the band. We (16)..... after school, but she's hardly ever there. Then she looks for me the next day and gives me (17)..... - she says she had to help her mother or she's been ill, but to be honest, I don't believe her.

Lizzie: Oh dear! Any more students with difficulties?

Joe: Plenty! There's a trumpeter who thinks she's (18)..... in the band, though she certainly isn't. She's always saying what she thinks other people should do, which (19).....

Lizzie: She sounds a bit of a nightmare!

Joe: You can say that again. One of the trombonists has got (20)....., and could be an excellent musician - except that he has breathing difficulties, and he doesn't really have (21)..... He'd be much better off playing percussion, for instance, but he refuses to give up. So he ends up only (22).....

Lizzie: I suppose you have to (23).....

Joe: Maybe. One of the percussionists isn't too bad, but he never seems to (24)....., and he always rushes off as soon as the rehearsal ends. I



don't know if there are family reasons, or what. But it isn't good in a band, where people really need to feel they're part of a group.

Lizzie: Hmm.

Joe: There are others too, but at least that gives you an idea of (25).....

Do you have any thoughts about what I can do, Lizzie?



ANSWER

(1) getting on with	(2) the school marching band	(3) aged 11 to 18
(4) a popular activity	(5) enter national band competitions	(6) an incentive for them
(7) organising a carnival	(8) to get them functioning	(9) Apart from practising the music
(10) an after-dinner speech	(11) getting involved in crime	(12) how much they can achieve
(13) A couple of marching bands	(14) hire a coach or two	(15) finding it quite difficult
(16) rehearse twice a week	(17) a very plausible reason	(18) the best musician
(19) makes my job pretty difficult	(20) an impressive sense of rhythm	(21) enough breath for the trombone
(22) playing half the notes	(23) admire his determination	(24) interact with other people
(25) what I'm up against		



27.3 Section 4

As you all know, the university is planning an arts festival for later this year, and here in the music department we've planned (1)..... These will be public performances, and the programme has just been finalised. The theme of the festival is links between the UK and Australia, and this is reflected in the music: each concert will feature both British and Australian composers. I'll tell you briefly about the Australian music, as you probably won't be familiar with that. The first concert will include music by Liza Lim, who was born in Perth, (2)....., in 1966. As a child, Lim originally learned to play the piano - like so many children- and also the violin, but when she was 11 her teachers encouraged her to start composing. She found this was her real strength, and she studied and later taught composition, both in Australia and in other countries As a composer, she has received commissions from (3)....., other performers and festivals in several countries. Liza Lim's compositions are vibrant and full of energy, and she often explores Asian and Australian Aboriginal cultural sources, including the (4)....., the didgeridoo: this is featured in a work called The Compass. Her music is very expressive, so although it is complex, it has the power of connecting with audiences and performers alike. In the festival we're going to give a semi-staged performance of The Oresteia. This is an opera in seven parts, based on the (5)..... Greek tragedies by Aeschylus. Lim composed this when she was in her mid-20s, and she also wrote the text, along with Barrie Kosky. It's performed by six singers, a dancer, and an orchestra that, as well as standard orchestral instruments, includes (6)....., and a traditional Turkish stringed instrument. Lim wrote that because the stories in the tragedies are not easy to tell, the sounds she creates are also disturbing, and they include breathing, sobbing, laughing and whistling. The C work lasts (7)....., and the rest of the concert will consist of orchestral works by the British composers Ralph Vaughan Williams and Frederick Delius. Moving on now to our (8)....., this will begin with instrumental music by British composers -Benjamin Britten and Judith Weir. After the



interval we'll go to Australia for a piece by Ross Edwards: The Tower of Remoteness. According to Edwards, the inspiration for this piece came (9)....., when he was sitting alone in the dry bed of a creek, overshadowed by the leaves of palm trees, listening to the (10)..... The Tower of Remoteness is scored for piano and clarinet. Edwards says he realised years after writing the piece that he had subconsciously modelled its opening phrase on (11)..... Ross Edwards was born in 1943 in Sydney, Australia, and studied at the Sydney Conservatorium of Music and the universities of Adelaide and Sydney. He's well known in Australia, and in fact he's one of the country's most performed composers. He's written a wide range of music, from (12)..... to some composed specifically for children. Edwards's music has been described as being 'deeply connected to Australia', and it can be regarded as a celebration of the (13)..... that Australia can be proud of The last of the three Australian composers to be represented in our festival is Carl Vine. Born in 1954, Vine, like Liza Lim, comes from Perth, Western Australia. He took up the cornet at the age of five, switching to the piano five years later. However, he went to university to study physics, before changing to composition. After graduating he moved to Sydney and worked as a (14)..... and composer. Before long he had become prominent in Australia as a composer for dance, and in fact has written 25 scores of that type. In our third concert, Vine will be represented by his music for the flag hand-over ceremony of the Olympics held in 1996, This (15)..... piece was of course heard by millions of people worldwide and we'll hear it alongside works written by British composers Edward Elgar and, more recently, Thomas Ades.



ANSWER

(1) three concerts	(9) from nature
(2) Western Australia	(10) birds and insects
(3) numerous orchestras	(11) a bird call
(4) native instrument	(12) symphonies and concertos
(5) trilogy of ancient	(13) diversity of cultures
(6) electric guitar	(14) freelance pianist
(7) around 75 minutes	(15) seven-minute orchestral
(8) second concert	



28 Test 4 – Cambridge 14

28.1 Section 2

Hello everyone. I'm Jake Stevens and I'm your rep here at the hotel. I'm sure you'll all have a great time here. So let me tell you a bit about what's on offer. I'll start by telling you about (1)..... that are available for guests.

One thing you have to do while you're here is (2)..... On our boat trips, we pretty well guarantee you'll see dolphins - if you don't you can repeat (3)..... We organise daily trips for just 35 euros. Unfortunately there aren't any places left for this afternoon's trip, but come and see me to book for later in the week.

If you're energetic, I'd (4)..... It's a guided walk of about seven kilometres. There'll be a stop half way, and you'll be provided with a drink and sandwiches. There's (5)..... up the hills, so you need to be reasonably fit for this one, with good shoes, and (6)..... in case it rains. It's just 25 euros all inclusive, and it's every Wednesday.

Then on Thursdays we (7)....., which will give you all the fun of biking without the effort. We'll take you and your bike up to the top of Mount Larna, and leave you to bike back - it's a 700 - metre drop in just 20 kilometres so this isn't really for (8)..... as you'll be going pretty fast. And if it's a clear day, you'll (9).....

On our local craft tour you can find out about (10)..... in the island. And the best thing about this trip is that it's completely free. You'll be taken to a factory where jewellery is made, and also (11)..... If you want, you can buy some of the products but that's entirely up to you. The trip starts after lunch on Thursday, and you'll return by 6 pm.



If you're (12)..... you may already know that the island's one of the best places in the world to observe the night sky. We can offer trips (13)..... on Friday for those who are interested. They cost 90 euros per person and you'll be shown (14)..... and have a talk from an expert, who'll explain all about how they work. Afterwards we'll head down to Sunset Beach, where you can (15)..... in the ocean if you want before we head off back to the hotel.

Finally, there's horse riding. This is organised by the Equestrian Centre over near Playa Cortino and it's a great experience if you're (16)....., or even if you've never been a horse before. They take you down to the beach, and you can (17)..... and though the waves. It costs 35 euros and it's available every day. So there's plenty to do in the daytime, but what about night life?

Well, the number one attraction's called "Musical Favourites". Guests enjoy (18)..... and unlimited free drinks, and watch a fantastic show, starting with musicals set in Paris and the crossing the Atlantic to Las Vegas and finally Copacabana. At the end the cast members (19)....., still in their stunning costumes, and you'll have a chance to chat with them. It's hugely popular, so let me know now if you're interested because it's no good leaving it until the last minute. It's on Friday night. Tickets are just 50 euros each, but for (20)..... you can have a table right (21).....

If you'd like to go back in time, there's the Castle Feast on Saturday evening. It's held in a twelfth century castle, and you eat (22)....., with ladies in long gowns serving your food. You're given a whole chicken each, which you eat (23)....., using your hands instead of cutlery, and you're entertained by competitions where the horseback riders attempt to knock one another (24)..... Then you can watch the dancers in the ballroom and join in as well if you want. OK, so now if anyone...



ANSWER

(1) some of the excursions	(2) go dolphin watching	(3) the trip free of charge
(4) recommend our forest walk	(5) some fairly steep climbs	(6) bring a waterproof
(7) organise cycle trip	(8) inexperienced cyclists	(9) have fantastic views
(10) the traditional activities	(11) a ceramics centre	(12) interested in astronomy
(13) to the observatory	(14) the huge telescopes	(15) have a dip
(16) a keen horseback rider	(17) canter along the sand	(18) a three-course meal
(19) come down from the stage	(20) an extra 10 euros	(21) by the stage
(22) in the great courtyard	(23) in the medieval way	(24) off their horses



28.2 Section 3

Stephanie: Hello, Trevor.

Trevor: Hello, Stephanie. You said you wanted to talk about the course I'm taking on (1).....

Stephanie: That's right. I'm thinking of doing it next year, but I'd like to find out more about it first.

Trevor: OK, well, as you probably know, it's a one-year course. It's (2)....., and you have to take all of them. One of the most interesting ones, for me, at least, was (3)..... of children's literature.

Stephanie: You mean, whether it should just entertain children or (4)....., as well.

Trevor: Right, and whether the teaching should be factual - giving them information about the world - or ethical, teaching them values. What's fascinating is that the writer (5)..... of the message they're conveying. For instance, a story might show a child who has a problem as a result of not doing what an adult has told them to do, implying that children (6).....

Stephanie: I see what you mean.

Trevor: That module made me realise how important stories are - they can (7)..... on children as they grow up. Actually, it inspired me to have a go at it myself, just for my own interest. I know I can't compete with (8)....., like the Harry Potter books - they're very good, and even young kids like my seven-year-old niece love reading them.

Stephanie: Mm. I'm very interested in (9)..... Is that covered in the course?

Trevor: Yes, there's (10)....., and how they're sometimes central to the story?



Stephanie: That's good. I remember (11)..... I saw as a child and I can still see them vividly in my mind, years later! Pictures can be so powerful, just (12)..... I've always enjoyed drawing, so that's the field I want to go into when I finish the course. I bet that module will be really helpful.

Trevor: I'm sure it will. We also studied comics in that module, but I'm (13)....., not compared with books. One of the great things about words is that you (14)....., but with a comic you don't have to.

Stephanie: But children are so used to visual put - on TV, video games, and so on. There are plenty of kids who wouldn't even try to read a book, so I think comics can (15).....

Trevor: You mean, it's better to read a comic than not to read at all? Yes, I suppose you're right. I just think it's sad when children don't read books.

Stephanie: What about books for girls and books for boys? Does the course go into that?

Trevor: Yes, there's a module on it. For years, lots of stories, in English, at least, assumed that boys went out and (16)..... and girls stayed at home and played with dolls. I was amazed how many books were (17)..... or the other. Of course this (18)..... as it in when the books are written.

Stephanie: That's true. So it sounds as though you think it's a good course.

Trevor: Definitely.

Trevor: Have you been reading lots of children's stories, to help you decide whether to take the course?

Stephanie: Yeah. I've gone as far back as (19)....., though I know there were earlier children's stories.

Trevor: So does that mean you've read Perrault's fairy tales? Cinderella, the Sleeping Beauty, and so on.



Stephanie: Yes, They must be important, because (20)..... had been written before, these were the first. Then there's The Swiss Family Robinson.

Trevor: I haven't read that.

Stephanie: The English name makes it sound as though Robinson is the family's surname, but (21)..... would be The Swiss Robinsons, because it's about a Swiss family who are shipwrecked, like Robinson Crusoe (22)..... earlier.

Trevor: Well I never knew that!

Stephanie: Have you read Hoffmann's The Nutcracker and the Mouse King?

Trevor: Wasn't that the basis for Tchaikovsky's ballet The Nutcracker?

Stephanie: That's right. It has (23).....

Trevor: I hope you've read Oscar Wilde's The Happy Prince. It's probably (24)..... of all time.

Stephanie: Mine too! And it's so surprising, because Wilde is best known for his plays, and most of them are very witty, but The Happy Prince is really moving. I (25).....

Tolkien's The Lord of the Rings - three long books, and I gave up after one.

Trevor: It's extremely popular, though.

Stephanie: Yeah, but whereas something like The Happy Prince just (26)..... it, The Lord of the Rings (27)..... than I was prepared to give it.

Trevor: I didn't find that - I love it.

Stephanie: Another one I've read is War Horse.

Trevor: Oh yes. It's about the First World War, isn't it? Hardly what you'd expect for a children's story.

Stephanie: Exactly, but it's been very successful. Have you read my...



ANSWER

(1) literature for children	(2) divided into six modules	(3) about the purpose
(4) should be educational	(5) isn't necessarily conscious	(6) should always obey adults
(7) have a significant effect	(8) the really popular stories	(9) illustrations in stories
(10) a module on pictures	(11) some frightening ones	(12) as powerful as words
(13) not convinced of their value	(14) use your imagination	(15) serve a really useful purpose
(16) did adventurous things	(17) targeted at just one sex	(18) reflects society
(19) the late seventeenth century	(20) no stories of that type	(21) a more accurate translation
(22) in the novel of a century	(23) some quite bizarre elements	(24) my favourite children's story
(25) struggled with	(26) carried me along with	(27) took more effort



28.3 Section 4

In today's class I'm going to talk about marine archaeology, the branch of archaeology focusing on (1)..... with the sea, lakes and rivers. It's the study of ships, cargoes, shipping facilities, and other physical remains. I'll give you an example, then go on to show how this type of research is being transformed by the use of the latest technology. Atlit-Yam was a village on the coast of the eastern Mediterranean, which seems to have been thriving until (2)..... The residents kept cattle, caught fish and stored grain. They had wells for fresh water, many of their houses were built around a courtyard and were constructed of stone. The village contained an impressive monument: seven half-tonne stones standing in a semicircle around a spring, that might have been used for (3)..... Atlit-Yam may have been destroyed swiftly by a tsunami, or climate change may have caused glaciers to melt and sea levels to rise, flooding the village gradually. Whatever the cause, it now lies ten metres below the surface of the Mediterranean, buried under sand at the bottom of the sea. It's been described as the largest and best preserved (4)..... ever found on the seabed. For marine archaeologists, Atlit-Yam is a treasure trove. Research on the buildings, tools and the human remains has revealed how the (4)..... once functioned, and even what diseases some of its residents suffered from. But of course this is only one small village, one window into a lost world. For a fuller picture, researchers need more sunken settlements, but the hard part is finding them. Underwater research used to require divers to find (5)....., but in the second half of the twentieth century, various types of underwater vehicles were developed, some controlled from a ship on the surface, and some of them autonomous, which means they don't need to be operated by a person. Autonomous underwater vehicles, or AUVs, are used in the oil industry, for instance, to create maps of the seabed before (6)..... are installed. To navigate they use sensors, such as compasses and sonar. Until relatively recently they were very expensive, and so heavy that they had to be launched from a large vessel with a winch.



But the latest AUVS are much easier to manoeuvre-they can be launched from the shore or a small ship. And they're much cheaper, which makes them (7)..... to research teams. They're also very sophisticated. They can communicate with each other and, for example, work out the most (8)..... to survey a site, or to find particular objects on the seabed. Field tests show the approach can work. For example, in a trial in 2015, three AUVS searched for wrecks at Marzamemi, off the coast of Sicily. The site is the (9)..... of an ancient Roman ship, which sank in the sixth century AD while ferrying prefabricated marble elements for the construction of an early church. The AUVS mapped the area (10)....., finding other ships carrying columns of the same material. Creating an intent in the sea for AUVS to communicate is no easy matter. Wifi networks on land use electromagnetic waves, but in water these will only travel a few centimetres. Instead, a more (11)..... of technologies is required. For short distances, AUVS can share data using light. while acoustic waves are used to communicate over long distances.. But more (12)..... are also being developed, where an AUV working on the seabed offloads data to a second AUV, which then surfaces and beams the data home to the research team using a satellite. There's also a system that enables AUVS to share information from seabed scans, and other data So if an AUV surveying the seabed finds an (13)....., it can share the coordinates of the object - that is, its position - with a nearby AUV that carries superior cameras, and arrange for that AUV to make a closer inspection of the object. Marine archaeologists are excited about the huge potential of these AUVS for their discip One site where they're going to be deployed is the Gulf of Baratti, off the Italian coast. In 1974, a 2,000-year-old Roman vessel was discovered here, in (14)..... of water. When sank, it was carrying medical goods, in wooden or tin receptacles. It's cargo gives us insight into the treatments available all those years ago, including tablets that are thought to have been dissolved to form a cleansing liquid for the eyes Other Roman ships went down nearby, taking their cargoes with them. Some held huge pa made of terracotta. Some were (15).....



cargoes of olive oil, and others held wine In many cases it's only these containers that remain, while the wooden ships have be buried under silt on the seabed. Another project that's about to...



ANSWER

(1) human interaction	(9) final resting place
(2) around 7,000 BC	(10) in detail
(3) ceremonial purposes	(11) complex mix
(4) prehistoric settlement	(12) creative solutions
(5) bustling village	(13) intriguing object
(6) shipwrecks or artefacts	(14) 18 metres
(7) rigs and pipelines	(15) used for transporting
(8) more accessible	

