

Test 1**Paper 1 Reading and Use of English PART 1**

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

Example:

0. A. or B. and C. in D. nor

0	A	B	C	D
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Royal Residences

Buckingham Palace, Windsor Castle (0) the Palace of Holyroodhouse are these (1) of the Sovereign and, as such, serve as both home and office for the Queen, whose personal flag flies (2) her Majesty is in residence.

These buildings are used extensively for State ceremonies and official entertaining and are opened to the (3) as much as these commitments allow. They are furnished with fine pictures and works of art from the Royal Collection, assembled over four centuries by successive sovereigns. Many of the State Apartments and rooms at the official residences have been in continuous use since their conception and many of the paintings are (4) in the rooms for which they were originally (5)

The official residences are in regular use and the style and manner in which they are shown to visitors reflects their working status. Rooms are kept as close to their normal (6) as possible. Inevitably, opening times are subject to change at short notice depending on circumstances.

The Royal Collection, which is owned by the Queen as Sovereign in trust for her successors and the Nation, is administered by the Royal Collection Trust to which a proportion of the admission fee and other (7) from visitors is directed. The remainder of this money funds the majority of the cost of restoring Windsor Castle which was badly (8) by fire in November 1992.

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1. A. venues | B. residences | C. situations | D. occupation |
| 2. A. whatever | B. however | C. whoever | D. whenever |
| 3. A. humans | B. public | C. peoples | D. strangers |
| 4. A. created | B. explored | C. produced | D. displayed |
| 5. A. instructed | B. intended | C. performed | D. guarded |
| 6. A. feature | B. location | C. destination | D. appearance |
| 7. A. salary | B. budget | C. income | D. wages |
| 8. A. destroyed | B. ruined | C. damaged | D. collapsed |

Paper 1 Reading and Use of English PART 2

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

Example: **0 most**

Inspiration

I have had what, I think, is the (0) extraordinary day of my life. While the events are (9) clear in my mind, I wish to write them down. Let me introduce (10)

My name is Lawrence Terrel. I am thirty-five years old, and in perfect health. I have never been ill in my life, not even for a day. I am an artist. I am (11) very successful, but I earn enough money to (12) care of my needs. My only near relative, a sister, (13) three years ago. So I have no family.

I ate breakfast this morning at eight. After I had read the morning paper, I smoked my pipe and let my mind wander. I hoped I would think of (14) to draw. The room was very hot, even (15) the door and window were open. I had decided to go to the public swimming pool when an idea for a drawing came to me.

I began to (16) I was so interested in my work that I forgot to eat lunch. I did not stop until the clock struck five. I looked at what I had done. For a hurried picture, I felt it was the best thing I had ever drawn.

Paper 1 Reading and Use of English **PART 3**

For questions 17-24, read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of some lines to form a word that fits in the space in the same line. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Example: **o** entertainment

People in the world of (0) ***entertainment***, have to be very (17) in the way that they dress. It's an (18) fact that image is more than just a case of (19) for a celebrity. How they present themselves is all part of their artistic personality. It would be (20) though to think that somebody can be a successful celebrity just because of the clothes they wear. They don't (21) have to wear (22) clothing but they do need to be talented and communicative and they also need to have an (23) of their fans who make them successful. They also need to be (24) so that they can cope with all the public attention.

ENTERTAIN/OBSERVE
REFUTE
DECORATE

FOOL
NECESSARY
ALTER

APPRECIATE
ADAPT

Paper 1 Reading and Use of English **PART 4**

For questions 25-30, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given. You must use between two and five words, including the word given. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Example:

The gap can be filled by the words "**is thought to be**" so you write:

25. My parents last spoke to me a month ago. heard
I my parents for a month.

26. All the students had a lot of respect for their teacher. looked
All the students their teacher.

27. Linda didn't feel like eating. mood
Linda wasn't eat.

28. My brother was treated unfairly by his teachers. deserve
My brother treated that way by his teachers.

29. He couldn't buy the car he wanted because he didn't have enough money. too
The car he wanted was buy.

30. We all agreed with my father's proposal apart from Joy. exception
With we all agreed with my father's proposal.

Paper 1 Reading and Use of English PART 5

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

"Come along, young fellow," shouted Mr. Watson. "I'll show you the school room."

- 3 He swept out of the drawing-room with giant strides, and Philip hurriedly limped behind him. He was taken into a long, bare room with two tables that ran along its whole length; on each side of them were wooden forms.

- 8 "Nobody much here yet," said Mr. Watson. "I'll just show you the playground, and then I'll leave you to shift for yourself."

Mr. Watson led the way. Philip found himself in a large playground with high brick walls on three sides of it. On the fourth was an iron railing through which you saw a vast lawn and beyond this some of the buildings of King's School. One small boy was wandering disconsolately, kicking up the gravel as he walked.

"Hulloa, Venning," shouted Mr. Watson. "When did you turn up?"

The small boy came forward and shook hands.

"Here's a new boy. He's older and bigger than you, so don't you bully him."

- 22 The headmaster glared amicably at the two children, filling them with fear by the roar of his voice, and then with a guffaw left them.

"What's your name?"

"Carey."

"What's your father?"

"He's dead."

"Oh! Does your mother wash?"

"My mother's dead, too."

Philip thought this answer would cause the boy a certain awkwardness, but Venning was not to be turned from his facetiousness for so little.

"Well, did she wash?" he went on.

"Yes," said Philip indignantly.

"She was a washerwoman then?"

"No, she wasn't."

"Then she didn't wash."

The little boy crowed with delight at the success of his dialectic. Then he caught sight of Philip's feet.

"What's the matter with your foot?"

Philip instinctively tried to withdraw it from sight. He hid it behind the one which was whole.

"I've got a club foot," he answered.

"How did you get it?"

"I've always had it."

"Let's have a look."

"No."

"Don't then."

The little boy accompanied the words with a sharp kick on Philip's shin, which Philip did not expect and thus could not guard against. The pain was so great that it made him gasp, but greater than the pain was the surprise. He did not know why Venning kicked him. He had not the presence of mind to give him a black eye. Besides, the boy was smaller than he, and he had read in *The Boy's Own* paper that it was a mean thing to hit anyone smaller than yourself. While Philip was nursing his shin, a third boy appeared and his tormentor left him. In a little while he noticed that the pair were talking about him, and he felt they were looking at his feet. He grew hot and uncomfortable.

But others arrived, a dozen together, and then more, and they began to talk about their doings during the holidays, where they had been, and what wonderful cricket they had played. A few new boys appeared, and with these presently Philip found himself talking. He was shy and nervous. He was anxious to make himself pleasant, but he could not think of anything to say. He was asked a great many questions and answered them all quite willingly. One boy asked him whether he could play cricket.

"No," answered Philip. "I've got a club foot."

The boy looked down quickly and reddened. Philip saw that he felt he had asked an unseemly question. He was too shy to apologise and looked at Philip awkwardly.

Practice Test I

31. What does 'strides' mean in line 3, column 1?

- A. brooms
- B. leaps
- C. steps
- D. yells

32. When Philip is shown around the school, it is

- A. mostly empty.
- B. bright and cheerful.
- C. small and cramped.
- D. full of noise and activity.

33. Why were the children afraid of Mr. Watson?

- A. He was very loud.
- B. He was angry with them.
- C. He was unkind to them.
- D. He was very big and powerful.

34. What does 'his tormentor' in line 22 column 2 refer to?

- A. Phillip's club foot
- B. the boy called Venning
- C. the third boy to arrive
- D. the pain in Philip's shin

35. Why does Philip become hot and uncomfortable when the boys talked about his foot?

- A. It was summertime.
- B. He had been beaten.
- C. He was embarrassed.
- D. He felt left out.

36. How do the boys who interact with Philip directly react to his club foot?

- A. They pay it little attention.
- B. They are curious or embarrassed.
- C. They are polite and sympathetic.
- D. They are disgusted by it.

Paper 1 Reading and Use of English PART 6

You are going to read a magazine article about one person's experiences of learning to skydive. Six sentences have been removed from the article. Choose from the sentences A-G the one which fits each gap 37-42. There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use.

The Skydiving Experience

The thrill of skydiving is beyond any possible description. Falling at 120 mph with the wind screaming past your body is an unbelievable experience of total freedom. The sport is not without an element of danger; indeed, it is this fear that makes it so addictive. Yet there are relatively few serious injuries in this activity because of the tight regulations and safety requirements mandated for skydiving and parachuting organisations.

I still recall my first jump from 2,500 feet using what is called a static line. **37** The static line system is often used for those new to the sport. It is a means of helping them to deal with the sensation of falling, while ensuring that they will not actually hit anything.

38 Still, there seems to be a little slice of missing time from the point where I let go of the aircraft to the parachute canopy actually opening. Pure terror sometimes does that! It was a moment where time ceased to exist, not quite a total blackout but still quite strange. Two days of training on the ground, the ceaseless drill of counting out "one thousand, two thousand, three thousand" and about all I seem to recall when I let go is something like "aaaaahhhhhh". After a second and many subsequent jumps, this sensation soon faded to a dim recollection as I became accustomed to falling.

The first real free fall commenced at about the fifth jump. This simply involved letting go of the aircraft and immediately deploying the canopy. **39** Starting from three seconds (let go and pull the ripcord) to five seconds (let go, count to three then pull the ripcord) increasing to seven seconds and so on. Once I made it to ten seconds and beyond, it became important to use an altimeter.

Free fall became really interesting at the 15-second mark because that is when the real training started. Turning, tumbling and rocketing forward by using different body positions put a completely new challenge before me. I learned it was possible to put my body in a position where forward ground speed was around 80 mph with an increase of downward velocity close to 200 mph - the ears tend to get a little warm! It is also quite important to flare out, slow and adopt a more stable position before deploying the canopy. Doing so at really high velocity really hurts, and I suspect everyone does this at least once. It is quite a lot of stress on your body when pulling up from 120 mph to 10 mph in about two or three seconds. **40**

One of my most fearful experiences occurred when I made a complete mess of trying to do a reverse tumble and became wildly unstable. Nothing I did seemed to correct the spinning and rolling, I was still at 5,000 feet and in desperation I deployed the canopy. **41** The bag wrapped around one of my legs. Luckily, by this time I had enough free fall experience to have the presence of mind to see what was happening and it was not too difficult to reach down and disentangle the risers. I also knew there was plenty of time to correct the problem because I was far higher than the standard 2,500 deployment altitude. It turned out fine in the end.

I would say one of my most memorable free falling experiences was above the Mornington Peninsula in Victoria, Australia. **42** From this altitude, I did some nice slow turns and drank in the scenery of Port Phillip Bay, out to sea, across the length of the peninsula to the city of Melbourne, all in an orange-red glow of the most amazing sunset I can ever remember. It was incredible.

- A. There are few other ways to experience the total and utter freedom of flight.
- B. This is a strong nylon tape that is attached to the aircraft on one end, and to the release pin of the jumper's canopy on the other.
- C. I think my ears are still ringing from that mistake.
- D. Altitudes increased gradually, as did time in free-fall.
- E. It was a 40-second fall from 14,000 feet, right at sunset.
- F. What happened next was not good at all.
- G. My first experience is still very sharp in my memory.

Paper 1 Reading and Use of English PART 7

You are going to read some extracts about the fears or challenges that several people have faced. For questions 43–52, choose from the people A–D. The people may be chosen more than once.

Which person:

did not receive help willingly at first?

43

did not realise how difficult something would be?

44

did not feel a need to change?

45

helped others while being challenged?

46

can rely on a family member who does not share their phobia?

47

was afraid of being unsuccessful?

48

felt a sense of great happiness while taking part
in an extreme activity?

49

initially tried to overcome his/her difficulty alone?

50

took advantage of an offer which had conditions attached to it?

51

had the support of a friend?

52

Confront your fears and face your challenges

KATIE

A

I'm afraid of spiders. You won't hear me scream, but I will certainly get out of the room until someone else has dealt with it. Once, when I was a teenager, and my parents were both working late, I sat on the front steps of the house for nearly five hours waiting for help. There was a spider on the ceiling in the hallway, you see! I couldn't get into the house! My father was quite angry with me when he got home; he thought I needed to learn to be more independent. "How will you ever survive if you have to live alone some day?" he asked. Well, I'm sure if I had to I would just deal with it, although it would be a challenge. But I've never had to live alone. I had flatmates at university, and now I'm married. Luckily my husband has no problem with spiders, and is tolerant of my phobia!

ELLIE

B

The most challenging thing I've ever done, by far, was trekking in the Himalayas. It was something I'd always dreamed of doing and I was incredibly fortunate to have the opportunity to join a trek for charity. I always considered myself fit; I mean, I go to the gym two or three times a week. But as soon as we set out I realised I was quite out of my depth; I'd never even carried a pack before. In retrospect, I can't imagine what I was thinking. On the first day, we had a six-hour walk and after four hours I was so exhausted I felt that I couldn't go on. I took off my pack, sat down, and cried. Apparently my reaction was fairly common so our group leader knew just how to deal with it. He calmly explained that we were only two more hours from our first camp, while I'd have to walk for four, alone, to go back! I had no choice. I had to continue. So I did, and when we eventually reached Everest base camp it was the proudest I've ever been.

DANIEL

C

After high school I was accepted into a very good music school, by merit of my audition. I almost declined; I didn't want to go to university. It was a terribly difficult time because nobody could understand why I would make that decision. I was just so terrified that I would fail. I'm dyslexic, and I knew that even if I were studying music I would have to write essays for so many classes. I'd had some teachers in the past that were convinced that I was just careless, that I was lazy, when in fact I was spending much more time on the assignments than my classmates. In the end I went, but I had a terrible attitude. I missed a lot of classes; I wasn't even trying. Eventually I found my way to an office that offered support to students with special needs; I think someone told me that I could get a free computer, or something. That turned my life around. To get the computer I had to attend regular meetings with an advisor, which I hated at first, but eventually I learned to recognise my strengths and be realistic about my weaknesses; I realised I could get help when I needed it, and that was OK. That was the hardest thing; but once I'd understood it, there was no stopping me.

JACK

D

My fear of heights was affecting my life because I had difficulty going up and down stairs or over bridges, particularly if I could see down, beneath me. I would just get paralysed. I would feel nauseous, and my feet would feel heavy, as if they were made of lead. I had read that it was possible to get over phobias by exposure, so I put myself into difficult situations on purpose. It was exhausting, but I knew it was important. I noticed slight improvements, but only very slight. It was frustrating. Then I had the idea; I was going to try bungee jumping. I got a trusted friend to go with me; to make sure I didn't change my mind. He told the people in charge they would have to push me, because I wouldn't jump. It was all very fast; there was no time to think. The feeling was exhilarating, to be honest. And I've had no trouble in my day-to-day life since then. Though, I admit, I have no desire to do it again.

Writing

Paper 2 WRITING PART 1

You must answer this question. Write your answer in 140-190 words in an appropriate style.

1. In your English class you have been talking about the problem of obesity in young people. Now your English teacher has asked you to write an essay.

Write an **essay** using all the notes and give reasons for your point of view.



In Europe and the USA a lot of young people have an obesity problem. What can be done to solve this problem?

Notes

Write about:

1. Drinking
2. Fast food
3. (your own idea)

Paper 2 WRITING PART 2

Write an answer to one of the questions 2-4 in this part. Write your answer in 140-190 words in an appropriate style.

2. Your favourite music magazine has advertised a contest for readers to write a **review** of a concert they have seen recently.

"Soundcheck Magazine" is seeking reviews from readers!

Have you seen a great concert recently?
Have you seen a terrible one? We want to know!

Write the best review and win a trip to see your favourite band perform!

Write your **review**.

3. The principal of your school is going to hire a new teacher to teach an elective class. He wants to be sure to offer a class that students will be interested in, so he has asked you to write a **report** explaining which subjects students would be most interested in learning and which would be most useful for them, and making a recommendation about what new class should be offered.

Write your **report**.

4. You saw this advertisement:

NEW ARTIST EXHIBITION at the DORCHESTER HOTEL

See works of art from the newest talent this weekend at this important conference! Buy paintings, sculpture and other media from artists throughout the world!

The exhibition was a great success and a lot of fun. Write to a friend telling him or her about it, and why it was such a great experience.

Write your **letter**. You do not need to include a postal address.

Listening

PAPER 3 LISTENING PART 1

You will hear people talking in eight different situations. For questions 1-8, choose the best answer A, B or C.

1. You are in a shop when you overhear this man answering the telephone.
What does the caller want to buy?
 A. a book about playing a guitar
 B. a book about guitar music
 C. a cassette of guitar music
2. You are listening to the radio when you hear this man speaking.
What is he talking about?
 A. history
 B. shipbuilding
 C. politics
3. You are sitting in a cafe when you hear this woman speaking.
She is telling her friend about
 A. the weather.
 B. buying a new coat.
 C. new windows.
4. Listen to this woman introducing a college lecture.
The visiting lecturer
 A. has recently changed career.
 B. has made a new discovery.
 C. was late for the lecture.
5. You will hear someone talking about soap operas.
What does the speaker think about them?
 A. They are boring and meaningless to everyone.
 B. The plot is very exciting and unpredictable.
 C. People become addicted to them without realising it.
6. You are staying in the home of a British family.
You hear the mother answering the phone.
The caller wants to take her daughter
 A. to the cinema.
 B. to a party.
 C. to a restaurant.
7. Listen to a policeman being interviewed on the evening television news.
What is he describing?
 A. a car crash
 B. a bomb explosion
 C. a serious fire
8. You overhear this exchange in a major London railway station.
The cause of the delay is
 A. snow.
 B. flooding.
 C. an accident.

Paper 3 LISTENING PART 2

You will hear part of a radio talk about an institution that helps addicts. For questions 9-18, complete the sentences with a word or short phrase.

There is one centre in the UK situated outside **9**.

The Thorndale method has had success with people addicted to **10** and **11**.

Addicts take part in a **12** of treatment.

In a one-hour treatment session, smokers cannot stop smoking even when they **13**.

Smokers must keep smoking until they become **14**.

Many patients find the course too difficult to finish and **15**.

Those who manage to finish the course are **16** to want to smoke again.

Alcoholics are allowed to become drunk under the watchful eyes of **17**.

When they are later shown a video, most alcoholics feel **18**.

Paper 3 LISTENING PART 3

You will hear five different people talking about visits they have made to a hospital. For questions 19-23, choose from the list A-H the reasons why each attended the hospital on the occasion described. Use the letters only once. There are three extra letters which you do not need to use.

- A collect some surgical knives
- B collect somebody
- C deliver supplies
- D visit a relative
- E have an operation
- F do maintenance work
- G check a mental problem
- H have a medical check-up

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| Speaker 1 | 19 |
| Speaker 2 | 20 |
| Speaker 3 | 21 |
| Speaker 4 | 22 |
| Speaker 5 | 23 |

Paper 3 LISTENING PART 4

You will hear three people discussing a film they have just seen at the cinema (Wendy, Mrs Turner and Adrian). For questions 24-30, choose the best answer A, B or C.

24. What did Wendy's mum think of the film?
A. It was not her favourite film.
B. She loved the film.
C. She absolutely hated it.
25. Adrian mentions doing a course in order to show that
A. he wants to change the subject.
B. Mrs Turner is wrong about the dinosaurs.
C. he knows what he is talking about.
26. Adrian feels that watching a film at home
A. is always better than going to the cinema.
B. is not something he wants to do again.
C. has advantages and disadvantages.
27. When Adrian suggests that Wendy was frightened, she
A. admits that she felt scared.
B. denies that she felt scared.
C. complains about the length of the film.
28. What do Wendy and her mum disagree about?
A. whether or not the film was frightening
B. whether or not Wendy covered her eyes
C. whether or not the film is P.G. rated
29. What is it suggested that they do now that the movie has ended?
A. go straight home
B. go for a drink
C. go for dinner
30. Adrian doesn't let Mrs Turner drive because
A. he enjoys driving.
B. she will drink alcohol.
C. they could get in trouble.

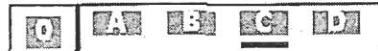
Test 2

Paper 1 Reading and Use of English PART 1

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

Example:

0. A. intended B. wondered C. decided D. failed



New Cycling Schemes

The County Council has (0)..... to give a higher (1)..... to cycling and agreed a new strategy to guide the way ahead in East Sussex.

Cycling is a (2)....., healthy and environmentally-friendly form of transport. It is intended to make it safer, more convenient and attractive, and to increase the (3)..... of journeys made by bicycle.

Cycling is being encouraged both for utility purposes (such as journeys to work, school and the shops) and for (4)..... trips for exercise and enjoyment, including longer trips by tourists.

Recent cycle schemes carried out in conjunction with District Councils and other bodies include the Brighton and Hove seafront route and the Cross Levels Way cycle route, in Eastbourne.

(5)..... people will be consulted as the strategy is implemented. The County Council will work with local cycling and other groups, and a countywide Cycling Forum will be formed to (6)..... that all bodies concerned with cycling are in regular (7).....

The objectives of the Cycling Strategy are given in a leaflet, and a (8)..... of the full strategy document can be seen in County Council Public Libraries.

- | | | | | |
|----|-----------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. | A. advantage | B. income | C. benefit | D. priority |
| 2. | A. shortcut | B. high-speed | C. dangerous | D. low-cost |
| 3. | A. size | B. proportion | C. provision | D. proposal |
| 4. | A. recreational | B. useless | C. sufficient | D. promotional |
| 5. | A. Abnormal | B. Proper | C. Country | D. Local |
| 6. | A. improve | B. ensure | C. assert | D. maintain |
| 7. | A. contact | B. basis | C. touch | D. account |
| 8. | A. copy | B. book | C. letter | D. network |

Paper 1 Reading and Use of English PART 2

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

Example:



Holidays with friends

I always (0) ...used.... to go to Porchester (9), my summer holidays. It is a quiet little town, full of old and interesting buildings. Very (10) visitors ever go there, so there are no crowds. I enjoyed its sleepy atmosphere. I work in a big city, so a holiday in Porchester was a complete change (11) my usual life. Besides, I found out about the history of the place. I wanted to learn how life used to be in Porchester - the stories of (12) people and buildings.

I made notes on all these things (13) my holidays and I soon knew more about the history of Porchester than most of the people (14) lived there.

I am not a rich man and I cannot afford to stay in hotels. When Jack Thompson heard that I wanted to spend my holidays in Porchester again all these years later, he invited me to stay with (15) Jack and I were in the Army (16) during the war and we were good friends.

Paper 1 Reading and Use of English**PART 3**

For questions 17-24, read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of some lines to form a word that fits in the space in the same line. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Example:

0

excitable

Mr Greaves had always been an (0)..... **excitable**..... man who should never have had a (17)..... position.

His bad temper was only just (18)..... and there was often a (19)..... to tell him to sit down and relax. His office was chaotic with papers everywhere and had (20)..... no order to it.

Once he went to a (21)..... in Paris and on his (22)..... at the hotel he completely forgot who he worked for when the (23)..... asked him.

When he tried to help he was a hindrance although his (24)..... were always good.

EXCITE
MANAGE
BEAR
TEMPT
ABSOLUTE
CONFER/ARRIVE
RECEIVE
INTEND

Paper 1 Reading and Use of English**PART 4**

For questions 25-30, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given. You must use between two and five words, including the word given. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Example:

0 They think the owner of the house is in France. thought

The owner of the house In France.

The gap can be filled by the words "is thought to be" so you write:

0

is thought to be

25. Michael's wife finds getting up early every morning difficult. used

Michael's wife up early every morning.

26. What a pity you didn't come to the party. wish

I to the party.

27. The burglar failed to enter the house through the first floor window. succeed

The burglar the house through the first floor window.

28. My hair needs to be cut before the wedding reception. must

I before the wedding reception.

29. "Why didn't I ask her out last night?" John said to himself. wondered

John asked her out the night before.

30. They think that their school teacher is a very rich man. believed

Their school teacher a very rich man.

Paper 1 Reading and Use of English PART 5

You are going to read an extract from a science fiction novel called "1984". For questions 31-36, choose the answer A, B, C or D which you think fits best according to the text.

'How is the Dictionary getting on?' said Winston, raising his voice to overcome the noise.

'Slowly,' said Syme. 'I'm on the adjectives. It's fascinating.'

He had brightened up immediately at the mention of Newspeak. He pushed his bowl aside, took up his hunk of bread in one delicate hand and his cheese in the other, and leaned across the table so as to be able to speak without shouting.

'The Eleventh Edition is the definitive edition,' he said. 'We're getting the language into its final shape - the shape it's going to have when nobody speaks anything else. When we've finished with it, people like you will have to learn it all over again. You think, I dare say, that our chief job is inventing new words. But not a bit of it! We're destroying words - scores of them, hundreds of them, every day. We're cutting the language down to the bone. The Eleventh Edition won't contain a single word that will become obsolete before the year 2050.'

He bit hungrily into his bread and swallowed a couple of mouthfuls, then continued speaking, with a sort of pedant's passion. His thin dark face had become animated, his eyes had lost their mocking expression and grown almost dreamy.

'It's a beautiful thing, the destruction of words. Of course the great wastage is in the verbs and adjectives, but there are hundreds of nouns that can be got rid of as well. It isn't only the synonyms; there are also the antonyms. After all, what justification is there for a word which is simply the opposite of some other word? A word contains its opposite in itself. Take "good", for instance. If you have a word like "good", what need is there for a word like "bad"? "Ungood" will do just as well - better, because it's an exact opposite, which the other is not. Or again, if you want a stronger version of "good", what sense is there in having a whole string of vague useless words like "excellent" and "splendid" and all the rest of them? "Plusgood" covers the meaning, or "double-plusgood" if you want something stronger still. Of course we use those forms already. But in the final version of Newspeak there'll be nothing else. In the end the whole notion of goodness and badness will

be covered by only six words - in reality, only one word. Don't you see the beauty of that, Winston? It was B.B.'s idea originally, of course,' he added as an afterthought.

A sort of vapid eagerness flitted across Winston's face at the mention of Big Brother. Nevertheless Syme immediately detected a certain lack of enthusiasm.

'You haven't a real appreciation of Newspeak, Winston,' he said almost sadly. 'Even when you write it you're still thinking in Oldspeak. I've read some of those pieces that you write in "The Times" occasionally. They're good enough, but they're translations. In your heart you'd prefer to stick to Oldspeak, with all its vagueness and its useless shades of meaning. You don't grasp the beauty of the destruction of words. Do you know that Newspeak is the only language in the world whose vocabulary gets smaller every year?'

Winston did know that, of course. He smiled, sympathetically he hoped, not trusting himself to speak. Syme bit off another fragment of the dark-coloured bread, chewed it briefly, and went on:

'Don't you see that the whole aim of Newspeak is to narrow the range of thought? In the end we shall make thought crime literally impossible because there will be no words in which to express it. Every concept that can ever be needed, will be expressed by exactly one word, with its meaning rigidly defined and all its subsidiary meanings rubbed out and forgotten. Already, in the Eleventh Edition, we're not far from that point. But the process will still be continuing long after you and I are dead. Every year fewer and fewer words, and the range of consciousness always a little smaller. Even now, of course, there's no reason or excuse for committing thought-crime. It's merely a question of self-discipline, reality-control. But in the end there won't be any need even for that. The Revolution will be complete when the language is perfect. Newspeak is Ingsoc and Ingsoc is Newspeak,' he added with a sort of mystical satisfaction. 'Has it ever occurred to you, Winston, that by the year 2050, at the very latest, not a single human being will be alive who could understand such a conversation as we are having now?'

31. Winston and Syme are

- A. in a cafeteria.
- B. at a party.
- C. at school.
- D. in an office.

32. Syme likes

- A. the food.
- B. hearing Winston's opinions.
- C. talking about his work.
- D. to shout.

33. What kind of words are being the most greatly reduced?

- A. adjectives
- B. verbs and adjectives
- C. nouns
- D. everything except antonyms

34. What can be gathered about Winston's attitude towards Newspeak?

- A. He finds it exciting.
- B. He studies it eagerly.
- C. He is outspokenly against it.
- D. He accepts it unhappily.

35. Which of the following best describes Newspeak?

- A. It is a historical language being reconstructed.
- B. It is a highly simplified language designed to prevent thought.
- C. It was invented to help citizens escape an oppressive government.
- D. It is a new language that is incredibly difficult to learn.

36. What kind of future does Syme imagine?

- A. Everyone will be better educated.
- B. People will be safe because there will be no violent crime.
- C. People will not have enough language to think at all.
- D. People will communicate better and more effectively.

Paper 1 Reading and Use of English PART 6

You are going to read a magazine article about a volcano in New Zealand, now a nature reserve, and the experience of the native people in the past when it erupted. Six sentences have been removed from the article. Choose from the sentences A-G the one which fits each gap 37-42. There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use.

Rangitoto

By Alastair Jamieson

Off-track the ground is menacing. Lava, like angry waves frozen in mid-chop only moments ago, claws at the soles of my boots and threatens to shred my knees if I place a foot wrong. The surface is so uneven that progress is extraordinarily difficult. Occasional smooth stone channels course like petrified streams through the rougher ground, their solid surfaces a welcome pathway amid teetering plates of broken lava and treacherous bouldery rubble. Out of the shade of the dense thickets of bush, it's as hot as a furnace. All that black rock absorbs and radiates enough heat to melt Antarctica. It's as hostile a spot as you could find anywhere in New Zealand, yet when I turn around, there is downtown Auckland in plain view just a few kilometers away.

37 Its symmetrical cone is a relaxed cousin of those higher and steeper volcanoes Taranaki and Ngauruhoe but Rangitoto is a truly astonishing wilderness right on the doorstep of the city. Landing on the island, the graceful sweeping curves seen from a distance quickly give way to a magnificent mosaic of the tortuous lava I've been scrambling through and scrubby, impenetrable pohutukawa forest.

Of course, it was not always like this. 38 However, the emergence of the youngest and largest of the fifty-odd volcanoes in Auckland's volcanic field was witnessed by Maori living on adjacent Motutapu Island.

The persistent yelping of dogs might first have awoken them. Soon afterwards there would have been a thundering roar. The vibration of the sandy ground beneath them would surely have jolted them from their homes. 39 A wind shift and the familiar smells of the camp—wood smoke, the sea, and even the penetrating stench of shark flesh drying on frames—were soon overpowered by the pungent, suffocating odour of sulphur dioxide.

Running across the beach and dragging boats into the sea, shoals of dead fish bumped against their legs as they waded into the cold shallows. 40 Looking behind them, the cataclysm was becoming clearer in the first light of day. Black clouds were blasting out from the base of a roiling column of steam, flying boulders were arcing white streamers through the sky and splashing into the sea.

41 The footprints of a small group of adults and children were found sandwiched between layers of Rangitoto ash. Markings show where the ground was prodded with sticks and that one of the dogs with the group paused to drink from a puddle. 42 Whether these people were foolhardy or brave, lured by curiosity, or a desire to retrieve their treasured possessions, we'll never know.

- A. The familiar form of Rangitoto did not exist for generations of Maori who first inhabited the surrounding lands.
- B. The low black cliffs of Rangitoto are just 1500 m away, the centre of the eruption only 3 km further.
- C. The impressions were so well preserved that the next blanket of ash must have spewed from Rangitoto soon after they were made.
- D. Paddling hard towards safety, the first wet ash began to fall, sticky and abrasive.
- E. Outside, the familiar stars above and the scatter of bright campfires along the shore to the west was hidden by a pall of steam, strobed by lightning and lit by a ferocious fiery glow from beneath.
- F. No landform is more familiar to Aucklanders than Rangitoto Island and yet how many of them ever go there?
- G. Proof exists that in the weeks or months following the onset of the eruption, people came back to their campsite on Motutapu Island.

Paper 1 Reading and Use of English PART 7

You are going to read five different people's opinions about time travel. For questions 43–52, choose from the people A–E. The people may be chosen more than once.

Which person:

thinks it is best to appreciate the present?

43

would make a different relationship decision?

44

would try to help a family member?

45

offers contemporary travel advice?

46

is probably at least 50 years old?

47

is interested in history?

48

is put off by old-fashioned clothes?

49

thinks of impressing others?

50

would make an investment?

51

would not expect time travellers in general
to receive a friendly welcome?

52

Time Travel

Charlie

A

I'd travel back to the year I was born, and live my life again, but only if I could know then what I know now! I'd love to see my parents and grandparents again. I'd persuade my dad to stop smoking, so that he wouldn't die so young. On the other hand, in the present, I have two wonderful grown-up children and two precious grandchildren. Perhaps the answer is to make the best of the present and stop hankering after the past. If I could visit other times just for a day, I'd love to meet my parents as children, and go into the future to meet the great-great grandchildren I'll not live to see!

Chloe

B

I would not exchange today for any previous era. I have studied a lot of history and whilst I would be interested in certain eras there would be difficulties. For example, Tudor times - interesting, but as a Catholic I might have had my head chopped off; eighteenth and nineteenth centuries - exciting, but too many petticoats to wear, never mind about corsets. Then there is the lack of education and opportunity for women to consider, and the lack of medical knowledge. No, today is the best time to live. Having said that, I would not mind the opportunity to take tea with Miss Austen - she would have been enormous fun.

Emily

C

Go back in time? Who'd want that? I mean, as soon as some people spotted you, you'd be the odd one out. And if you went back in time with all that futuristic equipment on and, for example, the alarm clock on your watch went off, you would be denounced as a devil; tortured, quartered and drawn, and then burnt at the stake! Travel to the future and you'd be a museum artifact! You'd be seen as some sort of primitive beast! I'm fine where I am at the moment, thank you. Also, to those of you intending to prevent the election/birth of various politicians, it won't work; if you succeeded, then you would have no incentive to do so, and thus wouldn't have gone. That's the paradox.

Jack

D

I have always dreamed of being a sailor in the merchant navy between 1920 and 1940. At that time, travelling to foreign ports like Yokohama, Saigon, Rangoon, Surabaya and such would have been the same as space travel is today. Imagine coming home after a long voyage, and telling the people in the pub all about your travels! You'd have such stories to tell! I have seen the majority of the world's cities now, and most look exactly the same as each other. If you want to travel somewhere that is still unique today, without the time machine, see Asia but steer clear of package tours. And hurry; do it now before it all becomes McDonaldised.

Liam

E

I'd go back maybe about five years and try to do a better job this time. I would never have ended the relationship with the love of my life. I wish I could've known better, and understood then what I understand now. I would also stay at college. I'd register 250 of the best internet domains possible, so by now I'd be a billionaire without having done a thing. But I wouldn't be selfish; I would change the world for the better with the money. Money can save lives and do unbelievable things in the right hands. Plus, I would have the girl! Oh well, back to reality.

Writing

Paper 2 WRITING PART 1

You must answer this question. Write your answer in 140-190 words in an appropriate style.

1. You have listened to a radio programme about the impact of smoking on people's health. Now, your English teacher has asked you to write an essay.

Write an essay using all the notes and give reasons for your point of view.

Smoking is responsible for many health problems throughout the world. Do you think it should be made illegal?

Notes

Write about:

1. lung cancer
2. passive smoking
3. (your own idea)

Paper 2 WRITING PART 2

Write an answer to one of the questions 2-4 in this part. Write your answer in 140-190 words in an appropriate style.

2. You have been asked to write an article for a local paper about ways to improve the environment.

Write the article, giving your opinion on this subject.

The Daily News is Seeking Articles!

We need ideas from our readers about how to improve the environment.

Write your article now and send it to us as soon as possible!

Prize for the best article is a bicycle!

Write your article.

3. You are interested in becoming a music critic and have been given an assignment by a new online magazine to review a new pop band in your city.

The editor of the publication instructs you to consider the following when developing your review:

- How well does the group sing and dance?
- What type of response does the group elicit from the audience?
- Would you change anything about the group's performance?
- Would you recommend the group to people you know?
- Why or why not?

Write your review.

4. Last night you left your bag at the cinema. Write a letter to the cinema, asking them if they have found it. Be sure to say where you left it, what it looks like and what was inside.

Write your letter.

Listening

Paper 3 LISTENING PART 1

You will hear people talking in eight different situations. For questions 1-8, choose the best answer A, B or C.

1. You need to see a doctor urgently. You telephone a surgery and hear this answer-phone message.

What are you advised to do?

- A. go to 217 Jordan Street
- B. contact another doctor
- C. telephone 622919

2. You hear part of a news broadcast on TV about an accident at a chemical factory.

The speaker is speaking

- A. in the chemical factory.
- B. outside the chemical factory.
- C. in the nearby town.

3. You are staying in Britain with a host family. You hear the father speaking to one of his children.

The day of the week they are speaking on is

- A. Tuesday.
- B. Thursday.
- C. Wednesday.

4. You overhear a man at a call box telephoning an emergency break-down service to ask for a mechanic to fix his car.

Where is the car?

- A. near the Green Lion pub
- B. opposite the Green Lion pub
- C. opposite the high street

0200

5. Listen to a man outside a supermarket talking to a housewife.

What does the man want to do?

- A. sell her some washing powder
- B. ask her about her family's washing habits
- C. visit her home

6. You are with a group of friends. One of them is telling you about something that happened to her at work.

She works

- A. as a secretary.
- B. as a railway employee.
- C. for the police.

7. Listen to this man being interviewed on the radio.

The man is

- A. a singer.
- B. a film star.
- C. an actor.

8. You are on a bus tour of a British historical city. You are currently looking at Saint Christopher's Memorial Hospital.

The speaker's opinion of that building is that

- A. she is not clear on its appearance.
- B. the gardens are exceptionally beautiful.
- C. the architecture is a masterpiece.

023

Paper 3 LISTENING PART 2

You are going to hear somebody giving their opinion about the media and its influence on society. For questions 9-18, complete the sentences with a word or short phrase.

The three forms of media are TV, radio and **9**

Politicians use the media during political **10**

Entertainers use it to stay in the **11**

The percentage of people who did not have a particular point of view about the privacy of celebrities was **12**

The most influential form of media is **13**

We can be deceived by TV when we are shown carefully selected **14**

Some TV stations turn true events into **15**

A newspaper had to pay **16** for printing lies about a pop singer.

Sometimes a paper can avoid being sued if it makes a public **17**

There are two kinds of newspaper; the "quality" papers and the **18**

Paper 3 LISTENING PART 3

You will hear five different women talking about the same wedding. For questions 19-23, choose from the list A-H who the speaker is speaking to. Use the letters only once. There are three extra letters which you do not need to use.

- A her husband
- B her boyfriend
- C a child
- D her father
- E her boss
- F somebody she's just met
- G her mother
- H the vicar

- | | |
|-----------|--------------------------------|
| Speaker 1 | 19 <input type="text"/> |
| Speaker 2 | 20 <input type="text"/> |
| Speaker 3 | 21 <input type="text"/> |
| Speaker 4 | 22 <input type="text"/> |
| Speaker 5 | 23 <input type="text"/> |

Paper 3 LISTENING PART 4

You will hear three friends talking about their relationships. For questions 24-30, decide which of the choices A, B or C is the best answer.

24. What's Anne's problem?

- A. She's got no one to go out with.
- B. She's angry with her boyfriend.
- C. She has hurt herself.

25. What does Mark do?

- A. He gets angry with Anne.
- B. He tries to change the subject.
- C. He asks Sue about her boyfriend.

26. Who has been hard to get in touch with recently?

- A. Mark
- B. Dave
- C. Anne

27. What does Dave say?

- A. He will never get married to Sue.
- B. He isn't sure if he is going to go on holiday or not.
- C. He doesn't know where to go on holiday.

28. What is Mark's problem?

- A. He smokes too much.
- B. He goes out too often.
- C. He has a medical problem.

29. How can Anne be described at the end?

- A. sad
- B. optimistic
- C. nervous

30. What is Mark's attitude towards Anne?

- A. He disapproves of her dating someone else so quickly.
- B. He wants to try to help her.
- C. He thinks it is unlikely that her cousin will be interested in her.

Test 3

Paper 1 Reading and Use of English PART 1

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

Example:

0. A. major B. frequent C. similar D. various

0	A	B	C	D
---	---	---	---	---

The Eighth Wonder of the World

The Thames Barrier is a (0)..... part of the flood defence scheme for protecting London (1)..... rising water levels. The defenses (2)..... include raised river embankments and additional flood gates at strategic points, including the Barking Barrier. The unique structure that is the Barrier spans the 520-metre wide Woolwich reach and (3)..... of 10 separate movable gates, each pivoting and supported between concrete structures which house the operating machinery.

When raised, the four main gates (4)..... stand as high as a five-storey building and as wide as the opening of Tower Bridge. Each (5)..... 3700 tonnes. During the first twelve years of (6)....., the Barrier has been closed twenty nine times to protect London.

(7)..... the Barrier from the comfortable cafeteria. Picnic on the riverside embankment. Enjoy beautiful views from the riverside walk. Visit the shop which stocks a large selection of souvenirs, books and Barrier information.

There is a children's play area suitable for 4- to 12-year olds, located adjacent to the riverside walk. A visit to the spectacular Thames Barrier is a (8)..... experience.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. A. against | B. for | C. between | D. with |
| 2. A. and | B. also | C. still | D. too |
| 3. A. consists | B. includes | C. involves | D. contains |
| 4. A. which | B. every | C. each | D. none |
| 5. A. measures | B. costs | C. calculates | D. weighs |
| 6. A. operation | B. surgery | C. vocation | D. profession |
| 7. A. Sight | B. View | C. Hear | D. Explore |
| 8. A. forgettable | B. memorable | C. forgetful | D. memorised |

Paper 1 Reading and Use of English PART 2

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

Example:

0	in
---	----

Datamac

Datamac was the greatest machine (0) in the world. Its business (9) facts: it accepted (10) , stored them, tested them and delivered them.

It was located in Tokyo, where it received messages and questions from all (11) the world. It sent answers to every town and city in every (12) An army of workers fed it with facts all the time. Other workers moved about inside Datamac and (13) after it.

Datamac had a very special duty. It was in (14) of all the facts about every person in the world. Each day it brought these four thousand million facts together, and answered the question: "(15) will happen tomorrow?" Every city in the world received the report for its own part of the country. And the complete World Report (16) to the Chief of the Correction Force in Tokyo. John Williams had been Chief for only three weeks. By now he was not afraid of the World Report every morning. It was just a pile of papers, fifteen centimetres thick.

Paper 1 Reading and Use of English **PART 3**

For questions 17-24, read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of some lines to form a word that fits in the space in the same line. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Example: **0** **enthusiast**

Being a DIY (0)...enthusiast... I was happy to take on the challenge of
(17)..... an old but (18)..... cottage.
I had been given the (19)..... by a man who used to be
an (20)..... of mine before he stopped working for me.
The cottage needed to be changed (21)..... , and my friend
had to remove all his (22)..... before I could start.
The requirements for such a task are many and before any (23).....
could be made some organisation was needed. The final (24).....
was worth the effort though.

ENTHUSE
MODERN / DELIGHT
INVITE
EMPLOY
EXTEND
POSSESS
ARRANGE
TRANSFORM

Paper 1 Reading and Use of English **PART 4**

For questions 25-30, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given. You must use between two and five words, including the word given. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Example:

The gap can be filled by the words "**is thought to be**" so you write:

25. The hairdresser did Mary's hair last Tuesday. **had**
Mary last Tuesday.

26. Andrew's job is to supervise all the employees of the company. **responsible**
Andrew all the employees of the company.

27. Harry reads faster than his little sister. **reader**
Harry his little sister.

28. "I didn't steal the lady's purse", said the boy. **denied**
The boy the lady's purse.

29. It was our first trip to Italy so we were very excited about it. **time**
It was the to Italy so we were very excited about it.

30. "Whose car is this?" he asked. **belong**
"Who ?" he asked.

Paper 1 Reading and Use of English PART 5

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

Before she had drunk half the bottle, she found her head pressing against the ceiling, and had to stoop to save her neck from being broken. She hastily put down the bottle, saying to herself 'That's quite enough - I hope I will not grow any more - as it is, I can't get out at the door - I do wish I hadn't drunk quite so much!'

Alas, it was too late to wish that! She went on growing, and growing, and very soon had to kneel down on the floor: in another minute there was not even room for this, and she tried the effect of lying down with one elbow against the door, and the other arm curled round her head. Still she went on growing, and, as a last resource, she put one arm out of the window, and one foot up the chimney, and said to herself 'Now I can do no more, whatever happens. What will become of me?'

Luckily for Alice, the little magic bottle had now had its full effect, and she grew no larger: Still it was very uncomfortable, and, as there seemed to be no sort of chance of her ever getting out of the room again, no wonder she felt unhappy.

'It was much pleasanter at home,' thought poor Alice, 'when one wasn't always growing larger and smaller, and being ordered about by mice and rabbits. I almost wish I hadn't gone down that rabbit-hole - and yet ... and yet - it's rather curious, you know, this sort of life! I do wonder what can have happened to me! When I used to read fairy-tales, I fancied that kind of thing never happened, and now here I am in the middle of one! There ought to be a book written about me, that there ought! And when I grow up, I'll write one ... but I'm grown up now,' she added in a sorrowful tone; 'at least there's no room to grow up any more in here.'

'But then,' thought Alice, 'will I never get any older than I am now? That'll be a comfort, one way ... never to be an old woman but then ... always to have lessons to learn! Oh, I shouldn't like that!'

'Oh, you foolish Alice!' she answered herself. 'How can you learn lessons in here? Why, there's hardly room for you, and no room at all for any lesson-books!'

And so she went on, taking first one side and then the other, and making quite a conversation of it altogether; but after a few minutes she heard a voice outside, and stopped to listen.

'Mary Ann! Mary Ann!' said the voice. 'Fetch me my gloves this moment!' Then came a little patter of feet on the stairs. Alice knew it was the Rabbit coming to look for her, and she trembled till she shook the house, quite forgetting that she was now about a thousand times as large as the Rabbit, and had no reason to be afraid of it.

Presently the Rabbit came up to the door, and tried to open it; but, as the door opened inwards, and Alice's elbow was pressed hard against it, that attempt proved a failure. Alice heard it say to itself 'Then I'll go round and get in at the window.'

'That you won't' thought Alice, and, after waiting till she fancied she heard the Rabbit just under the window, she suddenly spread out her hand, and made a snatch in the air. She did not get hold of anything, but she heard a little shriek and a fall, and a crash of broken glass, from which she concluded that it was just possible it had fallen into a cucumber-frame, or something of the sort.

Next came an angry voice - the Rabbit's - 'Pat! Pat! Where are you?' And then a voice she had never heard before, 'Sure then I'm here! Digging for apples, your honour!'

'Digging for apples, indeed!' said the Rabbit angrily. 'Here! Come and help me out of this!' (Sounds of more broken glass.)

'Now tell me, Pat, what's that in the window?'

'Sure, it's an arm, your honour!'

'An arm, you goose! Who ever saw one that size? Why, it fills the whole window!'

'Sure, it does, your honour: but it's an arm for all that.'

31. Why didn't Alice leave the house when she noticed she was growing?

- A. She couldn't find her way out.
- B. She was already too big.
- C. She was hiding from the Rabbit.
- D. She was comfortable there.

32. As she grew, Alice had to

- A. keep changing position.
- B. break the roof of the house.
- C. be very gentle.
- D. climb up the chimney.

33. Alice had a long conversation with

- A. the Rabbit.
- B. herself.
- C. an old woman.
- D. Pat.

34. Mary Ann is most likely

- A. the name of the Rabbit.
- B. what the Rabbit calls Alice.
- C. Alice's little sister.
- D. Alice's friend.

35. Before the Rabbit called him, Pat was spending his time

- A. doing something secret.
- B. hiding from the Rabbit.
- C. doing something silly.
- D. growing food.

36. Why does the Rabbit argue about what they see in the window?

- A. He knows that Pat is foolish.
- B. He can't see it clearly.
- C. He can't believe his eyes.
- D. He is trying to trick Pat.

Paper 1 Reading and Use of English PART 6

You are going to read a magazine article about one person's experience of being aware while she is dreaming, called lucid dreaming. Six sentences have been removed from the article. Choose from the sentences A-G the one which fits each gap 37-42. There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use.

Lucid Dreaming

The other night I experienced a lucid dream. In the dream I was sitting gazing into our fish aquarium. I peered in closely, examining our spotted suckerfish. I often gaze at him because he never moves much in the daytime. I watch him to see if he is OK. As I stared at him, suddenly I noticed there were two more suckerfish! They were identical to the original.

37 Then I wondered where they could have come from. As I pondered this I abruptly realised that I must be dreaming! **38** I jumped up and looked around. There were other people in this dream with me. I had a husband, a son and a dog. Before looking at the fish, I had been going along, living my daily life in a mundane fashion. The last thing I had remembered doing was feeding the dog and kissing my little boy on the head while he played on the kitchen floor.

As I looked at these people, I realised it wasn't my real husband or either of my real children - I excitedly blurted out at them that we were all dreaming. **39** I yelled again "WE ARE DREAMING!!!" As I became even more self-conscious, I announced that I could test my theory by flying.

If this really was a dream, I should be able to fly! So I jumped up and flew to the ceiling. I can still see the look on the man's face as he watched me float up to the ceiling. Unfortunately, as I watched the fear and doubt on his face, I began to fall. I sank all the way back down and landed with a hard thud on the floor. When that happened, I began to doubt my own perception and lost my awareness as I fell back into a regular dream state.

The above is an example of lucid dreaming. **40** You are aware that you are dreaming, while dreaming. If you have ever had it happen to you spontaneously, you understand how exciting it is, the heart races with excitement at your prospects.

Gazing at something in your home or on your body, such as your hands during your regular workday is a technique used by dream researchers to induce lucid dreaming. Another technique is to continually ask yourself throughout the day if you are dreaming. **41** On another occasion just before becoming lucid in a dream, I noticed that my kitchen cupboards were the wrong colour, which alerted me. The duplicated fish are another example.

Stephen LaBerge, the pioneer of lucid dreaming research, suggests that once you can become lucid, there is no limit to what your imagination can create in a dream. **42** You can even try out things you've always wanted to try and see what it is like. It has been discovered, and my experience supports this, that when you do become lucid, it is extremely difficult to stay that way. Research has shown though that the more you do it, the better at it you get and the better your control is. Often a few seconds of lucidity is all that is manageable. It is still a thrilling experience.

- A. "Of course!" I said; that explains this.
- B. At first I was startled and shocked, surprised that there were more.
- C. It truly is amazing, from flying, to inventing, to art.
- D. After waking from the dream and becoming lucid, I remember gazing at my hands and noticing that they were an odd shape.
- E. My husband looked at me, perplexed.
- F. If you develop these habits – if you happen to be in a dream state while looking at your hands – you will be tipped off when your hands look odd.
- G. Lucid dreaming is the state of being conscious in your dreams.

Paper 1 Reading and Use of English PART 7

You are going to read four accounts of people who have followed their dreams and travelled someplace amazing. For questions 43–52, choose from the people A–D. The people may be chosen more than once.

Which person:

interacted closely with wild animals?

43

was participating in a water sport?

44

did not think he/she would like the place so much?

45

was in relatively close proximity to dangerous animals?

46

refers to documenting their travel experiences?

47

appreciated the advantages of travelling alone?

48

spent time near places of worship?

49

told someone all about his/her experience?

50

compared the place he/she visited with other places?

51

was shown around by a professional?

52

Following a Dream

HARRY**A**

Just north of Fregate I met two manta rays. They were seven or eight feet wide with massive outstretched fins that seemed like rubberized wings. The water was murky, rich with plankton that attracted the giant rays that filtered it through their wide mouths. They treated me with caution, maintaining a constant distance if I turned towards them, but were content to let me swim on a parallel course, as if I, too, was feeding on the plankton. For a few minutes we were companions, until, circling and shifting shape against the depths, they became faint black shadows in the gloom and were gone. The deep blue of the Indian Ocean has captured my heart and drawn me back again and again to these pure shores. On Praslin there were dolphins offshore and a pair of octopus, sliding across the coral as they flashed signals to one another with changing skin tones as remarkable as – but much faster than – any chameleon. At Conception, close to Mahe, giant rocks formed an underwater cathedral beckoning me into its vaults where moray eels gaped at me, the strange visitor to their liquid world.

GABRIEL**B**

And so my first real trip to Asia unfolded in what seemed a series of dream-panels – adventures and faces and events so far removed from my day-to-day experience that I could not convert them into any tongue I knew. I revisited them again and again, sleepless, in my memories and notes and photographs, once home. Almost every day of the three-week trip was so vivid that, upon returning, I gave a friend a nine-hour account of every moment. The motorbike ride through Sukhothai; the first long lazy evening in an expat's teak house in Sunkumwhit; the flight into the otherworldly charm of Rangoon and the Strand Hotel, and the pulse of warm activity around the Sule Pagoda at nightfall. Long hot days in the silence, 5,000 temples on every side; slow trips at dawn along Inle lake, seeing a bird-faced boat being led through the quiet water; a frenzied morning back in Bangkok, writing an article while monsoon rains pounded on the windows all around me.

MAYA**C**

As I stepped off the six-seater Cessna plane after a bumpy flight over the Okavango Delta and my feet touched the arid ground I knew this was what I'd been waiting for all my life – Africa. Our first day was at the Selinda Camp in one of the driest parts of the Delta and when we arrived I thought that nothing could possibly survive under the relentless sun. I was almost immediately proved wrong, as Selinda is near a small lagoon – home to a group of hippos. At night we could hear their bark-like call. Our guides warned us that although hippos may seem harmless, if threatened, they could easily kill a man! We went on to stay in various other camps that were situated in different habitats. Jacana Camp was surrounded entirely by water and only accessible by boat. But my favourite place was the Kalahari Desert. Our final camp was located just on the edge of the Makgadikgadi Salt Pans, which are home to many rare species of animal, such as the brown hyena.

Tom**D**

I'd been to New York three times in the past but not for long and I couldn't remember much of it.

This time I only had four days but I was on my own and this seems like a better way to get to know a city: less being sociable, more walking and visiting different places. Perfect. I liked New York even more than I expected and it's right up there on my list of foreign cities where I'd like to live. It's fighting for the top spot with San Francisco, with the next position occupied by Paris. I stayed at the Incentra Village House, which was lovely: reasonably priced, really friendly, comfortable rooms. I'd stay there again. I did a lot of walking and could easily have done a lot more. I rarely left Manhattan. One day I walked more than 12 miles, including the length of Central Park and on down Fifth Avenue. Fifth Avenue was the least pleasant place; it felt like London's Oxford Street. I also walked along the High Line, which is very nicely done, although rather shorter than Paris's Promenade Plantee.

Writing

Paper 2 WRITING PART 1

You must answer this question. Write your answer in 140-190 words in an appropriate style.

1. You have watched a YouTube video about the problem of computer game addiction in children. Your English teacher has asked you to write an essay.

Write an **essay** using all the notes and give reasons for your point of view.



More and more young people spend most of their time playing computer games. How can we help children to overcome this addiction?

Notes

Write about:

1. bad grades at school
2. no social life
3. (your own idea)

Paper 2 WRITING PART 2

Write an answer to one of the questions 2-4 in this part. Write your answer in 140-190 words in an appropriate style.

2. You recently saw this notice in an English language magazine called "The Weekender".

Reviews needed!

Have you been to an exceptional restaurant lately? If so, tell us about it! Be sure to describe the type and quality of food, the atmosphere, the location, and say for what kinds of occasions you would recommend the restaurant.

We will publish the best reviews in next month's issue.

Write your **review**.

3. You follow a popular website covering wellness and you see an advertisement asking for writers to submit different articles with ideas about living a more healthy life.

Writers Wanted

Contribute wellness tips on how to exercise better, eat healthily or other lifestyle habits that give you more energy and a fuller life.

Write your **article**.

4. Your pen friend wants to throw a party for her twelve-year-old sister's birthday, but she is not sure what to do.
Write a **letter** giving her advice about where to have the party and what sort of activities they could do.

Write your **letter**.

Listening

Paper 3 LISTENING PART 1

You will hear people talking in eight different situations. For questions 1-8, choose the best answer, A, B or C.

1. You are in a supermarket when you hear this announcement about a lost child.
Where did he last see his mother?
 A. in the butcher's area
 B. in the pet food area
 C. in the fruit and vegetable area
2. You are in an electrical shop when you overhear this woman speaking to the shop assistant.
Why is she complaining?
 A. She was charged the wrong amount.
 B. The same item is cheaper elsewhere.
 C. The item was damaged.
3. You overhear a woman talking on the telephone.
Next Thursday the woman is going to
 A. travel by coach.
 B. travel by plane.
 C. travel by train.
4. Listen to a policeman talking to a householder.
What does the policeman want to do?
 A. speak to another member of the household
 B. speak to the householder
 C. speak to a neighbour
5. You are listening to the host of a radio phone-in programme speaking.
Mary, the first caller, is
 A. a married woman with a child.
 B. a single woman with a child.
 C. a regular listener.
6. You have joined a four-day sailing course in Britain.
Listen to your instructor giving some important information.
What is he talking about?
 A. drinking water
 B. salt water
 C. running out of water
7. You overhear two people talking at a bus stop.
The two speakers
 A. are both familiar with the war memorial.
 B. are taking different buses.
 C. are going to the same place.
8. You overhear a man chatting on the telephone about a form he has to fill in.
The man is speaking to
 A. his wife.
 B. his mother.
 C. his daughter.

Paper 3 LISTENING PART 2

You will hear part of a radio talk for young people about animals communicating with each other. For questions 9-18, complete the sentences with a word or short phrase.

Bees do a **9** to communicate where to find food.

Although parrots seem to speak, they are only **10** the human sounds.

Primates can communicate a few **11** using simple sounds.

Monkeys have not been observed to use any kind of **12**.

Although dolphins can make vowel sounds, they cannot accurately imitate our **13**.

Amazingly, dolphins demonstrate an **14** of when to use phrases.

The sounds made by whales contain **15** than human speech.

The songs of the bottle-nosed whale have many of the **16** of human speech.

The unique grammatical nature of human language arose due to life in **17**.

Indeed, a young child needs enough **18** with other people to develop speech.

Paper 3 LISTENING PART 3

You are going to hear five different people talking about their relationship with somebody. Match the speakers 1-5 with the letters A-H. Use the letters only once. There are three extra letters which you do not need to use.

- A She/He wants more freedom.
- B She/He has a problem with her/his father.
- C Her/His parents are divorced.
- D She/He has a new baby.
- E She/He has many brothers and sisters.
- F She/He lives with her/his grandparents.
- G She/He has problems with the babysitter.
- H She/He has problems with an alcoholic parent.

Speaker 1

19

Speaker 2

20

Speaker 3

21

Speaker 4

22

Speaker 5

23

PAPER 3 LISTENING PART 4

Listen to these two friends discussing the British national lottery. For questions 24-30, choose the best answer A, B or C.

24. How does the man feel about the lottery?
A. It is silly but entertaining.
B. There is nothing good about it.
C. It is particularly bad for young people.
25. Who can play the national lottery?
A. anyone older than 18
B. only 20 million people
C. anyone
26. Why was this week special for Tina?
A. She felt lucky.
B. She went to Camelot.
C. She had money to spend.
27. What does Tina think the lottery company does with the money it makes?
A. They keep it.
B. They don't make any money.
C. They give it to charity.

28. How often has Barry played the lottery?
A. never
B. one time only
C. once in a while
29. What does Barry's dad's saying mean?
A. Work for your money.
B. Try to win the lottery.
C. It is difficult to win the lottery.
30. What is Tina going to do next week?
A. buy a lottery ticket
B. work overtime
C. not buy a lottery ticket

Test 3

Paper 1 Reading and Use of English PART 1

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

Example:

0. A. major B. frequent C. similar D. various

0 A B C D

The Eighth Wonder of the World

The Thames Barrier is a (0)..... part of the flood defence scheme for protecting London (1)..... rising water levels. The defenses (2)..... include raised river embankments and additional flood gates at strategic points, including the Barking Barrier. The unique structure that is the Barrier spans the 520-metre wide Woolwich reach and (3)..... of 10 separate movable gates, each pivoting and supported between concrete structures which house the operating machinery.

When raised, the four main gates (4)..... stand as high as a five-storey building and as wide as the opening of Tower Bridge. Each (5)..... 3700 tonnes. During the first twelve years of (6)....., the Barrier has been closed twenty nine times to protect London.

(7)..... the Barrier from the comfortable cafeteria. Picnic on the riverside embankment. Enjoy beautiful views from the riverside walk. Visit the shop which stocks a large selection of souvenirs, books and Barrier information.

There is a children's play area suitable for 4- to 12-year olds, located adjacent to the riverside walk. A visit to the spectacular Thames Barrier is a (8)..... experience.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. A. against | B. for | C. between | D. with |
| 2. A. and | B. also | C. still | D. too |
| 3. A. consists | B. includes | C. involves | D. contains |
| 4. A. which | B. every | C. each | D. none |
| 5. A. measures | B. costs | C. calculates | D. weighs |
| 6. A. operation | B. surgery | C. vocation | D. profession |
| 7. A. Sight | B. View | C. Hear | D. Explore |
| 8. A. forgettable | B. memorable | C. forgetful | D. memorised |

Paper 1 Reading and Use of English PART 2

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

Example:

0 in

Datamac

Datamac was the greatest machine (0) in the world. Its business (9) facts: it accepted (10) , stored them, tested them and delivered them.

It was located in Tokyo, where it received messages and questions from all (11) the world. It sent answers to every town and city in every (12) An army of workers fed it with facts all the time. Other workers moved about inside Datamac and (13) after it.

Datamac had a very special duty. It was in (14) of all the facts about every person in the world. Each day it brought these four thousand million facts together, and answered the question: "(15) will happen tomorrow?" Every city in the world received the report for its own part of the country. And the complete World Report (16) to the Chief of the Correction Force in Tokyo. John Williams had been Chief for only three weeks. By now he was not afraid of the World Report every morning. It was just a pile of papers, fifteen centimetres thick.

Paper 1 Reading and Use of English PART 3

For questions 17-24, read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of some lines to form a word that fits in the space in the same line. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Example: 0 **enthusiast**

Being a DIY (0).... **enthusiast**.... I was happy to take on the challenge of
 (17)..... an old but (18)..... cottage.
 I had been given the (19)..... by a man who used to be
 an (20)..... of mine before he stopped working for me.
 The cottage needed to be changed (21)..... , and my friend
 had to remove all his (22)..... before I could start.
 The requirements for such a task are many and before any (23).....
 could be made some organisation was needed. The final (24).....
 was worth the effort though.

ENTHUSE
MODERN / DELIGHT
INVITE
EMPLOY
EXTEND
POSSESS
ARRANGE
TRANSFORM

Paper 1 Reading and Use of English PART 4

For questions 25-30, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given. You must use between two and five words, including the word given. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Example:

0 They think the owner of the house is in France. thought
 The owner of the house in France.

The gap can be filled by the words "is thought to be" so you write: 0 **is thought to be**

25. The hairdresser did Mary's hair last Tuesday. had
 Mary last Tuesday.
26. Andrew's job is to supervise all the employees of the company. responsible
 Andrew all the employees of the company.
27. Harry reads faster than his little sister. reader
 Harry his little sister.
28. "I didn't steal the lady's purse", said the boy. denied
 The boy the lady's purse.
29. It was our first trip to Italy so we were very excited about it. time
 It was the to Italy so we were very excited about it.
30. "Whose car is this?" he asked. belong
 "Who ?" he asked.

Paper 1 Reading and Use of English PART 5

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

Before she had drunk half the bottle, she found her head pressing against the ceiling, and had to stoop to save her neck from being broken. She hastily put down the bottle, saying to herself 'That's quite enough - I hope I will not grow any more - as it is, I can't get out at the door - I do wish I hadn't drunk quite so much!'

Alas, it was too late to wish that! She went on growing, and growing, and very soon had to kneel down on the floor: in another minute there was not even room for this, and she tried the effect of lying down with one elbow against the door, and the other arm curled round her head. Still she went on growing, and, as a last resource, she put one arm out of the window, and one foot up the chimney, and said to herself 'Now I can do no more, whatever happens. What will become of me?'

Luckily for Alice, the little magic bottle had now had its full effect, and she grew no larger: Still it was very uncomfortable, and, as there seemed to be no sort of chance of her ever getting out of the room again, no wonder she felt unhappy.

'It was much pleasanter at home,' thought poor Alice, 'when one wasn't always growing larger and smaller, and being ordered about by mice and rabbits. I almost wish I hadn't gone down that rabbit-hole - and yet ... and yet - it's rather curious, you know, this sort of life! I do wonder what can have happened to me! When I used to read fairy-tales, I fancied that kind of thing never happened, and now here I am in the middle of one! There ought to be a book written about me, that there ought! And when I grow up, I'll write one ... but I'm grown up now,' she added in a sorrowful tone; 'at least there's no room to grow up any more in here.'

'But then,' thought Alice, 'will I never get any older than I am now? That'll be a comfort, one way ... never to be an old woman but then ... always to have lessons to learn! Oh, I shouldn't like that!'

'Oh, you foolish Alice!' she answered herself. 'How can you learn lessons in here? Why, there's hardly room for you, and no room at all for any lesson-books!'

And so she went on, taking first one side and then the other, and making quite a conversation of it altogether; but after a few minutes she heard a voice outside, and stopped to listen.

'Mary Ann! Mary Ann!' said the voice. 'Fetch me my gloves this moment!' Then came a little pattering of feet on the stairs. Alice knew it was the Rabbit coming to look for her, and she trembled till she shook the house, quite forgetting that she was now about a thousand times as large as the Rabbit, and had no reason to be afraid of it.

Presently the Rabbit came up to the door, and tried to open it; but, as the door opened inwards, and Alice's elbow was pressed hard against it, that attempt proved a failure. Alice heard it say to itself 'Then I'll go round and get in at the window.'

'That you won't' thought Alice, and, after waiting till she fancied she heard the Rabbit just under the window, she suddenly spread out her hand, and made a snatch in the air. She did not get hold of anything, but she heard a little shriek and a fall, and a crash of broken glass, from which she concluded that it was just possible it had fallen into a cucumber-frame, or something of the sort.

Next came an angry voice - the Rabbit's - 'Pat! Pat! Where are you?' And then a voice she had never heard before, 'Sure then I'm here! Digging for apples, your honour!'

'Digging for apples, indeed!' said the Rabbit angrily. 'Here! Come and help me out of this! (Sounds of more broken glass.)

'Now tell me, Pat, what's that in the window?'

'Sure, it's an arm, your honour!'

'An arm, you goose! Who ever saw one that size? Why, it fills the whole window!'

'Sure, it does, your honour: but it's an arm for all that.'

31. Why didn't Alice leave the house when she noticed she was growing?

- A. She couldn't find her way out.
- B. She was already too big.
- C. She was hiding from the Rabbit.
- D. She was comfortable there.

32. As she grew, Alice had to

- A. keep changing position.
- B. break the roof of the house.
- C. be very gentle.
- D. climb up the chimney.

33. Alice had a long conversation with

- A. the Rabbit.
- B. herself.
- C. an old woman.
- D. Pat.

34. Mary Ann is most likely

- A. the name of the Rabbit.
- B. what the Rabbit calls Alice.
- C. Alice's little sister.
- D. Alice's friend.

35. Before the Rabbit called him, Pat was spending his time

- A. doing something secret.
- B. hiding from the Rabbit.
- C. doing something silly.
- D. growing food.

36. Why does the Rabbit argue about what they see in the window?

- A. He knows that Pat is foolish.
- B. He can't see it clearly.
- C. He can't believe his eyes.
- D. He is trying to trick Pat.

Paper 1 Reading and Use of English PART 6

You are going to read a magazine article about one person's experience of being aware while she is dreaming, called lucid dreaming. Six sentences have been removed from the article. Choose from the sentences A-G the one which fits each gap 37-42. There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use.

Lucid Dreaming

The other night I experienced a lucid dream. In the dream I was sitting gazing into our fish aquarium. I peered in closely, examining our spotted suckerfish. I often gaze at him because he never moves much in the daytime. I watch him to see if he is OK. As I stared at him, suddenly I noticed there were two more suckerfish! They were identical to the original.

37 Then I wondered where they could have come from. As I pondered this I abruptly realised that I must be dreaming! **38** I jumped up and looked around. There were other people in this dream with me. I had a husband, a son and a dog. Before looking at the fish, I had been going along, living my daily life in a mundane fashion. The last thing I had remembered doing was feeding the dog and kissing my little boy on the head while he played on the kitchen floor.

As I looked at these people, I realised it wasn't my real husband or either of my real children - I excitedly blurted out at them that we were all dreaming. **39** I yelled again "WE ARE DREAMING!!!" As I became even more self-conscious, I announced that I could test my theory by flying.

If this really was a dream, I should be able to fly! So I jumped up and flew to the ceiling. I can still see the look on the man's face as he watched me float up to the ceiling. Unfortunately, as I watched the fear and doubt on his face, I began to fall. I sank all the way back down and landed with a hard thud on the floor. When that happened, I began to doubt my own perception and lost my awareness as I fell back into a regular dream state.

The above is an example of lucid dreaming. **40** You are aware that you are dreaming, while dreaming. If you have ever had it happen to you spontaneously, you understand how exciting it is, the heart races with excitement at your prospects.

Gazing at something in your home or on your body, such as your hands during your regular workday is a technique used by dream researchers to induce lucid dreaming. Another technique is to continually ask yourself throughout the day if you are dreaming. **41** On another occasion just before becoming lucid in a dream, I noticed that my kitchen cupboards were the wrong colour, which alerted me. The duplicated fish are another example.

Stephen LaBerge, the pioneer of lucid dreaming research, suggests that once you can become lucid, there is no limit to what your imagination can create in a dream. **42** You can even try out things you've always wanted to try and see what it is like. It has been discovered, and my experience supports this, that when you do become lucid, it is extremely difficult to stay that way. Research has shown though that the more you do it, the better at it you get and the better your control is. Often a few seconds of lucidity is all that is manageable. It is still a thrilling experience.

- A. "Of course!" I said; that explains this.
- B. At first I was startled and shocked, surprised that there were more.
- C. It truly is amazing, from flying, to inventing, to art.
- D. After waking from the dream and becoming lucid, I remember gazing at my hands and noticing that they were an odd shape.
- E. My husband looked at me, perplexed.
- F. If you develop these habits – if you happen to be in a dream state while looking at your hands – you will be tipped off when your hands look odd.
- G. Lucid dreaming is the state of being conscious in your dreams.

Paper 1 Reading and Use of English PART 7

You are going to read four accounts of people who have followed their dreams and travelled someplace amazing. For questions 43–52, choose from the people A–D. The people may be chosen more than once.

Which person:

interacted closely with wild animals?

43

was participating in a water sport?

44

did not think he/she would like the place so much?

45

was in relatively close proximity to dangerous animals?

46

refers to documenting their travel experiences?

47

appreciated the advantages of travelling alone?

48

spent time near places of worship?

49

told someone all about his/her experience?

50

compared the place he/she visited with other places?

51

was shown around by a professional?

52

Following a Dream

HARRY**A**

Just north of Fregate I met two manta rays. They were seven or eight feet wide with massive outstretched fins that seemed like rubberized wings. The water was murky, rich with plankton that attracted the giant rays that filtered it through their wide mouths. They treated me with caution, maintaining a constant distance if I turned towards them, but were content to let me swim on a parallel course, as if I, too, was feeding on the plankton. For a few minutes we were companions, until, circling and shifting shape against the depths, they became faint black shadows in the gloom and were gone. The deep blue of the Indian Ocean has captured my heart and drawn me back again and again to these pure shores. On Praslin there were dolphins offshore and a pair of octopus, sliding across the coral as they flashed signals to one another with changing skin tones as remarkable as – but much faster than – any chameleon. At Conception, close to Mahe, giant rocks formed an underwater cathedral beckoning me into its vaults where moray eels gaped at me, the strange visitor to their liquid world.

GABRIEL**B**

And so my first real trip to Asia unfolded in what seemed a series of dream-panels – adventures and faces and events so far removed from my day-to-day experience that I could not convert them into any tongue I knew. I revisited them again and again, sleepless, in my memories and notes and photographs, once home. Almost every day of the three-week trip was so vivid that, upon returning, I gave a friend a nine-hour account of every moment. The motorbike ride through Sukhothai; the first long lazy evening in an expat's teak house in Sunkumwhit; the flight into the otherworldly charm of Rangoon and the Strand Hotel, and the pulse of warm activity around the Sule Pagoda at nightfall. Long hot days in the silence, 5,000 temples on every side; slow trips at dawn along Inle lake, seeing a bird-faced boat being led through the quiet water; a frenzied morning back in Bangkok, writing an article while monsoon rains pounded on the windows all around me.

MAYA**C**

As I stepped off the six-seater Cessna plane after a bumpy flight over the Okavango Delta and my feet touched the arid ground I knew this was what I'd been waiting for all my life – Africa. Our first day was at the Selinda Camp in one of the driest parts of the Delta and when we arrived I thought that nothing could possibly survive under the relentless sun. I was almost immediately proved wrong, as Selinda is near a small lagoon – home to a group of hippos. At night we could hear their bark-like call. Our guides warned us that although hippos may seem harmless, if threatened, they could easily kill a man! We went on to stay in various other camps that were situated in different habitats. Jacana Camp was surrounded entirely by water and only accessible by boat. But my favourite place was the Kalahari Desert. Our final camp was located just on the edge of the Makgadikgadi Salt Pans, which are home to many rare species of animal, such as the brown hyena.

Tom**D**

I'd been to New York three times in the past but not for long and I couldn't remember much of it.

This time I only had four days but I was on my own and this seems like a better way to get to know a city: less being sociable, more walking and visiting different places. Perfect. I liked New York even more than I expected and it's right up there on my list of foreign cities where I'd like to live. It's fighting for the top spot with San Francisco, with the next position occupied by Paris. I stayed at the Incentra Village House, which was lovely: reasonably priced, really friendly, comfortable rooms. I'd stay there again. I did a lot of walking and could easily have done a lot more. I rarely left Manhattan. One day I walked more than 12 miles, including the length of Central Park and on down Fifth Avenue. Fifth Avenue was the least pleasant place; it felt like London's Oxford Street. I also walked along the High Line, which is very nicely done, although rather shorter than Paris's Promenade Plantée.

Writing

Paper 2 WRITING PART 1

You must answer this question. Write your answer in 140-190 words in an appropriate style.

1. You have watched a YouTube video about the problem of computer game addiction in children. Your English teacher has asked you to write an essay.

Write an **essay** using all the notes and give reasons for your point of view.

More and more young people spend most of their time playing computer games. How can we help children to overcome this addiction?

Notes

Write about:

1. bad grades at school
2. no social life
3. (your own idea)

Paper 2 WRITING PART 2

Write an answer to one of the questions 2-4 in this part. Write your answer in 140-190 words in an appropriate style.

2. You recently saw this notice in an English language magazine called "The Weekender".

Reviews needed!

Have you been to an exceptional restaurant lately? If so, tell us about it! Be sure to describe the type and quality of food, the atmosphere, the location, and say for what kinds of occasions you would recommend the restaurant.

We will publish the best reviews in next month's issue.

Write your **review**.

3. You follow a popular website covering wellness and you see an advertisement asking for writers to submit different articles with ideas about living a more healthy life.

Writers Wanted

Contribute wellness tips on how to exercise better, eat healthily or other lifestyle habits that give you more energy and a fuller life.

Write your **article**.

4. Your pen friend wants to throw a party for her twelve-year-old sister's birthday, but she is not sure what to do.
Write a **letter** giving her advice about where to have the party and what sort of activities they could do.

Write your **letter**.

Listening

Paper 3 LISTENING PART 1

You will hear people talking in eight different situations. For questions 1-8, choose the best answer, A, B or C.

1. You are in a supermarket when you hear this announcement about a lost child.
Where did he last see his mother?
 A. in the butcher's area
 B. in the pet food area
 C. in the fruit and vegetable area
2. You are in an electrical shop when you overhear this woman speaking to the shop assistant.
Why is she complaining?
 A. She was charged the wrong amount.
 B. The same item is cheaper elsewhere.
 C. The item was damaged.
3. You overhear a woman talking on the telephone.
Next Thursday the woman is going to
 A. travel by coach.
 B. travel by plane.
 C. travel by train.
4. Listen to a policeman talking to a householder.
What does the policeman want to do?
 A. speak to another member of the household
 B. speak to the householder
 C. speak to a neighbour
5. You are listening to the host of a radio phone-in programme speaking.
Mary, the first caller, is
 A. a married woman with a child.
 B. a single woman with a child.
 C. a regular listener.
6. You have joined a four-day sailing course in Britain.
Listen to your instructor giving some important information.
What is he talking about?
 A. drinking water
 B. salt water
 C. running out of water
7. You overhear two people talking at a bus stop.
The two speakers
 A. are both familiar with the war memorial.
 B. are taking different buses.
 C. are going to the same place.
8. You overhear a man chatting on the telephone about a form he has to fill in.
The man is speaking to
 A. his wife.
 B. his mother.
 C. his daughter.

Paper 3 LISTENING PART 2

You will hear part of a radio talk for young people about animals communicating with each other. For questions 9-18, complete the sentences with a word or short phrase.

Bees do a **9** to communicate where to find food.

Although parrots seem to speak, they are only **10** the human sounds.

Primates can communicate a few **11** using simple sounds.

Monkeys have not been observed to use any kind of **12**.

Although dolphins can make vowel sounds, they cannot accurately imitate our **13**.

Amazingly, dolphins demonstrate an **14** of when to use phrases.

The sounds made by whales contain **15** than human speech.

The songs of the bottle-nosed whale have many of the **16** of human speech.

The unique grammatical nature of human language arose due to life in **17**.

Indeed, a young child needs enough **18** with other people to develop speech.

Paper 3 LISTENING PART 3

You are going to hear five different people talking about their relationship with somebody. Match the speakers 1-5 with the letters A-H. Use the letters only once. There are three extra letters which you do not need to use.

- A** She/He wants more freedom.
- B** She/He has a problem with her/his father.
- C** Her/His parents are divorced.
- D** She/He has a new baby.
- E** She/He has many brothers and sisters.
- F** She/He lives with her/his grandparents.
- G** She/He has problems with the babysitter.
- H** She/He has problems with an alcoholic parent.

Speaker 1

19

Speaker 2

20

Speaker 3

21

Speaker 4

22

Speaker 5

23

PAPER 3 LISTENING PART 4

Listen to these two friends discussing the British national lottery. For questions 24-30, choose the best answer A, B or C.

24. How does the man feel about the lottery?
A. It is silly but entertaining.
B. There is nothing good about it.
C. It is particularly bad for young people.
25. Who can play the national lottery?
A. anyone older than 18
B. only 20 million people
C. anyone
26. Why was this week special for Tina?
A. She felt lucky.
B. She went to Camelot.
C. She had money to spend.
27. What does Tina think the lottery company does with the money it makes?
A. They keep it.
B. They don't make any money.
C. They give it to charity.
28. How often has Barry played the lottery?
A. never
B. one time only
C. once in a while
29. What does Barry's dad's saying mean?
A. Work for your money.
B. Try to win the lottery.
C. It is difficult to win the lottery.
30. What is Tina going to do next week?
A. buy a lottery ticket
B. work overtime
C. not buy a lottery ticket

Test 4

Paper 1 Reading and Use of English PART 1

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

Example:

0. A. wonder B. say C. claim D. know



Starting Your Own Business

At NatWest we (0)..... how hard it is to get your business (1)..... and running. Understanding your difficulties - and then helping you through them - has made us the number one bank for small businesses for each of the last 10 years, with more people turning to us for (2)..... than any other bank.

Our Start-Up service gives you the support you need to (3)..... up on your own. There are over 4000 Small Business Advisers (at least one in every high street branch) who (4)..... help, information and a wide (5)..... of services specifically designed to help things go that bit more (6)..... .

Since last year, we've offered 12 months' free banking (7)..... you go overdrawn or stay in credit. We have also introduced another special scheme to help you keep your costs down for even longer. Provide us with a certificate from a NatWest recognised start-up training (8)..... that you have completed and there will be no account charges for the first 18 months.

- | | | | | |
|----|---------------|----------------|----------------|-------------|
| 1. | A. up | B. start | C. begin | D. on |
| 2. | A. employment | B. performance | C. improvement | D. guidance |
| 3. | A. make | B. turn | C. set | D. bring |
| 4. | A. demand | B. provide | C. instruct | D. know |
| 5. | A. range | B. stock | C. forecast | D. rate |
| 6. | A. roughly | B. frankly | C. immediately | D. smoothly |
| 7. | A whether | B. whatever | C. however | D. although |
| 8. | A. course | B. lesson | C. subject | D. chapter |

Paper 1 Reading and Use of English PART 2

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

Example:



Christmas Eve

Christmas Eve had been a very tiring day for all the Bensons, (0) Mr Benson. The head of the house usually got off lightly (9) Christmas - lightly, that is, where personal effort was concerned. (10) money was involved, no; Mr Benson knew that Christmas was an expensive time of the (11) And later, when he got out his cheque book to give his usual presents, the expense would (12) greater. But he could afford this. He could afford it better (13) Christmas than at any other Christmas in the history (14) his steadily increasing fortune. And he didn't need to think, he didn't have to choose. He just (15) to look at a list and add one or two names, or remove one or two. There was something quite big to leave (16) this year, though it didn't show on the list or in his cheque book.

If he felt like it, he would add the amount so saved to his children's cheques. Tim and Helen would then think that he was even more generous than he really was.

Paper 1 Reading and Use of English PART 3

For questions 17-24, read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of some lines to form a word that fits in the space in the same line. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Example: 0 **technological**

New (0) **technological**.... advances are making life more difficult for
 (17) as police are making progress on crime
 (18) Such is the level of expertise among detectives today
 that a (19) thief is bound to be caught. There are also more
 (20) that can be taken by (21) to
 ensure the safety and (22) of their homes. People can now
 mark their belongings so that if they are stolen by an (23)
 thief they can later be identified. It is like having your (24)
 on all your personal treasures.

TECHNOLOGY
CRIME
PREVENT
CARE
CAUTION / HOUSE
PROTECT
OPPORTUNITY
SIGN

Paper 1 Reading and Use of English PART 4

For questions 25-30, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given. You must use between two and five words, including the word given. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Example:

0 They think the owner of the house is in France. thought

The owner of the house In France.

The gap can be filled by the words "**is thought to be**" so you write:

0 **is thought to be**

25. You need an hour to go to the city centre by train. takes

The city centre in an hour.

26. Writing on these walls is prohibited. supposed

You on these walls.

27. The bad weather conditions and the driver's carelessness caused the accident. by

The accident the bad weather conditions
and the driver's carelessness.

28. The two boys are identical twins and they look exactly the same. tell

I between the two boys.

29. Perhaps your family left early last night. may

Your family last night.

30. It's a pity our teammate behaved like that. wish

I behaved like that.

Paper 1 Reading and Use of English**PART 5**

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

"Good day!" said Monsieur Defarge, looking down at the white head that bent low over the shoemaking.

It was raised for a moment, and a very faint voice responded to the salutation, as if it were at a distance:

"Good day!"

"You are still hard at work, I see?"

After a long silence, the head was lifted for another moment, and the voice replied, "Yes, I am working." This time, a pair of haggard eyes had looked at the questioner, before the face had dropped again.

"I want," said Defarge, who had not removed his gaze from the shoemaker, "to let in a little more light here. You can bear a little more?"

The shoemaker stopped his work; looked, with a vacant air of listening, at the floor on one side of him; then similarly, at the floor on the other side of him; then, upward at the speaker.

"What did you say?"

"You can bear a little more light?"

"I must bear it, if you let it in."

The opened half-door was opened a little further, and secured at that angle for the time. A broad ray of light fell into the room, and showed the workman with an unfinished shoe upon his lap, pausing in his labour. His few common tools and various scraps of leather were at his feet and on his bench. He had a white beard, raggedly cut, but not very long, a hollow face and exceedingly bright eyes. The hollowness and thinness of his face would have caused them to look large, under his yet dark eyebrows and his confused white hair, even if they had been really otherwise; but, they were naturally large, and looked unnaturally so.

27

"Are you going to finish that pair of shoes today?" asked Defarge, motioning to Mr. Lorry to come forward.

"What did you say?"

"Do you mean to finish that pair of shoes today?"

"I can't say that I mean to. I suppose so. I don't know."

But, the question reminded him of his work, and he bent over it again.

Mr. Lorry came silently forward. When he had stood, for a minute or two, by the side of Defarge, the shoemaker looked up. He showed no surprise at seeing another figure, but the unsteady fingers of one of his hands strayed to his lips, and then the hand dropped to his work, and he once more bent over the shoe. The look and the action had occupied but an instant.

"You have a visitor, you see," said Monsieur Defarge.

"What did you say?"

"Here is a visitor."

The shoemaker looked up as before, but without removing a hand from his work.

"Come!" said Defarge. "Here is monsieur, who knows a well-made shoe when he sees one. Show him that shoe you are working at. Take it, monsieur."

Mr. Lorry took it in his hand.

"Tell monsieur what kind of shoe it is, and the maker's name."

There was a longer pause than usual, before the shoemaker replied:

"I forget what it was you asked me. What did you say?"

"I said, couldn't you describe the kind of shoe, for monsieur's information?"

"It is a lady's shoe. It is a young lady's walking-shoe. It is in the present style. I never saw the style. I have had a pattern in my hand." He glanced at the shoe with some little passing touch of pride.

"And the maker's name?" said Defarge.

Now that he had no work to hold, he laid the knuckles of the right hand in the hollow of the left, and then the knuckles of the left hand in the hollow of the right, and then passed a hand across his bearded chin, and so on in regular changes, without a moment's intermission.

"Did you ask me for my name?"

"Assuredly I did."

"One Hundred and Five, North Tower."

21

25

24

31. The place where the shoemaker was working

- A. was noisy and busy.
- B. was very small.
- C. needed to be cleaned.
- D. lacked light.

32. The most distinctive feature of the shoemaker was

- A. his short ragged beard.
- B. his white hair and dark eyebrows.
- C. his very large eyes.
- D. his thin hollow face.

33. How did the shoemaker feel about his work?

- A. He showed no emotion whatsoever.
- B. He felt ashamed of it.
- C. He was eager to promote it.
- D. He took some pride in it.

34. When questioned, the shoemaker

- A. was evasive.
- B. could not focus.
- C. refused to answer.
- D. was anxious.

35. The design for the shoe being made came from

- A. observations about what was in fashion at that time.
- B. written instructions.
- C. the shoemaker's imagination.
- D. a long line of traditions.

36. How could the shoemaker best be described?

- A. unfriendly and hostile
- B. lonely and painfully shy
- C. indifferent about his work
- D. unused to human interaction.

Paper 1 Reading and Use of English PART 6

You are going to read a magazine article about debt. Six sentences have been removed from the article. Choose from the sentences A-G the one which fits each gap 37-42. There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use.

Debt and Poverty

Debt means owing money. Many of us have owed money, when we have borrowed it from our friends, parents, or from a bank. Many people borrow large amounts of money as a mortgage, to buy a house. Debt is not necessarily a bad thing - borrowing money enables us to do things that we would not otherwise be able to afford at the time.

When people borrow money they arrange a programme for repaying the money over a particular amount of time, plus interest that is added as a charge for borrowing the money. **37** People may have taken on too much of a commitment, and be unable to afford the repayments that are due, or situations may change such as the rate of interest rising, or their income falling. When individuals become deeply indebted, we draw a line under the debt. **38** Their debts are written off by law and they are allowed to start again, although it will be hard for them to borrow money again in the future.

Like individuals, countries may also take out loans to use for various purposes, such as large-scale projects or improvements to their infrastructure. However, when countries borrow money which they are then unable to repay there is no such thing as bankruptcy. Countries remain deeply indebted, diverting all of their resources to debt repayments to satisfy their lenders. A country will continue to become more and more damaged by unpayable debts. Public services suffer from a lack of investment and the poorest people go without their basic needs.

On average, debt payments cost many poor countries almost twice what they spend on education and more than three times the amount spent on the population's healthcare. Poor people suffer because of a lack of government investment in their country, such as better roads which would help them travel to market.

39 And when the prices of basic foods go up, it is the poorest people again who can no longer afford to feed their families.

In 1982, when Mexico became the first country to admit it could not repay its debts, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank stepped in to help. **40** In return they imposed a system known as 'structural adjustment' on these countries. The aim was literally to alter the structure of how money in each country was spent. These programmes consisted of strict measures designed to help a country repay its debts by earning more hard currency through increasing its exports and reducing its imports.

41 Governments were forced to spend their money on debt repayments, rather than public services for the population. Farmers had to grow cash crops for export, rather than food to feed their families. The exported cash crops being sold were cheap, but imported processed goods were costly. The prices of goods went up, and people struggled to survive.

In 1996 the World Bank and the IMF launched a new international debt relief scheme known as the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative (HIPC). The initiative called for the reduction of external debt through write-offs by official donors. As of January 2012, 39 countries were receiving debt relief under HIPC.

The HIPC, unfortunately, has not solved the problem. There are still many countries which are not receiving help, because they do not fulfil the HIPC criteria. **42**

- A. That line is called bankruptcy.
- B. It is the poorest people who are unable to afford to start paying for schools when fees are introduced, so their children miss out.
- C. Some people claim debt cancellation would just allow corrupt leaders to have more money for themselves, rather than benefiting the poorest people.
- D. They lent money to help Mexico, and other struggling countries, repay their old loans.
- E. It is clear that more needs to be done to deal with the growing debt crisis.
- F. Problems arise when the amount of debt accumulated is unpayable.
- G. Structural Adjustment programmes, however, actually led to a decline in living standards and deepened poverty.

Paper 1 Reading and Use of English PART 7

You are going to read four people's reviews of the book "Who Elected the Bankers?" by Louis Pauly. For questions 43–52, choose from the people A–D. The people may be chosen more than once.

Which person:

says the author's former job gave him insight?

43

says why the IMF was started?

44

thinks the book should be read by many people?

45

mentions an event in a particular decade?

46

thinks the author wanted to surprise people?

47

does not offer a personal opinion on the book?

48

says the book was pleasant to read?

49

mentions what has influenced today's global markets?

50

states the specific time frames covered in the book?

51

says the book would interest those studying political systems and how they will evolve in the future?

52

Book Reviews

JANE MORRISON A

Louis Pauly obviously wanted to startle people when he set out to write the story of the International Monetary Fund, a group that he believes is credited with wielding far more power than it really has. In a discussion of the failings of the League of Nations, Pauly details how industrialized nations moved to create the IMF in the midst of World War II in the belief that an organisation that balances international monetary policy would help prevent future wars. He shows how the IMF has become intertwined with the political foundations of today's global economy.

INGRID BRYAN B

As a former staff member of the IMF, Pauly is in a unique position to give a fresh perspective. He traces the development of the IMF from its roots in the League of Nations and gives an excellent account of how it redefined its role after the demise of fixed exchange rates in the 1970s.

JACQUES DE LAROSI C

Pauly has, with remarkable clarity, described the evolution of the international markets over the past fifty years. He skillfully describes the evolution of international monetary cooperation from the League of Nations in the early 1920s to the International Monetary Fund in the 1990s, stressing the continuities and changes over the past seventy-five years. *Who Elected the Bankers?* is, in my view, one of the first attempts to show how the global markets of today have been shaped by central banks, the IMF, the G-7, and the policymakers of the world.

ERIC HELLEINER D

This very interesting and readable book examines the relationship between global finance, democracy and international institutions in the context of OECD countries. Its arguments are important and innovative not just for those studying the political economy of global finance, a field in which Pauly has been a leading figure over the last decade. They are also highly significant to anyone interested in broader debates about globalisation and the future of democracy in advanced industrial states. *Who Elected the Bankers?* will be seen by all as a very welcome and major contribution to debates on the political economy of global finance, the history of international financial policy making and analysis of the relationship between politics and globalisation. It deserves a wide audience.

Writing

Paper 2 WRITING PART 1

You must answer this question. Write your answer in 140-190 words in an appropriate style.

1. In your English class you have been talking about endangered species, animals or plants that will likely become extinct. Your English teacher has asked you to write an essay.

Write an **essay** using all the notes and give reasons for your point of view.

Around the world many wildlife species are in danger of extinction. How can we protect endangered animals?

Notes

Write about:

1. pollution
2. hunting wild animals
3. (your own idea)

Paper 2 WRITING PART 2

Write an answer to one of the questions 2-4 in this part. Write your answer in 140-190 words in an appropriate style.

2. You have seen this announcement in an international magazine.

A SPECIAL DAY

Tell us about a very special day that you spent.

Why was it special?

What did you do?

We will publish the three best articles next month.

Write your **article**.

3. The Mayor of your town is concerned that there is not enough for young people to do. He has asked you to write a **report** about what sort of leisure facilities are available to young people in your area, and what new facilities you and the people that you know would most like to have. Recommend what you think could be done to improve the situation.

Write your **report**.

4. You walk by a bulletin board at the library and see the following advertisement:

Computer Repair Service

Call us with all of your Mac and PC issues. We promise quick service at great rates.
Check our website and Twitter page for testimonials from our past clients!

You used this company recently and they did a great job of fixing your printer and Mac desktop computer. Write a **review** of the company to post on their website expressing your experience with it and why you have a positive point of view.

Write your **review**.

Listening

Paper 3 LISTENING PART 1

You will hear people talking in eight different situations. For questions 1-8, choose the best answer, A, B or C.

1. You are visiting a friend when you hear him answer the telephone.
The caller
 A. agrees to sell something.
 B. agrees to buy something from the speaker.
 C. changes his/her mind.
2. You are sitting in an aeroplane when you hear this announcement.
When will your flight be arriving?
 A. late
 B. on time
 C. early
3. You have visited an English doctor because of a skin problem.
For a quick recovery you should
 A. travel by car.
 B. not go out in the daytime.
 C. be careful when you are outside.
4. While waiting to check in your luggage at an airport, you hear this conversation.
On the flight, what are you normally allowed?
 A. 15 kg of luggage
 B. 16 kg of luggage
 C. 30 kg of luggage
5. You are watching the weather forecast for Britain on TV. Tomorrow the weather in north-eastern Britain will
 A. not change.
 B. be getting much brighter.
 C. be different to all other regions.
6. Listen to this answerphone message for a business.
The company
 A. arranges surprise parties.
 B. sells office supplies.
 C. are office cleaners.
7. You overhear two people talking in an office.
What does the man want the woman to do?
 A. speak to Jack about Colin
 B. sack Jack
 C. speak to Colin about Jack
8. You hear a parent asking a child to go to the newsagent's and buy a newspaper.
The parent wants
 A. today's *Andover Gazette*.
 B. *Today and the Gazette*.
 C. yesterday's *Gazette*.

Paper 3 LISTENING PART 2

You will hear part of an international radio broadcast on the subject of Guy Fawkes Night, an annual public celebration in Great Britain. For questions 9-18, complete the sentences with a word or short phrase.

On Guy Fawkes Night people burn a **9** of a man called 'Guy'.

The models are made only for the **10** of being burned.

On this night pets are usually **11** because it is very noisy.

Years ago, a Protestant king made life difficult for Britain's **12**.

A group of important men decided that King James I and his supporters **13**.

The conspirators bought a house that had **14** in its basement.

The conspirators put barrels of highly **15** under the government building.

Guy Fawkes' job was to keep a lookout for and tell the others about any **16**.

Guy Fawkes is the most well-known conspirator because he was **17**.

Nowadays Catholics and Protestants get along so the celebration is mostly **18**.

Paper 3 LISTENING PART 3

You will hear five different people describing five different recipes for desserts. For questions 19-23, choose from the list A-H which speaker's recipe fits the description given. Use the letters only once. There are three extra letters which you do not need to use.

- A It is not suitable for vegetarians.
- B It cannot be made with fresh ingredients at Christmas.
- C It is from an ancient recipe.
- D It involves no cooking.
- E It is the easiest to make.
- F It is rather expensive.
- G It is her least favourite.
- H It uses 50 grams of ground almonds.

- | | |
|------------------|-----------|
| Speaker 1 | 19 |
| Speaker 2 | 20 |
| Speaker 3 | 21 |
| Speaker 4 | 22 |
| Speaker 5 | 23 |

Paper 3 LISTENING PART 4

You will hear a woman and a man speaking together on a train. For questions 24-30, choose the best answer A, B or C.

24. Why can't the woman complete her phone conversation?
A. noise
B. another passenger is bothering her
C. the reception is bad
25. Where does the man want to go?
A. Salisbury
B. Brighton
C. Redhill
26. How does the man feel when he hears he is on the wrong train?
A. He can't believe it.
B. He is angry at the woman.
C. He is frightened.
27. What is the problem with the man's ticket?
A. He doesn't have one.
B. It is not valid for the train he is on.
C. It is made of plastic.

28. What is the next stop?
A. Balcombe
B. Three Bridges
C. Brighton
29. Where is the woman going?
A. Balcombe
B. Brighton
C. Lewes
30. What does the man ask the woman to do?
A. take him to his station
B. make a call for him
C. talk to the guard for him

Test 5

Paper 1 Reading and Use of English PART 1

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

Example:

0. A. oneself B. itself C. alone D. unique



The Roman City of Verulamium

Verulamium has established (0)..... as one of the most popular museums of Roman Life in the country. Since it was redisplayed in 1991 the number of visitors has (1)..... to 90,000 a year. The redisplay was the first phase of a strategy to ensure that the Museum was in a fit state to (2)..... the challenges of the new century.

Key to this was the provision of the facilities which our visitors deserve; namely a new (3)..... with cloakrooms, a larger shop, a baby changing room, toilets, disabled facilities and a lift.

In addition, the Museum wants to develop new ways of (4)..... visitors to access the collections, through new (5)..... and computer technology.

For the past four years Museum (6)..... have worked with architects and engineers to produce a solution. The result is the Verulamium Project; an exciting new (7)..... to extend the Museum, providing a new entrance, improved displays and facilities. An artist's impression of the new entrance can be (8)..... by all visitors.

- | | | | |
|----------------|--------------|------------|----------------|
| 1. A. lifted | B. recreated | C. been | D. risen |
| 2. A. argue | B. face | C. deal | D. compete |
| 3. A. opening | B. window | C. ceiling | D. entrance |
| 4. A. making | B. enabling | C. forcing | D. suggesting |
| 5. A. displays | B. shelves | C. windows | D. cases |
| 6. A. pupils | B. tourists | C. staff | D. players |
| 7. A. deal | B. plan | C. map | D. instruction |
| 8. A. explored | B. proposed | C. viewed | D. visited |

Paper 1 Reading and Use of English PART 2

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

Example: 0 of

Romance in the country

The country house (0) ...^{of}... Mr. John Jackson was a delightful place. (9) had broad, smooth lawns and green, towering oak trees; there were charming shady woods, and a pretty brook with a little wooden bridge over it. There were fruits and flowers, pleasant people, games to (10) indoors and out, rides, walks and fishing. These were great attractions, but they would not (11) held me at the house for very long. What really kept me (12) , more than the fine fishing, the brook and the scenery, (13) the girl I saw walking in these places - my Cecilia.

She was not really my Cecilia. I had never in any sense acquired her. Nor (14) she know that I wanted to. But the dream of winning her was what kept me alive, and in my dreams I called her (15) You might say that if I had confessed my feelings to her, I might have been allowed to (16) her "my Cecilia" aloud. But I was unwilling to say anything, because she might refuse me .

Paper 1 Reading and Use of English PART 3

For questions 17-24, read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of some lines to form a word that fits in the space in the same line. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Example:

0

traditionally

The Olympic Games are (0)..... **traditionally** a time when
 (17)..... from all over the world - from cities and
 (18)..... areas - compete (19)..... against each other. The athletes are representatives of their countries and they all (20)..... in a particular sport. Most of them have an (21)..... with their sport and it is (22)..... for some of them if they do not win a medal.
 When a medal is won there is usually (23)..... applause from the audience.
 The Games have been commercialised by wealthy companies, though, and the (24)..... of the Games has, in a way, been destroyed.

TRADITION**COMPETE****PROVINCE / PEACE****SPECIAL****OBSESS****DREAD****THUNDER****INNOCENT****Paper 1 Reading and Use of English PART 4**

For questions 25-30, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given. You must use between two and five words, including the word given. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Example:

- 0 They think the owner of the house is in France. thought
 The owner of the house in France.

The gap can be filled by the words "is thought to be" so you write:

0

is thought to be

25. We paid 100 pounds for his new trainers. us
 His new trainers 100 pounds.
26. The expert had no idea that the painting was not genuine. know
 Little that the painting was not genuine.
27. Mary and her mother both dislike Italian food. nor
 Neither Italian food.
28. Helen has never seen such beautiful houses. most
 These are has ever seen.
29. I am sure they lied to you. have
 They to you.
30. The neighbours took care of her cat while she was in Poland. after
 The neighbours while she was in Poland.

Paper 1 Reading and Use of English PART 5

You are going to read an extract from a magazine article about a mountain lodge in Sweden - an ideal destination to view the Aurora Borealis, also called the Northern Lights, which appears in the night sky in Arctic regions. For questions 31-36, choose the answer A, B, C or D which you think fits best according to the text.

When I step out onto the deck there's no mistaking the intensity of the Arctic chill. That's not surprising. I'm a good hundred miles inside the Arctic Circle; in fact you can't get much farther north and still be in Sweden. This is Abisko Mountain Station, perhaps the crown jewel of the Swedish mountain lodges. I'm back for a second time to this remote, scenic spot under the landmark Lapporten mountain, the gateway into the wilds of Lapland.

When an early, heavy snowstorm last autumn pinned me down in my tent for days and eventually chased me from the backcountry back to the station and its comforts, I was to discover a different side to Abisko. People come here for many reasons - some to hike, some to climb, some to bird-watch, some to cross-country ski in the winter. But there's yet another entirely different attraction here. For proof, all I have to do is look up from the station's expansive deck into the night sky above the huge lake called the Tornetrask. Bright, undulating waves of light, tinged with subtle shades of green and red, ripple across the sky. The Northern Lights display tonight varies from subdued flashes to outrageously intense surges of ghostly lights rolling across the dark expanse of night sky. A new moon accentuates the mind-blowing show.

The Aurora may be old hat to those who live this far north, but for the rest of us it is an unforgettable experience. For travellers from afar it's a spectacle that has us shivering on the deck, bundled up in all the cold-weather gear we've brought. The lights here are so mesmerizing we quickly forget the discomfort of the cold.

One of the factors that makes Abisko a prime location for viewing the Aurora is the Tornetrask itself. The huge lake, which sprawls more than 70 kilometres long just north of the station, creates an unusual weather phenomenon that keeps the skies above the station clear even when fog or clouds blanket most of northern Sweden. This is the famed "blue hole of Abisko", a perennial patch of sky kept mostly clear by the climatological effects of this inland sea and its valley.

When this quirk of weather is combined with the comforts of the station, the package adds up to one of the best options anywhere for viewing the Aurora. Much more elaborate than many wilderness huts, the Abisko mountain stations feature restaurants, hot showers and other comforts. Abisko is the only one of these stations located on a highway, so the range of accommodations and level of service here is in a class by itself.

In addition to the lodge itself; however, it's Abisko's remote location and its unique infrastructure that make it such a prime vantage point to view a heavenly phenomenon. It is dark; Abisko is far from any city lights that might dim the show. The station operates a ski lift to the top of Nuolja Peak, more than 3,000 feet high. For the first time this year, a cafe at the top of the mountain has been turned into a viewing platform for the Northern Lights, called the Aurora Sky Station. Also, the station posts "forecasts" each night of expected Aurora activity, gleaned from scientific observations arriving via computer, so visitors may choose the best viewing time.

31. What is true of the author's first visit to the lodge?

- A. He went there in search of the Aurora.
- B. He was camping there.
- C. He was forced there by the weather.
- D. He was not very impressed with the experience.

32. What is meant by the phrase "old hat" in the first line of paragraph 3?

- A. poor
- B. familiar and unexciting
- C. strange and shocking
- D. in very bad taste

33. The travellers viewing the Aurora

- A. are distracted by the cold.
- B. are in awe of what they see.
- C. needn't dress warmly.
- D. can only see it before midnight.

34. What does 'quirk' mean in paragraph 5, line 1?

- A. an unusual feature
- B. a flaw
- C. a very pleasant surprise
- D. a fast change

35. What is NOT said to help make a good viewing of the

Aurora at Abisko more likely for visitors there?

- A. There is a mountain viewing platform.
- B. Weather forecasts are available.
- C. It is located near a highway.
- D. There are no city lights nearby.

36. The author's overall opinion of Abisko is that

- A. it's an exceptional place.
- B. the primitive conditions are made worthwhile by the experience.
- C. it is not as popular as it deserves to be.
- D. it could be improved.

Paper 1 Reading and Use of English PART 6

You are going to read an article about the illegal international trade of whale meat. SIX sentences have been removed from the article. Choose from the sentences A-G the one which fits each gap 37-42. There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use.

Eating Endangered Species?

The International Whaling Commission was established in 1946 to manage dwindling stocks of whales. Quotas were set to limit the number of whales that could be killed each year for commercial use, but these were often ignored and whale numbers continued to decrease. In 1975, the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna (CITES) gave full protection to several species including the blue, grey, humpback and right whales. International pressure on the IWC continued and in 1986 it finally put a limit on commercial whaling.

37 This is achieved by issuing scientific research permits, as killing whales for research is not forbidden. The stated aim of the Japanese research programme is to establish sustainable whaling in the Antarctic Ocean. Both Japan and South Korea are also permitted to trade, within their own countries, whale meat from animals killed as an incidental result of other fishing. **38** Also, in an attempt to control hunting, individual whales are logged on a DNA register so that they can be identified.

The value of "lethal sampling", that is, the practice of killing whales in order to study them, is a highly contentious issue. **39** On the other hand, opponents say this information is not strictly necessary, and moreover, there are better ways to get it. The selling of whale meat from the lethal sampling to fish markets is purportedly to help fund the research. This claim, however, is disputed by opponents as being a cover for illegal whaling. Now there is evidence to support their views.

A team of scientists, led by Professor Scott Baker, have used DNA to analyse samples of sushi from restaurants in Los Angeles and Seoul. **40** The results of the study were handed over to local and national authorities and have since resulted in criminal proceedings against the Los Angeles restaurant.

The researchers used DNA sequencing to identify the species of whale and then used DNA profiling – the same technique used to identify human individuals in criminal forensics – to identify the source of the meat. **41** In addition, some of the meat purchased in Seoul came from Antarctic minke whales, a species which is not local to South Korea and must have therefore also been traded illegally.

Although Japanese authorities keep a DNA register of each whale destined to be sold commercially, this information is not available for monitoring purposes. **42** As the authors state, "The illegal trade of products from protected species of whales, presumably taken under a national permit for scientific research, is a timely reminder of the need for independent, transparent and robust monitoring of any future whaling".

- A. The DNA results showed that the whale meat in the Los Angeles restaurant had almost certainly originated in Japanese 'scientific' whale hunts.
- B. However, the export of any whale meat from these countries to the U.S.A. is strictly prohibited.
- C. The researchers suggest that urgent action is needed in making this information available to scientists so further monitoring and analysis of commercially available whale meat can take place.
- D. Despite the 1986 ban, Japan has continued to hunt whales legally.
- E. Some claim that it is required in order to learn about the eating habits and lifespan of whales.
- F. Since the 1986 international moratorium, it has been assumed that there is no international trade in whale products, but this does not seem to be the case.
- G. The sushi was found to be made from the illegally-traded meat of protected whale species.

Paper 1 Reading and Use of English PART 7

You are going to read some extracts about four people's favourite buildings from around the world. For questions 43–52, choose from the people A–D. The people may be chosen more than once.

Which person:

originally visited it only because it was famous? 43

implies that his/her favourite building could change? 44

likes a building that is no longer in use? 45

mentions a building designed using a novel tool? 46

does not mention who designed the building? 47

describes a special place to see a movie? 48

seems to value personal freedom of expression? 49

mentions the incorporation of a natural feature into a building? 50

talks about a place with limited public access? 51

would like to visit the building again for a specific reason? 52

Buildings from around the world

KEIRA**A**

There is no contest! The Taj Mahal in India, definitely! I visited it while travelling recently, not because I knew anything about it, just because it's considered one of the seven wonders of the world, you know. But it was completely breathtaking. The great white domes of the mausoleum, standing out against the sky, and mirrored in the reflecting pool. I've never seen anything like it. It's decorated very simply, with geometric shapes, following what the Islamic religion believes is appropriate for places of burial.

It's an amazingly romantic building. It was built by the grief-stricken emperor, Shah Jahan, after the death of his third wife, as an expression of his sorrow. I would love to get married there one day; I can't think of a better place for a wedding, although I suspect it would be very very costly. Oh well, it doesn't hurt to dream.

GEORGIA**C**

My favourite building? Anything designed by the Austrian architect, Hundertwasser! I can't choose just one. He was a real character and his buildings are all so creative and progressive; they stand out wherever they are located and make an impression on everyone.

To give you an idea about what he believed in, he proposed something called the "Window Right". He said a person in a rented apartment must be able to lean out of his window and scrape off the masonry within arm's reach. And he must be allowed to take a long brush and paint everything outside within arm's reach, so that it will be visible from afar to everyone in the street that someone lives there who is different from the imprisoned, enslaved, standardised man who lives next door.

Hundertwasser condemned the sterile grid system of conventional architecture. He rejected rationalism, the straight line and functional architecture, and demanded instead creative freedom of building, and the right to create individual structures. His designs included forested roofs, the spiral house, the eye-slit house, the high-rise meadow house and even an inaudible Green Motorway.

Dylan**B**

My favourite building, this year at least, is the Experience Music Project Museum in Seattle. It was designed by Canadian architect Frank Gehry and his client was Paul Allen of Microsoft fame. Gehry was the first person to use a computer modelling system called CATIA – which was used in the aerospace industry. As he said, "we did a building by computer for a computer guy!"

The building is formed from 400 tons of steel. It is covered by 21,000 aluminium and stainless steel shingles. At the heart of the structure is the Sky Church – a high-tech cinema with a 70 ft high ceiling and the world's largest LED screen. It is an amazing place.

I think this is truly a design where art and architecture merge. It is challenging, the colours are amazing and the wow factor is high! I'll admit I had mixed views about the exhibits that were inside the building – but that doesn't take away from the building itself!

AARON**D**

First of all, I have many favourite outdoor places here in the UK; Golitha Falls on Bodmin Moor - a very special one; in fact, most of Bodmin Moor is very special. I love being outdoors in a natural environment at any time of day or night.

A favourite building? That's more difficult; there is a tiny chapel on top of St Ives Island that used to be used by fishermen. I have spent many nights walking round St Ives Island and always wanted to look inside this little building that was kept closed to the public.

One day I was lucky to find a cleaner working there, giving the place a clean, so I couldn't resist. I asked him nicely if I could have a look inside, he didn't seem to mind. There was nothing in there but a huge Bible and a window looking out to sea. It had a rather mysterious, rather sad atmosphere. I have been back there many times but, as usual, the place is always locked up. I'm so pleased I managed to go inside and look around at least once.

Writing

Paper 2 WRITING PART 1

You must answer this question. Write your answer in 140-190 words in an appropriate style.

1. You have listened to a radio programme about deforestation, the cutting down of trees in many wild areas around the world. Now, your English teacher has asked you to write an essay.

Write an **essay** using all the notes and give reasons for your point of view.

Many forests around the world are being destroyed for agricultural, commercial, or housing use without allowing time for the forests to regenerate themselves. What can be done to improve the situation?

Notes

Write about:

1. what contributes to the greenhouse effect
2. floods
3. (your own idea)

Paper 2 WRITING PART 2

Write an answer to one of the questions 2-4 in this part. Write your answer in 140-190 words in an appropriate style.

2. You saw this notice in an entertainment magazine:

Reviews Wanted

Have you visited a wonderful or awful cafe recently?
 Now is your chance to write about it. We are looking for reviews of cafes.
 Describe your experience at the cafe that you visited.
 Say why you were satisfied or dissatisfied with it.
 We will publish the most interesting reviews.

Write your **review**.

3. Your class has been discussing environmental issues, including the problems associated with the presence of too many cars on the roads and the benefits of using more responsible means of transport. As a follow up, your teacher has asked you to write a **report** about the public transportation services available in your area. You should mention what is available, what is not available, and give recommendations for improving your local public transport facilities.

Write your **report**.

4. You see the following notice in a lifestyle magazine, and decide to submit an **article**.

Living in 2080

We invite our readers to write an article on the topic "Living in 2080".
 What will life be like?
 The writer of the best article will win an MP3 player.

Write your **article**.

Listening

Paper 3 LISTENING PART 1

You will hear people talking in eight different situations. For questions 1-8, choose the best answer, A, B or C.

1. You are watching TV and you hear this advertisement.
What is the speaker encouraging you to do?
 A. to maintain your car's tyres
 B. to watch out for children crossing
 C. not to drink and drive
2. You overhear these two people discussing a football match.
The speakers
 A. support different teams.
 B. both support Manchester United.
 C. both support Liverpool.
3. You are out shopping when you pass a man in the street selling something.
The item he is selling is
 A. not available elsewhere.
 B. cheaper than elsewhere.
 C. cheaper because it is damaged.
4. You are at a wedding reception when a man starts to make a speech.
Who is the speaker?
 A. the best friend of the groom
 B. the father of the bride
 C. the groom
5. Listen to this person speaking about a recent holiday.
What is the speaker complaining about?
 A. the holiday company
 B. the country she visited
 C. the whole holiday
6. You are in an office when you hear a woman making this telephone call.
The speaker complains about
 A. being given the wrong supplies.
 B. the lateness of the delivery.
 C. having paid too much.
7. You hear a friend telephoning a sandwich delivery company.
What is the speaker ordering?
 A. 2 sandwiches
 B. 3 sandwiches
 C. 4 sandwiches
8. You are watching the evening news on TV when you hear this item about Dino the dog.
Dino
 A. went to find his owners.
 B. travelled to his original home.
 C. got lost.

Paper 3 LISTENING PART 2

You will hear a psychologist speaking on British radio on the subject of astrology. For questions 9-18, complete the sentences with a word or short phrase.

Over 60% of **9** admit to being interested in astrology.

Less than 3% of people would consult the stars before making **10**.

Psychologists now believe that time of birth can affect a person's **11** development.

Time of birth is not the only factor, but it is the **12** for future changes.

To test his idea, the speaker decided to compare people's **13** and zodiac sign.

An amazing number of **14** were born around mid July to mid August.

Other connections found by the study were **15**.

A fair number of serious sports players were born in the **16** months.

The speaker thinks that the lack of professions dominated by mostly one star sign is a little **17**.

The connections may be weak because people are removed from the **18**.

Paper 3 LISTENING PART 3

You will hear five different people talking about pets. For questions 19-23, choose from the list A-H which pet each one has at home. Use the letters only once. There are three extra letters which you do not need to use.

- A cat
- B dog
- C parrot
- D fish
- E tortoise
- F spider
- G canary
- H mice

Speaker 1

19

Speaker 2

20

Speaker 3

21

Speaker 4

22

Speaker 5

23

Paper 3 LISTENING PART 4

You will hear a conversation which takes place in a busy restaurant between a couple, Ivan and Hannah Smythe, and a young waiter, Joel. For questions 24-30, choose the best answer A, B or C.

24. Why does Hannah tell her husband not to speak so loud?
A. He is disturbing others.
B. She can't hear him.
C. The waiter is next to him.
25. How would the manager probably react to an order of two starters?
A. He would not be agreeable.
B. He would be happy to oblige.
C. It wouldn't matter to him.
26. What did Joel use to be?
A. a waiter
B. a customer
C. a vegetarian
27. Why does Ivan complain about the numbers?
A. They are confusing.
B. He doesn't like the idea of using numbers on a menu.
C. He can't see them.
28. What does Ivan want with his Banana Split?
A. lemon sauce
B. additional cream
C. nuts
29. Why can't meals be changed?
A. They are pre-prepared.
B. The meals are assembled off-site.
C. The waiter is busy.
30. What is Ivan's mood at the end of the conversation?
A. angry
B. annoyed
C. impressed

Test 6

Paper 1 Reading and Use of English PART 1

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

Example:

0. A. bustling B. deserted C. foreign D. permanent

0	A	B	C	D
---	---	---	---	---

The Town of Aylesbury

Aylesbury is a (0)..... market town (1)..... modern shopping facilities include the recently opened Friars Square shopping centre. The market has been an (2)..... part of Aylesbury life since the early 13th century. Nowadays, regular markets are held on Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays.

The town has a (3)..... and varied history, many clues to which can be seen in the (4)..... area to the north of the market square. In this area (5)..... the 15th century *King's Head* Public House which over the years has played host to many famous names. These have included King Henry VIII, who regularly visited the Inn whilst courting Anne Boleyn and Oliver Cromwell, on his visit to Aylesbury in 1651.

(6)..... a National Trust property, the *King's Head* is at present undergoing extensive refurbishments to (7)..... the building to its former glory and is expected to re-open in the autumn. Other (8)..... buildings in the conservation area include the Saxon Church of St Mary and the Buckinghamshire County Museum.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. A. what | B. which | C. whose | D. with |
| 2. A. essential | B. expensive | C. unexpected | D. impossible |
| 3. A. poor | B. perfect | C. rich | D. nearby |
| 4. A. pollution | B. conservation | C. environment | D. maintenance |
| 5. A. lives | B. happens | C. stands | D. shows |
| 6. A. Since | B. Now | C. Even | D. Despite |
| 7. A. refresh | B. recall | C. restore | D. remind |
| 8. A. reliable | B. annual | C. excitable | D. notable |

Paper 1 Reading and Use of English PART 2

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

Example:

0	When
---	------

The Waterloo Station Mystery

(0) the girl returned, she was much calmer. Mike must think she had made herself look rather foolish and had (10) more importance to the happening than it deserved. Mike realised that the girl felt awkward, and that at Waterloo Station she would be glad to (11) good-bye to him and forget the event. When they (12) the station, he took her to find a taxi. The man who had frightened her must be (13) in the crowd, and it was (14) that he might trouble her again. But they did not see him.

The (15) gave the driver an address in Kensington and stepped into the taxi. "Thank you," she said. "Thank you very much." The taxi moved off. Mike stepped forward to wave, and (16) nearly knocked down by another taxi, which was behind.

Paper 1 Reading and Use of English PART 3

For questions 17-24, read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of some lines to form a word that fits in the space in the same line. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Example: **0** relaxation

Holidays are meant to be a time of (0).*relaxation*... and fun but unfortunately this isn't always the case. There are some (17)..... problems such as delayed flights and the usual (18)..... of waiting at airports.

However the (19)..... of spending two or three
(20)..... weeks in the sun on an (21).....
island is enough to make most people think the delays are worth it. It's best to
make a reservation at a hotel so that you can leave home (22).....,
knowing that at least your (23)..... is secure. Finally it's best
to travel with a friend to avoid (24)..... and loneliness.

RELAX
PREDICT
FRUSTRATE

ANTICIPATE
WONDER / SPOIL

CONFIDENCE
ACCOMMODATE
HOMESICK

Paper 1 Reading and Use of English **PART 4**

For questions 25-30, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given. You must use between two and five words, including the word given. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Example:

The gap can be filled by the words "***is thought to be***" so you write:

Q is thought to be

25. She made her children wash the dishes. were
Her children the dishes.

26. "Let's play chess", he said. playing
He chess.

27. I'm sure they didn't show up here last night. shown
They here last night.

28. Her parents don't want her to smoke at home. object
Her parents at home.

29. The last time Tim went to France was four years ago. been
Tim for four years.

30. The local council will build a new car park. be
A new car park the local council.

Paper 1 Reading and Use of English PART 5

You are going to read an extract from a magazine article about attitudes towards reality TV. For questions 31–36, choose the answer A, B, C or D which you think fits best according to the text.

Today's university students have none of the fear of "Big Brother" that marked their parents' generation. In fact, their fascination with the notion of watching and being watched has fuelled a dramatic shift in entertainment programming and ushered in the era of Reality Television.

Mark Andrejevic, an assistant professor of communication studies, says a number of factors including technology and economy paved the way for the rise of reality television, but none so much as a transformation of Americans' attitudes towards surveillance.

As a graduate student at the University of Colorado in the mid- to late 1990s, he studied the ways in which new technology allowed viewers to move from the role of passive media consumers to active participants. "I was interested in the ways that the promise of participation also became a means of monitoring people," he says. "All over the Internet people were providing information about themselves that could be used by marketers. Being watched became more and more economically productive."

Andrejevic believes that the interactivity of the Internet paved the way for reality TV mania. He interviewed producers of early reality programmes such as MTV's *The Real World* who said that they initially had a hard time finding people willing to have their lives taped nearly 24 hours a day for several months. That was 1992. Now they hold auditions in college towns and thousands of young people form queues snaking for blocks just for the chance to audition. "There are now more people applying to *The Real World* each year than to Harvard," Andrejevic says.

The key to that success is connected to people's increasing comfort with levels of surveillance that were once hated in American society. Andrejevic has attempted to think about the ways in which reality TV reconfigures public attitudes about surveillance. He says: "We're trained to make a split between private and public surveillance – to be worried about government surveillance but not private, which is entertainment or gathering information to serve us better. We're moving into a period where that distinction starts to dissolve. Private sur-

veillance is becoming so pervasive that it's time to start worrying about it as a form of social control."

That viewers of reality programming don't worry about surveillance or social control is testament to the power of television as a messenger. Andrejevic points out that "The cast members on these shows are constantly talking about how great the experience is and how much they have grown personally because of it. It connotes honesty – you can't hide anything about yourself if you're on camera all day every day. It becomes a form of therapy or almost a kind of extreme sport – how long can you withstand allowing yourself to be videotaped?"

Viewers believe in the benefits cast members describe and crave that opportunity for themselves. In this way, each programme becomes a kind of advertisement for itself. Millions of university students watched *The Real World* and then began clamouring for the opportunity to participate. The same is true for newer programmes including *Survivor*, *American Idol*, *Fear Factor* and the like.

Andrejevic says he encourages his students to look beyond the characters and the surface glamour of reality television and consider the broader issues of surveillance, privacy, democracy and technology that the shows present.

"I try to cure my students of the habit of watching reality TV uncritically," he says. "The challenge of teaching popular culture is that students are trained to separate the world of academics from the world of popular culture. They tend not to think of that part of life using theories they have learned in class. There's a tendency with students to say 'you're reading too much into it'. But TV is so powerful in conveying messages about the world precisely because people don't think it's doing that. There's something so vital about reality TV as a cultural form," he continues. "It's always changing, moving so fast, continuously reinventing itself. It reflects cultural trends. It's a good place to examine and inspect our culture."

31. What does the phrase 'paved the way' mean in paragraph 2?
- A. invented
 - B. slowed down the progress of
 - C. got things ready for
 - D. were influenced by
32. New technologies helped viewers to
- A. passively enjoy the media.
 - B. be economically productive.
 - C. become active participants.
 - D. consume more.
33. People consider public and private surveillance to be
- A. different things.
 - B. equally harmless.
 - C. carried out by the government.
 - D. a cause for concern.
34. Which of the following is NOT something that makes participation in reality shows a good experience (according to the shows' participants)?
- A. It makes honesty unavoidable.
 - B. It can be a sort of therapy.
 - C. It is an opportunity to advertise.
 - D. It is like an extreme sport.
35. Students tend to
- A. ignore what their studies have taught them when watching reality TV.
 - B. read too much into reality TV.
 - C. see beyond the glamour of reality TV.
 - D. not want to participate in reality shows themselves.
36. What is Andrejevic's attitude towards television?
- A. It is a harmless and entertaining aspect of popular culture.
 - B. It is secretly controlled by the government.
 - C. It can provide an experience that everyone would benefit from.
 - D. It can teach us about our culture but we should use it cautiously.

Paper 1 Reading and Use of English PART 6

You are going to read a magazine article about Susan Boyle who was on Britain's Got Talent, and quickly became a celebrity. Six sentences have been removed from the article. Choose from the sentences A-G the one which fits each gap 37-42. There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use.

Reality TV Stars and Serial Killers

What could the Britain's Got Talent star, Susan Boyle, have in common with one of America's most notorious serial killers? More than you might think.

37 But after her appearance on Britain's Got Talent she was catapulted to fame and splashed across all the front pages.

What is interesting about Susan Boyle from a sociological point of view is that her rapid rise to fame marks a significant milestone in the evolution of contemporary celebrity. Reality TV stars tend to become very famous for five minutes before plunging quickly back into obscurity, but Boyle's "career" is an order of magnitude above your average Big Brother favourite. **38** Boyle's celebrity is born of a synergy between the old and the 'new' media. Her debut TV appearance turned her into an overnight YouTube sensation (65 million views and counting), which spiralled into a news story flashed across all the 24-hour rolling news networks. She piqued the interest of A-List celebrities (Demi Moore, Oprah Winfrey) who helped spread the word, and as a consequence Boyle is a household name *Over There*, in the US, too.

The fascination with Boyle is simple. In the age of superficiality the media people regularly impose impossible to achieve beauty standards on our entertainment. For example, it's common practice for dance music videos to replace powerful but "aesthetically dubious" female vocalists with lip-synching dancers and models. So ubiquitous has the management of celebrity appearance become that it is accepted as given. **39** Her frumpy non-sculptured looks lured them into thinking they were in for a comedy or joke performance. But their expectations were utterly confounded. Her soaring voice surprised and immediately won over everyone who was watching. She reminds us talent triumphs over looks, which immediately casts her as an underdog in comparison with the weight of standardised products churned out by the culture industries.

40 Prolific murderers like Fred West, John Wayne Gacy, Jeffrey Dahmer, Harold Shipman and Ted Bundy inspire horror and fascination in equal measure, and command massive media interest. The more gruesome the murders, the higher the body count, the greater the level of fame. Their crimes spawn countless books, movies and merchandise. Serial killer artefacts, such as John Wayne Gacy's art, are much sought after by collectors. And their effect on popular culture has been profound.

The instantaneous celebrity that attaches to them is not even matched by acts of mass murder, such as school shootings. Hungerford, Columbine, Dunblane and Virginia Tech are burned deeply into popular consciousness, but the names of the people responsible are less well-known and this is despite at least one killer pursuing a post-spree media strategy. **41**

Boyle's pattern of fame so far maps onto that of the Dahmers and the Gacys - but will it last? Her brush with the acute pressures and strains of being suddenly thrust into the limelight might convince her to retire into private life. But with talk of record contracts and lucrative tours here and in the US, it is possible her celebrity could be as long-lived as that of the inglorious pioneers of instant fame. **42**

- A. Just look at the audience and panel's faces before Boyle started singing.
- B. Boyle's significance lies in her not having to kill anyone for it.
- C. Only one group of people have travelled the path to instant fame as quickly: serial killers.
- D. So far instant and lasting fame and notoriety has exclusively attached itself to serial killers, at least until now.
- E. After losing out to an urban dance troupe, Boyle was sent to The Priory amid rumours of stress and backstage meltdowns.
- F. Eight weeks ago Boyle was completely unknown.
- G. No other celebrity has travelled the road from nowhere to global fame as fast.

Paper 1 Reading and Use of English PART 7

You are going to read some reviews that four people have written about movies that they saw. For questions 43–52, choose from the people A–D. The people may be chosen more than once.

Which person:

disliked almost everything about the film?

43

says you must keep alert?

44

refers to the film as a product of commercialism?

45

indicates exactly when the film had its first release?

46

had mixed feelings about the film?

47

commented on the amazing special effects?

48

says that the film is not able to make a point?

49

thinks the film has an irresponsible story line?

50

says the movie can appeal to different generations?

51

thinks that secrets are part of the subject matter?

52

Film Reviews

IVAN

A

Every scene in *Miller's Crossing* is essential so that all the pieces fall into place in the last shot. But there's actually one very brief earlier scene that off-handedly sets up the entire picture. It seems like a throwaway, a chance encounter, but so much information is packed into this brief exchange that the mind boggles in retrospect. Don't blink or you'll miss it!

In this perversely funny, moving and intelligent masterwork, everyone has his or her secret reasons for what they do. But the wisdom of *Miller's Crossing* is that it understands that the human heart sometimes keeps those reasons a mystery - not only from others, but occasionally from itself as well.

One of the characters, Bernie, has blatantly chosen to violate the rules. Therefore, according to the gangster's code, Bernie deserves to die. However, for personal reasons, permission for this to go ahead is not granted. And that's when the gangsters' warped but precariously maintained moral/ethical structure begins to collapse. *Miller's Crossing* is an indelible film about betrayal and self-destruction and perhaps the first great movie of the '90s.

Bill

C

To begin with, yes, this is the epic visual masterpiece that you've all been waiting for and it succeeds in everything it tries to do, visually at least. The overall look is stunning beyond belief, the special effects are impeccable.

In allowing everything to be part of a greater whole, Director James Cameron truly created a world of his own. To both the actors' and director's credit, the performances also came through extremely well. It's amazing how much of the actors' emotions you could see through their *Avatar* characters. Cameron got me to shed a tear and sit on the edge of my seat, but the film isn't flawless, not by a long shot.

This brings me to one of the things I really didn't like about the movie; the plot. A white man comes in, learns the ways of a more primitive people, then destroys their world, has a change of heart, and comes back and uses their own ignorance and belief system to make himself a hero. Although this is an old story that we've seen many times before and I can't blame Cameron for coming up with it, is this really a message we want to be spreading, and more so, promoting? What about taking responsibility for yourself?

Gloria

B

Pretty Woman sells itself as a contemporary Hollywood fairy tale; and the fairy tale aspect of the picture almost works, thanks to a few snappy one-liners and Garry Marshall's sitcom-style direction, which tries, but in the end finally fails, to bleach out the movie's darker implications about America's culture of greed.

In this heavily processed and polished Disney product, it's not clear what has actually made the unconvincing difference in the characters' lives: love or money. Finally, all the movie really says is that nothing else matters as long as you look like you live in Beverly Hills, then people will respect you and it won't matter how you get your money, just as long as you spend lots of it. Of course, it is beyond the scope, or intention, of the movie to sharpen this into an ironic or satirical point. The bleak notion is just there on the screen, acknowledged and reinforced, but never questioned.

Jack

D

A tarnished NO TRESPASSING sign is the first thing we see in Orson Welles' *Citizen Kane*, an opening sequence that's still as electrifying as any in the history of movies.

The thrills of Welles' breathtakingly exciting debut film, from 1941, are many. For one thing, there's the exhilaration of watching the cocky 25-year-old director genius explore the possibilities of the medium, playing with the properties of film as if he'd been doing it all his life. *Kane* is as stunning and sophisticated as any movie ever made, yet it moves at a pace that can keep the MTV generation riveted to the screen.

Then there's the thrill of watching the exuberant young actors, among the finest ever to work in front of a movie camera, having the time of their lives. Their fresh performances still bristle with spontaneity and an edge that few contemporary actors can match.

And, behind that NO TRESPASSING sign, there's the thrill of the forbidden. For *Citizen Kane* takes us behind that barrier, erected to keep out the public, for an intimate look at a great and powerful man who got everything he ever wanted and then lost it.

Writing

Paper 2 WRITING PART 1

You must answer this question. Write your answer in 140-190 words in an appropriate style.

1. You have watched a video on a non-profit organisation working to stop the use of animals for testing medicines used by human beings. Now, your professor has asked you to write an essay.

Write an **essay** using **all** the notes and give reasons for your point of view.

D

Testing on animals is a standard in scientific research.
What is the best way to deal with this problem?

Notes

Write about:

- 1. animals suffer
- 2. outdated form of research
- 3. (your own idea)

Paper 2 WRITING PART 2

Write an answer to **one** of the questions 2-4 in this part. Write your answer in 140-190 words in an appropriate style.

2. You work part-time at your local gym, which has decided to invest £20,000 in new equipment and facilities. Your manager has asked you to write a **report** about the gym's existing facilities and say where you think the money should be spent.

Write your **report**.

3. You are looking through some of your favourite websites and notice the following ad:

Write on Innovation Trends

Submit reviews of your favourite trends and devices like the new version of iTunes or the latest mobile apps to our web forum. We are looking for new voices with fresh perspectives on the latest tech advances!

You just got a new mobile phone that you are very pleased to have. Write a **review** discussing the terrific user experience, speed and other aspects that have impressed you.

Write your **review**.

4. You've been enjoying a long Christmas holiday at your favourite beach in the Caribbean and want to share your experience with your family back home. Write a **letter** that you'll send by e-mail describing how you've been spending your time. Mention the people you've met, the food you've had, where you've visited and any other information you'd like to share.

Write your **letter**.

Listening

Paper 3 LISTENING PART 1

You will hear people talking in eight different situations. For questions 1-8, choose the best answer, A, B or C.

1. You are at a college lecture when you hear this student interrupting the lecturer.
What does the student want the lecturer to do?
 A. repeat a particular word
 B. explain something
 C. repeat an important point
2. You hear this politician being interviewed on TV.
What is his political party called?
 A. Social Liberal Democrats
 B. Liberal Democratic Party
 C. Christian Democratic Alliance
3. You overhear a hotel receptionist speaking on the telephone with a customer.
Why is the hotel unable to provide the customer with rooms?
 A. there aren't enough rooms
 B. the facilities are inadequate
 C. the customer wants better service
4. You overhear this woman talking to her child in a shop.
She is
 A. warning the child about something.
 B. explaining something to the child.
 C. telling the child off.
5. You overhear this woman talking about a problem she had with a CD player.
Now the woman is
 A. angry.
 B. worried.
 C. satisfied.
6. You are at a pay phone in a hotel when you hear this man ordering a taxi to take him home.
Where does the man live?
 A. 269, Radleigh Road
 B. 69, Rudleigh Road
 C. the Half-way Hotel
7. You are on a train when you overhear this man talking about the prices of railway tickets.
How much has he just paid?
 A. £6.50
 B. £16.50
 C. £5.60
8. You hear this man on the radio introducing a song.
The man
 A. likes the song very much.
 B. never liked the song.
 C. is less keen on the song now.

Paper 3 LISTENING PART 2

You will hear a programme about roller-coasters. For questions 9–18, complete the sentences with a word or short phrase.

You can't control a car in a roller-coaster because it has no **9** [] on it.

The roller-coasters are made at **10** [] in Utah.

The designers don't want to make people feel **11** [].

The **12** [] is the most difficult part of the ride to design.

The roller-coaster gets its energy from **13** [].

The fastest roller-coaster travels at **14** [].

If you know what's happening when you are on a roller-coaster you feel more **15** [].

The Grand Slam Canyon coaster travels at **16** [].

In the future, coasters may have **17** [] helmets.

A roller-coaster travels faster if the atmosphere is **18** [].

Paper 3 LISTENING PART 3

You will hear five different people being interviewed on the radio about Christmas. For questions 19–23, choose from the list A–H which words best describe their feelings about this celebration. Use the letters only once. There are three extra letters which you do not need to use.

- A** enthusiastic
- B** bored with it
- C** upset by it
- D** unappreciated
- E** satisfied
- F** happier than expected
- G** lonely
- H** frightened

Speaker 1

19 []

Speaker 2

20 []

Speaker 3

21 []

Speaker 4

22 []

Speaker 5

23 []

Paper 3 LISTENING PART 4

You will hear an extract from a radio programme. For questions 24-30, decide which of the choices A, B or C is the correct answer.

24. "Say it like it is"

- A. is always about the weather.
- B. is directed by members of the public.
- C. gives people a chance to express their opinions.

25. Mrs Kent

- A. is an expert on the weather.
- B. is worried about the weather in the near future.
- C. thinks there is going to be another Ice Age.

26. According to Tom Sheridan,

- A. food is always a good topic of conversation.
- B. everyone likes to talk about the weather.
- C. people don't talk about the weather any more.

27. Paul Spenser

- A. does the production of a cookery programme.
- B. enjoys listening to the cookery programme.
- C. thinks the cookery programme should be more difficult.

28. Jane

- A. uses the library often.
- B. thinks students should be given free books.
- C. thinks that libraries should charge.

29. An elderly listener

- A. doesn't think young people should have to pay in the discos.
- B. doesn't like going to the pub.
- C. thinks that people should pay in the library.

30. Most listeners to the programme seem

- A. to have something to complain about.
- B. to have a personal problem.
- C. to be worried about money.

Test 7

Paper 1 Reading and Use of English PART 1

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

Example:

0. A. seminar B. exhibition C. discussion D. conference

0	A	B	C	D
---	---	---	---	---

The Art of Patrick Heron

This summer the Tate Gallery presents a major retrospective (0)..... of paintings by Patrick Heron, one of the leading (1)..... in twentieth-century British art.

Heron (2)..... the early years of his (3)..... in Cornwall, an influence that has remained with him. In 1956 he returned to a house at Zennor, (4)..... Eagles Nest, with an extraordinary garden. Here the beauty of his surroundings inspired his work and he produced a series of garden paintings in (5)..... forms are shown with colour, light and texture.

Heron moved into pure abstraction in 1956 with a group of impressive, (6)..... coloured canvases, including stripe paintings. He became a leader of the major development of abstract art which was then taking place in Britain and which flowered in (7)..... painting and sculpture in the 1960s.

In the 1980s Heron's art entered a new phase in which his inspiration seemed to be once more drawn (8)..... from his natural surroundings.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. figures | B. actors | C. politicians | D. authors |
| 2. A. lost | B. saw | C. took | D. spent |
| 3. A. childishness | B. kindergarten | C. childhood | D. infantry |
| 4. A. replied | B. written | C. known | D. called |
| 5. A. what | B. which | C. were | D. every |
| 6. A. probably | B. certainly | C. intensely | D. rarely |
| 7. A. addition | B. advance | C. progress | D. both |
| 8. A. directly | B. likely | C. timely | D. commercially |

Paper 1 Reading and Use of English PART 2

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

Example:

0	of
---	----

Murder in London

I was full (0) of hate. I forgot all danger and rushed at him. I hit him twice and the second (9) I cut his face. In his surprise he did not (10) me back. This saved my life. It was my (11) desperate effort. I moved back and went down on one knee. "He will ride at me now," I thought. "This will be the end (12) me, or perhaps both of us."

At that moment (13) was a shout. I looked round. A man was riding hard, with a revolver in his hand. It was my dear friend Jack. Nelson saw him, and stopped his rush at me. But he did not hurry away. He said, (14) a smile: "We shall meet again!" And (15) he left the farm girl and me with easy ceremony.

His wound did not trouble him. He smiled, and happily (16) his hand to Jack. Jack fired at him, and the bullet hit his sword. He dropped his sword and rode away fast.

Paper 1 Reading and Use of English**PART 3**

For questions 17-24, read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of some lines to form a word that fits in the space in the same line. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Example: 0 carefully

Nowadays some people are (0).....carefully..... preparing themselves for (17)..... a long time before they actually reach it. Some people prefer to retire early. Early retirement is usually (18)..... and most companies don't have any objection to it. However, once the (19)..... are over and a person finds himself at home, projects such as home (20)..... become a new speciality, especially for men although their (21)..... may not match their (22)..... Often accidents are caused by someone's (23)..... to save money as their lack of (24)..... causes more problems than it solves.

CARE
RETIRE
OPT
FORMAL
MAINTAIN
ENTHUSE
PERFORM
EAGER / EXPERT

Paper 1 Reading and Use of English**PART 4**

For questions 25-30, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given. You must use between two and five words, including the word given. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Example:

0 They think the owner of the house is in France. thought
The owner of the house In France.

The gap can be filled by the words "is thought to be" so you write: 0 is thought to be

- | | |
|--|-------|
| 25. "There is no reason to be alarmed", Joe said | cause |
| There was no according to Joe. | |
| 26. We all thought that man was George's father. | for |
| We George's father. | |
| 27. The vet examined my brother's pet dog last week. | had |
| My brother last week. | |
| 28. "You both lied to my husband", Jane said to her parents. | lying |
| Jane to her husband. | |
| 29. This is the village where we were born. | in |
| This is the born. | |
| 30. Peter likes to participate in team sports. | part |
| Peter likes team sports. | |

Paper 1 Reading and Use of English PART 5

You are going to read a newspaper article about developments of global importance in the last century. For questions 31-36, choose the answer A, B, C or D which you think fits best according to the text.

42

A Century of Change

The 20th century was a time of remarkable change. In less than one hundred years, the population of our planet went from around 2 billion people to close to 6 - that's right; almost treble the number of people live in the world today as did ten or so decades ago. And not only have our numbers exploded, but our lives have become more intertwined than ever before. For most of human history, the different communities which existed lived in their own very small worlds – worlds inside a bigger world they knew little about. The only world that mattered was the one you could see in your immediate surroundings. Compare that situation with today, when even the poorest parts of sub-Saharan Africa can boast 43 television sets per thousand people. The world view is no longer limited to the horizon; it stretches across the planet. The global village is here. Now, let's see how it came about.

The lessons of two world wars in quick succession signalled the dawning of a new age. Statesmen and women saw that the way forward lay in bringing the world closer together. World War Three was to be avoided at all costs, they said. It was believed that by making nations more interdependent the risk of conflict would be lessened as it would be in nobody's interest to go to war then.

That desire to see the nations of the world united gave birth to the U.N. – the United Nations. The idea of the U.N. was to share power, responsibility and decision making for world affairs equally between all the members of the new global village, so it is the nearest thing we have ever had to a world government. The U.N. brings together officials from 193 member states. Their task is to preserve world peace and prevent conflict, but the dream never quite became a reality as this body has very little 'real' power – it just does a lot of talking.

Not long after the United Nations was founded, Europe started to play with the idea of uniting its own continent. After all, it was internal conflict there that had been the main cause of both world wars. Then, in 1957, the idea took shape; it started as the European Coal and Steel Community with six member states. Today, we know it as the E.U. or the European Union – 28 countries, called member states, united in one large free trade area and committed to supporting each other in order to make Europe a safer, more secure and more prosperous place. 15 of those members have since gone a step further and created a single currency. The system is hardly perfect, but at least the members are working together and not trying to destroy each other anymore. Today, the Eurozone has 18 members.

But, for all the political movement that took place in the last century, there was a revolution more powerful, and yet more simple, that changed the world as we know it forever – and that was the dawn of the information age. First the television brought people from opposite sides of the globe into contact; then the internet made the world our living room. Technology was the most powerful tool for uniting people in the last century, and the first to create a truly global community.

Now we can communicate with people from different 'tribes' in an instant; debate with them; learn from them; understand them; just chat with them if that's all we want. But for all the change, have we made the world any better? There's still a huge gap between the richest and the poorest nations; there's still misunderstanding and conflict. We may be closer; we may live in a global village; maybe we're getting there, but there's still a lot more to do.

31. What does the writer mean by saying communities used to live in worlds inside a bigger world?
- In the past people knew little about faraway places.
 - In the past people only cared about themselves.
 - Most people didn't travel very much in the past.
 - Most people cared about what was happening in the bigger world.
32. What changed after the experience of two world wars?
- Politicians felt determined to prevent another world war.
 - Information technology brought the world closer together.
 - Nobody was interested in conflict anymore.
 - Nations wanted to become more independent.
33. What is suggested about the United Nations?
- It keeps the world peaceful and conflict-free.
 - It will become a global government.
 - It doesn't have a lot of meaningful influence.
 - It is controlled by a few big powers.
34. What does the phrase 'took shape' mean in the context of paragraph 4, line 42?
- succeeded
 - developed
 - concluded
 - changed
35. The arrival of new technology and the information age
- seemed unimportant compared to the political changes taking place.
 - had a strong impact on the opposite side of the globe.
 - brought people together in a way that politicians could not.
 - saw people use the internet a lot in their living rooms.
36. What does the writer's tone in the final paragraph suggest?
- He is satisfied with what has been achieved.
 - He is critical and pessimistic about the future.
 - He is confused and upset.
 - He is realistic about the situation.

Paper 1 Reading and Use of English PART 6

You are going to read an article about winter sport in Scotland. Six sentences have been removed from the article. Choose from the sentences A-G the one which fits each gap 37-42. There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use.

Hope and Sadness

There's often a sense of the hopeless romantic associated with those who trek to the Highlands in search (more in hope than expectation) of the white stuff. More often than not, these ski and snowboard fanatics are met with disappointment. Either a thaw has set in and the rocks are visible or it's a total whiteout as gales blow and blizzards blast the poor expectant hopefuls. The Highlands, you see, is a tale of extremes; it's all or nothing up there.

37 But those patient folk – those old romantics whose sense of loyalty and optimism seems to know no bounds – are having the last laugh this winter. Picture this: fresh powder everywhere; 180cm of accumulated snow at the base of the resort; more falls forecast for later in the week; clear blue skies and a blazing sun. No, this isn't some upmarket French alpine retreat full of five-star chalets and bulging wallets. This is humble little Cairngorm, pride of Scotland. This is real, old-style skiing without the gloss. There's an infectious passion and enthusiasm here today.

38

Despite all the talk of global warming spelling the end for Scotland's long-suffering winter sport industry, Cairngorm and its four sister resorts; the Lecht, Glenshee, Glencoe and the Nevis Range aren't about to go down without a fight. And, finally, nature has lent them a helping hand. As I am about to hop onto the chairlift, I can't resist the urge to pause and admire the scene around me; the Highlands at its best. **39** Back then, these slopes were crowded with thousands of skiers all season long; full to capacity – just as they are once again today. The cafes are overflowing with people enjoying their apres ski. You can see skiers of all sorts; beginners, wannabes and the real deal – the masters – don't get in their way! And all of them have one thing in common. They are all wearing big smiles on their faces.

If this is a freak winter, as the Meteorology Office would have us believe, and all the snow will have gone in a few years, then I am saddened. **40** And on the rare occasions when the snow base left us wanting, we'd pull out the sled and toboggan to our little hearts' content. Sure they'd take a battering on the rocks and stones, but those wooden sleds could handle it – they were tough! And I'm angered by the idea that my kids won't get to enjoy the same innocent sense of delight that I once did. **41** It isn't fair.

So instead of booking that package deal to Europe this winter, come home to Scotland; do your pocket and the planet a favour. Why waste money on expensive flights that will only add to our environmental woes? They're not Les Trois Vallees; they're not Courcheval; some would say they're not even close, but Scotland's small ensemble of ski resorts have had a bumper season, so don't be too quick to write them off. There's life in the old dog yet! He just needs your help.

42

Well, I guess I'm one of them. And I hope that the Highlands continue to defy the odds and that nature confounds us all and brings a little joy to our children's hearts for many a winter to come. Snow, bonnie Scotland! Snow right up to the start of May! I'll be here waiting when you do.

- A. The more we begin to feel the effects of global warming, the more it seems to be nothing instead of all.
- B. Why have we wrecked this planet for future generations?
- C. It's like going back in time to the glory days of the 1960s and 70s.
- D. These people have waited a long time!
- E. All of my happiest memories of winters growing up as a child were spent flying down the slopes.
- F. Do you remember those hopeless romantics I described before?
- G. But sadly there isn't the snow base to satisfy their passion or desire.

Paper 1 Reading and Use of English PART 7

You are going to read the transcripts of four interviews conducted as part of a research project on culture. For questions 43–52, choose from the people A–D. The people may be chosen more than once.

Which person:

is glad their nation is made up of people from lots of different backgrounds?

43

is proud that their country has kept a particular political system?

44

mentions something which attracts a lot of people to their country?

45

believes money has had an effect on something?

46

thinks their country has an unfair reputation?

47

believes their country has progressed very fast?

48

believes geography has influenced their country's culture?

49

feels their nation's identity is threatened by something?

50

wishes their country was as successful as it once was?

51

sees evidence of the work and achievements of their ancestors around them today?

52

A research project on culture

ANDREAS: THE GREEK
A

For me, Greeks are a unique people, and our culture is quite distinct from any other I've experienced in my extensive travels. You see, we are perched on the edge of the European continent. We are certainly European - there's no mistaking that - but being in such close proximity to both Africa and the Middle East has given us a unique perspective. Maybe we've been influenced to some degree by both those regions and that is part of what has given us our unique identity. Then, of course, there's also our history. I am no different to any other Greek; immensely proud of my people's achievements. The Ancient Greeks after all gave a lot to the rest of the world; think democracy, philosophy and so on. And history is everywhere you go here, too; it's alive. I mean, there are ancient ruins, thousands of years old, all around you. It's really quite inspiring. There are reminders of the achievements of my forefathers everywhere. It's just a shame the present isn't quite as glorious as the past.

LINDA: THE BRITON
B

What I admire about my people is their diversity. I suppose that stems from our past. Britain, after all, once colonised nearly half the world, so it's not surprising. And it's not just the fact that all sorts of different people live here, it's also because they manage to live in harmony; well, most of the time. No matter whether you are a Briton of one generation or ten, so long as you consider yourself British everyone else will. I'm also quite proud of the monarchy. So many countries have abandoned the monarchical system, and I think that's sad. We are one of the last in Europe. I hope we never go down the route of getting rid of the Queen. The one thing I'm sceptical of is Europe. I am afraid that the more involved we become in the European Union, the less distinct we are as a nation. I, for one, was very happy we didn't join the Euro.

TAE-HEE: THE KOREAN
C

Korea has one of the richest and longest histories of all the nations in the world. Very few people are aware of that because, traditionally, Korea has kept itself isolated. We used to be known as 'the Hermit Kingdom', but that is all changing now. What I am most proud of is how far we have come in such a short space of time. In the half a century or so South Korea has existed as an independent state, it has turned itself from one of the poorest nations in the world into one of the biggest and fastest-growing economies. We're no longer an agriculture-based society, now we export high-technology products all over the world. Recently, we hosted a G20 summit. That was a very proud moment for me. It was a sign that my country is now quite influential and can take its place alongside the other great nations. Of course, as we have become wealthier, our lifestyles have changed, too. We really enjoy social drinking these days – some people call us 'the Irish of Asia'! I guess they like their drink, too!

GAMU: THE SOUTH AFRICAN
D

Maybe my country has a chequered history, but it's sad to think this is all the rest of the world knows about us. Besides, although the situation is by no means perfect yet, my people are more united than ever before. But what I am most proud of perhaps is our natural beauty. Our coastal waters are second-to-none for studying and viewing marine life. And don't forget the huge variety of native land species, too. People from all over the world come to visit our wildlife reserves and marvel at the amazing creatures we have in abundance. The World Cup was a real coming of age moment for us I have to say. It put South Africa on the map and showed a better side of our country to the rest of the world. My people did themselves proud by hosting a really successful tournament. We showed the world that we understand the meaning of sportsmanship and fair play, and I hope we proved that we can't forever be associated with the corruption and wrongdoing of the past.

Writing**Paper 2 WRITING PART 1**

You must answer this question. Write your answer in 140-190 words in an appropriate style.

1. You have listened to a radio programme about the problem of widespread starvation in many parts of Africa. Your English teacher has asked you to write an essay.

Write an **essay** using all the notes and give reasons for your point of view.

E

In many parts of Africa people are dying of starvation and lack of fresh water. Can these problems be solved?

Notes

Write about:

1. war
2. lack of organised farming
3. (your own idea)

Paper 2 WRITING PART 2

Write an answer to one of the questions 2-4 in this part. Write your answer in 140-190 words in an appropriate style.

2. You see this announcement on a English-language computer magazine:

**Articles wanted
New City breaks**

Write an article telling us which city you want to visit and why?
Why would you recommend this city to others?

Write your **article**.

3. Your teacher wants you and your classmates to improve your critical-thinking skills. She asks you to write a **review** of your favourite film. Discuss the plot of the movie, the director's style in telling the story, the development of the characters and what you find interesting as well as lacking. Mention if and how you would change the production in any way.

Write your **review**.

4. You have seen this advertisement for a job in the UK in an international magazine.

UK Winter Camps

Can you speak English? Are you cheerful, energetic and hard-working?
If the answer to both questions is yes, then you are the person we are looking for. We provide food and accommodation, and your airfare is reimbursed at the end of the contract.

You will:

- look after children aged 6-10
- help organise activities and events
- work as part of a team of ten camp entertainers

Send letters of application to Mr. Michaels, camp director.

Write a **letter**.

Listening

Paper 3 LISTENING PART 1

You will hear people talking in eight different situations. For questions 1-8, choose the best answer, A, B or C.

1. You are in a large electrical shop when you overhear this man describing a washing machine.
What is the advantage of this machine?
 A. it is cheaper to buy
 B. it washes better
 C. it costs less to use
2. You hear a man on TV talking about a programme on Tuesday night.
The programme *Just Penelope* is
 A. a chat show.
 B. a comedy series.
 C. a detective series.
3. You are in a supermarket when you hear this couple arguing.
What are they arguing about?
 A. which brand of coffee to buy
 B. which tin of soup to buy
 C. which brand of fruit juice to buy
4. You dial a number to find out about night classes.
You hear this recorded message.
None of the cookery courses are
 A. for more than six weeks.
 B. in English cooking.
 C. only at weekends.
5. You overhear this man talking about a book.
The man
 A. did not like the book very much.
 B. found it completely useless.
 C. benefited a lot from buying it.
6. You overhear a woman on the telephone inviting a friend to dinner.
The friend cannot come because
 A. he will be away.
 B. he is unwell.
 C. of his work.
7. You ask a policeman for directions to the bus station.
Where is the bus station?
 A. at the top of a hill
 B. by the river
 C. at the bottom of a hill
8. You are watching a repeat of a British TV sitcom called *Teacher's Always Right*.
What does the teacher want the girl to do?
 A. stop misbehaving in lessons
 B. stop missing lessons
 C. bring the right books

Paper 3 LISTENING PART 2

You will hear part of a talk from a television programme about dealing with broken bones. For questions 9-18, complete the sentences with a word or short phrase.

The word 'fracture' is a technical word for **9** .

Bones are vital for the body because they **10** and protect it.

Bones are composed of a **11** outer layer and a soft centre.

Bone marrow is important because it makes **12** cells.

Bones do not always break; sometimes they actually **13** .

It is important to try to find any fractures before trying to **14** a victim.

Moving an injured person can cause **15** fractures.

If the injured party is conscious, they can inform you of the **16** of any fractures.

Part of the procedure for treating an unconscious victim has been discussed in **17** .

If someone is unconscious, carefully check each major bone for any **18** .

Paper 3 LISTENING PART 3

You will hear five different people talking about jobs that they have done around the house. For questions 19-23, choose from the list A-H which job each speaker is describing. Use the letters only once. There are three extra letters which you do not need to use.

- A mending a leaking tap
- B doing the washing
- C cleaning the windows
- D washing-up
- E decorating
- F ironing
- G lighting a fire in the fireplace
- H fixing the roof

- | | |
|------------------|---|
| Speaker 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> 19 |
| Speaker 2 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 20 |
| Speaker 3 | <input type="checkbox"/> 21 |
| Speaker 4 | <input type="checkbox"/> 22 |
| Speaker 5 | <input type="checkbox"/> 23 |

Paper 3 LISTENING PART 4

You will hear a conversation which takes place in an open market between three people, Bob and Andrea Jones, and Bob's friend Carl. For questions 24-30, choose the best answer A, B or C.

24. When Bob spots his old colleague he

- A. is thrilled to see him again.
- B. does not want to talk to him.
- C. is unsure about who he is.

25. How does Bob feel about Irish folk music?

- A. He hates it.
- B. He is indifferent towards it.
- C. He doesn't mind it.

26. What does the stall sell?

- A. different kinds of music
- B. Irish folk music
- C. country music

27. How did Carl think of starting the stall?

- A. It was suggested to him.
- B. He wanted to sell his collection.
- C. He had always wanted to try it.

28. What happened to Acres the Bakers?

- A. It was shut down.
- B. It expanded its business.
- C. It is under new ownership.

29. How did Bob spend most of his redundancy money?

- A. on a car
- B. on a holiday
- C. he hasn't yet

30. When Andrea suggests that Bob sell his silverware

- he seems
- A. reluctant.
 - B. enthusiastic.
 - C. surprised.

Test 8

Paper 1 Reading and Use of English PART 1

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

Example:

0. A. expensive B. affordable C. costly D. priceless

0	A	B	C	D
---	---	---	---	---

Bargain Rail Travel

Local rail travel is now much more (0)....., thanks to the (1)..... by Anglia Railways of the Anglia Plus range of tickets.

With an Anglia Plus ticket you can enjoy (2)..... rail travel within Norfolk and Suffolk for an unbeatable price. In addition, Anglia Plus offers you free travel on buses from Ipswich station to the town centre or any (3)..... within the town served directly by Ipswich Busses.

For days (4)..... with the family, visiting friends or relatives, even for (5)..... to work, Anglia Plus is just the ticket, providing you with the exceptional standard of Anglia service and comfort at a reduced cost. Its flexibility offers you all sorts of (6)..... for discovering more of this (7)..... region.

There are three types of Anglia Plus ticket available. The One Day Pass and the Three Day Pass are ideal for travelling around the region during your leisure time, whilst the Seven Day Pass is an excellent low-cost option for daily commuters which also (8)..... you to travel on other routes after work or at weekends.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|------------------|---------------|
| 1. A. beginning | B. introduction | C. encouragement | D. courage |
| 2. A. applicable | B. exterior | C. worthless | D. unlimited |
| 3. A. destination | B. information | C. application | D. situation |
| 4. A. outing | B. out | C. work | D. in |
| 5. A. communicating | B. commuting | C. consuming | D. conducting |
| 6. A. limits | B. needs | C. options | D. changes |
| 7. A. unsightly | B. ruined | C. terrifying | D. unspoiled |
| 8. A. allows | B. admits | C. lets | D. enjoys |

Paper 1 Reading and Use of English PART 2

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

Example: 0 best

Revenge is sweet

I had suffered, as (0) best I could, the thousand wrongs that Henry had done to me, but when he began to become insulting I swore to avenge myself. I did not, of (9) threaten him. I waited for my chance patiently. I wanted to avoid the risk of failure; and if (10) is to succeed, two conditions are necessary. The wrong-doer must know that he is being punished, and by (11); and it must be impossible for him to hit back.

I continued to (12) Henry kindly and to smile at his face. He did (13) realise that my smile was at the thought of how I would sacrifice him.

On the (14), Henry was a man to be respected and, if you were his enemy, even feared. Henry had only (15) weakness - his love of wine. He was very proud (16) his knowledge of the subject. In other respects, he merely pretended to be wise, but on the subject of wine he was sincere.

Paper 1 Reading and Use of English

For questions 17-24, read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of some lines to form a word that fits in the space in the same line. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Example: **9** prediction

An accurate (0)..... ***prediction*** of the weather used to (17).....
be a case of intelligent estimates that consistently turned out to be wrong. Now
the (18)..... of weather forecasters has improved and there
is a (19)..... for them to be taken more seriously.
(20)..... in the weather caused by pollution and global
warming have worrying (21)....., though. The weather has
become (22)..... with cold days in summer and hot days in
winter. These (23)..... in the temperature act as a
(24)..... from other world problems such as war but this
makes them no less of concern.

PREDICT / PRIMARY

REPUTE

TEND

DISTURB

IMPLICATE

PREDICT

VARY

DISTRACT

Paper 1 Reading and Use of English

For questions 25-30, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given. You must use between two and five words, including the word given. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Example:

The gap can be filled by the words "is thought to be" so you write:

B is thought to be

25. "Don't park near the bank!" the policeman said to us.
The policeman near the bank.

26. He tried really hard to recover from his wife's death.
He tried really hard wife's death.

27. We must make a decision now.
It's a decision.

28. They say the boss will be leaving the company soon.
The boss the company soon.

29. There wasn't much we could do to help him.
There to help him.

30. We ate everything except the salad.
The only thing the salad.

Paper 1 Reading and Use of English PART 5

You are going to read a newspaper article about different approaches to education. For questions 31-36, choose the answer A, B, C or D which you think fits best according to the text.

Getting the best out of our children

There is a strange paradox to the success of the Asian education model. On the one hand, class sizes are huge by Western standards with between 30 and 40 students per class, on average, in countries like Japan and Korea. On the other hand, school children in developed Asian economies rank among the highest in the world for academic achievement in the areas of science and mathematics, especially on standardised tests. Meanwhile, British secondary school students fail to shine in conditions most educational researchers would say are far more likely to help them succeed.

Why do Asian students seem to perform so well then? Is it their legendary discipline? Certainly, classroom management seems to be a whole lot easier in places like Korea, and perhaps lessons are more effective as a direct consequence. After all, we are only too aware of the decline in discipline standards in our own schools; belligerent and disrespectful students appear to be the norm these days. Teachers in Britain seem powerless to control what happens anymore. Surely this situation cannot create a very effective learning environment, so perhaps the number of students is far less relevant than is the manner in which they conduct themselves.

But there are other factors to consider, too. Korean students spend a lot more time with their teachers. It seems logical to suggest, therefore, that they might form stronger bonds and greater trust, and that Korean teachers, in understanding their pupils better, might be able to offer them a more effective learning programme. Of course, trust and understanding leads to greater respect as well, so Korean students are probably less likely to ignore their teachers' advice.

Then there is the home environment. The traditional family unit still remains relatively intact in Korea. Few children come from broken homes, so there is a sense of security, safety and trust both at home and at school. In Britain meanwhile, one in every two marriages fails and divorce rates are sky high. Perhaps children struggle to cope with unstable family conditions and their only way to express their frustration is by misbehaving at school. Maybe all this delinquent behaviour we are complaining about is just a cry for help and a plea for attention.

But while the Japanese, Korean and Asian models generally do seem to produce excellent results, the statistics don't tell the whole truth. You see, behind those great maths and science scores, there is a quite remarkable work ethic. Asian students tend to put their education before literally everything else. They do very few extracurricular activities and devote far more time to their studies than their British peers. And this begs the question; is all that extra effort justified for a few extra percentage points in some meaningless international student performance survey? So Asian students are on average 3-5% better at maths than Britons – big deal! What is their quality of life like? Remember; school days are supposed to be the best, are they not?

There has been a lot of attention and praise given to these Asian models and their 'impressive' statistics of late. And without question, some of this praise is justified, but it seems to be a case of two extremes in operation here. At one end, there is the discipline and unbelievably hard work ethic of the Asian students – success in education before all else. At the other end, British students at times appear careless and extremely undisciplined by comparison, but at least they DO have the free time to enjoy their youth and explore their interests. Is either system better outright? Or is it perhaps about time we stopped comparing and started trying to combine the best bits of both, so that we can finally offer our students a balanced, worthwhile education? We are not just dealing with statistics; never forget that every statistic is a little human being somewhere who desperately needs our help and guidance – who deserves it.

31. What does the writer mean when he says there is a 'paradox' in the Asian education model?

- A. There are too many students in each class.
- B. You would expect larger classes to get poorer results but they do not.
- C. Class sizes are much smaller in other parts of the world.
- D. Asian students outperform their peers in other countries.

32. British secondary school students

- A. have larger class sizes.
- B. fail at school more than they succeed.
- C. do better on standardised tests.
- D. enjoy better classroom conditions.

33. What does the writer suggest might make lessons in Korean schools

more successful than in Britain?

- A. better teachers
- B. better School Boards of Management
- C. more effective lesson planning
- D. better discipline

34. The traditional family unit

- A. is more common in Korea than in Britain.
- B. is disappearing in Korea due to high divorce rates.
- C. is bad for children that come from broken homes.
- D. is unstable in Korea due to conditions in the home.

35. According to the writer, Asian students

- A. focus too much on recreational activities.
- B. don't have as good a work ethic as British ones.
- C. don't allow themselves much time to relax and have fun.
- D. make a big deal of their good results.

36. Based on what you have read, what do you think is the writer's opinion

of the two educational systems discussed?

- A. The Asian system is clearly better.
- B. The British system is too strict.
- C. Neither system is perfect.
- D. Both systems are quite satisfactory for different reasons.

Paper 1 Reading and Use of English PART 6

You are going to read an extract from the journal of an ornithologist about the Lyrebird, a type of bird with unique vocal skills native to Australia and Tasmania. Six sentences have been removed from the article. Choose from the sentences A-G the one which fits each gap 37-42. There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use.

The Master Mimic

My first introduction to this unique and quite remarkable creature came by way of a BBC nature series narrated by the one and only David Attenborough. Sitting on my sofa, feet up, I switched on the television and was immediately dumbstruck by what I saw. A male Lyrebird had begun his mating ritual in what, to me, seemed a most extraordinary fashion. The sound of a chainsaw, trees falling, then a camera shutter – this medley of peculiar noises was but a brief illustration of the impressive vocal range of the Superb Lyrebird, one of two species of Lyrebird native to the rainforests of Australia and Tasmania.

An ornithologist by trade, I just couldn't resist the temptation to use my upcoming holidays to take the opportunity to see this incredible creature up close for myself. **37** Having studied the indigenous birdlife of the British Isles for over twenty years, I could hardly contain my excitement at finally having the opportunity to examine some more exotic birds. I landed in Sydney at 8 a.m. local time, and, not wanting to waste a moment, jumped straight from the terminal into a waiting rental jeep and headed for the Illawarra region, south of Sydney.

I had enlisted the help of local wildlife expert, Mark Mathews, and once we'd set up camp in one of the few open areas of the forest and secured our belongings, Mark showed me some of his favourite spots for observing the Lyrebird. **38**

No sooner had we got ourselves in position, hidden in the undergrowth on the forest floor, than an unsuspecting male appeared as if from nowhere. It was a Superb; this much I could tell, even from 25 yards away. The larger of the two species, the Superb male is close to one metre long. It also has the more spectacular plumage, making it instantly recognisable from the other species, the Albert's Lyrebird. **39** But, though I hadn't sensed it yet, Mark, being the more experienced of the two of us, seemed to know we were in for something very special. And sure enough there followed a two-hour display quite the like of which I had never seen before (and may never again). First, he spread his feathers wide, revealing them in all their glory; then began the vocal performance. I ducked for cover, almost betraying our presence. Mark couldn't contain his amusement at my reaction and let out a quiet chuckle. But still we remained undetected. **40**

Why had I risked giving us away? Well, as far as I could tell, we had just been shot at. Or, at least, by the sounds of it, rifle-shots seemed to be firing in all directions. **41** And it finally dawned on me that we'd just witnessed one of this remarkable creature's theatrical performances. And though I had seen and heard this before on the television, nothing could prepare me for the quite astonishing powers of mimicry this bird possessed, and which I was now observing firsthand.

Acts two and three didn't fail to impress either. And then, to top it all, there appeared a female, clearly as captivated by this extraordinary exhibition as we were, if not more. **42** This was the single most important moment of my career so far – and it was still only day one!

- A. This male had other things on his mind.
- B. Mark whispered, still chuckling a little; "He fooled you with that one!"
- C. The female must have sensed our presence, though, as she hastily departed the scene.
- D. Indeed, the sight of his bright, colourful feathers alone would have been enough to make my long journey seem worthwhile.
- E. So, a few days later, I was on a plane to Sydney for a two-week vacation that I was sure I would never forget.
- F. I couldn't believe my good fortune; it is extremely rare to see Lyrebirds mating in the wild.
- G. And I didn't have to wait long to catch my first glimpse.

Paper 1 Reading and Use of English PART 7

You are going to read weather reports for four different countries. For questions 43–52, choose the correct report A–D. The reports may be chosen more than once.

In which weather report is the following stated?

people going outside should wear extra clothes to stay warm

43

it would be wise to wear sunscreen if you spend a lot of time outdoors

44

nights will be cold due to lack of cloud cover

45

there may be a serious danger of water levels rising

46

there will be a very significant temperature drop

47

there is an increased risk of stormy weather at this time of year

48

there is a possibility of snow over high ground

49

the prospects for a certain type of winter activity look poor

50

different weather may be experienced inland and near the sea

51

record-high temperatures were experienced recently

52

Weather Reports

JAPAN**A**

We have come to the end of the monsoon season now and, indeed, winter is fast approaching. Right on cue, we can expect a band of Arctic air to sweep down over the country from Siberia. It's a little early in the season yet for snow, but expect the next few days to be markedly colder than recent weeks. Daytime temperatures could fall by as much as 10 degrees, so do make sure you put on an extra layer if you are going out. This will be especially important in the late evening as the clear skies will see night-time temperatures plummet below freezing and we may experience our first frosts of the year, so care on the roads is also advised. Towards the latter half of the week, however, a warm front will encroach from the south, so southerly regions can expect increased levels of precipitation towards the weekend. The warmer air will nudge its way slowly upwards and begin to dominate weather patterns, so we are likely to see a return to milder weather for the whole country by the end of the week.

SCOTLAND**C**

The British Isles are having an unusually good spell of weather at the moment, and there doesn't seem to be any sign that you should pack away those swimming trunks yet. In fact, our weather model for the next ten days shows continued fine weather. It would be too much to ask for the temperatures to remain at their record highs; however, it will stay dry and calm, and unseasonably mild. Top daytime temperatures will reach about twenty-one degrees and the temperature won't fall any lower than fourteen or fifteen at night. Of course, we'd like to remind everyone that the UV Index is still quite high, so please ensure that you apply protection to your skin if you are going to go outside during the day for any significant length of time.

CANADA**B**

The signs are not good for the winter sports industry, which took a battering last season. It will continue wet and windy, but temperatures will remain at or above normal, so there is little chance of an early dusting of snow on the mountains. Unfortunately, all our long-range forecasts seem to suggest a mild winter, so there is not much cause for optimism, it would seem. Getting back to the week ahead, we will have a break from the rain midweek when high pressure moves in from the west. By Thursday, most of central Canada will be dry, though the coastal regions can still expect to experience some light showers from time to time. Newfoundland will be the exception; as the depression holds on here, so islanders can expect to see a continuation of the miserable wet weather they've had up to now. In fact, a flood warning is in place as the rain is expected to be heavy and persistent and there is a high risk of the already swollen rivers breaking their banks.

AUSTRALIA**D**

Spring is finally upon us in the Southern Hemisphere and we can look forward to some good weather towards the start of the week. However, remember that with the warmer temperatures comes an increased risk of tropical storms and we are heading into the typhoon season. There are signs that a depression lying to the south of Melbourne could intensify and develop into something more sinister towards the end of the week. We are therefore monitoring the situation carefully, but no weather warnings are being issued for the moment. It is clear, however, that the fine weather will be interrupted midweek by a band of heavy rain sweeping over the country from the south. This could fall as snow over the mountains and prolong the bumper season for you lucky winter sports enthusiasts out there – you've really been spoilt this year!

Writing

Paper 2 WRITING PART 1

You must answer this question. Write your answer in 140-190 words in an appropriate style.

1. In your education class, you have listened to a lecture on the importance of teaching foreign languages in school. Your teacher has asked you to write an essay.

Write an **essay** using **all** the notes and give reasons for your point of view.

Learning a foreign language helps students develop a set of important skills. Why should foreign languages be taught in schools?

Notes

Write about:

1. new cultures
2. employment
3. (your own idea)

Paper 2 WRITING PART 2

Write an answer to **one** of the questions 2-4 in this part. Write your answer in 140-190 words in an appropriate style.

2. You are looking through a job database online and see a position you are interested in for managing a local tutoring service.

Person needed to manage a group of tutors. Have skills in administration and education as well as possess excellent communication abilities. Please e-mail a letter of interest and your CV to manager@tutoringpros.co.uk. Describe in your cover letter why you are interested in the position and any relevant experience and skills you possess.

Write your **letter**.

3. The local council is opening a new community centre for youths. Basketball, music lessons and cookery have all been suggested as possible activities for the centre. Mr. Jones, who is a member of the council, has asked you to talk to your friends and then write a **report** to the council about how popular each activity would be and then make a recommendation about which activities should be offered.

Write your **report**.

4. You saw this notice in a travel magazine:

Reviews wanted

Have you stayed in a good or bad hotel?
Now is your chance to write about it.
We are looking for reviews of hotels anywhere in the world.
We will publish the most interesting reviews.

Describe the hotel and say why you did or didn't enjoy your stay.

Write your **review**.

Listening

Paper 3 LISTENING PART 1

You will hear people talking in eight different situations. For questions 1-8, choose the best answer, A, B or C.

1. You switch on the radio and hear this exchange in progress.

What are you listening to?

- A. a phone-in programme
- B. a talent contest
- C. a general knowledge quiz

2. You overhear this man talking about a restaurant.

In his opinion, the restaurant

- A. has improved.
- B. isn't as good as it used to be.
- C. is too expensive.

3. Listen to a woman interviewing a man on a TV chat show.

What is the man?

- A. a famous criminal
- B. a detective
- C. a crime writer

4. You are travelling by train when you overhear this exchange.

The woman

- A. has never met the man before.
- B. is a good friend of the man.
- C. is a distant relative.

5. Listen to this teacher giving a lesson.

What is the teacher's subject?

- A. politics
- B. literature
- C. geography

6. You hear this announcement being made in a railway station.

The 7:15 train to London

- A. has been cancelled.
- B. will leave from a different platform.
- C. has been delayed.

7. You overhear this man answering a telephone in a record shop.

The man is

- A. polite.
- B. impatient.
- C. bored.

8. You are staying in the home of a British family when you hear this exchange between the husband and wife.

What does the wife want her husband to do?

- A. make less noise at night
- B. complain to the neighbours
- C. fit new windows in another room

PAPER 3 LISTENING PART 2

You will hear part of a scientific television programme for young people in which the speaker explains what 'meteors' are. For questions 9-18, complete the sentences with a word or short phrase.

'Meteors' is another name for **9** [] .

To help explain meteors, planet Earth is compared to a **10** [] .

You can think of meteors as a group of **11** [] .

In reality, meteors are very small chunks of **12** [] .

The circular path the Earth travels around the Sun is called its **13** [] .

When Earth comes close to a meteor, the meteor is pulled **14** [] by gravity.

A meteor travels very fast - a hundred times faster than **15** [] .

Due to the speed it travels through the air, the meteor becomes **16** [] .

Because of the heat, the meteor becomes less hard, **17** [] and then burns.

We are lucky that most meteors burn up and never **18** [] .

PAPER 3 LISTENING PART 3

You will hear five different people talking about journeys they have made. For questions 19-23, choose from the list A-H the correct word or phrase that describes how each person completed their journey. Use the letters only once. There are three extra letters which you do not need to use.

- A by plane
- B by train
- C as the driver of a car
- D by bus
- E on foot
- F on a bicycle
- G as a passenger in a car
- H by taxi

Speaker 1 **19** []

Speaker 2 **20** []

Speaker 3 **21** []

Speaker 4 **22** []

Speaker 5 **23** []

Paper 3 LISTENING | **PART 4**

You will hear a scene from a radio soap opera called *Willowdale Green*, in which a couple, Charles Miller and Daphne Jameson, are speaking with the barman Bill Dexter in a village pub. For questions 24-30, choose the best answer A, B or C.

24. The man working at the bar presumes that Charles and Daphne
A. are locals.
B. are married.
C. live at Draycott farm.
25. How well did Charles know Andy Draycott?
A. He never met him.
B. They were close relatives.
C. He didn't know him well.
26. What happened to the previous owner of the farm?
A. He died.
B. He sold it.
C. He left.
27. Bill says the couple should not have the farm because
A. they are not from Willowdale.
B. the owner committed suicide.
C. they are not frank.
28. What have people been saying, according to Bill?
A. Charles and Daphne are bad people.
B. The farm will not be maintained as a farm going forward.
C. Charles and Daphne did not inherit the farm.
29. What motivated Charles and Daphne to move to the country?
A. a healthier life
B. Charles' work
C. the local services
30. How does Bill's attitude change at the end of the conversation?
A. He becomes suspicious.
B. He regrets his previous attitude.
C. He becomes more positive.

Test 9

Paper 1 Reading and Use of English PART 1

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

Example:

0. A. hostel B. whole C. association D. city

0	A	B	C	D
---	---	---	---	---

Oxford University

Oxford University is a(n) (0)..... of over 35 colleges, varying in (1)..... of foundation from medieval to more recent times. The colleges also vary in wealth, in character and in architecture.

Some (2)..... imposing buildings and grounds, (3)..... are almost intimate in their scale. Most colleges can boast well-known former students - Oxford is the place where (4)..... as diverse as Margaret Thatcher, Mrs Gandhi, Michael Palin and Evelyn Waugh were educated.

Most visitors will want to see a college and one or more of the University buildings, such as the Bodleian Library or the Ashmolean Museum.

The University has supported the (5)..... of The Oxford Story Exhibition, in Broad Street - now recognised as the best short (6)..... to Oxford University. Here, during an entertaining ride through recreated (7)..... and events, Magnus Magnusson offers an informed view of Oxford's past and present. Special materials for children and foreign (8)..... commentaries are also available.

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. place | B. date | C. manner | D. form |
| 2. A. live | B. reside | C. exist | D. occupy |
| 3. A. rest | B. else | C. those | D. others |
| 4. A. characters | B. cartoons | C. caricatures | D. participants |
| 5. A. discovery | B. creation | C. expectation | D. education |
| 6. A. history | B. beginning | C. introduction | D. past |
| 7. A. postcards | B. maps | C. paintings | D. scenes |
| 8. A. custom | B. currency | C. phrase | D. language |

Paper 1 Reading and Use of English PART 2

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

Example:

0	for
---	-----

"Hidden Dangers"

You are always ready (0) *for* danger, but you don't think of (9) very much. The real dangers are (10) from living things. They are the small, quiet things - a knot in the air-line, a cut safety-rope. Taylor knew this (11) of the sea bed well: it was grey and flat and familiar. But today, for the first time, it held a surprise. Taylor stopped when he saw the new shape.

At first he (12) it was an aircraft. But it was the wrong shape, and it was too small; only seven metres long and three metres wide. Here and (13) were round doors. The metal body seemed to be undamaged. But one end was black, perhaps (14) a result of strong heat. From the other (15) grew a small forest of metal posts. Almost all of them were broken or pushed flat, perhaps when it hit the water. Now they (16) like the legs of a great insect.

Paper 1 Reading and Use of English PART 3

For questions 17-24, read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of some lines to form a word that fits in the space in the same line. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Example: 0 effective

Most people don't make (0)..... use of their local pharmacy and go straight to their doctor for (17)..... as soon as they get any kind of (18)..... . You should trust your pharmacist though and not be (19)..... of his or her abilities. Pharmacists can help with many problems from (20)..... of various parts of the body to swollen ankles. Some people would prefer to leave these problems (21)..... but depending on the (22)..... of the condition a quick visit to the pharmacy is usually the only (23)..... that you'll need and it will cause the minimum (24)..... to your day.

EFFECT
TREAT
ILL
SUSPECT
INFLAME
TREAT / SEVERE
ASSIST
DISRUPT

Paper 1 Reading and Use of English PART 4

For questions 25-30, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given. You must use between two and five words, including the word given. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Example:

0 They think the owner of the house is in France. thought
The owner of the house in France.

The gap can be filled by the words "is thought to be" so you write:

0 is thought to be

25. I haven't written to Bob since he left for Canada. last

The Bob was before he left for Canada.

26. The doctors told her to reduce the amount of fat she eats. down

She was told by the doctors the amount of fat she eats.

27. Michael is not usually rude. like

It is rude.

28. You can play football, but you must do your homework first. long

You can play football your homework first.

29. My brother is as old as Sam's. same

Sam's brother mine.

30. It is possible that the teachers didn't see you cheating on the test. may

The teachers cheating on the test.

Paper 1 Reading and Use of English PART 5

You are going to read an article reviewing the website RealAge. For questions 31-36, choose the answer A, B, C or D which you think fits best according to the text.

RealAge, Inc. is an American media corporation that provides health information to consumers, primarily through a website also called RealAge. The company's stated mission is to encourage consumers to maximize their health and wellness by making their RealAge younger.

The basic concept of RealAge is that a person's true biological age is not the same as his or her chronological age. In other words, you may be 35 years old but your body may work like a 25-year-old's or a 50-year-old's depending on a number of factors. The heart of RealAge is a website offering a test that asks 132 questions about family history and lifestyle to determine a person's RealAge by adjusting their current age based on how they answer the questions. In the RealAge test, for example, smoking increases your age by 8 years, but taking an aspirin every day will make you 2.2-2.9 years younger.

RealAge has undeniably been profitable for its founder, Dr. Michael Roizen. It was sold for an estimated \$60-\$70 million in 2007, and as of 2009, was still reporting a profit. In spite of the sale, RealAge.com serves as the official online home for both Dr. Michael Roizen and Mehmet Oz, MD., co-authors of the best-selling *YOU* book series. Indeed, the RealAge website has fuelled five New York Times number 1 best-selling books, including *RealAge: Are You as Young as You Can Be?*, which has been promoted by Oprah Winfrey. The test has been taken by more than 27 million people since 1999.

RealAge is clearly a very popular website, but is the RealAge it generates real? That is less clear. Longevity science is challenging. The RealAge test is based on life expectancy research; Michael Roizen claims that he has pored over more than 33,000 medical studies, but that claim is rather hard to believe. If he spent one hour per medical study for 8 hours a day, it would take him over 11 years to finish. And even if he had, researchers cannot do studies to prove that John Doe would

have lived 8 years longer if he quit smoking. Either he quit or he didn't. We don't have two John Does to compare. Researchers must rely on statistics like averages to determine the impact of lifestyle behaviours, which gets very complicated. In short, we can't really know the impact of all the lifestyle factors in the level of detail presented in RealAge. Each lifestyle factor interacts with other factors in a complex way. RealAge does try to address this, adjusting some of the factors for age (for example aspirin reduces age by 2.2 years at 55 and 2.9 years at 70). The bottom line, however, is that we cannot know our RealAge with the precision suggested by the test.

On top of this, RealAge, unfortunately, is not transparent about how it uses information from the tests. Users' health histories, which they provide while taking the test, are used by the website to generate personalized content, including health tips, but also including highly targeted advertisements and marketing messages which are sent to members by e-mail. As a result, the website generates a great deal of revenue from pharmaceutical companies paying to advertise their drugs to individuals who have taken the test and become members. This is not specified to those who become members, and critics say that this amounts to a clever way of skirting the strict regulation of pharmaceutical advertising.

So is it a moneymaking scam, or does it offer something worthwhile? The test can be a fun way for people to learn about the benefits and dangers of various lifestyle choices, and by linking behaviours to increasing or decreasing age, the approach lets people compare different lifestyle factors and prioritise their effort. If they adopt some of the lifestyle suggestions, they will probably be healthier and better off for it. They just need to watch out for advertising, be careful about what boxes they check if they don't want to receive e-mails, and certainly talk to a doctor before taking any sort of pills or supplements the site might recommend.

31. A person's RealAge is determined by
- various unknown factors.
 - lifestyle choices.
 - family history and lifestyle.
 - current age.
32. We may conclude, from the information in paragraph 3, that
- RealAge is a media scam.
 - RealAge is becoming more and more profitable.
 - RealAge is a passing trend.
 - people are interested in RealAge.
33. RealAge addresses the complexity of interacting factors by
- going into great detail.
 - using statistics.
 - clearly stating its limitations.
 - adjusting some factors for age.
34. In paragraph 6, the author implies that
- the website does not fully inform its users.
 - the website has hidden costs.
 - although the website profits from users, they are warned.
 - the website is run by pharmaceutical companies.
35. Users of the website are likely to receive
- random health tips.
 - advertisements for treatments for their health problems.
 - more attention from medical professionals.
 - information about the latest pharmaceutical products.
36. Overall, the author's opinion of RealAge is
- completely negative.
 - very sceptical.
 - somewhat positive.
 - approving.

Paper 1 Reading and Use of English PART 6

You are going to read a magazine article about the causes and implications of an ageing population, using Australia as an example. Six sentences have been removed from the article. Choose from the sentences A-G the one which fits each gap 37-42. There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use.

Ageing Populations

In the past Australia was a relatively youthful country. In 1970, 31 percent of the population was aged 15 years or younger, while by 2002 this proportion had dropped to 22 percent. Likewise, the proportion of Australia's population aged over 65 years grew from 8 percent in 1970 to 14 percent in 2012. It is expected that by 2040, the proportion of the population over 65 years will have almost doubled by around 25 percent. At the same time, growth in the population percentage falling within the traditional workforce age parameters of 18 to 65 years is expected to slow to almost zero. The population is ageing rapidly.

This is not an incidental pattern unique to a particular time and place. **37** Barring an unprecedented change in fertility rates, the age structure of the population is likely to stabilise with a far higher proportion of older Australians. This phenomenon is not unique to Australia either. In fact, birth rates have been falling in a similar manner in all the advanced industrialised countries.

Ageing populations are caused by two factors. Firstly, families are having fewer children. **38** Low birth rates largely reflect the increased choices available to women, including access to birth control, access to education and employment and higher living standards. For the last 20 years or so the birth rate has fallen below the replacement rate in Australia — meaning that without migration, the population would eventually begin to fall. The second factor contributing to ageing populations is that people are living longer. For example, in 1960 life expectancy at birth for Australian males was around 68 years. **39** Similar increases have occurred for females. With fewer babies being born, and more people living longer, it is inevitable that the population will get progressively older.

These changes are definitely a cause for concern. The decisions that are made today will affect future generations. Societies will, unavoidably, look quite different to how they do today. To stay with the Australian example, the number of people aged 65 and over, which was around 3.2 million in 2012, is projected to increase to 6.2 million by 2042; that is, from around 14 percent of the population to around 28 per cent. At the same time, growth in the number of people of workforce age is expected to fall from the 1.2 percent per year that has occurred over the last decade to almost zero in the same amount of time. In 2012 there were more than five Australians of working age to support every person aged over 65. **40** Who will pay the increasing cost of the ageing population's healthcare, among other things?

Governments have several options about what to do about this problem. They could elect to do nothing now, and raise taxes in the future to cover budget deficits as they occur. Some argue in favour of this position, noting that in 40 years average incomes will be substantially higher than they are today due to continuing economic growth. However, we are not talking about a minor tax increase. For this method to work, an increase in personal income tax collections of over 40 percent would be required. **41** But again, the dimensions of such spending cuts are enormous. For example, the sorts of expenditure cuts required in Australia could include the entire amount now allocated to health, or over half the social security and welfare budget. Clearly neither of these options could ever seriously be contemplated. **42** But this is not a sustainable or responsible solution, as it merely passes the problem on to our children's children. Interest payments on debt would grow at an ever-increasing rate, reducing the money available to pay for pensions and health care. It is not a solution that any responsible person would be prepared to contemplate.

- A. Today it is 79 years, and in 2042 it is projected to be around 83 years.
- B. Birth rates started declining in the late 1960s, and have been falling ever since.
- C. It is undoubtedly a permanent change.
- D. Yet, it is not the role of governments to tell citizens how many children they should have.
- E. Instead of cutting spending, governments could run deficits and hence increase debt.
- F. By 2042, there will only be 2.5.
- G. An alternative approach would be to cut future government expenditure.

Paper 1 Reading and Use of English PART 7

You are going to read part of a blog on the internet, where four people have sent in accounts of their earliest childhood memories. For questions 43–52, choose from the people A–D. The people may be chosen more than once.

Which person:

has a memory that involved not having something in their room?

43

had their age at the time of the memory verified by someone?

44

has an upsetting early memory?

45

had the earliest first memory?

46

surprised a relative with their memory?

47

remembers a parent working?

48

does not have clear and detailed early memories?

49

recognised something years later?

50

remembers a positive feeling?

51

remembers one season more than others?

52

Memories of our childhood

MICHAEL RICHARDSON A

My earliest memory is of being held on someone's lap on a porch swing in front of my great grandmother's farm house. I was describing the memory once to my mother and I gave her a walkthrough of the house, the layout of the rooms and the memory of two bench swings facing each other on each side of the front door on the porch. My mum got kind of quiet and then called my grandmother to verify a date and told me that I was describing a house that was sold when I was 18 months old. I still have never seen a picture of the front of the house to verify for myself but I'll take my grandmother's word for it.

MARTIN GREEN C

The earliest thing I can remember is sitting in my crib, in a house we moved out of when I was about nine months old, and leaning to try to see my mother in the kitchen, right across from my door. That is the only clear memory I have from that house, but I have many from the one we lived in for the following year. Once when I was in my twenties I walked into a public place with my mother and stopped and said, "We used to have this tile in our kitchen." She looked at it for a minute, then looked at me as if she was expecting it and said, "We moved out of that house before you were two." I guess you get to know the floor pretty well when you're only two feet tall!

MARY O'MALLEY B

The first thing I recall must have happened right after my family moved to our second flat. I was somewhere between 18 months and 2 years old and had just gotten my first "grown-up bed" which I kept falling out of. Since we didn't have one of those side-rails so prevalent today, mom got creative and put the vinyl high back chairs around my bed like a fort. I woke up one morning to find myself slowly falling from the bed - the chairs pushing out away from me in slow-motion. I thought this was great fun to fall out of bed so slowly! I remember crawling (because I was sleepy and being silly not because I couldn't walk) to find mom in her bright sunny room, working at her desk on some bills.

ANN CLARK D

I know a lot of people have clear memories of their early childhood. I don't. Instead they are flashes of events over a period of time. Some of the events were major and some were minor. Despite my dislike for the sun they are all sun-drenched - I don't have many memories of winter in my early years, and I'm not sure why that is. The first big memory I have does have a date attached: Christmas Day when I was six. We weren't able to make our annual trip to the coast that year because of financial restraints, so we were watching the news on the TV. What I saw was horrible. A child standing by a destroyed house, clutching a doll, with tangled tinsel all around her. The night before Cyclone Tracy had destroyed 70 percent of a nearby town. I also remember the red cross vans going up our street getting donations, and the town hall where the donations were being collected. It seemed like the goods were piled to the roof.

Writing

Paper 2 WRITING PART 1

You must answer this question. Write your answer in 140-190 words in an appropriate style.

- In your social studies course, you have watched a documentary on the potential effects of too much pollution on the air quality of city centres. Your professor has assigned you an essay to write.

Write an **essay** using all the notes and give reasons for your point of view.

Keeping the air quality in city centres at healthy levels for their residents is a concern for many places. How can we solve the problem of pollution in city centres?

Notes

Write about:

- automobiles
- factories
- (your own idea)

Paper 2 WRITING PART 2

Write an answer to one of the questions 2-4 in this part. Write your answer in 140-190 words in an appropriate style.

- Your favourite fashion magazine has advertised a contest for readers to write an **article** about someone who they admire.

Modern-day Fashion Icons

Whose style do you most admire?

What is unique about them?

How do you think they have changed fashion?

Write an article answering the following questions, and you might win a £2,000 shopping spree!

Write your **article**.

- You are a member of a music club. Each month, the club publishes a newsletter with reviews of new albums that have been released. Write a **review** of an album you have listened to recently, commenting on the style of music, its good and bad points and whether or not you would recommend it to others.

Write your **review**.

- You have just come back from seeing a wonderful play on Broadway in New York City with a classmate, and want to tell your sibling about it so that they go see the work before it leaves to tour around the world. Tell your parents in a **letter** about the play including the characters, story, direction, stage props and audience reaction, among other facets. Mention anything you would have changed or done differently, if applicable.

Write your **letter**.

Listening

Paper 3 LISTENING PART 1

You will hear people talking in eight different situations. For questions 1-8, choose the best answer, A, B or C.

1. You are at a public celebration when you hear this announcement.

Why does the speaker want the car moved?

- A. it is parked inconveniently
- B. it is parked illegally
- C. somebody has complained

2. You have taken your camera to a shop where the assistant explains why it is not working.

What does he tell you?

- A. the battery was too old
- B. the battery was incorrectly fitted
- C. the film was incorrectly fitted

3. You switch on the radio to find a phone-in programme in progress.

What is the caller asking the expert about?

- A. gardening
- B. cheese making
- C. travel

4. You are in the lounge of an expensive hotel when you hear this exchange.

What does the woman want the man to do?

- A. not take a photograph
- B. stop smoking
- C. not bring his dog in the building

5. You are in the office of a major trading company when you hear this woman talking on the phone.

What time does she arrange to meet Peter?

- A. 3:45
- B. 4:15
- C. 4:45

6. Listen to this woman speaking on a TV travel programme.

The company

- A. had too many clients.
- B. was the sole cause of a problem.
- C. was forced to pay out money.

7. You overhear this man talking in a fast food restaurant.

What is he talking about?

- A. his pet cat
- B. his daughter
- C. his pet parrot

8. You telephone a number in order to hear a freephone message about a new product.

The Brain-Booster is claimed to

- A. make the user's brain bigger.
- B. make the user cleverer.
- C. help people with poor memories.

Paper 3 LISTENING PART 2

You will hear a woman called Yvonne on a TV programme giving her opinion about children being punished at school. For questions 9-18, complete the sentences with a word or short phrase.

- The strap was a long piece of leather made especially for **9** children's palms.
- Today, children who misbehave at school seldom even get a **10**.
- In the fifties, Yvonne was strapped for coming to school in **11**.
- Yvonne thought the way she was disciplined at schools was **12** and unfair.
- The members of the organisation P.O.P.P.I. all had **13**.
- In 1979, because of P.O.P.P.I., **14** made the strap illegal.
- Yvonne describes her children as **15** and irresponsible.
- Yvonne does not think her children understand **16** they are.
- She is now sorry that the government **17**.
- She believes that there would be less **18** if the strap was still used.

Paper 3 LISTENING PART 3

You will hear five different people describing different unusual musical instruments from around the world. For questions 19-23, choose from the list A-H which speaker's instrument best fits the description given. Use the letters only once. There are three extra letters which you do not need to use.

- A It is entirely made of wood.
- B It is similar to a guitar.
- C It is played by blowing through it.
- D It is difficult to transport.
- E It can no longer be made.
- F It serves another purpose.
- G It can only be found in Japan.
- H It is entirely made of rosewood.

- | | | |
|------------------|--------------------------|-----------|
| Speaker 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> | 19 |
| Speaker 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> | 20 |
| Speaker 3 | <input type="checkbox"/> | 21 |
| Speaker 4 | <input type="checkbox"/> | 22 |
| Speaker 5 | <input type="checkbox"/> | 23 |

Paper 3 LISTENING PART 4

As you are leaving an aeroplane at the end of a flight, you overhear this conversation between a passenger and a flight attendant. For questions 24-30, choose the best answer A, B or C.

24. What is the passenger doing in Athens?

- A. spending a holiday there
- B. trying to get a job
- C. buying a house

25. How many more hours will the flight attendant be working today?

- A. five
- B. at least five and a half
- C. twelve

26. What is true about the trips from Athens to London and from London to Athens?

- A. same distance, different journey time
- B. different distance, same journey time
- C. same distance and same journey time

27. How does the flight attendant feel about longer flights?

- A. She finds them difficult.
- B. She doesn't give an opinion.
- C. She prefers them.

28. How often does the flight attendant get to stay somewhere for two nights?

- A. almost every week
- B. once a month
- C. very rarely

29. What is the flight attendant's attitude towards going to Moscow?

- A. She finds the living conditions difficult.
- B. She is curious to find out what it is like.
- C. She is looking forward to going.

30. What is the weather like in Moscow these days?

- A. warm
- B. cold
- C. summery

Test 10

Paper 1 Reading and Use of English PART 1

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

Example:

0. A. acts B. plays C. creates D. makes

0	A	B	C	D
----------	---	----------	---	---

Transport in The City

Transport (0)..... an important role in our daily lives and in the (1)..... of life in our city. Moreover, the individual decisions we make when we choose how to reach our destination can have a(n) (2)..... on other people - longer traffic queues, (3)..... air quality, greater numbers of accidents and health problems. Providing more transport options/choices will create a transport system that is safe, efficient, clean and fair.

Increasing (4)..... of the car has led to greater (5)..... of the impact it has and the (6)..... costs to us - for our health, for the economy and for the environment.

We want our city to become a successful, cosmopolitan city by the sea, where people can enjoy a high quality of life in a pleasant environment. To achieve this we need to make sure everyone has (7)..... to the services and facilities they need, through a choice of as many different means of transport as possible. We therefore welcome the Government's White Paper on Integrated Transport published earlier this year and (8)..... their vision of "A New Deal for Transport: Better for Everyone".

- | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. A. quantity | B. equality | C. quality | D. equation |
| 2. A. force | B. crash | C. problem | D. impact |
| 3. A. better | B. open | C. difficult | D. worsening |
| 4. A. motion | B. use | C. sale | D. method |
| 5. A. awareness | B. interest | C. campaign | D. transfer |
| 6. A. frank | B. successful | C. greedy | D. real |
| 7. A. opening | B. contact | C. access | D. touch |
| 8. A. dream | B. spoil | C. share | D. ask |

Paper 1 Reading and Use of English PART 2

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

Example: **0** office

Life in Hertford

I picked up my bag of letters and left the post (0) office The bag was heavy and I (9) a lot of letters to deliver. But I was feeling very cheerful. It was 7 o'clock on a fine summer morning. The sun was shining. It was (10) to be a warm day.

I started on my long walk through the streets of Hertford with a light heart. It wasn't only the bright morning that (11) me happy. We, my wife and I, had been, until very recently, living in London. I had (12) a postman there for a long time. Then I had the chance to get a postman's job in Hertford and I decided to take (13) Several times I wondered (14) I had done the right thing. It is not always wise to (15) the place that you are used to.

But now, six weeks after the move, I know that it was the right thing to do. We'd found a comfortable little house with a good garden. We liked the atmosphere of the quiet, sleepy town and we'd (16) made some friends. Life in Hertford pleased us both. I knew that we were going to enjoy living there.

Paper 1 Reading and Use of English PART 3

For questions 17-24, read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of some lines to form a word that fits in the space in the same line. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Example: 0 **outrageously**

It's difficult when you want to buy an (0)....**outrageously**... expensive but (17)..... new outfit. Shop (18)..... can be very helpful, of course, but they can also be very persuasive. They want to make a sale and will say anything (19)..... to make you part with your money. Sometimes they may suggest you pay in (20)..... or they may use other innovative methods. However, if you have a (21)..... for good quality clothes and are looking for something (22)..... then you should find your (23)..... in small boutiques that sell clothes of (24)..... quality – for a price!

OUTRAGE
STYLE / ASSIST
IMAGINE
INSTAL
FOND
TASTE
INSPIRE
EXCEL

Paper 1 Reading and Use of English PART 4

For questions 25-30, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. *Do not change the word given.* You must use between two and five words, including the word given. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Example:

0 They think the owner of the house is in France. thought

The owner of the house In France.

The gap can be filled by the words "is thought to be" so you write: 0 **is thought to be**

25. If we walk faster, we will get home sooner. the
- The we will get home.
26. Tony began to learn the violin three years ago. learning
- Tony the violin for three years.
27. He intends to visit his relatives next summer. intention
- It his relatives next summer.
28. I expect he was very happy to hear the news. been
- He very happy to hear the news.
29. He failed the test because he hadn't studied. have
- He if he had studied.
30. Someone stole Jane's purse while she was out. had
- Jane while she was out.

Paper 1 Reading and Use of English PART 5

You are going to read an excerpt from the novel *Howards End*, by E. M. Forster which takes place during a concert. For questions 31-36, choose the answer A, B, C or D which you think fits best according to the text.

"Who is Margaret talking to?" said Mrs. Munt, at the conclusion of the first movement. She was again in London on a visit to Wickham Place. Helen looked down the long line of their party, and said that she did not know.

"Would it be some young man or other whom she takes an interest in?"

5 "I expect so," Helen replied. Music enwrapped her, and she could not enter into the distinction that divides young men whom one takes an interest in from young men whom one knows.

7 "You girls are so wonderful in always having – Oh dear! one mustn't talk."

For the Andante had begun – very beautiful, but bearing a family likeness to all the other beautiful Andantes that Beethoven had written, and, to Helen's mind, rather disconnecting the heroes and shipwrecks of the first movement from the heroes and goblins of the third. She heard the tune through once, and then her attention wandered, and she gazed at the audience, or the organ, or the architecture. Here Beethoven started decorating his tune, so she heard him through once more, and then she smiled at her cousin Frieda. But Frieda, listening to Classical Music, could not respond. Herr Liesecke, too, looked as if wild horses could not make him inattentive; there were lines across his forehead, his lips were parted, his glasses at right angles to his nose, and he had laid a thick, white hand on either knee. And next to her was Aunt Juley, so British, and wanting to tap. How interesting that row of people was! What diverse influences had gone to the making! Here Beethoven, after humming and hawing with great sweetness, said "Heigho", and the Andante came to an end. Applause, and a round of "wunderschoning" and "prachtvolleying" from the German audience members. Margaret started talking to her new young man; Helen said to her aunt: "Now comes the wonderful movement: first of all the goblins, and then a trio of elephants dancing;" and Tibby implored the company generally to look out for the transitional passage on the drum.

"On the what, dear?"

"On the drum, Aunt Juley."

"No; look out for the part where you think you have done with the goblins and they come back," breathed Helen, as the music started with a goblin walking quietly over the universe, from end to end.

Others followed him. They were not aggressive creatures; it was that that made them so terrible to Helen. They merely observed in passing that there was no such thing as splendour or heroism in the world. After the interlude of elephants dancing, they returned and made the observation for the second time. Helen could not contradict them, for, once at all events, she had felt the same, and had seen the reliable walls of youth collapse. Panic and emptiness! Panic and emptiness! The goblins were right.

Her brother raised his finger: it was the transitional passage on the drum. For, as if things were going too far, Beethoven took hold of the goblins and made them do what he wanted. He appeared in person. He gave them a little push, and they began to walk in a major key instead of in a minor, and then – he blew with his mouth and they were scattered! Gests of splendour, gods and demigods contending with vast swords, colour and fragrance broadcast on the field of battle, magnificent victory, magnificent death! Oh, it all burst before the girl, and she even stretched out her gloved hands as if it was tangible.

31. When the writer says that Helen 'could not enter' in line 5
he means that
- her mind was elsewhere.
 - she disagreed.
 - she had no ticket.
 - she did not know the young man.
32. Why did Mrs. Munt stop speaking suddenly in line 7?
- She changed her mind.
 - The performance had finished.
 - She saw that Helen was not interested.
 - The music had begun.
33. As Helen watched the other people listening, she felt
- bored.
 - fascinated by them.
 - scornful of them.
 - proud of them.
34. What best describes Helen's view of the goblins?
- horrible and violent
 - not violent, but still disturbing
 - observant and very entertaining
 - quiet but not peaceful
35. From Helen's reaction to the music, in paragraph 3, what do we learn about her personality?
- She is young and innocent.
 - She does not think much about life.
 - She believes life is heroic.
 - She is not an idealistic youth.
36. What is the meaning of the word "tangible" in the last line of the last paragraph?
- something that can be touched
 - something emotional
 - something imaginary
 - something frightening

Paper 1 Reading and Use of English PART 6

You are going to read an article about what music is, and why it exists. Six sentences have been removed from the article. Choose from the sentences A-G the one which fits each gap 37-42. There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use.

Where Did Music Come From?

What is music? Musical expression can be divided into two groups: vocal music or "song" which consists of complex, learned vocalisations and instrumental music which consists of structured, communicative sound using parts of the body other than the voice and sometimes additional objects.

Although the production of music is considered uniquely human, musical utterances of various degrees of complexity and perfection can be observed in several species in the animal kingdom. **37** Most research has been done on songbirds so far, but also parrots, hummingbirds, whales, seals and possibly other species show vocalisations that can be called musical according to the above definition.

Birdsong is commonly regarded as the most complex vocal utterance in the animal kingdom. **38** Traits of the latter such as an extensive repertoire of melodies, a sense of diatonic intervals, very precise pitch recognition and intonation, ability of transposition, melodic and dynamic variation, imitation, improvisation and composition have been observed in songbirds in various degrees of perfection.

Instrumental sound generation is very rare among animals. **39** Our closest cousins, the African great apes (chimpanzees, bonobos and gorillas), make drumming sounds with their hands, sometimes with both arms, on their own chest, the ground, on objects like tree roots and even on other individuals. Chimpanzees have been found readily adapting other surfaces to drumming including hollow walls. Drumming sequences typically last only a short time, between one and twelve seconds. It is currently unknown whether apes can learn rhythms. It is also unknown whether they can create more complex rhythmic patterns than the simple, steady beat typically observed. **40** However, using both hands to drum seems to be unique to the great apes and humans.

But why did music develop? This natural question may be asked in another way: what, if any, adaptive functions does music serve? In other words, what advantage did species with musical skills have that allowed them to have more offspring than those that did not? This is a question that interested Darwin. In fact, he was probably the first to ask it, when he said "As neither the enjoyment nor the capacity for producing musical notes are faculties of the least use to man in reference to his daily habits of life, they must be ranked amongst the most mysterious with which he is endowed".

41 Many researchers have many different ideas. The following hypotheses about the function of music are among the most common that have been suggested so far. As a null hypothesis, it has been proposed that music has no adaptive function at all. Perhaps it is a mere by-product of some other ability that we need, such as language. Another often talked about purpose for music, prominent both in the scientific literature and in the popular press, is in mate choice. Data on birdsong and whale song support this hypothesis. Other ideas include that music might have begun with the use of song by mothers to soothe infants, or as a learning tool in the play of young animals. **42**

- A. However, the precise reasons for the existence of music are still a mystery today.
- B. Some species, such as blackbirds, nightingales and white-rumped shamas, deliver vocal performances of outstanding musical quality that come close to human music in many aspects.
- C. There are a few other drumming species, including palm cockatoos, woodpeckers and kangaroo rats.
- D. Simple sounds that are instinctive and serve functions like signalling danger are usually not regarded as music.
- E. Vocalisations of amazingly high complexity and musicality have evolved several times in birds and mammals.
- F. Few stones have been left unturned as to potential functions of music since Darwin posed the question.
- G. It seems to be limited to purely rhythmical elements, to drumming, thus lacking any melody or harmony.

Paper 1 Reading and Use of English PART 7

You are going to read a magazine article that contains the opinions of three people about the roles music can play in society. For questions 43–52, choose from the people A–C. The people may be chosen more than once.

Which person:

suggests that all music may be in some way political?

43

believes music can provide social unity?

44

believes music has a particularly important role in growing up?

45

personally witnessed the role of music in social reform?

46

says music can empower children facing difficulties?

47

mentions a charitable organisation?

48

does not mention his or her own occupation?

49

gives the opinion of an expert?

50

suggests how an interested person could learn more?

51

singles out the advantages of a particular style of music?

52

The role of music in our society

ANN JOHNSTON A

For me, the power of music is just about summed up by the work of a charity called the National System of Youth and Children's Orchestras of Venezuela, popularly known as "The System". It provides poor children with their own instruments, teaches them to play and groups them into a network of orchestras and choirs. These skills are necessary to perform music: synchronisation, dependability, punctuality and collaboration. The children that secure a place in one of the orchestras are paid a monthly stipend so their parents understand that music-making has a real financial value, and don't make them stop in order to work.

It was founded in 1975 by a professional economist and musician, Jose Antonio Abreu, who believed that young, deprived boys and girls could receive strong skills to overcome poverty with the collective learning experience of music. Abreu successfully identified the feelings of alienation and low self-esteem in the Venezuelan poor as some of the handicaps that forced them to remain deprived. Let me give you a quote in which he highlighted how these feelings affected the poor, much more severely than the lack of income:

"The most miserable and tragic thing about poverty is not the lack of bread or roof, but the feeling of being no-one, the lack of identification, the lack of public esteem. That's why the children's development in the orchestra and the choir provides them with a noble identity and makes them a role model for their family and community."

JOSEPHINE SAKS C

Music has an undeniable effect on our emotions. Any parent knows that a quiet, gentle lullaby can soothe a fussy baby. And a majestic chorus can fill us with excitement. But more and more research is now showing that music also can affect the way we think.

Both as a parent of young children, and as a primary school teacher, this is of particular interest to me. After all, it's my job to help others get the best possible start in life. It seems music has a role to play. You see, babies are born with billions of brain cells. During the first years of life, those brain cells form connections with other brain cells. Over time, the connections we use regularly become stronger. Children who grow up listening to music develop strong music-related connections. And these music-related connections actually affect the way we think.

Listening to classical music can improve our spatial reasoning, at least for a short time. Learning to play an instrument can have longer lasting effects. This seems to be true for classical music, but not other styles of music because of classical music's complicated structure. What is really amazing is that research shows that babies as young as 3 months can pick out that structure and even recognise classical music selections they have heard before.

THOMAS JONES B

Apartheid, in South Africa, when the white minority held power over the entire population, was met with strong internal and external resistance, prompting global boycotts of trade with South Africa. The most powerful form of resistance, however, was the refusal of South African blacks to remain prisoners in their own land.

In the 46 years that the system of Apartheid was in place, the resistance movements evolved from loosely organised unions of non-violent protestors to powerful armed coalitions. Throughout every stage of the struggle, the "liberation music" both fuelled and united the movement. Exiled South African singers also had a role to play, bringing the struggle into the global spotlight. Song was a communal act of expression that shed light on the injustices of Apartheid, playing a major role in the eventual reform of the South African government.

I had a glimpse of this first-hand growing up in South Africa before my family immigrated to the UK in my early teens; perhaps that's what inspired me to study Human Rights Law. If you want to know more, let me recommend *Amandla! A Revolution in Four-Part Harmony*, a powerful film that focuses specifically on the 'liberation music' of the struggle against white domination in South Africa. But can music ever be separated from its political context? This is investigated with striking clarity in Daniel Fischlin's and Ajay Heble's book *Rebel Musics*. The book outlines the diverse ways in which music and song have impacted human rights and social justice issues, and explores the concept of music as a dissident practice, as power, and as the contradiction of "being silenced".

Writing

Paper 2 WRITING PART 1

You must answer this question. Write your answer in 140-190 words in an appropriate style.

1. You have watched a documentary about young children in poor areas who leave school to work. Your English teacher has asked you to write an essay.

Write an **essay** using all the notes and give reasons for your point of view.

D

Teenagers are dropping out of school to find a job.
How can we help them to continue their education?

Notes

Write about:

1. family problems
2. financial difficulties
3. (your own idea)

Paper 2 WRITING PART 2

Write an answer to **one** of the questions 2-4 in this part. Write your answer in 140-190 words in an appropriate style.

2. A classmate overhears you critiquing and discussing a musical theatre performance with great insight and asks you to submit reviews of other shows. He tells you to explore the characters, plot, music, larger themes, setting and production style in developing your criticism.

Write your **review**.

3. You recently saw this notice in an international magazine called *Travelling the World*.

We Need Articles!

We are seeking readers' articles about a memorable holiday they have taken. We want to know where you went and what it was like, what you did there and what made it memorable.

We will publish the most interesting articles!

Write your **article**.

4. For a political science class you are taking, the professor asks you to conduct a small survey of students to learn more about their voting habits in elections of local officials. The professor asks that you create a **report** organising the data you collect on if and why people vote, do they vote based on single issues, party affiliation, and what do they read or consult to inform themselves about the issues and political leaders and candidates of the day. Include other factors or ideas in your report as you see fit.

Write your **report**.

Listening

Paper 3 LISTENING PART 1

You will hear people talking in eight different situations. For questions 1-8, choose the best answer, A, B or C.

1. You are in the service department of an electrical store when you overhear this technician speaking on the telephone.
What does he want the caller to do?
 A. wait for a trained technician
 B. try adjusting the TV himself
 C. bring the TV to the shop.
2. You are in a railway waiting room when you overhear this man speaking.
What is he describing?
 A. the weather
 B. his working conditions
 C. a recent illness
3. You are standing at the bar of an English pub when you overhear this exchange.
What does the man want the woman to do?
 A. let him have the menu
 B. get him some food
 C. bring the food to his table
4. You are visiting the offices of a construction company when you overhear a woman answering the telephone.
What is the caller complaining about?
 A. noise late at night
 B. damage done to his property
 C. noise early in the morning
5. You overhear this exchange in an office.
What does the woman want the man to do?
 A. type the letter
 B. check the letter for spelling
 C. give his opinion of the letter
6. You are listening to the results of football matches on a Saturday sports programme.
The West Bromwich-Albion game is different because
 A. it was delayed by water on the pitch.
 B. it was delayed by rain.
 C. there was no score.
7. You are at a rock concert where the lead singer makes this announcement.
The next song has been specially written for
 A. disabled people.
 B. people with a certain disease.
 C. children in hospital.
8. You are a passenger travelling in a car when you are stopped by a policeman.
The reason you have been stopped is because
 A. there is a fault with the car.
 B. there has been an accident.
 C. your car crossed a red traffic light.

Paper 3 LISTENING PART 2

You are going to hear somebody giving an introductory talk about a course of lessons at a summer school. For questions 9-18, complete the sentences with a word or short phrase.

Name of the college

 9

Students at the talk are studying

 10

Time of seminars

 11

Rooms for seminars

 and 12

Length of course

 13

Saturday 5th July, visit to

 14

Students should see the Parthenon Marbles and

 15

Canteen opening times [Mon-Thurs]

12 to and to 8 16

Sports facilities free except for

 17

Accommodation office is room 16 in

 18**Paper 3 LISTENING PART 3**

You will hear five different people talking about incidents at work involving children. For questions 19-23, choose from the list A-H which occupation each speaker has. Use the letters only once. There are three extra letters which you do not need to use.

- A shop assistant
- B doctor
- C executive
- D nursery teacher
- E bus driver
- F lawyer
- G video games expert
- H debt collector

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------------|
| Speaker 1 | <input type="text"/> 19 |
| Speaker 2 | <input type="text"/> 20 |
| Speaker 3 | <input type="text"/> 21 |
| Speaker 4 | <input type="text"/> 22 |
| Speaker 5 | <input type="text"/> 23 |

PAPER 3 LISTENING PART 4

You will hear three people, Norman and Linda Hunter, and Linda's friend Patty, talking in a shopping centre about their children. For questions 24-30, choose the best answer A, B or C.

24. How do Patty and Norman know each other?
A. They worked together.
B. They are old friends.
C. They met at a party.
25. What does Norman mean when he calls Patty's child a "rocket scientist"?
A. He is very smart.
B. He designs rockets.
C. He has a good job.
26. How does Norman feel about young children being encouraged to learn languages?
A. He thinks it is easier for younger children.
B. He thinks it is essential today.
C. He thinks it is unnecessary.
27. When Linda says her son taught her computer chess, Patty
A. is quite impressed.
B. does not approve.
C. decides to go to night school.
28. What can we guess about Linda's working schedule?
A. She only works occasionally.
B. She works a lot of hours.
C. She has no time off.
29. Patty can probably afford to work less because
A. she has financial help.
B. her son will have a free education.
C. she is a teacher.
30. What does Norman think is important for children?
A. to have a lot of lessons
B. to have the latest toys
C. to have time to play