

You are going to read an extract from a novel. For questions 1–8, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text.

There was a book with bed-and-breakfast places in it amongst the guidebooks and maps on the back seat of my aunt's car and we found somewhere to stay in there. It was a big, old farmhouse down the end of a track, in a dip. There were three cows in the nearest
7 field, sheep up on a ridge, hens in the yard, a few sheds and barns standing around, and a rosy-cheeked farmer's wife. After a day driving round, I was really impressed with the place initially, thinking we'd finally found the true countryside. Now my aunt could write whatever she was supposed to write about it, and we could both relax and go home.

But when I suggested that, she just said she wasn't expected to write about accommodation. Then, when we got talking to the woman, the place wasn't quite what it seemed anyway. The only field that went with the farmhouse was the one beside the track, with the cows in it, the rest belonged to a farm over the hill. The barns were rented to another farmer and the woman came from the city and was married to a travelling salesman. From close to, you could see the colour in her cheeks came out of a jar marked 'blusher'. The hens were hers, though. She'd been a professional bed-and-breakfast lady for three years, she said, and this was the worst season ever, and, yes, we could have separate rooms, two of each if we liked.

Perhaps she and her husband spent all their money on winter holidays, or perhaps they just didn't have any, but they certainly didn't spend a lot on the house. The bedrooms were huge and they hardly had any furniture in them – just a double bed in each, one of those wardrobes with hangers on one side and shelves down the other, and a wooden chair. There was a dangling light cord over each bed, which worked the centre light, but no bedside lamp.

I could tell that my aunt wasn't knocked out by it because she whispered to me, 'All very

clean, isn't it?' which is what Mum says about a place when she can't find anything else good. 'Well there isn't much to get dirty,' I whispered back. But the woman, Mrs Vosper, obviously assumed we'd stay, so we did. She asked if we were on holiday, and I listened with interest to my aunt's answer. I don't think I really understood at that point what she was doing, and it had got a bit late to ask her myself. I was supposed to know. But all she said was: 'Touring around, taking a bit of a break.' So that didn't help me much.

I picked a room that looked out over the field of cows. I don't think I realised how damp it was until it was time to go to bed. There was a distinctly musty smell in the air, and when I looked closely at the wallpaper I could see that in places it was coming away from the walls. My Mum and her sister are not a bit alike. I knew Mum would never let me sleep in a damp room. I wasn't sure what damp was supposed to do to you, but I knew it wasn't good.

When I got into bed, I didn't feel very sleepy. My aunt had given me a copy of the magazine she was working for, so I had a look at that. It was called *Holiday UK* and the cover 'London' printed across one corner and a colour picture of horses in a park. There was a great long article by my aunt inside, which went on for about six pages, with lots of photographs, and each one had her name up the side of
74 it. But there were also adverts for hotels and restaurants and shops, along with a couple of pages listing places to eat, theatres, cinemas, that sort of stuff. Also it was free, so I realised it couldn't be up to much. Still, I knew they must somehow have enough money to pay her, or they couldn't send her rushing around the countryside like this.

Tip Strip

Question 1: Read the text carefully. What impresses the writer in the first paragraph? What turns out to be different when you read on?

Question 5: How much does the writer know about the purpose of the visit?

Question 8: What makes the writer think that the magazine is probably not very good?

- 1 What did the writer think of the farmhouse when she first saw it?
 - A It was better than the description in the guidebook.
 - B It lived up to her expectations of the countryside.
 - C It was similar to one her aunt had written about.
 - D It reminded her of her own house.
- 2 What does the word 'ridge' (line 7) describe?
 - A an agricultural building
 - B a feature of the landscape
 - C a piece of farm machinery
 - D a way of dividing fields on a farm
- 3 What do we discover about the farm in the second paragraph?
 - A It wasn't as large as it seemed.
 - B None of the animals belonged to it.
 - C The owner lived in another part of the country.
 - D The bed-and-breakfast business was doing well.
- 4 What disappointed the writer about the accommodation offered at the farm?
 - A the lack of space to hang clothes
 - B the fact that it needed cleaning
 - C the limited amount of furniture
 - D the size of the rooms
- 5 When Mrs Vosper asked if they were on holiday, the writer felt
 - A embarrassed by her aunt's reply.
 - B unsure why her aunt had really come.
 - C too tired to take in what was being said.
 - D worried that she might be asked something next.
- 6 What does the writer suggest about her bedroom at the farmhouse?
 - A Her aunt had picked a better one.
 - B It was an unhealthy place to sleep.
 - C Her mother would have approved of it.
 - D It wasn't the one she would have chosen.
- 7 The word 'it' in line 74 refers to
 - A a page in the magazine.
 - B an article in the magazine.
 - C a photograph in the magazine.
 - D an advertisement in the magazine.
- 8 The writer was unimpressed by the magazine because
 - A it didn't contain any interesting stories.
 - B it provided only factual information.
 - C it seemed to be all about London.
 - D it was given away free to people.

You are going to read an extract from an article about a trip to study the bottlenose whale. Seven sentences have been removed from the article. Choose from the sentences **A–H** the one which fits each gap (**9–15**). There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use.

Bottlenose whales, the deep divers of the North Atlantic

Douglas Chadwick joined the crew of the research boat the Balaena.

I have joined the crew of the *Balaena*, a 15-metre research boat, and we are now a few kilometres off the east coast of Canada, sailing over what seafarers call the *Gully*. Gully means 'narrow channel', but this it is more like a drowned Grand Canyon, about ten kilometres across and, in places, over a kilometre straight down to the bottom of the sea. The Gully, with its abundant fish, is home to a dozen kinds of cetaceans.

We have come in search of bottlenose whales. Hal Whitehead, a whale expert, and his crew are here to study the behaviour of these enigmatic creatures. I am hoping to see at least one today, but I am prepared to be disappointed. I've been told that, as a rule, the first things you see are spouts, the typical jets of water coming out of their heads, which are visible from a distance. **9**

The northern bottlenose and at least nineteen closely related middle-sized whales form the family *Ziphiidae*. Referred to as 'beaked whales', they account for one in every four species of cetaceans – the marine mammals known as whales, dolphins and porpoises. People love whales, but most of us wouldn't recognise a *ziphiid* if one surged through the living room. **10**

Already some three metres long at birth, northern bottlenoses continue to grow in size until the age of twenty, when they may reach ten metres. Adults weigh between five and seven tonnes, roughly the same as African elephants. **11** 'These are probably among the most intelligent animals on the

entire planet, and we hardly know a thing about them,' says Hal Whitehead.

It is very quiet and all we can hear is the creak of the ship's masts as it sways. Suddenly, breaths like great sighs sound through the fog. **12** The smallest one swims for the boat and a larger companion cuts it off. Then they rejoin the others to float like swollen logs a short distance away.

I can see them well. They have small fins but big, domed heads with imposing foreheads above narrow, protruding jaws. Their heads are two-thirds out of the water now, all pointing our way. **13** We are being studied by northern bottlenose whales, which is only fair, since that is what we came to do to them.

If the bottlenoses don't swim too fast, we can keep up and observe them. Their movements are accompanied by grunts, whistles and cheers made by the blowholes. Every so often, one repeatedly lifts its tail to give the water a resounding slap. This display may function as yet another way to be heard. **14**

The biggest question is what goes on when these animals are not on the surface, which is most of the time. To find out, the researchers attached a time-depth recorder (TDR) to a whale's skin. The TDR stayed on for four-and-a-half hours and surfaced with the first solid data ever obtained about a *ziphiid* in its submarine kingdom. **15** This revelation seems to prove Hal Whitehead's theory that the world's deepest diver is the bottlenose whale – or maybe one of the many other beaked whales yet to be studied.

Tip Strip

Question 9: The sentence before the gap describes what you can see 'from a distance'. Find a sentence that refers to what happens when you get near.

Question 14: Before the gap there is a description of a display by the whales. Find a sentence that describes another display.

Question 15: Can you find a sentence that links 'the first solid data' and 'This revelation'?

- | | |
|---|--|
| A This is not surprising because, even among scientists, these whales probably qualify as the least familiar of all big mammals. | E The same holds for leaping skyward and making a huge splash, though they may do this just for fun. |
| B On one of its dives, the bottlenose had reached a depth of 900 metres. | F Beyond these basic facts, little is known about the lives of northern bottlenoses. |
| C These animals aren't just watching us, they are scanning us with rapid clicking noises just above the range of human hearing. | G These strange noises come from four creatures, seven to ten metres long, which have risen from the depths. |
| D Whale hunting reduced the population by at least seventy percent, and the species remains depleted today. | H When you come closer, though, you may find that they have submerged on a long dive, presumably in search of food. |

Part 3

You are going to read a magazine article about four women who are referees or umpires in different sports. For questions **16–30**, choose from the women (**A–D**). The women may be chosen more than once.

- | | |
|----------|-----------------------|
| A | Bentla D'Couth |
| B | Ria Cortesio |
| C | Dr Gill Clarke |
| D | Grace Gavin |

Which woman

Tip Strip

Question 16: Look for another way of saying that she concentrates on doing her job.

Question 18: Look for a similar way of saying 'I felt confident'.

Question 24: Look for a similar way of saying 'people are unaware'.

mentions concentrating on her job and not paying attention to anything else?

16

was appointed to do a job which she knew would be her last?

17

remembers her feeling of confidence when she started refereeing?

18

mentions one quality she has that is appreciated by male players?

19

gives an example of the sort of tests she has had to go through?

20

felt the need to prove to others that she was well suited to the job?

21

says people feel more positive about her refereeing after seeing her in action?

22

intends to do something so that other women can reach her position?

23

feels that the general public is unaware of the demands of her job?

24

remembers the excitement of learning about an appointment?

25

mentions her good relations with other sports professionals?

26

behaves differently when she's actually doing the job?

27

refers to the lack of financial motivation in their work?

28

admits one of her skills needs to be better to referee in men's matches?

29

recognises an employer's positive attitude towards her sporting commitments?

30

Bentla D'Couth football referee

When you first meet Bentla D'Couth, the first woman football referee in India, appearances can be deceptive. She is soft-spoken and appears shy and unassuming, in sharp contrast to how she is on the field, where she appears loud and aggressive. Bentla was always interested in football, but it was only at the age of eighteen that she learnt that women's football existed. 'In my first refereeing job, I knew that I was very well aware of every detail of the game and that's why I could not go wrong. I was sure I wouldn't make a wrong decision,' she says. 'It doesn't happen now, but I guess earlier people did have that "what would she know" attitude. But once they saw me on the field refereeing a match, they would start coming to me for tips to improve their game. I can say that I haven't had any bad experiences so far.' Bentla knows she needs to improve on her positioning, though. 'Boys play very fast, so it can be a little taxing to keep up with their pace.'

Dr Gill Clarke Olympics umpire

'Sydney was actually my third Olympics and this was a unique achievement as until then no British woman had ever umpired at three Games. It seemed a long time since my first Olympics in Barcelona in 1992, and then Atlanta in 1996.' A World and Olympic panel umpire's performance is assessed in all international matches, and they have to score a minimum 8 out of 10 every time if they want to maintain their position. 'Factors included in the assessment are such things as control, signals and cooperation with the other umpire on the pitch and fitness,' explains Clarke. She arrived in Sydney early to get over the stresses and strains of the flight, ready for the pressures of the two weeks of the Olympic hockey competition, knowing too that it would be her final tournament as she had decided to retire at what she hoped was the top. 'Increasingly, there is more at stake,' she says, 'it is big money for the players and the coaches but for umpires only personal satisfaction at a job well done.'

Ria Cortesio baseball umpire

Ria Cortesio, a native of Davenport, Iowa, is one of five women to have umpired in professional baseball. She is hoping to open doors for others to follow her. Asked what drove her as a young person to become an umpire, she referred to 'the challenge'. 'I don't think that people realise what it means to work games day in and day out at the professional level, always on the road,' she said. 'It's you against the world during the season.' Asked about her interactions with fans during the game last Sunday, she said she was so focussed on her work that she didn't have time to consider her surroundings. 'It really doesn't make any difference being a woman on the field – or even off the field. I do feel a great responsibility to get girls and women involved. The one group of people that I haven't had a single problem with are the players, coaches or managers. If anything, there are some that are more respectful to me than usual.'

Grace Gavin rugby referee

When Grace Gavin was accepted as a referee for the Women's Rugby World Cup, she found out via her mobile phone on her way to the airport. 'I almost bounced myself out of the taxi,' she says. Grace combines her refereeing with a full-time job. 'I strongly believe that if we referee world-class athletes, we must train like world-class athletes. This is difficult to manage when work occupies fifty to sixty hours of my week. My firm is very supportive, though. Of course, my boss was happy when I retired from playing because the black eyes that I sported some Monday mornings were not going down well with clients.' Early in her refereeing career, somebody told her that she would always be handicapped by the perception that she was not fast enough to referee men's rugby. 'I have worked constantly to defeat this perception,' she says. 'Surprisingly, many players like having me as a ref because they can hear my voice. They can pick it out and are able to respond in the heat of the match.'

You **must** answer this question. Write your answer in **120–150** words in an appropriate style.

- 1 You recently won a prize in a sports competition. The prize is a free week at a seaside resort of your choice. You have just received this letter from the competition organiser. Read the letter and the notes you have made. Then write a letter to the organiser, using **all** your notes.

I am very pleased to send you some information about your prize - a free week at a holiday resort of your choice, for two people.

Your prize includes the following:

- free return tickets
- accommodation
- meals
- tickets for sports performances

Not included: travel insurance

I now need to know which holiday resort you would like to go to, when you would like to travel and the name and age of the person travelling with you.

I look forward to hearing from you.

Yours sincerely,

Paula Holden

Competition Organiser

provide more
details?

by plane or coach?

all?

which?

Tip Strip**Question 1**

Have you included these points?

- 1 the kind of transport
- 2 what other information you need, e.g. what hotel
- 3 whether breakfast, lunch and dinner are provided
- 4 mentioned sports you like

Write your **letter**. You must use grammatically correct sentences with accurate spelling and punctuation in a style appropriate for the situation.

Part 2

Tip Strip

Question 2

Have you included these points?

- 1 what inexpensive/free music events are available
- 2 visits to museums, giving reasons for your choices
- 3 how you can plan the week to make the most of the time.

Question 3

Have you included these points?

- 1 whether you liked the songs and why
- 2 something about the musicians (clothes, friendliness, quality, etc)
- 3 whether the school was a good venue: large enough, acoustics, facilities, etc

Question 4

- Describe what happened. Remember it must be frightening (who or what frightened Sarah?).
- Explain how the problem is resolved. Remember it must end well for Sarah.

Question 5(a)

- Include details about why the character is not pleasant (e.g. appearance, behaviour, feelings, rudeness, etc). Choose at least two characters who were affected by it and give specific examples.

Question 5(b)

- Write about the aspects of the book which you think make it suitable or unsuitable for teenagers. Remember to give reasons for your opinions by referring to the plot, the characters, etc.

Write an answer to **one** of the questions **2–4** in this part. Write an answer in **120–180** words in an appropriate style.

- 2 Your English friend is coming to visit you next month and this is part of an email he has sent you.

I am really looking forward to this trip, but you know me, I like to plan everything well! I would very much like to go and see as much music as possible, without spending too much money, and also visit a few museums. Have you had any thoughts about how we could make the most of the week?

Simon

Write your **email**.

- 3 You recently saw this notice in the college newsletter.

Write a review of the school concert!

What did you think of the school concert? Write a review for the school magazine. Include your opinion about the choice of songs, the performers and say whether you think the school hall is a suitable venue.

The best review will be published!

Write your **review**.

- 4 Your teacher has asked you to write a story for an international magazine. The story must **end** with the following words:

It had all ended well, but Sarah would never be able to forget how frightened she had been.

Write your **story**.

- 5 Answer **one** of the following two questions based on your reading of **one** of these set books.

(a) Author – Name of book

There is one character in the book who is not very pleasant. Write an **essay** describing this character and explaining how his/her behaviour affected other characters in the novel.

(b) Author – Name of book

Would you recommend this book to teenagers all over the world? Write a **review** for the library magazine saying in what ways the book is or isn't suitable and give reasons for your opinions.

For questions 1–12, read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap. There is an example at the beginning (0).

In the exam you mark your answers on a separate answer sheet

Example:

0 A goes B calls C passes D titles

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

Sudoku

Tip Strip

Question 4: Which of these words can be followed by the preposition 'for'?

Question 7: Which word normally collocates with 'work'?

Question 11: Only one of these words is correct in the context of the Internet.

Question 12: Which of these words will make a phrasal verb which means 'had the idea'?

Are you a fan of the popular logical puzzle that (0) by the name Sudoku? (1) you're not, the chances are you know somebody who is. Once (2) known outside Japan, this addictive brain teaser has become a common feature of newspaper puzzle pages all over the world.

Sudoku's great success (3) much to its simplicity. The game (4) for neither mathematical ability nor (5) knowledge and there are just a few sentences of straightforward instructions to read before you can play. The only skill required is the ability to (6) the difference between nine different symbols, and these don't even have to be numbers.

Some clever marketing has helped the game. Western newspapers worked (7) at promoting the game. Without this, it is unlikely that it would have (8) off and become quite such a runaway success. The game also (9) from its Japanese name that made people in many parts of the world (10) it as a superior kind of puzzle compared to those you usually find in newspapers and magazines.

But the popularity of Sudoku reached a peak in 2006, if the number of (11) on one leading website is anything to go by. Newspapers responded by (12) up with new kinds of logical puzzles, all with simple rules and Japanese names. But for true Sudoku fans, only the real thing will do.

- | | | | | |
|----|--------------|------------|---------------|--------------|
| 0 | A goes | B calls | C passes | D titles |
| 1 | A Apart from | B Even if | C In spite of | D Regardless |
| 2 | A thinly | B rarely | C hardly | D briefly |
| 3 | A results | B thanks | C owes | D lends |
| 4 | A expects | B demands | C requests | D calls |
| 5 | A general | B normal | C usual | D ordinary |
| 6 | A copy | B match | C notice | D recognise |
| 7 | A tough | B hard | C strong | D heavy |
| 8 | A got | B taken | C given | D passed |
| 9 | A promoted | B improved | C benefited | D increased |
| 10 | A believe | B regard | C think | D consider |
| 11 | A hits | B clicks | C strikes | D shots |
| 12 | A setting | B putting | C making | D coming |

Part 2

For questions **13–24**, read the text below and think of the word which best fits each gap. Use only **one** word in each gap. There is an example at the beginning **(0)**.

In the exam you write your answers IN CAPITAL LETTERS on a separate answer sheet.

Example:

0	W	E	R	E						
---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--

The birth of *YouTube*

Tip Strip

Question 16: This verb combines with 'up' after the pronoun to make a phrasal verb.

Question 19: Which word will complete the comparative expression?

Question 20: Which preposition will complete the common expression?

Question 22: Which preposition is used before 'average'?

In 2005, Chad Hurley and Steve Chen, two software designers from Silicon Valley in California, **(0)** invited to a dinner party. Several people had brought their camcorders to the party and these people were complaining about **(13)** difficult it was to share home videos online. That was when Chad and Steve came up **(14)** the idea for *YouTube*, the site which makes **(15)** easy to upload home videos onto the Internet. They formed a company, borrowed some money and **(16)** themselves up in business.

It turned **(17)** that millions of people already had short home video clips that they thought it **(18)** be fun to share with other enthusiasts around the world. Launched in December 2005, *YouTube* soon contained more **(19)** a million short video clips. People were uploading 8000 clips a day, and watching three million a day. They had mostly heard about the site through word **(20)** mouth, email and hyperlink, and eighty percent of the clips had **(21)** made by amateurs.

So why was *YouTube* such an immediate success? Researchers found that, **(22)** average, people were spending fifteen minutes on the site during each visit, **(23)** was enough time to view several short funny clips. In **(24)** words, they were using *YouTube* to give them a little break from their work or study.

Part 3

For questions **25–34**, read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of some of the lines to form a word that fits the gap **in the same line**. There is an example at the beginning **(0)**.

In the exam you write your answers IN CAPITAL LETTERS on a separate answer sheet.

Example:

0	I	N	C	R	E	A	S	I	N	G	
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--

Putting the fun back into driving

Tip Strip

Question 25: Is a noun or an adjective needed here?

Question 26: Add a suffix to this adjective to make the noun.

Question 30: What's the word for people who drive cars?

Question 34: How does the end of this verb change when it becomes a noun?

Because of the **(0)** number of cars on the roads, few **INCREASE**
 people get the chance to go out driving for **(25)** these days. **PLEASE**
 In Britain, traffic **(26)** has increased by over seventy percent in **DENSE**
 the last couple of decades, but there has been relatively little **(27)** **GROW**
 in the country's road network. The result of more traffic on the roads
 has been a greater emphasis on road **(28)** and this has meant **SAFE**
 the **(29)** of tougher speed regulations. As a result, those **INTRODUCE**
(30) who enjoy going fast are always in danger of being fined. **MOTOR**

One answer is something called a 'track day'. This is an event where
 people can drive their own cars around a racing circuit, and explore
 the limits of its **(31)** without the need to worry about other **PERFORM**
 road users. Track days are not competitive events, and people go
 for the pure **(32)** of driving. Track days are currently seeing **ENJOY**
 an enormous boom in **(33)** , with over six hundred a year **POPULAR**
 held in Britain alone. A great **(34)** of vehicles can be found **VARY**
 on the track at the same time and drivers have to follow a few
 basic rules. For example, slower vehicles must allow faster ones to
 pass.

Part 4

For questions **35–42**, 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. Here is an example (**0**).

Example:

0 What type of music do you like best?

FAVOURITE

What type of music?

The gap can be filled by the words 'is your favourite', so you write:

Example: **0** IS YOUR FAVOURITE

In the exam you write only the missing words IN CAPITAL LETTERS on a separate answer sheet.

Tip Strip

Question 35: You need to form a comparative expression using 'as'.

Question 36: What comes after this verb in reported speech – a gerund or an infinitive?

Question 39: Which multi-verb word means 'to participate'?

Question 41: What's the past participle of the verb 'to choose'?

35 I expected ice-skating to be more difficult than it actually was.

NOT

Ice-skating as I had expected.

36 'Leon, I think you should tell your mother the truth,' said Maite.

ADVISED

Maite his mother the truth.

37 Not many people went to see that live concert in the park.

NUMBER

Only went to see that live concert in the park.

38 Naomi hasn't seen any of her cousins for years.

SAW

It's any of her cousins.

39 How many competitors went in for the race?

PART

How many competitors the race?

40 You can borrow my new bicycle, but you must be careful with it.

LONG

You can borrow my new bicycle careful with it.

41 Melanie regretted choosing such an expensive jacket.

WISHED

Melanie a less expensive jacket.

42 Recycling old newspapers seems pointless to me.

POINT

I can't old newspapers.

TEST 2: LISTENING

Part 1

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

Tip Strip

Question 3: Does the speaker say you should pay attention to the scales or to your diet?

Question 4: The man mentions three points, but the woman agrees with only one of them. Which one is it?

Question 6: What is the purpose of the speaker, to say what the sport is like, to inform us of its possible dangers, or to say we should try it?

- 1 You hear a man talking about a ceramics course he attended.

What aspect of the course did he find unsatisfactory?

- A the level of support from the staff
- B the quality of the materials
- C the cost for students

	1
--	---

- 2 On a radio programme, you hear some information about a future guest.

What will he be talking about?

- A organising a mountain holiday
- B learning mountain-climbing skills
- C buying mountaineering equipment

	2
--	---

- 3 You hear part of a talk about how to look fit and healthy.

What is the speaker's advice?

- A check your weight regularly
- B build up your muscles
- C avoid certain foods

	3
--	---

- 4 You overhear two college students talking about applying for a weekend job.

What do they agree about?

- A It would be an enjoyable thing to do.
- B It would be useful experience for the future.
- C It would help them with their college expenses.

	4
--	---

- 5 You overhear two people talking about transport.

Why has the woman decided to use a bike instead of a car?

- A She hopes the exercise will improve her health.
B She is concerned about the environment.
C She can no longer afford the cost.

	5
--	---

- 6 On the radio, you hear a woman talking about a sport.

What is she doing?

- A explaining something to us
B warning us about something
C recommending something to us

	6
--	---

- 7 You hear the weather forecast on the radio.

How will the weather change tomorrow?

- A It will get colder.
B It will get sunnier.
C It will get windier.

	7
--	---

- 8 You hear a radio presenter talking about a theatre.

What does he say about it?

- A It is offering an impressive programme.
B It will be closed down in the near future.
C It has received a grant for improvements.

	8
--	---

Part 2

You will hear a talk on the radio about the Loch Ness Monster. For questions 9–18, complete the sentences.

The mysterious monster

Tip Strip

Question 12: Different types of weather are mentioned. Listen for the weather when it may be easiest to see the monster.

Question 13: You won't hear the exact words 'they have no interest in getting'. Listen for a similar way of expressing that idea.

Question 18: You need to get the two words right here in order to get a mark.

The head of the Loch Ness Monster has been compared to that of a

9

The first published photographic image of the monster is known as the

10

picture.

People argued that a picture taken in 1960 actually showed a

11

, but experts have proved them wrong.

Tim Dinsdale realised that most monster sightings occurred on days when the

weather was

12

Most eyewitnesses say they have no interest in getting

13

when they report their sightings.

In 1968, an underwater investigation used sonar equipment instead of

14

to try and find the monster.

An attempt to find the monster by using a

15

failed in 1969 because the Loch Ness water is so dirty.

The idea of using a group of

16

to help with

the search proved to be too complicated.

Dr Rines' underwater picture of 1972 seemed to show the

17

of a large sea animal.

The aim of the latest research project is to study all the

and

18

living in Loch Ness.

Part 3

You will hear five different people talking about concerts they went to. For questions 19–23, choose from the list (A–F) the opinion each speaker expresses about the concert. Use the letters only once. There is one extra letter which you do not need to use.

Tip Strip

B: Listen for a speaker who compares the musicians' live performances to the CDs they record in a studio.

C: Speakers 1 and 2 criticise the performers, but who mentions an improvement?

F: Speakers 1 and 3 mention good causes, but who is referring to this particular concert?

A The performers got a better reception than they deserved.

Speaker 1 19

B These musicians are at their best in live performances.

Speaker 2 20

C The concert improved after a disappointing beginning.

Speaker 3 21

D I enjoyed the band's choice of material for the concert.

Speaker 4 22

E I'd like to have seen more bands for the price I paid.

Speaker 5 23

F I was pleased the concert was raising money for a good cause.

Part 4

You will hear an interview with Patrick Shaw, who works as a pilot for a company that organises hot-air balloon trips. For questions 24–30, choose the best answer (A, B or C).

Tip Strip

Question 25: Do members of the ground crew get paid for their work? Do they get a chance to fly while they are doing their job?

Question 26: Read the first line carefully and underline 'particularly difficult'. The speaker mentions a few difficulties, but which one is the most serious?

Question 28: Read the first line carefully and underline the word 'unsatisfactory'. You are listening for something that Patrick does not like.

- 24 According to Patrick, what worries people most when they take a balloon trip?
- A how far the wind will take them
B whether they will hit some obstacle
C what the experience of landing will be like
- 25 Why does Patrick recommend joining the ground crew?
- A It's the best way of learning about balloons.
B It provides some experience of flying a balloon.
C It can be a fun way of earning extra income.
- 26 What makes the job of the ground crew particularly difficult?
- A poor communication with the pilot
B unpredictable weather conditions
C the nervousness of the passengers
- 27 Patrick says that all members of the ground crew must
- A be physically strong.
B have good social skills.
C know their area well.
- 28 Patrick finds it unsatisfactory when new crew members
- A fail to cooperate with each other.
B distract him with unnecessary questions.
C don't accept the way things should be done.
- 29 What does Patrick say about balloon competitions?
- A It is often difficult to determine who has won.
B The finishing target area is often unmarked.
C Some competitors are requesting clearer rules.
- 30 Patrick thinks his particular skills as a pilot result from
- A the way in which he was trained.
B the fact that he's adventurous by nature.
C the amount of experience he has.

Go to www.iTests.com for interactive exam practice.