

You are going to read a magazine article about a language course. For questions 1–8, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text.

Travelling to learn

Having decided in later life that it might actually be quite nice to master another language, rather than dusting off my schoolgirl French, I opted for a clean break: Spanish. Three years of half-finished evening classes later, thanks to the enthusiastic teacher's efforts I could order in a restaurant and ask directions, but my conversational skills were limited to asking everybody how many brothers and sisters they had. The only true way to master a language is to live and breathe it for a period of time. I toyed with the idea of taking a language 'immersion' course abroad, but two little words always stopped me: home stay. Then I saw that tour operator *Journey Latin America* had started offering Spanish courses in Peru, amongst other places. The opportunity to realise two long-held ambitions in one holiday – to improve my Spanish and to see Machu Picchu – proved irresistible.

21 My misgivings evaporate the moment I am met by my home-stay family, the Rojas, at Cusco airport. They greet me warmly, like an old friend. Carlos is an optician and Carmucha owns a restaurant. With their four children they live in a comfortable house right in the centre of town. Then I'm whisked off to a family friend's birthday party, where I understand nothing apart from the bit where they sing 'Happy Birthday'. By the end of the evening my face aches from holding an expression of polite, but uncomprehending interest, and I fall into bed wondering what I've let myself in for.

The following morning, I'm off to school and get to know my new school chums. We're aged between 19 and 65, each spending up to a month studying before travelling around Peru. We had all clearly hit it off with our new families, though one of us is a bit alarmed at the

blue flame that jumps out of the shower switch in the morning, one of us has a long bus ride in to the school, and another is disconcerted to find that his host mother is actually six years younger than he is. We're all keen to meet our teachers and see which class we'll be joining, but after sitting the placement test, we learn that as it's not yet high season and the school is not too busy, tuition will be one-on-one. Although some find the prospect daunting, to my mind, this is a pretty impressive ratio – though even in high season the maximum class size swells to only four pupils.

49 As the week unfolds, I slip into a routine. Four hours of classes in the morning, back home for lunch, then afternoons free for sightseeing. Cusco will supply anything it can to lure the feckless student away from his or her homework. It's all too easy to swap verb conjugations for a swift beer in a bar, although it's at least three days before anybody plucks up the courage to suggest that maybe we don't have to go back to our respective families for dinner every night. Once the seed of rebellion has been planted we queue up like nervous teenagers outside the phone box plucking up the courage to ring our 'Mums' and ask if we can stay out late – all the more strange when you consider that our average age is probably thirty-three. But after one strangely unsatisfying restaurant meal, I decide that true authenticity is back home at the dinner table with Carmucha.

57 As the week wears on, a strange thing starts to happen: the dinner-table chatter, which at first was so much 'white noise', starts to have some meaning and, miraculously, I can follow the thread of the conversation. What's more, I've started to dream in Spanish!

Tip Strip

Question 1: The teacher succeeded in teaching her to do simple things, but why is the writer unhappy?

Question 5: What complaints do some of her classmates have?

Question 7: Read the next line carefully for a description of what a 'feckless' student would do.

- 1 How did the writer feel after her courses of evening classes?
 - A proud of what she'd learnt so far
 - B frustrated at her slow rate of progress
 - C critical of the attitude adopted by her teacher
 - D unable to perform simple tasks in the language
- 2 What put the writer off the idea of doing an 'immersion' course?
 - A having relatively little time to devote to it
 - B the thought of staying with a host family
 - C her own lack of fluency in the language
 - D the limited range of locations available
- 3 The word 'misgivings' (line 21) refers to the writer's
 - A reasons for choosing Peru for her trip.
 - B first impressions of the city of Cusco.
 - C plans to do more than learn the language.
 - D doubts about her decision to come on the trip.
- 4 How did the writer feel after the party she attended?
 - A upset that people assumed she could speak Spanish
 - B confident that she was beginning to make progress
 - C unsure how well she would cope during her stay
 - D worried that she may have seemed rude
- 5 What did the writer discover when she met her fellow students?
 - A Some were less happy with the arrangements than she was.
 - B They would all be studying together for a fixed period.
 - C Some were much older than the teachers at the school.
 - D They did not all like their host families.
- 6 The word 'daunting' (line 49) suggests that the writer's fellow students viewed one-to-one lessons as
 - A a disappointing change of plan.
 - B good value for money.
 - C an unexpected bonus.
 - D a difficult challenge.
- 7 A 'feckless' student (line 57) is one who
 - A plans study time carefully.
 - B is easily distracted from studying.
 - C completes all homework efficiently.
 - D balances study with other activities.
- 8 How did the writer feel when her fellow students suggested a night out together?
 - A embarrassed by their immaturity
 - B thinks her hosts are too rebellious
 - C amused by their behaviour
 - D unwilling to take part

You are going to read an article about the use of robots. 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.

If you're happy, the robot knows it

Robots are gaining the ability to engage us emotionally, giving them a much broader range of uses.

RoCo, the world's first expressive computer, has a monitor for a head and a simple LCD screen for a face. Inhabiting a back room in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology's media lab, RoCo has a double-jointed neck which allows it to shift the monitor up and down, tilt it forward and back, and move it from side to side.

9 When you hang your head and sink into your chair, RoCo tilts forward and drops low to almost touch the desk, mimicking your gloomy posture. When you perk up and straighten your back, it spots the change and cheerfully swings forward and upward.

RoCo was unveiled at a human-robot interaction conference in Washington DC in March 2007. Because it responds to a user's changes in posture, its creators hope people might be more likely to build up a relationship with the computer that will make sitting at a desk all day a little more enjoyable. **10**

The team is among a growing number of researchers who are investigating how far a robot's physical presence can influence people.

11 Researchers at Stanford University in California have already proved that an in-car assistance system, for example, can make us drive more carefully if the voice matches our mood. But robots can have a greater impact. 'If it can actually touch you, it's a lot more meaningful,'

says Cynthia Breazeal of the Media Lab, who created RoCo with her colleague Rosalind Picard.

Breazeal suggests that RoCo could be programmed to adopt the right posture to foster greater attention and persistence in children.

12 To find out, Aaron Powers at iRobot in Burlington, Massachusetts, and colleagues at Carnegie Mellon University in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, invited volunteers to chat about health and happiness with a 1.3-metre-tall, talking humanoid robot called Pearl. They then compared their impressions with those of people who had only heard the robot and seen its projected image.

They found that volunteers rated the physical robot as more trustworthy, sociable, responsive, competent, respectful and lifelike than the projected image of the robot. More importantly, the researchers also found that the physical robot had the most influence over the volunteers.

13 This persuasive power is important and is already being put to use in the classroom. Hiroshi Ishiguro, a roboticist at Osaka University in Japan, has developed a remote-controlled robotic clone of himself called Germinoid-H1. **14** Interestingly, his students preferred this to a video or telephone link.

The emphasis is now on the improvement of teamwork and task coordination between humans and robots. But the idea of robots as team-mates is not universally accepted. **15** Breazeal argues that this can be resolved by training people and robots together, so that we learn the robot's limitations in advance. 'There might be initial disappointment, but five minutes later we will have figured it out,' she says.

Tip Strip

Question 9: The sentences after the gap describe the movements of the robot and of the user. Find a sentence that refers to them.

Question 12: The sentence after the gap begins with 'To find out'. Find out what?

Question 13: Find a sentence that proves that the physical robot 'had the most influence'.

- A** But does a physical robot really provoke a greater response in people than a much cheaper animated agent on a computer screen could?
- B** An attached camera can detect when the user changes position, allowing RoCo to adjust its posture accordingly.
- C** This does not mean that the robots of the future may be able to see things from our point of view and correct us when we make bad decisions.
- D** Using technology to manipulate someone or shape their mood is nothing new.
- E** Because robots have no drive to protect themselves, they cannot protect the group, says Victoria Groom, a researcher in human-robot interaction.
- F** The robot had actually prompted lots of participants to declare that they would take up more healthy activities, such as exercising and avoiding fatty foods.
- G** They also believe that by tuning into users' moods, the robot might help them to get their work done more effectively.
- H** Recently he has begun using it to represent him at meetings and classes at the Advanced Telecommunications Research Institute when he can't attend in person.

Part 3

You are going to read a magazine article about wild camping. For questions 16–30, choose from the people (A–D). The people may be chosen more than once.

- | | |
|---|-----------------|
| A | Luis Gallivan |
| B | Anna Cresswell |
| C | Thomas Parsons |
| D | Jennie Martinez |

Tip Strip

Question 16: Find a similar way of saying 'enjoys facing risks'.

Question 21: Find a similar way of saying 'unwilling to recommend'.

Question 27: Be careful! paragraph B refers to 'an accident', paragraph C refers to 'dangerous activities' and paragraph D refers to 'a disaster'. Which one is the correct answer here?

Which person

- | | | |
|--|----|----------------------|
| enjoys the idea of facing some risks while camping? | 16 | <input type="text"/> |
| compares attitudes to wild camping now and in the past? | 17 | <input type="text"/> |
| mentions the inexpensive nature of wild camping? | 18 | <input type="text"/> |
| was forced by circumstances to share a camping experience? | 19 | <input type="text"/> |
| is unwilling to recommend areas suitable for wild camping? | 20 | <input type="text"/> |
| is pleased to have shown others how to enjoy camping? | 21 | <input type="text"/> |
| accepts that parents may be concerned about their children? | 22 | <input type="text"/> |
| refers to the need to travel light when wild camping? | 23 | <input type="text"/> |
| explains how a negative experience made her avoid camping for a while? | 24 | <input type="text"/> |
| says more people are beginning to see the attraction of wild camping? | 25 | <input type="text"/> |
| describes a dangerous situation which could have been avoided? | 26 | <input type="text"/> |
| says inexperienced campers should not go to remote places? | 27 | <input type="text"/> |
| gives reasons for disliking organised campsites? | 28 | <input type="text"/> |
| mentions being unable to do without certain comforts? | 29 | <input type="text"/> |
| | 30 | <input type="text"/> |

Luis Gallivan I'm turning my back on organised sites, particularly the supersized ones. Even at the relatively quiet sites you can seldom escape the constant chattering of people in neighbouring tents, or worse still, the noise of satellite-assisted televisions from camper vans. I go wild camping, which means I can set up my tent in a field or on a mountainside without paying anyone for the privilege. Lots of 'mild campers' (that's what we call the ones who use campsites) are waking up to the fact that wild camping gives you an eco-friendly break and offers a great deal more in the way of adventure. Because it's so different from 'mild' camping, though, people need to ask themselves: 'Do I really need this?' before packing their stuff. Wild camping is the ultimate budget holiday – once you've got to wherever you're going, the only expense is feeding yourself.

Anna Cresswell

My first experience of wild camping was a bit of an accident. I'd trekked with a friend to a remote spot but we each had different plans. She wanted to stay the night in a tent, whilst I was wanted to head back home before bedtime. As it happened, I was so exhausted that I ended up sharing the tiny uncomfortable tent with her. I must say the experience put me off wild camping for months, until I reminded myself that if I hadn't stayed, I'd never have witnessed that breathtaking sunset which more than made up for all the discomfort. Then there's the excitement that comes from making yourself slightly vulnerable: out in the wild with nobody watching over you. And I never have to book, if the weather's disappointing I don't go, if it turns cold I go home. This is as stress-free as holidays get. But I'm a bit fussy about taking everything I need, even if it means a heavier backpack: for example, I must have a folding chair, a thin self-inflating mattress and a pile of good books.

Thomas Parsons Perhaps the main reason why many people shy away from wild camping is our modern-day culture of 'risk aversion' – in other words, avoiding all activities that seem in any way dangerous, however unlikely it is that anything would actually go wrong. In less paranoid times, wild camping was indeed very common, but people nowadays want safe environments, especially when it comes to feeling at ease with what their kids are doing, and organised campsites are the obvious answer. I'm not keen to suggest good places to go wild camping, though, because one of the joys of the activity comes from finding places nobody else knows about. For the beginner, I'd advise places which aren't too far from civilisation in case anything does go wrong. I learnt the hard way, weighing myself down with unnecessary home comforts and camping gadgets when apart from the usual backpacker's tent, warm sleeping bag, spare clothes and food,

all you really need is a torch, lightweight cooking equipment, a map and a compass.

Wild camping

Camping in the wild rather than at organised campsites is a great way of getting away from it all and getting back to nature. Four experienced wild campers tell us why.

Jennie Martinez Camping was an integral part of my early years, and I've managed to pass on some of my

enthusiasm to my own children. In striving for little luxuries like hot showers, 'mild' campers miss out on the delights of wild camping. There are very comfortable state-of-the-art tents available nowadays if you want a bit of comfort, and they don't cost that much. Once you're hooked on wild camping, nothing else will do and you get not to mind occasional problems with ants or wasps. The lack of fellow travellers makes me feel that the great views and the starlit skies have been laid on expressly for my own personal enjoyment. But camping in wild places also means having to observe a few basic rules. For instance, during a particularly dry season, it's best to avoid high fire-risk areas. I'll always remember a time when I was camping with friends and we noticed that somebody had failed to extinguish a small fire completely. We managed to put it out, but it could have been a disaster.

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

- 1 You want to improve your conversation skills in English. You have seen this advertisement in a newspaper, but you want more information. Read the advertisement and the notes you have made. Then write a letter to the school secretary, using **all** your notes.

GREEN HILL INSTITUTE
Green Hill Street
London
SW3

DO YOU WANT TO IMPROVE YOUR ENGLISH CONVERSATION SKILLS THIS SUMMER?

WE HAVE CLASSES FOR ALL LEVELS IN SMALL GROUPS!

REGISTER FOR AN INTENSIVE COURSE FOR FAST PROGRESS

PRICES FROM £150 A WEEK

SOCIAL AND CULTURAL ACTIVITIES INCLUDED IN THE PRICE

WE CAN ARRANGE YOUR ACCOMMODATION IN A GUEST HOUSE OR WITH A FAMILY

WRITE FOR A BROCHURE AND MORE INFORMATION TO:

ANDREW SIMMS
SECRETARY

How many at advanced level?

not clear how often

What are these?

prefer family, but price?

Tip Strip

Question 1

Have you included these points?

- 1 Ask about number of students at advanced level.
- 2 Ask how many hours/ classes there are in intensive courses.
- 3 Say you would like to know what these activities are.
- 4 Explain you would prefer a family if it is not expensive.

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

Tip Strip**Question 2**

Have you included these points?

- 1 A description of your favourite sport (why you enjoy it, what equipment you use, etc).
- 2 How old you were when you started, why you started, who you played with, etc.
- 3 Explain how it would help make friends.

Question 3

Remember the main purpose of a review is to give a personal opinion. You must give the reader a clear impression of the quality of what you are reviewing.

Have you included these points?

- 1 what the comedy show is about
- 2 what parts made you laugh most and why
- 3 whether the comedians were good actors, and why you think so
- 4 reasons for recommending it (or not) to other students

Question 4

Say what the summer job is, how much or how little you like it, whether you find it difficult to work when other people are on holiday. Mention any free time you get and how much you earn.

Question 5(a)

You can agree or disagree completely, or you can agree to a certain extent. If you argue that the plot is difficult to follow, explain why and give examples, e.g. not clear what is happening, too many characters make it confusing, narrative is sometimes in the past and sometimes in the present.

Question 5(b)

Choose a character who made an impression on you, describe him/her and say why. Refer to his/her personality, looks, behaviour, influence on other 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 You have seen an announcement in an English language magazine called *Leisure Time*.

My favourite sport

Tell us about your favourite sport, when you started playing it, and if you would recommend it to young people who want to make new friends.

The best article will get a surprise gift.

Write your **article**.

- 3 You recently saw this notice in the local newspaper.

Have you seen a comedy show recently?

Write a review for our paper and you may win free tickets for all Saturday shows! Say what parts were particularly funny, what you thought of the comedians and whether you would recommend it to other students.

Write your **review**.

- 4 This is part of an email you have received from a friend.

When you wrote last you said you had just started a summer job. How is it going? Is it hard to be working in the summer? Do you get any free time? Are the wages good?

Write your **email**.

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

(a) Author – Name of book

Some critics have said that the plot of this book is difficult to follow. Write an **essay** saying whether you agree or disagree with this criticism, giving examples from the book to back up your opinions.

(b) Author – Name of book

I have read the book you recommended and I would like to know which character made the greatest impression on you. I'll tell you later about my own choice! Jon

Write a **letter** to Jon answering his question and explaining why the character made such an impression on you.

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 founded B invented C originated D discovered

0	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A	<input type="checkbox"/> B	<input type="checkbox"/> C	<input type="checkbox"/> D
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Boots for Africa

Tip Strip

Question 1: Which verb will combine with 'forces' to form a multi-word verb meaning 'cooperate with'?

Question 4: Which of the words is usually followed by the preposition 'in'?

Question 11: Which of the words collocates with 'a donation'?

Sheffield Football Club was (0) one-hundred-and-fifty years ago, and is the oldest in the world. As part of its anniversary celebrations, the club has (1) forces with the world's largest express transportation company, *FedEx Express*, in a charitable scheme (2) as *Boots for Africa*. The (3) of the scheme is to send more than two thousand pairs of used football boots to South Africa. The boots will be given to young people living in remote rural areas who are (4) in taking up the sport and (5) up local teams.

Sports organisations in Africa are giving their (6) support to the scheme which will help make the game more accessible to thousands of young people and could have a beneficial (7) on the country's performance in future World Cup championships.

People in Sheffield are, (8) , being asked to donate any football boots, astro boots or football trainers of any size to the scheme. All the boots donated must be in good (9) , complete with laces and studs. Local businesses and schools who may be able to donate more than one pair of boots can receive a special 'group donation pack'. This pack (10) posters and leaflets, which can be used to publicise the scheme, plus collection bags to encourage people to (11) a donation. The club's website has (12) information about the scheme.

- 0 A founded B invented C originated D discovered
- 1 A tied B added C joined D linked
- 2 A named B known C called D titled
- 3 A ambition B motive C reason D aim
- 4 A interested B curious C keen D attracted
- 5 A coming B setting C beginning D finding
- 6 A whole B full C entire D thorough
- 7 A conclusion B result C effect D reaction
- 8 A despite B however C although D therefore
- 9 A fitness B state C condition D form
- 10 A contains B complies C composes D consists
- 11 A put B do C hand D make
- 12 A greater B further C wider D larger

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	M	O	S	T							
---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

An influential cook

Tip Strip

Question 15: Which word completes the comparative expression?

Question 17: Which relative pronoun is needed here?

Question 24: Which linking word goes here?

Delia Smith is one of the **(0)** widely respected cookery writers in Britain. She has made regular appearances in television cookery programmes **(13)** over thirty years, and more than ten million copies of her cookery books have **(14)** sold.

Delia always says that her real skill is communication **(15)** than cooking. Indeed she had no formal cookery training **(16)** she began writing on the subject in a daily newspaper in 1969. Delia writes simple step-by-step recipes **(17)** even inexperienced cooks can follow. What's **(18)** her recipes are tried-and-tested, Delia has made them successfully **(19)** least twenty times before they appear on television or in one of her books.

Because people trust Delia's recipes, they tend to take her advice **(20)** large numbers. In 1998, after Delia presented three programmes devoted **(21)** the cooking of eggs, sales of eggs in Britain increased by fifty-four million. Similarly, sales of cranberries increased by thirty percent after Delia included **(22)** of the little red berries in a recipe for cooking roast duck. In supermarkets across the country, shoppers were demanding cranberries, **(23)** unfortunately there were none left to buy.

Cooking is not Delia's only interest, **(24)** She is also a director of her local football club, where she runs a restaurant at the ground.

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	S	P	E	C	T	A	C	U	L	A	R
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Tip Strip

Question 25: Both a prefix and a suffix are needed here.

Question 31: A prefix is needed here, but it's not a negative one.

Question 33: Which suffix is needed to make an adjective from this noun?

Young artists on display

The road to Elgol on the Isle of Skye provides one of the most

(0) and beautiful journeys in Scotland. It was an

SPECTACLE

(25) clear and lovely day when I travelled there to see

SPECIAL

an (26) of paintings by local primary school children.

EXHIBIT

The (27) designed school overlooks the sea, just next to

TRADITION

the little harbour from which fishermen and boatloads of

(28) set out. From the playground the children have

TOUR

(29) views of the nearby Cuillin Mountains and the gigantic cliffs along the seashore.

WONDER

That the children take (30) in their local environment is evident in their art work. I saw some very fine landscapes on display, and in the booklet of artists' profiles produced

PROUD

to (31) the show, several of the young artists expressed

COMPANY

their interest in either the local landscape or the sea. Each child had chosen a (32) piece to be framed, and these

FAVOUR

made a very (33) display. Not surprisingly, all the

EFFECT

framed paintings were soon bought by (34) visitors to the school.

ENTHUSIAST

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 space 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 36: You need to make the passive construction here.

Question 39: 'unlikely' is an adjective, so needs a form of the verb 'to be' before it.

Question 41: Which word combines with 'better' to express an obligation?

35 Denise always keeps her mobile switched on because David may need to contact her.

CASE

Denise never switches her mobile needs to contact her.

36 A man at the museum entrance gave us a map.

GIVEN

We a man at the museum entrance.

37 'Don't touch the plate, it's very hot,' the waitress said to me.

NOT

The waitress the plate because it was very hot.

38 Chris doesn't type as fast as his secretary.

TYPIST

Chris' secretary is than he is.

39 This cold weather probably won't last for more than a week.

UNLIKELY

This cold weather for more than a week.

40 It isn't easy for Zoe to answer the telephone in Spanish.

DIFFICULTY

Zoe the telephone in Spanish.

41 'I have a plane to catch, so I ought to leave the party early,' said Fiona.

BETTER

I have a plane to catch, so I the party early.

42 Patty remembered to pack everything except her toothbrush.

FORGOT

The only thing which her toothbrush.

**TEST 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).

Tip Strip

Question 2: Read the question and the three options before listening. Can you predict which one is the correct answer? Listen and see if you were right.

Question 4: A number of skills are mentioned, but only one is essential when you apply for the job.

Question 5: Read the question carefully. You have to listen for what is attracting customers now, not what may attract them in the future.

- 1 You hear a woman talking about the final episode of a TV series.

What does she say about it?

- A It wasn't as good as previous episodes.
- B It failed to attract a large number of viewers.
- C It delivered an unexpected end to the story.

	1
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- 2 You hear a DJ who works in a club, talking about his job.

What makes him unhappy?

- A being asked to play old-fashioned types of music
- B being asked to play the same track more than once
- C being asked to play the bands which he dislikes most

	2
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- 3 You hear a man talking about an art exhibition.

What does he criticise about it?

- A the way the paintings were displayed
- B the number of paintings in the exhibition
- C the lack of information about the paintings

	3
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- 4 You hear a radio announcement about a job vacancy.

What skill must you have if you want the job?

- A an ability to deal with complaints
- B an ability to work with numbers
- C an ability to write well

	4
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5 You hear part of an interview with a restaurant owner.

What is attracting customers to the restaurant?

A a website

B magazine reviews

C personal recommendations

	5
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6 You hear part of a talk by a young man who's just come back from a trip.

What was the main benefit of the trip for him?

A He became more independent.

B He learnt a foreign language.

C He made new friends.

	6
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7 On the radio, you hear a sports journalist talking about an article she has written.

What is the article about?

A the history of sport

B the benefits of sport

C the lack of sports facilities

	7
--	---

8 You hear a young man giving a talk about going camping.

What is his advice?

A take a good variety of foodstuffs

B go prepared for bad weather

C choose the area carefully

	8
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Part 2

You will hear a radio programme about the history of roller skating. For questions 9–18, complete the sentences.

History of roller skating

Tip Strip

Question 12: You need to write the full name of the ballet. Be careful with your spelling.

Question 14: Listen for the name of a sport. If it consists of two words, remember you will not get a mark if you write only one.

Question 18: What type of word are you listening for? You need the comparative form of two adjectives here.

The country where the first roller skates were probably made was

	9
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In 1760, John Merlin went to a ball in London playing a

	10	whilst on roller skates.
--	----	--------------------------

Unfortunately, John Merlin injured himself when he broke a

	11	at the ball.
--	----	--------------

In Germany, roller skating was used in a ballet called

	12
--	----

James Plimpton's invention helped roller skaters to control the

	13	of their skates.
--	----	------------------

The first team sport to be played on roller skates was

	14
--	----

In Detroit in 1937, the first

	15
--	----

 in the sport took place.

The use of plastics meant that both the

	and		16
--	-----	--	----

 of roller skates improved.

The musical *Starlight Express* was seen by as many as

	17	in London.
--	----	------------

The speaker says that modern roller skates are now

	and		18	than ever before.
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Part 3

You will hear five different students talking about their first year at university. For questions **19–23**, choose from the list (**A–F**) what each student says. Use the letters only once. There is one extra letter which you do not need to use.

Tip Strip

A: One of the speakers mentions people who made unfavourable comments about their chosen subject. Listen for these negative views.

B: Speakers 3 and 5 mention having a job while studying, but who is talking about the present?

F: Speakers 1, 3 and 5 mention student parties and outings. Which speaker is enjoying them now?

A I had to face some criticism when I chose a subject to study.

Speaker 1 **19**

B I was able to change an earlier decision about my studies.

Speaker 2 **20**

C I'm pleased that I'm able to combine studying with a job.

Speaker 3 **21**

D I had to be careful when choosing which college to study at.

Speaker 4 **22**

E I had to give up a good job to concentrate on my studies.

Speaker 5 **23**

F I'm happy to have an active social life while at college.

Part 4

You will hear an interview with the film actor Mikey Standish. For questions 24–30, choose the best answer (A, B or C).

Tip Strip

Question 25: Underline the three words that express feelings. Did Mikey regret accepting the job? What made him feel slightly frightened?

Question 28: This is a long introductory sentence. Underline the key words (recommends ... go to drama school ... because) to focus your attention. Why is drama good for them?

Question 30: The word 'immediate' is very important here. Mikey has lots of plans, but you need to listen for what he wants to do next, not next year.

24 Mikey feels it is unfair when people suggest that

- A some types of role are unsuitable for him.
- B he's trying to imitate other well-known actors.
- C he always plays rather similar characters.

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25 How did Mikey feel while playing the character called Simon?

- A sorry that he had decided to accept it
- B unsure about Simon's character
- C worried that Simon was so similar to himself

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26 What kind of role does Mikey now refuse to play?

- A weak people who become heroes
- B the male lead in romantic films
- C characters who do not change at all

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27 Why did Mikey decide to go to drama school?

- A It had been a long-held ambition.
- B He felt he had no other option.
- C A film director suggested it.

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28 Mikey recommends that young people interested in acting go to drama school because

- A it allows them to compare their skills with others.
- B it teaches them to be competitive in the real world.
- C it helps them decide whether acting is right for them.

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29 What does Mikey say about his celebrity status?

- A It was hard to get used to at first.
- B It's making him increasingly uncomfortable.
- C It has tended to come about gradually.

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30 What are Mikey's immediate plans for the future?

- A to take a break from film acting
- B to write the script for a film
- C to direct a film himself

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