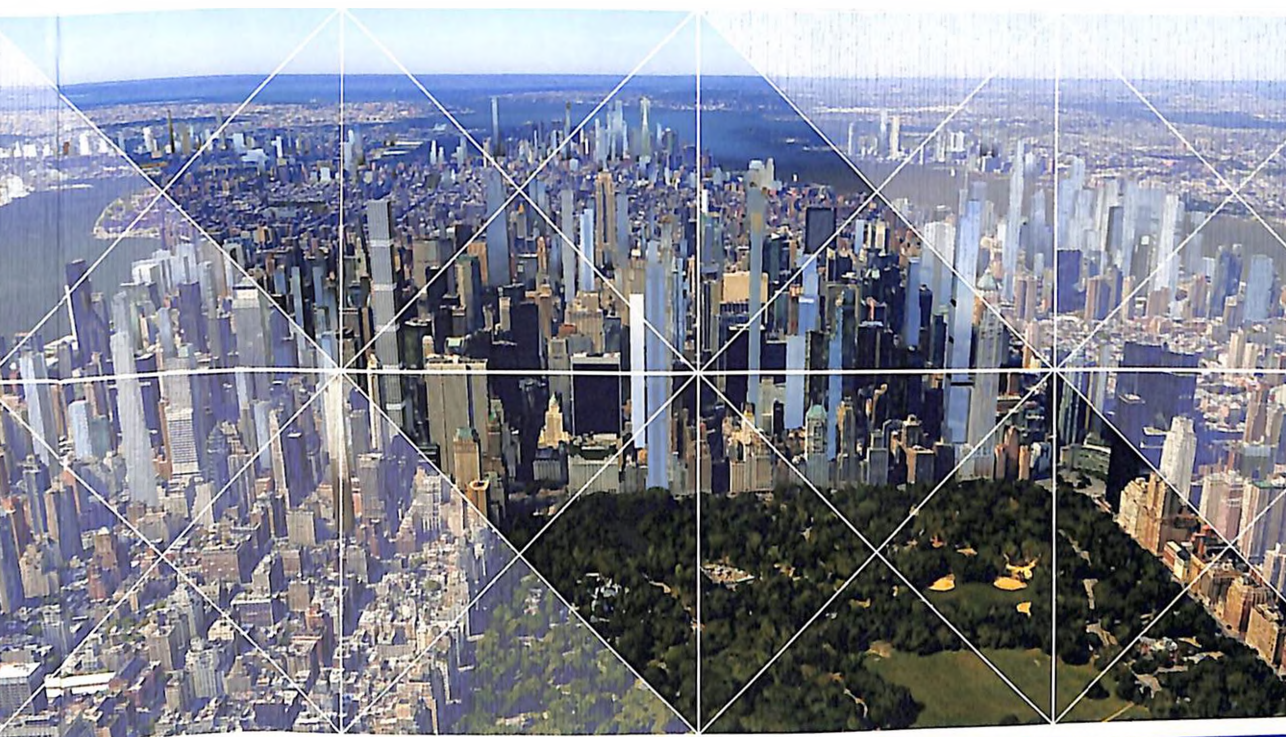


Akmal Karimov

MULTILEVEL MOCK

Achiever



NATIONAL SYSTEM OF ASSESSMENT OF FOREIGN LANGUAGE
PROFICIENCY CERTIFICATE OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES

PRACTICE TESTS



Karimov Akmal

MULTILEVEL Mock

Achiever C1

NATIONAL SYSTEM OF ASSESSMENT OF FOREIGN LANGUAGE
PROFICIENCY CERTIFICATE OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES

Practice tests



Pirbooks

«PIR» nashriyoti
Toshkent _ 2024

UO‘K: 811.111(079.1)

KBK: 81.2Ingl

K - 21

Karimov A.F.

Multilevel Mock practice tests [Matn]: testlar to‘plami / A.F.

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UO‘K: 811.111(079.1)

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Ushbu qo‘llanma Multilevel imtihonga tayyorlanayotgan o‘quvchilarning imtihon oldidan o‘z bilim darajalarini sinovdan o‘tkazishlarida juda katta yordam beradi. Bunda haqiqiy Multilevel imtihoni formatidagi 10 ta to‘liq test mavjud bo‘lib, o‘quvchilar imtihonda tushishi mumkin bo‘lgan savol va topshiriqlarning qiyinchilik darajalari va savol turlari bilan yaqindan tanishib chiqishlari mumkin. Javoblar bo‘limida esa imtihonda beriladigan “Writing” ya‘ni insho yozish bo‘limi uchun namunaviy B2 va C1 darajadagi insholar berilgan bo‘lib, o‘quvchilarda insho yozish va g‘oya to‘plash bo‘yicha ko‘nikmalarini rivojlantirishga yordam berish ko‘zda tutilgan. Maxsus QR kod orqali esa “Listening” ya‘ni tinglab tushunish bo‘limiga oid audiolarni maxsus Telegram kanalga ulanish orqali topishingiz mumkin.

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Introduction

Multilevel is designed to determine the content of the test options used to determine the B1, B2 and C1 levels of knowledge of a foreign language and the requirements for it.

WHAT IS THE TEST FORMAT?

The test components are taken in the following order:

Listening 6 parts, 35 questions 45 minutes	Reading 5 parts, 35 questions 60 minutes
Writing 2 tasks 60 minutes	Speaking 3 parts, 15 minutes
Total Test Time 3 hours	

HOW IS MULTILEVEL SCORED?

Multilevel results

Level	Total score	Estimated number of correct answers (Listening and Reading)
C1	65-75	28-35
B2	51-64	18-27
B1	38-50	10-17
below B1	0-37	0-9

SECTIONS TO BE INCLUDED

The exam lasts 3 hours and consists of the following sections:

Sub-test 1: Listening (45 minutes / 6 parts / 35 questions)

Sub-test 1: Reading (60 minutes / 5 parts / 35 questions)

Sub-test 1: Writing (60 minutes / 2 tasks)

Sub-test 1: Speaking (15 minutes / 3 parts)

LISTENING

Part 1 (8 questions)

Type of text: 5-10 second text, the first part of the dialogue.

Skills tested: understanding the general content of speech.

Item type: multiple choice questions (question and 3 answer options).

Part 2 (6 questions)

Type of text: dialogue on familiar social topics, duration 2-3 minutes.

Skills tested: listening for specific information.

Item type: fill in the blanks (one word and/or number).

Part 3 (4 questions)

Type of text: 4 short monologues on popular familiar topics, the duration of each monologue is 30 seconds.

Skills tested: understanding the general content of speech.

Item type: matching (6 answer options, two extra).

Part 4 (5 questions)

Type of text: 2-3 minute long monologue or dialogue on popular familiar topics.

Skills tested: listening for specific information.

Item type: matching (8 answer options, three extra).

Part 5 (6 questions)

Type of text: 3 short dialogues on popular familiar topics, the duration of each dialogue is 60 seconds. 2 questions for each dialogue.

Skills tested: detailed understanding of the text, understanding of implicit information.

Item type: multiple choice questions (question and 3 answer options).

Part 6 (6 questions)

Type of text: 3-minute lecture.

Skills tested: listening for specific information

Item type: fill in the blanks (one word and/or number).

READING

Part 1 (6 questions)

Type of text: complex popular scientific materials – articles from newspapers, magazines, and Internet sources (text size – 150 words).

Skills tested: understanding meaningful connections between sentences and imagining in the form of a whole text.

Item type: fill in the blanks (one word).

Part 2 (8 questions)

Type of text: 8 newspaper, magazine, Internet advertising texts (text size - 300 words).

Skills tested: reading for specific information.

Item type: matching (10 answer options, two extra).

Part 3 (6 questions)

Type of text: complex popular scientific materials – articles from newspapers, magazines, and Internet sources (text size – 600 words).

Skills tested: understanding the main ideas in popular texts.

Item type: matching headings to paragraphs (8 answer options, two extra).

Part 4 (9 questions)

Type of text: complex popular scientific materials – articles from newspapers, magazines, and Internet sources (text size – 600 words).

Skills tested: detailed comprehension of the text, understanding of specific details and implicit information in the text.

Item type: Multiple choice questions

Part 5 (6 questions)

Type of text: complex popular scientific materials – articles from newspapers, magazines, and Internet sources (text size – 600 words).

Skills tested: to understand the text in detail, to understand specific details and unspoken information in the text.

Item type: fill in the blanks (one word and/or number).

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DAVLAT TEST MARKAZI

STATE TESTING CENTRE UNDER
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CERTIFICATE OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

PAPER 1: LISTENING

The Listening Paper consists of **SIX** parts.

Part 1: Questions 1 - 8;

Part 2: Questions 9 - 14;

Part 3: Questions 15 - 18;

Part 4: Questions 19 - 23;

Part 5: Questions 24 - 29;

Part 6: Questions 30 - 35.

Each question carries **ONE** mark.

You will hear each recording **twice**.

Total listening time: approx. **35minutes**.

At the end of the Listening Paper, you will have to transfer your answers to the Answer Sheet. You will be allowed **10minutes** extra time to do this.

FOLLOW THE INSTRUCTIONS OF THE INVIGILATORS!
AT THE END OF THE PAPER, THE QUESTION PAPER WILL BE
COLLECTED BY THE INVIGILATOR.
NO MATERIALS CAN BE REMOVED FROM THE EXAMINATION ROOM.
DO NOT OPEN THE QUESTION PAPER UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO!

Please write your full name here:

(Candidate's full name)

Please sign here:

(Signature)

The test booklet consists of 6 (six) printed pages

PART 1



Questions 1 – 8

You will hear some sentences. You will hear each sentence twice. Choose the correct reply to each sentence (A, B, or C).

Mark your answers on the answer sheet.

1. A) With my new racket.
 B) At the club.
 C) Once a week.

2. A) Five miles long.
 B) 20 years ago.
 C) For twenty years.

3. A) At 2:00pm.
 B) In room C12.
 C) To review the sales results.

4. A) Yes, I know.
 B) No, I'm not.
 C) Yes, I do.

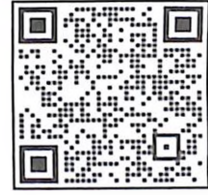
5. A) Just a few minutes.
 B) 6 miles long.
 C) In the convention hall.

6. A) Until 4:17pm.
 B) Hold on, please.
 C) On the fourth floor.

7. A) I'd love to.
 B) Yes, I like it.
 C) No, I won't.

8. A) In my checkbook.
 B) Yes, I did.
 C) Just this suitcase.

PART 2



Questions 9 – 14

You will hear someone giving a talk. For each question, fill in the missing information in the numbered space.

Write **ONE WORD** and / or **A NUMBER** for each answer.

Win a 'dream night' at the theatre

- Running times: from Monday, June 18th to Saturday **9**
- Prize: **10** pairs of tickets.
- Bonus: chance to talk to the **11** in person.
- Saturdays: three **12**, at 2, 5 and 8pm.
- Ticket prices: from £11.00 to £ **13**
- Bookings: by phone or **14**

PART 3

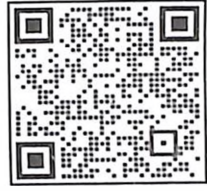
**Questions 15 – 18**

You will hear people talking about their next holiday. Match each speaker (15-18) to the subjects (A-F). There are TWO EXTRA places which you do not need to use.

Mark your answers on the answer sheet.

-
- | | |
|--------------|------------------------|
| 15 Speaker 1 | A a physical activity |
| 16 Speaker 2 | B a language |
| 17 Speaker 3 | C how to use a machine |
| 18 Speaker 4 | D a professional skill |
| | E a teacher |
| | F a book |

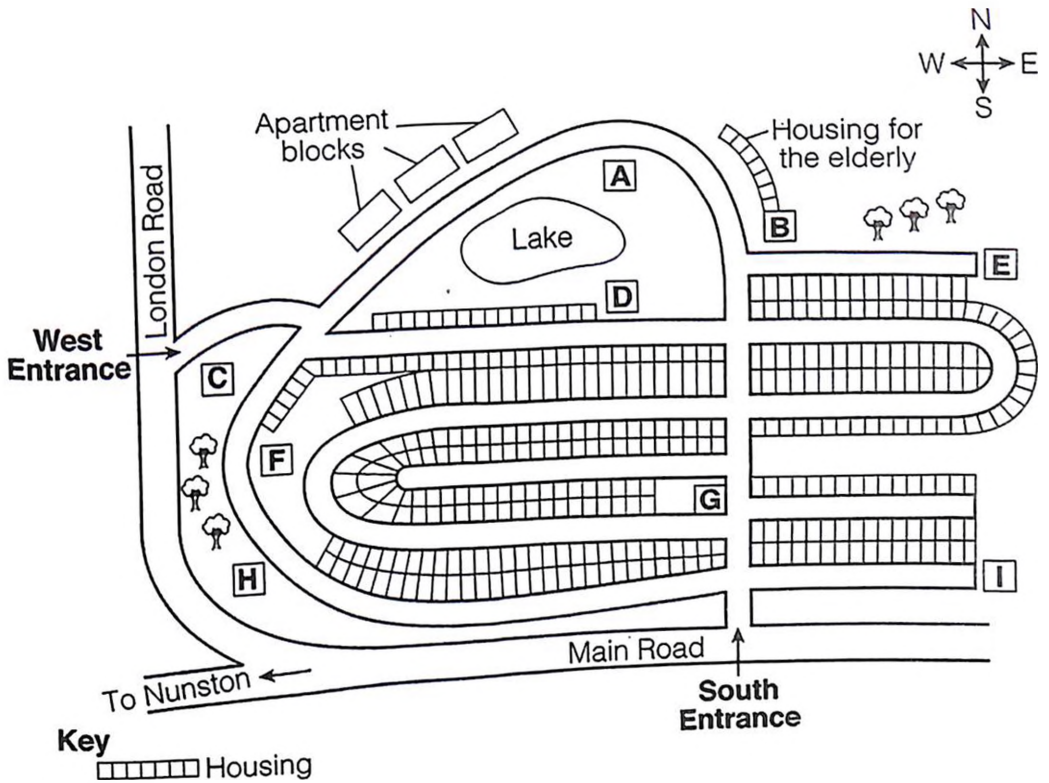
PART 4



Questions 19 – 23

You will hear someone giving a talk. Label the places (19-23) on the map (A-I). There are **FOUR** extra options which you do not need to use.

Mark your answers on the answer sheet.



- 19 School
- 20 Sports centre
- 21 Clinic
- 22 Community centre
- 23 Supermarket

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

PART 5



Questions 24 – 29

You will hear three extracts. Choose the correct answer (A, B or C) for each question (24-29). There are TWO questions for each extract.

Mark your answers on the answer sheet.

Extract One

- 24 What is the relationship between the two speakers?
- A art teacher and pupil
 - B workman and customer
 - C architect and designer
- 25 During the conversation the woman
- A has a change of mind.
 - B disagrees with the man.
 - C offers the man some advice.

Extract Two

- 26 What are the speakers discussing?
- A The department's new project.
 - B Someone else's promotion.
 - C When to take time off work.
- 27 Paul thinks that Gina
- A wants him to leave.
 - B is jealous of him.
 - C has let him down.

Extract Three

- 28 What do the two people disagree about?
- A the bad weather
 - B a football match
 - C a music concert
- 29 What is the woman doing?
- A complaining
 - B persuading
 - C apologising

PART 6

**Questions 30 – 35**

You will hear a part of a lecture. For each question, fill in the missing information in the numbered space.

Write no more than ONE WORD for each answer.

The history of hand gestures

The hand gestures the professor talks about are very common, if not **30**, around the world.

Because it had chinstraps, soldiers could not **31** their helmet easily so instead they would touch their head with their hand.

There are no reliable historical **32** that crowds in Ancient Rome used a thumbs-down gesture.

Two sports teams **33** to have invented the high-five gesture.

The handshake is a **34** that dates back to Ancient Greece.

Handshakes are thought to be a **35** of trust between equals.

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LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

PAPER1: READING

The Listening Paper consists of **SIX** parts.

Part 1: Questions 1 - 6;

Part 2: Questions 7 - 14;

Part 3: Questions 15 - 20;

Part 4: Questions 21 - 29;

Part 5: Questions 30 - 35;

Each question carries **ONE** mark.

Total time allowed: **1 hour**.

You may write on the question paper if you wish, but you must transfer your answers to the Answer Sheet within the time limit. No extra time is allowed to do so.

FOLLOW THE INSTRUCTIONS OF THE INVIGILATORS!
AT THE END OF THE PAPER, THE QUESTION PAPER WILL BE
COLLECTED BY THE INVIGILATOR.
NO MATERIALS CAN BE REMOVED FROM THE EXAMINATION ROOM.
DO NOT OPEN THE QUESTION PAPER UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO!

Please write your full name here:

Please sign here:

(Candidate's full name)

(Signature)

The test booklet consists of 9 (nine) printed pages

PART 1

Questions 1 – 6

Read the text. Fill in each gap with ONE word. You must use a word which is somewhere in the rest of the text.

DINOSAUR SOUNDS

There are many movies with dinosaurs making all kinds of noises. However, these **1** are just guesses that movie directors make. A new discovery has given scientists a better idea of what dinosaurs sounded like. The **2** examined a rare fossil from a dinosaur called an ankylosaur. The **3** is 78 million years old. It includes a record of the ankylosaur's voice box. The scientists think the shape of the creature's **4** box means it probably made bird-like sounds.

The research was led by a dinosaur researcher at the Fukushima Museum in Japan. He did many tests on the shape of the fossilized voice box. He compared it with the voice box of birds, crocodiles and turtles. He now has an idea of what the voice box muscles looked like. The **5** controlled the sounds of the voice box. The research may mean that movies like Jurassic Park got it wrong. Tyrannosaurus rex probably made more of a tweeting sound, like a bird. Hollywood may have to change its scary roars in future dinosaur films to a **6** sound.

PART 2

Questions 7 – 14

Read the texts 7-14 and the statements A-J. Decide which text matches with the situation described in the statements.

Each statement can be used **ONCE** only. There are **TWO** extra statements which you do not need to use.

Mark your answers on the answer sheet.

- A) Visitor can help to make one particular event a success at this festival.
- B) People can listen to local musicians here.
- C) At this festival, people can listen to music in lots of different places
- D) It is not necessary to pay for one of the events here.
- E) It is possible to stay overnight at this festival.
- F) Visitors can get advice here.
- G) People can watch craftspeople at work here.
- H) Learning what all the different sections of a plant do
- I) Seeing art showing plants from a different part of the world
- J) The possibility of having your work exhibited

- 7 From electronics to folk, jazz and classical, this festival is renowned for bringing world-class musicians to this historical city. Starting with a great night of free music, 'Party in the city' this year is going to be no exception.
- 8 Often referred to as Europe's leading festival for new music, more than 300 bands will perform to around 10,000 people in 30-plus venues, meaning you are sure to see the next big thing in music.
- 9 The much loved television series Springwatch celebrates the countryside as it does every year, with sheep herding, wood carving demonstrations, insect hunts and more activities, accompanied by live music and a great farmers' market, offering all sorts of mouth-watering produce.
- 10 Rightly nominated for the best family festival award every year since it began in 2005, this festival offers a combination of different music genres- many featuring artists from around the Wychwood area – and comedy, alongside a selection of outdoor cafes serving amazing world foods.
- 11 Bringing together a selection of the finest produce, this festival aims to educate visitors about how food should be produced and where it should come from, through sampling a range of tasty treats, cooked on site
- 12 The UK's most magical, this is a three-day festival of folk art, live music and fashion shows set in the beautiful wild surroundings of Bodmin Moor. If you don't fancy taking a tent, some local residents usually offer to put visitors up.
- 13 Featuring demonstrations from world champion dancers and star from the TV series Strictly Come Dancing, the festival promises toe tapping action, including a world record attempt, where everyone is invited to join in.
- 14 Visit our exciting and colourful exhibition of South American botanical paintings, which brings the continent's exotic and lush plants to life in works from two hundred years ago and from this century.

PART 3

Questions 15 – 20

Read the text and choose the correct heading for each paragraph from the list of headings below.

There are more headings than paragraphs, so you will not use all of them. You cannot use any heading more than once.

Mark your answers on the answer sheet.

- A Beautiful money
- B Ideal indeed
- C Rose family traits.
- D Discovering origins
- E Many choices
- F A flower of luxury
- G A flower of conflict
- H A symbol for all times

- 15 Paragraph I
- 16 Paragraph II
- 17 Paragraph III
- 18 Paragraph IV
- 19 Paragraph V
- 20 Paragraph VI

THE BEAUTIFUL ROSE

- I The rose is the most deeply ingrained flower in human history and human culture. It has been immortalised and integrated into music, festivals, poetry and even wars. It has been used as a sign of passion as well as grief. It is also the sign of human love, given on different occasions. William Shakespeare surely immortalised the rose for the world in 1597, in his play "Romeo and Juliet", when Juliet so passionately said, "What's in a name? That which we call a rose. By any other name would smell as sweet."
- II All species of roses are naturally found throughout the Northern Hemisphere. Some 150 wild species are spread worldwide, from Alaska to Mexico, from Northern Africa to China. All roses are close relatives of cherries, apples, pears, raspberries, and plums. Most species of roses have long been cultivated for their hips, the fruit of the rose flower that has nutritional and medicinal value. A unique characteristic of all species of roses is its ability to bloom over and over again, from early summer to late autumn.
- III The Romans at first believed that the rose was useful as a source of natural medicines. Soon, the beautiful flowers became necessities at Roman festivals. Roman emperors demanded that their baths be filled with rose water, and they reclined on carpets of rose petals during their feasts. Perfumes made from roses became a high-priority treasure for the ruling elite, and it resulted in hardships among the peasant class, who were forced to grow roses instead of cultivating much needed food.
- IV During the 15th century in England, the rose became the symbol of war between two families, both of whom had laid claim to the English crown. The War of the Roses lasted for 30 years and involved the House of York, whose symbol was the white rose, and the House of Lancaster, whose symbol was the red rose. Only in 1486, King Henry VII of the House of Lancaster, who was the first Tudor king, married Elizabeth of York, uniting the families and finally bringing the English civil war to an end.
- V In the 17th century, the rose became so valuable across Europe that it along with rose water was often used as currency. Roses were used to barter in market places across Europe, and commoners could pay their taxes to kings using roses and rose water. Josephine, wife of the Emperor Napoleon Bonaparte, created a great rose garden on the edge of Paris that contained over 200 varieties of the cherished rose. Most of the roses of Europe at that time were shades of pink or white until the early 19th century.
- VI Roses have always been extremely popular all over the world, and fossil records show the presence of ancient roses in the Tertiary Period, which began about 70 million years ago. Where, exactly, first roses appeared is still unknown. It is often believed that roses were probably first cultivated in the royal gardens of ancient China about 5,000 years ago. In Ur, an ancient city of Mesopotamia, 3,000-year-old clay tablets contain the first known written reference about roses growing in gardens of the city.

PART 4

Read the following text for questions 21-29.

ICON'S LIFE

Hillary Clinton is certainly the incarnation of the dreams of many American women of her generation. She has got "everything": a family, a fine career, and a husband who not only supports her and approves of what she does, but also allows her to use her talents to the full. Hillary Rodham was born in Chicago in 1947, the daughter of a textile manufacturer. Her family was comfortably off, but not rich; she had two brothers, and her mother did not work.

At school, she was always a brilliant student, though not the kind of girl who spent all her time in her books. On the contrary, she spent a lot of time on outside activities, something which is always greatly appreciated in American schools. It was while she was still at high school that Hillary began to take an interest in social issues, working in the poorer districts of town among immigrant families, and helping them to participate in elections. After graduating from high school, she went on to study at Wellesley College, one of the best universities on the East Coast, where she was elected President of the Students' Union. Photos taken at the time show her as a fairly plump young woman, dressed in rather shapeless clothes, and wearing large glasses. Looking smart was not one of her major concerns.

It was at Yale Law School that Hillary first met Bill Clinton, a good-looking young man who, in spite of his reputation as a dilettante, was actually one of the brightest students in his year. The legend says that Bill finally "noticed" Hillary because she spoke so well. At the time, Hillary was actively involved in the Women's Liberation movement, and seemed to be much more interested in her career than in marriage. When, several years later, she was asked how it was that, after a long-complicated relationship, she finally ended up marrying Bill Clinton, she answered: "Because he was the only guy I dated who wasn't afraid of me!"

Meanwhile, while Bill had gone back to his native Arkansas, intending to follow a career in politics, Hillary became a brilliant lawyer in Washington, where she took part in the famous Watergate hearings. Though several major firms of lawyers asked her to join them, she decided in 1973 to leave Washington and join Bill in Arkansas. They got married in 1975, and Hillary joined a firm of lawyers in Little Rock (the capital of Arkansas). In 1979, at the age of 32, Bill Clinton was elected Governor of Arkansas, becoming the youngest state Governor in the U.S.A. A year later, Hillary gave birth to their daughter Chelsea, named after a favorite hit song of the 1960's. During Bill's twelve years in office as Governor of Arkansas, Hillary helped him to radically reform the state's public-school system, and establish a school medical welfare system that had no equivalent anywhere else in the United States.

As a solitary concession to the powerful conservative lobby in the Deep South, who were not accustomed to seeing wives working in partnership with their husbands, she agreed to add her husband's name to her own, and be called Hillary Rodham Clinton just to show that she really was married. She also changed her look, began to dress much more smartly, got a new hairstyle and replaced her glasses with contact lenses. She was ready for Washington.

Questions 21 – 29

For questions 21-25, choose the correct answer A, B, C or D. Mark your answers on the answer sheet.

- 21 Hillary was a bright learner at school who
- A was busy with trade
 - B had good handwriting skills
 - C was always busy with social interactions
 - D had few friends and reserved
- 22 She was a fairly chubby young woman.....
- A wearing oversized glasses and formless clothing
 - B with reserved character
 - C with classical output and hat
 - D with looking smart lady
- 23 Bill had returned to his native Arkansas at the time with plans....
- A to finance his deputy
 - B to collaborate with native land
 - C to pursue a career in politics
 - D to start his new life
- 24 A program specialized for school medical services was implemented by
- A Bill Clinton
 - B Hillary Rodham
 - C a group of lawyers
 - D the governor of Arkansas

For questions 27-29, decide if the following statements agree with the information given in the text. Mark your answers on the answer sheet.

- 25 Hillary and Bill contributed actively in the struggle for women's liberation.
- A True
 - B False
 - C No Information
- 26 Chelsea got her name from a popular 1960s hit song.
- A True
 - B False
 - C No Information
- 27 Bill Clinton rejected to become the youngest state governor in American history when he was appointed governor of Arkansas at the age of thirty-two.
- A True
 - B False
 - C No Information
- 28 At Students Union, Hillary encountered a handsome young man named Bill Clinton for the first time.
- A True
 - B False
 - C No Information
- 29 Every year, the Students Union recognized the most distinguished individuals in the field with scholarships.
- A True
 - B False
 - C No Information

PART 5

Read the following text for questions 30-35.

RODEO

At 1 p.m. the air is still, heavy with a confusion of smells that drifts among the stalls and the barbecues, the animal enclosures and the ice-cream vendors. In the hot midday sun, the fair throngs with visitors, but there's little shade to sit in, just narrow strips of shadow alongside the buildings and the tents. All around, the music is playing while kids run riot and stall-holders beckon passing visitors with their colorful displays. Then, as the time moves towards 2.30, there is a new sense of excitement in the air: people are no longer moving round randomly, but heading in the same direction, towards the dusty arena to the south of the showground. It's almost time for the rodeo! Here at last there is shade for everyone: the grandstand, with its tiered seating, rapidly fills up, as thousands of fair-goers pile in, eager for a good view of the excitement that is soon to begin.

For some people it has already begun. Microlight kids on minuscule ponies are cavorting round the empty arena, while a handful of cowboys impeccably trained horses, walk or trot sedately round the ring. Suddenly a little blonde girl, hardly four feet tall, careers into view, riding bareback at the speed of light on bright white pony. No-one pays much attention. The folk in the stands are too busy talking about horses and rodeo-riders, discussing the last rodeo, predicting the winners of the next. Somehow, as someone who has not been brought up in the company of horses, I feel slightly out of place, as if everyone here except me knows everything about what is going on.

I had been to a couple of rodeos before, including the biggest of them all, Canada's Calgary Stampede; but the other rodeos I had been to were put on for the tourists. Not this one; in central Oregon, there are few tourists. Rodeos here are for the locals, people who know them and understand them; most of the folk round me are from Redmond, or Prineville or Madras or Bend, certainly not from Europe! Then action: suddenly the gates at the end of the arena burst open, and a posse of flag-carrying girls erupts into view, circling the arena in formation on shining dark ponies. Dressed in patriotic red white and blue, courtesy of Pepsi-Cola, the girls come to a stop in the middle of the ring, as the crowd rise to their feet, the men take off their Stetson hats, and everyone joins in the singing of God Bless America.

The rodeo has begun! For the next couple of hours, spectators watch with excitement as local heroes perform feats of dexterity on the backs of bucking animals! While some show their skills at calf roping — catching a running calf with a lasso and tying it up in just a few seconds — others demonstrate their daredevil skills by riding untamed broncos or their wild mounts, the crowd cheer wildly or air in apprehension, then burst into laughter as the obligatory clown, the matador of the rodeo, distracts the attention of the raging animals while mounted cowboys round them up and calm them down, coaxing them away into the pens from which they originally emerged, their day's work finished.

Katie Sharpe, 21, the local Rodeo Queen, does a lap of honor, then participates in the ladies' events; but in this macho part of the world, the ladies do not get to pit themselves against untamed bulls and broncs! That's men's stuff! Katie and the other young ladies show their skills at "barrel racing", hurling their horses at breakneck speed round a triangular shaped race-course, marked out with barrels, in the middle of the arena. It's not as dramatic as bull-riding, but it's exciting, and the crowd roar their approval.

As the sun falls lower in the sky and the shadows begin to lengthen, the final rounds of calf-roping and saddle-bronc riding bring another half hour of thrills and spills before the commentator finally announces that the Rodeo is drawing to an end. The last prizes are handed out, the last riders leave the arena, and the show is over. As the spectators pick up their belongings and move slowly towards the exits, the kids on their ponies come back again for another few minutes as imaginary champions, tomorrow's local heroes in the arena of the stars. Here, it seems, if rodeo does not flow in the blood, at least it's all in the family.

Questions 30 – 35

For questions 30-33, fill in the missing information in the numbered spaces.

Write no more than ONE WORD and / or A NUMBER for each question.

Microlight kids were involved in their lovely sport in an empty arena, whereas horses were trained by **30** around the ring. All young boys standing discussing winners, sharing their ideas with others around the ring came all around the continent except **31** God Bless America was played in the arena by young fellows not wearing their **32** hats, with red white and blue outfits mostly, like brand drinks color. During the rodeo different performance were acted with many spectators by showing their talents to rope calf with a **33**, riding untamed bulls and broncs.

For questions 34-35, choose the correct answer A, B, or C. Mark your answers on the answer sheet.

- 34** Katie Sharpe, who was the local Rodeo Queen, demonstrated her talents by acting all types of rodeo apart from
- A) calf roping
 - B) saddle-bronc riding
 - C) triangular shaped race-course
 - D) dexterity on the backs
- 35** Who turns up in the arena when there is a failure with wild mounts?
- A) former cowboys
 - B) spectators roar
 - C) clowns
 - D) rodeo -riders

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PAPER 3: WRITING

The Reading Paper consists of **TWO** tasks.

Task 2 weighs **TWICE** as much as **Task 1**.

Total time allowed: **1 hour**

You may write on the question paper if you wish, but you must transfer your answers to the Answer Sheet within the time limit. No extra time is allowed to do so.

**FOLLOW THE INSTRUCTIONS OF THE INVIGILATORS!
AT THE END OF THE PAPER, THE QUESTION PAPER WILL BE
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Please write your full name here:

Please sign here:

(Candidate's full name)

(Signature)

The test booklet consists of **3 (three)** printed pages

TASK 1

You recently bought a piece of equipment for your kitchen but it did not work. You phoned the shop but no action was taken.

Write a letter to the shop manager. In your letter:

- describe the problem with the equipment
- explain what happened when you phoned the shop
- say what you would like the manager to do

Write about 150 words in an appropriate format and style

TASK 2

Families who send their children to private schools should not be required to pay taxes that support the state education system.

To what extent do you agree or disagree with this statement?

Write about 250 words in an appropriate format and style

PART 1

Houses and apartments:

- Where are you from?
- Do you like your home town? (Why?)
- Would you prefer to live somewhere else? (Why?)
- Do you think your home town is a good place for young people? (Why?)

Let's speak about transport:

- What are the main advantages of travelling on public transport?
- What types of transport do you prefer to use?
- Are traffic jams a problem in the area where you live? Why?/Why not?
- What do you think is the safest form of transport? Why?

PART 2

Describe a time when you received good news

You should say:

- What was the good news?
- How did you receive the news?
- Who was the news about?

and explain your reaction on hearing the news.

PART 3

News:

- Is it important to read the news?
- What kind of news do people in your country like to read?
- Why do some people like to share news on social media?
- Is it important to keep reading up to date news?
- How do people in your country get news?

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PAPER 1: LISTENING

The Listening Paper consists of **SIX** parts.

Part 1: Questions 1 - 8;

Part 2: Questions 9 - 14;

Part 3: Questions 15 - 18;

Part 4: Questions 19 - 23;

Part 5: Questions 24 - 29;

Part 6: Questions 30 - 35.

Each question carries **ONE** mark.

You will hear each recording **twice**.

Total listening time: approx. **35minutes**.

At the end of the Listening Paper, you will have to transfer your answers to the Answer **Sheet**. You will be allowed **10minutes** extra time to do this.

FOLLOW THE INSTRUCTIONS OF THE INVIGILATORS!
AT THE END OF THE PAPER, THE QUESTION PAPER WILL BE
COLLECTED BY THE INVIGILATOR.
NO MATERIALS CAN BE REMOVED FROM THE EXAMINATION ROOM.
DO NOT OPEN THE QUESTION PAPER UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO!

Please write your full name here:

(Candidate's full name)

Please sign here:

(Signature)

The test booklet consists of 6 (six) printed pages

PART 1

**Questions 1 – 8**

You will hear some sentences. You will hear each sentence twice. Choose the correct reply to each sentence (A, B, or C).

Mark your answers on the answer sheet.

1. A) It's mine.
 B) Over here.
 C) It must be Joan.

2. A) He's spoken several times already.
 B) We'll have to take the stairs.
 C) The elevator's over there.

3. A) Sometime last night.
 B) The leaves turn yellow in the fall.
 C) Her lawyer signed the deed.

4. A) At a hotel.
 B) Even if they say no.
 C) I got a stain here.

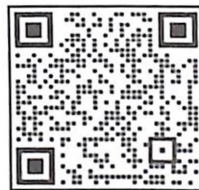
5. A) My back feels numb.
 B) The one that ends in fifty-six.
 C) I'm not very fast.

6. A) The room is crowded.
 B) We're just too early.
 C) I cannot hear very well.

7. A) It rained every day.
 B) She was wearing a hat.
 C) The clothes are still wet.

8. A) Milk is good for your cough.
 B) The fee was approved.
 C) Just sugar.

PART 2



Questions 9 – 14

You will hear someone giving a talk. For each question, fill in the missing information in the numbered space.

Write **ONE WORD** and / or **A NUMBER** for each answer.

Athletics Championships

Date of college trip: **9** 15th

Number of sportspeople who will compete: **10**

How the group will travel to Birmingham: by **11**

What group members should take on the day: **12** card

Name of the website page: **13**

Which day other details will be available to students: **14**

PART 3

**Questions 15 – 18**

You will hear people speaking in different situations. Match each speaker (15-18) to the jobs (A-F). There are TWO EXTRA places which you do not need to use.

Mark your answers on the answer sheet.

- | | |
|--------------|---------------------|
| 15 Speaker 1 | A a car mechanic |
| 16 Speaker 2 | B a doctor |
| 17 Speaker 3 | C a driving teacher |
| 18 Speaker 4 | D a shop assistant |
| | E a taxi driver |
| | F a policeman |

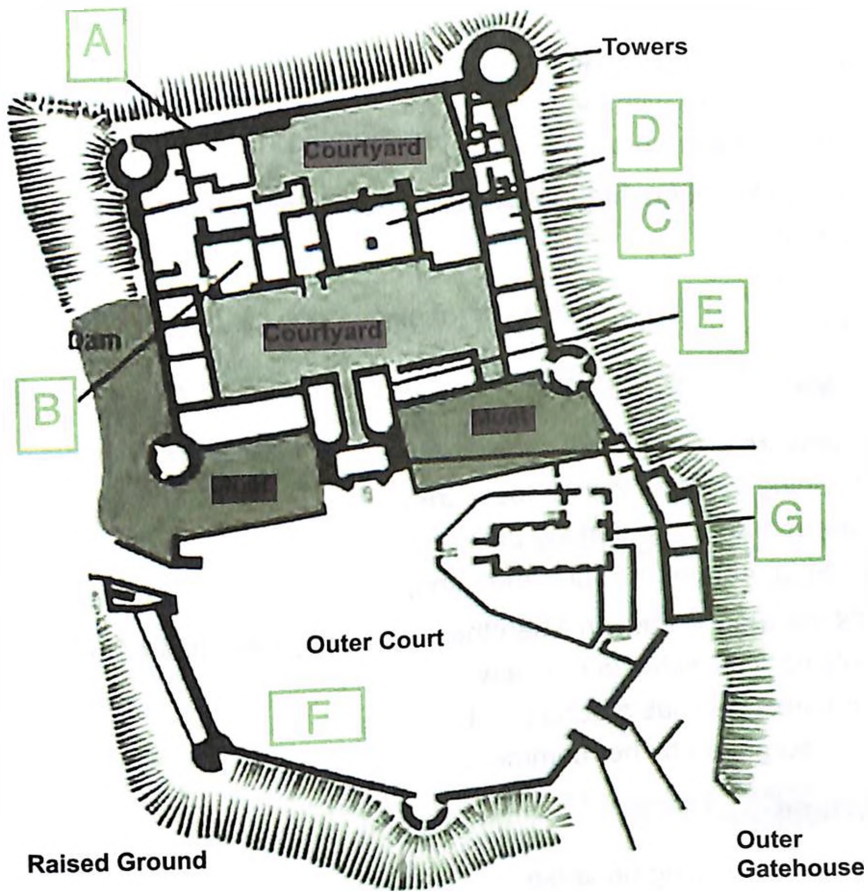
PART 4



Questions 19 – 23

You will hear someone giving a talk. Label the places (19-23) on the map (A-G). There are TWO extra options which you do not need to use.

Mark your answers on the answer sheet.



- 19 Chapel
- 20 Great Hall
- 21 Great Chambers
- 22 Bakehouse
- 23 Stables

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

PART 5

**Questions 24 – 29**

You will hear three extracts. Choose the correct answer (A, B or C) for each question (24-29). There are TWO questions for each extract.

Mark your answers on the answer sheet.

Extract One

- 24 The woman thinks Noel's ex-girlfriend
- A spent too little time with him.
 - B always agreed with him.
 - C made all the couple's plans.
- 25 How do the speakers feel about Noel's new relationship? They're
- A hopeful.
 - B worried.
 - C excited.

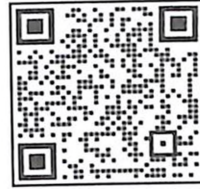
Extract Two

- 26 The speakers are discussing the
- A shopping facilities in their local area.
 - B supermarket's car parking problems.
 - C growing number of High Street shops.
- 27 What's the man's reaction when the woman says she has problems parking?
- A He's not interested in her view.
 - B He thinks she has a good point.
 - C He's surprised by her comment.

Extract Three

- 28 The woman is calling because
- A there's a problem with her map.
 - B she's run out of other options.
 - C she needs help in an emergency.
- 29 At the end of the conversation, the woman is
- A relieved.
 - B grateful.
 - C embarrassed.

PART 6

**Questions 30 – 35**

You will hear a part of a lecture. For each question, fill in the missing information in the numbered space.

Write no more than ONE WORD for each answer.

NOTES FOR PARENTLINE PLUS TALK

The telephone helpline is one of several programmes that aim to help care-givers.

The helpline is available at no cost and is accessible **30** hours a day.

Most people taking advantage of the service have never voiced their **31** before.

32 of experienced people form the foundation for helpline.

Parentline Plus is in need of male volunteers from non-English **33**

Helpline operators must spend **34** hours or more each week giving advice over the phone.

There are half a dozen call centres situated outside of England's capital.

Parentline Plus publishes a **35** containing information about their helpline.

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PAPER1: READING

The Listening Paper consists of **SIX** parts.

Part 1: Questions 1 - 6;

Part 2: Questions 7 - 14;

Part 3: Questions 15 - 20;

Part 4: Questions 21 - 29;

Part 5: Questions 30 - 35;

Each question carries **ONE** mark.

Total time allowed: **1 hour**.

You may write on the question paper if you wish, but you must transfer your answers to the Answer Sheet within the time limit. No extra time is allowed to do so.

**FOLLOW THE INSTRUCTIONS OF THE INVIGILATORS!
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DO NOT OPEN THE QUESTION PAPER UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO!**

Please write your full name here:

(Candidate's full name)

Please sign here:

(Signature)

The test booklet consists of 9 (nine) printed pages

PART 1

Questions 1 – 6

Read the text. Fill in each gap with **ONE** word. You must use a word which is somewhere in the rest of the text.

Car Fumes

Breathing in air pollution could change our **1** A study shows that car fumes can change how parts of our brain connect with other parts. The research is from a university in Canada. It found that car fumes can change our brain's connectivity in two hours. Professor Chris Carlsten was surprised at what he found in his research. He said: "For many decades, scientists thought the brain may be protected from the harmful effects of air **2**" He added: "This study, which is the first of its kind in the world, provides fresh evidence supporting a connection between air pollution and [thinking]."

The traffic pollution study was on 25 adults. The researchers asked the **3** to breathe in car fumes in a laboratory. The research team took brain **4** of the adults for two hours. The scans showed that networks in the brain that we use for thinking and remembering changed. There were fewer connections between the **5** Another professor said the research was worrying. She said: "It's concerning to see traffic pollution interrupting these networks." The **6** said there needed to be more research to see how car fumes change our brain. They also advised people to close car windows when in traffic. The brains of the 25 people returned to normal after they breathed clean air.

PART 2

Questions 7 – 14

Read the texts 7-14 and the statements A-J. Decide which text matches with the situation described in the statements.

Each statement can be used ONCE only. There are TWO extra statements which you do not need to use.

Mark your answers on the answer sheet.

- A)** Your neighbour's 17-year-old son wants to improve his English skills. Therefore, he wishes to have a pen pal from abroad.
- B)** Your 30-year-old brother has been single for a long time after breaking up with his girlfriend. He now wants to get married and is looking for a suitable woman.
- C)** Your 29-year-old sister wants to meet a man with whom she can engage in sports activities in her free time.
- D)** Your 19-year-old cousin wants to take a trip to Greece. However, she doesn't want to travel alone.
- E)** You want to go on a family vacation to Portugal in the summer. Therefore, you are searching for a suitable offer.
- F)** Your son, who is studying in France, was home during the holidays. Now you are looking for a cheap flight for him back to France.
- G)** Your daughter wants to go on a class trip to Berlin. She is searching for a cheap flight.
- H)** Your friends unfortunately don't have any vacation time during the summer and want to send their 9-year-old daughter on a trip alone.
- I)** You are enthusiastically collecting old Asterix & Obelix comics.
- J)** You have a collection of stamps from all over the world from your grandfather. Since you are not interested in stamps, you want to sell them.

7 Corinna, 20. Who around my age would like to fly with me to Mallorca, Crete, or Rhodes in August? My hobbies are dancing, shopping, and traveling. Write to: Poste Restante, Keyword: Sun, 2987 Mühlheim.

8 A normal man, 36 years old, 184 cm tall, slim, realist, is looking for a nice, natural woman up to 32 years old. I enjoy good conversations, horseback riding, sailing, swimming, and going to the cinema. If you want to spend your free time with me, please call: Tel.: (0172) 502 74 63 from 9.30 PM, also during the day on weekends. I would be happy if it's you who contacts me!

9 **Single Agency** 


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PART 3

Questions 15 – 20

Read the text and choose the correct heading for each paragraph from the list of headings below.

There are more headings than paragraphs, so you will not use all of them. You cannot use any heading more than once.

Mark your answers on the answer sheet.

- | | |
|----------|-------------------------|
| A | Fighting without rules |
| B | A natural hunter |
| C | Home, sweet home |
| D | What's on the menu? |
| E | Unique habits |
| F | Most caring mothers |
| G | Asking for protection? |
| H | What's a kangaroo like? |

- 15 Paragraph I
- 16 Paragraph II
- 17 Paragraph III
- 18 Paragraph IV
- 19 Paragraph V
- 20 Paragraph VI

KANGAROOS

- I Most kangaroos live on the continent of Australia, though each species has its own favourite place for living. For example, the musky rat-kangaroo likes to nestle down in little nests on the floor of the rainforests in northeastern Queensland. Gray kangaroos like the forests of Tasmania. The antilopine kangaroo can be found in the eucalyptus woodlands of extreme northern Australia. Small tree-kangaroos live in the upper branches of trees in the rainforests of Queensland, as well as on the island of New Guinea.
- II Kangaroos are the only large animals that hop to move around. Their springy hind legs and feet are much stronger and larger than their arms. Kangaroos can cover 7 metres in a single hop, and can hop as fast as 48 km/h. When feeding, kangaroos use a slower, walking movement, and for that they use their muscular tail, pushing off the ground as they move along. Kangaroos are social animals. They live in groups called a mob, a herd or a troop. Kangaroos in a mob will groom each other and protect each other from danger.
- III Probably the best-known fact about kangaroos is that they carry their young in a pouch. A female kangaroo can give birth to up to four offspring at one time, though this is unusual. At birth, the baby, called a joey, can be as small as a grain of rice. When the joey is born, it is guided safely into the comfy pouch, where it develops for another 4 to 15 months. Inside the pouch, the joey is protected and fed with milk. Joeys grow quickly, and at 14 to 20 months for females, or 2 to 4 years for males, they will be fully matured.
- IV According to the Red List of Threatened Species, 16 species of tree-kangaroos and rat-kangaroos are listed as either near-threatened, threatened, vulnerable, endangered or critically endangered. The desert rat-kangaroo and the short-nosed rat-kangaroo are considered completely extinct. Current studies show that global warming could also kill off the world's smallest kangaroo. However, the four species of great kangaroos - the species that are much larger than other kangaroos are not endangered.
- V Kangaroos are large marsupials that are found only in Australia. They are identified by their muscular tails, strong back legs, large feet, short fur and long, pointed ears. Like all marsupials a sub-type of mammal females have pouches where their young live until they are old enough to emerge. According to National Geographic, the largest kangaroo, as well as the largest marsupial, is the red kangaroo. The smallest kangaroo is the musky rat-kangaroo. It is only 15 to 20 cm long, and weighs 340 grams.
- VI Kangaroos are mainly herbivores. They eat grasses, flowers, leaves, ferns, moss, and even insects. Like cows, kangaroos bring their swallowed food up again to the mouth and re-chew it before it is ready to be totally digested. Great kangaroos mainly roam forests in search of food, though they do go to open grasslands for grazing. Small species, like rat-kangaroos, eat worms, roots, and palm berries. The animal sits on its haunches while eating and finds food by digging. They are solitary, but have been seen feeding together.

PART 4

Read the following text for questions 21-29.

JOANNA PARESI

Joanna Paresi was the last one left – the last living person in a family who had been market traders for hundreds of years. She was born at the foot of the mountains that stood over her home like giants, and she had lived there all her life. On the highest of those mountains, the stone fruit grew. Late in the year, the fruit fell. Most of it rolled and fell down the mountains and was never seen again. But some rolled down into a small valley, hidden deep in the mountains. Joanna's family were the only people who knew about the valley. When the stone fruit dropped from the trees, they were black and hard. Over four long months, they slowly turned from black to grey and, at last, to silver. Then their skin would break open easily to show the sweet, sun-colored fruit inside.

When they were ripe, the stone fruit were the most popular food in the whole region. On market day, people got up really early and queued for hours to buy them. Joanna's family always had more to sell than anyone else. The fruit had made her family plenty of money over the years, but they were not as wealthy as the market sellers in the distant capital city. Joanna had always wondered why her family never sold the stone fruit there, at the most important market in the country. Her mother said that someone foolish had tried once, and failed. Nevertheless, as the years passed, Joanna dreamed about trying. The spring after her mother died, she finally prepared for the long, long journey. It would take almost four months to reach the capital city, which left no time to spare.

When the people of the city tasted stone fruit for the first time, ripe just in time for market, she would make her fortune. Joanna walked all the way to the capital, pushing a wooden cart full of stone fruit. She carried with her a beautiful wooden market stall that had been in her family for generations. On this stall, she would sell her fruit. When she finally arrived at the city, she was exhausted after months on the road. But her timing could not have been better. The stone fruit were almost ripe. So far, her plan was a success. Of course, there was a tax to pay to enter the city gates. And there were market fees to pay. Plus, strange, new foods like hers needed to be officially tested and declared safe before they could be sold. The tests were not cheap and they took days to complete.

Joanna spent all her money on the tests and a place to sleep while she waited. To raise more money, she was forced to sell her beautiful family stall. She felt both guilty and sad, but it had to be done. Besides, after she sold the fruit, she could always buy the stall back before she returned home. Finally, the tests were finished and she was allowed to sell her fruit. She used the last of her cash to rent a cheap ordinary stall. However, while she had been waiting, the perfect, silver stone fruit had turned white. The skin became tough, and their sweet flavor was lost. With her boring stall and, worst of all, her overripe fruit, no customers wanted to buy. In the end, she sold all the half-rotten stone fruit to a farmer to feed his pigs. He bought her cart too, and paid her much less than its value. She had lost everything.

Questions 21 – 29

For questions 21-25, choose the correct answer A, B, C or D. Mark your answers on the answer sheet.

- 21 Joanna resided all her life in
- A a successful traders' family
 - B the valley with few residence
 - C a big garden with variety fruits
 - D the mountain where unusual fruits grown
- 22 The stone fruit gradually changed from black to grey and then, eventually, to silver over the course of
- A four long months
 - B winter month
 - C seven years
 - D over the hundred years
- 23 All of Joanna's money went toward
- A compulsory bills in the city and accommodation
 - B for the new output to wear in the city
 - C to purchase new cart
 - D to rent a family stall
- 24 Why did Joanna go bankrupt?
- A since no one wanted her fruits
 - B all her fruits lost flavor
 - C as they were too expensive
 - D due to the rejection of the declaration

For questions 27-29, decide if the following statements agree with the information given in the text. Mark your answers on the answer sheet.

- 25 Joanna's family was well off with trade of the fruits.
- A True
 - B False
 - C No Information
- 26 There was a successful trade with the stone fruit in the country where she spent her childhood.
- A True
 - B False
 - C No Information
- 27 Big market stall employed Joanna as a shop assistant.
- A True
 - B False
 - C No Information
- 28 She was compelled to sell her lovely family stall in order to raise more cash.
- A True
 - B False
 - C No Information
- 29 She ultimately sold the entire batch of partially rotten stone fruit to a farmer so he could feed his animals.
- A True
 - B False
 - C No Information

PART 5

Read the following text for questions 30-35.

THE ELECTRIC CAR

Electric vehicles have arrived. With technology led by Tesla, and all of the world's major car manufacturers following along behind, electric vehicles are now a common sight on the roads of most developed countries. Yet the situation in less developed countries is rather different; the only African country to have started the change to electric vehicles is South Africa and even there, electric vehicles still account for less than 0.01% of the total number of cars on the roads. In South America, the situation is better, with all Latin American countries beginning the move towards electric vehicles, particularly Columbia which, in 2020, had a third of the continent's total electric car fleet. In Russia, the wealthy are investing in imported electric cars, but no electric cars are yet manufactured locally, while in India the government is promoting the purchase of electric vehicles with tax exemptions and other incentives. So electric cars have arrived, and their share of the market is increasing almost worldwide.

Does this mean, therefore, that the world is on track to phase out the use of petrol-driven vehicles in less than thirty years? And does it mean that electric vehicles are the sustainable solution to our transport needs for the second half of the century? Unfortunately, to the disappointment of some people, the answer to both of these questions has to be "no". The massive development of electric vehicles can only be possible if two conditions are met. Firstly, the expansion of electric vehicle manufacturing is dependent on the fragile ability of manufacturers to source vastly increased quantities of vital components and elements without which electric vehicles cannot operate; these include lithium, cobalt and "rare earths" such as neodymium and tantalum, as well as silicon chips which have already been in short supply since 2020. Secondly, few countries currently have electricity grids that are anywhere near being able to cope with the huge increase in demand for electricity that will accompany any rapid growth in electric vehicle ownership. Without adequate supplies of all the vital ingredients of electric motors and batteries, or without power supplies that are able to provide the electricity needed to recharge millions of electric batteries every day as well as supplying the current we need for everything else, such as lighting, heating, trains and electric devices, the electric car revolution will run up against insoluble issues.

Governments and vehicle manufacturers are fully aware of these issues, but the consensus among policy-makers seems to be that somehow technology will come up with the answers, as it often has in the past. Analysts also predict that changing social attitudes and environmental awareness will lead to a reduction in private vehicle use and a fall in the numbers of vehicles on the roads. This prediction is likely to be right, though not necessarily for those reasons alone; any shortage of essential components will force up the cost of electric vehicles, and any shortage

of battery recharging facilities or capacity will discourage people from buying electric vehicles, leading to a fall in the number of vehicles on the roads.

Thus, battery exchange stations, rather than battery recharging points, may perhaps solve the problem of slow recharging times which currently prevents owners taking their electric vehicles on long trips. Yet battery exchange is not an option with today's large heavy batteries. While the latest generation of Lithium-ion batteries are almost twice as efficient as the batteries being used just five years ago, they remain big and heavy. Before batteries can become easy to exchange, a quantum leap in battery technology is needed, one which will allow batteries to store much larger amounts of electricity in much smaller and lighter units.

Questions 30 – 35

For questions 30-33, fill in the missing information in the numbered spaces.

Write no more than ONE WORD and / or A NUMBER for each question.

Currently the condition in South Africa is clearing up and this era has witnessed the third steps of **30** under the new term of electric vehicles. Tax dispensation and **31** are leading the principal role in purchasing of electric cars comparing to local bargain.

Not only feasible **32** can be the response to the massive usage of vehicles in our century but electricity **33** are also considered to be as few sources to provide only few countries which own electric cars.

For questions 34-35, choose the correct answer A, B, or C. Mark your answers on the answer sheet.

- 34** According to the prophecy of analysts...
 - A) road condition will be reconstructed
 - B) environmental awareness will be varied
 - C) there will be a downfall in the number of cars in privacy
 - D) people will be encouraged in purchasing petrol-driven cars

- 35** What is the main puzzling matters of electric car revolt?
 - A) recharging facilities and driving capacity
 - B) vital supplies such as heating, lighting
 - C) power supply and electric motors
 - D) reduction the cost of cars

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PAPER 3: WRITING

The Reading Paper consists of **TWO** tasks.

Task 2 weighs **TWICE** as much as **Task 1**.

Total time allowed: **1 hour**

You may write on the question paper if you wish, but you must transfer your answers to the Answer Sheet within the time limit. No extra time is allowed to do so.

FOLLOW THE INSTRUCTIONS OF THE INVIGILATORS!

**AT THE END OF THE PAPER, THE QUESTION PAPER WILL BE
COLLECTED BY THE INVIGILATOR.**

**NO MATERIALS CAN BE REMOVED FROM THE EXAMINATION ROOM.
DO NOT OPEN THE QUESTION PAPER UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO!**

Please write your full name here:

Please sign here:

(Candidate's full name)

(Signature)

The test booklet consists of **3 (three) printed pages**

TASK 1

You have a full-time job and are also doing a part-time evening course. You now find that you cannot continue the course.

Write a letter to the course tutor. In your letter:

- describe the situation
- explain why you cannot continue at this time
- say what action you would like to take

Write about 150 words in an appropriate format and style

TASK 2

These days more fathers stay at home and take care of their children while mothers go out to work.

What could be the reasons for this?

Do you think it is a positive or a negative development?

Write about 250 words in an appropriate format and style

PART 1

Hometown:

- Do you live in a house or an apartment?
- Which is your favourite room in your home? Why?
- Would you change anything about your home? Why / why not?
- Would you like to move to a different home in the future?

Let's speak about jobs:

- What would the ideal job for you be, and why?
- How easy is it to get a job in your country?
- What are the typical working hours in your country?
- How do people in your country like to relax when they're not working?

PART 2

Describe a time you were sleepy but had to stay awake

You should say:

- when it was
- why you had to stay awake
- how you kept yourself awake

and explain how you felt about it.

PART 3

Sleep:

- What are some advantages to getting enough sleep?
- How do people in your country keep track of their sleep?
- How do you avoid falling asleep when you are at a meeting?
- Why do people feel tired a lot nowadays?
- What kind of people lack sleep?

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PAPER 1: LISTENING

The Listening Paper consists of **SIX** parts.

Part 1: Questions 1 - 8;
Part 2: Questions 9 - 14;
Part 3: Questions 15 - 18;

Part 4: Questions 19 - 23;
Part 5: Questions 24 - 29;
Part 6: Questions 30 - 35.

Each question carries **ONE** mark.

You will hear each recording **twice**.

Total listening time: approx. **35minutes**.

At the end of the Listening Paper, you will have to transfer your answers to the Answer Sheet. You will be allowed **10minutes** extra time to do this.

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DO NOT OPEN THE QUESTION PAPER UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO!

Please write your full name here:

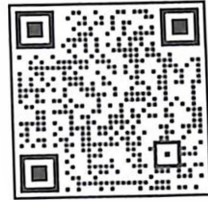
(Candidate's full name)

Please sign here:

(Signature)

The test booklet consists of 6 (six) printed pages

PART 1



Questions 1 – 8

You will hear some sentences. You will hear each sentence twice. Choose the correct reply to each sentence (A, B, or C).

Mark your answers on the answer sheet.

1. A) Near the bank.
 B) I can't find them anywhere.
 C) I'll take the bus.

2. A) In 1984.
 B) For 10 years.
 C) In Boston.

3. A) I live in Portland.
 B) Two weeks ago.
 C) In a drawer.

4. A) Yes, he has.
 B) She's been there once.
 C) There's no admission fee.

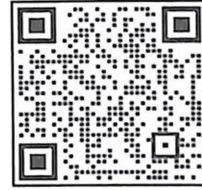
5. A) He's in the main office.
 B) His name is Paul Andrews.
 C) Yes, we hired a new instructor.

6. A) At nine twenty.
 B) On flowers and birds.
 C) There was a power failure.

7. A) In about half an hour.
 B) At an Italian restaurant.
 C) I haven't read the menu.

8. A) Last Wednesday.
 B) No, he couldn't come.
 C) In Singapore.

PART 2



Questions 9 – 14

You will hear someone giving a talk. For each question, fill in the missing information in the numbered space.

Write ONE WORD and / or A NUMBER for each answer.

STUDY PROGRAMME

Courses available on:

- English Literature
- 18th century 9
- Modern Architecture

Dates for all courses:

- start date: 14th June
- end date: 10
- classes: every day except 11

Course fees:

£425 each

Reduced prices for 12

Included in price:

- accommodation and food
- use of the library
- social activities
- books

Not included in price:

- extra 13
- transport

Available from college secretary:

- registration forms
- a copy of the 14 for your course

PART 3

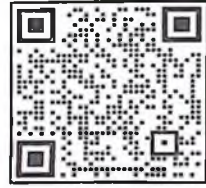
**Questions 15 – 18**

You will hear people talking about future jobs. Match each speaker (15-18) to the list what each person wants to do (A-F). There are TWO EXTRA places which you do not need to use.

Mark your answers on the answer sheet.

-
- | | | |
|--------------|---|--------------------------|
| | A | travel for work |
| 15 Speaker 1 | B | start their own business |
| 16 Speaker 2 | C | work from home |
| 17 Speaker 3 | D | work outdoors |
| 18 Speaker 4 | E | work abroad |
| | F | work part-time |

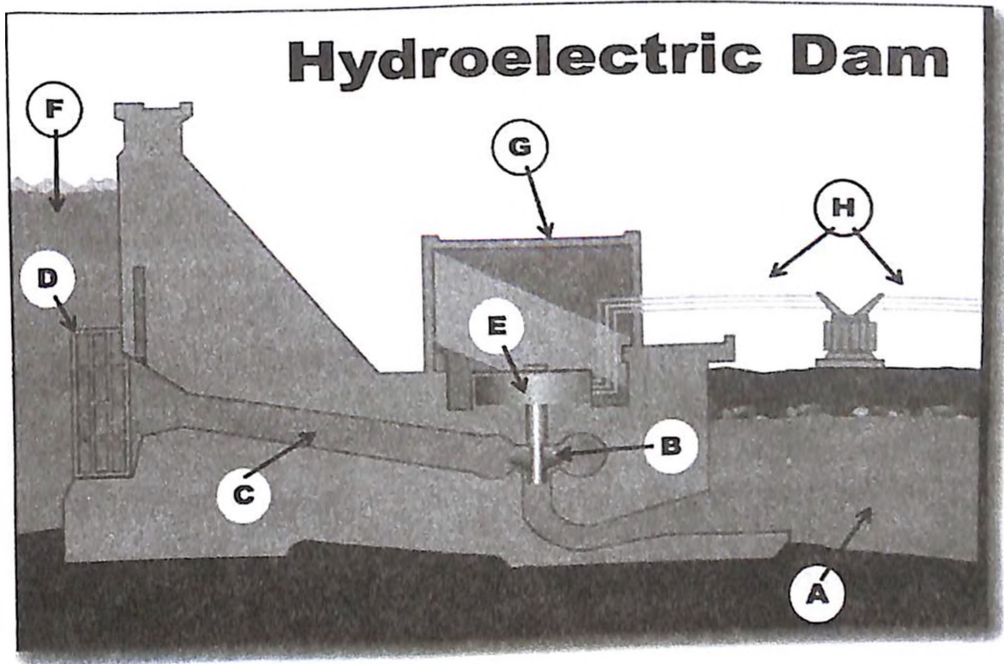
PART 4



Questions 19 – 23

You will hear someone giving a talk. Label the places (19-23) on the map (A-G). There are TWO extra options which you do not need to use.

Mark your answers on the answer sheet.



- 19 Intake
- 20 Penstock
- 21 Turbine
- 22 Generator
- 23 Powerhouse

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

PART 5



Questions 24 – 29

You will hear three extracts. Choose the correct answer (A, B or C) for each question (24-29). There are TWO questions for each extract.

Mark your answers on the answer sheet.

Extract One

- 24 The cause of the problem is that Mike
- A doesn't like walking.
 - B doesn't like fishing.
 - C prefers being busy.
- 25 Mary accepts Mike's suggestion about going to Barcelona, because she
- A thinks it's an ideal place.
 - B is willing to compromise.
 - C wants to go there herself.

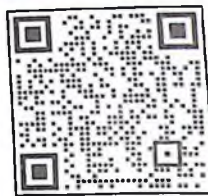
Extract Two

- 26 The two speakers are
- A colleagues in an office.
 - B fellow teachers in a school.
 - C a teacher and a businessman.
- 27 The woman's opinion of her current job is that it
- A isn't satisfying.
 - B is enjoyable.
 - C pays poorly.

Extract Three

- 28 The speakers did not meet because
- A he didn't send the message.
 - B he didn't have his phone with him.
 - C she didn't receive his message in time.
- 29 The man started the conversation to
- A make a suggestion.
 - B complain about something.
 - C explain how his mobile works.

PART 6



Questions 30 – 35

You will hear a part of a lecture. For each question, fill in the missing information in the numbered space.

Write no more than ONE WORD for each answer.

EXERCISE AND HEALTH

Problems

The positive effects of exercise are negated by our **30** habits.

The worst problems are caused by exercising too hard.

The effectiveness of our **31** system is not boosted as it should be.

We are particularly vulnerable to disease for **32** hours after exercise.

Strenuous exercise can stimulate production of a damaging **33** in the body.

Prevention

Control exercise level: aim to keep your heart beat to about **34** percent of its fastest speed.

You should not exercise for more than one hour at a time.

It's important to **35** for 24 hours after exercise.

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PAPER1: READING

The Listening Paper consists of **SIX** parts.

Part 1: Questions 1 - 6;

Part 2: Questions 7 - 14;

Part 3: Questions 15 - 20;

Part 4: Questions 21 - 29;

Part 5: Questions 30 - 35;

Each question carries **ONE** mark.

Total time allowed: **1 hour**.

You may write on the question paper if you wish, but you must transfer your answers to the Answer Sheet within the time limit. No extra time is allowed to do so.

FOLLOW THE INSTRUCTIONS OF THE INVIGILATORS!
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DO NOT OPEN THE QUESTION PAPER UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO!

Please write your full name here:

(Candidate's full name)

Please sign here:

(Signature)

The test booklet consists of 9 (nine) printed pages

PART 1

Questions 1 – 6

Read the text. Fill in each gap with ONE word. You must use a word which is somewhere in the rest of the text.

Grapes and Eyesight

We all know carrots are good for our eyesight. A new study says **1** are also good for our eyes. The National University of Singapore found that eating just a few grapes a day can help our vision. This is good for older people. The lead researcher said: "Our study...shows that grape consumption beneficially impacts eye health in humans, which is very exciting, especially with a growing, ageing population." She added that we can easily buy grapes, and they have a "beneficial impact" on our **2** This is good news for people who dislike **3**

Thirty-four adults took part in experiments over 16 weeks. Half of them ate one-and-a-half cups of grapes every day; the other half ate a placebo **4** None of them knew if the tests were on the grapes or the snack. This gave better test results. Researchers found that people who ate the grapes had better muscle strength around the **5** The retina passes information about light to the brain. It protects the eyes from damaging **6** light. A lot of blue light comes from computer screens and LED lights.

PART 2

Questions 7 – 14

Read the texts 7-14 and the statements A-J. Decide which text matches with the situation described in the statements.

Each statement can be used ONCE only. There are TWO extra statements which you do not need to use.

Mark your answers on the answer sheet.

- A)** A friend wants to spend a holiday learning to handle a small boat.
- B)** You and your partner are looking for catering jobs where you can live together in one place.
- C)** You are a cook and are looking for a job with accommodation in a small hotel.
- D)** Your friend can cook Italian food and is looking for a job in an English pub.
- E)** You are looking for a quiet budget hotel where you can organise a training seminar on a Saturday.
- F)** You want to do catering training in England.
- G)** You are looking for a hotel for a romantic weekend near the sea with your partner.
- H)** Your parents want to spend a holiday in the countryside not far from London.
- I)** You have been asked to find a hotel with facilities for large meetings and dinners.
- J)** A colleague with a lot of experience in the catering business would like to help to run an English hotel.

7

WHITE HOUSE HOTEL

Watford's most central and luxurious hotel, 87 en-suite bedrooms and excellent conference and banquet rooms. Convenient to M1, M25, M4 and Watford Junction Station.

For further details and special weekend rates please call: 01923 237316 www.whitehousehotel.co.uk

8

THE WILMSLOW GOLF CLUB

In Maidenhead, west of London

BAR MANAGER AND ASSISTANT BAR MANAGER

Ideally suited to a couple, although individual applicants can apply. Drive and initiative necessary to deliver service within a private members' club.

*FREE on-site accommodation
Send CV to: Marjory Padfield,
wilmslowgolfclub@uk.net*

9

THE CHEQUERS INN

in Wooburn Common

Lovely 17th century country inn with 17 pretty en-suite bedrooms.

Close to Marlowe, Henley and Windsor and ideal for exploring the Thames Valley or visiting London.

Weekend Breaks, Horse Racing Weekends and much more.

info@thechequersinn.co.uk

10

Are you considering a career in food and beverage management?

We offer a management training programme for hardworking individuals with relevant tertiary qualification, strong organisational and excellent personal skills as well as ability to work long hours under pressure.

Placements in London hotels.

Please send CV to:

h.karlsson@royaloverseasleague.org

11

Walford Hotel

- Well-maintained Victorian hotel centrally situated close to the sea
- Picturesque private harbour with sailing school in walking distance
- Guided walks along the coast
- Entertainment in season

info@walfordhotel.com

12

ASSISTANT BAR/ RESTAURANT MANAGER

To assist owner in running of busy country pub and restaurant in South Warwickshire.

-Also-

SECOND CHEF

with knowledge of Mediterranean and Traditional Cuisine.

Minimum three years' experience.

Contact Darren on

01295 690270

13

Pendower Beach House Hotel

Family-run hotel near St. Mawes, Cornwall seeks responsible selfmotivated Chef for restaurant seating 40. Experience of working in a small team and producing high quality food advantageous.

Hotel flat available.

An exciting opportunity for the right candidate.

For more information call Carol on 01872 501241

www.pendowerbeach.co.uk

14

Elmfield Hotel, Wimborne, Dorset

Located near the coast and set in an acre of romantic gardens, our hotel has its own heated indoor swimming pool, jacuzzi and sauna. Fourteen en-suite bedrooms, two with king-sized four-poster beds. Our guests are served French food cooked with fresh local produce.

www.elmfieldhotel.co.uk

PART 3

Questions 15 – 20

Read the text and choose the correct heading for each paragraph from the list of headings below.

There are more headings than paragraphs, so you will not use all of them. You cannot use any heading more than once.

Mark your answers on the answer sheet.

- A In danger!
- B Beautiful variety
- C The issue of creation
- D Everything's connected
- E Important in nature
- F Fighting global warming
- G Discovered everywhere
- H Looking for solutions

- 15 Paragraph I
- 16 Paragraph II
- 17 Paragraph III
- 18 Paragraph IV
- 19 Paragraph V
- 20 Paragraph VI

CORAL REEFS

- I Coral reefs are large underwater structures composed of the skeletons of coral. There are hundreds of different species of coral. Coral reefs have a surprising array of shapes and colours, ranging from round, folded brain corals named for their resemblance to a human brain to tall, elegant sea whips and sea fans that look like brightly coloured trees or plants. Fringing reefs are the most commonly seen coral reefs, and they grow near coastlines. Barrier reefs are separated from the coastlines by deeper, wider lagoons.
- II Corals are found all over the world's oceans, from the Aleutian Islands off the coast of Alaska to the warm tropical waters of the Caribbean Sea. The biggest coral reefs are found in the clear, shallow waters of the tropics and subtropics. The largest of these coral reef systems is the Great Barrier Reef in Australia. It is more than 2,400 kilometres long. Scientists have explored only about 20 percent of the ocean's floor, and they continue to find previously unknown coral reefs that have likely existed for hundreds of years.
- III The corals that build reefs are known as hard or reef-building corals. Soft corals, such as sea fans and sea whips, do not produce reefs. The calcium carbonate that is created by hard corals provides a foundation for baby corals to settle upon. And if the local threats to coral reefs are limited, then the corals will build up over time and create a healthy, vibrant coral reef. Other types of animals and plants also contribute to the structure of reefs. For example, algae, seaweed, and sponges add to the architecture of coral reefs.
- IV The largest coral reef in the world, the Great Barrier Reef, is home to at least 400 individual species of coral and thousands of different species of fish, molluscs, sea snakes, sea turtles, whales, dolphins, birds and more. As with the other coral reefs of the world, this incredible ecological hotspot is under threat. A heat wave in 2016 caused a large percentage of the corals in the Great Barrier Reef to undergo severe bleaching and death. Even in the deeper, less-exposed areas of the reef, nearly 40 percent of the corals had partial bleaching.
- V Healthy reefs lead to healthy oceans, and healthy oceans are vital to all life on the planet. The destruction facing not only the Great Barrier Reef, but also every reef around the world, can lead to the extinction of thousands of species of marine life. In turn, coastlines that are currently protected by reefs would more readily be flooded during storms. Some islands and low-lying countries would vanish under the water. Moreover, the highly important and profitable industry that coral reefs provide could collapse.
- VI The Australian government has put forth a long-term plan to sustain the Great Barrier Reef. The plan outlines efforts to reduce and eventually eliminate dumping materials and chemicals, reduce fishing and poaching, and monitor the water quality. There are also many attempts to rebuild the reef. Scientists are working to breed stronger species of coral that are less sensitive to warmer waters. Another group of ecologists are experimenting with growing corals on steel frames placed over the old parts of the reef.

PART 4

Read the following text for questions 21-29.

Food miles

Recently, campaigners have encouraged us to buy local food. This reduces 'food miles', that is, the distance food travels to get from the producer to the retailer. They reason that the higher the food miles, the more carbon emissions. Buying local food, therefore, has a lower carbon footprint and is more environmentally friendly. However, the real story is not as simple as that. If our aim is to reduce carbon emissions, we must look at the whole farming process, not just transportation. According to a 2008 study, only 11% of carbon emissions in the food production process result from transportation, and only 4% originated from the final delivery of the product from the producer to the retailer. Other processes, including fertilization, storage, heating and irrigation, contribute much more.

In fact, imported food often has a lower carbon footprint than locally grown food. Take apples, for example. In autumn, when apples are harvested, the best option for a British resident is to buy British apples. However, the apples we buy in winter or spring have been kept refrigerated for months, and this uses up a lot of energy. In spring, therefore, it is more energy-efficient to import them from New Zealand, where they are in season. Heating also uses a lot of energy, which is why growing tomatoes in heated greenhouses in the UK is less environmentally friendly than importing them from Spain, where the crop grows well in the local climate.

We must also consider the type of transport. Transporting food by air creates about 50 times more emissions than shipping it. However, only a small proportion of goods are flown to the consumer country, and these are usually high value, perishable items which we cannot produce locally, such as seafood and out-of-season berries. Even then, these foods may not have a higher carbon footprint than locally grown food. For example, beans flown in from Kenya are grown in sunny fields using manual labor and natural fertilizers, unlike in Britain, where we use oil-based fertilizers and diesel machinery. Therefore, the total carbon footprint is still lower.

It's also worth remembering that a product's journey does not end at the supermarket. The distance consumers travel to buy their food, and the kind of transport they use will also add to its carbon footprint. So, driving a long way to shop for food will negate any environmental benefits of buying locally grown produce. Furthermore, choosing local over imported food can also badly affect people in developing countries. Many of them work in agriculture because they have no other choice. If they are unable to sell produce overseas, they will have less income to buy food, clothes, medicine and to educate their children. Recently, some supermarkets have been trying to raise awareness of food miles by labelling foods with stickers that show it has been imported by air. But ultimately, the message this gives is too simple. Lots of different factors contribute to a food's carbon footprint besides the distance it has travelled.

Questions 21 – 29

For questions 21-24, choose the correct answer A, B, C or D. Mark your answers on the answer sheet.

- 21 The journey that food must travel from its source to its destination is ...
- A Carbon footprint
 - B Food miles
 - C Proportion of goods
 - D shipping food
- 22 If the objective is to lower carbon emissions we
- A must examine the entire farming process
 - B ought to transport food by air
 - C talk with distance consumers
 - D have to broaden agriculture sphere
- 23 What distinguishes locally farmed food from food that is imported?
- A its reduction in carbon footprint
 - B its affect in developed countries
 - C no natural fertilizers
 - D low heating and irrigation
- 24 Only a small portion of goods are flown to the consumer nations and these are primarily pricey, that we are unwilling to produce locally, including....
- A vegetables and fruits
 - B pork and beef types
 - C fish and berries
 - D half-frozen meals

For questions 25-29, decide if the following statements agree with the information given in the text. Mark your answers on the answer sheet.

- 25 In Britain, beans are typically farmed.
- A True
 - B False
 - C No Information
- 26 Transporting foods by ship is more beneficial than other types of transports.
- A True
 - B False
 - C No Information
- 27 There is no job vacancy in agriculture sphere in developing countries.
- A True
 - B False
 - C No Information
- 28 The main data about foot miles are usually informed by supermarket owners by labeling them.
- A True
 - B False
 - C No Information
- 29 Most of the seafood have been damaged cause of the food miles from long distance.
- A True
 - B False
 - C No Information

PART 5

Read the following text for questions 30-35.

Bananas under the threat

In the 1950s, Central American commercial banana growers were facing the death of their most lucrative product, the Gros Michel banana, known as Big Mike. And now it's happening again to Big Mike's successor – the Cavendish. With its easily transported, thick-skinned and sweet-tasting fruit, the Gros Michel banana plant dominated the plantations of Central America. United Fruit, the main grower and exporter in South America at the time, mass-produced its bananas in the most efficient way possible: it cloned shoots from the stems of plants instead of growing plants from seeds, and cultivated them in densely packed fields.

Unfortunately, these conditions are also perfect for the spread of the fungus *Fusarium oxysporum f. sp. cubense*, which attacks the plant's roots and prevents it from transporting water to the stem and leaves. The TR-1 strain of the fungus was resistant to crop sprays and travelled around on boots or the tyres of trucks, slowly infecting plantations across the region. In an attempt to escape the fungus, farmers abandoned infected fields, flooded them and then replanted crops somewhere else, often cutting down rainforest to do so.

Their efforts failed. So, instead, they searched for a variety of banana that the fungus didn't affect. They found the Cavendish, as it was called, in the greenhouse of a British duke. It wasn't as well suited to shipping as the Gros Michel, but its bananas tasted good enough to keep consumers happy. Most importantly, TR-1 didn't seem to affect it. In a few years, United Fruit had saved itself from bankruptcy by filling its plantations with thousands of the new plants, copying the same monoculture growing conditions Gros Michel had thrived in.

While the operation was a huge success for the Latin American industry, the Cavendish banana itself is far from safe. In 2014, South East Asia, another major banana producer, exported four million tons of Cavendish bananas. But, in 2015, its exports had dropped by 46 per cent thanks to a combination of another strain of the fungus, TR-4, and bad weather. Growing practices in South East Asia haven't helped matters. Growers can't always afford the expensive lab-based methods to clone plants from shoots without spreading the disease. Also, they often aren't strict enough about cleaning farm equipment and quarantining infected fields. As a result, the fungus has spread to Australia, the Middle East and Mozambique – and Latin America, heavily dependent on its monoculture Cavendish crops, could easily be next.

Racing against the inevitable, scientists are working on solving the problem by genetically modifying the Cavendish with genes from TR-4-resistant banana species. Researchers at the Queensland University of Technology have successfully grown two kinds of modified plant which have remained resistant for three years so far. But some experts think this is just a sophisticated version of the same temporary solution the original Cavendish provided. If the new bananas are planted in the same monocultures as the Cavendish and the Gros Michel before it, the risk is that another strain of the disease may rise up to threaten the modified plants too.

Questions 30 – 35

For questions 30-33, fill in the missing information in the numbered spaces. Write no more than ONE WORD and / or A NUMBER for each question.

Shockingly, these conditions are moreover culminating for the spread of the organism *Fusarium oxysporum* and *cubense*, that assaults the plant's 30 and anticipates it from transporting water to the stem and takes off. The strain of the organism was safe to trim splashes and voyage around on boots or the tires of trucks, gradually tainting manors over the locale.

In an endeavor to elude the organism, ranchers deserted tainted areas, overflowed them and after that replanted crops someplace else, regularly cutting down 31 to do so. Producers can't continuously manage the costly 32 strategies to clone plants from shoots without spreading the malady. Moreover, they regularly aren't strict sufficient almost cleaning cultivate hardware and 33 contaminated areas.

For questions 34-35, choose the correct answer A, B, or C. Mark your answers on the answer sheet.

- 34 Researchers at the Queensland University....
- A) have effectively developed two sorts of altered plant which have remained safe for three a long time so distant.
 - B) said that a different kind of the illness may appear and harm the changed plants as well.
 - C) exported four million tons of Cavendish bananas.
 - D) All answers correct
- 35 If the fresh bananas are put in the ground....
- A) genetically modifying the Cavendish with genes will appear
 - B) Cavendish and the Gros Michel become expensive
 - C) the danger is that a different type of illness could appear and harm the changed plants as well
 - D) monoculture Cavendish crops may be the next sort

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LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

PAPER 3: WRITING

The Reading Paper consists of **TWO** tasks.

Task 2 weighs **TWICE** as much as **Task 1**.

Total time allowed: **1 hour**

You may write on the question paper if you wish, but you must transfer your answers to the Answer Sheet within the time limit. No extra time is allowed to do so.

**FOLLOW THE INSTRUCTIONS OF THE INVIGILATORS!
AT THE END OF THE PAPER, THE QUESTION PAPER WILL BE
COLLECTED BY THE INVIGILATOR.**

**NO MATERIALS CAN BE REMOVED FROM THE EXAMINATION ROOM.
DO NOT OPEN THE QUESTION PAPER UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO**

Please write your full name here:

(Candidate's full name)

Please sign here:

(Signature)

The test booklet consists of **3 (three)** printed pages

TASK 1

You are about to go on vacation for a month. A friend from another town will come and stay in your apartment.

Write a letter to this friend. In your letter:

- explain where your friend can get the keys to the apartment
- give your friend some instructions about using your apartment
- recommend some places to go

Write about 150 words in an appropriate format and style

TASK 2

Some people think that museums should be enjoyable places to entertain people, while others believe that the purpose of museums is to educate.

Discuss both views and give your opinion.

Write about 250 words in an appropriate format and style

PART 1

Work:

- Do you work or are you a student?
- Do you enjoy your job?
- What's the best thing about your job?
- Do you prefer working alone or with others? Why?

Let's speak about pets:

- Is it common in your country for families to have pets?
- Which pets are most popular?
- Did you have a pet when you were a child?
- What is the attraction of having a pet, in your opinion?

PART 2

Describe a recent goal you set yourself

You should say:

- what it was
- why you wanted it
- what you did to get your goal

and explain how you felt about it

PART 3

Goals:

- Do people need to write down goals or simply memorize them?
- Do Uzbek people usually set goals?
- What are the kinds of goals that are unrealistic?
- What is more fulfilling working towards a goal or achieving it?
- Should parents set goals for their children?

O'ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI
VAZIRLAR MAHKAMASI
· HUZURIDAGI
DAVLAT TEST MARKAZI

STATE TESTING CENTRE UNDER
THE CABINET OF MINISTERS
OF THE REPUBLIC OF
UZBEKISTAN

CHET TILLARNI BILISH VA EGALLASH DARAJASINI BAHOLASH
MILLIY TIZIMI
CHET TILLARI SERTIFIKATI TIL: INGLIZ

NATIONAL SYSTEM
OF ASSESSMENT OF FOREIGN LANGUAGE PROFICIENCY
CERTIFICATE OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

PAPER 1: LISTENING

The Listening Paper consists of **SIX** parts.

Part 1: Questions 1 - 8;

Part 2: Questions 9 - 14;

Part 3: Questions 15 - 18;

Part 4: Questions 19 - 23;

Part 5: Questions 24 - 29;

Part 6: Questions 30 - 35.

Each question carries **ONE** mark.

You will hear each recording **twice**.

Total listening time: approx. **35minutes**.

At the end of the Listening Paper, you will have to transfer your answers to the Answer Sheet. You will be allowed **10minutes** extra time to do this.

**FOLLOW THE INSTRUCTIONS OF THE INVIGILATORS!
AT THE END OF THE PAPER, THE QUESTION PAPER WILL BE
COLLECTED BY THE INVIGILATOR.**

**NO MATERIALS CAN BE REMOVED FROM THE EXAMINATION ROOM.
DO NOT OPEN THE QUESTION PAPER UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO!**

Please write your full name here:

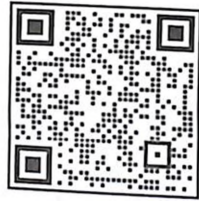
Please sign here:

(Candidate's full name)

(Signature)

The test booklet consists of 6 (six) printed pages

PART 1



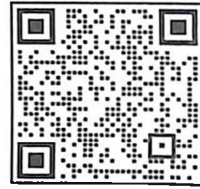
Questions 1 – 8

You will hear some sentences. You will hear each sentence twice. Choose the correct reply to each sentence (A, B, or C).

Mark your answers on the answer sheet.

1. A) Platform six.
 B) It's getting late.
 C) Around midnight.
2. A) We're taking it with us.
 B) I'll probably go to Miami again.
 C) No, I don't think I'll do it.
3. A) No, on the bus.
 B) Yes, but not until 10:30.
 C) I saw that, too.
4. A) I don't think so.
 B) Everyone did.
 C) Very well, thanks.
5. A) With Sally.
 B) I haven't decided yet.
 C) In about an hour.
6. A) No, he wasn't there.
 B) Yes, I have been really tired.
 C) He's been working overtime.
7. A) Yes, just one.
 B) I'd like one, too.
 C) It was very relaxing.
8. A) Yes, he works hard.
 B) I wanted more responsibility.
 C) At the end of April.

PART 2



Questions 9 – 14

You will hear someone giving a talk. For each question, fill in the missing information in the numbered space.

Write ONE WORD and / or A NUMBER for each answer.

School Trip to the Castle

Time to meet at school gate: 9

Need to bring: a 10

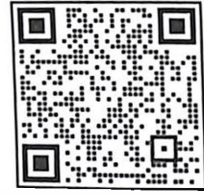
Morning activity: 11 in the garden

Afternoon activity: trip on a 12

Hand in projects by: 13 afternoon

Castle website: 14 www.castle.com

PART 3

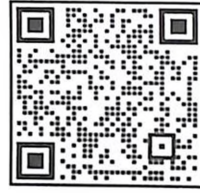
**Questions 15 – 18**

You will hear people discussing their views on shopping. Match each speaker (15-18) to the views which each speaker is discussing (A-F). There are TWO EXTRA places which you do not need to use.

Mark your answers on the answer sheet.

-
- | | |
|--------------|-------------------------------------|
| 15 Speaker 1 | A dislikes online shopping |
| 16 Speaker 2 | B thinks before purchasing |
| 17 Speaker 3 | C spends a lot of money |
| 18 Speaker 4 | D is an impulse buyer |
| | E only shops during certain periods |
| | F prefers to shop alone |

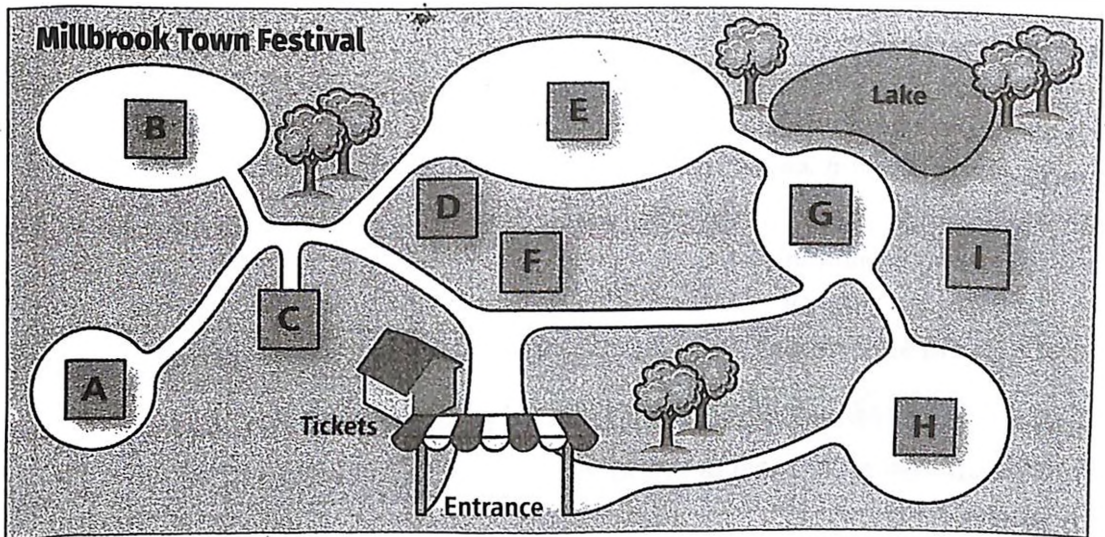
PART 4



Questions 19 – 23

You will hear someone giving a talk. Label the places (19-23) on the map (A-I). There are FOUR extra options which you do not need to use.

Mark your answers on the answer sheet.



- 19 Food stalls:
- 20 First aid:
- 21 Camping:
- 22 Music stage:
- 23 Craft tent:

PART 5



Questions 24 – 29

You will hear three extracts. Choose the correct answer (A, B or C) for each question (24-29). There are TWO questions for each extract.

Mark your answers on the answer sheet.

Extract One

- 24 The man doesn't
- A have many hobbies.
 - B understand blogs.
 - C know Martha well.
- 25 The woman shouts at the man to stop him
- A taking something.
 - B harming himself.
 - C going somewhere.

Extract Two

- 26 The speakers are most probably
- A a married couple.
 - B work colleagues.
 - C two flatmates.
- 27 The woman is
- A angered by the man's behaviour.
 - B sympathetic to the man's problem.
 - C uninterested in the man's situation.

Extract Three

- 28 Andy used to believe that
- A internet articles should not be trusted.
 - B statistics were generally inaccurate.
 - C figures and numbers were dull topics.
- 29 The man is trying to convince the woman to
- A improve her driving skills.
 - B pay attention to statistics.
 - C ignore trivial coincidences.

PART 6



Questions 30 – 35

You will hear a part of a lecture. For each question, fill in the missing information in the numbered space.

Write no more than ONE WORD for each answer.

IMPROVING MEMORY

Total number of lectures Dr Sullivan will give: 30

Dr Sullivan claims to be able to remember over 31 names.

Good memory reduces need to refer to: a) personal 32

b) computer

Other improvements: a) concentration levels

b) making informed/intelligent decisions

c) 33 skills

Can also help to: a) combat dementia

b) prolong life

Brain: most amazing and 34 human organ.

Function of long term memory: to store 35

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LANGUAGE: ENGLISH**

PAPER1: READING

The Listening Paper consists of **SIX** parts.

Part 1: Questions 1 - 6;

Part 2: Questions 7 - 14;

Part 3: Questions 15 - 20;

Part 4: Questions 21 - 29;

Part 5: Questions 30 - 35;

Each question carries **ONE** mark.

Total time allowed: **1 hour**.

You may write on the question paper if you wish, but you must transfer your answers to the Answer Sheet within the time limit. No extra time is allowed to do so.

**FOLLOW THE INSTRUCTIONS OF THE INVIGILATORS!
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NO MATERIALS CAN BE REMOVED FROM THE EXAMINATION ROOM.
DO NOT OPEN THE QUESTION PAPER UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO!**

Please write your full name here:

(Candidate's full name)

Please sign here:

(Signature)

The test booklet consists of 9 (nine) printed pages

PART 1

Questions 1 – 6

Read the text. Fill in each gap with ONE word. You must use a word which is somewhere in the rest of the text.

Eczema and Itchiness

Itches that will not go away are annoying. Researchers have studied for many years what causes itches. They have now found that **1** in our skin make us itch. The bacteria are linked to many diseases that cause itchiness, like eczema. A researcher wrote that **2** sufferers have skin bacteria that cause eczema. She added that **3** can be very tiring for people who have skin problems.

The researchers did their research on **4** They found a kind of protein caused itching in the test mice. The researchers changed the protein to make a **5**..... to stop itching in the mice. This drug could help the 245 million eczema sufferers in the world. Eczema sufferers get itchiness, redness on the **6**, and rashes. They can also get blisters on their skin. A lot more women than men get eczema.

PART 2

Questions 7 – 14

Read the texts 7-14 and the statements A-J. Decide which text matches with the situation described in the statements.

Each statement can be used ONCE only. There are TWO extra statements which you do not need to use.

Mark your answers on the answer sheet.

- A) You enjoy karaoke and live music.
- B) Your family loves outdoor games in winter.
- C) You and your friend would like to listen to folk music.
- D) You and your friends love birds and are ready to offer some money to help their treatment.
- E) You are a fan of good feature films.
- F) You want to find out more about the history of Scotland and England and visit archaeological open air sights.
- G) You and your children would like to learn horse-riding.
- H) You are interested in sightseeing by boat.
- I) You and your friends are enthusiastic about old-style English taxis and are looking for a sightseeing tour with them.
- J) You would enjoy watching wild animals in natural surroundings.

7

**SHOWCASE CINEMAS
MANCHESTER**

Full feature films in a multi-complex cinema, about 2 miles from the city centre along the A57.

Shows daily from around midday.

Saturday late shows from 11.30 p.m. to midnight.

Bargain matinees Monday —Thursday before 6.00 p.m., and Friday—

Sunday before midday.

Dolby Digital Stereo equipped auditoria.

Ample Free Parking.

Wheelchair accesses.

8

WESTHOUGHTON COUNTRY CLUB

Meets at Westhoughton Golf Club on Friday nights between September and May.

Doors open at 7:15 p.m. and folk music starts at 8:15 p.m. prompt, until 11:10 p.m.

Voted the best in Britain at the inaugural BBC Radio 2 folk awards in 2000.

9

ROSCOE'S

Lively, friendly pub attracting a wide range of customers who can socialise and relax in a warm and welcoming atmosphere.

Roscoe's offers a variety of activities including disco party nights with music from the 70's through to the present day, quizzes, premiership football, karaoke, live music and comedy.

10

HADRIAN'S WALL

Hadrian's Wall is located about 100 miles north of Manchester, and runs across the counties of Cumbria and Northumberland on what was once the England-Scotland border. It's around a 272 hour drive up the M6 Motorway to Junction 43 (Carlisle) and then due east along the A69 trunk road which follows the Wall along its entire length to Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Hadrian's Wall is recognised as one of the most important Roman remains in the United Kingdom, having been declared a World heritage Site.

11

THE MANCHESTER EVENING NEWS ARENA

Located on Droylsden Road, Newton Heath Completed in 1995, the Manchester Arena is a major venue for all kinds of performances, including classical recitals and concerts, pop and rock bands, as well as hosting sporting events. It is the home base for the Manchester Storm Ice Hockey Team and the Manchester Giants Basketball Team. Concerts are periodic - telephone for programme of forthcoming events. Storm and Giants games tend to take place on Saturday and Sunday throughout the winter season.

12

THREE OWLS BIRD SANCTUARY

Animal hospital welcomes visitors

FREE

on Sundays from 12 noon to 4.00pm

Voluntary donations requested.

13

**ARMATHWAITE HALL
EQUESTRIAN CENTRE**

All kinds of riding experiences on offer, including

- Country Hacking,
- Riding Tuition,
- Group Courses,

Livery and full schooling.

Riding is in all weather conditions

— good waterproofs recommended.

4-Star Riding Holidays arranged and Pub Rides.

14

KNOWSLEY PARK

A five mile safari in the comfort of your own car through 450 acres of countryside devoted entirely to wildlife in a natural open setting. There are majestic Indian tigers, a pride of lions, monkeys, baboons, camels and elephants roaming free. Strict in-car security is applied and you may not leave the car. There are also sea lion shows, a reptile house, pets corner for the younger visitor, as well as a miniature railway, amusement park, souvenir shops, café and picnic area. Coach parties welcomed (separate coach park), and there are facilities for the disabled.

PART 3

Questions 15 – 20

Read the text and choose the correct heading for each paragraph from the list of headings below.

There are more headings than paragraphs, so you will not use all of them. You cannot use any heading more than once.

Mark your answers on the answer sheet.

- A** Tasty varieties
- B** Not always healthy
- C** New colour and taste
- D** Chocolate: toxic
- E** Dark magic
- F** Better than believed
- G** Chocolate: nature risks
- H** Where is chocolate from?

- 15** Paragraph I
- 16** Paragraph II
- 17** Paragraph III
- 18** Paragraph IV
- 19** Paragraph V
- 20** Paragraph VI

CHOCOLATE

- I Chocolate is extracted from the fruit of the cacao tree, which grows exclusively in tropical climates. The cacao tree is native to Central and South America, but once European invaders discovered the delicacy in the 18th century, the popularity of chocolate took off, and farmers soon established plantations in other parts of the world. Today, Ghana, Côte d'Ivoire, Nigeria, Indonesia and Brazil account for around 80% of the world's cacao production. More than half of the chocolate we consume comes from West African countries.
- II Historically, fine chocolate falls into three main categories: dark chocolate, milk chocolate and white chocolate. Dark chocolate is made with chocolate liquor, coco butter, lecithin, sugar and vanilla. Milk chocolate includes the same ingredients as dark chocolate plus milk fats and milk solids. White chocolate is made with the same ingredients as milk chocolate, except it does not include the chocolate liquor. The type of chocolate depends on what ingredients are present and the percentage of cocoa.
- III For many years, physicians warned against eating too much chocolate suggesting that its high fat content contributed to acne, caries, obesity, high blood pressure, heart disease and diabetes. However, in recent years, the **discovery** of antioxidant compounds in chocolate has changed this perception and stimulated research on its potential health benefits. Cocoa has healthy forms of dietary fat in it, and contains minerals important for human health, including potassium, phosphorus, copper, iron, zinc and magnesium.
- IV Cocoa contains high levels of flavonoids, chemicals in plants that are known for their health benefits in humans. Dark chocolate contains especially high amounts of flavonoids, which may be the reason why chocolate consumption has been associated with a decreased risk of heart disease in recent years, according to the 2013 review. Some recent studies have found that regular chocolate consumption is also associated with lower blood pressure, decreased stress levels, increased attention and quick reaction.
- V Studies that have found beneficial health outcomes related to chocolate consumption have focused on the consumption of dark chocolate, which has less sugar and fat content than milk chocolate. In addition, the studies looked at moderate amounts of chocolate consumption. Like many foods, chocolate is healthiest when eaten in moderation. The sugars and fats added to chocolate make it high in calories which may lead to weight gain. Many of the protective effects can be negated by overconsumption.
- VI Recently, an up-to-date type of chocolate has been invented ruby chocolate. This variety of chocolate joined the list in 2017. Barry Callebaut, the world's largest cocoa processing company, developed the pink-hued chocolate by adding a powder, that is naturally extracted as cocoa beans are processed to make chocolate. So it is without any flavourings, or additives: it is purely coming out of the cocoa bean. According to its creators, ruby chocolate has a lighter flavour than milk chocolate and is not as sweet.

PART 4

Read the following text for questions 21-29.

Where are the Harry Potter Stars now?

The actors who played the children in the Harry Potter movies are now adults. So how have their early experiences shaped their lives?

Daniel Radcliffe, who played Harry Potter in the eight films, has recently been reading memes featuring him in his famous role and has only just realized that many people considered him cool. At the time, he felt as insecure as anyone that age. The English actor says that although he now has a successful acting career, he always finds the early Harry Potter movies difficult to watch because he admits he wasn't very good at acting. The young actors received coaching in singing and dancing on set, but never any acting training in all the time they were on set, so he feels his early films are very one-dimensional. It wasn't until he met actor Gary Oldman on set in Harry Potter and the Prisoner of Azkaban that he began to understand how to approach a role. Daniel says he never particularly wanted an acting career but fell into the job. In fact, in an early interview, Daniel told viewers that he wanted to be a professional wrestler!

Rupert Grint, who played Harry's friend Ron Weasley, found being a famous actor very isolating as a child and teenager. Being around adults so much, he felt very strange when returning to his peers to do exams, as he thought he had little in common with them. After filming the fourth film in the series, he even considered quitting the series, as it was "a bit of a drag". Rupert also found being well-known a big sacrifice and even scary. He was instantly recognizable whenever he went out, and people he didn't know took photos of him. The young actor says he disliked being known as Ron Weasley and nothing else. But he has got used to the attention, and, despite these negative aspects, says that the Harry Potter films were an amazing part of his life which he is proud to be a part of.

Emma Watson, who played Hermione Granger in the series, always felt a great connection to her character, as both were perfect students and neither were very cool. She admits to having become rather obsessed with her character to the extent that she could not separate her own identity from hers. Watson feels that she has missed out on her own teenage years as she was "being Hermione" all that time. Since the series ended, Emma has been able to focus more on herself. She continued her studies, getting top grades, in case her acting career didn't work out, but has gone on to star in a number of films. No longer seeking blockbuster films, she chooses smaller, high-quality films that mean something to her personally. She has also become a well-respected ambassador for women's rights. Despite her success, Emma has had to undergo a lot of therapy due to her fame. As a teenager, she often felt that her life as Hermione was so "big" that she lost her own identity. She also feels guilty for not enjoying the fame and attention that she has received. However, by focusing on her family and home life, she has managed to form an identity for herself beyond Hermione.

Questions 21 – 29

For questions 21-24, choose the correct answer A, B, C or D. Mark your answers on the answer sheet.

- 21 What was Daniel Radcliffe's initial view about his acting skills in the early Harry Potter movies?
- A He believed he was a natural actor from the start.
 - B He felt confident and proud of his performances.
 - C He found his early performances to be lacking.
 - D He was indifferent to his acting abilities.
- 22 How did Rupert Grint feel about his fame as a young actor?
- A He enjoyed the attention and found it empowering.
 - B He felt isolated and considered fame a sacrifice.
 - C He always wanted to be famous since childhood.
 - D He was indifferent to his fame.
- 23 What influenced Daniel Radcliffe's understanding of acting?
- A His natural talent and confidence.
 - B The acting training he received on set.
 - C Meeting and working with actor Gary Oldman.
 - D His desire to become a professional wrestler.
- 24 Why did Rupert Grint consider quitting the Harry Potter series after the fourth film?
- A He wanted to pursue a career in wrestling.
 - B He felt the role was becoming repetitive and uninteresting.
 - C He had disagreements with the film directors.
 - D He was offered a better acting opportunity elsewhere.

For questions 25-29, decide if the following statements agree with the information given in the text. Mark your answers on the answer sheet.

- 25 Emma Watson felt a strong connection to her character Hermione Granger because they were both perfect students.
- A True B False C No Information
- 26 Emma Watson chooses to star only in blockbuster films after the Harry Potter series.
- A True B False C No Information
- 27 Emma Watson was not being able to separate her identity from her character while filming the Harry Potter series.
- A True B False C No Information
- 28 Emma Watson feels guilty for enjoying the fame and attention she received from the Harry Potter series.
- A True B False C No Information
- 29 Emma Watson has written a book about her experiences as Hermione Granger.
- A True B False C No Information

PART 5

Read the following text for questions 30-35.

Life on Mars

A new study published in the journal *Science* shows definitive evidence of organic matter on the surface of Mars. The data was collected by NASA's nuclear-powered rover *Curiosity*. It confirms earlier findings that the Red Planet once contained carbon-based compounds. These compounds – also called organic molecules – are essential ingredients for life as scientists understand it. The organic molecules were found in Mars's Gale Crater, a large area that may have been a watery lake over three billion years ago. The rover encountered traces of the molecule in rocks extracted from the area. The rocks also contain sulfur, which scientists speculate helped preserve the organics even when the rocks were exposed to the harsh radiation on the surface of the planet.

Scientists are quick to state that the presence of these organic molecules is not sufficient evidence for ancient life on Mars, as the molecules could have been formed by non-living processes. But it's still one of the most astonishing discoveries, which could lead to future revelations. Especially when one considers the other startling find that *Curiosity* uncovered around five years ago. The rover analyses the air around it periodically, and in 2014 it found the air contained another of the most basic organic molecules and a key ingredient of natural gas: methane. One of the characteristics of methane is that it only survives a few hundred years. This means that something, somewhere on Mars, is replenishing the supply. According to NASA, Mars emits thousands of tons of methane at a time. The level of methane rises and falls at seasonal intervals in the year, almost as if the planet is breathing it.

NASA suspects the methane comes from deep under the surface of the planet. The variations in temperature on the surface of Mars cause the molecule to flow upwards at higher or lower levels. For example, in the Martian winter the gas could get trapped in underground icy crystals. These crystals, called clathrates, melt in the summer and release the gas. However, the source of the methane is still a complete mystery. The world of astrobiology considers both of these studies as historical milestones. According to this information, Mars is not a dead planet. On the contrary, it is quite active and may be changing and becoming more habitable. Of course, this means further research is necessary. Scientists say they need to send new equipment to Mars, equipment that can measure the air and soil with more precision. There are already missions underway. The European Space Agency's *ExoMars* ship lands in 2020 and will be able to drill into the ground on Mars to analyse what it finds. Additionally, NASA is sending another Mars Rover in the same year to collect samples of Martian soil and return them to Earth. The possibility of life on Mars has fascinated humans for generations. It has been the subject of endless science-fiction novels and films. Are we alone in the universe or have there been other life forms within our Solar System? If the current missions to the Red Planet continue, it looks as if we may discover the answer very soon.

Questions 30 – 35

For questions 30-33, fill in the missing information in the numbered spaces. Write no more than ONE WORD and / or A NUMBER for each question.

Scientists discovered organic molecules in a big area on Mars called Gale Crater. This area might have been a lake with water more than three billion years ago. The robot found signs of the molecule in **30** taken from the area. The rocks also have sulfur in them. Scientists think that the sulfur protected the organics even when the rocks were exposed to the strong **31** on the planet's surface.

There is a life in Mars. Scientists want to send better tools to Mars that can **32** the air and soil more accurately. Do we live alone or have there been other living things in our Solar System? If **33** to Mars keep going, we might find out the answer soon.

For questions 34-35, choose the correct answer A, B, or C. Mark your answers on the answer sheet.

- 34** The planet Mars used to have....
- A) organic molecules
 - B) the air and soil
 - C) icy crystals
 - D) clathrates
- 35** What was the last purpose of NASA?
- A) to create another Mars robots
 - B) to finance all companies
 - C) to find other soils form the Mars *
 - D) to discover science-fiction novels

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LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

PAPER 3: WRITING

The Reading Paper consists of **TWO** tasks.

Task 2 weighs **TWICE** as much as **Task 1**.

Total time allowed: **1 hour**

You may write on the question paper if you wish, but you must transfer your answers to the Answer Sheet within the time limit. No extra time is allowed to do so.

**FOLLOW THE INSTRUCTIONS OF THE INVIGILATORS!
AT THE END OF THE PAPER, THE QUESTION PAPER WILL BE
COLLECTED BY THE INVIGILATOR.**

**NO MATERIALS CAN BE REMOVED FROM THE EXAMINATION ROOM.
DO NOT OPEN THE QUESTION PAPER UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO!**

Please write your full name here:

Please sign here:

(Candidate's full name)

(Signature)

The test booklet consists of 3 (three) printed pages

TASK 1

You missed a flight due to a problem at the airport.

Write a letter to the airline. In your letter:

- describe what happened that caused you to miss the flight
- explain how missing your flight affected you
- make it clear what you would like the airline to do

Write about 150 words in an appropriate format and style

TASK 2

Some people believe that it is wrong to keep animals in zoos, while others think that zoos are both entertaining and ecologically important.

Discuss both views and give your opinion.

Write about 250 words in an appropriate format and style

PART 1

Houses and apartments:

- Do you live in a house or an apartment?
- Which is your favourite room in your home? Why?
- Would you change anything about your home? Why / why not?
- Would you like to move to a different home in the future?

Let's speak about music:

- Do you like listening to music?
- Is music an important part of your life? Why?/Why not?
- For what occasions is music important in your culture?
- Do you think people will always enjoy listening to music? Why?/Why not?

PART 2

Describe a practical skill you learned

You should say:

- what it was
- how you learned it
- why you learned it

and explain how you felt about it.

PART 3

Learning skills:

- What age will make it difficult for a person to learn a skill?
- Will the age of 5 or 20 be better?
- What is the difference between children learning what they like and learning what they have to learn?
- Do you like to learn new skills constantly?
- Why do boys tend to have better critical thinking skills?

**O'ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI
VAZIRLAR MAHKAMASI
HUZURIDAGI
DAVLAT TEST MARKAZI**

**STATE TESTING CENTRE UNDER
THE CABINET OF MINISTERS
OF THE REPUBLIC OF
UZBEKISTAN**

**CHET TILLARNI BILISH VA EGALLASH DARAJASINI BAHOLASH
MILLIY TIZIMI
CHET TILLARI SERTIFIKATI TIL: INGLIZ**

**NATIONAL SYSTEM
OF ASSESSMENT OF FOREIGN LANGUAGE PROFICIENCY
CERTIFICATE OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH**

PAPER 1: LISTENING

The Listening Paper consists of **SIX** parts.

Part 1: Questions 1 - 8;

Part 2: Questions 9 - 14;

Part 3: Questions 15 - 18;

Part 4: Questions 19 - 23;

Part 5: Questions 24 - 29;

Part 6: Questions 30 - 35.

Each question carries **ONE** mark.

You will hear each recording **twice**.

Total listening time: approx. **35minutes**.

At the end of the Listening Paper, you will have to transfer your answers to the Answer Sheet. You will be allowed **10minutes** extra time to do this.

**FOLLOW THE INSTRUCTIONS OF THE INVIGILATORS!
AT THE END OF THE PAPER, THE QUESTION PAPER WILL BE
COLLECTED BY THE INVIGILATOR.
NO MATERIALS CAN BE REMOVED FROM THE EXAMINATION ROOM.
DO NOT OPEN THE QUESTION PAPER UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO!**

Please write your full name here:

(Candidate's full name)

Please sign here:

(Signature)

The test booklet consists of 6 (six) printed pages

PART 1



Questions 1 – 8

You will hear some sentences. You will hear each sentence twice. Choose the correct reply to each sentence (A, B, or C).

Mark your answers on the answer sheet.

1. A) No, go ahead.
 B) No, it's not.
 C) They're nice clothes.

2. A) No, she isn't.
 B) I think she's upstairs.
 C) It's worn out.

3. A) Yes, that's fine.
 B) Yes, it's true.
 C) I'll take some.

4. A) Formal dress only
 B) It's expensive.
 C) Angie checked for me.

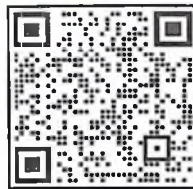
5. A) Yes, I'll be brief.
 B) No, mine is in the office.
 C) Just in case.

6. A) He said to meet him there.
 B) I haven't seen our waiter.
 C) Yes, I'm going to weigh it.

7. A) Yes, it is.
 B) No, he doesn't mind.
 C) I'd like to speak to the manager.

8. A) No, I'm going to go after work.
 B) I enjoyed the banquet.
 C) No, she didn't.

PART 2



Questions 9 – 14

You will hear someone giving a talk. For each question, fill in the missing information in the numbered space.

Write **ONE WORD** and / or **A NUMBER** for each answer.

Great Sailing Holidays

Holiday representative

The holiday rep's office is by the **9** desk in the hotel.

Jonas works every evening except **10**

Meals

Breakfast is served from 7 to 10 a.m.

You can collect food for lunch from the kitchen at **11** a.m.

Dinner is self-service from 7.30 p.m.

General advice about sailing

Please read the leaflet about **12** first.

Make sure you have a lifejacket.

Check the **13** before leaving.

Take some **14** cream on the boat as well as a hat and some water.

PART 3

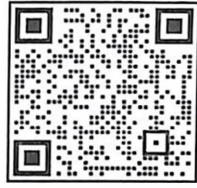
**Questions 15 – 18**

You will hear people talking about jobs. Match each speaker (15-18) to the job which the speaker is describing (A-F). There are TWO EXTRA places which you do not need to use.

Mark your answers on the answer sheet.

-
- | | |
|--------------|--------------------|
| 15 Speaker 1 | A singer |
| 16 Speaker 2 | B disco owner |
| 17 Speaker 3 | C farmer |
| 18 Speaker 4 | D teacher |
| | E artist |
| | F restaurant owner |

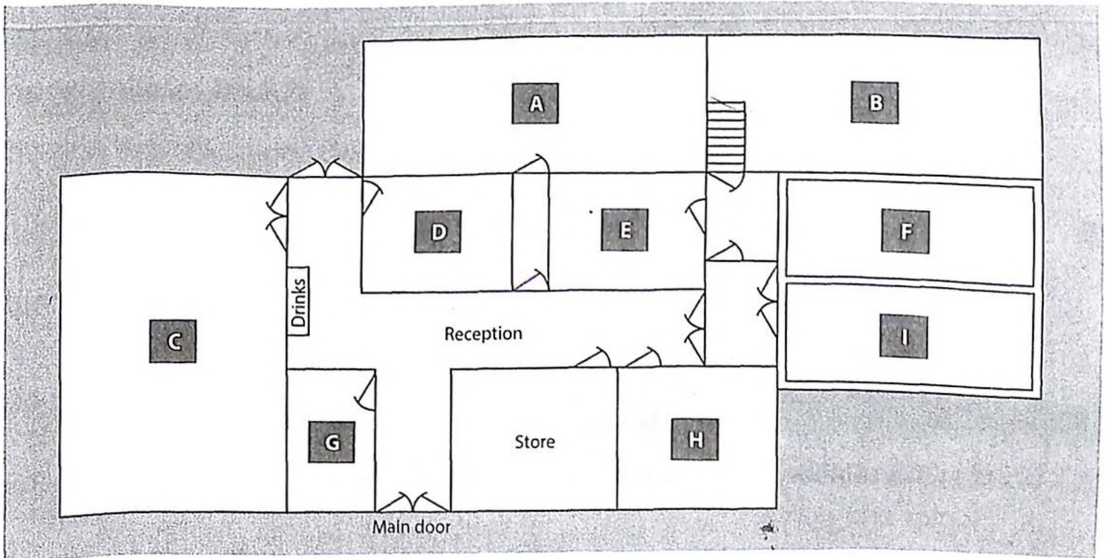
PART 4



Questions 19 – 23

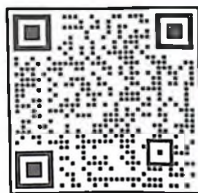
You will hear someone giving a talk. Label the places (19-23) on the map (A-I). There are FOUR extra options which you do not need to use.

Mark your answers on the answer sheet.



- 19 children's pool
- 20 instructors' office
- 21 sports hall
- 22 tennis courts
- 23 changing rooms

PART 5



Questions 24 – 29

You will hear three extracts. Choose the correct answer (A, B or C) for each question (24-29). There are TWO questions for each extract.

Mark your answers on the answer sheet.

Extract One

- 24 The man's article wasn't on this issue because
- A he forgot to send it to the editor.
 - B he didn't have enough time to complete it.
 - C he thinks the next issue will be better.
- 25 What does the woman think of the short stories?
- A They are very amusing.
 - B They are not many.
 - C They are not true to life.

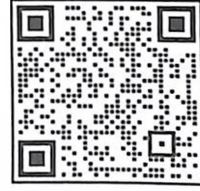
Extract Two

- 26 What is the relationship between the speakers?
- A Doctor and nurse.
 - B School principal and teacher.
 - C Secretary and patient.
- 27 The doctor
- A is arriving soon.
 - B has just had a break.
 - C is examining someone.

Extract Three

- 28 Why is the woman unhappy with the item she bought?
- A Its quality is poor.
 - B She doesn't like its style.
 - C The colour doesn't suit her.
- 29 What will the woman receive?
- A Her money back.
 - B A different clothing item.
 - C A gift card.

PART 6

**Questions 30 – 35**

You will hear a part of a lecture. For each question, fill in the missing information in the numbered space.

Write no more than ONE WORD for each answer.

LOOKING FOR JOBS

Importance of image

The first five seconds of an interview are vital in creating an impression.

Clothes

Men: Dark grey suit and **30** shirt, contrasting tie.

Women: Wear a suit that complements your **31**

Avoid suits made of **32** material.

Details

33 shoes create a bad impression.

Make sure accessories coordinate.

Face

Women: Make-up should not be overdone

Men: Exercise caution with **34**

Body language

Maintain eye contact with the interviewer.

Smile.

Practise your **35** in advance.

Sit up straight.

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PAPER1: READING

The Listening Paper consists of **SIX** parts.

Part 1: Questions 1 - 6;

Part 2: Questions 7 - 14;

Part 3: Questions 15 - 20;

Part 4: Questions 21 - 29;

Part 5: Questions 30 - 35;

Each question carries **ONE** mark.

Total time allowed: **1 hour**.

You may write on the question paper if you wish, but you must transfer your answers to the Answer Sheet within the time limit. No extra time is allowed to do so.

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Please write your full name here:

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Please sign here:

(Signature)

The test booklet consists of **9 (nine)** printed pages

PART 1

Questions 1 – 6

Read the text. Fill in each gap with ONE word. You must use a word which is somewhere in the rest of the text.

Antibiotics

Researchers say people could be in danger from superbugs if they eat undercooked meat. Antibiotics in our food are making bugs stronger. The use of antibiotics in farming is making our medicines weaker. There is a huge amount of antibiotics in farming. This could be dangerous to people's health. Farmers should reduce the amount of

1 they give to their animals. This is important if we want our life-saving

2 to work well.

3 want to reduce the antibiotics given to farm animals. The head of the research said it was unbelievable that in many countries animals have more antibiotics than humans. This is a big risk for everyone. People could get ill from

4 if they ate rare or undercooked meat. People need to make sure they cook meat properly. If 5 do not cook meat well, they know where the 6 comes from.

PART 2

Questions 7 – 14

Read the texts 7-14 and the statements A-J. Decide which text matches with the situation described in the statements.

Each statement can be used ONCE only. There are TWO extra statements which you do not need to use.

Mark your answers on the answer sheet.

-
- A) You want a long walk that involves some climbing but nothing that is too difficult. You would also like to visit a historical building and stop somewhere to buy lunch.
- B) You want a walk by the sea that also provides you with some good views. You would like to do a little climbing, and you are interested in seeing some local wildlife.
- C) You want a fairly short walk on a path that is easy to follow and doesn't involve any climbing. You want to stop somewhere to buy lunch and also visit a place of historical interest.
- D) You are an experienced walker and can easily follow a map. You want a long walk that involves a lot of climbing and also takes you through wooded countryside.
- E) You want a walk by the sea that doesn't involve any climbing. You would like a route that is easy to follow, and you also want to visit a building of historical interest.
- F) You and your partner, a retired couple, want to go on a short walk that lasts about an hour. You like old houses and pretty countryside but can't climb steep hills.
- G) You want to spend a day out, including lunch. You like visiting gardens but aren't interested in country houses. Your two children are very active and like animals.
- H) You and your friend are experienced, independent walkers. You would like a long walk followed by a meal in a pub. Although you like attractive old villages, you don't enjoy crowded places.
- I) You would like to join an organized walk to learn about the area. You are interested in history and want to see one of the best-known places in this part of the country.
- J) You and your wife both enjoy being outdoors. Your wife wants to go walking activities, especially sports.

7

KINGSTON

This 6 km walk only takes 2 hours, is well signposted and is completely on flat ground. It begins in the village of Kingston and then heads south to the coast. The ruins of 12th-century Corfe Castle are on route and are a popular place for a picnic lunch.

8

RADNOR

Although this long 14 km walk is mostly on paths, at certain points the route is not marked and directions require care. The walk starts in Radnor Forest and then continues steeply uphill. It's a hard climb up Fron Hill but it is peaceful at the top and walkers can see all the way to the Black Mountains

9

ST AGNES

The starting point for this short 7 km walk is the village of St Agnes. The walk then continues along the side of a valley until it reaches the coast. The climb up the cliffs is not difficult and from the top walkers can see for miles around. The area is well known for seabirds with over 900 pairs of kittiwakes nesting here.

10

ALNWICK

Although long, this 14 km circular walk is always very popular. It is a well-signposted path that begins and finishes at Alnwick, where there is an 11th-century castle and a range of restaurants. The path takes you through parkland and alongside the River Aln. It then heads west and begins a gentle climb up to Brizlee.

11

DEVONSHIRE PARK

Take a really enjoyable walk in the countryside surrounding the park. Allow at least half a day, or make it a full day by visiting the adventure playground and farmyard (both great for young children). Stop at the café (open all day) or enjoy the fantastic gardens, with beautiful fountains. Guided walks available for small groups.

12

HOPE VILLAGE

A leisurely way to spend an hour or two is by visiting the busy village of Hope with its lovely old cottages, traditional pubs and country gardens. A gentle walk towards the hills will soon bring you to superb views.

13

STRINES

You need to be used to walking to successfully complete this seven-hour walk through the wildest scenery in the area. Follow a little-known footpath to the highest point for miles. The traditional pub down in the village serves hot food from 12.00 daily.

14

LANGSETT

After a steep climb, this is an exciting walk along easy paths, which are crowded at weekends (people come from all over Britain to climb Langsett). The views are dramatic, and it's a popular place for family picnics. Guided walks start from the nearby village (10 am Sundays) and visit 800-year-old woodland and ruins dating back two thousand years.

PART 3

Questions 15 – 20

Read the text and choose the correct heading for each paragraph from the list of headings below.

There are more headings than paragraphs, so you will not use all of them. You cannot use any heading more than once.

Mark your answers on the answer sheet.

- A Hard times
- B Plants like trees
- C A great discovery
- D Unique small world
- E Hidden treasure
- F A difficult task
- G Unseen life diversity
- H Against global warming

- 15 Paragraph I
- 16 Paragraph II
- 17 Paragraph III
- 18 Paragraph IV
- 19 Paragraph V
- 20 Paragraph VI

OCEAN FORESTS

- I Amazon, Borneo, Congo, and Daintree: everyone knows the names of many of the world's largest or most famous rainforests. And many of us know about the world's largest span of forests the boreal forests stretching from Russia to Canada. But how many of us could name an underwater forest? Underwater forests are huge kelp and seaweed forests, stretching much further than it was previously realised. Few of them are even named. But their wonderful canopies are home to large numbers of marine species.
- II Underwater forests are mainly formed by seaweeds, which are types of algae. Like other plants on land, seaweeds grow by capturing solar energy and carbon dioxide through photosynthesis. Seaweeds have long been known to be among the fastest growing plants on the planet. The largest species of seaweeds grow tens of metres deep, forming forest canopies that sway in a never-ending dance as waves move through them. To swim through one is to see patterns of light and shadow, and to get a sense of constant movement.
- III Seaweed forests face threats from marine heatwaves and climate change. Almost all of the extra heat trapped by greenhouse gases that people have emitted so far has gone into the oceans. This means ocean forests are facing very difficult conditions. Large expanses of ocean forests have recently disappeared off western Australia, eastern Canada and California resulting in the loss of habitat and carbon storing potential. Unfortunately, the majority of the world's underwater forests are unrecognized and unexplored.
- IV Off the coastline of southern Africa lies the Great African Seaforest, while Australia boasts the Great Southern Reef around its southern reaches. There are many more vast, but unnamed, underwater forests all over the world. So far, it has been very challenging to estimate how large an area ocean forests cover. On land, scientists can easily measure forests by satellite. Underwater, it becomes much more complicated. Most satellites cannot take measurements at the depths where underwater forests are found.
- V Scientists have found that ocean forests are even more productive than many intensely farmed crops such as wheat, rice and corn. Productivity was highest in temperate regions, which are usually washed by cool, nutrient-rich water. Every year, on average, ocean forests in these regions produce 2 to 11 times more biomass per area than land crops. These findings are encouraging. Such large productivity can be used to help meet the world's future food security. Seaweed farms can supplement food production on land.
- VI Seaweeds are very fast-growing plants. Their fast growth rates mean that seaweeds are hungry for carbon dioxide. As they grow, they pull large quantities of carbon from seawater and the atmosphere. Globally, ocean forests may take up as much carbon as the Amazon. This suggests that underwater forests could play a big role in decreasing the negative effects of climate change. It is not known exactly how much seaweed carbon ends up stored and kept safe naturally. This will be an area, of intense research in the future.

PART 4

Read the following text for questions 21-29.

The Yukon Quest

Imagine mushing along broken snowy trails behind some of the toughest, sure-footed little athletes in the world; the only sounds to be heard are those of crunching snow, the hiss of the sled's runners, and the puffing of the team of dogs out front. This is life on the Yukon Quest, a ten-to-fourteen-day dog-sled race across one of the coldest parts of the world - the northern parts of North America. As the teams battle across the frozen wastes, temperatures can vary from freezing on the warmest of days, down to -62°C if cold weather really sets in. Hard packed snow, rough gravel, frozen rivers and mountain terrain can make the trail fast at times, or else slow to a crawl.

There are other long-distance sled-dog races; but none quite like the Yukon Quest, which follows a trail across some of the most sparsely populated and undeveloped terrain in North America. Named after the Yukon river, the Quest takes teams from Fairbanks, Alaska, to Whitehorse, Canada in even-numbered years, and the other way around over the same route in odd-numbered years - a trail once followed by miners and trappers on their way to and from the icy North.

Teams come from all over North America to take part in this the hardest of sled-dog races. Depending on the year, up to 35 teams take part - each team being composed of a "musher" and up to 14 dogs. Training for the race is long and hard, and the teams that start out on the Quest in mid-February have been training since August. Dogs and men have to be in tip-top condition, to confront the 1000 miles of the race, which take them almost up to the Arctic Circle.

Running 1000 miles - about the same as running 3 marathons a day for 11 days in a row - would be impossible for humans; but this is the challenge that faces the dogs. In order to cover up to 100 miles some days, much of the time in darkness, the teams generally alternate six to eight-hour periods of running and resting - mushers sleeping on their sleds, the dogs in the snow.

Since the race was first run in 1984, teams and equipment have improved; in 1984, the winning team completed the race in just 12 days. For the next twenty-five years, winning times were mostly ten or eleven days, depending on the weather conditions. But then, in 2009 Canadian musher Sebastian Schnuelle first finished in less than 10 days; then five years later American musher Allen Moore had a winning time of under 8 days and 15 hours.

The interdependence between a musher and his animals is total - the dogs relying totally on their musher to take care of them, and the musher depending totally on the dogs to get the sled across the snowy miles, and ultimately to the distant destination. The Yukon Quest is probably not the only claimant to the title of "the toughest race in the world". There can be few others however - if any at all - that can have such a valid claim to this superlative.

Questions 21 – 29

For questions 21-24, choose the correct answer A, B, C or D. Mark your answers on the answer sheet.

- 21 What makes trail fast at times in Yukon Quest?
 A severe cool and frozen weather in winter
 B melting rivers and hails
 C good sled-dog
 D good musher with experience
- 22 The Quest which is considered the hardest of sled-dog races named after the
 A Whitehorse mountain
 B Yukon river
 C Arctic Circle
 D Canadian mushers
- 23 How long does this Quest last usually?
 A about five months
 B less than six months
 C almost 7 months
 D in early fall
- 24 Why were Quest days decreased coming to Canadian and American mushers in 2009?
 A since they had more dogs
 B cause of the air conditions
 C cause of the short destination
 D as they were the best champions

For questions 25-29, decide if the following statements agree with the information given in the text. Mark your answers on the answer sheet.

- 25 Teams came from Canada won the double bonus for the next hardest of sled-dog races.
 A True B False C No Information
- 26 The race preparation process is lengthy and arduous, with teams commencing their Quest training in last month of winter after having been preparing since late summer.
 A True B False C No Information
- 27 In the following five years, Allen Moore, an American musher, broke the record time of less than eight days and fifteen hours.
 A True B False C No Information
- 28 In order to ensure the health and wellbeing of each animal, blood tests, urine specimens, weight gain and body temperature measurements are all conducted thoroughly.
 A True B False C No Information
- 29 Mushers, who gained up to the Arctic Circle in 8 days, were paid big amount of money.
 A True B False C No Information

PART 5

Read the following text for questions 30-35.

The Mississippi

For three or four months in the year, you can walk across long parts of the Mississippi; in fact, you can walk along it too, or drive horses across it. Motionless in the winter's icy grip, the surface of North America's most famous river lies hidden for weeks on end beneath a cold white blanket of snow. But below the surface the water flows on in silence, moving relentlessly through the frozen heartland of North America, towards warmer and more colorful lands. "Old Man River" is no more than a child in the state of Minnesota, where he is born among the lakes and the forests not far from the Canadian border. If he had chosen to move north or west, he would have finished up in the Atlantic Ocean, part of America's other great river, the Saint Lawrence. But the child that is to turn into Old Man River moves south.

He makes his way towards the Gulf of Mexico. It's a distance of 1,500 miles as the crow flies, but more like 2,500 miles along the meandering course that he chooses. It will be several weeks before the waters that rise in Minnesota eventually flow out past the ocean-going ships tied up at New Orleans, and mingle with the salt of the sea. Of course, Old Man River has been making more or less the same southward journey for thousands of years: long before anyone thought of calling him "Old Man River", he had no name. It was the Algonquin Indians who gave him the name "Mississippi"; in their language, the name meant Great River. The name has stuck.

The first European to set eyes on the great river was a Spanish explorer, called De Soto, who came across the mouth of the river in 1541; yet it was not until over a century later that the Mississippi river began to take a significant place in the history of North America. In 1682 a French explorer called La Salle set off from the Great Lakes region, followed the Ohio river, and eventually reached the coast. Having established an alternate route from the Great Lakes to the sea, La Salle claimed the whole of the Mississippi basin for the French king Louis XIV, and called it Louisiana in his honor.

For almost a century, the Mississippi valley was French territory, sandwiched between the British colonies to the east, and "New Spain" and the unexplored prairies to the west. Little French colonies appeared along the banks of the river, but in most cases their names are the only things about them that remain from their early days: St. Cloud, La Crosse, Prairie du Chien, St. Louis, and many more. It is only at the mouth of the river, round New Orleans and Baton Rouge, that the river's French past still lives on, to a limited degree. New Orleans' "Mardi Gras" celebrations are among the most colorful in the United States, a hybrid fusion of old French tradition and Afro-American celebration.

In 1783, the land to the east of the Mississippi became the western frontier of the newly born United States of America. As for the much larger area of land to the west, it was sold to the United States by Napoleon in 1803, for the sum of \$11.8 million, in the historic "Louisiana Purchase". Nevertheless, even before the Louisiana Purchase, American settlers had begun pushing across the river, searching for places to settle in the virgin territory beyond. And as the great wide valley filled up with more and more farms, towns

and markets, so the importance of the river grew. During the cotton boom of the early nineteenth century, the river and its tributaries allowed plantation owners to get their produce easily down to New Orleans, where it could be exported to markets all over the world, and particularly to the textile mills of Lancashire, England.

Questions 30 – 35

For questions 30-33, fill in the missing information in the numbered spaces.

Write no more than ONE WORD and / or A NUMBER for each question.

Certainly, Old Man River has been traveling towards the south for many years, even before he was given the name "Old Man River". De Soto, a Spanish explorer, came across the river's **30** in 1541 and was the first European to see the great river. The Mississippi valley, located between "New Spain" and the uncharted prairies to the west and the British colonies to the east, was French territory for almost a century. The "Mardi Gras" celebrations in New Orleans are among the most vibrant in the country; they combine an Afro-American holiday with a **31** French custom. But even before the Louisiana Purchase, American settlers had started crossing the river in search of settlement sites in the **32** land beyond. And as the large, open **33** grew denser with farms, towns, and markets, the river's significance increased.

For questions 34-35, choose the correct answer A, B, or C. Mark your answers on the answer sheet.

- 34** The name Mississippi was given by
 - A) Napoleon
 - B) La Salle
 - C) Algonquin Indians
 - D) New Orleans

- 35** What was the cost of "Louisiana Purchase" in the history?
 - A) more than \$ 10 million
 - B) exact \$ 11 million
 - C) almost \$ 12 million
 - D) above \$ 12 million

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PAPER 3: WRITING

The Reading Paper consists of **TWO** tasks.

Task 2 weighs **TWICE** as much as **Task 1**.

Total time allowed: **1 hour**

You may write on the question paper if you wish, but you must transfer your answers to the Answer Sheet within the time limit. No extra time is allowed to do so.

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Please write your full name here:

Please sign here:

(Candidate's full name)

(Signature)

The test booklet consists of **3 (three)** printed pages

TASK 1

There have been some problems with public transport in your area recently.

Write a letter to the manager of the transport company. In your letter:

- describe the problems
- explain how these problems are affecting the public
- suggest some changes that could be made

Write about 150 words in an appropriate format and style

TASK 2

Some people believe that studying at university or college is the best route to a successful career, while others believe that it is better to get a job straight after school.

Discuss both views and give your opinion.

Write about 250 words in an appropriate format and style

PART 1

Celebrity lifestyles:

- Do you have a favourite celebrity?
- Would you like to have a celebrity lifestyle? Why/ why not?
- In your opinion, are most celebrities overrated?
- If you could be any celebrity, past or present, who would you like to be and why?

Let's speak about you travel:

- What do you do during the journey?
- Do you ever have any problems with your means of transport?
- How long does it usually take you to get to school/college/work?
- How could your journey be improved?

PART 2

Describe an experience you had as a member of a team

You should say:

- where was it?
- who were the members of the team?
- what role did you play in this team?

and explain how you achieved your goal?

PART 3

Teamwork:

- Would you like to work alone or work with a partner?
- What type of people are good to use?
- Do you enjoy team work or group studying?
- What are the benefits of studying alone?
- What can children learn through teamwork?

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Part 4: Questions 19 - 23;

Part 5: Questions 24 - 29;

Part 6: Questions 30 - 35.

Each question carries **ONE** mark.

You will hear each recording **twice**.

Total listening time: approx. **35minutes**.

At the end of the Listening Paper, you will have to transfer your answers to the Answer Sheet. You will be allowed **10minutes** extra time to do this.

FOLLOW THE INSTRUCTIONS OF THE INVIGILATORS!
AT THE END OF THE PAPER, THE QUESTION PAPER WILL BE
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NO MATERIALS CAN BE REMOVED FROM THE EXAMINATION ROOM.
DO NOT OPEN THE QUESTION PAPER UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO!

Please write your full name here:

(Candidate's full name)

Please sign here:

(Signature)

The test booklet consists of 6 (six) printed pages

PART 1

**Questions 1 – 8**

You will hear some sentences. You will hear each sentence twice. Choose the correct reply to each sentence (A, B, or C).

Mark your answers on the answer sheet.

1. **A)** In about ten minutes
 B) Because I'm sorry
 C) On the bus

2. **A)** He's getting bored.
 B) Take the stairs to the third floor.
 C) There aren't enough.

3. **A)** There are no seats left.
 B) I have one, thanks.
 C) Next to the door.

4. **A)** That's a good idea.
 B) Let's take the train.
 C) As soon as I've finished this.

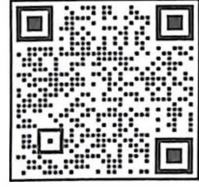
5. **A)** That's too bad.
 B) Yes, I can.
 C) It won't turn on.

6. **A)** Sure, just follow this street.
 B) There can't be.
 C) About two hours.

7. **A)** About two kilometers.
 B) About three or four days.
 C) I've stayed here before.

8. **A)** I'm afraid we've run out.
 B) It was printed in Hong Kong.
 C) Keep the paper in your wallet.

PART 2



Questions 9 – 14

You will hear someone giving a talk. For each question, fill in the missing information in the numbered space.

Write **ONE WORD** and / or **A NUMBER** for each answer.

How to become famous on YouTube

About **9** hours of videos are uploaded onto YouTube every minute.

Videos about **10** are usually more popular than all other types.

People want to find out about the video presenter so be **11**

Add at least ten videos to your **12** before telling people about it.

Make sure each new video has a **13**, which is easy to understand.

And be patient! It may take 2 or 3 **14** to become well known.

PART 3

**Questions 15 – 18**

You will hear people discussing what they are planning to do in the summer. Match each speaker (15-18) to the list what each person wants to do (A-F). There are TWO EXTRA places which you do not need to use.

Mark your answers on the answer sheet.

- 15 Speaker 1
- 16 Speaker 2
- 17 Speaker 3
- 18 Speaker 4

- A go somewhere new
- B help a relative
- C get a job
- D meet someone for the first time
- E learn a new skill
- F visit their favourite place

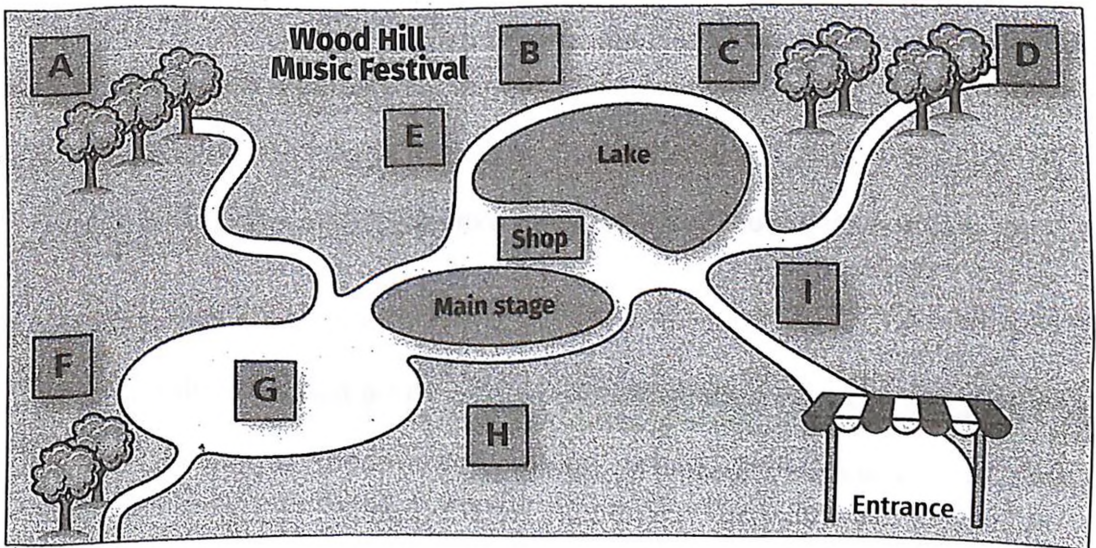
PART 4



Questions 19 – 23

You will hear someone giving a talk. Label the places (19-23) on the map (A-I). There are FOUR extra options which you do not need to use.

Mark your answers on the answer sheet.



- 19 folk music stage
- 20 open-air cinema
- 21 firework display
- 22 picnic area
- 23 display area

PART 5

**Questions 24 – 29**

You will hear three extracts. Choose the correct answer (A, B or C) for each question (24-29). There are TWO questions for each extract.

Mark your answers on the answer sheet.

Extract One

- 24 The man was pleased that he had saved money on his
A flight.
B hotel.
C food.
- 25 How did the woman feel about the way he decided to travel?
A concerned
B disappointed
C surprised

Extract Two

- 26 The new neighbour is looking forward to
A driving to the shops.
B having a party.
C living close to amenities.
- 27 The man and the woman's attitude to their new neighbour is
A welcoming.
B curious.
C worried.

Extract Three

- 28 The man claims the glass got damaged
A when his wife dropped it.
B while he was carrying it.
C after the candle had been lit.
- 29 During the conversation, the woman
A tries to be helpful.
B gets angry with the man.
C misunderstands the questions.

PART 6

**Questions 30 – 35**

You will hear a part of a lecture. For each question, fill in the missing information in the numbered space.

Write no more than ONE WORD for each answer.

JEWELLERY BUSINESS

Geoff started in the jewellery business in **30**

Originally he wanted to be a **31**

He got his first job because the boss's sons attended the same school that he had.

One of his bosses went **32**

In the past trainees spent some time observing before being allowed to serve customers.

According to Geoff, jewellery is an old-fashioned business.

The most important thing for assistants is to **33** the customer.

Assistants should not **34** customers.

In the past jewellery shops gave potential customers a feeling of **35**

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PAPER1: READING

The Listening Paper consists of **SIX** parts.

Part 1: Questions 1 - 6;

Part 2: Questions 7 - 14;

Part 3: Questions 15 - 20;

Part 4: Questions 21 - 29;

Part 5: Questions 30 - 35;

Each question carries **ONE** mark.

Total time allowed: **1 hour**.

You may write on the question paper if you wish, but you must transfer your answers to the Answer Sheet within the time limit. No extra time is allowed to do so.

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(Candidate's full name)

Please sign here:

(Signature)

The test booklet consists of 9 (nine) printed pages

PART 1

Questions 1 – 6

Read the text. Fill in each gap with **ONE** word. You must use a word which is somewhere in the rest of the text.

Full Moon

If you have trouble sleeping, it could be because of a **1** moon. Scientists say there is a link between the Moon's cycle and sleeping patterns. They say that on nights when there is a full moon, people could have more problems sleeping. The reason for this could be the Moon's **2** When there is a full moon, the extra brightness in the night sky could make sleeping more difficult. The scientists said **3** is "so bright to the human eye" that even if there is no other light, moonlight could have a role in changing our sleep patterns at night.

The scientists did a study of the sleep **4** of over 500 people. Each person had a special wristband to track their sleep. The study included 98 people from a rural village that had no access to electricity or other **5** sources. Scientists compared their sleep patterns to 464 people living in a U.S. city, which had lots of light pollution. The scientists said people in the rural village and in the big city got less sleep on the nights before the full moon. The artificial light in cities does not seem to affect sleeping patterns. The scientists said: "Human **6** is synchronised with lunar phases."

PART 2

Questions 7 – 14

Read the texts 7-14 and the statements A-J. Decide which text matches with the situation described in the statements.

Each statement can be used **ONCE** only. There are **TWO** extra statements which you do not need to use.

Mark your answers on the answer sheet.

-
- A) You like watersports very much. You would like to go sailing next summer with your friends. You work in a shop and don't have much money.
- B) You are a very romantic person. You like watching programmes about real people and their lives. You are particularly interested in programmes about people who have coped with problems in their life.
- C) You are a geography teacher in a secondary school in Liverpool. You like programmes about travel and the environment in general. You are also very interested in wildlife.
- D) You are a very artistic person. You enjoy making things and painting in your free time. You enjoy visiting art galleries and museums.
- E) You work in a bank and is very interested in finance and politics. You like reading the newspaper every day and wants to be aware of what is going on in the world.
- F) You are a history teacher but you are also very interested in art. You are interested in programmes about real life, people or events. You prefer non-fiction to fiction and is fascinated by other cultures.
- G) You don't have a lot of time to watch TV as you are always in a hurry. You enjoy reality shows and gameshows because you are a very competitive person.
- H) You are an interior designer. You have lived in several European countries and often travels to get ideas for your house designs and decoration.
- I) Your friend is a seventeen-year-old student. He plays in a rock band and enjoys action films with lots of adventure. He also enjoys films about people that he can relate to in some way.
- J) You enjoy thrillers and horror films. You like trying to solve mysteries and get bored if there isn't much action. You prefer fiction to non-fiction.

7

THE WORLD AROUND US

A fascinating study of the ancient Egyptian pyramids and the area around the River Nile in Egypt. The area is beautiful and the filming of this documentary is excellent as it is so carefully done. As well as the obvious camels, there are also many interesting images of other desert animals and plant life.

11

HORIZON

Documentary examining the rise and fall of the Moche people who suddenly disappeared despite ruling the northern coast of Peru for hundreds of years. The programme reveals evidence recently discovered by scientists and archaeologists which has finally allowed them to understand what really happened to one of the greatest civilizations of the ancient world.

8

SPEAK UP

Well-known personalities discuss the main stories of the day. What is going on in the government and who is attacking who in the political parties. Always a lively programme as events, both at home and abroad, are discussed with great enthusiasm.

12

MURDER ONE

A great crime show, which follows a single murder case, with each episode showing only a day. The main character is LA's top lawyer, who is hired to help a millionaire, when he finds himself involved in a murder investigation. Talented Hollywood actors, lots of action and, most importantly, great mystery.

9

SUMMER HOLIDAYS

A practical and honest presentation of some of the summer holidays that are on offer this year. Tonight's programme includes a weekend in Disneyland in Paris, cheap sailing holidays in the Mediterranean and a shopping and sightseeing trip to New York.

13

MASTERCHEF GOES LARGE

Contestants have to create a new recipe in 30 minutes, before the three best are sent to the kitchens of London's La Porchetta, where they must prepare simple Italian meals as quickly as possible. Their final challenge is to make a two-course meal for the judges who will decide which of them will go through to Friday's quarter-final.

10

BORN TO RUN

An interesting story of a young man with learning difficulties who overcame the problems in his life through his great talent for athletics. This is a true story of how one person did his best and also helped many other people with similar problems. Everyone will enjoy this movie's happy ending.

14

A DREAM HOME ABROAD

George Clarke follows the efforts of a wealthy north London couple to transform a 200-year-old farmhouse in Piedmont, Italy, into the house of their dreams. Although the couple has no money worries, they can't leave their jobs for long periods of time to be in Italy, so they have to trust the builders to do the right job on their own.

PART 3

Questions 15 – 20

Read the text and choose the correct heading for each paragraph from the list of headings below.

There are more headings than paragraphs, so you will not use all of them. You cannot use any heading more than once.

Mark your answers on the answer sheet.

- A A bright start
- B The first disappointment
- C Orientate yourself
- D Learning while teaching
- E The right choice
- F In one breath
- G Love at first sight
- H Having someone near

- 15 Paragraph I
- 16 Paragraph II
- 17 Paragraph III
- 18 Paragraph IV
- 19 Paragraph V
- 20 Paragraph VI

- I I was very excited about my first teaching job. I didn't plan it but I was given an opportunity to teach at an exclusive university. I was greatly challenged by my students then. They were great English speakers way ahead of me as I was not so confident, articulate, and fluent. But whew, I survived! In fact, it was a great learning experience for me. I had to do a lot of practice like talking to myself in front of the mirror or taking notes of the jokes. It was funny but it helped a lot to improve my language skills.
- II Although I could have chosen different specializations when I got my first degree in Engineering, I decided to get my Master's in Marketing. I did not know if I was prepared for that. I was only 21 when I started it up but my teachers believed that I had some natural skill. Even though I had some doubts at the beginning, choosing to do a Master's degree in this field was one of the most important decisions in my life. It shaped me the way I am now: a gleaming professor trying to contribute to the development of society.
- III I remember my first day at school; it was my mother who took me there. I had to wear a school uniform: a white polo shirt, black trousers, and black leather shoes. I had a small backpack with an exercise book, a pencil box, a bottle of water, and my lunch box inside. I was happy and very excited to see other students. That day I met my future friends and teachers. Throughout the years I learnt many subjects like English, Maths, Science, Religion, PE, Art, and Social studies. Now my first week is over, but I still remember it.
- IV 33 hours a week. A dollar an hour. My first teaching job at an upcoming college in my home province showed me the realities of work life. I was a fresh graduate from university and I wanted to get a job soon enough. I accepted the offer because I felt it was somewhat prestigious to teach at a college. But it was exhausting to teach 11 classes in one week with an average of 25 students per class. The 2-hour daily commute to work and back added to the exhaustion. It wasn't as prestigious a job as I imagined.
- V Throughout the years I have many jobs but the first one was unforgettable. I loved what I did. I loved teaching English and Public Speaking classes. It was wonderful to meet new colleagues who soon became friends. The fellowship among teachers was genuine and warm. The best part for me was being in the classroom teaching real students. It was fulfilling to see them learn and grow. It's been more than 20 years since I first entered the classroom, and I'm still teaching. I guess I'll stay in the vocation for a little bit more.
- VI I think it's a good idea for parents to come and stay for a night in a hotel nearby for your first day of uni. I, unfortunately, was on my own on move-in day and it was a massive hassle! It was difficult trying to carry all the stuff on my own and I ended up having to ask a stranger outside my accommodation if they could help me carry my shopping up to my room, which was super embarrassing. It's also nice to have someone there for you, all of my flatmates parents helped them move in so it was a bit lonely for me the first couple of days while they were with their family.

PART 4

Read the following text for questions 21-29.

Artificial Intelligence

As soon as a computer achieves a level of intelligence comparable to human intelligence, it will necessarily soar past it. A key advantage is that when one computer learns a skill or gains an insight, it is able to share that wisdom immediately with billions of other machines. My knowledge, skills and memories are embedded in a vast pattern of neurotransmitter concentrations and inter-neuronal connections and cannot be quickly accessed or transmitted. But when we construct the non-biological equivalents of human neuron clusters, we will almost certainly include built-in, quick-downloading ports.

However, as Moore's law reaches its limit and computing power no longer doubles roughly every 12 to 18 months, conventional silicon chips may not be able to deliver the kind of processing power needed to stimulate the human brain. More important, however, is the software of intelligence. There is no reason why we cannot reverse-engineer the human brain and copy its design. We can peer inside someone's brain today with non-invasive scanners. In the future, to capture the salient neural details of the human brain, the most practical approach would be to scan it from inside.

By 2030, nanobot technology should be available for brain scanning. Nanobots are robots that are the size of human blood cells or even smaller. Billions of them could travel through every brain capillary scanning neural details and compile a brain-scan database. Armed with this information, we can design biologically inspired recreations of the methods used by the human brain. We will be in a position to create highly detailed maps of the human brain - including all the neural details that play a role in the behaviour and functionality of the brain and to re-create these designs in suitable advanced neural computers. By that time, computers will greatly exceed the basic computational power of the human brain. The result will be machines that combine the complex and rich skills of humans with the speed, accuracy and knowledge-sharing ability that machines excel in.

The same nanobots that will scan our brains will also be able to expand our thinking and our experiences. Nanobot technology will provide fully immersive, totally convincing virtual reality by suppressing inputs coming from the real senses and replacing them with the signals that would be appropriate for a virtual environment.

By 2040, "going to an Internet website" will mean entering a virtual-reality environment. The implant will generate the streams of sensory input that would otherwise come from our real senses, thus creating an all-encompassing virtual environment that will respond to the behaviour of our own virtual body (and those of others) in that environment.

Questions 21 – 29

For questions 21-24, choose the correct answer A, B, C or D. Mark your answers on the answer sheet.

- 21 When we speak of something being 'built-in', it means it is...
 A housed within
 B included with
 C embedded within
 D incorporated
- 22 Moore's Law involves...
 A the doubling in size of computers over time
 B the doubling in computing power every 12-18 months
 C the doubling in numbers of people buying and using computers over time
 D the doubling in the number of computer parts every 12-18 months
- 23 How can man begin to understand the workings of the human brain?
 A by scanning it using invasive techniques
 B by scanning it from the inside using nanotechnology
 C by reverse-engineering
 D by scanning it from the outside
- 24 Before 2030, 'nanobots' will be capable of...
 A communicating with the brain
 B communicating with computers
 C communicating with one another
 D travelling through brain capillaries

For questions 25-29, decide if the following statements agree with the information given in the text. Mark your answers on the answer sheet.

- 25 Computers by 2040 will possess computational power surpassing that of the human brain.
 A True B False C No Information
- 26 Nanobots scanning our brains will not have the capability to enhance our thinking and experiences.
 A True B False C No Information
- 27 The virtual-reality environment generated by nanobot technology will rely on real sensory inputs.
 A True B False C No Information
- 28 The passage suggests that nanobots will not be able to create highly detailed maps of the human brain.
 A True B False C No Information
- 29 According to the passage, accessing an Internet website by 2040 will not involve entering a virtual-reality environment.
 A True B False C No Information

PART 5

Read the following text for questions 30-35.

The Impact of Climate Change on Biodiversity

Climate change poses a significant threat to biodiversity, exerting adverse effects on ecosystems and species across the globe. The complex interplay between rising temperatures, changing precipitation patterns, and extreme weather events has disrupted natural habitats and triggered a range of ecological challenges.

One of the most concerning consequences of climate change is the alteration of species distributions. As temperatures shift, many plant and animal species are forced to adapt by moving to new habitats. This phenomenon, known as range shift, can lead to the displacement of species from their historical ranges and exacerbate competition with native species in the new areas they inhabit.

Moreover, climate change has been linked to phenological shifts, altering the timing of key biological events such as flowering, migration, and hibernation. These shifts can desynchronize critical ecological interactions, such as pollination and predator-prey relationships, potentially leading to population declines and ecosystem instability.

Rising temperatures and ocean acidification have had profound impacts on marine biodiversity. Coral reefs, critical marine ecosystems, are particularly vulnerable to the effects of climate change. Warming seas have resulted in coral bleaching, a harmful process in which corals expel the algae living in their tissues, leading to widespread coral mortality and the degradation of reef habitats. Furthermore, ocean acidification, driven by the absorption of excess carbon dioxide, poses a threat to marine organisms with calcium carbonate shells, such as shellfish and some planktonic species.

In terrestrial ecosystems, climate change is altering vegetation patterns and species composition. Changes in precipitation and temperature regimes are influencing the distribution of plant communities and driving shifts in the abundance and distribution of wildlife. This disruption can have cascading effects on food webs, as alterations in vegetation cover and phenological events impact the availability of resources for herbivores and higher trophic levels.

Conservation efforts are challenged by the dynamic nature of climate change impacts on biodiversity. Species may struggle to keep pace with the rate of environmental change, particularly in fragmented landscapes where habitat connectivity is limited. As a result, conservation practitioners are increasingly focusing on strategies such as assisted migration and habitat restoration to facilitate species movement and promote ecosystem resilience in the face of climate change.

Questions 30 – 35

For questions 30-33, fill in the missing information in the numbered spaces.

Write no more than ONE WORD and / or A NUMBER for each question.

Range shift is a consequence of climate change, forcing species to adapt by moving to new **30** Phenological shifts can lead to the desynchronization of critical ecological interactions, impacting key events such as flowering, migration, and **31** Warming seas have resulted in coral bleaching, a harmful process where corals expel the algae living in their **32**, leading to widespread coral mortality. Conservation practitioners are increasingly focusing on strategies like assisted migration and habitat restoration to facilitate species movement and promote ecosystem resilience in the face of **33** change.

For questions 34-35, choose the correct answer A, B, or C. Mark your answers on the answer sheet.

- 34** What is the term used to describe the alteration of species distributions due to climate change?
- A** Phenological shift
 - B** Range shift
 - C** Habitat disruption
 - D** Species displacement
- 35** How does climate change affect coral reefs?
- A** Promotes algae growth
 - B** Causes coral bleaching
 - C** Enhances reef habitats
 - D** Reduces ocean acidity

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PAPER 3: WRITING

The Reading Paper consists of **TWO** tasks.

Task 2 weighs **TWICE** as much as **Task 1**.

Total time allowed: **1 hour**

You may write on the question paper if you wish, but you must transfer your answers to the Answer Sheet within the time limit. No extra time is allowed to do so.

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(Candidate's full name)

Please sign here:

(Signature)

The test booklet consists of **3 (three)** printed pages

TASK 1

You have borrowed some books from your university library, but you have not returned them yet..

Write a letter to the library official and in your letter:

- describes what happened
- express your sincere words of apology
- offer what you can do to make it up

Write about 150 words in an appropriate format and style

TASK 2

In some countries the average weight of people is increasing and their levels of health and fitness are decreasing.

What do you think are the causes of these problems and what measures could be taken to solve them?

Write about 250 words in an appropriate format and style

PART 1

Holidays:

- What is the worst or best vacation you have ever had and why?
- Do you think that the best holidays are unplanned?
- Who would you take with you on a dream holiday?
- Do you have a good work-life balance?

Free time:

- Do you spend a lot of time with your friends?
- Do you prefer to be around your friends or your family?
- Do you go out much in the evening?
- Where do you typically go on a night out?

PART 2

Describe your favourite movie.

You should say:

- when and where did you see it?
- what type of film was it?
- what was the film about?

and explain why it is your favourite film?

PART 3

The Film Industry:

- Do you think (watching) films have (has) any educational benefits?
- In what ways are documentary films and films only for entertainment different?
- Why do you think documentary films are not so popular?
- How are movies and real-life different?
- Do different age groups like the same kinds of films?

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PAPER 1: LISTENING

The Listening Paper consists of **SIX** parts.

Part 1: Questions 1 - 8;

Part 2: Questions 9 - 14;

Part 3: Questions 15 - 18;

Part 4: Questions 19 - 23;

Part 5: Questions 24 - 29;

Part 6: Questions 30 - 35.

Each question carries **ONE** mark.

You will hear each recording **twice**.

Total listening time: approx. **35minutes**.

At the end of the Listening Paper, you will have to transfer your answers to the Answer Sheet. You will be allowed **10minutes** extra time to do this.

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(Candidate's full name)

Please sign here:

(Signature)

The test booklet consists of 6 (six) printed pages

PART 1

**Questions 1 – 8**

You will hear some sentences. You will hear each sentence twice. Choose the correct reply to each sentence (A, B, or C).

Mark your answers on the answer sheet.

1. A) I don't think it makes much sense.
 B) I'm afraid not.
 C) It's a beautiful place.

2. A) When will you be finished?
 B) That was quick!
 C) A view of the city.

3. A) I'll give you mine.
 B) Sure, we aren't that busy right now.
 C) No, they couldn't do it.

4. A) There's plenty of room.
 B) No, it must be yours.
 C) I'd be glad to.

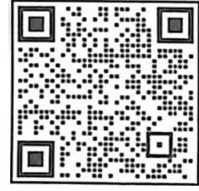
5. A) That's not right.
 B) I think it needs to be cleaned.
 C) He's in great condition.

6. A) Call the maintenance staff.
 B) Yes, I know.
 C) All of them.

7. A) I can do it a bit later.
 B) Sorry. Carlos has it.
 C) Yes, I borrowed it.

8. A) Sure, here you are.
 B) Yes. I'll drive.
 C) I already handled it.

PART 2



Questions 9 – 14

You will hear someone giving a talk. For each question, fill in the missing information in the numbered space.

Write ONE WORD and / or A NUMBER for each answer.

Hotels in the National Park

The Marston Hotel

Good for people who like 9

If you ask, the hotel will make you a 10 lunch.

The Bristol Hotel

Price includes 11

The Ferndale Hotel

Good view of 12

Firtrees Hotel

Has won prizes for its 13

Price of a double room 14 £ a night.

PART 3

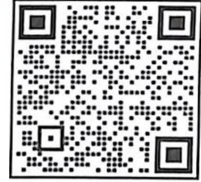
**Questions 15 – 18**

You will hear people talking about things they miss. Match each speaker (15-18) to the thing where each person misses (A-F). There are TWO EXTRA places which you do not need to use.

Mark your answers on the answer sheet.

-
- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------------|
| | A a pet animal |
| 15 Speaker 1 | B human contact |
| 16 Speaker 2 | C having energy |
| 17 Speaker 3 | D a sense of space |
| 18 Speaker 4 | E a life of luxury |
| | F a particular food |

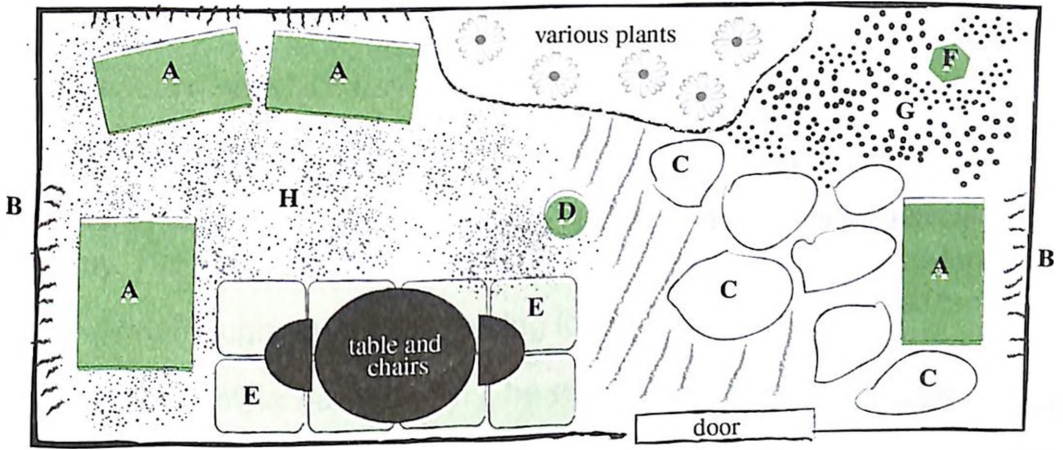
PART 4



Questions 19 – 23

You will hear someone giving a talk. Label the places (19-23) on the map (A-H). There are THREE extra options which you do not need to use.

Mark your answers on the answer sheet.



- 19 A drain
- 20 Irregular stones
- 21 Sand
- 22 Bamboo screens
- 23 A maple tree

PART 5



Questions 24 – 29

You will hear three extracts. Choose the correct answer (A, B or C) for each question (24-29). There are TWO questions for each extract.

Mark your answers on the answer sheet.

Extract One

- 24 The man and the woman are
A weather forecasters.
B next-door neighbours.
C husband and wife.
- 25 The woman believes the weather is going to
A get worse.
B get better.
C stay the same.

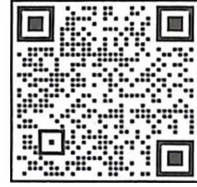
Extract Two

- 26 William is having difficulty in
A doing some online research.
B completing his short story.
C writing emails to his friends.
- 27 Zadie advises William on how to
A write an ending to a story.
B obtain useful information.
C concentrate on his work.

Extract Three

- 28 The woman works in a
A gift shop.
B police station.
C post office.
- 29 During the transaction the man
A has a friendly conversation.
B is unwilling to give information.
C talks about his birthday party.

PART 6



Questions 30 – 35

You will hear a part of a lecture. For each question, fill in the missing information in the numbered space.

Write no more than ONE WORD for each answer.

ENGLISH ARTIST J.M.W. TURNER

It is still unclear on which day of the year Turner was born.

At school he concentrated on drawing because he was a bad 30

The picture Fishermen at Sea was his first oil painting to be shown at the Royal Academy. The RA was a stronghold of 31 artistic values.

He travelled throughout Europe looking for 32

Even though his style was changing, he still painted 33 subjects.

His paintings became more a mixture of light and colour. His new work made his viewers work harder by suggesting rather than 34 his subjects.

This new style of art tried to create a(n) 35, not an idealisation.

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CHET TILLARNI BILISH VA EGALLASH DARAJASINI BAHOLASH
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CHET TILLARI SERTIFIKATI TIL: INGLIZ

NATIONAL SYSTEM
OF ASSESSMENT OF FOREIGN LANGUAGE PROFICIENCY
CERTIFICATE OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

PAPER1: READING

The Listening Paper consists of **SIX** parts.

Part 1: Questions 1 - 6;

Part 2: Questions 7 - 14;

Part 3: Questions 15 - 20;

Part 4: Questions 21 - 29;

Part 5: Questions 30 - 35;

Each question carries **ONE** mark.

Total time allowed: **1 hour**.

You may write on the question paper if you wish, but you must transfer your answers to the Answer Sheet within the time limit. No extra time is allowed to do so.

FOLLOW THE INSTRUCTIONS OF THE INVIGILATORS!
AT THE END OF THE PAPER, THE QUESTION PAPER WILL BE
COLLECTED BY THE INVIGILATOR.
NO MATERIALS CAN BE REMOVED FROM THE EXAMINATION ROOM.
DO NOT OPEN THE QUESTION PAPER UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO!

Please write your full name here:

(Candidate's full name)

Please sign here:

(Signature)

The test booklet consists of **9 (nine)** printed pages

PART 1

Questions 1 – 6

Read the text. Fill in each gap with **ONE** word. You must use a word which is somewhere in the rest of the text.

My favourite parks

There are no restaurants or cool stores **1** my home. So if there were no parks in my neighbourhood I'd **2** like I had nothing to do. But I'm lucky. There are two **3** near my house, and they both feel safe.

El Cariso Park is big with lots of trees, and it has a pool where my sister loves swimming. Every time I've been there, there have been quite a few **4** running or walking and some parents playing with their kids. I often invite friends to go for a run or have picnics with me.

Sometimes I go to Veterans Memorial Park, which is smaller, to read a book or hang out with **5** There aren't a lot of people around, but it's **6** I've never felt frightened there.

PART 2

Questions 7 – 14

Read the texts 7-14 and the statements A-J. Decide which text matches with the situation described in the statements.

Each statement can be used ONCE only. There are TWO extra statements which you do not need to use.

Mark your answers on the answer sheet.

-
- A)** You like films that have nothing to do with real life. You love fantasy and special effects. You have a really good imagination, so you like very creative stories.
 - B)** You love anything to do with things going very fast. You don't mind if it's motorbikes, cars, speedboats, or planes. You really love fast action. You would also like a character that you can relate to.
 - C)** You enjoy eating more than anything else, and you spend most of your money going to restaurants or watching cookery programs on TV. You particularly like Eastern and Asian food.
 - D)** You love anything to do with the past. You are especially interested in famous people in history. You would like to watch a biography or a drama.
 - E)** You and your friends like nothing more than to sing and dance to your favorite pop singers and bands. You like funny films that are easy to watch and prefer them to have some romance.
 - F)** You want to see a romantic comedy with famous actors playing the main parts. You enjoy watching movies by new directors who use music in their films.
 - G)** You only watch science fiction films. You like movies with lots of action and special effects, but you're not bothered whether the actors are famous or not.
 - H)** You like to see films that are based on novels so that you can read them too. You want to see a recent, historical drama with a happy ending.
 - I)** You want to watch a complicated thriller with fast and funny dialogue between the characters, where you are never sure who is who until the end.
 - J)** You want to see an old, black and white musical. You love films involving people your own age, which include magic and are set in different worlds.

7

MAMMA MIA – THE MOVIE

A fun musical featuring the hits from the Swedish pop group Abba. This film is filmed on a beautiful Greek island and tells a story of summer love. You will want to join in the dancing and singing. As if that weren't enough, the actors are some of the most famous in the world.

11

BLAZE

This film may not be full of Hollywood stars but it's full of high-speed chases, amazing computer graphics and fantastic music. In the year 4838, Jonas leaves the world he loves to look for work on a distant planet. However, he finds more than he expected. This film is based on the popular cartoon novel by Toshio Yoshida.

8

VICTORIA AND ABDUL

This is the true story of the unexpected relationship between the British Queen Victoria and a young Indian man. This film is a wonderful story about friendship and also the history of Great Britain in the 1800s. Based on the book of same name by Shrabani Basu, Victoria and Abdul has been nominated for several awards.

12

STAR CHILD

Sunny Jones, played by Bonny Wild, is a teenager who finds herself in the land of Zorn, under the spell of an evil queen. Although it's not in colour, the singing and dancing and Wild's wonderful voice bring the film to life and make it as enjoyable today as it was back in 1941, when it was made.

9

Fantastic Beasts and Where to Find Them

This is a fantasy story from the famous writer JK Rowling who wrote the Harry Potter books. As you would expect, the film is exciting and unexpected. It is based in New York in 1926 and Eddie Redmayne plays a scientist who fights the dark powers with the help of his strange and magical creatures.

13

DOWNLOAD

In director Guss Hall's first film, Katie's life is controlled by the tracks she's listening to on her iPod. She falls in love with Toby while she's listening to love songs but things go wrong between them when she starts listening to modern jazz! Well-known stars Hedda Gold and Jake Myers keep the laughs coming throughout the film.

10

The Ramen Girl

This is the story of a girl who moves to Japan with her boyfriend but then he leaves her and she has to find a way to live there on her own. She gets a job in a Japanese restaurant and becomes an excellent chef. This film will teach you a lot about Japanese culture and cooking.

14

CATCH

Harry Black is a spy, at least he says he is, but then he meets and falls in love with Greta who might actually be a spy. There are some amusing, high-speed conversations in this film, so listen carefully and enjoy the action. Are they spies or not? You'll only find out in the final scene.

PART 3

Questions 15 – 20

Read the text and choose the correct heading for each paragraph from the list of headings below.

There are more headings than paragraphs, so you will not use all of them. You cannot use any heading more than once.

Mark your answers on the answer sheet.

- A** Still difficult to move around
- B** Councils give way to housing associations
- C** Increased spending
- D** The cost of moving home
- E** A shrinking supply
- F** Learning from the past
- G** Public-sector workers squeezed out
- H** New demands on developers

- 15** Paragraph I
.....
- 16** Paragraph II
.....
- 17** Paragraph III
.....
- 18** Paragraph IV
.....
- 19** Paragraph V
.....
- 20** Paragraph VI
.....

SOCIAL HOUSING IN BRITAIN

- I During the past 20 years in Britain there has been a significant decrease in the number of social homes in the housing stock, down from 5.3m to 4.8m. The proportion of social housing has fallen from 29% to 18% during the same period. This is largely due to the policies of Margaret Thatcher's government during the 1980's which forced local councils to sell homes under market price to existing tenants under a 'right to buy' scheme and prevented them from building new houses. New social homes were then to be paid for by central government and managed by local housing associations.
- II Next month, the government is expected to announce a significant increase in the Social Housing Department's £1.7 billion annual budget and also intends to make the application process for social housing simpler. The additional £2 billion will build about 50,000 new houses each year at current building costs. Still more houses could be built if subsidies were reduced.
- III The UK government is hoping that the extra investment will improve the housing situation. Britain with her increasing population builds fewer new houses than are needed, with a shortfall of 100,000 a year according to Shelter, a housing charity. The result is a boom in house prices that has made owning a home unaffordable for many, especially in London and the south of England. Key public sector workers, such as nurses and teachers, are among those affected.
- IV In order to increase the social housing stock the government is using a process known as planning gain.
- Town councils are increasing the amount of social housing developers must build as part of a new building project and which they must give to the local housing association. Even without the financial support of central the government, some local councils in England are using planning gain to increase the proportion of social housing stock. In expensive Cambridge, the council wants 25% of new housing to be social; the figure is 35% in Bristol, while Manchester is planning 40% over the next twenty years.
- V Will this housing policy create new sink estates? Hopefully, not. Housing planners have learnt from the mistakes of the 1960s and 1970s when large council housing estates were constructed. Builders have got better at design and planning mixed-use developments where social housing is mixed with, and indistinguishable from, private housing. Social housing developments are winning design awards - a project in London won the Housing Design Award — though it is true that some council estates that now illustrate some of the worst aspects of 1960s architecture won awards at the time.
- VI The management of social housing stock has largely moved from local councils to housing associations. Housing associations look after the maintenance of the existing housing stock, getting repairs done and dealing with problems like prostitution and drugs while employing estate security and on-site maintenance staff. One significant change is that planners have learned to build smaller housing developments.

PART 4

Read the following text for questions 21-29.

Earthquakes in California

California may be in danger of losing its major cities. Several along the coast were built upon a dangerous section of fault line known for ferocity and speed. Some faults can send earthquakes zooming along the ground faster than the speed of sound, scientists say—and California's San Andreas Fault may be one of them. Most earthquake faults "unzip" at around 3 kilometers a second. But evidence is growing that some faults can send quakes zooming much faster—up to 6 kilometers a second. "They are moving faster than the speed of sound, like a sonic boom," said

Reah Kapur, a seismologist at Wentworth University in the U.K. These hasty earthquakes cause much more damage on the ground and are more likely to topple buildings, snap bridges, and crinkle highways than regular upheavals. Now it turns out that the San Andreas Fault may be one of these earthquake "superhighways." It has taken Kapur nearly 30 years to prove their existence because superfast earthquakes are rare. But on February 12, 2006, a magnitude 7.6 earthquake struck the Khatota coastal region of Madagascar. That quake unzipped over 500 kilometers of fault, providing the long-awaited opportunity.

Kapur and her colleagues, by studying the seismic activity, have been able to map out the earthquake's trek. "The quake started slowly, but then accelerated to speeds nearly 6 kilometers per second," Kapur said. Kapur and colleagues also realized that the fast section of the Madagascar fault happened to be very long and straight, like a true beam. "When a fault has curves and bends in it, then the earthquake slows," Kapur said. "But on a long straightaway, it can reach breakneck speeds."

Theories are now abound concerning the reason for the colossal damage caused by California's 1904 earthquake. "Directly beneath San Francisco is a long straight section," Kapur said. Efforts are underway to effectively utilize this information. "Much can be done to ensure buildings can cope with the higher frequencies of a faster wave," said Lacy Underawl, a seismologist at Nebraska State University, who wasn't involved in Kapur's work. "New buildings can be built on balls and located on bedrock rather than soft sediments," she added.

San Francisco isn't the only major city at risk. Further down the San Andreas Fault, another section of "freeway" exists underneath the Carrizo Plain down to the Baja Peninsula, Kapur and colleagues say. "As an earthquake moves along this section it is likely to send out shock waves in front, which may focus on cities like Modesto, Santa Cruz, and Los Angeles, some of the most densely populated parts of California," Kapur said. In a presentation to the National Academy of Subterranean Associates, Kapur outlined the need to classify all the world's fissures according to their probable earthquake speed. She believes that communities can be better prepared if faults are better categorized.

Questions 21 – 29

For questions 21-24, choose the correct answer A, B, C or D. Mark your answers on the answer sheet.

- 21 California ...
- A is in danger of losing its cities.
 - B has already been badly damaged by earthquakes.
 - C is the most densely populated area.
 - D is located above the San Andreas fault.
- 22 The major cities of California are in danger, because ...
- A the earthquakes are too frequent in the region.
 - B a number of them are located above faults.
 - C the faults are ferocious and zoom faster than sound.
 - D San Andreas is an active fault.
- 23 Faults ...
- A open up faster than the speed of sound.
 - B like San Andreas can send earthquakes at a 6 kilometer per second speed.
 - C can act like a sonic boom.
 - D provide no clear evidence that earthquakes can be as fast as sound.
- 24 Superfast earthquakes ...
- A in San Andreas cause more damage than other faults.
 - B are stronger than regular highway upheavals.
 - C are devastating because they are fast.
 - D can happen in California as it possibly lies along an earthquake superhighway.

For questions 25-29, decide if the following statements agree with the information given in the text. Mark your answers on the answer sheet.

- 25 The 1904 earthquake in California is the main subject of Kapur's work.
- A True B False C No Information
- 26 Lacy Underawl believes that new buildings should be constructed on soft sediments for better earthquake resistance.
- A True B False C No Information
- 27 According to Kapur, the focus of earthquake shock waves is likely to be on less populated areas of California.
- A True B False C No Information
- 28 Kapur believes that communities can be better prepared if faults are categorized based on their probable earthquake speed.
- A True B False C No Information
- 29 The presentation on earthquake risk classification was made to the National Academy of Subterranean Associates.
- A True B False C No Information

PART 5

Read the following text for questions 30-35.

The Western

Westerns are the major defining genre of the American film industry, even though the 21st century has been the least prolific period of producing such films. The popularity of westerns has waxed and waned over the years and whether the genre will emerge from today's trough and again reach its former dizzy heights of popularity remains to be seen. The western is possibly the prime means by which America interprets and represents its history to itself. This American art form focuses on the frontier West that existed in North America. Usually set during the last part of the 19th century following the Civil War, westerns often portray the conquest of the wilderness in the name of civilisation alongside the removal of the territorial rights of the original inhabitants.

For fans of the western, the allure is the lack of a complicated plot. That said, within westerns there are often complex moral issues that need to be resolved – different issues but all based on a small staple of situations and plots: ranchers v. farmers, Native Americans v. settlers, outlaws v. civilised communities. The western has left an indelible mark on the world. Thanks to Hollywood, we are all aware of the iconic elements of the western – the gun, the Stetson hat, the stagecoach, the myths and legends of the West. The specific settings, such as ranch houses, isolated forts, saloons and the small town in the middle of nowhere are ubiquitous in everyone's images of a western film. Nevertheless, the eye marvels at the vast, empty prairies, the snow-capped peaks and, most memorable of all, the red rock monoliths of Monument Valley.

It's interesting to note that the first commercial, narrative film was a western: The Great Train Robbery, which came out in 1903. Yet the setting for Sam Peckinpah's controversial and graphically violent film The Wild Bunch is set in 1913, a full decade after audiences watched the first western film. One result of this overlap was that some of the real heroes of the West actually ended up in Hollywood. Wyatt Earp, a major subject of many western films and TV programmes, best known for his participation in the gunfight at the OK Corral, died in 1929, a consultant in the film industry. The western itself grew in status with the development of the Hollywood studio system. But the early western films, devoid of the sound of gunfire and horses' hoof-beats, were limited in scope, although the best ones established the archetypes that are part of the genre today: good versus bad, a wrongdoing such as a robbery, pursuit and the final showdown.

The genre was hardly prominent in the 1930s. This was not surprising given the technical difficulties at the time with sound recording in the open air – an issue that took time to surmount. Moreover, the studios wanted to exploit the spoken word and the cowboy, like most western heroes, was seldom a loquacious man. What happened was a change to non-violent westerns called 'singing cowboy films',

which highlighted the musical and singing talent of their stars. This sub-genre made the studios and stars rich but did little for the integrity of the western itself. Yet in the following decades, the genre was revived to such a point that the 1940s and 1950s became the heyday of the classic western film, with emphasis on action and character now filmed in glorious colour. From the 1960s, Westerns began to change: the genre became more violent; revisionist films began to show an increasingly positive image of the Native Americans, who had been treated as savages in earlier films; no longer would heroes simply wear a white and villains a black hat.

Questions 30 – 35

For questions 30-33, fill in the missing information in the numbered spaces.

Write no more than ONE WORD and / or A NUMBER for each question.

Westerns are significant means through which America interprets its **30**

The appeal of westerns lies in their simple plots, addressing complex **31**

issues. Hollywood has played a crucial role in popularizing iconic elements like guns

and **32** hats. Monument Valley's red rock **33**, vast

prairies, and snow-capped peaks contribute to the visual impact of westerns

For questions 34-35, choose the correct answer A, B, or C. Mark your answers on the answer sheet.

34 What contributed to the limited scope of early western films?

- A** Lack of archetypes
- B** Absence of sound effects
- C** Overuse of spoken word
- D** Non-violent storylines

35 What change occurred in Westerns from the 1960s?

- A** Increased emphasis on action
- B** Introduction of black and white filming
- C** Positive portrayal of Native Americans
- D** Decrease in violence

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PAPER 3: WRITING

The Reading Paper consists of **TWO** tasks.

Task 2 weighs TWICE as much as **Task 1**.

Total time allowed: **1 hour**

You may write on the question paper if you wish, but you must transfer your answers to the Answer Sheet within the time limit. No extra time is allowed to do so.

**FOLLOW THE INSTRUCTIONS OF THE INVIGILATORS!
AT THE END OF THE PAPER, THE QUESTION PAPER WILL BE
COLLECTED BY THE INVIGILATOR.**

**NO MATERIALS CAN BE REMOVED FROM THE EXAMINATION ROOM.
DO NOT OPEN THE QUESTION PAPER UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO!**

Please write your full name here:

(Candidate's full name)

Please sign here:

(Signature)

The test booklet consists of **3 (three)** printed pages

TASK 1

You are visiting another town next month for a short break.

Write a letter to the tourist information centre. In your letter:

- Tell them how long you are staying**
- Ask for some suggestions for what to do**
- Find out if there are any local events happening at the time**

Write about 150 words in an appropriate format and style

TASK 2

People who travel to another country to live, work or study for a period of time often suffer badly from homesickness.

Why is it?

What are the best ways to reduce this problem?

Write about 250 words in an appropriate format and style

PART 1

Home life:

- Do you like spending time at home or outside the home?
- How important is it for you to be a homeowner yourself?
- Would you ever sell your home to go travelling for a few years?
- How important for you is the security given by having a permanent home?

Let's speak about Dining out:

- Do you eat in restaurants, cafes and so on a lot?
- How do you decide where to go when you want to eat out?
- Are fast food outlets popular where you live?
- Do you ever cook for yourself?

PART 2

Describe a live sports match that you have watched

You should say:

- what was it?
- when did you watch it?
- what was it like?

and explain how did you feel about it?

PART 3

Food and Culture:

- Do you prefer to watch live sports or watch it on TV?
- Why do some people like to watch live sports?
- What kind of sports do Uzbek people like to watch?
- Do you think competition is good for students?
- Do you think children should be involved in sports competitions?

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LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

PAPER 1: LISTENING

The Listening Paper consists of **SIX** parts.

Part 1: Questions 1 - 8;

Part 2: Questions 9 - 14;

Part 3: Questions 15 - 18;

Part 4: Questions 19 - 23;

Part 5: Questions 24 - 29;

Part 6: Questions 30 - 35.

Each question carries **ONE** mark.

You will hear each recording **twice**.

Total listening time: approx. **35minutes**.

At the end of the Listening Paper, you will have to transfer your answers to the Answer Sheet. You will be allowed **10minutes** extra time to do this.

FOLLOW THE INSTRUCTIONS OF THE INVIGILATORS!
AT THE END OF THE PAPER, THE QUESTION PAPER WILL BE
COLLECTED BY THE INVIGILATOR.
NO MATERIALS CAN BE REMOVED FROM THE EXAMINATION ROOM.
DO NOT OPEN THE QUESTION PAPER UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO!

Please write your full name here:

(Candidate's full name)

Please sign here:

(Signature)

The test booklet consists of 6 (six) printed pages

PART 1



Questions 1 – 8

You will hear some sentences. You will hear each sentence twice. Choose the correct reply to each sentence (A, B, or C).

Mark your answers on the answer sheet.

1. A) It's time for bed.
 B) Fine, thank you.
 C) I'm not Mr. Goode.

2. A) No, it's not mine.
 B) I don't know what will happen.
 C) Yes, he's European.

3. A) Since about three o'clock.
 B) My car wouldn't start.
 C) There are more than eight.

4. A) She came after us.
 B) Mitch is combing his hair.
 C) My sister wants to.

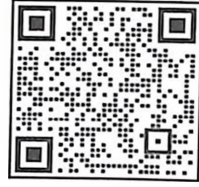
5. A) At nine A.M.
 B) The windows are open.
 C) The track meet is on Friday.

6. A) We're having steak.
 B) My wife and her mother.
 C) After I get home.

7. A) I was on vacation.
 B) This weekend I'm at home.
 C) The event will last a week.

8. A) The play will be over at 10.
 B) Get off the golf course.
 C) Almost every Sunday.

PART 2



Questions 9 – 14

You will hear someone giving a talk. For each question, fill in the missing information in the numbered space.

Write **ONE WORD** and / or **A NUMBER** for each answer.

French for beginners

Class numbers:

- Minimum 8 students
- Maximum **9** students

Day and time: Tuesday, 7.30 p.m. – **10** p.m.

Place: Room 26, second floor (opposite the **11** room)

Coursebook title: **12** French

Price: £8 (if you order now, it will arrive on 1st **13**)

International evening: Each class will provide some **14**

PART 3

**Questions 15 – 18**

You will hear people talking about things they were relieved about. Match each speaker (15-18) to the list what each speaker says (A-F). There are TWO EXTRA places which you do not need to use.

Mark your answers on the answer sheet.

-
- | | |
|--------------|------------------------|
| 15 Speaker 1 | A finding an object |
| 16 Speaker 2 | B passing an exam |
| 17 Speaker 3 | C seeing someone again |
| 18 Speaker 4 | D escaping punishment |
| | E winning a match |
| | F avoiding injury |

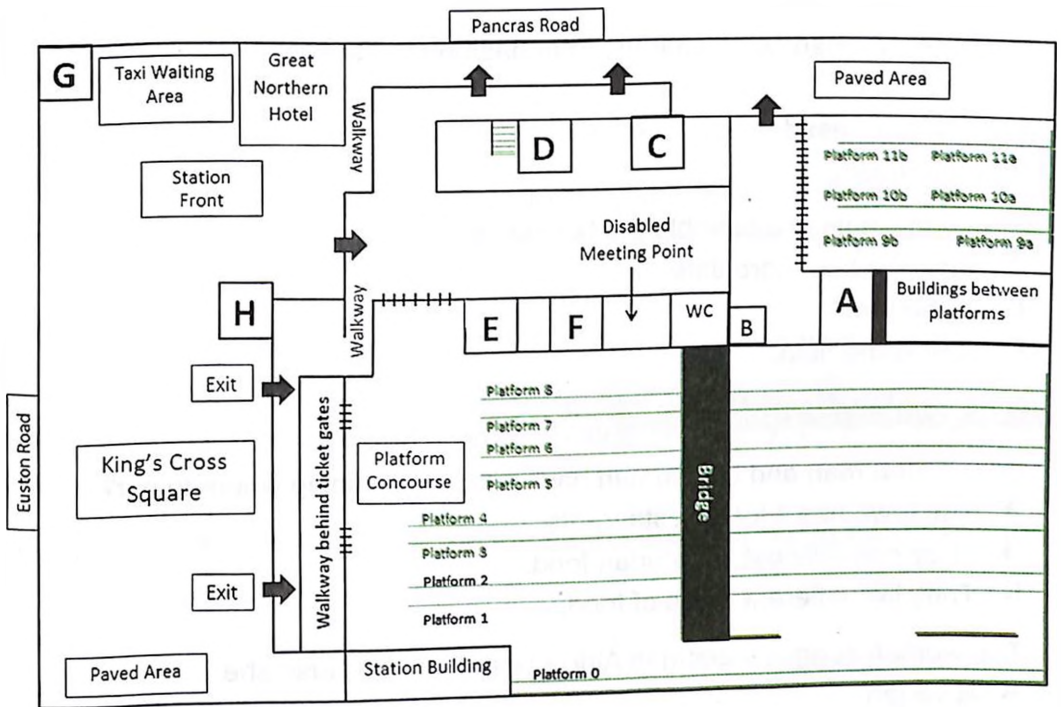
PART 4



Questions 19 – 23

You will hear someone giving a talk. Label the places (19-23) on the map (A-H). There are THREE extra options which you do not need to use.

Mark your answers on the answer sheet.



- 19 Left Luggage office
 -
 -
 -
 -
 -
- 20 Underground station
 -
 -
 -
 -
 -
- 21 Burgerland
 -
 -
 -
 -
 -
- 22 Ticket office
 -
 -
 -
 -
 -
- 23 Pizzeria
 -
 -
 -
 -
 -

PART 5



Questions 24 – 29

You will hear three extracts. Choose the correct answer (A, B or C) for each question (24-29). There are TWO questions for each extract.

Mark your answers on the answer sheet.

Extract One

- 24 When the woman sees what the man has bought, she is
A very happy.
B quite surprised.
C a bit upset.
- 25 The man wants to assemble the bookcase
A when he has more time.
B on his own.
C with some help.

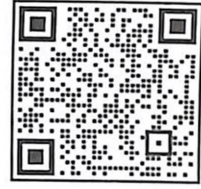
Extract Two

- 26 Why do the man and the woman have difficulty deciding where to eat?
A The town has a lot of restaurants.
B They can only eat vegetarian food.
C They like different types of food.
- 27 The woman suggests going to Aldo's restaurant because she
A is vegan.
B wants to eat meat.
C likes to have a choice.

Extract Three

- 28 According to the forecast, the weather is
A getting better.
B getting worse.
C staying the same.
- 29 The man thinks the weather for the time of year is
A typical.
B unusual.
C beautiful.

PART 6

**Questions 30 – 35**

You will hear a part of a lecture. For each question, fill in the missing information in the numbered space.

Write no more than ONE WORD for each answer.

RADIO REPORTER

At university, Sally did a degree in a subject called **30** Studies. After graduating, Sally's first job was as a marketing assistant.

Sally uses the word **31** to describe how she felt on her first day at a radio station. Sally was asked to join a Trainee Scheme by the boss of the Brighton radio station.

Sally most enjoyed doing **32** on air during her time in Brighton. One of Sally's colleagues in Brighton advised her to study **33** at evening classes. At the national broadcasting company, Sally worked mostly on the **34** desk.

Sally identifies **35** as the main benefit of doing work experience.

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NATIONAL SYSTEM
OF ASSESSMENT OF FOREIGN LANGUAGE PROFICIENCY
CERTIFICATE OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

PAPER1: READING

The Listening Paper consists of **SIX** parts.

Part 1: Questions 1 - 6;

Part 2: Questions 7 - 14;

Part 3: Questions 15 - 20;

Part 4: Questions 21 - 29;

Part 5: Questions 30 - 35;

Each question carries **ONE** mark.

Total time allowed: **1 hour**.

You may write on the question paper if you wish, but you must transfer your answers to the Answer Sheet within the time limit. No extra time is allowed to do so.

FOLLOW THE INSTRUCTIONS OF THE INVIGILATORS!
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Please write your full name here:

(Candidate's full name)

Please sign here:

(Signature)

The test booklet consists of 9 (nine) printed pages

PART 1

Questions 1 – 6

Read the text. Fill in each gap with ONE word. You must use a word which is somewhere in the rest of the text.

How to grow tomatoes at home

You can easily enjoy tomatoes that you have grown yourself in a flowerpot or in your garden. To grow them indoors, fill a **1** with earth.

Make a hole deep and wide enough for your plant. Place the roots in the middle of the hole, then fill in the sides with more **2**, and gently press it down with your fingers. Make sure you don't **3** too hard. Put your flowerpot in a warm, **4** spot. If you are planting in your **5**, you should also choose a sunny space.

Give your plant a bit of water immediately after **6**

PART 2

Questions 7 – 14

Read the texts 7-14 and the statements A-J. Decide which text matches with the situation described in the statements.

Each statement can be used **ONCE** only. There are **TWO** extra statements which you do not need to use.

Mark your answers on the answer sheet.

-
- A) You and your family want to stay in the countryside with all meals included. You don't drive, so you need to be near train or bus services. You want to go horse-riding and see some wildlife.
 - B) You want to stay no more than a fifteen-minute walk from the city's main attractions. You want to be able to have dinner in different places every evening and go to concerts and plays.
 - C) You and your family want a quiet place where you can ride horses and then go into the city center for a drink. You don't have much money, so you want to cook your own meals.
 - D) You want to stay in or near the hills. You want to climb some of the highest hills but need an experienced walker to accompany you. You need to use email to contact your family.
 - E) You and your family want to stay in a quiet place with a car park and be able to drive to the city center in under fifteen minutes. You want dinner at the hotel and a swimming pool for your children.
 - F) You are looking for a top-quality hotel which is convenient for the airport to hold a meeting with visiting German publishers. You will stay overnight and want to take some exercise outdoors after the meeting.
 - G) You and your girlfriend want to stay in the city center overnight at a hotel offering good local food. The next morning you plan to see the main sights. You are not worried about the cost of the hotel.
 - H) You and your friend want a modern, medium-priced hotel in the city, but will eat out during your stay. You also want to see some films in the evenings, somewhere near your hotel.
 - I) You have just started work after leaving college and haven't got much money, so you want a reasonably priced hotel. You like country walks and watersports.
 - J) You want to stay somewhere in the city center that offers a variety of evening entertainment within the hotel, including live music.

- 7 **Clarendon House** is a family hotel in a peaceful location 10 km from the city centre, but with a good 24-hour bus service. Although only breakfast is provided, there is a fully-equipped kitchen for guests to use. Horses are available for hire and there is a large swimming pool very near the hotel.
- 8 **Jeremy's Guesthouse** is in a beautiful valley in the hills. Riding, tennis and golf are all available locally and the owner, an expert in mountain climbing, organizes walks. The nearest village is 10 km away, but the guesthouse offers everything you may need, including all food, theatre performances by a local group and free access to Internet services.
- 9 **The Greenway Hotel** is a twenty-minute drive from the motorway and only ten minutes on foot from the city's theatre area. Meals are not provided (except breakfast), but there are several good quality restaurants nearby: Internet and email services are always available. The rooms are comfortable and very affordable. There is a large car park for guests.
- 10 **The Sunrise Hotel** is only a ten-minute drive from the city centre but away from the traffic and noise. It has a swimming pool, a gym and a large garden. Breakfast and dinner can be served on request, and there is a café nearby which serves lunch. There is parking space behind the hotel.
- 11 **The Cumberland Hotel** is well placed for sightseeing on a busy city street, in a district which is full of interesting shops. Rooms are expensive but comfortable and the hotel serves excellent food, typical of the area. A piano player entertains guests every night in the bar.
- 12 **The Russell Hotel** is close to the airport, and has quiet, comfortable rooms. However, the journey to the city centre can take time, and prices are above average. Delicious local food is served in the restaurant, and its conference rooms and business facilities are excellent. The hotel is surrounded by woodland, offers a golf course, and there are pleasant walks around the nearby lake.
- 13 The newly-built **Aviemore Hotel** is small but in the centre of the city's cinema, restaurant and nightclub district. Rooms are clean, comfortable and reasonably priced, although the food is rather basic. There is an electronic games arcade in the hotel.
- 14 **The Westmore Hotel** is in beautiful countryside to the east of the city. It is peaceful and inexpensive, although the accommodation is basic. There are opportunities nearby for sailing and diving, and a lot of interesting routes to explore on foot.

PART 3

Questions 15 – 20

Read the text and choose the correct heading for each paragraph from the list of headings below.

There are more headings than paragraphs, so you will not use all of them. You cannot use any heading more than once.

Mark your answers on the answer sheet.

- A A rosy outlook for carbon management systems
- B Higher demands from software to come
- C The main offenders
- D Three reasons why firms must monitor carbon output
- E Basic software will not be enough
- F A fight for a slice of the market
- G New software for a boring job
- H The major players

- 15 Paragraph I
- 16 Paragraph II
- 17 Paragraph III
- 18 Paragraph IV
- 19 Paragraph V
- 20 Paragraph VI

ENERGY MONITORING SOFTWARE

- I Life is improving for managers at the 2,700 stores of Sainsbury, one of the world's largest supermarket groups. A program from PA, a big software company, will make a boring job much simpler: collecting data about each shop's energy consumption, whether from refrigeration, lights or air conditioning. The automated data collection is part of Sainsbury's plan to reduce by 50% emissions of greenhouse gases from existing shops by 2019.
- II Sainsbury and PA may well be pioneers, but they are not alone. While governments discuss levels of carbon emissions, many companies have already started to make reductions, or are at least preparing to – leading to more and more software firms offering products to help. If predictions are correct the market for carbon-management software could soon become as large as those for other important business applications such as enterprise application software (EAS) programs, a \$7 billion market last year.
- III Many companies have measured energy consumption for some time in an attempt to reduce running costs. Other firms have tracked emissions of different types in order to comply with pollution regulations. In recent times, public pressure has led to more companies publishing emissions data in their annual reports or to organizations like the Carbon Monitoring Project. However, most firms will need to upgrade from the basic tools, such as spreadsheets, they have been using.
- IV Things are changing, in spite of the recession, says Jim Scarfe, CEO of CarbonReduct, a consultancy. Increased energy costs and new regulations are all pushing companies to monitor their emissions and do so with appropriate software, he states. In the USA, for example, the Carbon Reduction Plan will come into force next year. Among other things, it requires firms that use more than 8,000 megawatt-hours of electricity per annum to evaluate and report the energy they consume.
- V Expecting an increase in demand, many software-publishers have moved into the market, mostly with internet-based services. In a recent survey SRP Research, another consultancy, listed no fewer than 183 suppliers. Some emphasise reporting, others compliance and still others improving business processes. There are well-established companies, such as EnergySoft and LMG. Many start-ups, such as CarbonModel and GreenData, have appeared. Even Large software firms like Oracle and IBM have also moved into the market.
- VI Scarfe and Sierra both expect that Oracle and SAP, which already dominate most types of business software, will control the market in this area, too, because it is a good match for their other products. These giants also have the resources to buy the best technology. In June SAP purchased Green Standards, a start-up. Oracle is thought to be planning a similar purchase soon. But they have other rivals. LMG has been buying companies selling environmental software. Some expect great things from X8, a start-up founded by Jana Novic, who pioneered EAS software.

PART 4

Read the following text for questions 21-29.

Your manager stops you and says she needs to have a word about your performance in the recent project. You worry about it all weekend, wondering what you might have done wrong. When you step into her office on Monday morning she begins by praising you for the good work you've done on the project, and you wonder if this is the obligatory praise that starts off the typical 'feedback sandwich'. You know how the feedback sandwich goes: say something nice, say what you really want to say, say something nice again.

In an attempt to inject some positivity into their feedback, many managers rely on sandwiching negative feedback between two positive comments. However, when feedback becomes such a routine, employees can start to perceive positive feedback as simply a form of sugarcoating the negatives, thus diminishing its value. Instead, positive feedback should not simply be seen as something to cushion the negative, but should be delivered so as to reinforce and encourage good performance. Below are three tips to help you make positive feedback count.

1. Don't always follow positive feedback with negative feedback

When positive and negative feedback always appear to go hand in hand, the positives can become devalued and ignored. Ensure there are times when positive feedback is given for its own sake and resist the temptation to offer constructive criticism.

2. Cultivate a 'growth mindset'

Psychologist and 'growth mindset' proponent Carol Dweck spoke of the plasticity of the brain and our ability to develop skills and talents that we might not have been good at to start with. Many of us tend to focus our praise on the end result and seemingly innate talents, e.g. 'You really have an eye for details' or 'You have a real talent for organising events'. However, research suggests that by focusing on the process of how things are done – praising effort, experimentation and problem-solving strategies – we can encourage the development of new skills and the continued honing of talents.

3. Create a culture of offering positive feedback

Make giving positive feedback part of your team/department/company culture. Don't just wait for special moments like appraisals to give feedback. Offer informal positive feedback when making small talk or when walking down a corridor. Feedback doesn't have to only come from the higher ranks either. Encourage peer feedback among team members and colleagues and actively ask them for positive comments on each other's performances on tasks.

It might take time to counter the effects of an environment where there is a cynical view of positive feedback, but in the long run, by embracing positive feedback, you can not only enhance working performance but also enrich the quality of life in the workplace.

Questions 21 – 29

For questions 21-24, choose the correct answer A, B, C or D. Mark your answers on the answer sheet.

- 21 What does the 'feedback sandwich' involve?
 A Giving positive feedback by accompanying it with negative feedback
 B Giving negative feedback by accompanying it with positive feedback
 C Creating a feedback culture in an organisation
 D Devaluing positive feedback
- 22 How can we create a culture of positive feedback?
 A By offering feedback only during informal occasions such as when walking down a corridor
 B By making sure that only positive and not negative feedback is given
 C By asking your employees to offer positive feedback to their colleagues
 D By not conducting appraisals for employees
- 23 A cynical view of positive feedback ...
 A is irreversible.
 B can make the quality of working life richer.
 C can be healthy.
 D can be changed gradually.
- 24 What might be a good title for this article?
 A The power of a growth mindset
 B The power of positive feedback
 C The power of positive thinking
 D The power of the feedback sandwich

For questions 25-29, decide if the following statements agree with the information given in the text. Mark your answers on the answer sheet.

- 25 We should never give positive feedback and negative feedback at the same time.
 A True B False C No Information
- 26 Carol Dweck believes that the brain is flexible and can be trained to learn new skills.
 A True B False C No Information
- 27 We should give positive feedback when employees make an effort and try new things.
 A True B False C No Information
- 28 By offering positive feedback in a variety of situations, we can get our employees used to getting positive feedback.
 A True B False C No Information
- 29 You can improve the performance of your employees by embracing their mistrust of positive feedback.
 A True B False C No Information

PART 5

Read the following text for questions 30-35.

Economy

The safest plan for the economy, and the one most sure of success for young men starting in life, is to select the vocation which is most congenial to his tastes. There are some people, though, who may give you the wrong advice, not on purpose or because they don't care about you, but mainly because they are too worried about your financial future. For example, parents and guardians are often quite negligent in regard to their child's ambitions and aptitudes. They falsely believe that some professions are better than others and that we are all equally ready to excel at the same things.

We are all, no doubt, born for a wise purpose. There is as much variety in our brains as in our abilities. Some are born natural mechanics, while some have a great aversion to machinery. Put a dozen 10-year-old boys together, and you will soon observe two or three are playing with some ingenious device; working with locks or with complicated machinery. When they were but five years old, their father could find no toy to please them like a puzzle. They are natural mechanics! The other eight or nine boys, however, have different aptitudes. Unless a man enters upon the vocation intended for him by nature, and best suited to his peculiar genius, he cannot succeed. I am glad to believe that the majority of people do find their right vocation. Yet we see many who have mistaken their calling, from the blacksmith up (or down) to the clergyman.

In the United States, where there's more land than there are people, it is not at all difficult for people in good health to make money. There are so many avenues of success open, so many vocations which are not crowded, that any person of either sex who is willing, at least for the time being, to engage in any respectable occupation on offer, may find lucrative employment. Those who really desire to attain independence, have only to set their minds upon it, and adopt the proper means, as they do in regard to any other object which they wish to accomplish, and the thing is easily done. Nevertheless, however easy it may be found to make money, there's no doubt many of my readers will agree it is the most difficult thing in the world to keep it. It consists simply in spending less than we earn; that seems to be a very simple problem. Many readers may say, "we understand this: this is economy, and we know economy is wealth; we know we can't have our cake and also eat it." Yet perhaps more cases of failure arise from mistakes on this point than almost any other. The fact is, many people think they understand the economy when they really do not.

True economy is misapprehended, and people go through life without properly comprehending what that principle is. There are men who think that economy resides in saving cheese-parings and candle-ends, in cutting off two pence from the laundry bill and doing all sorts of little, mean, dirty things. Economy is not meanness. The misfortune is, also, that this class of people let their economy work in only one

direction. They fancy they are so wonderfully economical in saving a half-penny where they ought to spend two pence that they think they can afford to squander in other directions. True economy consists in always ensuring the income exceed the expenses. Wear the old clothes a little longer if necessary; dispense with the new pair of gloves; mend the old dress: live on plainer food if need be, so that, under all circumstances, unless some unforeseen accident occurs, there will be a margin in favour of the income. A penny here, and a dollar there, placed at interest, goes on accumulating, and in this way the desired result is attained. It requires some training, perhaps, to accomplish this economy, but once used to it, you will find there is more satisfaction in rational saving than in irrational spending.

Questions 30 – 35

For questions 30-33, fill in the missing information in the numbered spaces.

Write no more than ONE WORD and / or A NUMBER for each question.

The safest plan for young individuals starting in life is to choose a vocation that aligns with their **30** However, advice from well-meaning individuals, such as parents and guardians, may be misguided due to concerns about **31** future. Some believe certain professions are universally superior, ignoring the diverse **32** in people's abilities and aptitudes. For instance, the passage highlights that individuals are naturally inclined towards specific vocations, such as those with an innate **33** for mechanics.

For questions 34-35, choose the correct answer A, B, or C. Mark your answers on the answer sheet.

- 34** According to the passage, what do some people mistakenly associate with true economy?
 - A Saving money on various expenses
 - B Accumulating wealth through investments
 - C Cutting back on essential expenditures
 - D Engaging in mean and dirty actions

- 35** What is emphasized as the key aspect of true economy?
 - A Constantly spending on new items
 - B Ensuring income surpasses expenses
 - C Squandering money in various directions
 - D Accumulating debt for unforeseen accidents

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PAPER 3: WRITING

The Reading Paper consists of **TWO** tasks.

Task 2 weighs **TWICE** as much as **Task 1**.

Total time allowed: **1 hour**

You may write on the question paper if you wish, but you must transfer your answers to the Answer Sheet within the time limit. No extra time is allowed to do so.

**FOLLOW THE INSTRUCTIONS OF THE INVIGILATORS!
AT THE END OF THE PAPER, THE QUESTION PAPER WILL BE
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**NO MATERIALS CAN BE REMOVED FROM THE EXAMINATION ROOM.
DO NOT OPEN THE QUESTION PAPER UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO!**

Please write your full name here:

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(Candidate's full name)

(Signature)

The test booklet consists of 3 (three) printed pages

TASK 1

You were supposed to go on an interview in a few weeks, but you have since found out you cannot go on the date arranged.

Write a letter to the potential employer. In your letter

- Tell them why you need to move the interview time
- Ask to change the interview date
- Explain that you are still interested in being interviewed for the job

Write about 150 words in an appropriate format and style

TASK 2

The exploration and development of safe alternatives to fossil fuels should be the most important global priority today.

To what extent do you agree or disagree?

Write about 250 words in an appropriate format and style

PART 1

Living in today's society:

- What are the advantages of being born into your generation?
- Do you think you have more pressure on you to succeed than previous generations?
- Do you feel part of your community or neighbourhood?
- How could you become more involved in your local community?

Music:

- What kind of music do you like?
- What do you like about it?
- Do your friends have similar tastes in music?
- Have you ever been to a concert? Tell me about it.

PART 2

Describe an exciting book that you recently read.

You should say:

- when did you read it?
- what type of book is it?
- what is it about?

and explain why did you find it useful?

PART 3

Books:

- Do people in your country like to read books?
- What kinds of books are most popular in your country?
- Do you think reading is important?
- Do you think children should be encouraged to read?
- Do you think gifting a book is a great option?

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PAPER 1: LISTENING

The Listening Paper consists of **SIX** parts.

Part 1: Questions **1 - 8**;

Part 2: Questions **9 - 14**;

Part 3: Questions **15 - 18**;

Part 4: Questions **19 - 23**;

Part 5: Questions **24 - 29**;

Part 6: Questions **30 - 35**.

Each question carries **ONE** mark.

You will hear each recording **twice**.

Total listening time: approx. **35minutes**.

At the end of the Listening Paper, you will have to transfer your answers to the Answer Sheet. You will be allowed **10minutes** extra time to do this.

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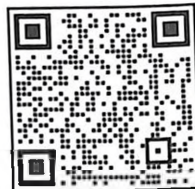
(Candidate's full name)

Please sign here:

(Signature)

The test booklet consists of **6 (six)** printed pages

PART 1



Questions 1 – 8

You will hear some sentences. You will hear each sentence twice. Choose the correct reply to each sentence (A, B, or C).

Mark your answers on the answer sheet.

1. A) She looks much thinner.
 B) Thank you. That's very generous.
 C) Pay day is next Friday.

2. A) The massage room is over there.
 B) Any of us could do it.
 C) Your brother called three times.

3. A) The customs officer is busy.
 B) A pair of gloves.
 C) He is nearby.

4. A) Enough for ten copies.
 B) The newspaper costs 25 cents.
 C) I need to pay more.

5. A) At the airport.
 B) Before we take off.
 C) In about 45 minutes.

6. A) The cup was broken.
 B) I have too much work.
 C) The car brakes won't work.

7. A) She finished the report.
 B) The eggs haven't been beaten.
 C) Yes, it was delicious.

8. A) It's across from the park.
 B) Rooms are \$200 a night.
 C) The elevator is around the corner.

PART 2



Questions 9 – 14

You will hear someone giving a talk. For each question, fill in the missing information in the numbered space.

Write ONE WORD and / or A NUMBER for each answer.

Sports Festival

The Date

30th June 9 July

The Opening Event

Location: Prospect 10

Time: 12 p.m. – 11 p.m.

Workshops include: skateboarding, break-dancing, 12
cycling

Further Information

Look on the website for a timetable and a 13

Other Events

Water sports: River Swimming Complex

Track events: Athletics Stadium

Indoor 14 games: Central Leisure

PART 3

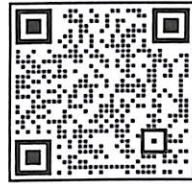
**Questions 15 – 18**

You will hear people discussing their family. Match each speaker (15-18) to information which the speaker is describing (A-F). There are TWO EXTRA places which you do not need to use.

Mark your answers on the answer sheet.

-
- | | |
|--------------|---|
| 15 Speaker 1 | A comes from a family of professional athletes. |
| 16 Speaker 2 | B lives with their grandparents. |
| 17 Speaker 3 | C has left home to go to university. |
| 18 Speaker 4 | D would like more personal space at home. |
| | E has a lot of responsibilities at home. |
| | F has a new member of the family. |

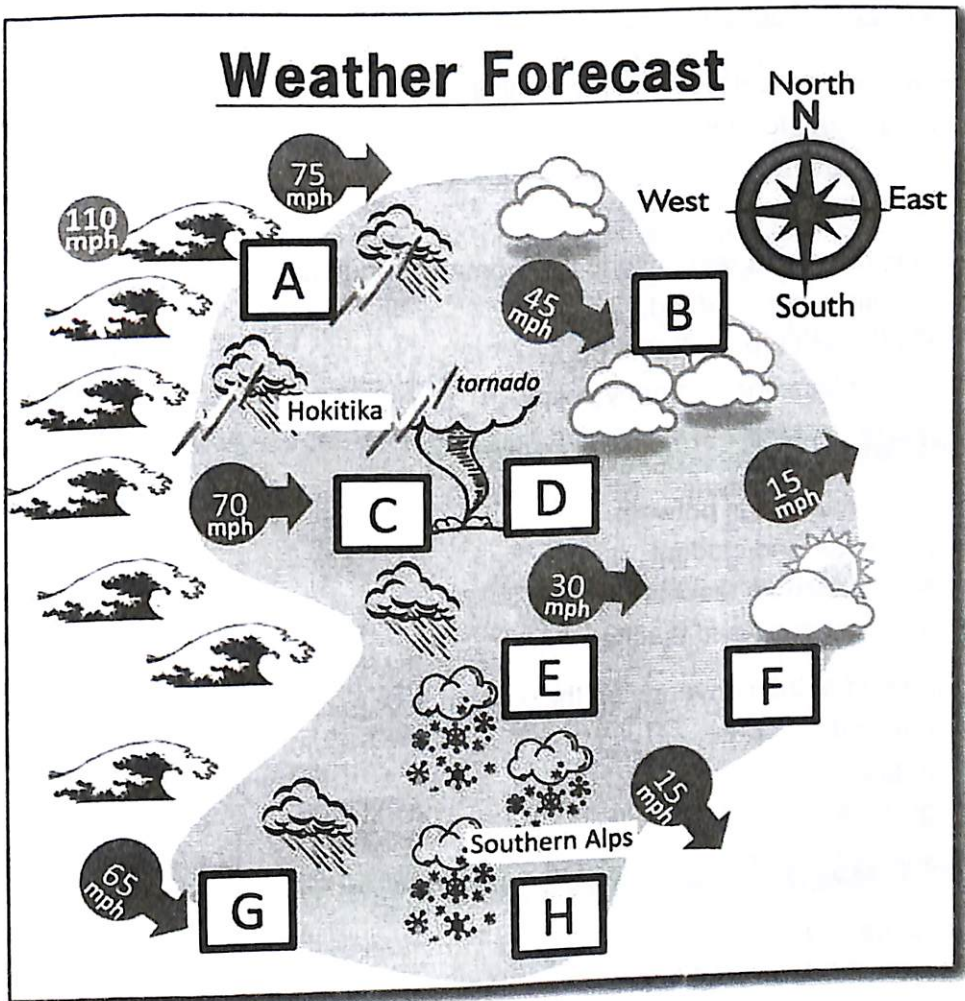
PART 4



Questions 19 – 23

You will hear someone giving a talk. Label the places (19-23) on the map (A-H). There are THREE extra options which you do not need to use.

Mark your answers on the answer sheet.



- 19 Christchurch
- 20 Collingwood
- 21 Bluff
- 22 Lewis
- 23 Kaikoura

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

PART 5

**Questions 24 – 29**

You will hear three extracts. Choose the correct answer (A, B or C) for each question (24-29). There are TWO questions for each extract.

Mark your answers on the answer sheet.

Extract One

- 24 The woman's receipt for the jacket was
- A printed out for her.
 - B emailed to her.
 - C left in the shop.
- 25 What is the man's response to the woman's request?
- A He offers her a refund.
 - B He doesn't know what to do.
 - C He explains the company policy.

Extract Two

- 26 The conversation is between
- A a teacher and student.
 - B two classroom teachers.
 - C a parent and head teacher.
- 27 At the end of the conversation the woman is
- A relieved.
 - B angry.
 - C grateful.

Extract Three

- 28 The speakers
- A are next-door neighbours.
 - B are close friends.
 - C have never met before.
- 29 The woman believes the man has
- A made a mistake.
 - B been impolite.
 - C solved the problem.

PART 6



Questions 30 – 35

You will hear a part of a lecture. For each question, fill in the missing information in the numbered space.

Write no more than ONE WORD for each answer.

BRITISH MARINE LIFE IN CRISIS

Pollution, coastal developments and **30** are the conventional threats to marine life. Pink coral is most in danger along with turtles, sharks and salmon.

31 passed by the UK and EU protects some areas of UK waters. 0.002 percent of UK waters are currently fully protected.

WWF-UK is calling for a **32** of protected marine reserves to be established.

The way that marine life has been protected up until now is **33**

If fisheries were **34** into the planning process, it would be more successful.

A general **35** is needed for better marine management

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PAPER1: READING

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PART 1

Questions 1 – 6

Read the text. Fill in each gap with ONE word. You must use a word which is somewhere in the rest of the text.

Starbucks Cafes

Starbucks has a new policy about who can use its cafes. CEO Howard Schultz has announced that anyone can enter a Starbucks in the USA without making a purchase. That means people can sit down or use the restrooms. Mr Schulz told all Starbucks staff to treat everyone in the cafe as a 1 He said: "Any person who enters our spaces, including...restrooms, regardless of whether they make a 2 is considered a customer." People can use Starbucks to sit down, relax and use the Internet. The new 3 is for more than 8,000 cafes in the United States. The new policy will make it easier for cafe managers to do their job. There have been recent cases of 4 asking customers to leave a cafe or telling them not to use the bathroom. In April, two black men were led out of a 5 in handcuffs for waiting for a friend to arrive before they ordered. A week later, another black man was told he could not use the 6 He posted a video online of a white man using the bathroom without buying anything. Mr Schultz said he didn't want to make Starbucks a public bathroom, but the new policy was "the right thing" to do

PART 2

Questions 7 – 14

Read the texts 7-14 and the statements A-J. Decide which text matches with the situation described in the statements.

Each statement can be used **ONCE** only. There are **TWO** extra statements which you do not need to use.

Mark your answers on the answer sheet.

-
- A) You want to do an art course that also includes photography and have an exhibition of students' work. You'd like to stay at the place where the course is held.
 - B) You can only attend on weekdays and would like a course which focuses on painting people. You'd like to learn about the lives of famous artists.
 - C) You would like a course that is run by a professional artist where you learn how to paint animals. You can only go to classes in the morning.
 - D) You would like to learn how to make sculptures as well as paint, and you need advice on buying equipment. You want a course which includes trips to various places so you can paint them.
 - E) Your daughter wants a course that teaches her about painting landscapes. She'd like to learn about paintings from other countries and go on trips to galleries to look at professional artists' work.
 - F) You want a course to help you with your drawing skills, particularly with drawing the latest styles of clothes, shoes, and bags, because you want to study this later at college.
 - G) Your friend loves making comic books, but isn't confident about his drawing. He wants to draw superheroes and animals and create adventures about them, but doesn't want to display his work.
 - H) You enjoy making pictures and objects from different materials. During the course, you'd like to use your love of sport in your designs and visit an exhibition to get new ideas.
 - I) You are talented at drawing but also like filming your friends on an old digital camera. You want to develop this skill by learning to use more advanced equipment and prepare for further study.
 - J) You have done a course about printing on paper and would like to learn how to print on other materials. You also want to produce something to take home and wear.

7

A VENTURE ART SCHOOL

You'll learn about art from many countries on our summer course, with a focus on creating pictures of wildlife. The teacher is well-known painter Jeremy Silk, who will guide you through all you need to know about art. Runs weekdays only from 9.30 to midday for a whole month in the summer.

11

CREATE!

This course is all about telling good stories in pictures. There'll be cartoon films to watch, and instruction in how to draw your favourite characters - but your imagination is much more important than your drawing skills here! The course includes a visit to a cartoon museum.

8

ARTIST'S DREAM

This year's summer course is run by professional painter Sally Green and well-known photographer Mike Riley. They're the perfect people to teach about their own special subject. The students' accommodation at the college is comfortable and cheap. Parents mustn't miss the end-of-course show of their children's amazing art.

12

ART MATTERS

This course will concentrate on different drawing techniques, including using inks and colour. We'll get you to draw live models wearing designer fashions and sportswear- so if you like designing fashion and think your future is in this area, then this course is for you!

9

BRUSHWORK

Our summer course is for anyone wanting to know about art from around the world. Artist and teacher Kate Figgis will teach you everything, from choosing the best brushes and paper, to creating perfect pictures of the local countryside. The price includes visits to see several exhibitions by well-known painters.

13

COLOURSCAPE

Come and make a bag to keep your school games clothes in! We supply lots of colourful wool and printed cotton - you choose the design and colour (like your favourite football or hockey team colours!). There'll also be a trip to a gallery to help you get creative in your designs.

10

RILEY'S ART ACADEMY

If it's scenes from the local countryside you'd like to create, in paint or as sculpture, then Riley's is for you. We'll take you to some of the most beautiful places in the region to do it. All paints, brushes, etc. are provided, but we'll tell you which ones are best to get for you to use at home.

14

ART ATTACK

You'll work on developing creative skills, like printing, photography, cartoons and movie-making, using the latest technology. This course is great for anyone wanting to take these subjects at college. Good drawing skills are helpful on this course, and students' work will be put into a book, where suitable, for everyone to buy.

PART 3

Questions 15 – 20

Read the text and choose the correct heading for each paragraph from the list of headings below.

There are more headings than paragraphs, so you will not use all of them. You cannot use any heading more than once.

Mark your answers on the answer sheet.

- A** The preparation process
- B** Is it the world's favourite dish?
- C** Impressive records
- D** From ancient times to the modern-day
- E** From colonist to soldiers
- F** Is it just a myth?
- G** The origins of the name
- H** High standards keeping traditions alive

- 15** Paragraph I
- 16** Paragraph II
- 17** Paragraph III
- 18** Paragraph IV
- 19** Paragraph V
- 20** Paragraph VI

ITALIAN PIZZA

- I The word “pizza” first appeared in a Latin text from the central Italian town of Gaeta, then still part of the Byzantine Empire, in 997 AD; the text states that a tenant of certain property is to give the bishop of Gaeta duodecim pizze (“twelve pizzas”) every Christmas Day, and another twelve every Easter Sunday. The word bizzo or pizzo meaning “mouthful” (related to the English words “bit” and “bite”), was brought to Italy in the 6th century AD by an invading German tribe.
- II Foods similar to pizza have been made since the Neolithic Age and records of people adding other ingredients to bread to make it more flavourful can be found throughout history. However modern pizza evolved from similar flatbread dishes in Naples, Italy, in the 18th or early 19th century. Before that time, flatbread was often topped with ingredients such as garlic, salt, lard, cheese, and basil. It is uncertain when tomatoes were first added and there are many conflicting claims. Until about 1830, pizza was sold out of pizza bakeries, antecedents to modern pizzerias.
- III A popular contemporary legend holds that the archetypal pizza, pizza Margherita, was invented in 1889 when the Royal Palace commissioned the Neapolitan pizzaiolo (pizza maker) Raffaele Esposito to create a pizza in honour of the visiting Queen Margherita. Of the three different pizzas he created, the Queen strongly preferred a pizza swathed in the colours of the Italian flag—red (tomato), green (basil), and white (mozzarella). Supposedly, this kind of pizza was then named after the Queen, although later research cast doubt on this legend.
- IV The pizza was brought to the United States with Italian immigrants in the late nineteenth century and first appeared in areas where Italian immigrants concentrated. The country’s first pizzeria, Lombardi’s, opened in 1905. Following World War II, veterans returning from the Italian Campaign, who were introduced to Italy’s native cuisine, proved a ready market for pizza in particular.
- V In restaurants, pizza can be baked in an oven with stone bricks above the heat source, an electric deck oven, a conveyor belt oven or, in the case of more expensive restaurants, a wood or coal-fired brick oven. When it comes to preparation, the dough and ingredients can be combined on any kind of table. With mass production of pizza, the process can be automated. Most restaurants still use purpose-built pizza preparation tables. Pizzerias nowadays can even opt for hi-tech pizza preparation tables that combine mass production elements with traditional techniques.
- VI Authentic Neapolitan pizza is made with San Marzano tomatoes, grown on the volcanic plains south of Mount Vesuvius, and mozzarella made with milk from water buffalo raised in the marshlands of Campania and Lazio. This mozzarella is protected with its own European designation of origin. Other traditional pizzas include pizza alla marinara, pizza capricciosa, which is prepared with mozzarella cheese, baked ham, mushroom, artichoke and tomato, and pizza pugliese, prepared with tomato, mozzarella and onions.

PART 4

Read the following text for questions 21-29.

Learning from penguin poop

The unique features of penguin poop have allowed scientists to make a remarkable discovery. The faeces of Adelie penguins, which live along the Antarctic coast and its islands, have a unique colour. They are bright pink due to the penguins' diet, which consists largely of pink creatures called krill. They eat so much of it that their plentiful poop stains the ground on which they live, as well as their own bodies. Moreover, they produce so much poop that the pink stains can be seen from space. This attribute has been useful for scientists studying these birds, as it has allowed them to locate colonies of penguins using satellite images. It isn't possible to see individual penguins in satellite photos, but the pink stains are easy to identify. Scientists can even estimate the size of the colony from the size of the pink area.

Researchers using this method were, until recently, reasonably certain that they knew the whereabouts of all the Adelie penguin colonies on the continent. However, a colleague at NASA then developed an algorithm which automatically detected these stains, rather than finding them by human eye. The computer programme identified many more pink patches than the researchers had previously overlooked, particularly in the Danger Islands. Researcher Heather Lynch admitted that the researchers had probably missed these colonies because they never expected to find them there. As the name suggests, the Danger Islands are difficult to get to and are almost always covered in sea ice. They are so small that they don't even appear on many maps of Antarctica. However, once the researchers were aware of the colonies, they completed a full survey. They discovered 1.5 million penguins in this small area, more than in the rest of Antarctica.

Although this seems a large number, research findings suggest that it is lower than previous years. By studying satellite images from the past, which date back to 1982, the team were able to deduce that penguin numbers peaked in the late 1990s, and have since declined by 10-20%. Krill fishing is one of the main causes for the population decline of penguins in Antarctica, but because the Danger Islands are normally surrounded by sea ice, there is less human activity here than in other parts of the continent. This leads researchers to believe that the recent decline is due to other factors, such as climate change.

The scientists are now conducting research in the area to better understand the species and the long-term health of the colonies. One team, for example, is analysing the colour and content of the poop to investigate changes in the birds' diet. This can show the extent to which penguins are affected by commercial fishing. Another is digging holes to learn more about the penguins' past. By radiocarbon dating the bones and eggshells found in these holes, the team have discovered that the penguins have been inhabiting these islands since 2,800 years ago. By learning more about the penguin population of Antarctica, the team hopes to understand more about the impact of human activity on the natural world.

Questions 21 – 29

For questions 21-24, choose the correct answer A, B, C or D. Mark your answers on the answer sheet.

- 21 The article is mainly about...
- A studying penguin poop to learn about their diet
 - B the discovery of large, new penguin colonies
 - C how climate change is affecting penguin populations
 - D why penguin poop can be seen from satellite images
- 22 What is NOT true about the faeces of Adelie penguins, according to the text?
- A They get their colour from the krill in the penguins' diet.
 - B They are visible from space due to their colour and quantity.
 - C They have allowed researchers to locate penguin colonies for many years.
 - D They have changed in colour considerably since the late 1990s.
- 23 Why didn't the researchers find the colonies in the Danger Islands before?
- A They hadn't studied the satellite images.
 - B It was too difficult for them to go to the Danger Islands.
 - C The pink poop stains were not visible on previous satellite images.
 - D They didn't think to look for Adelie penguins in this location
- 24 According to the text, the number of Adelie penguins on the Danger Islands is...
- A increasing, probably due to climate change.
 - B decreasing, probably due to climate change.
 - C increasing, probably due to an increase in food availability.
 - D decreasing, probably due to a decrease in food availability.

For questions 25-29, decide if the following statements agree with the information given in the text. Mark your answers on the answer sheet.

- 25 The research findings indicate that the current penguin population is higher than in previous years.
- A True B False C No Information
- 26 Krill fishing is identified as the primary reason for the decline in penguin population in Antarctica.
- A True B False C No Information
- 27 The Danger Islands experience more human activity compared to other parts of the continent.
- A True B False C No Information
- 28 The research teams are currently studying the colonies to gain a better understanding of the penguins' long-term health.
- A True B False C No Information
- 29 Commercial fishing's impact on penguins' diet is being investigated by analyzing the color and content of their poop.
- A True B False C No Information

PART 5

Read the following text for questions 21-29.

The History of Writing

The earliest stage of writing is called pre-writing or proto-literacy, and depends on direct representation of objects, rather than representing them with letters or other symbols. Evidence for this stage, in the form of rock and cave paintings, dates back to about 15,000 years ago, although the exact dates are debatable. This kind of proto-literate cave painting has been found in Europe, with the best known examples in South-Western France, but also in Africa and on parts of the American continent. These petroglyphs (pictures on rock) show typical scenes of the period, and include representations of people, animals and activities. Most are astonishingly beautiful, with a vibrancy and immediacy that we still recognise today. They are painted with pigments made from natural materials including crushed stones and minerals, animal products such as blood, ashes, plant materials of all kinds, and they produce a wide range of colours and hues.

Why did ancient people put such effort into making them? Various theories have been put forward, but the most compelling include the idea that the pictures were records of heroic deeds or important events, that they were part of magical ceremonies, or that they were a form of primitive calendar, recording the changes in the seasons as they happened. These, then, are all explanations as to why man started to write.

A related theory suggests that the need for writing arose thereafter from the transactions and bartering that went on. In parts of what is now Iraq and Iran, small pieces of fired earth-pottery have been found which appear to have been used as tokens to represent bartered objects, much as we use tokens in a casino, or money, today. Eventually, when the tokens themselves became too numerous to handle easily, representations of the tokens were inscribed on clay tablets.

An early form of writing is the use of pictograms, which are pictures used to communicate. Pictograms have been found from almost every part of the world and every era of development, and are still in use in primitive communities nowadays. They represent objects, ideas or concepts more or less directly. They tend to be simple in the sense that they are not a complex or full picture, although they are impressively difficult to interpret to an outsider unfamiliar with their iconography, which tends to be localised and to differ widely from society to society. They were never intended to be a detailed testimony which could be interpreted by outsiders, but to serve instead as aide-memoires to the author, rather as we might keep a diary in a personal shorthand. However, some modern pictograms are more or less universally recognised, such as the signs which indicate men's and women's toilets, or road signs, which tend to be very similar throughout the world.

The first pictograms that we know of are Sumerian in origin, and date to about 8000 BC. They show how images used to represent concrete objects could be expanded to include abstractions by adding symbols together, or using associated symbols. One Sumerian pictogram, for example, indicates death by combining the symbols for 'man' and winter'; another shows power with the symbol for a man with the hands enlarged.

By about 5,000 years ago, Sumerian pictograms had spread to other areas, and the Sumerians had made a major advance towards modern writing with the development of the rebus principle, which meant that symbols could be used to indicate sounds. This was done by using a particular symbol not only for the thing it originally represented, but also for any thing which was pronounced in a similar way. So the pictogram for na (meaning animal) could also be used to mean 'old' (which was also pronounced na). The specific meaning of the pictogram (whether na meant 'old' or "animal) could only be decided through its context.

It is a short step from this to the development of syllabic writing using pictograms, and this next development took about another half a century. Now the Sumerians would add pictograms to each other, so that each, representing an individual sound-or syllable-formed part of a larger word. Thus pictograms representing the syllables he, na and mi ('mother', 'old', 'wy) could be put together to form henami or 'grandmother'

Questions 30 – 35

For questions 30-33, fill in the missing information in the numbered spaces.

Write no more than ONE WORD and / or A NUMBER for each question.

First stage of writing - pre-writing or proto-literacy-very old-15,000 years. Evidence: cave and rock paintings. Famous example – South-Western France. Reasons for development of writing: primitive ceremonies, recording events, seasons, used on pottery to represent **30** objects. Next stage: simple pictograms - pictures used to represent articles and **31** Very simple drawings (but very difficult to understand). Then – 8000 BC – combined **32** to create new concepts (eg. man + winter = death). After this - started using same pictogram for different words with same **33** Very important step.

For questions 34-35, choose the correct answer A, B, or C. Mark your answers on the answer sheet.

- 34** The earliest stages of writing
 - A** were discovered 15,000 years ago and are found all over the world.
 - B** are pictures which show the natural life of the time.
 - C** are called petrographs and were painted with natural materials.
 - D** could not describe concepts.

- 35** The earliest pictograms
 - A** represent complex objects and are difficult to understand.
 - B** represent comparatively simple objects and are easy to understand.
 - C** are a record of events for outsiders.
 - D** are fairly simple but may not be easy to interpret.

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PAPER 3: WRITING

The Reading Paper consists of **TWO** tasks.

Task 2 weighs **TWICE** as much as **Task 1**.

Total time allowed: **1 hour**

You may write on the question paper if you wish, but you must transfer your answers to the Answer Sheet within the time limit. No extra time is allowed to do so.

FOLLOW THE INSTRUCTIONS OF THE INVIGILATORS!
AT THE END OF THE PAPER, THE QUESTION PAPER WILL BE
COLLECTED BY THE INVIGILATOR.

NO MATERIALS CAN BE REMOVED FROM THE EXAMINATION ROOM.
DO NOT OPEN THE QUESTION PAPER UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO!

Please write your full name here:

(Candidate's full name)

Please sign here:

(Signature)

The test booklet consists of **3 (three)** printed pages

TASK 1

You have seen an advertisement looking for volunteers to teach English overseas.

Write to the recruitment office. In your letter:

- Tell them where you saw the advertisement
- Explain why you would like to go
- Describe the skills that you have that you think would help

Write about 150 words in an appropriate format and style

TASK 2

Music is played in every society and culture in the world today. Some people believe that music brings only benefits to individuals and societies. Others, however, think that music can have a negative influence on both.

Discuss both these views and give your own opinion.

Write about 250 words in an appropriate format and style

PART 1

Family:

- How many people are there in your family?
- Do you all live in the same house? (Why/why not)?
- What things do you like doing together?
- Who is your favorite family member?

Let's speak about email:

- What kinds of emails do you receive about your work or studies?
- Do you prefer to email, phone or text your friends? [Why?]
- Do you reply to emails and messages as soon as you receive them?
- Are you happy to receive emails that are advertising things? [Why/Why not?]

PART 2

Describe a volunteering experience you have had

You should say:

- what was it?
- where was it?
- why did you volunteer?

and explain how did you feel about it?

PART 3

Volunteering

- What qualities are required for being a volunteer?
- What type of personality does a volunteer have?
- How can companies engaging in volunteering help our society?
- Do you think people nowadays should participate more in volunteering?
- How do modern technologies assist volunteers and volunteering experiences?

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PAPER 1: LISTENING

The Listening Paper consists of **SIX** parts.

Part 1: Questions 1 - 8;

Part 2: Questions 9 - 14;

Part 3: Questions 15 - 18;

Part 4: Questions 19 - 23;

Part 5: Questions 24 - 29;

Part 6: Questions 30 - 35.

Each question carries **ONE** mark.

You will hear each recording **twice**.

Total listening time: approx. **35minutes**.

At the end of the Listening Paper, you will have to transfer your answers to the Answer Sheet. You will be allowed **10minutes** extra time to do this.

FOLLOW THE INSTRUCTIONS OF THE INVIGILATORS!
AT THE END OF THE PAPER, THE QUESTION PAPER WILL BE
COLLECTED BY THE INVIGILATOR.

NO MATERIALS CAN BE REMOVED FROM THE EXAMINATION ROOM.
DO NOT OPEN THE QUESTION PAPER UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO!

Please write your full name here:

Please sign here:

(Candidate's full name)

(Signature)

The test booklet consists of 6 (six) printed pages

PART 1



Questions 1 – 8

You will hear some sentences. You will hear each sentence twice. Choose the correct reply to each sentence (A, B, or C).

Mark your answers on the answer sheet.

1. A) The copier is out of paper.
 B) The cops are on the corner.
 C) I already read it.

2. A) For a month.
 B) She waited too long.
 C) No, around 2 P.M.

3. A) I paid with a credit card.
 B) Over thirty stories.
 C) Just under \$500.

4. A) I already lent you one.
 B) Maybe we should look for a cheaper apartment.
 C) This elevator's going up.

5. A) I don't have a watch.
 B) I hate to be late.
 C) I always prefer lime to lemon.

6. A) I left it in the conference room.
 B) I enjoyed meeting you, too.
 C) I'll be there in a minute.

7. A) I don't smoke.
 B) No, there were nine not ten.
 C) The game was canceled.

8. A) The visitors left early.
 B) He just wanted to say hello.
 C) The proposal was on the list.

PART 2



Questions 9 – 14

You will hear someone giving a talk. For each question, fill in the missing information in the numbered space.

Write **ONE WORD** and / or **A NUMBER** for each answer.

Dorset chocolate museum

Displays

Exhibition showing the **9** of chocolate production

See how chocolates and other **10** are made

Opening times

12.00 midday - 6.00 p.m.

July and August 12.00 midday - 8.00 p.m.

Not open in **11**

Prices

Adults: ten pounds

Students: **12** pounds

Group visits

Discounts available for groups of at least **13** visitors

Free **14** of chocolate production

PART 3

**Questions 15 – 18**

You will hear people talking about their hobbies and interests. Match each speaker (15-18) to the reason which each person gives for doing their hobby (A-F). There are TWO EXTRA places which you do not need to use.

Mark your answers on the answer sheet.

15 Speaker 1

16 Speaker 2

17 Speaker 3

18 Speaker 4

A keep fit

B learn

C meet people

D forget about work

E impress people

F deal with stress

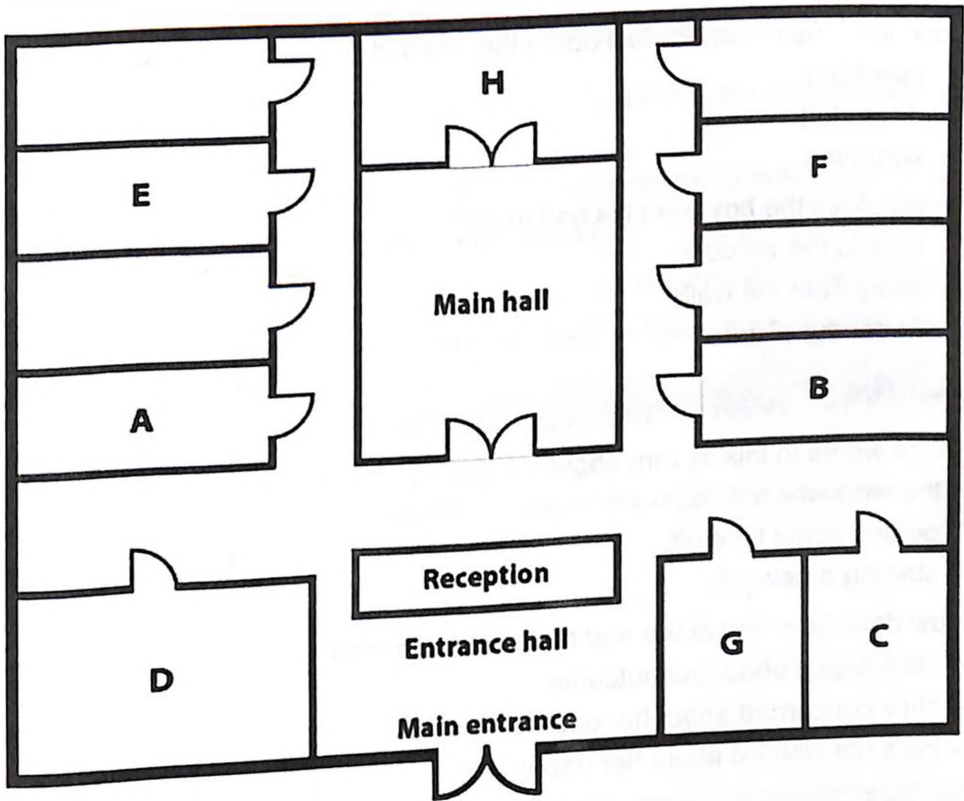
PART 4



Questions 19 – 23

You will hear someone giving a talk. Label the places (19-23) on the map (A-H). There are THREE extra options which you do not need to use.

Mark your answers on the answer sheet.



- 19 Setting Up a Fitness Centre
- 20 Healthy Eating Schemes
- 21 Transport Initiatives
- 22 Running Sports Teams
- 23 Conference Coordinator's Office

.....

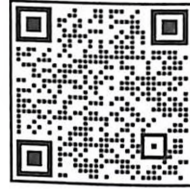
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PART 5

**Questions 24 – 29**

You will hear three extracts. Choose the correct answer (A, B or C) for each question (24-29). There are TWO questions for each extract.

Mark your answers on the answer sheet.

Extract One

- 24 How does the decorator feel about the boy's choices for his bedroom?
- A delighted
 - B disgusted
 - C surprised
- 25 Where does the boy want his bed to be?
- A next to the window
 - B away from the walls
 - C under the picture

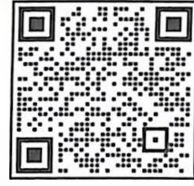
Extract Two

- 26 Tessa wants to talk to Tom about
- A the work she's doing now.
 - B getting some time off.
 - C starting a new job.
- 27 How does Tom feel at the end of the conversation?
- A He's happy about the outcome.
 - B He's concerned about her decision.
 - C He's not worried about her departure.

Extract Three

- 28 Lesley doesn't want to tell Frank what her plan is because of
- A the ticket prices.
 - B the venue.
 - C the type of music.
- 29 Frank likes
- A classical music.
 - B progressive rock.
 - C country music.

PART 6



Questions 30 – 35

You will hear a part of a lecture. For each question, fill in the missing information in the numbered space.

Write no more than ONE WORD for each answer.

STUDYING FOR THE 11-PLUS EXAM

According to experts, the 30 of children does not significantly help them to pass exams.

English grammar schools receive five applications on average for every place they have.

Mike Walker says that the 11-plus questions are 31

Every year approximately 32 children take the 11-plus exam.

According to a recent study, grammar schools tend to have more children from fairly wealthy families than children from 33 backgrounds.

In schools that aren't grammar schools, 12 per cent of children receive free school meals

You have to pay nearly £300 in extra costs for 34 for the Internet tutoring course. Opinions on the effectiveness of courses as preparation for the 11-plus exam are 35

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PAPER1: READING

The Listening Paper consists of **SIX** parts.

Part 1: Questions 1 - 6;

Part 2: Questions 7 - 14;

Part 3: Questions 15 - 20;

Part 4: Questions 21 - 29;

Part 5: Questions 30 - 35;

Each question carries **ONE** mark.

Total time allowed: **1 hour**.

You may write on the question paper if you wish, but you must transfer your answers to the Answer Sheet within the time limit. No extra time is allowed to do so.

FOLLOW THE INSTRUCTIONS OF THE INVIGILATORS!
AT THE END OF THE PAPER, THE QUESTION PAPER WILL BE
COLLECTED BY THE INVIGILATOR.
NO MATERIALS CAN BE REMOVED FROM THE EXAMINATION ROOM.
DO NOT OPEN THE QUESTION PAPER UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO!

Please write your full name here:

(Candidate's full name)

Please sign here:

(Signature)

The test booklet consists of **9 (nine)** printed pages

PART 1

Questions 1 – 6

Read the text. Fill in each gap with ONE word. You must use a word which is somewhere in the rest of the text.

Bed Poverty

A charity reported that more than a million **1** in the UK live in 'Bed poverty'. This means they have no bed of their own, or they sleep on the floor, or they share a bed with parents or siblings. Around 700,000 children share beds, and 440,000 children sleep on the **2** The charity said bed poverty is because people are poorer. The cost of living has increased in the UK. Rising food prices and higher energy bills mean **3** people cannot afford basic items. For many families, a bed is now a "luxury" item. Having no **4** means children are tired and cannot concentrate at school.

The **5** said bed poverty shows that many people in Britain are struggling. It said bed poverty is an example of child poverty. Many parents have painful challenges. They do not have enough money to buy the essentials to raise happy and healthy children. The charity said: "Families in crisis are having to prioritise **6** such as food, heating and electricity over things like...fixing...a broken bed." It warned that bed poverty is affecting children's mental health. It called on the government to take "urgent action to address these deep-rooted issues".

PART 2

Questions 7 – 14

Read the texts 7-14 and the statements A-J. Decide which text matches with the situation described in the statements.

Each statement can be used ONCE only. There are TWO extra statements which you do not need to use.

Mark your answers on the answer sheet.

- A) You want to go to the movies with your 6-year-old daughter on Tuesday.
- B) You would like to see a play at the theatre with friends tonight.
- C) A few of your friends would like to go dancing over the weekend.
- D) You are looking for an office job for two afternoons per week.
- E) Your brother is looking for an apprenticeship as a cook.
- F) Your friend is looking for a job. Since she's still studying, she's only available in the evenings.
- G) An acquaintance of yours is a trained waiter. He's looking for a job in Darmstadt.
- H) You're interested in the conservation of endangered species.
- I) You're concerned about climate change and the ozone hole. Therefore, you would like to know what each individual can do about it.
- J) Your neighbour's son is having significant problems with his parents and urgently needs help.

7

**Every Saturday
lavish
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11

CINEMA CENTER VIERSEN

CINEMA

Program from 25th to 30th December

Rathausmarkt 174, Ticket Reservations (021 62) 1 6014.
During the holiday season, we're open daily from 2:30 PM.

Showtimes: 3:00 PM, 5:00 PM, 7:00 PM, 9:00 PM,
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Steven Spielberg presents his new animated
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Walt Disney's new film delights everyone!

MULAN

8

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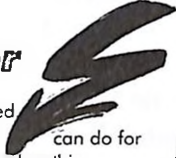


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This is how North Americans saw him.
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9


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13




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10

FIGHT, RUN AWAY, OR WHAT?



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The Number against Grief
The Children and Youth Helpline:
We listen - for as long as you want,
and everything stays between us.
Monday to Friday, 3-7 pm.

Federal Working Group Children and Youth Helpline in the German Child Protection Federation
(Deutscher Kinderschutzbund e.V.)

14

More Events

Youth and Cultural Center: "Romeo and
Juliet" by Shakespeare (original version), Theater
group of the State Boys' Realschule, 7:30 PM,
At Kirchhofweg 2, Phone: (06021) 29084.

PART 3

Questions 15 – 20

Read the text and choose the correct heading for each paragraph from the list of headings below.

There are more headings than paragraphs, so you will not use all of them. You cannot use any heading more than once.

Mark your answers on the answer sheet.

- A An inaccurate stereotype
- B Music is everywhere
- C A magical sound
- D Working for benefits
- E Misleading ideas
- F An illusion of learning
- G No more secrets?
- H Technological discoveries

- 15 Paragraph I
- 16 Paragraph II
- 17 Paragraph III
- 18 Paragraph IV
- 19 Paragraph V
- 20 Paragraph VI

- I Magpies do not have the best of reputations. They are well known for their thievery, enthusiastically collecting shiny objects to decorate their nests. In the past, when people kept magpies as pets there were plenty of opportunities for birds to pick up objects of value. However, even though the birds do pick up all sorts of things to explore them there is absolutely no evidence that people have ever found anything silver or of value in a magpie's nest. Magpies are not thieves, they are merely inquisitive.
- II When a cat purrs, you might think it is as simple as a human smiling or a dog wagging its tail joyfully, but it's more complicated than that. Cats don't just purr when they're happy but also when they're distressed or afraid. Evidence shows that purring is not only a method of communication but a defence mechanism and a way to keep calm in stressful or painful situations. The low frequency of a cat's purr causes a series of vibrations inside their body that can ease breathing, heal injuries and build muscle while acting as a form of pain relief.
- III Have you ever noticed that the more times you read the text the less you remember it? A survey stated that the most commonly used strategy of school and university students is repeated reading. That means that they simply read through books or notes over and over again. This passive and shallow strategy produces minimal or no studying. Mostly it happens because when we read the material again and again, it becomes familiar and easy for our minds to process. However, it doesn't mean that we have mastered it.
- IV Understanding how dogs and puppies learn will give you the power to control your best friend. In wild animals energy is precious. When food runs out, energy rapidly follows. Everything the animal does has an energy cost, so animals have evolved to do what paybacks them. In other words, when things 'get better' for your dog, it will try that behaviour again. Next time you train your dog, deliberately reward it for something that you like, because a well-behaved dog is actually a happy dog.
- V From Egyptian harps to Roman trumpets, from Mesopotamian songs to Greek hymns, not to mention a wealth of vases, frescoes, statues, and tablets, testifying to the importance of music in ancient societies. Songs and melodies were a constant presence in public life. They accompanied religious rites to attract the attention of the gods, they were performed at important events related to social-political power, and even played on the battlefield, sounding the signal to attack, and in parades to celebrate a victory.
- VI Baby girls wear pink. Baby boys wear blue. Little girls join the dance. Little boys play hockey. Young ladies study teaching. Young men study math. Nice women marry nice men, raise nice little boys and girls, and the cycle of stereotypical life continues unless you make a conscious effort to let yourself be who you are. Stereotypes create a misconception of who people are and how they live in other cultures, religions, or countries. They are bad even when they're good. And this is a big problem in our multicultural society.

PART 4

Read the following text for questions 21-29.

Lisa Tyler was weary after a long, hard day at the pottery factory where she works. But as she approached her home in the English city of Stoke-on-Trent, her heart lightened; soon she would be having a nice cup of tea, putting her feet up and watching *Friends*, her favourite TV series. But first, she needed to change out of her work clothes and pick up her three-year-old son from his grandmother's house nearby. As Lisa walked up her garden path, she noticed a light flashing on and off in an upstairs bedroom. A shiver went down her back. What if it was a burglar? Quietly, she crept round to the back of the house to see if there was any sign of a break-in. Sure enough, a window was open and someone's coat was hanging on the gatepost!

Well, 26-year-old Lisa didn't fancy coming face to face with a burglar, so she ran to a neighbour's house and rang the police. But as she sat waiting for the police to arrive, Lisa's curiosity got the better of her and she decided to go back and see what was going on. That's when she saw a leg coming out of the downstairs front window. It was a man climbing out. Lisa gasped in shock. The burglar was carrying her portable television! At this point, Lisa saw red. She didn't have many possessions and she'd saved long and hard to buy that set. Besides, nobody was going to stop her watching *Friends*. „Oh, no you don't," she muttered under her breath, as the fury swelled inside her. Without even stopping to think, she tore across the garden and started shouting at the burglar. „Give me my TV - drop it now!" she screamed.

Ignoring her, the man fled across the garden. So Lisa threw herself at him and successfully rugby-tackled him to the ground. The burglar struggled to escape, but Lisa hung on like the best kind of guard dog despite being punched and kicked. As she looked up, she realised that she recognised the burglar's face. She was so surprised that she lost her grip and burglar got away, leaving the TV behind in the garden. By the time the police and her father arrived, Lisa was in tears. „I can't believe you were so foolish, Lisa," scolded her father. „You could have been killed." „I know, but at least he didn't get my TV," she replied.

Lisa later remembered the name of the burglar, who had been in the same year as her at school. He was later caught and jailed for 15 months after admitting burglary and assault. In May last year, Lisa was given a Certificate of Appreciation by Staffordshire Police, for her „outstanding courage and public action". But in the future she intends to leave household security to a new member of her family, Chan, who is real guard dog.

Questions 21 – 29

For questions 21-24, choose the correct answer A, B, C or D. Mark your answers on the answer sheet.

- 21 How was Lisa feeling as she walked home from work?
 A tired
 B anxious
 C depressed
 D relieved
- 22 What first led Lisa to think there was a burglar in her house?
 A Something had been broken.
 B Something had been left outside.
 C Something was in the wrong place.
 D Something was moving inside.
- 23 Why didn't Lisa wait in her neighbor's until the police arrived?
 A She was worried about losing her television.
 B She wanted to know what was happening.
 C She noticed something from her neighbor's window.
 D She realised that the burglar was leaving.
- 24 What happened when Lisa shouted at the burglar?
 A He tried to explain why he was there.
 B He fell over as he ran towards her.
 C He pretended not to have heard her.
 D He dropped the TV and attacked her.

For questions 25-29, decide if the following statements agree with the information given in the text. Mark your answers on the answer sheet.

- 25 Lisa managed to hold onto the burglar despite being punched and kicked.
 A True B False C No Information
- 26 Lisa recognized the burglar's face when she looked up during the struggle.
 A True B False C No Information
- 27 The police and Lisa's father arrived before the burglar got away.
 A True B False C No Information
- 28 Lisa was later given an award for her bravery by the police.
 A True B False C No Information
- 29 Lisa plans to continue being responsible for household security.
 A True B False C No Information

PART 5

Read the following text for questions 21-29.

Introduction to a book about the history of colour

This book examines how the ever-changing role of colour in society has been reflected in manuscripts, stained glass, clothing, painting and popular culture. Colour is a natural phenomenon, of course, but it is also a complex cultural construct that resists generalization and, indeed, analysis itself. No doubt this is why serious works devoted to colour are rare, and rarer still are those that aim to study it in historical context. Many authors search for the universal or archetypal truths they imagine reside in colour, but for the historian, such truths do not exist. Colour is first and foremost a social phenomenon. There is no transcultural truth to colour perception, despite what many books based on poorly grasped neurobiology or – even worse – on pseudoesoteric pop psychology would have us believe. Such books unfortunately clutter the bibliography on the subject, and even do it harm.

The silence of historians on the subject of colour, or more particularly their difficulty in conceiving colour as a subject separate from other historical phenomena, is the result of three different sets of problems. The first concerns documentation and preservation. We see the colours transmitted to us by the past as time has altered them and not as they were originally. Moreover, we see them under light conditions that often are entirely different from those known by past societies. And finally, over the decades we have developed the habit of looking at objects from the past in black-and-white photographs and, despite the current diffusion of colour photography, our ways of thinking about and reacting to these objects seem to have remained more or less black and white.

The second set of problems concerns methodology. As soon as the historian seeks to study colour, he must grapple with a host of factors all at once: physics, chemistry, materials, and techniques of production, as well as iconography, ideology, and the symbolic meanings that colours convey. How to make sense of all of these elements? How can one establish an analytical model facilitating the study of images and coloured objects? No researcher, no method, has yet been able to resolve these problems, because among the numerous facts pertaining to colour, a researcher tends to select those facts that support his study and to conveniently forget those that contradict it. This is clearly a poor way to conduct research. And it is made worse by the temptation to apply to the objects and images of a given historical period information found in texts of that period. The proper method – at least in the first phase of analysis – is to proceed as do palaeontologists (who must study cave paintings without the aid of texts): by extrapolating from the images and the objects themselves a logic and a system based on various concrete factors such as the rate of occurrence of particular objects and motifs, their distribution and disposition. In short, one undertakes the internal structural analysis with which any study of an image or coloured object should begin.

The third set of problems is philosophical: it is wrong to project our own conceptions and definitions of colour onto the images, objects and monuments of past centuries. Our judgements and values are not those of previous societies (and no doubt they will change again in the future). For the writer-historian looking at the definitions and taxonomy of colour, the danger of anachronism is very real. For example, the spectrum with its natural

order of colours was unknown before the seventeenth century, while the notion of primary and secondary colours did not become common until the nineteenth century. These are not eternal notions but stages in the ever-changing history of knowledge.

I have reflected on such issues at greater length in my previous work, so while the present book does address certain of them, for the most part it is devoted to other topics. Nor is it concerned only with the history of colour in images and artworks – in any case that area still has many gaps to be filled. Rather, the aim of this book is to examine all kinds of objects in order to consider the different facets of the history of colour and to show how far beyond the artistic sphere this history reaches. The history of painting is one thing; that of colour is another, much larger, question. Most studies devoted to the history of colour err in considering only the pictorial, artistic or scientific realms. But the lessons to be learned from colour and its real interest lie elsewhere.

Questions 30 – 35

For questions 30-33, fill in the missing information in the numbered spaces.

Write no more than ONE WORD and / or A NUMBER for each question.

This book explores the evolving role of color in society and its representation in various forms such as manuscripts, stained glass, clothing, painting, and popular culture. It emphasizes that color is not only a natural phenomenon but also a complex **30**, resisting easy generalization and analysis. Unlike many works that search for universal or archetypal truths in color, the book argues that color is primarily a **31** phenomenon, rejecting the idea of transcultural truths in color perception. Historians' silence on color is attributed to problems related to **32** and preservation, as well as challenges in developing a comprehensive **33** for studying color in historical contexts.

For questions 34-35, choose the correct answer A, B, or C. Mark your answers on the answer sheet.

- 34** According to the passage, what method does the writer suggest for analyzing images and coloured objects during the first phase of analysis?
 - A** Consulting historical texts and documents
 - B** Extrapolating from the images and objects themselves
 - C** Hiring palaeontologists for assistance
 - D** Ignoring the internal structure during analysis

- 35** What historical notion is highlighted as an example of the ever-changing history of knowledge with regards to colour?
 - A** The spectrum with its natural order of colours
 - B** The invention of the printing press
 - C** The development of photography
 - D** The use of colour in cinema

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VAZIRLAR MAHKAMASI
HUZURIDAGI
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LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

PAPER 3: WRITING

The Reading Paper consists of **TWO** tasks.

Task 2 weighs **TWICE** as much as **Task 1**.

Total time allowed: **1 hour**

You may write on the question paper if you wish, but you must transfer your answers to the Answer Sheet within the time limit. No extra time is allowed to do so.

FOLLOW THE INSTRUCTIONS OF THE INVIGILATORS!
AT THE END OF THE PAPER, THE QUESTION PAPER WILL BE
COLLECTED BY THE INVIGILATOR.

NO MATERIALS CAN BE REMOVED FROM THE EXAMINATION ROOM.
DO NOT OPEN THE QUESTION PAPER UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO!

Please write your full name here:

Please sign here:

(Candidate's full name)

(Signature)

The test booklet consists of **3 (three) printed pages**

TASK 1

You are temporarily moving to a new city for your job. You will be there for three months, and you would like to rent some accommodation for your stay.

Write to an accommodation rental office. In your letter:

- Tell them how long you are staying
- Describe the type of accommodation you would like
- Explain what facilities you will need nearby

Write about 150 words in an appropriate format and style

TASK 2

Modern societies need specialists in certain fields, but not others. Some people, therefore, think that governments should pay university fees for students who study subjects that are needed by society. Those who choose to study less relevant subjects should not receive the government funding.

Would the advantages of such an educational policy outweigh the disadvantages?

Write about 250 words in an appropriate format and style

PART 1

Free Time:

- What type of activities do you like to do in your free time?
- How long have you been interested in these activities?
- Do you like to do these activities alone or with other people? (Why)?
- Do you think people have enough free time? (Why/why not)?

Let's speak about Languages:

- How many languages can you speak? (Why/Why not?)
- How useful will English be to you in your future? (Why/Why not?)
- What do you remember about learning languages at school? (Why/Why not?)
- What do you think would be the hardest language for you to learn? (Why?)

PART 2

Describe a programme or an app that you think is useful

You should say:

- what it is
- how you know it
- how to use it

and explain why it is useful.

PART 3

Apps

- What is the importance of apps in a person's life?
- Are there any drawbacks to apps?
- Are these apps helpful in making honest relations?
- How can technology make our life easier?
- Why are mobile phones gaining popularity?

ANSWER KEY

TEST 1

LISTENING

Part 1, Questions 1 – 8

- | | |
|-----|-----|
| 1 C | 5 A |
| 2 C | 6 B |
| 3 B | 7 A |
| 4 C | 8 C |

Part 2, Questions 9 – 14

Win a 'dream night' at the theatre

- | | |
|-----------|-----------------|
| 9 June 23 | 12 performances |
| 10 four | 13 24.50 |
| 11 actors | 14 online |

Part 3, Questions 15 – 18

- | | |
|------|------|
| 15 A | 17 F |
| 16 C | 18 E |

Part 4, Questions 19 – 23

- | | | |
|------|------|------|
| 19 G | 21 D | 23 H |
| 20 C | 22 B | |

Part 5, Questions 24 – 28

- | | | |
|------|------|------|
| 24 B | 26 B | 28 C |
| 25 A | 27 C | 29 A |

Part 6, Questions 30 – 35

The history of hand gestures

- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| 30 universal | 33 claim |
| 31 raise | 34 greeting |
| 32 references | 35 gesture |

READING

Part 1, Questions 30 – 35

Dinosaur Sounds

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| 1 noises | 4 voice |
| 2 scientists | 5 muscles |
| 3 fossil | 6 tweeting |

Part 2, Questions 7 – 14

- | | |
|------|------|
| 7 D | 11 F |
| 8 C | 12 E |
| 9 G | 13 A |
| 10 B | 14 I |

Part 3, Questions 15 – 20

The Beautiful Rose

- | | |
|------|------|
| 15 H | 18 G |
| 16 C | 19 A |
| 17 F | 20 D |

Part 4, Questions 1 – 8

Icon's life

- | | |
|------|------|
| 21 C | 26 A |
| 22 A | 27 B |
| 23 C | 28 B |
| 24 B | 29 C |
| 25 B | |

Part 5, Questions 30 – 35

RODEO

- | | |
|------------|----------|
| 30 cowboys | 33 lasso |
| 31 Europe | 34 B |
| 32 Stetson | 35 C |

TEST 1

WRITING 1

Task 1, Sample Essay

Dear Sir or Madam,

I am writing with regard to an appliance that I recently bought from your shop. On the 10th May I bought a new washing machine, and it was installed the following day.

However, when I tried to wash some clothes, I noticed that the machine failed to spin during the washing cycle. Consequently, it leaves clothes wet but not clean.

When I phoned your shop to report the problem, I spoke to an assistant who did not know the procedure for repairs or returns. He assured me that he would report the issue to the store manager, and that I would be contacted the same day. That was two days ago, and I am still waiting for your call.

As the appliance is under warranty, I am entitled to ask for it to be repaired or replaced. I have decided that I would like a replacement washing machine. I would also like you to phone me personally when you receive this letter.

I await your prompt response.

Yours faithfully,

John Smith

(175 words)

TEST 1

WRITING 2

Task 2, Sample Essay

Some people believe that parents of children who attend private schools should not need to contribute to state schools through taxes. Personally, I completely disagree with this view.

For a variety of reasons, it would be wrong to reduce taxes for families who pay for private education. Firstly, it would be difficult to calculate the correct amount of tax reduction for these families, and staff would be required to manage this complex process. Secondly, we all pay a certain amount of tax for public services that we may not use. For example, most people are fortunate enough not to have to call the police or fire brigade at any time in their lives, but they would not expect a tax reduction for this. Finally, if wealthy families were given a tax discount for sending their children to private schools, we might have a situation where poorer people pay higher taxes than the rich.

In my opinion, we should all be happy to pay our share of the money that supports public schools. It is beneficial for all members of society to have a high quality education system with equal opportunities for all young people. This will result in a well-educated workforce, and in turn a more productive and prosperous nation. Parents of children in private schools may also see the advantages of this in their own lives. For example, a company owner will need well qualified and competent staff, and a well-funded education system can provide such employees.

In conclusion, I do not believe that any financial concessions should be made for people who choose private education.

(269 words)

Speaking

Part 2, Sample Answer

(What was the good news?) Life is not always a bed of roses. Sometimes we meet with hardships, and at other times it seems like everything is perfectly fine. I'd like to talk about a time when I heard the good news that my sister is getting married to her best friend. **(How did you receive the news?)** In today's fast-paced technological world, everything is updated on social media, and that's how I received the news. She had updated it on her Instagram page. My joy knew no bounds when I saw the post. Immediately, I called and congratulated her. **(Who was the news about?)** Although her parents are strict, they are open-minded as well. My sister and her fiancé were childhood friends, and it was her childhood dream to get married to him, and the wish was being fulfilled. **(Explain your reaction to hearing the news?)** I was pleased that she had found her soulmate, and only a few fortunate ones get to marry their best friends. And they will enjoy the rest of their lives.

Part 3, Sample Answer

Is it important to read the news?

Yes, It is imperative to read news and keep ourselves updated about day-to-day affairs so that we come to know what is happening around us and the entire world. With newspapers, we figure out how bad or good our society is. Thus, we can protect our loved ones accordingly.

What kind of news do people in your country like to read?

There are plenty of sections that newspapers in my country cover. There will be a dedicated section for every category of news. Generally, people like to read the news on sports, weather updates, politics, employment, recruitment, entertainment, etc.

Why do some people like to share news on social media?

Some people like sharing news on social media as it has a very great impact on the younger generation. Sharing news helps people know what is happening around them even if they're least interested in reading newspapers.

Is it important to keep reading up to date news?

Yes, We must update ourselves with daily news to be prepared for any unforeseen event in the future. E.g., Evacuation plans in case of a flood. Not just that, but it also helps us come out of the bubble of imagination and meet the reality.

How do people in your country get news?

It depends on the age-group. These days, in my country, youngsters get news directly on their mobile phones with notifications telling them what is happening. On the other hand, older people get their news from TV, Radio, Newspapers, etc.

TEST 2

LISTENING

Part 1, Questions 1 – 8

- | | |
|-----|-----|
| 1 C | 5 B |
| 2 B | 6 B |
| 3 A | 7 A |
| 4 A | 8 C |

*Part 2, Questions 9 – 14***Athletics Championships**

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| 9 March | 12 identity |
| 10 520 | 13 BIRINFO |
| 11 train(s) | 14 Friday |

Part 3, Questions 15 – 18

- | | |
|------|------|
| 15 F | 17 B |
| 16 E | 18 D |

Part 4, Questions 19 – 23

- | | | |
|------|------|------|
| 19 G | 21 C | 23 F |
| 20 D | 22 A | |

Part 5, Questions 24 – 23

- | | | |
|------|------|------|
| 24 C | 26 A | 28 B |
| 25 A | 27 B | 29 C |

*Part 6, Questions 30 – 35***Notes for Parentline Plus Talk**

- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| 30 24 | 33 cultures |
| 31 concern(s) | 34 four |
| 32 hundreds | 35 leaflet |

READING

*Part 1, Questions 1 – 6***Car Fumes**

- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| 1 brain | 4 scans |
| 2 pollution | 5 networks |
| 3 adults | 6 researchers |

Part 2, Questions 7 – 14

- | | |
|------|------|
| 7 D | 11 F |
| 8 C | 12 I |
| 9 B | 13 G |
| 10 H | 14 J |

*Part 3, Questions 15 – 20***Kangaroos**

- | | |
|------|------|
| 15 C | 18 G |
| 16 E | 19 H |
| 17 F | 20 D |

*Part 4, Questions 1 – 8***Joanna Paresi**

- | | |
|------|------|
| 21 D | 26 B |
| 22 A | 27 C |
| 23 A | 28 A |
| 24 B | 29 A |
| 25 B | |

*Part 5, Questions 30 – 35***RO**

- | | |
|---------------|----------|
| 30 fleet | 33 grids |
| 31 incentives | 34 B |
| 32 consensus | 35 C |

WRITING 1*Task 1, Sample Essay*

Dear Mr. Loyds,

I am writing to inform you that I will be unable to continue with the part-time computer programming course.

I have been attending your evening classes for the last two months, and I have enjoyed them immensely. As I stated on my course application form, I work full-time for a large IT company, and until now I have managed to fit the programming course into my schedule.

However, my company is currently on the verge of signing a contract with an important client in China, and I am part of the team that is being sent to Beijing to negotiate terms and conditions. I will probably be out of the country for several weeks.

I am aware that you run the same course twice a year. Rather than try to catch up when I return from China, I was wondering if it would be possible for me to join the next cohort in September. I look forward to receiving your response.

Yours sincerely,

Adam Smith

(168 words)

TEST 2

WRITING 2

Task 2, Sample Essay

It is true that men are increasingly likely to take on the role of househusband, while more women than ever are the breadwinners in their families. There could be several reasons for this, and I consider it to be a very positive trend.

In recent years, parents have had to adapt to various changes in our societies. Equal rights movements have made great progress, and it has become normal for women to gain qualifications and pursue a career. It has also become socially acceptable for men to stay at home and look after their children. At the same time, the rising cost of living has meant that both marriage partners usually need to work and save money before starting a family.

Therefore, when couples have children, they may decide who works and who stays at home depending on the personal preference of each partner, or based on which partner earns the most money.

In my view, the changes described above should be seen as progress. We should be happy to live in a society in which men and women have equal opportunities, and in which women are not put under pressure to sacrifice their careers. Equally, it seems only fair that men should be free to leave their jobs in order to assume childcare responsibilities if this is what they wish to do. Couples should be left to make their own decisions about which parental role each partner takes, according to their particular circumstances and needs.

In conclusion, the changing roles of men and women in the family are a result of wider changes in society, and I believe that these developments are desirable.

(274 words)

Speaking

Part 2, Sample Answer

(When) I consider myself a night owl; therefore, having a white night is not difficult for me. Today, I would like to talk about a night I had to stay awake, to bake the Chung Cake for Lunar New Year. **(Why you had to stay awake)** You probably know that Tet or Lunar New Year is one of the biggest festivals in Vietnam. There are a lot of activities taking place before the Lunar New Year, and baking Chung Cake is one of them, which excites me the most. However, the process of making Chung cake is time-consuming and requires the contribution of several people. It takes up to 12 hours for the cake to be baked. Therefore, my cousins and I had to spend the whole night preparing the cake. **(How you kept yourself awake)** To stop falling asleep while waiting for the Chung Cake to be baked, I drank a cup of Vietnamese black-iced coffee, which kept me awake, the whole night. Moreover, my cousins also spent a white night with me, and we kept talking until dawn. **(And explain how you felt about it)** After the cake had been baked, I became worn out and wanted to hit the bed as quick as possible. I had to say that I slept like a rock after having a white night. However, it was a memorable experience for me. I fondly recall the traditional activities of Tet and the time spent with family members.

Part 3, Sample Answer

What are some advantages to getting enough sleep?

Sleep plays a vital role in shaping people's health. It helps us recharge our energy after a nerve-racking day, avoids being overloaded. For example, an 8-hour sleep is believed to help people work efficiently and boost their productivity. If people don't get enough sleep, they can find it difficult to concentrate on their tasks.

How do people in your country keep track of their sleep?

I believe that in this day and age, people in my country can take advantage of cutting-edge devices to be aware of their sleep. Such applications have been invented to analyze their sleep patterns and even give them some recommendations such as listening to the ocean waves or raindrops, which will help them sleep better. If it were not for those applications, they might not know what problems they are facing.

How do you avoid falling asleep when you are at a meeting?

I think that the critical factor which keeps people awake in a meeting is that they should go to bed earlier than usual, else the tiredness caused due to the insufficient sleep will drain their energy the next day. Moreover, caffeine may also be another option to help people avoid nodding off in the meeting. For example, I usually drink a cup of coffee before going to work, which keeps me charged all day.

Why do people feel tired a lot nowadays?

Most people are sleep deprived. That's why they feel tired. People are glued to their gadgets and don't sleep on time. The second reason is overwork. People have become workaholics. They may also suffer nutritional deficiencies leading to anaemia, which may cause tiredness.

What kind of people lack sleep?

All kinds of people lack sleep, but the worst affected are the youngsters. They have many distractions, such as smartphones and tablets. They keep chatting or playing online games and forget about sleep.

TEST 3

LISTENING

Part 1, Questions 1 – 8

- | | |
|-----|-----|
| 1 A | 5 B |
| 2 A | 6 C |
| 3 C | 7 A |
| 4 B | 8 B |

*Part 2, Questions 9 – 14**Study programme*

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| 9 artists | 12 groups |
| 10 12th July | 13 lessons |
| 11 Fridays | 14 timetable |

Part 3, Questions 15 – 18

- | | |
|------|------|
| 15 C | 17 D |
| 16 A | 18 F |

Part 4, Questions 19 – 23

- | | | |
|------|------|------|
| 19 D | 21 B | 23 G |
| 20 C | 22 E | |

Part 5, Questions 24 – 29

- | | | |
|------|------|------|
| 24 C | 26 A | 28 C |
| 25 B | 27 A | 29 B |

*Part 6, Questions 30 – 35**Exercise and health*

- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| 30 work | 33 hormone |
| 31 immune | 34 70 |
| 32 24 | 35 rest |

READING

*Part 1, Questions 1 – 6**Grapes and Eyesight*

- | | |
|------------|----------|
| 1 grapes | 4 snack |
| 2 eyesight | 5 retina |
| 3 carrots | 6 blue |

Part 2, Questions 7 – 14

- | | |
|------|------|
| 7 I | 11 A |
| 8 B | 12 D |
| 9 H | 13 C |
| 10 F | 14 G |

*Part 3, Questions 15 – 20**Coral reefs*

- | | |
|------|------|
| 15 B | 18 A |
| 16 G | 19 D |
| 17 C | 20 H |

*Part 4, Questions 21 – 29**Food miles*

- | | |
|------|------|
| 21 B | 26 A |
| 22 A | 27 C |
| 23 A | 28 A |
| 24 C | 29 C |
| 25 C | |

*Part 5, Questions 30 – 35**Bananas under the threat*

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| 30 roots | 33 quarantining |
| 31 rainforest | 34 A |
| 32 lab-based | 35 C |

WRITING 1*Task 1, Sample Essay*

Dear John,

I hope you're well and looking forward to your stay at my place. I'm just writing to tell you a few things that you'll need to know.

The first thing you'll need to do is pick up the keys from one of my neighbors. Just pop round to number 10 any time after 5 PM and ask for Sarah. She'll be expecting you, and she'll tell you which key is which.

If the weather gets a bit warmer, you might want to turn the heating off. Just open the cover on the boiler in the kitchen and look for the "On/Off" switch. You can also open the window using one of the keys, but please shut them if you go out.

The only other thing to tell you is that there'll be a festival in the town center during the second week of your visit. It would definitely be worth checking out. And don't forget to go to that restaurant I told you about, it's called "The Grill" and it's just across the street.

Enjoy your stay, and look after the flat!

See you soon

Adam

(188 words)

TEST 3

WRITING 2

Task 2, Sample Essay

People have different views about the role and function of museums. In my opinion, museums can and should be both entertaining and educational.

On the one hand, it can be argued that the main role of a museum is to entertain. Museums are tourist attractions, and their aim is to exhibit a collection of interesting objects that many people want to see. The average visitor may become bored if he or she has to read or listen to too much educational content, so museums often put more of an emphasis on enjoyment rather than learning. This type of museums is designed to be visually spectacular, and it may have interactive activities or even games as part of its exhibitions.

On the other hand, some people argue that museums should focus on education. The aim of any exhibition should be to teach visitors something that they did not previously know. Usually this means that the history behind the museum's exhibits needs to be explained, and this can be done in various ways. Some museums employ professional guides to talk to their visitors, while other museums offer headsets so that visitors can listen to detailed commentary about the exhibition. This way, museums can play an important role in teaching people about history, culture, science and many other aspects of life.

In conclusion, it seems to me that a good museum should be able to offer an interesting, enjoyable and educational experience so that people can both have fun and learn something at the same time.

(253 words)

Speaking

Part 2, Sample Answer

(what it was) (why you wanted it) I seldom make new year resolutions because I don't have the determination to make them come true. So I'm usually very far from setting goals. But I did get a demanding situation in my life, where I had to take serious steps. It was my weight gain. Due to lack of physical activity, I gained 5 kgs which I noticed when my clothes did not fit properly. I was not able to put on my favourite dresses, and I became worried. So I decided to work out a plan to get rid of the 5 kgs. **(what you did to get your goal)** As a first step, I decided to fight against my sugar cravings. I searched the internet, left, right and centre and found some useful tips from a nutritionist. I learnt that it is because of protein deficiency that a person craves for sweets. So I decided to cut my breakfast and replaced it with a protein smoothie. Then I consulted a physician, who advised me to do yoga. He warned that I could see results, only gradually. I joined a yoga class and stuck to the schedule religiously. Every morning, I got up at 5:00 AM in the morning, because the class was at 5:30 AM. Previously, I used to sleep at ungodly hours when I had to meet my deadlines at work. I focused more on my work and tried to complete the work within office hours. Since I had my yoga classes in the morning, I made it a habit to wake up early. I spent about an hour at the yoga class. The yoga teacher enlightened me on the importance of sleep and also advised me to cut down on my caffeine intake. She advised me to go to bed on time because it was needed for the repair of the muscles. **(explain how you felt about it)** Surprisingly, I began to get results within a month. The first that improved was the fat on my cheeks. I was not chubby cheeks anymore! I noticed that my body became flexible as a result of yoga. I was confident that I would shed my 5kgs soon, and it did happen after six months. At last, I achieved something, and I was on cloud nine when I got out of the weighing machine at the hospital. I thanked my doctor for his guidance.

Part 3, Sample Answer

Do people need to write down goals or simply memorize them?

When a person puts down his thoughts in writing, he gains more insight into it. As you write, you get more ideas, and later they serve as a reference. At moments of exhaustion, when we feel like giving up, these notes help. They serve as a driving factor.

Do Uzbek people usually set goals?

Most Uzbeks are very resolute when it comes to achieving what they want. Mostly, goals will be related to the creation of wealth. Uzbeks not only set goals but also work hard until it is materialized. A clear example of this would be the number of Uzbek students studying abroad. They have set goals for themselves during their period of study here, pursued them seriously, and also were successful in making them come true.

What are the kinds of goals that are unrealistic?

Goals that are beyond the person's capability and passion are unrealistic. (Give an example) For example, an average student hailing from a middle-class family cannot dream about getting into a top university without a scholarship. Scholarships are reserved for high performers, and fees would be unaffordable. It will be an unrealistic goal.

What is more fulfilling working towards a goal or achieving it?

Both of them equally fulfilling. When working towards a goal, one may encounter a lot of hurdles, and overcoming them builds confidence. The person gets one step closer to the goal. After achieving the goal, it is a sense of accomplishment. The person will become more confident and will be ready to face more challenges.

TEST 4

LISTENING

Part 1, Questions 1 – 8

- | | |
|-----|-----|
| 1 C | 5 B |
| 2 B | 6 C |
| 3 B | 7 A |
| 4 C | 8 B |

*Part 2, Questions 9 – 14**School Trip to the Castle*

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| 9 8.40 | 12 boat |
| 10 notebook | 13 Tuesday |
| 11 painting | 14 arundel |

Part 3, Questions 15 – 18

- | | |
|------|------|
| 15 F | 17 A |
| 16 B | 18 E |

Part 4, Questions 19 – 23

- | | | |
|------|------|------|
| 19 H | 21 E | 23 G |
| 20 D | 22 B | |

Part 5, Questions 24 – 23

- | | | |
|------|------|------|
| 24 C | 26 A | 28 C |
| 25 A | 27 B | 29 B |

*Part 6, Questions 30 – 35**Improving memory*

- | | |
|--------------|-------------------|
| 30 4 | 33 conversational |
| 31 10,000 | 34 underused |
| 32 organiser | 35 information |

READING

*Part 1, Questions 1 – 6**Eczema and Itchiness*

- | | |
|------------|--------|
| 1 bacteria | 4 mice |
| 2 eczema | 5 drug |
| 3 itches | 6 skin |

Part 2, Questions 7 – 14

- | | |
|------|------|
| 7 E | 11 B |
| 8 C | 12 D |
| 9 A | 13 G |
| 10 F | 14 J |

*Part 3, Questions 15 – 20**Chocolate*

- | | |
|------|------|
| 15 H | 18 E |
| 16 A | 19 B |
| 17 F | 20 C |

*Part 4, Questions 21 – 29**Where are the Harry Potter Stars now?*

- | | |
|------|------|
| 21 C | 26 B |
| 22 B | 27 A |
| 23 C | 28 B |
| 24 B | 29 C |
| 25 A | |

*Part 5, Questions 30 – 35**Life on Mars*

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| 30 rocks | 33 missions |
| 31 radiation | 34 A |
| 32 measure | 35 C |

TEST 4

WRITING 1

Task 1, Sample Essay

Dear Sir or Madam,

I am writing with regard to a flight that I missed due to a mistake by one of your employees.

Two weeks ago, I was due to catch a flight to Rome, where I intended to spend four days on holiday. Unfortunately, the attendant at the check-in desk gave me a boarding card for a different flight, and I did not notice the mistake until I arrived at the departure gate and it was too late.

As a result of the error, I was not allowed to board the flight to Rome, and this caused me great inconvenience. I had to book a new flight two days after, which meant that I missed two days of my holiday and I had to spend an extra \$350.

As the mistake was caused by your company, I hope that you will compensate me for the cost of the additional flight, as well as for my taxi fares to and from the airport.

I look forward to receiving your response.

Yours faithfully,

Paul Jones

(178 words)

TEST 4

WRITING 2

Task 2, Sample Essay

In this modern world, perspectives of how to keep animals are varied between people. Some people think about caging them in zoos or forests while others think it is illogical to limit animals' movements. I am going to discuss these views according to environmental, personal and economic perspectives.

Keeping some animals in zoos will protect them against predators, bad weather, and food availability. Nevertheless, keeping animals free is more logical than isolating them because if we keep animals caged, they would not be able to have fresh air and chase other animals. Therefore, it is cruel keeping animals confined in small spaces. It is advisable to put our efforts into keeping our creatures in their natural habitats, in order to give them the opportunity to experience normal life.

Keeping animals is essential because some animals are in fact becoming extinct. Although keeping these animals is costly, the profits made by keeping these animals are substantial. Take Indian lions for example; a wide range of people travel to India to see these animals in circuses in India. However, some people think that governments should invest the money in improving the infrastructure of their nations instead. Building new electrical power station, for instance, is more important than spending thousands of pounds to preserve certain creatures from extinction.

Lastly, keeping animals is important for study and research whereas others think we have no right to use animals for entertainment and in labs.

To conclude, keeping animals in zoos might have many values but it is irrational to keep these animals away from their natural habitat. The reasons are that besides they are not vulnerable creatures, they have the right to survive independently because of having feelings and emotions as human.

(289 words)

Speaking

Part 2, Sample Answer

(What it was) I learned to drive. **(How you learned it)** **(why you learned it)** I take a bus to my office every day. My office starts at 10:00 AM in the morning, but I start from home at 8:00 AM. The bus stop is a fifteen-minute walk from my house. After reaching there, I had to wait for a minimum of ten minutes for my bus to arrive. It was a journey of 15 minutes. Upon alighting, I had to walk about 15 minutes to reach my office. This was a very tiring exercise. So I decided to learn to ride a two-wheeler. Though I was scared of the traffic in the city, the dull daily routine of boarding the bus made me stubborn. My determination to ride a two-wheeler increased day by day. I requested my neighbour to teach me to ride. He gladly agreed to it. Initially, I fell down, not being able to bear the weight of the vehicle. After the initial hiccups, he finally succeeded in teaching me how to control the throttle. I was able to drive. **(Explain how you felt about it)** I felt like I was driving a celestial vehicle. I got used to the roads, its speed breakers, and my balance improved day by day. I developed a sense of pride. My confidence increased. I felt like a new human being altogether. I enjoyed it whenever I finished my ride successfully. It was a sense of accomplishment. As days passed by, I was able to get more balance and was enjoying it even as I was driving. I got rid of my road fears completely. Nowadays, I start from my home at 9:30 AM only. So I have plenty of time to do other things.

Part 3, Sample Answer

What age will make it difficult for a person to learn a skill?

In my perception, there is no age limit for learning. Some people read newspapers at the age of 80. Also, it depends on how important that skill is for them. But I agree that under normal conditions, as a person gets older, he or she may develop some health problems that may reduce their capacity to concentrate.

Will the age of 5 or 20 be better?

I feel age five would be better to acquire any skill. For example, I have seen singers and dancers train their kids from the age of 3. They become masters at a very early age of 15. At 5, you are flexible, and your mind is more capable of absorbing things.

What is the difference between children learning what they like and learning what they have to learn?

Kids must go to school and get a good grasp of Maths, Science, and Languages. But, when they find it difficult to learn these, the parents have to identify their inborn talent. If allowed to pursue, they may shine in it.

Do you like to learn new skills constantly?

Yes, of course. I would love to. I recently learnt how to play the guitar. I also learnt a new computer language called Python. It is refreshing when you learn it and fills you with a sense of accomplishment when you have finished learning it.

Why do boys tend to have better critical thinking skills?

I don't think so. It does not vary based on gender. Instead, it varies from person to person. It may vary between boys and girls. Also, there is no scientific evidence that boys have better critical thinking skills.

TEST 5

LISTENING

Part 1, Questions 1 – 8

- | | |
|-----|-----|
| 1 A | 5 B |
| 2 B | 6 A |
| 3 A | 7 C |
| 4 C | 8 A |

Part 2, Questions 9 – 14

Great Sailing Holidays

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| 9 reception | 12 safety |
| 10 Wednesday | 13 weather |
| 11 9 | 14 sun |

Part 3, Questions 15 – 18

- | | |
|------|------|
| 15 C | 17 D |
| 16 E | 18 A |

Part 4, Questions 19 – 23

- | | | |
|------|------|------|
| 19 F | 21 C | 23 E |
| 20 D | 22 A | |

Part 5, Questions 24 – 29

- | | | |
|------|------|------|
| 24 B | 26 C | 28 B |
| 25 C | 27 A | 29 A |

Part 6, Questions 30 – 35

Looking for jobs

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| 30 coloured | 33 unpolished |
| 31 personality | 34 aftershave |
| 32 shiny | 35 handshake |

READING

Part 1, Questions 1 – 6

Antibiotics

- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| 1 antibiotics | 4 superbugs |
| 2 medicines | 5 people |
| 3 Researchers | 6 meat |

Part 2, Questions 7 – 14

- | | |
|------|------|
| 7 E | 11 G |
| 8 D | 12 F |
| 9 B | 13 H |
| 10 A | 14 I |

Part 3, Questions 15 – 20

Ocean forests

- | | |
|------|------|
| 15 E | 18 F |
| 16 B | 19 C |
| 17 A | 20 H |

Part 4, Questions 21 – 29

The Yukon Quest

- | | |
|------|------|
| 21 A | 26 A |
| 22 B | 27 A |
| 23 C | 28 C |
| 24 B | 29 C |
| 25 C | |

Part 5, Questions 30 – 35

The Mississippi

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| 30 mouth | 33 valley |
| 31 hybrid | 34 C |
| 32 virgin | 35 C |

WRITING 1*Task 1, Sample Essay*

Dear Sir or Madam,

I am writing to bring to your attention some issues with my local train service.

I take the 8 AM train from Manchester to Liverpool every morning. This week, my train has arrived at least 10 minutes late each day, and i have been unable to find a seat due to overcrowding.

Passengers are becoming increasingly frustrated. I have seen several people complain to members of your staff that the delays are making them late to work, and the overcrowding means that many of us are forced to stand in the central aisle of the train for the duration of the journey. This is extremely uncomfortable.

I would like to suggest that you run a more regular service on the Manchester to Liverpool line. Another solution would be to add an extra carriage to trains at peak times in order to provide more space.

I hope you will address these concerns as soon as possible.

Yours faithfully,

Adam Smith

(163 words)

TEST 5

WRITING 2

Task 2, Sample Essay

When they finish school, teenagers face the dilemma of whether to get a job or continue their education. While there are some benefits to getting a job straight after school, I would argue that it is better to go to college or university.

The option to start work straight after school is attractive for several reasons. Many young people want to start earning money as soon as possible. In this way, they can become independent, and they will be able to afford their own house or start a family. In terms of their career, young people who decide to find work, rather than continue their studies, may progress more quickly. They will have the chance to gain real experience and learn practical skills related to their chosen profession. This may lead to promotions and a successful career.

On the other hand, I believe that it is more beneficial for students to continue their studies. Firstly, academic qualifications are required in many professions. For example, it is impossible to become a doctor, teacher or lawyer without having the relevant degree. As a result, university graduates have access to more and better job opportunities, and they tend to earn higher salaries than those with fewer qualifications. Secondly, the job market is becoming increasingly competitive, and sometimes there are hundreds of applicants for one position in a company. Young people who do not have qualifications from a university or college will not be able to compete.

For the reasons mentioned above, it seems to me that students are more likely to be successful in their careers if they continue their studies beyond school level.

(271 words)

Speaking

Part 2, Sample Answer

Teamwork is an ability where you need to work towards a common goal. It can be considered as a fuel that allows ordinary people to achieve objectives that were once out of reach. **(Where was it?)** I usually take part in many contests and competitions and have faced many positive and negative experiences. Then, it was the second year of my college. My tutor selected 5 other students and me from our department to participate in a play. **(Who were the members?)** They were my seniors and juniors. As we were in the same department, we got along with each other. Also, there was no partiality between seniors and juniors. **(What role did you play in the team?)** We were asked to select a topic and enact it. Everyone was very anxious and uptight. I went ahead and chose a topic which was Women Safety. We were given 5 minutes to prepare. So we decided to do a Mime Act, and My role was to ensure that I narrate the scenes clearly so that the spectators find them easier to understand. **(And explain how you achieved your goal?)** My team members acted well, and I synchronized the same by narrating it. Luckily, we finished our play on time with cooperation from each other. To our astonishment, everyone gave a standing ovation and appreciated our mime act. Overall, it was one of the best experiences I've ever had, and I believe that it all comes down to having people who understand each other and work well together.

Part 3, Sample Answer

Would you like to work alone or work with a partner?

Although I like to work individually, I also enjoy working with a partner to build strong relationships. It is a common belief that two or more people are always better than one for solving problems, finishing off tasks etc, effectively and efficiently.

What type of people are good to use?

People who are resourceful, responsible, and honest are good to use. But in my opinion, I'd want to work with a sincere and positive person who would take accountability for his/her actions and work.

Do you enjoy team work or group studying?

Yes, I enjoy working with a team because I get along with people. Teamwork and group study enable sharing of ideas and information and help us to be productive. And when we work together, we learn faster and better.

What are the benefits of studying alone?

One of the benefits of studying alone is that we can concentrate better and pace ourselves. If there would be nobody around, we would not be spending more time chatting but studying. This will help us understand our strengths and weaknesses better. Therefore, studying alone is the best way to improve our focus.

What can children learn through teamwork?

Children can learn many social skills such as patience, communication, compromise, tolerance, etc., through teamwork. They can learn to build a good relationship with their team members, which will be valuable in future.

TEST 6

LISTENING

Part 1, Questions 1 – 8

- | | |
|-----|-----|
| 1 A | 5 C |
| 2 B | 6 A |
| 3 A | 7 B |
| 4 C | 8 A |

*Part 2, Questions 9 – 14**How to become famous on YouTube*

- | | |
|-------------|----------------|
| 9 300 | 12 channel |
| 10 music | 13 description |
| 11 yourself | 14 years |

Part 3, Questions 15 – 18

- | | |
|------|------|
| 15 C | 17 B |
| 16 D | 18 A |

Part 4, Questions 19 – 23

- | | | |
|------|------|------|
| 19 A | 21 E | 23 G |
| 20 C | 22 I | |

Part 5, Questions 24 – 28

- | | | |
|------|------|------|
| 24 B | 26 C | 28 C |
| 25 C | 27 A | 29 A |

*Part 6, Questions 30 – 35**Jewellery business*

- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| 30 1960 | 33 respect |
| 31 drummer | 34 pressurise |
| 32 bankrupt | 35 awe |

READING

*Part 1, Questions 1 – 6**Full Moon*

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| 1 full | 4 patterns |
| 2 brightness | 5 light |
| 3 moonlight | 6 sleep |

Part 2, Questions 7 – 14

- | | |
|------|------|
| 7 C | 11 F |
| 8 E | 12 J |
| 9 A | 13 G |
| 10 B | 14 H |

Part 3, Questions 15 – 20

- | | |
|------|------|
| 15 D | 18 B |
| 16 E | 19 G |
| 17 A | 20 H |

*Part 4, Questions 21 – 29**Artificial Intelligence*

- | | |
|------|------|
| 21 D | 26 B |
| 22 B | 27 B |
| 23 B | 28 C |
| 24 D | 29 A |
| 25 A | |

*Part 5, Questions 30 – 35**The Impact of Climate Change*

- | | |
|----------------|------------|
| 30 habitats | 33 climate |
| 31 hibernation | 34 B |
| 32 tissues | 35 B |

TEST 6

WRITING 1

Task 1, Sample Essay

Dear Sir/Madam,

I am writing to apologize about keeping books that I borrowed from the college library 3 days ago longer than it is acceptable.

I have found myself in this unpleasant situation for a reason. My close relative was very sick and I had to go visit him at the hospital. I intended to return the books immediately after I get back to the college, but unfortunately I left the books on a train on my way from the hospital to the library. It will take me about two days to get them back from "Lost and Found" department at the train station.

I understand that other students may need those books and deeply apologize for the inconvenience. I will try to return the books as soon as possible. Please don't revoke my library privileges, I promise that it will never happen again.

Faithfully yours,

Adam Smith (Mr.)

(150 words)

TEST 6

WRITING 2

Task 2, Sample Essay

Nowadays, obesity has become one of the outstanding problems in some countries especially in developed and developing ones in addition to the fact that the majority of people do not have healthy body.

In this modern world, the individual's activities are so limited. It is obviously clear that the technology donates some benefits to the society like the availability of doing business at home on the Internet or utilizing vacuum cleaners or dishwashers which cause people to become so lazy. In this case, the lack of physical movements leads to having excess weight. Another reason to gain extra weight and to be unhealthy could be because of eating foods especially inorganic fruits and vegetables which are grown by harmful chemical fertilizers and artificial substances such as pesticides or substances used in order to boost the harvest process. These seemingly technological achievements can seriously harm humans' health.

To halt these irrecoverable influences or reduce the detrimental effects on our body, some pragmatic measures must be taken. Doctors believe that exercise is one of the best solutions to decreasing obesity and being healthy. By doing exercises just one hour per day, we will be able to improve our lifestyle remarkably. Another step towards health could be to eat nutrition foods instead of fast foods. Vegetables and fruits help our body to have better metabolism. It is proved that digesting these kinds of foods is simpler for the digestive system of our body than animals' meat.

To put in the nutshell, I personally believe that the more we eat nutrition foods or do regular exercises, the healthier body we have as well as a healthier mindset.

(273 words)

Speaking

Part 2, Sample Answer

Watching films and movies has always been a great passion of mine. Ever since I discovered the artistry of cinema, I've always been fascinated by the works of great directors. Filmmakers like Stanley Kubrick, Alfred Hitchcock, Martin Scorsese, Satyajit Ray are some of my favourite directors. The movie that I would like to talk about here is Pulp Fiction by Quentin Tarantino, another great movie director whose work is deemed one of the best in filmmaking history. The first time I saw Pulp Fiction was in 2018 when I first started watching movies as a diurnal ritual. It was a Saturday, and since I had no prior plans for the evening, I was browsing on Google for good crime dramas at home when I came across this particular movie. Since Pulp Fiction is considered as one of the greatest works of not only Quentin Tarantino but in the crime genre as a whole, it was ranked among the top ten search results on Google. The mastery of Tarantino is evident in this film, which doesn't have a philosophical or poetic message but is simply a montage of different stories and instances of crime and drama among a set of characters, which are somehow interlinked. Nevertheless, even without a deeper meaning, the film engages the viewer with witty dialogue, an unconventional narrative and aesthetic cinematography. The most brilliant aspect of this film, and what makes it my favourite is the non-linear storytelling which makes the audience think that the events in the movie are unrelated, until the final scene where the narration ends where it began, connecting the whole story.

Part 3, Sample Answer

Do you think (watching) films have (has) any educational benefits?

The value that a person can derive from a film is dependent on the viewer. There is always a deeper meaning or a message that a film tries to convey to the audience. There are also numerous films that are based on true events and historical occurrences. Moreover, films are not always made for entertainment purposes. Some are made with an educational agenda in mind. Thus, I believe that there are several educational benefits to watching films.

In what ways are documentary films and films only for entertainment different?

While documentaries are a sub-genre of movies, the range of movies made for entertainment can span across hundreds of categories. The major difference between a documentary and a regular movie is that documentaries are always non-fictional, whereas a majority of recreational movies are fictional. Furthermore, there is little to no use of skilful cinematography, engaging dialogue and music in documentary films which is entirely different from the format followed by other motion pictures. The artistic expression in documentaries is very limited due to the factual nature of the subjects covered in these films. Movies belonging to other genres, however, often have a deeper meaning or a message.

Why do you think documentary films are not so popular?

Documentary films have a limited audience due to several reasons. Documentaries intend to educate the viewers on a particular topic. The audience of documentaries is mainly researchers and scholars. The reason behind documentaries being an overlooked genre is the technique in which they are made. Since a majority of movie enthusiasts want to be entertained by a movie, the lack of any aesthetic appeal makes documentaries a neglected category.

TEST 7

LISTENING

Part 1, Questions 1 – 8

- | | |
|-----|-----|
| 1 A | 5 B |
| 2 B | 6 A |
| 3 B | 7 B |
| 4 C | 8 A |

Part 2, Questions 9 – 14
Hotels in the National Park

- | | |
|-----------|---------------|
| 9 walking | 12 lake(side) |
| 10 picnic | 13 cooking |
| 11 dinner | 14 185 |

Part 3, Questions 15 – 18

- | | |
|------|------|
| 15 D | 17 B |
| 16 F | 18 C |

Part 4, Questions 19 – 23

- | | | |
|------|------|------|
| 19 G | 21 H | 23 D |
| 20 C | 22 B | |

Part 5, Questions 24 – 28

- | | | |
|------|------|------|
| 24 B | 26 B | 28 C |
| 25 A | 27 C | 29 B |

Part 6, Questions 30 – 35
English artist J.M.W. Turner

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 30 student | 33 conventional |
| 31 traditional | 34 depicting |
| 32 inspiration | 35 impression |

READING

Part 1, Questions 1 – 6

My favourite parks

- | | |
|---------|-----------|
| 1 near | 4 people |
| 2 feel | 5 friends |
| 3 parks | 6 safe |

Part 2, Questions 7 – 14

- | | |
|------|------|
| 7 E | 11 G |
| 8 D | 12 J |
| 9 A | 13 F |
| 10 C | 14 I |

Part 3, Questions 15 – 20
Social housing in Britain

- | | |
|------|------|
| 15 E | 18 H |
| 16 C | 19 F |
| 17 G | 20 B |

Part 4, Questions 21 – 29
Earthquakes in California

- | | |
|------|------|
| 21 D | 26 B |
| 22 B | 27 C |
| 23 B | 28 A |
| 24 D | 29 A |
| 25 C | |

Part 5, Questions 30 – 35
The Western

- | | |
|------------|--------------|
| 30 history | 33 monoliths |
| 31 moral | 34 B |
| 32 Stetson | 35 C |

WRITING 1*Task 1, Sample Essay*

Dear Sir or Madam,

I am trying to get some advice about getting the best out of visiting Wanaka Lakes, as I am planning on visiting your area at the end of February for a fortnight, from the fourteenth to the twenty-eighth.

First of all, what accommodation can you recommend? I am travelling alone and do not have a car, so I'd like something central to the town, at a mid range price if possible. Somewhere near a bus route would be good, too.

Also, are there any special events on between the dates I will be there? I have heard that there is a market on the 20th of the month, but I was wondering if there's anything else going on? I am interested in most things, but would like to plan my trip as much as possible to get the most out of my stay.

Thanks for your time.

Paul Brown

(154 words)

TEST 7

WRITING 2

Task 2, Sample Essay

I think most people who travel away from home for any length of time will feel homesick at the beginning because missing their own home and country is a natural reaction.

However, I think it becomes less of a problem as people adapt to the new environment and start to enjoy new relationships and experiences. Today many young people study abroad and for them it is probably their first time away from family, friends and everything that is familiar.

The country they have moved to may have completely different culture and language, so they need to adjust to this and learn how to communicate in the ways. This can be very tiring, but until they can do so, they will feel out of place and unable to form new relationships.

Professionals who have moved abroad for work may have left older parents behind, or even young children. For them the separation can be worse because they feel so far from the people they feel responsible for.

I personally think that people should try and prepare themselves for study or work abroad. They need to learn the new language and try to be as adaptable and independent as they can. At the same time, however, they need to set up ways of communication quickly and easily with people back home, by using emails for instance, so that they know what is happening there and do not need to worry. If people are aware of the problems, they can do a lot to reduce their homesickness and make their stay abroad a positive, exciting experience.

(265 words)

Speaking

Part 2, Sample Answer

I have never been much of a sports person. After high school, my inclination towards playing outdoor sports gradually declined. Nevertheless, I have always followed sports events as my friends and family are ardent about watching sports. The most followed sports among my friends and family members are cricket and sometimes football. Like any other Indian, my friends and I are passionate about cricket, and we never miss any major cricket tournament or series. The opportunity of watching live cricket matches rarely presents itself, as we have to depend on the organizers of these events to schedule a game in our city. However, we had the good fortune of witnessing a live cricket match from the Indian Premier League, a cricket league between ten Indian cities based on the T-20 format. The match I am going to talk about here was held in 2016 during September, and it was between the teams of Kolkata and Chennai. The entire experience was exhilarating from the beginning till the end. My friends, and I, had adjacent seats. Since our seats were almost at the bottom of the stadium, we could see every player and the entire field. During the match, one of the batsmen hit a sixer, and the ball flew into the crowd behind us and created a huge ruckus which was also fun to watch. The match lasted for the entire evening and continued well into the night. Every moment of the match was nail-biting and both the teams performed marvellously. In the end, the home team of Kolkata, which was the team we supported, won, and the entire stadium erupted as the winning boundary was scored. I will never forget this experience as I had never felt more passionate about cricket than I did on that day.

Part 3, Sample Answer

Do you prefer to watch live sports or watch it on TV?

I have always preferred watching sports on television. Given a choice, any individual would choose to watch sports on television over live events. Watching sports in the comfort of one's home can never be surpassed. Although, watching a live cricket or football match with thousands of people has its moments, overall, it is a weary experience. Also, live sports events are only fun to watch when your favourite teams are playing, which is a rare occurrence.

Why do some people like to watch live sports?

The very essence of sports is to enjoy the thrill with a group of people. Sports enthusiasts will always enjoy every moment during a match. The hustle and bustle of the crowds, the collective roars of fans when their favourite player scores and the general ambience is what attracts people to watch live sports. The idea of enjoying two major sports teams competing against each other is something that attracts sports lovers all over the world. Watching a live sports event propagates a feeling of exhilaration that cannot be experienced anywhere else.

What kind of sports do Uzbek people like to watch?

Uzbeks are in-born sports lovers. With a population of more than one billion people, nearly every sport has fans all over the country. The most popular sports that Uzbeks enjoy playing and following are team sports. Sports like cricket, football, hockey are some of the sports that have an enormous fan following in India. I believe that the passion Uzbeks have for cricket cannot be matched by any other nation or community.

TEST 8

LISTENING

Part 1, Questions 1 – 8

- | | |
|-----|-----|
| 1 B | 5 A |
| 2 A | 6 A |
| 3 B | 7 A |
| 4 C | 8 C |

Part 2, Questions 9 – 14

French for beginners

- | | |
|-----------|-------------|
| 9 fifteen | 12 Starting |
| 10 9.30 | 13 October |
| 11 art | 14 food |

Part 3, Questions 15 – 18

- | | |
|------|------|
| 15 D | 17 A |
| 16 C | 18 F |

Part 4, Questions 19 – 23

- | | | |
|------|------|------|
| 19 G | 21 E | 23 C |
| 20 H | 22 F | |

Part 5, Questions 24 – 23

- | | | |
|------|------|------|
| 24 B | 26 A | 28 B |
| 25 C | 27 C | 29 B |

Part 6, Questions 30 – 35

Radio reporter

- | | |
|------------------|----------------|
| 30 Communication | 33 journalism |
| 31 intimidated | 34 news |
| 32 interviews | 35 flexibility |

READING

Part 1, Questions 1 – 6

How to grow tomatoes at home

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| 1 flowerpot | 4 sunny |
| 2 earth | 5 garden |
| 3 press | 6 planting |

Part 2, Questions 7 – 14

- | | |
|------|------|
| 7 C | 11 G |
| 8 D | 12 F |
| 9 B | 13 H |
| 10 E | 14 I |

Part 3, Questions 15 – 20

Energy monitoring software

- | | |
|------|------|
| 15 G | 18 B |
| 16 A | 19 F |
| 17 E | 20 H |

Part 4, Questions 21 – 29

- | | |
|------|------|
| 21 B | 26 A |
| 22 C | 27 A |
| 23 D | 28 A |
| 24 B | 29 B |
| 25 B | |

Part 5, Questions 30 – 35

Economy

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| 30 tastes | 33 aversion |
| 31 financial | 34 C |
| 32 variety | 35 B |

WRITING 1*Task 1, Sample Essay*

Dear Mr. Bromley,

I am writing in the hope that I am able to reschedule an upcoming interview I had organised for the 17th of next month. I had previously arranged this with your secretary and had verbally agreed the date, but a situation has arisen that means I would like to postpone.

I have been invited to attend my best friend's wedding which unfortunately coincides with the date we had already established. I realise that this is not the most impressive start to my application to work with your company, but I have been asked to speak at the wedding and feel obliged to attend.

I am of course very interested in the position and feel that I can offer my skills and experience to the role, so I would be very grateful if we could set a new date that fits your schedule.

Once again, my apologies for the inconvenience and hope that we can reschedule.

Yours sincerely,

Mark Burnett

(162 words)

TEST 8

WRITING 2

Task 2, Sample Essay

It is true to say that fossil fuels are still our main source of energy today, and as more countries develop their industries and their economies, the scale of their use continues to grow.

However, we are now well aware of the consequences of relying on this energy source for our natural environment. Global warming and the damage to the protective ozone layer are caused by carbon dioxide and other by-products of fossil fuels. So I certainly agree that these problems are global rather than national ones. They threaten our whole planet and no action by a single country could solve them. Furthermore, these problems are urgent as nobody knows when our natural world will be so damaged that it will no longer be able to support us.

While some countries already use safer alternative energy sources, such as wind, water or solar power, it seems that there has not been sufficient investment in developing the technology to make such alternative viable for all. So it should definitely be a global priority to invest in such research and development.

Of course there are other global priorities that we also need to address, such as poverty and diseases. But while it may be the case that these problems are just as important as the energy problem, there is a sense that time is ticking away for our planet and any solutions to the energy issue will take some time to achieve.

So in conclusion, I would agree that finding alternatives to fossil fuels is certainly the most pressing global priority, if not the most important one for our world today.

(269 words)

TEST 8

Speaking

Part 2, Sample Answer

(When did you read it?) It is a well-known fact that books are best friends. Some people get motivated while reading books, and others read to drain the stress and anxiety. I am an avid reader, and out of all the books I've read, the one which I loved was 'The Wings of Fire' by Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam. **(What type of book is it?)** My sister gifted me the book on my birthday as she knew that I was fond of reading autobiographies. And this book by Dr. Kalam had a great influence on me and still inspires me, and I began devouring it on the same day. The book explains how Kalam started his career and became the best rocket Engineer. **(What is it about?)** The book is about his journey, accomplishments, and about he managed to overcome his obstacles. He describes his presidential post as a piece of luck, and his achievement as a rocket Engineer was because of sheer hard work. Throughout the book, one thing that stands out is Kalam's positive thinking and his secret to success hidden in his ability to ignore negative things. That is why he had contributed and accomplished a lot in his life. **(Why did you find it useful?)** Kalam's journey in the book inspires us to achieve our dreams by beating all the odds. A fable in the book emphasizes the importance of family, relatives, and friends in helping accomplish each other's goals and turning dreams into realities.

*Part 3, Sample Answer***Do people in your country like to read books?**

Yes, a majority of people in my country love reading but not all of them have the same interests. Some of them opt for novels, while others read magazines to idle away their leisure time. And then there are students who don't get enough time out of their textbooks to read anything else.

What kinds of books are most popular in your country?

Well, everyone has different tastes and preferences. But romantic novels, autobiographies, fashion and lifestyle magazines are very popular in my country. Textbooks are much in demand as well, considering the huge population that my country has.

Do you think reading is important?

Reading is essential as it develops our imagination and builds vocabulary and language skills. With reading, we can also dive into other people's imagination and think of ideas that might not be true. This activity also improves our brain functioning and allows us to think logically and intellectually.

Do you think children should be encouraged to read?

Definitely, Yes. Children should start reading books and newspapers to enhance their knowledge and develop their reading skills, creativity, and all-round personality. More than gifting them gadgets or other things, parents should stock up books for them.

Do you think gifting a book is a great option?

Books are great options for gifts as they can be preserved and read in leisure. But if the books are hand-written, it's even better as it has an emotional value. Gifting somebody a book from their favourite author can bring a wide smile on their face instantly.

TEST 9

LISTENING

Part 1, Questions 1 – 8

- | | |
|-----|-----|
| 1 B | 5 C |
| 2 C | 6 B |
| 3 B | 7 C |
| 4 A | 8 A |

Part 2, Questions 9 – 14

Sports festival

- | | |
|---------|------------|
| 9 13th | 12 extreme |
| 10 Park | 13 map |
| 11 six | 14 team |

Part 3, Questions 15 – 18

- | | |
|------|------|
| 15 E | 17 D |
| 16 B | 18 F |

Part 4, Questions 19 – 23

- | | | |
|------|------|------|
| 19 F | 21 H | 23 B |
| 20 A | 22 D | |

Part 5, Questions 24 – 23

- | | | |
|------|------|------|
| 24 A | 26 C | 28 C |
| 25 C | 27 B | 29 C |

Part 6, Questions 30 – 35

British marine life in crisis

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| 30 overfishing | 33 inadequate |
| 31 legislation | 34 integrated |
| 32 network | 35 strategy |

READING

Part 1, Questions 1 – 6

Starbucks Cafes

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 1 customer | 4 managers |
| 2 purchase | 5 cafe |
| 3 policy | 6 bathroom |

Part 2, Questions 7 – 14

- | | |
|------|------|
| 7 C | 11 G |
| 8 A | 12 F |
| 9 E | 13 H |
| 10 D | 14 I |

Part 3, Questions 15 – 20

Italian Pizza

- | | |
|------|------|
| 15 G | 18 E |
| 16 D | 19 A |
| 17 F | 20 H |

Part 4, Questions 21 – 29

Learning from penguin poop

- | | |
|------|------|
| 21 B | 26 A |
| 22 D | 27 C |
| 23 D | 28 A |
| 24 B | 29 A |
| 25 B | |

Part 5, Questions 30 – 35

History of Writing

- | | |
|-------------------|----------|
| 30 bartered | 33 sound |
| 31 ideas/concepts | 34 C |
| 32 symbols | 35 D |

WRITING 1*Task 1, Sample Essay*

Dear Sir or Madam,

I am writing with regards the voluntary position advertised recently in The Herald newspaper, looking for people able and willing to teach overseas.

I have recently graduated from university, and I am looking for rewarding and fulfilling temporary work before I apply for positions related to my studies, and I think the vacancy you have would be ideal for me.

I feel that I would be able to contribute to the position as I have some teaching experience already and I am a native English speaker. I have also worked with various different levels and abilities of student so would have no difficulty adapting to the requirements of the job.

I would be very interested in putting my name forward, and would like some additional information regarding the role, specifically the exact dates and any additional costs that I may need to pay.

I look forward to hearing from you.

Yours faithfully,

J. Massey

(156 words)

TEST 9

WRITING 2

Task 2, Sample Essay

Generally, music is considered to be one of the most popular and ancient modes of human expression. It features largely in all histories and all cultures and indeed has been one of the main ways of passing on cultural traditions to new generations.

Many people view music as a positive influence for societies. They also believe that the influence on individuals is wholly beneficial as it is a long-established way of communicating and helping us to understand the whole range of human emotion and experience in a more spiritual language than words can represent.

However, there are different kinds of music and the qualities of classical music traditions are not necessarily part of the music many people experience today. In the modern world, there is a huge music industry that sells piped music to supermarkets and advertisers. We are also constantly exposed to loud modern music from people's CD players, iPods or car radios. So the view of music today as a kind of noise pollution produced by selfish people, is also a common and negative one, but it is difficult to think of a world without music.

Certainly, there is bad music that may have negative influences, particularly on the young. But people's taste in music tends to change as they get older, and it would be difficult to find someone who had no positive musical associations at all.

In conclusion, I think that music can have both positive and negative influences on people and society, but it is an integral part of human expression that we cannot really separate from our lives.

(267 words)

Speaking

Part 2, Sample Answer

(What was it?) Humanity is one of the traits that is required in modern society. Many people help and support the needy. There are umpteen non-governmental organizations that work for the welfare of society. I have also volunteered for many causes. One such work was converting a garbage dumping zone into a playground. **(Where was it?)** The garbage dumping zone was in our locality, which spread foul odours and people feared mosquitos and infections. **So, my uncle, who's also a member of the council, directed everyone to come forward and extend helping hands. (Why did you volunteer?)** I decided to contribute and volunteer for a good cause. Around 30 volunteers were allocated different activities. Everyone donated funds, through which plant saplings, small trees were planted. A basketball court was built, and swings were placed. The dumping zone was completely transformed into a mini playground. **(How did you feel about it?)** It took around two weeks to complete, and my uncle inaugurated the playground. I was extremely satisfied as this was the first time everyone united for a common cause.

Part 3, Sample Answer

What qualities are required for being a volunteer?

Ideally, special qualities are not needed for being a volunteer. It is upto the individual to do the work (mostly for a good cause) selflessly and willingly without any hesitation and expectation. However, if signing up for being a volunteer, then the person should be ready to take up every type of work whenever assigned.

What type of personality does a volunteer have?

Well, everyone has different tastes and preferences. But romantic novels, autobiographies, fashion and lifestyle magazines are very popular in my country. Textbooks are much in demand as well, considering the huge population that my country has.

How can companies engaging in volunteering help our society?

Companies engaged in volunteering can help society in many ways, such as providing free food to poor people, donating funds to local schools and hospitals etc. They can also take up the responsibilities of underprivileged people and provide a better lifestyle to those who are not in a position to improve their standards of living.

Do you think people nowadays should participate more in volunteering?

Yes, It's high time that people should volunteer as they are living a self-centred lifestyle. By volunteering, people can get in touch with the local community and help them develop their potential.

How do modern technologies assist volunteers and volunteering experiences?

Modern technologies can improve the volunteering experience through social media marketing strategies. This way, everyone will know about the cause of volunteering and come forward to help them.

TEST 10

LISTENING

Part 1, Questions 1 – 8

- | | |
|-----|-----|
| 1 A | 5 B |
| 2 C | 6 C |
| 3 C | 7 C |
| 4 B | 8 B |

*Part 2, Questions 9 – 14**Dorset chocolate museum*

- | | |
|------------|--------------|
| 9 history | 12 8 / eight |
| 10 sweets | 13 10 / ten |
| 11 January | 14 bag |

Part 3, Questions 15 – 18

- | | |
|------|------|
| 15 F | 17 B |
| 16 D | 18 A |

Part 4, Questions 19 – 23

- | | | |
|------|------|------|
| 19 D | 21 F | 23 C |
| 20 H | 22 A | |

Part 5, Questions 24 – 23

- | | | |
|------|------|------|
| 24 C | 26 C | 28 C |
| 25 B | 27 B | 29 A |

*Part 6, Questions 30 – 35**Studying for the 11-plus exam*

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| 30 over-tutoring | 33 disadvantaged |
| 31 unpredictable | 34 materials |
| 32 75,000 | 35 contradictory |

READING

*Part 1, Questions 1 – 6**Bed Poverty*

- | | |
|------------|--------------|
| 1 children | 4 bed |
| 2 floor | 5 charity |
| 3 poorer | 6 essentials |

Part 2, Questions 7 – 14

- | | |
|------|------|
| 7 C | 11 A |
| 8 E | 12 H |
| 9 I | 13 F |
| 10 J | 14 B |

Part 3, Questions 15 – 20

- | | |
|------|------|
| 15 A | 18 D |
| 16 C | 19 B |
| 17 F | 20 E |

Part 4, Questions 21 – 29

- | | |
|------|------|
| 21 A | 26 A |
| 22 D | 27 B |
| 23 B | 28 A |
| 24 C | 29 C |
| 25 A | |

*Part 5, Questions 30 – 35**Introduction to a book...*

- | | |
|------------------|----------------|
| 30 construct | 33 methodology |
| 31 social | 34 B |
| 32 documentation | 35 A |

WRITING 1*Task 1, Sample Essay*

Dear sir or madam,

I will be moving to Carrick for three months with a short term placement for my job, and am looking for a suitable place to rent for the period.

Ideally, I am looking for something with easy access to the motorways as I will be spending a great deal of time travelling to nearby cities. I am not particularly concerned with the particulars of the house itself as I will only need a bedroom and bathroom, and don't anticipate spending much time in the kitchen.

I will, however, need internet access as I will be working at home on my computer and will need to be in touch with my head office throughout my stay.

I will also need to be within a reasonable distance from a shopping area, although it will only be for the essentials like bread and milk.

If you have anything you feel may be suitable, then I would be very interested to hear from you.

With regards,

P Smith

(167 words)

TEST 10

WRITING 2

Task 2, Sample Essay

In every country, there are fashions among students about which subjects are the best to the study at university. Sometimes the popularity of a subject is determined by how much money a graduate could subsequently earn in that field. Or subjects that are perceived as relatively 'easy' may also become popular, in spite of later difficulties of finding appropriate employment. It is up to governments to give incentives to students to choose subjects that match the needs of their society.

Obviously one way to do this would be for the government to pay the fees of those choosing such subjects. The advantage would certainly be that higher number of students would enroll and would later fill the employment gaps.

However, the disadvantages of such a policy would be considerable. For example, the students attracted by the funding may not have any real interest in or aptitude for that subject. Such students may drop out before graduation or after working only a short time in a related job. Furthermore, funding one group of students but not other would penalize those with a genuine interest and ability for another field. Such discrimination would certainly affect the whole of higher education of the country, and students would develop very negative attitudes towards going to university altogether. This would be very counter-productive for any country.

In conclusion, I think there are many other incentives for students that could be considered, such as making courses more interesting to take, or the job rewards greater after graduation. The education policy proposed above, however, would certainly have more long-term disadvantages than benefits for society.

(267 words)

Speaking

Part 2, Sample Answer

(what it is) (how you know it) I always had a tough time buying groceries. After a hard day's work, it was tiring to stand in a long queue at the supermarket and purchase them. I was vigorously looking for alternatives when a friend of mine told me about this prepaid app called "Fresh to Home". I installed it from the playstore.

(how to use it) After the initial registration, there was an option called "Wallet". You have to fill your wallet and then place orders. I filled the wallet with a sum of Rs. 500. Then I proceeded to the store to select vegetables. They sell a variety of items ranging from diced banana stem to grated coconut, from bakery products and confectionaries to cosmetics. Also, you can decide the frequency of delivery with the "subscribe" button which will list options like 'daily', 'alternate days', 'weekends' or 'custom schedule' where you can custom your own schedule. The only thing to remember is to ensure that your wallet is not empty. You have to place orders before 8:00 PM the previous day to get it delivered at your doorstep the next morning at 6:00 AM.

(And explain why it is useful) It has saved a great deal of time. I'm relieved of the nightmare of waiting in the long queues. Also, their service is excellent. They deliver it on time every day. It is an easy-to-use and friendly app, and I'm thankful to my friend who told me about this.

Part 3, Sample Answer

What is the importance of apps in a person's life?

Apps can easily be installed from the play store. They serve various purposes. (Give an example) For example, an app called Urban Company offers household doorstep services like haircuts, repair of electrical appliances, plumbing, etc. There are apps for learning English, anytime. So, they have become indispensable to human life. They can be used from anywhere.

Are there any drawbacks to apps?

Some apps consume a lot of storage. So, it becomes a problem when installing new ones. So, you have to clear your cache constantly. Apart from this, there are no drawbacks.

Are these apps helpful in making honest relations?

Some apps promote friendship. But there is no credibility to the information provided. It is up to the user to be smart when establishing relationships through apps.

How can technology make our life easier?

Technology, if used wisely, is a boon. They help us a great deal in our daily lives. For example, air-conditioners and refrigerators are very helpful in hot countries. The former transforms your atmosphere by making it cool while the latter helps to keep the food safe. They help us to improve our lifestyle.

Why are mobile phones gaining popularity?

They are easy to carry and can be used from anywhere in the world. Besides, their costs are affordable. They have a lot of built-in features that make life easier. People use it not only for communication but also to listen to music, watch movies, and play games. So, it is quite natural that they are gaining popularity.

TRANSCRIPTS

TEST 1

Part 1, Questions 1 – 8

- 1: How often do you play tennis?
- 2: How long have you been living in Hong Kong?
- 3: Where does the meeting take place?
- 4: Do you know Claudia?
- 5: Have you been waiting long?
- 6: Can I have extension 470, please?
- 7: Would you like to see round the research center?
- 8: Do you have any baggage to check, Mr Howard?

*Part 2, Questions 9 – 14***Win a 'dream night' at the theatre**

M: Here is your big chance to win a dream night at the Congress Theatre, right in the centre of London! After a very long and successful world tour, the sensational production of Tim Rice and Andrew Lloyd-Webber's all-time classic *Joseph and the Amazing Technicolour Dreamcoat* is heading to the Congress Theatre this summer. The Congress Theatre is right in the heart of the theatre district of London and performances will start on Monday June 18th and run through to Saturday June 23rd. You can't miss these dates!

Four lucky listeners will have the chance to win a pair of top-price tickets for the opening night in this free-to-enter competition. You will also win free ice-cream, drinks and sweets while you watch the performance. At the end of the performance, we will take you backstage to meet the actors. They will also show the technical side of the performance and of course you will see the *Technicolour Dreamcoat* up close. I will tell you how to enter this exciting competition in a minute.

Mid-week performances are at 7.30pm every evening and the matinee performances start at 2.30pm from Tuesday to Thursday. On Friday and Saturday there are two evening performances at 5pm and 8pm. The Saturday matinee performance will be at 2pm. Tickets are going fast and are priced from £11 to £24.50 with concessions available for selected performances, including a half-price child ticket offer.

To book, call the box office on 01323 412000, or online at www.londontheatres.co.uk.

To enter our competition, simply answer the following question by June 13th: Name a song from *Joseph and the Amazing Technicolour Dreamcoat*. Good luck!

Part 3, Questions 15 – 18

- Speaker 1 We did it at school but I didn't like it much, in fact it would be fair to say I hated it. I now think that had more to do with my attitude to things like that than anything else. You know how it is when you're a teenager – you don't want people to see that you're too keen on things. When we went away on holiday to Italy last year I decided I'd give it another try and really love it now. I have private lessons twice a week and I'm really improving. My serve and backhand are still a bit weak but at least I can hit the ball. My girlfriend and I play most weekends and my coach says I could even enter a tournament next year if I feel like it.
- Speaker 2 At the beginning, everyone I knew did a course of some kind. We went to classes for three hours a day every day for two weeks. The instructor was really good. He always gave us some homework and then at the beginning of the next class we'd check it through. That way we could all discuss whatever problems we'd had at home. I can remember him saying that the speed of the computer was an important thing to think about when choosing one to buy – and now I've learned how to use it properly I'm often frustrated because the one I have at home is just too slow – even though I don't use it for work.
- Speaker 3: It was a distance training programme so I only had a week of classes right at the beginning of the course. The rest of the time we followed the course manual. It was really excellent. It was divided into twenty units with lots of practice tasks and exercises you could correct yourself. It provided lots of information but it also told you where to look for more both in libraries and on the Internet. We had six assignments which we sent by email and the various subject tutors replied with really helpful comments. They obviously spent a long time reading and thinking about our work. Even so, at the end when they asked us for our opinions about the course, I'm pretty sure everyone mentioned the manual. It really was first class.
- Speaker 4: It was in the second year of my law degree, right at the beginning, because we were having a party to welcome new students. I was talking to a group of friends and someone had just said something funny so I was laughing. Suddenly someone tapped me on the shoulder and it was her. I couldn't believe it. She explained she had decided to go back to studying and school with used to be terrified of her but I really admired her. She treated us like adults and she was almost the only one who did. I suppose that's why I learnt so much in her classes.

Part 4, Questions 19 – 23

So I'll put a map of the proposed development up on the screen. You'll see it's bounded on the south side by the main road, which then goes on to Nunston. Another boundary is formed by London Road, on the western side of the development. Inside the development there'll be about 400 houses and 3 apartment blocks.

There'll also be a school for children up to 11 years old. If you look at the South Entrance at the bottom of the map, there's a road from there that goes right up through the development. The school will be on that road, at the corner of the second turning to the left.

A large sports centre is planned with facilities for indoor and outdoor activities. This will be on the western side of the development, just below the road that branches off from London Road. There'll be a clinic where residents can go if they have any health problems. Can you see the lake towards the top of the map? The clinic will be just below this, to the right of a street of houses.

There'll also be a community centre for people of all ages. On the northeast side of the development, there'll be a row of specially designed houses specifically for residents over 65, and the community centre will be adjoining this.

We haven't forgotten about shopping. There'll be a supermarket between the two entrances to the development. We're planning to leave the three large trees near London Road, and it'll be just to the south of these.

It's planned to have a playground for younger children. If you look at the road that goes up from the South Entrance, you'll see it curves round to the left at the top, and the playground will be in that curve, with nice views of the lake.

Part 5, Questions 24 – 29

EXTRACT 1

- F: Mr Price? Do come in.
- M: Thanks. Right. Do you want the whole place decorated?
- F: No, just the living room for the moment. A lot depends on your estimate for the job.
- M: And have you had any thoughts about what colour you want?
- F: Well, I've been thinking of blue, but I'm not entirely certain. I hoped you might be able to give me some suggestions.
- M: Mmm it's quite a dark room, isn't it? How about a pale yellow? It would lighten the room no end and go well with your carpet too.
- F: D'you know? I hadn't considered that but I think you're right. I also wanted to ask you about what would be best for the ceiling.

EXTRACT 2

- F: So Paul, why did you want to see me?
- M: I think you know perfectly well, Gina. I assume it was you who decided to promote Leah to head of department.
- F: It wasn't just my decision Paul, as you know. But yes, we thought she was the right person for the role. Time will tell.
- M: How can you say that, when she's hardly been here five minutes? And before the summer you told me that you'd back my application for the post. That's the thing that really gets to me. The way you've changed your mind.
- F: Well I'm sorry you feel like that, but situations change, Paul, we all know that. And Leah is, exceptional. We're lucky to have her. I can understand how you feel, but I hope you'll be able to work together.

EXTRACT 3

- M: Wow! That was just totally amazing, wasn't it?
- F: What? Standing outside in the rain and having to pay twenty pounds for the privilege? And why did they have to play so loud?
- M: Oh come on. Don't be like that – the first half was excellent, especially the last three numbers. The guy playing bass guitar was brilliant. In fact I thought they all were.
- F: Well, I'm sorry, but I thought they were terrible – and the sound system too. Whatever possessed you to bring me along? Twenty pounds!! What a waste!
- M: Oh for goodness' sake, stop going on. I'll give you back the money if you want. I thought you'd enjoy it. Now please don't spoil it for me.

The history of hand gestures

Earlier on in today's lecture, I mentioned the importance of hand gestures and said that I'd touch on some of these, pardon the pun! Hand gestures are, of course, often culturally bound and can vary from group to group. But there are a few of them which, if not universal, are very common indeed around the world. I'd like to focus on the history of four gestures in particular: the salute, the thumbs up, the high five and the handshake.

The salute, a gesture most associated with the military, may have originated in the 18th century. The Grenadier Guards, one of the oldest regiments of the British Army, used helmets in the form of cones. These were held in place by chinstraps. It was difficult to raise your helmet when greeting someone, so the soldiers simply touched their head with one short movement of the hand before quickly putting it back down again at their side.

The thumbs-up gesture apparently goes back a lot further. It's widely believed that this gesture goes back to Roman times when gladiators fought in front of the emperor and eager crowds in the Colosseum. The fallen gladiator's fate was decided by the audience. If they felt he had fought well, they showed their approval with a thumbs-up gesture. The emperor would then confirm this and thereby would spare the gladiator's life. If the crowd gave a thumbs down, on the other hand, that meant execution.

However, there are no reliable historical references to thumbs going either up or down in the Colosseum. It may be that if the crowd wanted to spare the gladiator's life, then they would actually cover up their thumb and keep it hidden. They would only extend their hand and thumb if they wanted the gladiator killed. This actually makes more sense, as the emperor could much more easily see what the crowd was indicating when looking out over a huge arena.

The high-five hand gesture is almost universally used as a greeting or celebration. Many see its origins in baseball. Two US teams lay claim to inventing the high five: the Los Angeles Dodgers in 1977 or the Louisville Cardinals in 1978. It's quite likely that it was neither, and the gesture might have a much earlier origin again. It is very similar to a 1920s Jazz Age gesture known as the 'low five', or 'giving skin'. This gesture involved people slapping each other's lower hands, also in celebration. There are, in fact, numerous references to the low five in films of the era. Perhaps the high five is just an evolution of that gesture.

The final gesture I'm going to mention today is the handshake. It dates back as a greeting at least as far as Ancient Greece. In the Acropolis Museum in Athens, the base of one of the columns shows goddess Hera shaking hands with Athena, the goddess of wisdom and courage. It's thought that shaking hands, rather than bowing or curtsying, showed both parties as equals. In 17th-century marriage portraits in Europe we find many examples of handshakes between husband and wife. Now, of course, the handshake has a multitude of uses: meeting, greeting, parting, offering congratulations, expressing gratitude or completing an agreement. In sports or other competitive activities, it is also done as a sign of good sportsmanship. In this way, the gesture has not strayed from its original meaning to convey trust, respect and equality.

TEST 2

Part 1, Questions 1 – 8

- 1: Who's there?
- 2: The elevator's broken again.
- 3: When did he leave her?
- 4: Where are you staying?
- 5: Which is your fax number this one or that one?
- 6: Why is no one here?
- 7: How was the weather?
- 8: Would you like milk in your coffee?

*Part 2, Questions 9 – 14***Athletics Championships**

Teacher: Right everyone! Some important information about the three college trips before the end of June. Firstly, we're all going to Birmingham to see the International Athletics Championships. That's the only trip we've planned during March because I know that April is such a busy time for students. We're going on the 15th. For those of you who haven't heard of this event before, it's the largest single sports competition in Britain, so we're really pleased that we're going. A hundred and forty different national teams will take part, which means you'll see five hundred and twenty world-class sportsmen and women there, and you'll be amongst thousands of other fans. The stadium seats seventeen thousand!

We'll be leaving here early and we've decided to go by train this time and not hire a coach, because we got delayed in traffic jams when we went to Birmingham before. I hope everyone's pleased about that.

Next, someone asked me what to take. Firstly, what not to take! Leave your cameras behind because taking photos is forbidden, but you must have your identity card with you as we've bought a group ticket, and you may need to show it. Mobile phones are okay, but you'll have to turn them off during the event, so it's probably better not to take them.

If you want to read some more about the event on the Internet, go to Birmingham's website. Then look for the word 'Birinfo' in the page index, that's spelt B-I-R-I-N-F-O. You'll find all kinds of information about the Championships there.

As for our trip, I don't have the final details of journey times yet, but I will by this afternoon. So, I think I'll write an information sheet with answers to all your questions on it. You'll get copies of this on Friday, so you can read through everything over the weekend.

Right ... the second trip will ...

Part 3, Questions 15 – 18

- Speaker 1 Yes, I hired it for the week. I've only just learned to drive, you see, and as I was on holiday here, I thought it would be easier to get around. It was a Red Ford Escort. I'd only just picked it up at the airport, and I wasn't feeling too good after the flight, so I drove straight to the nearest shops to get some medicine. So I must have been in the chemist for less than 10 minutes. When I got back, it was gone. Stolen. The man in the car hire agency said I had to report it to you.
- Speaker 2: I'm not sure where to go. I have to buy some flowers for my aunt. She's ill in hospital, the Royal Alexandra Hospital on the other side of town. So if we could stop off at a flower shop on the way, or maybe she would like to read a book, it doesn't matter. I can decide when we get there. If we could just go to some shops first, I can see what they've got, and then we can go to the hospital. How much will you charge me?
- Speaker 3: Well, it was while I was driving along the motorway a couple of days ago. The traffic was dreadful. And I'd been sitting in this queue for over half an hour. You know, stop, start, stop, start. I put my foot on the brake, and it suddenly became very stiff. I had this terrible ache in the back of my leg, so I just pulled over, got out of the car, and walked around a bit. It gradually eased off, and after about 10 minutes, it felt okay to drive again. And I managed to get home alright. But since then, I don't know. I haven't been able to put my full weight on it, it seems to be getting worse. I wonder if you could have a look at it.
- Speaker 4: Hello. I've got an old car which has a few problems and I want to try and fix them myself. So I'm looking for something on car maintenance. I've never done it before, so it's got to be easy to understand, with diagrams and pictures and lots of instructions. There's no real hurry so if you haven't got anything in stock at the moment, I don't mind waiting for a week or two if you have to order it.

Part 4, Questions 19 – 23

Today we are going to study the typical layout of a medieval English castle. Highly fortified and with difficult access, medieval castles were impressive strongholds, designed to keep the castle's inhabitants safe and the invaders at bay. The main entrance would have been the Outer Gatehouse, located at the bottom right-hand corner of the diagram, just by the chapel buildings. However, even if you had entered via the Outer Gatehouse into the castle grounds, you would still have been outside the main part of the castle. The buildings in the Outer Court were not the main residential areas of the castle. These latter buildings belonged to the inner castle area and were heavily protected both by a water-filled channel known as a 'moat' which extended around a third of the inner part of the castle as well as the fortified walls around the castle exterior. To enter the innermost area you had to enter a long, narrow tunnel known as a barbican, over, and directly above which, the Gatehouse was located. The barbican, being the only access point to the inner castle, was narrow and heavily guarded to prevent large enemy forces storming the inner castle area. The inner castle area held the main buildings around which daily life revolved. Here the Great Hall, along with the Great Chambers and Kitchens were located, as well as the castle Bakehouse. The Great Hall was the only building with a courtyard view to the back and front. Whilst the Great Hall enjoyed a central location in the inner castle area, the Great Chambers and Kitchen were less prominently positioned. Both of the latter buildings were located off to either side of the Great Hall. The Great Chambers, unlike the Bakehouse, which is next to one of the towers, did not enjoy a courtyard view. Part of the exterior castle wall formed the back wall of the Great Chambers as it did with the Stables, located in the Outer Court.

Part 5, Questions 24 – 29

EXTRACT 1

- M: What do you think of Noel's new girlfriend, Jenny?
- F: She seems very nice, John, and they certainly seem to get on well together.
- M: I'm just a bit worried that they don't seem to spend much time together. They don't really have the same interests at all.
- F: Well in some ways don't you think that's a good thing? They like each other but they also have their own lives.
- M: Yes I suppose you're right. With his last girlfriend they always did the same things together, they were never apart.
- F: And they always did what she wanted, never what he wanted. Eventually it was just too much for him.
- M: Yes, perhaps you're right. It's better if two people are a little bit independent. Sometimes it's good to have a break and do something on your own, and then come back together.
- F: I'm sure they'll be fine. But it's early days yet.

EXTRACT 2

- F: Oh, hi, I've just been to the new supermarket, it's fantastic, and so cheap.
- M: Yes, I went last week. It certainly seems to have everything you need.
- F: Oh I think the town has needed something like this for a long time.
- M: In a way, yes, but I worry about the small shops in the High Street. They're already suffering.
- F: Yes, I suppose it depends on what you want. Quite honestly, I don't have time to go from one shop to another, and the parking is so difficult, especially on Saturdays.
- M: I agree with you about the parking, and not just on Saturdays. Something has to be done about that, and the town is starting to lose its character.
- F: Yes, I heard that the butcher's shop is closing soon. I suppose that's because supermarket shopping is so easy.
- M: Well it had to happen sooner or later, I suppose. It's such a shame though.

EXTRACT 3

- M: Hello, police.
- F: Hello. I can't find my hotel. Can you help please?
- M: You can't find your hotel?
- F: Yeah, it's called the Wallington Hotel and I've been driving around for hours and I've had to pull over and I just don't know what to do next.
- M: Right, madam. You've called the police emergency number. Now this is not really an emergency call, is it?
- F: No it's not, no, so what can I do?
- M: Well, is there someone on the street that you can ask for directions or have you got a map? It's not an emergency call.
- F: No, it isn't. I'm sorry. I've asked several people, I'm sorry. I couldn't think what else to do. Sorry.

Notes for Parentline Plus Talk

Welcome, everybody. As you're all aware, I'm here representing the volunteer group Parentline Plus. Although Parentline Plus runs several programmes intended to aid and advise parents, I'm here today to talk specifically about our telephone helpline. The helpline is a free, confidential, 24-hour service for anyone involved in looking after a child, whether they be doing so in the role of parent, step-parent, grandparent, or foster carer.

For the majority of those contacting the helpline, it may be the first time that they have spoken to anyone about their concerns. As you can imagine, people telephone us for a wide range of reasons. They could be seeking advice about anything from a new baby, to bullying, to truancy.

The key to our vital service is our hundreds of trained volunteers. Our operators lend support to over 400,000 parents and families each year by providing information and a listening ear to anyone in a parenting role. We're always looking for additional helpline operators and new volunteers are always welcome. In order to ensure that the people who help us represent the wide variety of families who call, we would especially appreciate hearing from dads, step-dads, granddads and parents from diverse cultures.

So, how does one go about becoming a volunteer with Parentline Plus? Well, it's really quite simple. After an initial interview, all volunteers will participate in a 10-12 week training course. Upon successfully completing this course, volunteers will be assigned to a particular call centre. It is essential for volunteers to be able and willing to visit their designated call centre at least once a week. Volunteers are also expected to give a minimum of four hours of their time a week doing actual helpline counselling. Currently, there are two call centres operating in London with another half a dozen centres located throughout England.

Well, I believe that's all I wanted to say, but if you have any other questions, please pick up our leaflet on the way out. And for any of you who are seriously considering becoming volunteers, there are application forms on the table in front of the stage. Please remember that your contribution to Parentline Plus allows us to reach those parents who need us. Thank you.

TEST 3

Part 1, Questions 1 – 8

- 1: Do you know where you parked your car?
- 2: When was Joanna born?
- 3: Where did you leave your passport?
- 4: Has she visited the new art gallery?
- 5: Who is the new instructor?
- 6: Why did the conference begin so late?
- 7: When will dinner be ready?
- 8: Did Mr Sanchez attend our last meeting?

Part 2, Questions 9 – 14

STUDY PROGRAMME

Man: If you want to study an interesting subject this summer, and improve your English at the same time, Highbury College is offering three very good courses. As is always the case, each course lasts four weeks. There is an English Literature course, which will deal with 20th-century writers and poets. There is also a course about 18th century artists, which includes guided tours of the best galleries, and finally a course in Modern Architecture, with visits to some of the city's most famous buildings.

All the courses begin on the 14th of June and the last day of classes is the 12th of July. Classes are from 9 to 3.30, leaving you plenty of time for other activities in the long summer evenings. Fridays are also free for you to have a break because there are lessons on Saturdays and Sundays, too.

Now, about prices. The full price of each course is £425, but the college is offering special discounts for groups. The secretary has further details on that if you are interested. The price includes your accommodation at the college hall – in shared rooms – all meals, full use of the library, and social activities, such as parties, outings, etc ... Oh, I almost forgot, all books are included too, so you won't have to spend anything on that. But if you need extra lessons, then you have to pay a fee. And you have to make your own travel arrangements to the college.

All the courses are for beginners, so you don't need any previous knowledge of these subjects. Your English should be at a good level, of course, good enough to follow the lectures. If you are interested, see the college secretary, he'll be able to give you copies of the registration forms and the timetable for the course you want. So, does anyone have any questions?

Part 3, Questions 15 – 18

- Speaker 1: One of my aunts has a great job in an online consulting company. Her job consists of updating and monitoring databases remotely. The company gave her a laptop and all the equipment she needs to do her job. She spends no time or money on travel to and from work. I would love to find a similar job where I could do the same thing. Imagine the convenience and comfort. That would be my dream. So I am applying to all the online companies right now, there are plenty to choose from, so fingers crossed get an interview soon.
- Speaker 2: Since I was a child I've always dreamed of working with animals. One day I saw a programme on TV about vets and assistants who go around the world to different sanctuaries checking on and making sure animals are well cared for and have good living conditions. I knew this was what I wanted to do from that moment. Not only do I love animals but I also love travelling so this job would suit me perfectly. It's an exciting and interesting job and will allow me to explore the world at the same time.
- Speaker 3: My dream job would definitely be one that lets me breathe fresh air every day. I'm not one for being indoors too much, when I was younger I did some work part-time in my uncle's company, learning about the financial side of things. I didn't really like it. When I decided I wanted to work in construction and got my first apprentice I was really happy. Most of the work is on building sites in different locations around the country, so being out in the open is all part of the job. I much prefer it to anything else I've ever done and that's what I want to keep doing in the future.
- Speaker 4: Since getting married and having my kids, I have taken a step back from working full time. Looking after two young kids is a full time job in itself. Although I love being a stay-at-home mum, I have thought about going back to work. In a perfect world, I'd go back to my old job but on a part time basis. It is a possibility in my old company, they are going to organise a job share system, where I share the work load with another colleague. This would mean working 2.5 days per week, I think this would be ideal for me in my current situation and would be a good balance between my professional life and my home life.

Part 4, Questions 19 – 23

- Speaker: Before we go and look at the dam, maybe we should learn a little bit about how it works. I'm passing around this diagram (there's one for everybody, so please pass the sheets on after you've taken one). On the left-hand side is where it all starts; the water builds up in the reservoir and is stored there until it is released and the process of making electricity begins. Look at where the reservoir is connected to the actual generating facility; this is called the intake and it controls how much water is allowed into the channel. This channel is known as a penstock -very simply, a pipe conducting the water into the generating facility. If you look to the bottom of the pipe, you'll notice the turbine there. The pressure of the water drives the turbine round and round, creating energy which is harnessed in the generator, attached to and directly above the turbine. The generator is stored in a place we term the powerhouse. This is a secure facility normally only open to a select group of staff, so you are in for a real treat today when we go to see it, as few people ever have the opportunity. You may have noticed that there are a series of wires connected to the generator; these are long-distance power lines and they transfer the newly-produced electricity onto the main grid. Of course, when the water has passed through the generating facility it flows back out into the river and is allowed to take its natural course down to the sea. The environmental impact of this generating facility is therefore low and great care has been taken not to disturb the local habitat too much.

Part 5, Questions 24 – 29

EXTRACT 1

- F: But Mike, you still haven't told me what you don't like about the idea.
- M: I'm sorry Mary, but I just hate sitting around on the sand doing nothing and getting sunburnt.
- F: You don't have to. There's lots of other things to do. It's a lovely old fishing village. And anyway we've only got one week.
- M: Look, I love wandering around old towns, but in that heat! It's just too much for me. There's nothing much to do there.
- F: Well, we have to make a decision.
- M: Why don't we go somewhere where there's a beach and a sizeable town nearby with things to see? Somewhere like Barcelona. There's lots to do there.
- F: Yes, that's an idea... I don't think the beaches around Barcelona are particularly nice, but I suppose if that's what you want to do...
- M: There'll be lots of local buses and trains to take you to the nicer beaches and I can have a look around the city. I just need to be doing something.

EXTRACT 2

- F: I thought I'd better tell you; I won't be working with you for much longer.
- M: What? Are you changing departments?
- F: No, I'm leaving altogether. I'm going back to college. I'm going to train as a teacher. I've had enough of the business world.
- M: Wow! That's a change, but what about your salary? How are you going to live?
- F: Well, I've got quite a lot of money saved and there's this government scheme that gives you some money to re-train. There's a shortage of teachers, especially in science subjects, which is my area.
- M: Well, good for you. We'll always need good teachers and at least it's a secure job, not like this one.
- F: Yes, that was one of the things I considered, and I'd rather be doing something I enjoy. Anyway, money isn't everything.
- M: Well, good luck, anyway.

EXTRACT 3

- M: Where were you this morning? I waited for ages.
- F: What? I don't know what you're talking about. I was at home.
- M: Didn't you get my message?
- F: What message?
- M: I sent you a text message yesterday to meet this morning. I was wondering why you hadn't replied. And then you didn't come. I couldn't ring you because my phone had no battery.
- F: Oh, I'm really sorry. I hope you didn't wait too long. It's my phone, I'm having real problems with it. Sometimes I don't get messages at all and other times I get them really late, like the day after they're sent. Oh look! Your message has just come through now.
- M: Oh, that's not much use is it? Have you tried calling your supplier?
- F: Yes, I really must do that. Look, I'm really sorry. Probably best to call in future.

Exercise and health

Everyone knows that exercise makes you fitter. Moderate exercise has been shown to lower the risk of heart disease, some cancers and endless day-to-day ailments. Increasingly, however, research is demonstrating how many of our workout habits mean that the health benefits of regular exercise are being overridden by the negative effects.

Problems occur for several reasons. Working too hard is probably the most damaging. If you work out really hard, all the ways in which your body is supposed to adapt to exercise stress go out of control. Take your immune system – ideally, exercise should stress it into producing more fighting cells, but if you work too hard this doesn't happen. Instead, it stresses it so much that the vital killer cells that are supposed to protect us are actually destroyed and for up to 24 hours any bug in the vicinity can take hold (one reason a third of marathon runners get sick after the race).

Apart from the immune system, you'll find that instead of reducing the effects of stress on the body, a high-intensity workout actually increases levels of the most harmful stress hormone, cortisol, causing endless problems for circulation and the nervous system. And while moderate exercise causes your bones to go into a process of recycling, working out too hard knocks this process out of balance and the amount of bone broken down is increased.

Preventing these problems is relatively easy. You monitor the intensity of your workout. The idea is to ensure that the majority of your workout is done at around 70 per cent of your maximum heart rate. You work this out by subtracting your age away from 220, then working out 70 per cent of this. This is the number of beats per minute your heart should beat, and it's the level at which you should exercise to maximise the gains made from exercise and minimise the negatives.

Working out for too long or too many times in a week can also cause problems. The sensible exerciser will aim to burn 2,000 to 3,000 calories per week exercising – about three-and-a-half to five hours a week, with no session lasting longer than one hour.

You should also make sure you rest for a day between sessions. Many people think this will lower your fitness level, but that's not true. The gains you make when you work out actually occur in the rest period for 24 hours afterwards as your body repairs.

So, for optimum gain, get the balance right.

TEST 4

Part 1, Questions 1 – 8

- 1: When does the last train get in?
- 2: What are you doing for your vacation?
- 3: Are you working tomorrow?
- 4: How did you do on your exam?
- 5: Where are you going for lunch?
- 6: Why does Irving look so tired?
- 8: Why did you leave your job?

*Part 2, Questions 9 – 14***School Trip to the Castle**

- Man: Good morning everyone. I want to tell you about the school trip to the castle next week. (14) The coach will be leaving the school at 9.10 so you all need to be there at 8.40 and no later. If anyone is late we will not wait for you.
- We will be doing all sorts of activities during the day but (15) don't for- get that you will be doing a project on the castle so you need to bring a book, I mean a notebook with you. Don't worry about bringing a cam- era as on the last trip two people lost their cameras. You can always use your phones if you want to take pictures.
- We should arrive at the castle by 9.45. We won't be going on a guided tour because I know how bored you all get, so, instead, we will go to the gardens where we will have a special painting class; the gardens are very beautiful. All your paintings will be exhibited in the school hall next week.
- After lunch you can have a look around the castle for an hour which will be followed by a special treat. No that doesn't mean you will go and eat cake, we will be going on a boat down the river. I know that this is a trip that you will really enjoy.
- Now those projects I mentioned earlier will be marked by Friday afternoon so they all need to be handed in by Tuesday afternoon. Not Wednesday morning! Us poor teachers have lots to do so you must hand your projects in on time.
- If you want more information to help you write your projects, (19) you can look on the castle website which is [www dot arundel dot castle dot com](http://www.arundelcastle.com). I'll spell that for you, that's A-R-U-N-D-E-L.
- OK, you can go to your lessons now.

Part 3, Questions 15 – 18

- Speaker 1: I never understood why people like to go to the shopping centre with their friends. One person might want to go to one store, while the other needs something from another two, and they you just end up wasting a whole day there. When I need something, I just go out on my own. That way, I don't have to wait around for other people to finish their shopping and no one needs to wait for me.
- Speaker 2: I have to admit, I am a bit of a shopaholic, particularly when it comes to houseware and decorations. I always intend on just browsing through the shop, but the next thing I know, I am picking up several things on a whim! At least these things are usually second-hand or on sale, so I am not blowing all of my money! My husband can't stand this. He is a very practical shopper who puts a lot of thought and research into his purchases. I guess we can say that we are totally opposites in that aspect.
- Speaker 3: I don't usually have time to shop as much as I would like, given my busy work schedule, but I must admit that I am not very keen on using the internet to make purchases. I have heard horror stories about credit card fraud and packages seem to go missing all the time. Of course, I'll order things if I have to, or if I see a much better price than in store, but if I had the means, I would almost certainly always shop in store.
- Speaker 4: Being a university student has really changed how I shop. I used to be known as fashionista, always wearing the latest trends and having new clothing. I just can't afford that lifestyle anymore. However, I have found great success in shopping the sales, you know, just after Christmas, or in summer, when everything is heavily discounted. By only venturing to the mall during these times, I have found that I am able to get a real bang for a buck and I come out with more clothing for less money than I would have spent buying these items throughout the year.

Part 4, Questions 19 – 23

Good morning everyone, and thanks for coming to the volunteers' meeting. As volunteers, you're responsible for dealing with any questions from visitors and giving them directions and so on. You need to be familiar with where everything is, so let's look at the map together. OK, so one of the first things people will want as they arrive - especially those who have travelled a long way to get here - is food! There are lots of different stalls this year, I'm pleased to say. So, if you take a look at your map, you'll find the area I'm talking about towards the bottom. If you find the entrance and turn immediately along the path on the right, you'll come straight to it.

A very important point on the map is the first-aid tent. If you go straight along the path where the ticket office is located, you'll come to a fork, where you can go left or right. You'll see a tent right in front of you don't worry about that, but go left and carry on past it till you get to the next tent. It's on a corner, across the path from some trees.

The next thing people will probably ask is where the campsite is. This is to the north of the festival grounds. It's actually right in the middle up there, so you can't miss it. It's nice and quiet there, so people should get a good rest! When they're ready for some entertainment, people will probably want to head on over to the music stage. We've got some great bands playing this year! The place to go is in the top left of the map - just to the left of the trees and slightly above them.

Lots of families will be coming to this year's festival, so we've got some great things on for children. This includes a craft tent, where they can paint, make sculptures ... all kinds of fun things. If you want to direct people there, you need to send them along the path to the area over on the right of the map. It's just below the little lake. I'm also quite excited about the exhibition centre that we've got at the festival this year. There are some fantastic photos of musicians who performed at previous festivals, and I'm sure visitors will enjoy that. To find that, you need to go straight on from the entrance, turn left and go right along to the end of the path, turning down towards the bottom of the map - not the first turning on the left, but the second one.

Part 5, Questions 24 – 29

EXTRACT 1

- M: Oh! Wow! Hey, Martha, check out this flower! It's awesome! Look at the colours! And the smell...!
- F: Great, isn't it? It's a wild rose! They grow here, and in spring they're an amazing sight!
- M: How come you know so much about strange stuff like this? I'd never realised ...
- F: Oh, it's my hobby, I'm very much into local wild flowers and animals. I've even got a blog going!
- M: Really! Wow! I've got a blog, too! So what exactly d'you do with yours? Do you take photos and post them online?
- F: Not just that, I also use it to organise guided tours. [shocked, raising her voice] No! What are you doing? Don't pick it!
- M: Sorry, I didn't know! Don't be angry! I didn't mean any harm, it's just it was pretty! I wanted to see it up close!
- F: I know, but we shouldn't - wild flowers're there for everybody to enjoy!

EXTRACT 2

- M: [frustrated and very upset] Oh, what a day! I don't know why I keep this job, never gets any better!
- F: [sympathetic] Oh, dear! I'm so sorry! Was it really bad?
- M: Yes! Again! I'm so fed up! I don't know what to do!
- F: [showing sympathy] Suppose it's the boss again? That woman! Why'd you keep putting up with her! I don't get it! You really should stand up to her! She has no right to treat people like that!
- M: Ugh! I know, but I need the job! Don't forget the girls are going to college soon. We need the money! You know that!
- F: [trying to suggest something useful or uplifting] You're right of course, I know that! But there must be something you can do! I mean, there must be some laws or company rules to protect employees at work!
- M: [defeated] Oh, I don't know! There's no point, I guess! Everybody's scared of her! The big bully!
- F: [trying to calm him down] Look, have a rest while I get some food ready!

EXTRACT 3

- F: Hey, Andy! What're you reading there? You seemed rather absorbed!
- M: Oh, hi, Gina! Didn't hear you come in. It's an article on the net – weird statistics!
- F: [bored and a bit disgusted] Ugh! Statistics! BO – RING!
- M: [agreeing at first, but wanting to prove his point] Well, that's what I thought too, at first! I mean, who reads about statistics, huh? But then, something in the article caught my interest! D'you know that Americans are the fastest eaters in the world? They only spend one hour and fourteen minutes in total eating every day!
- F: [going along, but not quite agreeing] Okeeeey! But why's that interesting? I mean, who cares?
- M: Umm..., but listen to this, too; [warming to the subject] d'you know that car accidents happening on Friday evenings are fifty two percent more likely to be serious than accidents happening at other times? Isn't that weird? I mean, it makes you think, right?
- F: [impressed] Really! That IS interesting! Perhaps, we should be more careful on Fridays then.
- M: Yeah, it can't just be a coincidence, can it? There must be some reason. That's why this is more than just trivial information. We should study these a bit more, I think

Improving memory.

Welcome, every one, and thank you for attending this, the first in this series of four lectures. I'm Dr Frederik Sullivan and over the next three days it will be my pleasure to introduce to you, and help you develop, a skill you may never have thought you possessed.

Allow me to begin by assuring you that there is nothing miraculous about my ability to remember anything I want to, be it a name, face, number, fact, or something I've seen or read. Anyone with an average mind can learn quickly to do exactly the same thing. It may also interest you to know that my own memory was, originally, very faulty. On meeting a man, I would forget his name in thirty seconds, while now there are probably over ten-thousand men and women in the world whose names I can recall instantly on meeting them.

The question is, why improve our memories? What do we stand to gain? Well, consider your professional and social life; wouldn't it be marvellous, not to mention useful, if you were able to remember names, telephone numbers, addresses and appointments without the aid of a computer or personal organiser? Similarly, how often have you been stuck for something interesting to talk about at a social gathering just because nothing springs to mind or you aren't certain of the facts?

By improving your memory, you will also improve your concentration levels, conversational skills, and your ability to make informed and intelligent decisions. You will also enjoy a boost in self-confidence and, almost certainly, popularity. If this isn't reason enough, a full and active memory has been scientifically proven to combat dementia and even prolong life. In a moment, I will introduce you to Dr Debra Beckinsale, of the University of London. When it comes to the mind, she's a firm believer in the 'use it or lose it' philosophy. But first let's take a look at that most astonishing, though I might add underused, organ – the human brain.

What is memory? Well, memory comprises immediate or 'short term' memory which allows us to retain information to maintain a train of thought or to perform a task, and 'long term' memory which stores information for months, years or even a lifetime. Memories are formed by chemical changes between the nerve cells here in the cerebral cortex, thalamus and hippocampus. Each time you learn something new, chemical changes cause new pathways, or memory traces, to develop between neurons. These pathways can be activated at any time to reproduce the thoughts we call memories. Now, these areas of the brain are also ... (fade out)

TEST 5

Part 1, Questions 1 – 8

- 1: Do you mind if I open the window?
- 2: Do you know where Yoko is?
- 3: Is it OK if I leave now?
- 4: Have you checked the address?
- 5: This is your briefcase, isn't it?
- 6: Are you going to wait for Mark?
- 7: Can I help you?
- 8: Have you been to the bank yet?

Part 2, Questions 9 – 14**Great Sailing Holidays**

Hello, everyone! I'm Jonas Watson and I work for Great Sailing Holidays. It's my job to make sure that you have a wonderful time. My office is next to the reception desk, which is at the front of the hotel, and I'm there Monday to Friday morning from 9 to 10, and every evening from 6 to 8 apart from Wednesday. In your rooms, you'll find information about the hotel. Breakfast starts at 7 every morning and finishes at 10 but it gets busy around 8 to 8.30, so it's better to eat before or after that time. As you'll be out sailing all day, you can pick up sandwiches for lunch at 9 every morning from the kitchen. Dinner starts at 7.30 and is self-service, so you can eat when you like.

Now to the most important part of your holiday: the sailing. Tomorrow we'll all meet at the beach at 10.15 for your first lesson. I know some of you have sailed before but it's a good idea to go over some basic information again before you go out on your own. You'll also find a leaflet in your rooms about safety. You must read that before you do anything else. We want you to enjoy yourselves but we don't want to have any problems! So before you get in a boat, make sure that you have a lifejacket. You can collect one from my office this evening. Some general rules: find out about the weather before you go out in the boat. Also tell someone where you're going and what time you expect to be back. Don't forget to take sun cream, a hat and a bottle of water with you — it can get hot out on the water. Okay. Does anyone have any questions?

Part 3, Questions 15 – 18

- Speaker 1: What really impressed me about him was the incredibly long hours that he was prepared to work. And it wasn't as if he earned loads of money either. In fact, I think there were times when he had to struggle - particularly when the children were young. It meant getting up very early in the morning, which in winter must have been pretty disagreeable, and working quite late at night if there were any problems. And then if the weather was awful, it could affect the crop so badly that of course your income suffered. He may have spent three years at college, but they don't teach you what to do about controlling the weather, do they?
- Speaker 2: I can see the attraction of not working for an employer and in being your own boss, but I wouldn't fancy the insecurity. You know, waiting for the phone to ring, wondering if anyone's ever going to ask you to do anything ever again. And then hoping your work will be noticed,

that someone will see something that you've done hanging on a wall and say, 'Oh, where did you get that?' And so your name gets mentioned. Or even worse, dragging your stuff around various galleries, watching the owners look through it and finally say, 'No, sorry. Not quite what our customers like.'

Speaker 3: I suppose years ago a university degree was a passport to almost any job, but I'm not so sure now. Most employers want experience these days before you can get anything worthwhile. So I can understand why she's attracted to education and there always seem to be plenty of jobs going. There'll always be kids. And although I wish she'd gone on to study medicine – it's much better paid – if that's what she wants to do, then who am I to say no? But it's going to be quite a tough life.

Speaker 4: I remember being quite envious of people like her. I had friends whose parents were in the business and got to travel all over the world. It seemed very glamorous, but I guess it must get quite exhausting. Constantly packing and unpacking, loading up all your gear and maybe staying every night in a different place. If you want to get married and have a family, it must be really difficult. But then she's so good and audiences love her.

Part 4, Questions 19 – 23

Hi, everyone and welcome to Angley Sports Centre. My name's Carol and I'm going to show you around the gym today - hopefully you'll decide to register as a member! I've given each of you a map which we'll look at together before we start the tour. If you want to have a look at that now, I'll talk you through all the different areas. Right now we're in reception - which you'll be able to see there in the centre of the map. If you go through those double doors over to the right and then carry on through a second set, you'll reach the pool area. There are two pools - the upper one on the map is the children's pool. The other is for older children and adults only as it's deeper. More or less opposite the main doors is the instructor's office.

The door's just round the corner, so you might not see it from here. That's where you'll find all our instructors when they're not in class. If you'd like to know more about private classes, most of the instructors will be available today between three and four if you have any questions. We have a wide range of classes - the timetable's over there on the wall. For those of you who are interested in playing indoor team sports - such as basketball, football or badminton, you can book the hall at various times of day. So, we've got our backs to the main door. If you turn towards your left, all you need to do to find the hall is head through the door up there towards the corner on the long wall - not the shorter one as that goes outside.

Is anyone into tennis? We have two outdoor courts, one of which is covered, so you can use that even if it's wet. See the door just over there? It leads to a short corridor on your map, between two smaller rooms. If you follow that to the end, the door there will take you straight to the courts. You can hire racquets and balls at reception if you don't have your own. Just a couple of other things now. You can leave everything safely in the changing rooms. You'll find personal lockers there, as well as showers and so on. You'll need to go through the double doors to the right, take the door on your left and then they're on the left-hand side. There are separate areas for men and women. Something you'll probably need after all your exercise is something to eat and drink. The cafe's in the top right-hand corner of the map - you access it via the stairs and there's a lift as well. The food's really good and it's not too expensive. Alternatively, there are the drinks machines here in reception. Let me tell you a bit about our other services and facilities now. There's a car park for members. Although it's included in your membership fee, please note that it closes when the gym does - so that's between 10 pm and 6 am. You won't get stuck overnight as you'll still be able to drive out, as long as you have the code which lifts the barrier.

There's a children's nursery where you can leave very young children while you exercise. I'm afraid there is an additional cost for this but I think you'll find it's very reasonable. There's no need to make a reservation as there are plenty of staff available and numbers are usually quite low. Please note that the nursery's only open on weekdays. Some of you may be interested to know that we are offering a programme of healthy eating talks. There's one every day - the centre's open seven days a week - at eleven in the morning, and another at six in the evening. Places are limited though, I'm afraid, so please let a member of staff at reception know if you're planning to attend. Last but not least, we offer a towel service. Just pick one up from reception on your way in to the centre and leave it in the changing rooms as you leave. Again, there's no fee for this as it's part of the service for all members. It's great if you forget to bring your own! OK, then. Are you all ready to set off on our tour now?

Part 5, Questions 24 – 29

EXTRACT 1

- F: Hi Seldon, have you gone through the latest issue of our school newspaper?
- M: Hi, Becky! Yes, I have, I've read your article about the planets, really interesting. Good job!
- F: Thanks! But I didn't find any writing of yours. Weren't you doing some research on robots?
- M: Yeah, you're right, but I didn't submit it in the end. I had to study for a test. I'll work on the final paragraph and you should see it in next month's issue.
- F: Great! Which part of the newspaper did you like the most? I'm always keen on reading the interviews!
- M: I really enjoy the short stories. I can't get enough of them every time!
- F: Really? I don't find them very realistic.
- M: That's exactly what I love about them! They're so funny!

EXTRACT 2

- M: Hello, I'm here to see Dr Green; I called this morning? My name's Ted Willow.
- F: Eeeeer, yes. Have a seat, Mr Willow, the doctor will see you soon.
- M: Is she not here?
- F: She was in the operation room, but she's finished. She'll be with you shortly.
- M: OK. It's just that I have a terrible stomach-ache. It's been like this for two days now!
- F: I understand. Could you fill in this form while you're waiting? See if you can think of anything that could be the cause.
- M: Well, now that you mention it, I did try a new fast food restaurant on Friday.
- F: It sounds like food poisoning. It usually takes four days to fully recover.
- M: Will you be able to give me a medical certificate to take to work? The school I work at requires one.
- F: Sure, we can sign one for you after we have the results

EXTRACT 3

- F: Um, hi. I bought this blue cardigan here some days ago, but I'm not happy with it and I'd like to return it, please.
- M: OK, no problem. Let's see what I can do. Do you have the receipt with you?
- F: Yes, here you are. I bought it by credit card.
- M: OK, so the item looks fine. Can I ask why you want to return it?
- F: Well, actually, I don't think it suits me well. It's a bit too loose for my taste.
- M: Err... would you like to exchange it for a different size? Or a different colour maybe?
- F: I'll just take the refund, if that's OK.
- M: Sure, no problem. I'll just need to issue the refund back to your card. It will only take a moment.
- F: Thank you.

Importance of image

Whether you're in the process of job hunting or just settling into your first job, the following steps are a must if you want to transform your grungy student image into a stylish 'ready for the world of work' look.

The first thing to recognise is that image is important. You will be judged by your potential employer in the first five seconds of meeting them and 93% of the overall impression you'll make will be based on the way you package yourself.

First, clothes: in general, suits are a must. But depending on whether the company has a dress-down culture or more formal code, dress accordingly. Guys, go for dark charcoal. Accompany it with a coloured shirt and make sure there is some contrast in the tie. Women should find a suit to match their personality. But avoid a dark navy suit with a white blouse. Try a little colour – perhaps an olive green contrasted with some brown.

Don't worry, a good suit needn't cost you a fortune. You can pick up a good quality one for between £100 to £150. But watch out for cheap looking buttons, threads hanging loose or a suit that will crease easily. The better the fit, the more expensive the suit will look. And make sure the fabric isn't shiny; you don't want to look frivolous.

Forget about borrowing a suit. It probably won't fit you and will make you feel uncomfortable. This will be reflected in your behaviour and you'll give off a negative vibe.

Also, pay attention to detail. For example, don't look sloppy and do polish your shoes! Unpolished shoes do not go unnoticed.

And accessories should be chosen carefully – fashionable, but not trashy. Shoes, bags and belts should all co-ordinate. But steer clear of orange and yellow – they aren't professional colours – and avoid pastel colours, which look ineffectual.

For female candidates, make-up is essential. But it must look natural, and never overdone, and the lipstick shouldn't be bright.

Men should make sure they've had a fresh wet-shave. Put moisturiser on afterwards and be careful with after-shave as it may cause blotches.

Body-language is really important, too. Keep eye contact with the person speaking to you. Always smile – it displays confidence, even though you may be terrified. A good handshake scores well, so test yours on your friends before you go into an interview. And always hold your posture. Don't slump – sit upright.

Part 1, Questions 1 – 8

- 1: When is the taxi coming?
- 2: How do I get to the boardroom?
- 3: Why are you standing?
- 4: What time should we leave?
- 5: What's wrong with the computer?
- 6: Could you show me the way to the hospital?
- 7: How long are you planning to stay?
- 8: Where do you keep the printer paper?

*Part 2, Questions 9 – 14***How to become famous on YouTube**

Presenter: Hi! Bob Richards here. About a billion people around the world use YouTube. While some people just watch videos, others upload around 300 hours of them a minute. That means that by the time I finish this introduction there'll be 500 hours of new videos on YouTube. Have you ever dreamt of becoming a famous YouTuber? Here's my advice to get you started.

Do your research! Find out what kind of videos people are into right now by searching for 'Popular on YouTube' and then choose your style. Everyone loves watching animals doing funny things, in fact the first ever video on YouTube was a visit to a zoo, but the ones with the most likes are often music videos.

Next, think about how you can make something bigger, better and different, something that you and the people you know would like to watch. Your audience will also want to get to know you avoid being a clown or a film star, just act like yourself.

Practise making very short high-quality videos first. Tell your friends about your videos and ask them for their opinion. However, aim to upload at least 10 good ones before letting them know about your channel. You'll need to create a video for this which attracts attention.

Make sure you upload new videos with new information at least once a week. Choose a day and let the people who follow you know. To increase the number of people watching your videos, your title can be as unusual as you like - as always, try to be a bit different but make sure you have a description, and it's clear.

Many people give up after two or three months because nobody's watching but attracting a large audience takes time, often two or three years. It's hard work, but definitely worth it!

Part 3, Questions 15 – 18

- Speaker 1: Well once the exams are over I'll be thinking about preparing for university so I'm not really going to get the chance to go on holiday somewhere new and exciting. In fact even a few days in my favourite resort will probably be out of the question this year. Instead it looks like I'll have to spend the summer months trying to get some money together for uni. Never mind, there will be other summers to have fun.
- Speaker 2: Actually I'm really looking forward to the summer because I have recently been doing some research on the internet about my family tree and it's really strange what I discovered. We have been going to a particular seaside resort for years as my parents like it there and it turns out I have a cousin who lives there. It's highly likely we've even walked past each other in the past but this time we have arranged to meet up. I hope she's as nice as she seems to be on Skype.
- Speaker 3: I'm off to my Aunt and Uncle's hotel for the summer. It's a huge place on the coast that looks over the sea. I haven't been there for years and my parents are going away without me this year so my aunt invited me to spend the summer with them. We get on really well so it should be fun. I offered to help out around the hotel but they insisted that I need a rest after my exams. I'm quite relieved they said that!
- Speaker 4: We nearly always go to the same place every year because we like it so much but this year we decided to be a bit more adventurous. In fact we are going to Barcelona in Spain which I've heard is a beautiful city. I really like art and last year I did a painting course at evening classes so I'm looking forward to visiting all the amazing art galleries in Barcelona. I've been told by some friends that the tapas bars are particularly good in Barcelona so I will probably put on some weight.

Part 4, Questions 19 – 23

Welcome to Wood Hill Music Festival! Let me give you a bit of information about where everything is before you all go off to explore! You can see the main stage right in the centre of the map. Well, there's also another music stage- the folk music stage. If you take the path towards the bottom left of that central area, and turn sharp right towards the woods, with your back to the main stage, you'll find the area I'm talking about.

Something we've never had before at the festival is an open-air cinema. Films will be shown here at 8 pm every evening, and there's something for all the family. That's above the lake on your map- over on the right, before you get to the trees.

Starting from below the lake now on the map ... If you follow the path round to the left- that's as you're looking at the map -you'll go past a shop which would be on your left as you walk, and then you'll end up at the bottom left corner of the lake, where the firework display will be held on the last night of the festival.

Of course, everyone loves to know where the food is! There's a pizza takeaway- that's opposite the main stage, on the lower area of the map. If you carry on round to the right, you'll come to the picnic area, where there are tables and bins for rubbish.

This year we've also got an area where anyone can get up and perform – they can sing a song, tell a story, dance ... And that's why we've got a special display area. Can you see the trees in the bottom left corner of the map? Well, that's where it is, in a north-eastern direction, just above them.

Part 5, Questions 24 – 29

EXTRACT 1

- A: I hear you went to Paris last week. How did you get there?
- B: I got the train from London. It was really quick, just over two hours and very comfortable, even in standard class.
- A: That's a bit of a comedown for you, isn't it? I thought you always travelled by air, in business class! Why did you go that way?
- B: I must admit that I like travelling in style, but I also can't resist a bargain. I saw a very good deal online and just had to go for it!
- A: As you saved so much money on the tickets, did you decide to spend and stay in an expensive hotel?
- B: I actually found somewhere that was also good value for money. It wasn't right in the centre but very close to a Metro station, so it was easy to get around.
- A: Did you do all the touristy things like visiting art galleries and going on a boat trip on the River Seine?
- B: Absolutely not! I've done that on previous trips. I was so pleased with the money I'd saved, I ended up going to some wonderful restaurants. In one of them the bill was more than I spent on my train ticket. The food was delicious, so it was worth it.

EXTRACT 2

- A: Have you met our new neighbour yet?
- B: Yes, I went round yesterday to introduce myself. What about you?
- A: I saw her going into her house and waved but I haven't spoken to her. What's she like?
- B: She seems very nice but a bit shy. I suggested that I got all our friends together at my house so she could meet them, but she said she'd rather wait and meet them individually. She told me that she used to live in a small village where nothing much happened and she had to drive to go shopping or to have a meal. She's looking forward to being able to go out of her front door and find lots of shops and cafés within walking distance.
- A: We're so lucky here to have everything we need on our doorstep. However, if she's still got a car she's going to have difficulty parking it.
- B: Don't worry. She did exactly the same as I did and sold her car. I think she realised that the public transport around here is so good you don't need to have one.
- A: Very sensible. Now, as I haven't had the chance to talk to her, why don't we go round now and invite her out for a coffee?
- B: Good idea. We can find out a bit more about her. I'm sure she'll start to relax when she's sees we want her to become part of our community.

EXTRACT 3

- A: Good morning, how can I be of assistance?
- B: Morning. I'm not sure, under the circumstances, that it is 'good'. However, I hope it will get better during our conversation.
- A: I'm sorry to hear that. What's the problem?
- B: Well, My wife likes to burn candles in our sitting room in the evening. She particularly enjoys the ambience they create. However, she bought one from this shop last week. It's inside glass, I suppose, to make sure the flame does not go out.

- A: I know which type you mean. There's a cylinder of glass surrounding the candle which sits on a stone base. They're very popular.
- B: They may be popular, but they are also extremely dangerous. Last night, the candle had been burning for only a couple of minutes when the glass shattered into tiny pieces. One of them could easily have gone into my eye. I was shocked.
- A: I'm extremely sorry, sir. Have you brought the candle with you, so I can have a look at it?
- B: Brought it with me? Of course not! You don't expect me to wander into town carrying a bag full of broken glass, do you?
- A: I'm sure you'll understand that without seeing the damage to the product I can't give you a refund.

Part 6, Questions 30 – 35

Jewellery business

My friends call me Geoff the Jeweller and I've been in the trade since 1960. It wasn't exactly what I'd planned. When I left school I had no idea what I wanted to do, my childhood dream of becoming a drummer in a band having gone the way all dreams go. It was a cousin who happened to mention that a well-known jeweller's was opening a new branch near my home. So I hotfooted it over for an interview and, much to my surprise, I got the job. I later discovered it was all due to the fact the boss's sons were at Trinity High – my old school – and there was me thinking that school had done me no good whatsoever! So, I started in the jewellery business and I've never looked back. Now I have my own shop, but over the years I had three different bosses, one of whom was hit by bankruptcy! But that's another story. Anyway, I still love my job. Of course it's a different world now. Back when I started they wouldn't let you serve a customer for the first six months or so! I just had to watch and learn – and believe me there's a lot to learn. But these days, youngsters think they know it all and want to take over the shop after two weeks!

Even so, jewellery is still quite a traditional, old-fashioned business – with old-fashioned ideals. Our assistants must respect the client – they should listen, advise, (and sometimes even choose for the client if they can't make up their minds) and if you treat them well there's a good chance they'll come back. You'd be surprised at the amount of return custom. There's skill and money involved but I'd say respect is the main thing. There's also always something to be done. You won't see our assistants chatting or doing their nails. If nothing else they clean the items on display. I also make sure the assistants don't pressurise clients the moment they come in. We let them look at the displays until they make eye-contact, which means they need assistance. I think there's been a change in the way we deal with clients – now we do try to make the customer feel at ease, whereas jeweller's shops used to be places that really did inspire awe, and customers had to pluck up courage to come in – only the very brave dared enter – and in line with that image, our manner was far more distant ...

TEST 7

Part 1, Questions 1 – 8

- 1: What is your opinion of the new policy?
- 2: I've finished the review you asked for.
- 3: Could I take next Monday off?
- 4: Would you mind showing Kim the supply room?
- 5: What do you think's wrong with the air conditioner?
- 6: How can I get this chair fixed?
- 7: Can I borrow your calculator?
- 8: Hand me over your screwdriver, will you?

*Part 2, Questions 9 – 14***Hotels in the National Park**

Woman: Thank you for calling the National Park Hotel Information Line. We're going to tell you about accommodation in Upton, Lakeside and Lowton. First, in Upton, is the three-star country house hotel, the Marston Hotel, which is in a wonderful position and is especially suitable if you enjoy walking. A double room will cost from £158, including meals. You can request a picnic lunch if you're going out on the hills all day. The phone number to ring is 019655 469.

Our second choice in Upton is the Bristol Hotel, a one-star hotel with just seven rooms and set in its own pleasant gardens. A double room here is between £70 and £90, with dinner included. The phone number is 019655 592. It's good value, but please note they are closed in January.

In Lakeside is the two-star Ferndale Hotel. There are 15 rooms here and the hotel is on a hill with a wonderful view of the lake. A double room here will cost from £130 to £220, although that does include use of the tennis courts. The phone number for the Ferndale at Lakeside is 019662 2635.

The last of our National Park selection is at Lowton, just seven miles south of Lakeside. Here we recommend the three-star Firtrees Hotel, which has already won two prizes for its English cooking. It has 20 rooms in all and is in a good position for touring in the National Park. A double room will cost £185 a night. The phone number is 01786 481601.

Thank you for calling the National Park Hotel Information Line.

Part 3, Questions 15 – 18

- Speaker 1: Well, when my parents moved house, we moved from living in the country to living in a city. And I remember waking up the first morning in the new house, and looking out of my bedroom window and being horrified by how close the roofs of all the other houses were. I'd been used to looking out at fields and hills and I felt so closed in by all the buildings. I don't know how people can bear to live surrounded by row upon row of houses.
- Speaker 2: When I first lived abroad, I thought it was wonderful. Well, I suppose I still do otherwise I wouldn't be here. But one of the things I've never got used to is having to go without some of life's little pleasures. It sounds silly really. I love cheese, and the only cheese you can get here is in tins, and it tastes nothing like the real thing. At times I think I can almost feel the texture and see the yellow creamy colour and then I can almost smell it, that ripe sharp smell.
- Speaker 3: If you've been used to giving and receiving affection, it's very hard to get used to living on your own. I can understand why people get depressed so easily if they've been used to a large family and then the day comes when there's no one there. It wasn't until I was on my own that I understood why some people turn to having a pet in the house. It keeps them company and although it can't possibly be the same, at least it means you're not absolutely alone.
- Speaker 4: I suppose I should be grateful for just being alive and of course I am. But I was such an active person that there are days when I find sitting at home and watching the world go by really hard. I've been used to playing sport all my life, and even my holidays would involve trying out a new sport like learning to sail or flying in a balloon. I can see all these young people kicking a ball around or whizzing past on their bikes and I'm amazed at how exhausted I feel just watching them.

Part 4, Questions 19 – 23

So, let's get started.

Your veranda probably has a concrete floor and a low brick or concrete wall around it. It's more than likely you've got a drain in the top right corner.

The floor of the veranda garden is the first priority. In my design, I've chosen four different surfaces to create a sense of space, and because they react in different ways to light and rain. In a small area, you want to maximise texture. I've chosen practical square concrete pavers for the area under the table and chairs, and elsewhere large irregular stones, sourced from a river, and small round stones not much bigger than pebbles. There's also an area of sand, which is marked with the letter 'H' in your diagram. You'll find this might be popular with your pet if you have one.

After laying the floor, most people construct a wooden or aluminium frame over the concrete wall. Onto this, bamboo is attached for plants to climb up. In front of the bamboo, wooden planters or boxes may be positioned. The choice of plants in these is up to you, but, again, think about height, shape, loss of leaves, fruit, scent, and cost. Although maples are expensive, they're beautiful, and I've put one in the centre.

After you've planted, you'll probably want to buy a really nice set of outdoor furniture. Stackable plastic chairs are a no-no as, in my view, they're part of the ugly mass-produced culture we're trying to escape. I also discourage people from putting a barbecue on their veranda because they're so seldom used, and they take up such a lot of space. Some people do add features like a small pond or birdbath or a stone lantern to their newly landscaped area.

So, happy designing. Any questions?

Part 5, Questions 24 – 29

EXTRACT 1

- A: Beautiful weather for this time of year, isn't it? We don't usually get warm sunshine in late autumn.
- B: I know. It's been lovely the last few days, but I hear change is on the way!
- A: Don't tell me! It's going to get colder. I've got so used to going out without a coat. It's going to be a real shock when the temperature drops.
- B: I know. The weather forecasters are saying that there's a chance of snow as well as frost at night. I'd better check the heating system. We haven't needed to use it for the last six months.
- A: I'll do the same. We also need to bring in the plants from our gardens that might get damaged by the frost.
- B: I hadn't thought of that. I've got a lot of pots, so I'd better make a start.
- A: I can pop in and help you tomorrow if you want. I haven't got very far to come, after all!
- B: That's very kind of you. Don't forget to wear your coat!

EXTRACT 2

- A: How's it going, William? Have you finished your short story yet?
- B: I wish I had, Zadie. I'm still trying to come up with a good ending. I keep rewriting it, but I'm still not satisfied with it.
- A: Would you like me to read it? I can give you some suggestions on how it could end.
- B: Thanks, but I think that would confuse me even more. I'd rather try and finish it myself and then show it to you.
- A: I quite understand. I also find it difficult to take ideas while I'm working on something.
- B: My other problem is that I keep getting distracted by all the emails and news flashes that pop up on my computer. I just can't resist clicking on the links as soon as I see them.
- A: You should know the answer to that! Switch off your Internet connection when you're writing so that there's nothing on your screen apart from your own work.
- B: That is one good piece of advice that I'll listen to.

EXTRACT 3

- A: Good morning. I want to send this package first class, please.
- B: Yes, of course. I just have to ask you first of all – what's inside the package?
- A: Why do you need to know that?
- B: Well, there are certain items which are prohibited and I'm required to check before I can proceed.
- A: I'm not happy at all about having to tell you but if I have to – it's a birthday present for my mother.
- B: Very nice, sir – but what exactly is the present?
- A: It's just a present, don't you understand? It's a very special day for her and I can't be with her, so I want to get her something she'll like.
- B: I appreciate that but unfortunately, I still need to know what the present is.
- B: Oh, very well. It's an expensive bottle of perfume.
- A: I'm sorry to tell you but sending perfume is not allowed.
- B: If you won't do it, I'll just have to go somewhere else.

English artist J.M.W. Turner

Although he himself was evasive about when and where he was born, Joseph Mallord William Turner was born in London in 1775 – though the precise date remains unclear. His insistence that he was born on St George's Day, 23 April, may be just a patriotic fiction.

It was when he went to school at the age of ten that he discovered his artistic talent. Not a good student, he concentrated instead on drawing and amazed others with his skill. By the time he was twelve, his father was displaying his son's efforts in his shop window and selling them for up to three shillings apiece.

He attended night school and, in 1789, aged only fourteen, gained admission to the Royal Academy Schools. The following year he displayed his first watercolour at the RA, but it was in 1796, when his first oil painting was exhibited, that he gave the first glimpse of what was to come. Entitled *Fishermen at Sea*, its stormy scene not only engages the eye, but captures the imagination and the emotions as well. It was, as a critic of the time said, "the work of an original mind".

For the next several years he followed a conventional path. He was elected at age twenty-four to associate membership of the RA, a bastion of traditional artistic values, and in 1802 gained full membership. Thus his entry into the mainstream was complete. The commissions and money started to come in, he opened his own gallery, and, in pursuit of inspiration, he began to travel across Europe. By his mid-thirties, Turner had everything an artist could want: critical acclaim, academic respect, and a book full of commissions bringing in the modern equivalent of 100,000 pounds a year.

Yet, while the subjects of his paintings were still largely conventional, critics began to see a change in his style. And not all of them liked it. He was moving away from the representational style of the old masters he had so admired. His work became increasingly suffused with light and colour, creating atmospheric and sometimes unearthly effects far removed from the detached quality of conventional landscapes. By hinting rather than depicting, Turner's work compelled the minds of his viewers to work harder, and they were rewarded by having a sense of feeling as well as seeing the scenes before them.

Turner himself said, "My business is to paint not what I know, but what I see." Half a century before the term would be used by a band of French painters, Turner was pioneering a new form of visual art, which attempted to create not a photographic replica or an idealisation, but an impression. Turner was offering a new direction - one in which a painting would go beyond the visual senses to the emotional and transcendent.

Twenty years after Turner's death ... (fade)

TEST 8

Part 1, Questions 1 – 8

- 1: Good evening. How are you?
- 2: Is this your pen?
- 3: Why are you late?
- 4: Who is coming with us?
- 5: When does the meeting begin?
- 6: What's for dinner?
- 7: Where were you last week?
- 8: How often do you play golf?

Part 2, Questions 9 – 14**French for beginners**

Man: Hello, everybody and welcome to the class. I'm pleased to see so many of you here today. But don't worry, there won't be any more of you! There's always a maximum of 15 in the class, and a minimum of eight. Before we start, I'd like to tell you about the course. Some of the information you'll probably know already, but some of it has changed. Your class will still be on Tuesday evenings, but it won't start at seven o'clock. It will start at the later time of 7.30, and will end at 9.30, not nine o'clock. I hope that change is OK for everyone. Unfortunately I can't be here any earlier than that. Another change is the room. Next week we need to move to the second floor to the room opposite the art room. That's Room 26. Today is the only time we'll be here in Room 12. The coursebook will be the same as before, that is Starting French. I see some of you have already bought it - that's good. However, if you want to buy it from us, it costs £8. You can order it today, but it takes two weeks so you won't have it until 1st October. One more thing... during the last week of term, there is an International Evening at the college. There will be traditional dancing from different countries and every class is asked to provide some food. I thought we could take some French cheese, but any other suggestions are welcome. And finally, let me remind you that most of your lessons will be completely in French. So, let's begin...

Part 3, Questions 15 – 18

- Speaker 1: Something I'll always remember from school is when I lost my maths homework book. The trouble was that I'd kept leaving it at home and the math teacher, Mr Simmonds, was getting quite cross. The summer exams were only a week away and he wanted to see how everyone was getting on, so I could understand why he was annoyed. And I couldn't find it at all. I was sure I'd be in real trouble, but then I had a piece of luck - the school suddenly decided to give us the week off to revise, it was a huge relief, because my homework book never turned up.
- Speaker 2: It all began when my best friend, Jessica, told me how much she liked a boy in our class called Sean. She made me promise not to tell anybody, and I didn't say a word to anyone - apart from Lucy, my sister. I didn't think it'd matter because Lucy is older than me and has different friends, but what I didn't know was that she'd just started going out with Sean's elder

brother. So Sean found out and he told everyone in the class. Jessica was really hurt, and wouldn't speak to me for months. But then on my birthday Jessica called round with a card and a present, I thought I'd lost her forever, but I hadn't!

Speaker 3: I'd almost given up looking for that photo of me winning the final of the tennis competition, when it suddenly appeared among some old papers in my desk. I'd asked my mum if she'd seen it, but she hadn't and she said it might have been thrown out when we moved house last year. So it was great seeing it turn up like that, especially as it was the only picture I've got of that day. And after that I never really won much, because I picked up a bad ankle injury and was out for quite a long time, and by the time I was fit again I was taking an interest in other sports like badminton and squash.

Speaker 4: I was on my way home from school at the time, and it was just after the exams so I was riding along feeling quite relaxed and happy, thinking about the holidays to come. So I wasn't really paying attention when a car suddenly came racing out of a side street without stopping. I heard somebody shout a warning and fortunately I just managed to get out of the way in time, but it was a close thing. Someone told me later that the police had seen what happened on a security camera, but the driver wasn't punished for dangerous driving. I thought he should have been, because he could have put me in hospital.

Part 4, Questions 19 – 23

OK, ladies and gentlemen, may I have your attention, please? So, here we are at King's Cross station. We'll be leaving from here in just over an hour to catch a tube from the Underground station so you'll have a bit of time to look around. But first things first. Just so as you can get your bearings and find your way around this rather complex and confusing station, I will point out essential areas as well as points of interest. At the moment, we are standing in King's Cross Square, facing two main exit doors, one off to our left and the other off to our right. The exits lead from the main platform area which can be accessed by several entrances, one of which is located just a bit further away to your left, although it is obscured by a wall from where we're standing. Oh, by the way, that building standing on its own - the larger, not the smaller one - on your far left is the Great Northern Hotel. The taxi rank is sandwiched between it and the Left Luggage office.

So, before I go onto a description of the main shopping and platform areas on the other side of the station wall, I'd like to point out the most important point of all: the Underground station, which is where we need to meet promptly for departure. Luckily, it's quite prominent as it's located away from the shopping and platform area of the station. It's just over there on the corner, in between the entrance I mentioned earlier and the exit nearest to the hotel from where we're standing now. Now for those of you who would like to grab a bite to eat or do a bit of shopping, you can enter the shopping area by that entrance door over there. It's by far the nearest entrance. You will find several clothes shops in this area in addition to a fast-food outlet. When you go in the entrance, if you go straight ahead rather than turning left into the other part of the shopping complex you will find two buildings facing one another. Within these buildings are several shops and eating places. In the building immediately after the ticket barriers on your right you will find that the first shop you come across is the fast-food outlet, Burgerland. If you need to avail yourself of the toilet facilities, then carry straight on past Burgerland and they're at the far end of the building. In between the toilets and the ticket office is the Disabled Meeting Point. You will have to enter through this area in order to gain access to the toilets.

If you would like to go up to the second floor where there are one or two shops and a pizzeria, then as you enter the shopping area through the main entrance, instead of going straight ahead you turn off to the left. The escalators are immediately on your left again. When you go up, the escalators you will see two buildings again on your left. Go past the first building and the pizzeria is the first shop that you come to, in the second building. Now, I would just like to ask: Are there any Harry Potter fans with us today? Ah, good. Yes, I see several hands raised. Well, there's a treat in store for you if you go to the far end of the second building and take the escalator down again to the ground floor. As you reach the bottom of the escalator, turn right and carry on walking, keeping the ticket barrier on your left all the time. Don't turn off left but carry on walking until you find yourself up against the station wall. This is the famous Platform 9^{3/4} immortalised by J.K. Rowling in her Harry Potter books. You'll see half a trolley embedded in the wall to mark the spot.

So those are the main things to do and see. I hope you enjoy yourselves but please meet me at the Underground entrance promptly for departure. Don't be tempted to board the Hogwart Express on Platform 9^{3/4}

Part 5, Questions 24 – 29

EXTRACT 1

- A: I hear you went to Paris last week. How did you get there?
- B: I got the train from London. It was really quick, just over two hours and very comfortable, even in standard class.
- A: That's a bit of a comedown for you, isn't it? I thought you always travelled by air, in business class! Why did you go that way?
- B: I must admit that I like travelling in style, but I also can't resist a bargain. I saw a very good deal online and just had to go for it!
- A: As you saved so much money on the tickets, did you decide to spend and stay in an expensive hotel?
- B: I actually found somewhere that was also good value for money. It wasn't right in the centre but very close to a Metro station, so it was easy to get around.
- A: Did you do all the touristy things like visiting art galleries and going on a boat trip on the River Seine?
- B: Absolutely not! I've done that on previous trips. I was so pleased with the money I'd saved, I ended up going to some wonderful restaurants. In one of them the bill was more than I spent on my train ticket. The food was delicious, so it was worth it.

EXTRACT 2

- A: Have you met our new neighbour yet?
- B: Yes, I went round yesterday to introduce myself. What about you?
- A: I saw her going into her house and waved but I haven't spoken to her. What's she like?
- B: She seems very nice but a bit shy. I suggested that I got all our friends together at my house so she could meet them, but she said she'd rather wait and meet them individually. She told me that she used to live in a small village where nothing much happened and she had to drive to go shopping or to have a meal. She's looking forward to being able to go out of her front door and find lots of shops and cafés within walking distance.
- A: We're so lucky here to have everything we need on our doorstep. However, if she's still got a car she's going to have difficulty parking it.
- B: Don't worry. She did exactly the same as I did and sold her car. I think she realised that the public transport around here is so good you don't need to have one.
- A: Very sensible. Now, as I haven't had the chance to talk to her, why don't we go round now and invite her out for a coffee?
- B: Good idea. We can find out a bit more about her. I'm sure she'll start to relax when she's sees we want her to become part of our community.

EXTRACT 3

- A: Good morning, how can I be of assistance?
- B: Morning. I'm not sure, under the circumstances, that it is 'good'. However. I hope it will get better during our conversation.
- A: I'm sorry to hear that. What's the problem?
- B: Well. My wife likes to burn candles in our sitting room in the evening. She particularly enjoys the ambience they create. However, she bought one from this shop last week. It's inside glass, I suppose, to make sure the flame does not go out.
- A: I know which type you mean. There's a cylinder of glass surrounding the candle which sits on a stone base. They're very popular.
- B: They may be popular, but they are also extremely dangerous. Last night, the candle had been burning for only a couple of minutes when the glass shattered into tiny pieces. One of them could easily have gone into my eye. I was shocked.
- A: I'm extremely sorry, sir. Have you brought the candle with you, so I can have a look at it?
- B: Brought it with me? Of course not! You don't expect me to wander into town carrying a bag full of broken glass, do you?
- A: I'm sure you'll understand that without seeing the damage to the product I can't give you a refund.

Radio reporter

Sally: Hi. My name's Sally Nelson, and I'm a radio reporter specialising in current affairs. I'm here to tell you how useful work experience placements have been in my career.

Although I'm in my dream job now, at school I lacked ambition, and made a poor choice of university course. Some of my colleagues did subjects like Media Studies, which have a direct application to the work. Although my subject sounds relevant – it's known as Communication Studies – I think a degree in English and Drama would've been just as useful. My course centred on the sociological use of language rather than the media.

When I graduated, I took the first job I was offered. I'd always been interested in music and clubbing and had considered training as a DJ, and I soon realised being a marketing assistant was too far away from this. My friends had more interesting jobs than me; one was even working as a manager for a rock band. So I quit the job and rang another friend who was a radio presenter in Brighton.

I organised to sit in on his show for a few days, which was a bit cheeky of me, and although I was intimidated for the first couple of hours, it was actually a very relaxed sort of place. And it gave me exactly the sort of insight I needed to confirm that radio was for me.

So, I approached the boss of the station. He immediately offered me a place on the station's Trainee Scheme, it's a bit like a work experience scheme really and involved spending two days a week working unpaid at the station. To fund myself, I did waitressing jobs the rest of the week.

The station's a small company, so the work was varied and very hands on. I got to do traffic reports on air, which was fun, background research about musicians, which was more interesting than I expected, and even once or twice conducted live interviews. I got the biggest buzz of all from that. In this industry you have to network, and that's why work experience, however short the placement, is so important. I met people in Brighton who really opened doors for me. One colleague said technical training would help my job prospects, and told me about a journalism course which you can do in the evening. At twenty-five, I was much older than my fellow students but I was very focused, and it stood me in good stead.

Thanks to someone I met on that course, I got another work experience placement, this time with a larger national broadcasting company. I worked for six months unpaid there. I was taken on to work on the sports desk, but soon got transferred to the news desk where I worked out the rest of my placement, with occasional days on the travel desk. Although I was on a steep learning curve, it was fantastic from day one.

Working for free was exhausting because I had to hold down other jobs to keep myself. If I had to say what the main benefit of work experience was, I'd say it gives you flexibility. You learn on the job and make mistakes without feeling that you're about to get sacked, and that's just as important for your confidence and employability as any number of qualifications.

TEST 9

Part 1, Questions 1 – 8

- 1: Let me pay for dinner.
- 2: Are there any messages?
- 3: What did the customer buy?
- 4: How much paper do we need?
- 5: When does the plane leave?
- 6: Why don't you take a coffee break?
- 7: Have you finished eating?
- 8: Where is the hotel?

*Part 2, Questions 9 – 14***Sports Festival**

Man: Are you wondering what to do over the summer holidays? The international sports festival starts on the 30th of June, lasts for two weeks and ends on the 13th of July with prize giving and fireworks. It's well worth attending. Here's why.

The fun starts on day one with a huge event in Prospect Park. Organizers will arrive early to set up, but the event for the public begins at 12 p.m. and lasts all day until 6.00. Throughout the day, many different clubs and companies will be giving free workshops, which means you'll be able to try sports that you may never have tried before.

Some of the highlights at the opening event include skateboarding and break-dancing workshops. You might also like to bring your bike and try some extreme cycling. Before you start, an expert will check over your bike to make sure it's safe. There will also be a bike race.

To find out more information about exact times of each workshop, look on our website. You'll also be able to download a map which shows where everything will be in the park on the day.

For the remaining two weeks of the festival, you'll be able to enjoy further workshops and sessions in the area. Locations and events include water sports at River Swimming Complex, track events at the Athletics Stadium and you can also take part in indoor team games at Central Leisure. This festival is the first of its kind in our town and I really recommend you see what it's all about.

Part 3, Questions 15 – 18

- Speaker 1: Generally I like living at home with my family. There are five of us. I've got a brother and a sister and we fight a lot but I love them really. My parents give us everything we need, in fact they buy us lots of things, especially clothes. My social life suffers a bit as I have to babysit for my little brother and sister quite often and I have many jobs to do around the house apart from my work for university. It's difficult to get any spare time to go out and have fun.
- Speaker 2: I guess we have quite a large family for such a small house. Both mum and dad work during the day and we are all at school so it's good to have someone at home to do the cooking and keep the house in order. They are both wonderful company anyway and sometimes when I have a problem and mum and dad aren't home or are very busy, they are there for me to talk to. I like having three generations living under one roof. It's taught us all to be more tolerant and not to be selfish.
- Speaker 3: We do tend to get under each other's feet a lot and I wish I could have my own bedroom, but I think the advantages outweigh the disadvantages. For a start, there's always someone to talk to and someone to help me if I have a problem. There are enough of us to make a basketball team so we play as a family against our friends. Mum says that we have exhausted her but really she's very proud of us all.
- Speaker 4: He takes up all of our time as there's so much that he needs; feeding, changing, bathing and sometimes just a cuddle or some attention. He really has changed our lives completely. I don't resent losing my free time though as he's worth it. He's not very entertaining yet as he can't do much. The house is messier than it used to be too. His things are everywhere but on the other hand we try to keep everything really clean even if it is untidy.

Part 4, Questions 19 – 23

Good morning everyone. I hope you all slept soundly overnight. I'm pleased to confirm that our flight is running on schedule and we expect to arrive in Christchurch at 8:00 a.m. local time; that's about 50 minutes from now. I've been advised by our pilot to warn you that there may be some turbulence on our descent, so please remain seated and have your seatbelt on at all times. As you may have heard, a fairly severe tropical depression is headed for New Zealand, and, in fact, is reaching the west coast of the south island as we speak. Thankfully, we are landing on the east coast, where the weather is still relatively good. Wind speeds are steady at around 15 mph and the sky is generally overcast, though the sun may creep out from time to time as the morning progresses. That said, when the storm reaches this afternoon, conditions will deteriorate rather quickly. Please exercise extreme caution if you are travelling anywhere on the island today. As I said, the storm has already made landfall on the west / north-west coast and we are getting reports of high seas and very strong winds of around 75 mph, with gusts up to 110 in Collingwood. Heavy and thundery rainfall is also being reported there. The Southern Alps are experiencing severe blizzard conditions and there is a virtual whiteout on the roads. There are accumulations of up to three feet of snow already so please, under no circumstances, be tempted to take the mountain road from Christchurch to Bluff - use the coastal route for the entire journey if you must go down south. Over in the west, in Hokitika, and the southwest, in Milford, conditions are bad with heavy rain, high winds and high seas. In fact, several tornados were reported in Hokitika and also in Lewis, which is slightly further inland. Also inland, on the northern edge of the Southern Alps, Arthur's Pass should be avoided at all costs. Roads are closed due to the heavy snowfall. Kaikoura has reported wind speeds of 45 mph, with occasional gusts a bit stronger, but so far it has escaped the heavy rain. At present, it is windy and cloudy there.

Part 5, Questions 24 – 29

EXTRACT 1

- A: Good afternoon. I bought this jacket last week *and I want to return it.*
- B: That's fine. Is there a problem with it?
- A: It's the wrong size and I've now decided I don't like the colour.
- B: We can exchange it or refund your money, provided you've brought the receipt.
- A: Receipt? I haven't got it with me. I left it at home.
- B: We might have emailed it to you.
- A: I very much doubt it. I get far too many emails and always ask for receipts to be printed out. I just didn't bring it with me.
- B: You can see from the official notice on the till that we can only give you your money back if you bring the receipt.
- A: Can't you make an exception? I really need the money right now.
- B: I'm afraid not, Madam. I'd get into a lot of trouble if I didn't follow the rules. However, you can exchange it for another item of clothing at the same price.
- A: Right. I can then bring that back with the receipt and get a refund, can't I?
- B: I suppose so, Madam.
- A: I'm very glad to hear it!

EXTRACT 2

- A: Good afternoon, Mrs Bennett. You made an appointment to see me. Is there a problem that you would like to discuss?
- B: There most certainly is, Mr Collins. My daughter Elizabeth was getting good grades last term and appeared to be doing very well. It all seems to have changed after the holiday. I'm now extremely worried about her progress.
- A: Yes. Looking at the scores she's been given in the last couple of weeks, I can see that her marks have gone down considerably.
- B: I'm very well aware of that. However, what I don't understand is why it is happening. Have you got any ideas?
- A: As you know, Mrs Bennett, Elizabeth can be stubborn at times and likes to have her own way. She's being taught by different teachers this term who may find her attitude more difficult to deal with.
- B: The way she behaves is not a reason to give her bad marks. There's more to it than that.
- A: I agree, but I believe that she has lost some motivation to work hard because there's sometimes a conflict with her new teachers. Why don't we just give her a couple of weeks to settle down and then review the situation?
- B: I'm just as determined as my daughter and I'm not going to accept this. I want to talk to these teachers as soon as possible.

EXTRACT 3

- A: Thanks so much for coming. Before you start, can I get you anything to drink?
- B: Just some water, thank you. I need to get on as I've got a lot of appointments today. Can you just talk me through what happened and I'll try and sort it out as quickly as I can.
- A: I explained it to your colleague on the phone but the message obviously didn't get through.

When I switched on the TV, the screen was completely blank and there was no sound. I checked the connections at the back and they all seemed to be in place.

B: Did you try the remote control?

A: I most certainly did. I even changed the batteries just in case that was the reason why I couldn't get the TV to work.

B: OK. I think there might be a simple explanation. There isn't a problem with the TV. It just needs to be linked to the box provided by the satellite company and at the moment it isn't.

A: I don't understand how that happened.

B: Have you used any of those sockets in the corner recently?

A: Yes. I spilled something on the floor and borrowed my neighbour's carpet cleaner.

B: You must have switched the box off by mistake when you were using the cleaner!

Part 6, Questions 30 – 35

British marine life in crisis

Nowhere is the need for the ecosystem-based management more pressing than in British waters. According to WWF-UK, our marine environment is facing more problems than ever, not only from conventional threats such as overfishing, pollution and coastal development, but also from sand and gravel extraction and construction associated with off-shore wind farms and the sequestration of carbon dioxide. Those species most in danger include the turtle, shark, Atlantic salmon and pink coral, while such habitats as salt marshes and seagrass and maerl beds also face considerable pressure.

At present, specific areas within UK waters are protected according to UK and EU legislation as Marine Nature Reserves or special Areas of Conservation. But these areas are failing to halt the decline. Scientists recommend that 20-30 per cent of the marine environment should be fully protected from damaging and extractive activities. However, at present, the only region in which all species and their habitats are managed in this way is a 3.3-square-kilometre area off the east coast of Lundy Island in the Bristol

Channel - a mere 0.002 per cent of our waters.

Organisations such as the MCS, the British Sub-aqua Club and WWF-UK are currently campaigning for the creation of a network of highly protected marine reserves - what the fishing industry would call no-take zones - where all extractive activities are prohibited. Case studies from around the world show that fully protected reserves are the only way to maintain marine biodiversity.

It's quite clear that the current system is inadequate. We have to protect a representative number of habitats as a whole if we are to stop the decline of wildlife in UK waters. Not only do we need a network of protected areas, we should also manage fisheries from the perspective of biodiversity and the health of the ecosystem. Historically, we've always looked at these things independently, so at the policy level, fisheries aren't integrated into the planning process. They are considered separately from environmental issues. So when fisheries councils consider stocks and quotas and so on, they don't consider the environmental impact unless they have some impact on the stock. We need an overall strategy for marine spatial management that considers the impacts on biodiversity and ecosystems not just the stocks.

TEST 10

Part 1, Questions 1 – 8

- 1: Why aren't these copies ready yet?
- 2: He's expected at noon, isn't he?
- 3: How much was your hotel bill?
- 4: The rent is going up again next month.
- 5: Why are you always on time?
- 6: The meeting is about to start.
- 7: Who won the tennis match?
- 8: What was the purpose of this visit?

*Part 2, Questions 9 – 14***Dorset chocolate museum**

Woman: This is the information line for the Dorset Chocolate Museum; the home of chocolate lovers and the ideal place to spend an afternoon.

Do you know who used cocoa beans as money in the 16th century, or where chocolate was drunk as a medicine? At the Dorset Chocolate Museum, you'll find out about all this and more. Our fascinating displays will guide you through the history of chocolate making from its earliest use in South America to the modern day.

Then move on to the demonstration area of our small family-run factory. Here you can watch our skilled chocolate-makers making a variety of chocolate bars, as well as other sweets, and you can even have a try at making your own.

We open seven days a week from 12.00 midday till 6 p.m., except in July and August when we are open until 8 p.m. From September to December we are open at weekends only. We are closed throughout January, but open again from the 1st of February. Admission is £10 for adults and £5 for children up to the age of 16, while children under five are free. Students pay £2 less, so that's £8, but only if they have a student ID card.

Special reduced entrance fees are available for groups of ten or more people. We can also make special arrangements for schools on weekdays between 12 and 4 p.m. All groups will be provided with a private tour guide, and at the end each member of the group will receive a bag of lovely hand-made chocolates.

Our special range of chocolate boxes and bars is always available to buy in our gift shop. For more details phone the gift shop on 01632 960054.

Part 3, Questions 15 – 18

- Speaker 1: I love running around crazily on the field – even when I was younger I wasn't very good at it, but I've always just loved the game. I'm a doctor and I wouldn't say I ever disconnect completely, but it certainly helps me to calm down and therefore to deal with an otherwise stressful career. I get to see old friends, too, some of whom I went to school with. Ultimately, for me, it's the perfect way to chill.
- Speaker 2: When I'm painting I have the ability to drift off into this kind of meditative state. And I take it quite seriously: I try my best to really express myself through my paintings, and I sometimes make presents of them for friends – once I even sold one! I think, if I hadn't become a lawyer, I'd have been a painter, professionally I mean. If only I could earn a living from it! Law is such a dreadfully stressful profession – even though I like it – but when I'm painting, I can just forget about it all – completely – for a little while, anyway.
- Speaker 3: I think that the key to staying young is to keep active, both mentally and physically. So, I go to the gym, which, frankly, I find tortuous for the body, and also to Night School, where the classes give me a routine. I just need to keep learning. And History is a subject where you need to remember things – dates, names and so on – so it's good exercise for the brain, and mine really needs a work out! It's definitely the best way for strengthening the mind, and going to Night School allows me to do that.
- Speaker 4: I love hill-walking and I go at least twice a month with a group of friends. I've been up the highest peak in the country, actually, so maybe it would sound more impressive if I said I loved mountain climbing! Whatever you call it, I do it to keep in shape. It's much more interesting than the gym, and I've never really been an 'athlete'. We set off early in the morning with sandwiches and a flask of something hot, walk for an hour or two and then have a nice rest. Then, off we go again. It's relaxed, but I'll tell you what: you'll sleep well after one of our treks.

Part 4, Questions 19 – 23

OK, now let's move on to some details about the conference and what will be happening where. Let me just briefly take you through the map that you've all got in your welcome pack. Right, here on the map, we've marked all the sessions that are taking place this morning, and you've already indicated which ones you'll each be attending. For those of you going to the session on **Setting Up a Fitness Centre at work**, you go out of the Main Hall here through those doors, turn right at reception and go along the corridor to the Taylor Room, which is on your left. You'll get lots of good advice there on the possibilities and costs of a workplace fitness centre.

The talk on **Healthy Eating Schemes** is in the Martin Suite. For that, you need to go out of this hall the other way, through the doors at that end, and that takes you straight through to the Martin Suite. If you're keen to introduce healthy eating schemes in your canteens and restaurants, or to improve ones you've already got, you'll get lots of really good ideas from that session. Now, those of you attending the session on **Transport Initiatives**, you're in the Fender Room. To get there, you need to go out of those doors that bring you out opposite reception, turn left and left again into a corridor. The Fender Room is the third door on your right. The session will cover everything from how to encourage people to walk cycle to work car-sharing schemes.

For those of you who have signed up for the workshop on **Running Sports Teams**, that will take place in the Gibson Suite. The whole issue of organising company teams, recruiting people for them, encouraging people to take part in them whatever their sporting ability, taking part in competitions- all that will get covered in the workshop. You'll find that if you go out of here, turn right at reception and then right again. The first door you come to on the left is the Gibson Suite. Finally, if you need any more information or have any queries while the conference is going on, you'll find me in the Conference Coordinator's Office. From here, that's to the left of Reception and along the corridor past the Entrance Hall. If you keep going along the corridor, you'll find my door at the end on your right. Please come and see me if there's anything you want to ask or find out. OK, let's get started. I hope that you all enjoy!

Part 5, Questions 24 – 29

EXTRACT 1

- A: I've just had a word with your mum and she told me that I can decorate your room in any way you want. It's your choice. Just be careful.
- B: That's great. First of all, I want all of the furniture removed apart from the bed.
- A: Just the bed in the room – and where do you want it to be?
- B: Right in the middle of the room so that it's nowhere near the window and not touching any walls.
- A: OK – but it might be a bit awkward to get from one side of the room to the other. I think you should keep the wardrobe.
- B: That's where it's going to be. Now the walls are all to be painted black. I really don't like this white and blue paper that my parents put on.
- A: Black? Are you absolutely sure? It might make the room quite dark and gloomy. It's not what I'd have chosen.
- B: Exactly! I want to be different. That's the effect I'm trying to achieve.
- A: OK – and what about any pictures on the walls?
- B: I've got a poster of my favourite painting that needs to be hung up opposite my bed. I want to be able to see it when I wake up.
- A: I hope that it'll add some colour to the room.
- B: I doubt it. The picture's called The Dark Side of the Moon!

EXTRACT 2

- A: Good morning, Tessa. I understand you want to have a quick word with me.
- B: Thanks, Tom. I don't need to take up too much of your time but just wanted to let you know about the job I applied for.
- A: You applied for the job a while ago, didn't you? I assumed you hadn't got it.
- B: So did I, but I got an email this morning informing me that my application had been accepted and they want me to start at the end of this month.
- A: Well, although I should be pleased about your success, it'll be impossible to let you leave in three weeks.
- We're coming up to the busiest time of the year and I can't possibly be without a key worker. It really isn't possible.
- B: I understand the difficulty I've put you in but I've always wanted this job. According to my contract I only have to tell them I'm going two weeks before I leave my job.
- A: I know what's in the contract but we've worked together for over three years now and I feel you owe me some loyalty. I don't know what I'm going to do without you.

EXTRACT 3

- A: Lesley, I can see from your face that you're planning something. What is it?
- B: I didn't think that my expression would be such a giveaway, Frank – but you're right. I have an idea.
- A: Tell me what it is. I don't like secrets.
- B: I was hoping it'd be a surprise but I suppose I'd better tell you.

- A: Don't keep me waiting.
- B: I was just about to buy tickets to go and see King Crimson at the London Palladium next week. There's a flash sale on and I can get them half price, but only if I book today.
- A: I know King Crimson is your favourite band and the tickets are a good price but progressive rock is my least favourite type of music, even worse than the awful country music you play in the car.
- B: That's what I thought you'd say and the reason why I didn't want to tell you until the last minute. Sadly, it hasn't worked and this might be the last chance I get to see them.
- A: Oh, all right. I love going to London and if it means so much to you, I'll come with you but on one condition.
- B: And what might that be?
- A: You get me tickets for the opera where we can enjoy four hours of Wagner's wonderful music. If I've got to listen to screeching guitars and a twenty-minute drum solo, it's the least you can do.

Part 6, Questions 30 – 35

Studying for the 11-plus exam

children as young as eight are being tutored to pass the 11-plus exam as competition for grammar school places increases. But many struggle when they arrive and the experience can be damaging, say leading headteachers. Experts also say, over-tutoring does not significantly help. The warnings follow a Times investigation which found that parents are spending up to £1,500-a-year on personal tutors to get their children into the 164 surviving grammar schools. These schools admit to receiving, on average, five applications for every place.

Headteachers warned this week that the practice could be damaging children's confidence and risks undermining academic performance later in school life. Dr Mike Walker, headmaster of a grammar school in Chelmsford said that the nature of 11-plus type exams requires accuracy at speed, and with unpredictable questions, tutoring can only teach familiarity and technique. What is fundamentally important is what's appropriate for an individual. If a child is tutored above their natural level of capability for any exam then they could have a miserable time on joining the school.

The Grammar School Association estimates that 75,000 children annually sit the 11-plus for only 20,000 places. Its chairman said that children should not be pushed beyond their natural ability to pass the 11-plus. If they are over-tutored then there is a chance they may become unhappy during their subsequent seven years at school

A study by Bristol University in 2004 showed that children from disadvantaged backgrounds are less likely to go to grammar schools than their more affluent peers, even if they are just as clever. In the 19 counties where significant selection remains, just 2 per cent of pupils attending grammar schools are entitled to free school meals, compared with 12 per cent at other secondary schools in those areas.

The number of children being tutored to pass the 11-plus has been fuelled by the growth in websites offering coaching for children. Prices for online tutoring differ hugely, but some parents are paying up to £1,500 for one-year courses. One web-based tutoring service offers a 91-hour course costing £1,365 with an additional £285 for materials. Tutors offer contradictory advice about the suitability of courses as preparation for the 11-plus.

One website claims these courses gradually prepare children as young as eight for the exam, but another suggests that it is never too late to start preparation.

EXAMPLE OF MULTILEVEL EXAM ANSWER SHEET

Savollar kitobi raqami 1000001

Maxsus kod

0	0	0	0	0
1	1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5	5
6	6	6	6	6
7	7	7	7	7
8	8	8	8	8
9	9	9	9	9

Joy raqami

0	0	0	0	0
1	1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5	5
6	6	6	6	6
7	7	7	7	7
8	8	8	8	8
9	9	9	9	9

(Familiyangiz)

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**LISTENING
PART 1**

1	(A)	(B)	(C)
2	(A)	(B)	(C)
3	(A)	(B)	(C)
4	(A)	(B)	(C)
5	(A)	(B)	(C)
6	(A)	(B)	(C)
7	(A)	(B)	(C)
8	(A)	(B)	(C)

PART 2

E X A M P L E

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11									
12									
13									
14									

PART 6

30									
31									
32									
33									
34									
35									

PART 3

15	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	17	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)
16	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	18	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)

PART 4

19	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)
20	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)
21	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)
22	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)
23	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)

PART 5

24	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
25	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
26	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
27	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
28	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
29	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)

21	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
22	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
23	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
24	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)

25	(A)	(B)	(C)
26	(A)	(B)	(C)
27	(A)	(B)	(C)
28	(A)	(B)	(C)
29	(A)	(B)	(C)

30									
31									
32									
33									
34	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)					
35	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)					

**READING
PART 1**

1																			
2																			
3																			
4																			
5																			
6																			
7	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)									
8	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)									
9	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)									
10	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)									
11	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)									
12	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)									
13	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)									
14	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)									
15	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)											
16	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)											
17	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)											
18	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)											
19	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)											
20	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)											

Karimov Akmal

A
B
A
E
/

MULTILEVEL

Mock Practice Tests

Muharrir
Dizayner
Texnik muharrir
Musahhih

Gulchexra Raximova
Rustam Xudoyberganov
Bobur Yo'ldoshev
Nilufar Xudoyberganova

Nashriyot litsenziyasi № 5147-5560-d47e-4d00-95c9-6915-2220.

Bosishga 12.12.2023 yilda ruxsat etildi.
Bichimi 70x108 1/16 ofset usulida chop
etildi. Adadi 2000 nusxa.

«PIR» nashriyoti,
«IDEAL POLYGRAPH» MCHJ
bosmaxonasida chop etildi.
Manzil: 100149, Toshkent shahar, Yangi hayot tumani,
Choshtepa ko'chasi 27-uy

MULTILEVEL MOCK

PRACTICE TESTS



KOMIL JALILOV
Curriculum and
Assessment Specialist

For language learners, whether they are learning language for personal or academic purposes or preparing for an important exam, it is important to have support in the form of access to resources they need. If for candidates who choose to sit for international exams like IELTS or TOEFL there are plenty of materials to help them achieve success in the exam, for those opting for locally designed and administered exams, like National System of Assessment of Foreign Language Proficiency, the choice is still quite limited. Series of books for Multilevel English Exam by **Akmal Karimov** and **Gulchexra Rahimova** fill the gap.

Following the tradition of famous "*Cambridge IELTS*" series, the authors offer the learners series of resources, each of which cover a skill tested in the Multilevel English Exam of National System of Assessment of Foreign Language Proficiency of Agency for Assessment of Knowledge and Skills. The books start with the explanation of the overall test format and the relevant section of the exam, and then contain sample tests based on the authentic texts, very much like those that the candidate would encounter in the real exam. Closely following the test format adopted in the exam, these tests take the learner from B1 level materials through B2 to C1, thus providing ample opportunities to practice skills and test-taking techniques needed to succeed in the exam. Besides providing exam practice, the texts used in the books are interesting materials by themselves, covering a wide range of topics from culture and country studies to science and technology. Using the answer key included, the learners can check themselves and focus on the areas that need further attention.

I am glad to be recommending this series of books to language learners, and I hope these resources will help them achieve the level they desire.

