

Reading and Use of English (1 hour 30 minutes)

PART 1

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

Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Example:

0 A regarded B said C presented D proposed

0	<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>D</u>
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Thomas Cook

Thomas Cook could be 0 _____ to have invented the global tourist industry. He was born in England in 1808 and became a cabinet-maker. Then he 1 _____ on the idea of using the newly-invented railways for pleasure trips and by the summer of 1845, he was organizing commercial trips. The first was to Liverpool and featured a 60-page handbook for the journey, the 2 _____ of the modern holiday brochure.

The Paris Exhibition of 1855 3 _____ him to create his first great tour, taking in France, Belgium and Germany. This also included a

remarkable 4 _____ – Cook's first cruise, an extraordinary journey along the Rhine. The expertise he had gained from this 5 _____ him in good stead when it came to organizing a fantastic journey along the Nile in 1869. Few civilians had so much as set foot in Egypt, let 6 _____ travelled along this waterway through history and the remains of a vanished civilization 7 _____ back thousands of years. Then, in 1872, Cook organized the first conducted world tour and the 8 _____ of travel has not been the same since.

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|------------|-------------|
| 1 A dawned | B struck | C hit | D crossed |
| 2 A pioneer | B forerunner | C prior | D foretaste |
| 3 A livened | B initiated | C launched | D inspired |
| 4 A breakthrough | B leap | C step | D headway |
| 5 A kept | B took | C stood | D made |
| 6 A apart | B aside | C alone | D away |
| 7 A flowing | B going | C running | D passing |
| 8 A scene | B area | C land | D world |

PART 2

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

Write your answers IN CAPITAL LETTERS on the separate answer sheet.

Example:

0	W	O	U	L	D								
---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Bits of history (of bits) on the auction block

In the spring of 1946, J. Presper Eckert and John Maunchly sent out a business plan for a company that 0 _____ sell 'electronic computers'. In their eight-page proposal for 9 _____ financing of this enterprise, sent to a small group of prospective backers, the two engineers predicted that the market for 10 _____ a machine might consist 11 _____ scientific laboratories, universities and government agencies. Such 12 _____ the beginnings of the Electronic Control Company of Philadelphia, which produced the Univac, the first computer 13 _____ be commercially sold in the United States.

At an auction around 60 years later, the original typescript of the Eckert-Maunchly proposal was sold as part of a collection called 'The Origins of Cyberspace', which contained about 1,000 books, papers, brochures and 14 _____ artefacts from the history of computing. Two items 15 _____ particular generated interest among prospective bidders. 16 _____ were the Eckert-Maunchly business plan and a technical journal containing the idea for TCP / IP, the standard system for the transmission of information over the Internet.

PART 3

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

Write your answers **IN CAPITAL LETTERS** on the separate answer sheet.

Example:

0 S T A R D O M

ALICIA RHETT – THE STAR WHO ONLY APPEARED IN ONE FILM

Alicia Rhett was an actress who rose to international 0 _____ in the 1939 film *Gone With the Wind*. In the film, which enjoyed 17 _____ success and is among the most popular ever made, she played the part of India Wilkes, the serious young woman whose love for the dull and timid 18 _____ character, Charles Hamilton, is spurned in favour of Scarlett O’Hara. Despite the film’s 19 _____ acclaim, however, it was to be her only screen role.

While Alicia later insisted that she ‘enjoyed the experience immensely’, she was 20 _____ to the life of a Hollywood star. An intensely private individual, she lacked the drive and ambition of 21 _____ like Joan Crawford or Bette Davis, and went on to reject all subsequent roles from agents and 22 _____. Though fans continued to hound her with requests for 23 _____ photographs seven decades later, letters went 24 _____ and requests for interviews were seldom granted.

- STAR
- PHENOMENON
- CENTRE
- LAST
- SUIT
- CONTEMPORARY
- PRODUCE
- SIGN
- ANSWER

PART 4

For questions 25–30, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given. You must use between three and six words, including the word given. Here is an example (0).

Example:

0 I didn’t know the way there, so I got lost.

GET

Not _____ there, I got lost.

0 KNOWING HOW TO GET

Write *only* the missing words **IN CAPITAL LETTERS** on the separate answer sheet.

25 I’ve been too busy to answer my emails, but I’ll do it soon.

ROUND

I _____ my emails yet, but I’ll do it soon.

26 The ambulance came within minutes.

MATTER

It _____ before the ambulance came.

27 Experts say that things are bound to improve.

DOUBT

Experts say that there is _____ better.

28 Jake was the person who started my interest in collecting pottery.

GOT

It _____ in collecting pottery.

29 He really wanted to impress the interviewers.

DESPERATE

He _____ the interviewers a good impression.

30 Because he was injured he couldn’t play in the next game.

PREVENTED

His _____ in the next game.

PART 5

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

Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

TEST 3

Thirty or so years after he arrived in London, Chanu decided that it was time to see the sights. 'All I saw was the Houses of Parliament. And that was in 1979.' It was a **project**. Much equipment was needed. Preparations were made. Chanu bought a pair of shorts which hung just below his knees. He tried them on and filled the numerous pockets with a compass, guidebook, binoculars, bottled water, maps and two types of disposable camera. Thus loaded, the shorts hung at mid-calf. He bought a baseball cap and wore it around the flat with the visor variously angled up and down and turned around to the back of his head. A money belt secured the shorts around his waist and prevented them from reaching his ankles. He made a list of tourist attractions and devised a star rating system that encompassed historical significance, something he termed 'entertainment factor' and value for money. The girls would enjoy themselves. They were forewarned of this requirement.

On a hot Saturday morning towards the end of July the planning came to fruition. 'I've spent more than half my life here,' said Chanu, 'but I've hardly left these few streets.' He stared out of the bus windows at the grimy colours of Bethnal Green Road. 'All this time I have been struggling and struggling, and I've barely had time to lift my head and look around.'

They sat at the front of the bus, on the top deck. Chanu shared a seat with Nazneen, and Shahana and Bibi sat across the aisle. Nazneen crossed her ankles and tucked her feet beneath the seat to make way for the two plastic carrier bags that contained their picnic. 'You'll stink the bus out,' Shahana had said. 'I'm not sitting with you.' But she had not moved away.

'It's like this,' said Chanu, 'when you have all the time in the world to see something, you don't bother to see it. Now that we are going home, I have become a tourist.' He pulled his sunglasses from his forehead onto his nose. They were part of the new equipment.

He turned to the girls. 'How do you like your holiday so far?' Bibi said that she liked it very well, and Shahana squinted and shuffled and leaned her head against the side window.

Chanu began to hum. He danced with his head, which wobbled from side to side, and drummed out a rhythm on his thigh. The humming appeared to come from low down in his chest and melded with the general tune of the bus, vibrating on the bass notes.

Nazneen decided that she would make this day unlike any other. She would not allow this day to disappoint him.

The conductor came to collect fares. He had a slack-jawed expression: nothing could interest him. 'Two at one pound, and two children, please,' said Chanu. He received his tickets. 'Sightseeing,' he announced, and flourished his guidebook. 'Family holiday.'

'Right,' said the conductor. He jingled his bag, looking for change. He was squashed by his job. The ceiling forced him to stoop.

'Can you tell me something? To your mind, does the British Museum rate more highly than the National Gallery? Or would you recommend the gallery over the museum?'

The conductor pushed his lower lip out with his tongue. He stared hard at Chanu, as if considering whether to eject him from the bus.

'In my rating system,' explained Chanu, 'they are neck and neck. It would be good to take an opinion from a local.'

'Where've you come from, mate?'

'Oh, just two blocks behind,' said Chanu. 'But this is the first holiday for twenty or thirty years.'

The conductor swayed. It was still early but the bus was hot and Nazneen could smell his sweat. He looked at Chanu's guidebook. He twisted round and looked at the girls. At a half-glance he knew everything about Nazneen, and then he shook his head and walked away.

31 In what sense was the sightseeing trip a 'project' (line 4)?

- A Chanu felt a duty to do it.
- B It was something that Chanu had wanted to do for a long time.
- C Chanu took it very seriously.
- D It was something that required a good deal of organization.

31

32 The descriptions of Chanu's clothing are intended to

- A show how little he cared about his appearance.
- B create an impression of his sense of humour.
- C create amusing visual images of him.
- D show how bad his choice of clothes always was.

32

33 Chanu had decided to go on a sightseeing trip that day because

- A he regretted the lack of opportunity to do so before.
- B he felt that it was something the girls ought to do.
- C he had just developed an interest in seeing the sights.
- D he had grown bored with the area that he lived in.

33

34 As they sat on top of the bus,

- A Nazneen began to regret bringing so much food with them.
- B the girls felt obliged to pretend that they were enjoying themselves.
- C Chanu explained why he had brought the whole family on the trip.
- D the family members showed different amounts of enthusiasm for the trip.

34

35 When Chanu showed him the guidebook, the conductor

- A made it clear that he wanted to keep moving through the bus.
- B appeared to think that Chanu might cause a problem.
- C initially pretended not to have heard what Chanu said.
- D felt that he must have misunderstood what Chanu said.

35

36 What was strange about Chanu's use of the word 'local'?

- A It was not relevant to the places he was asking about.
- B It could equally have been applied to him.
- C He was not using it with its normal meaning.
- D He had no reason to believe it applied to the conductor.

36

PART 6

You are going to read four extracts from biographies of a former political leader. For questions 37–40, choose from the biographies A–D. The biographies may be chosen more than once.

Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

A career at the very top of the political ladder

Four biographers assess one national leader's political career

A
The overall impression one gets of him is of someone whose true ambitions lay outside politics, and for whom political leadership was more of a CV item than a duty born of a desire to serve his country. A shrewd and manipulative operator, he knew how to make the right alliances to get himself into the positions he wanted, and once his term of office was over he continued in that vein outside politics. The legacy of his time in office is a contrasting one. Top of the list in the plus column is the tremendous progress he made in narrowing the gap between rich and poor as a result of policies he personally championed against considerable opposition. Less creditable is the fact that many of the problems that resulted from his time in office can be laid at his door too and there were repercussions he should have foreseen.

B
Seldom can a political leader be said to have been such a victim of bad timing. Many of his policies made complete sense in themselves and at almost any other time would have had a positive impact, but circumstances beyond his control conspired to turn them into disasters for the country. It could perhaps be said that this was made worse by the fact that he was somewhat gullible, setting far too much store by the questionable advice of key figures around him. He rose to power with a sincere belief that he could improve the lives of people at every level of society, although it could be said that self-interest later guided him more than this initial desire. Probably the most positive thing that can be said about his term of office is that he minimized the impact of some tough economic times, steering the country through them with reasonable success, which was no mean feat.

C
Views differ widely on what sort of man he was as a leader, with conflicting testimony from those on the inside. What emerges is someone who appeared decisive but who in reality tended to believe what he was told by trusted advisers and experts, and was too easily swayed by them. His unquestioning faith in such people led him to try to implement changes that were far too radical for the time and it is fair to say that he was at fault for going along with this approach that was advocated by others. On the positive side, his main achievement was to make the country more competitive economically by means of some well-considered initiatives, though these later turned out to have only short-term impact. This reflected the commitment to modernize the country that had been at the centre of his campaign and the reason why he had aspired to the leadership in the first place.

D
He was driven to the top by a genuine belief that he knew best and that his critics were incapable of seeing that his policies would indeed produce very real improvements across the board. Though he made a show of listening to advice from others, he was in reality inflexible. This led him to continue to pursue policies that were manifestly not working and he should have accepted that a change of direction was required. He had one of the sharpest minds of any leader in recent history, and an ability to analyse situations forensically, but at key times he failed to apply these qualities and carried on regardless of the inadvisability of doing so. Nevertheless, he succeeded in one major way: he made society more equal and in so doing improved the lot of many of the less well-off members of it.

Which biographer

- has a different opinion from the others on the extent to which the subject was personally responsible for problems caused by his policies? 37
- shares biographer D's view on the subject's personal characteristics as a leader? 38
- differs from the others on the subject's motivation for becoming a political leader? 39
- expresses a similar view to biographer A on what the subject's greatest achievement was? 40

TEST 3

PART 7

You are going to read a newspaper article about singing in choirs. Six paragraphs have been removed from the article. Choose from the paragraphs A–G the one which fits each gap (41–46). There is one extra paragraph which you do not need to use.

Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Introducing choral music to children is like opening a door to a magical world

Here's an important question. What's calming, therapeutic, healthier than drugs, and could well prolong your life? Answer: singing in a choir.

41

In fairness, there was a specific angle to this study, which compared the collective experience of choral singing to that of taking part in team sports. Choirs apparently win hands down, because there's 'a stronger sense of being part of a meaningful group', related to 'the synchronicity of moving and breathing with other people'. And as someone who since childhood has used singing as a refuge from the sports field, I take no issue with that.

42

I know there are occasional initiatives. From time to time I get invited as a music critic to the launch of some scheme or other to encourage more collective singing among school-age children. There are smiles and brave words. Then, six months later, everything goes quiet – until the next launch of the next initiative.

43

I know a woman who's been trying hard to organize a performance of Benjamin Britten's *Noye's Fludde* – perhaps the greatest work ever



devised for young children to sing together – as a tribute to the composer's centenary this year. But has she found her local schools responsive? Sadly not: it was all too much trouble.

44

We sang Herbert Howells's *Like as the Hart*. And whatever it did or didn't do for my cardiovascular system, my emotional health, or any of the other things that turn up in research papers, it was the most significant experience of my childhood. It opened a world to which 11-year-olds from unfashionable parts of east London don't generally get access. It was magical, transcendent. It spoke possibilities.

45

The other weekend I was in Suffolk, celebrating Britten, where in fact there were a lot of children privileged enough to be pulled into the centenary events. There was a great *Noye's Fludde* in Lowestoft. And on the actual birthday countless hordes of infant voices piled into Snape Maltings to sing Britten's school songs, *Friday Afternoons*, part of a project that involved 100,000 others, internationally, doing likewise.

46

Just think: if we could finally get Britain's children singing, it would filter upwards. And we wouldn't need university researchers. We'd just do it, and be all the better for it.

- A It was an extraordinary experience that many of those children will carry with them all their lives, like my experience all those years ago. There's a plan for it to be repeated every year on Britten's birthday. But that will only happen if there are resources and sustained commitment (for a change).
- B In fact, I have no argument with any of these piles of research – bring them on, the more the better – because what they have to say is true. The only thing I find annoying is that such an endlessly repeated truth results in relatively little action from the kind of people who could put it to good use.
- C One of my enduring life regrets is that I never got the chance to take part in such an event as a child. I guess I went to schools where it was also too much trouble. But I did, just once, aged 11, get the chance to go with a choir and sing at Chelmsford Cathedral.
- D But being there was even better. And as I was sitting near the choir – who were magnificent – I saw the faces of the boys and thought how fabulously privileged they were to have this opportunity given to them.
- E And that, for me, is what a choir can offer. All the physical and mental pluses are a happy bonus. But the joy and thrill of access to that world of music is what counts.
- F It's not a new discovery: there are endless dissertations on the subject, libraries of research, and celebrity endorsements. But people have short memories. So every time another academic paper is published, it gets into the news – which was what happened this week when Oxford Brookes University came up with the latest 'singing is good for you' revelation.
- G The hard fact is that most state schools don't bother much with singing, unless someone in the hierarchies of government steps in to make it worth their while. They say they don't have the resources or the time. And even when a worthwhile singing project drops into their lap, they turn it down.

PART 8

You are going to read an article about various paintings. For questions 47–56, choose from the paintings (A–D). The paintings may be chosen more than once.

Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Of which painting are the following stated?

It is of something that no longer exists. 47

The artist points out that it is based on things actually observed, even though it doesn't depict them accurately. 48

The artist specializes in things that most people regard as ugly. 49

A deduction that could be made about what is happening in it is not what the artist is actually showing. 50

The artist took a risk while creating it. 51

The artist checks that nothing important is missing from preparatory work. 52

It was completely altered in order to produce various connections. 53

Its artist produces paintings in different locations. 54

In one way, it is unlike any other painting the artist has produced. 55

The artist likes to find by chance subjects that have certain characteristics. 56

Watercolour competition

THE WINNERS

First prize

A Carol Robertson *Interrupted Field*

Carol Robertson's *Interrupted Field* is a worthy winner, a more or less geometric composition that exploits the qualities of evenly-applied washes of colour. The painting is vast – 'the largest I've ever attempted' – so the big, even area of blue in the centre is, apart from anything else, something of a technical achievement.

Robertson is keen to stress that her abstract compositions are firmly rooted in reality. Though she doesn't 'seek to confirm or record the way the world looks', her work is never disconnected from the natural world, so the coloured stripes and bands in this painting have a specific source. Over the past five years, Robertson has been working in Ireland, on the northwest coast of County Mayo. The coloured stripes stimulate 'memories of coastal landscape, brightly painted cottages, harbours and fishing boats, things seen out of the corner of my eye as I explored that coastline by car and on foot. The colour mirrors the fragments of life that caught my eye against a background of sea and sky.'

Runners up

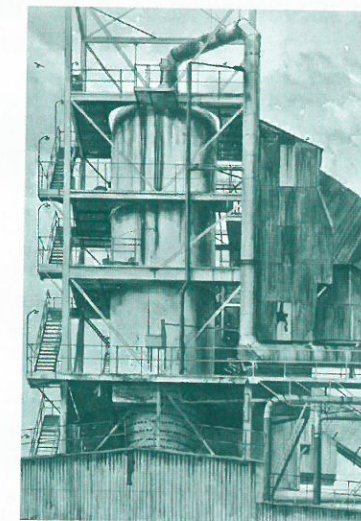
B Geoffrey Wynne *Quayside*

Geoffrey Wynne describes himself as 'an open-air impressionist watercolour painter', though he adds that 'larger works', this prize-winning picture among them, 'are developed in the studio'.

Perhaps the most noteworthy aspect of this painting is the sheer number of people in it. According to the title, they are on a quay somewhere, and the number of suitcases they have with them suggests they have just landed from a boat on the first stage of a holiday. 'Yes, that's almost right,' Wynne told me, 'except that we're on the boat in the early morning, just arrived back from Mallorca, and the people are waiting to get on. This painting took a long time to finish, and many earlier attempts were abandoned. To achieve a unity, I immersed the half-finished painting in the bath, then added the black with a big brush. It's dangerous to do, because you can't really control the effects. Then I reworked everything, establishing links with colour and tone throughout the composition, creating a kind of web or net of similar effects.'

C Arthur Lockwood *Carbonizer Tower*

Arthur Lockwood has a big reputation among watercolour painters and watercolour enthusiasts, chiefly for his accomplished pictures of industrial sites, subjects that are generally thought to be unsightly, but have striking visual qualities all their own. Among them is a kind of romanticism stimulated by indications of



decay and the passing of irrecoverable time. Lockwood's subjects are, after all, ruins, the modern equivalent of Gothic churches overgrown by ivy. He aims not only to reveal those qualities, but to make a visual record of places that are fast being destroyed. This painting, a good example of his work in general, is one of an extensive series on the

same subject. What we see is part of a large industrial plant that once made smokeless coal briquettes. It has now been closed and demolished to make way for a business park.

D Michael Smee *Respite at The Royal Oak*

Michael Smee was once a successful stage and television designer. This is worth stressing, because this prize-winning painting makes a strong theatrical impression. Smee agrees, and thinks it has much to do with the carefully judged lighting. 'As a theatre designer, you make the set, which comes to life only when it's lit.'

Smee prefers to happen on pubs and cafés that are intriguing visually and look as though they might be under threat. He has a strong desire to record 'not only the disappearing pub culture peculiar to this country, but also bespoke bar interiors and the individuals therein'. He works his paintings up from informative sketches. 'I get there early, before many people have arrived, sit in the corner and scribble away. Then, once the painting is in progress in the studio, I make a return visit to reassure myself and to note down what I'd previously overlooked.' His main aim isn't topographical accuracy, however; it's to capture the appearance of artificial and natural light together, as well as the reflections they make.

TEST 3

Writing (1 hour 30 minutes)

PART 1

You **must** answer this question. Write your answer in **220–260** words in an appropriate style.

- 1 Your class has attended a panel discussion on what are the greatest advantages of digital and computer technology for people in their everyday lives. You have made the notes below.

Advantages of digital and computer technology in everyday life

- communication
- access to information
- shopping and services

Some opinions expressed in the discussion:

'Being able to contact anyone at any time in any place is obviously the greatest advantage.'

'The fact that people can instantly look up something and find out about it, or learn something new, is the greatest advantage.'

'You don't need to go out or spend a long time buying or paying for things and that's the greatest advantage.'

Write an essay for your tutor discussing **two** of the advantages in your notes. You should **explain which advantage you think is the greatest** for people in their everyday lives and **provide reasons** to support your opinion.

You may, if you wish, make use of the opinions expressed in the discussion, but you should use your own words as far as possible.

PART 2

Write an answer to **one** of the questions 2–4 in this part. Write your answer in **220–260** words in an appropriate style.

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

The local council has created a new fund to provide financial assistance to people setting up new small businesses.

Anyone wishing to set up a business but lacking the funds to do so is invited to send a proposal for their business to the relevant department of the council, giving details of what it would involve, how it would be set up and what the funds would be used for.

Write your **proposal**.

- 3 As a member of the entertainments committee at the place where you work or study, you have been asked to write a report on the events that the committee organized over the past year. In your report, you should describe events that took place and what they involved, say whether they were successful or not, and comment on the organization of them.

Write your **report**.

- 4 You have just returned from a trip during which you rented an apartment for a week. You were very pleased with the accommodation and you have decided to write a review of it for a travel website. In your review, describe your experience of renting the apartment, say what the apartment was like, and explain why you enjoyed your stay there.

Write your **review**.

Listening (40 minutes)

PART 1

You will hear three different extracts. For questions 1–6, choose the answer (A, B or C) which fits best according to what you hear. There are two questions for each extract.

Extract One

You hear two people talking about reading books aloud for children.

- 1 The second speaker says that she believes that
- A her children enjoy listening to her read aloud.
 - B she shares a reading habit with other parents.
 - C parents should read aloud to children.

1

- 2 What do both speakers talk about?

- A their children's reactions when they read aloud to them
- B their selfish motives for reading aloud to their children
- C their dramatic approach to reading aloud to their children

2

Extract Two

You hear a part of a radio programme.

- 3 The presenter says that some people start a business with a friend because

- A they have worked well together in the past.
- B their friend persuades them to do it.
- C they lack the courage to do it alone.

3

- 4 What was Dean's problem with his partner?

- A He refused to take part in an important aspect of the business.
- B His personality changed after they started the business.
- C He often criticized the business decisions Dean made.

4

Extract Three

You hear two people on a radio programme talking about running.

- 5 Who are the two speakers?

- A successful athletes
- B fitness experts
- C sports journalists

5

- 6 Both speakers agree that, to improve as a runner, runners should

- A limit the amount of training they do.
- B develop their own personal training methods.
- C vary the focus of their training.

6

PART 2

You will hear someone who works as a life coach talking about her work. For questions 7–14, complete the sentences with a word or short phrase.

BEING A LIFE COACH

The speaker tells people who ask her that her work is connected with the

7.

The speaker says that most people concentrate too much on what she calls their

8.

The speaker calls the plan to achieve a specific goal a 9.

The speaker gives as an example of a personal goal increasing your ability at

10.

The speaker gives as an example of a business goal thinking of new

11.

The speaker says that sessions are conducted in a way that prevents any

12.

The speaker says that sessions do not involve dealing with a person's

13.

The speaker says that life coaches enable people to become 14 themselves.

PART 3

You will hear a radio discussion about children who invent imaginary friends. For questions 15–20, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which fits best according to what you hear.

- 15 In the incident that Liz describes,
 A her daughter asked her to stop the car.
 B she had to interrupt the journey twice.
 C she got angry with her daughter.
 D her daughter wanted to get out of the car. 15
- 16 What does the presenter say about the latest research into imaginary friends?
 A It contradicts other research on the subject.
 B It shows that the number of children who have them is increasing.
 C It indicates that negative attitudes towards them are wrong.
 D It focuses on the effect they have on parents. 16
- 17 How did Liz feel when her daughter had an imaginary friend?
 A always confident that it was only a temporary situation
 B occasionally worried about the friend's importance to her daughter
 C slightly confused as to how she should respond sometimes
 D highly impressed by her daughter's inventiveness 17
- 18 Karen says that one reason why children have imaginary friends is that
 A they are having serious problems with their real friends.
 B they can tell imaginary friends what to do.
 C they want something that they cannot be given.
 D they want something that other children haven't got. 18
- 19 Karen says that the teenager who had invented a superhero is an example of
 A a very untypical teenager.
 B a problem that imaginary friends can cause.
 C something she had not expected to discover.
 D how children change as they get older. 19
- 20 According to Karen, how should parents react to imaginary friends?
 A They should pretend that they like the imaginary friend.
 B They shouldn't get involved in the child's relationship with the friend.
 C They should take action if the situation becomes annoying.
 D They shouldn't discuss the imaginary friend with their child. 20

PART 4

You will hear five short extracts in which people are talking about the music industry.

Task one

For questions 21–25, choose from the list A–H who is speaking.

- A a recording studio engineer
- B a musician
- C a reviewer
- D a club owner
- E a fan
- F a website operator
- G a manager of performers
- H a radio presenter

Task two

For questions 26–30, choose from the list A–H the opinion each speaker expresses.

- A Tastes in music change very quickly. Speaker 1 26
- B Music is an important part of culture. Speaker 2 27
- C Some people who become well-known don't deserve their success. Speaker 3 28
- D There are lots of dishonest people in the music business. Speaker 4 29
- E Artists need to have a realistic view of the music business. Speaker 5 30
- F People with real talent will always succeed.
- G Some artists will always be popular.
- H People should only get involved in music because they love it.

While you listen you must complete both tasks.

Speaking (15 minutes)

PART 1 (2 minutes)

- How did you get here today?
- How do you normally travel to the place where you work or study?
- How have you been learning English?
- What aspects of learning English have you found most and least enjoyable? (Why?)
- What are your main sources of entertainment?
- What kind of films do you enjoy? (Why?)
- How do you normally communicate with friends and family?
- Would you say that you have a healthy lifestyle? (Why? / Why not?)
- What kind of news do you keep up to date with?
- Do you like parties? If so, what kind of parties do you like most? If not, why not?
- Which person / people do you usually see every day?
- Do you have a lot of free time? (Why / Why not?)

PART 2 (4 minutes)

- 1 Running
- 2 Speaking in public

Candidate A Look at the three photographs 1A, 1B and 1C on page 69. They show people running.

Compare two of the photographs and say why the people might be running, and what kind of lives they may have.

Candidate A talks on his / her own for 1 minute.

Candidate B Which of the pictures is closest to something you have done or experienced, and why?

Candidate B talks on his / her own for about 30 seconds.

Candidate B Look at the three photographs 2A, 2B and 2C on page 69. They show people speaking in public.

Compare two of the photographs and say what the people might be talking about, and what the situation might be.

Candidate B talks on his / her own for 1 minute.

Candidate A Which of the speakers would you prefer to listen to, and why?

Candidate A talks on his / her own for about 30 seconds.

PART 2

- Why do you think the people are running?
- What do you think the people's lives are like?

1A



1B



1C



- What do you think the speakers are talking about?
- What do you think the situation is?

2A



2B



2C



Environmental issues

PART 3

Look at page 71, where there are some environmental problems.

First, talk to each other about how easy or difficult it is to find solutions to these environmental problems.

Candidates A and B discuss this together for about 2 minutes.

Now decide which issue is the easiest one to solve.

Candidates A and B discuss this together for about 1 minute.

PART 4

- Some people say that the environment is the biggest issue in the modern world. Do you agree? Do you think there are more important issues?
- What impact can individuals have concerning environmental issues? What do you do personally that is connected with environmental issues?
- Do you think that people in general are concerned about the environment? If so, what concerns them most? If not, why not?
- Are people given enough information about environmental problems? Where do they get their information from?
- Many companies today advertise the ways in which they are environmentally friendly. Is this a positive development or does it have little effect?
- What should governments be doing about environmental problems?

PART 3

