

## Practice Test 4 • Reading and Use of English

### 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 memorize B remember C remind D reflect

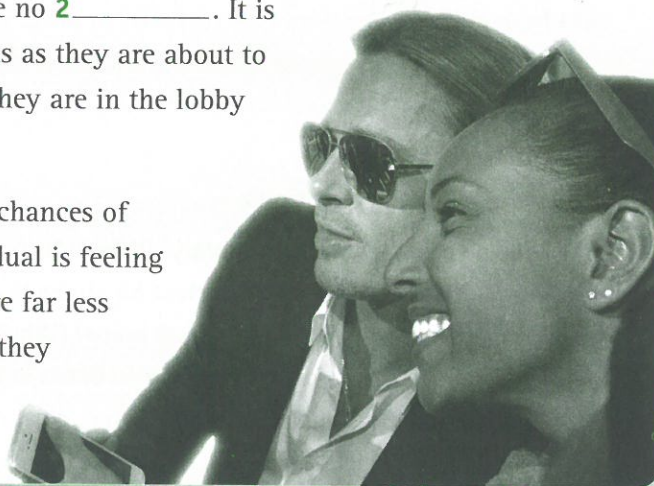
0 A B C D

## Collecting celebrity selfies

Collecting selfies with famous people is an increasingly popular hobby. For many it is the perfect way to 0 \_\_\_\_\_ meeting somebody in person, while for others posting the images of well-known individuals on social media is a good way to show off.

Successful selfie hunters say that the best 1 \_\_\_\_\_ to obtain photos is to be polite, and to respect people's privacy. People do not like to be interrupted when, for example, they are out for dinner with their family, and big stars are no 2 \_\_\_\_\_. It is far better to 3 \_\_\_\_\_ the rich and famous as they are about to 4 \_\_\_\_\_ their car to go home, or when they are in the lobby of their hotel.

It is also 5 \_\_\_\_\_ remembering that the chances of success may 6 \_\_\_\_\_ on how the individual is feeling at that time. Sporting heroes, for instance, are far less 7 \_\_\_\_\_ to be in the mood for posing if they have just been knocked 8 \_\_\_\_\_ of an important match.



- |                |               |             |             |
|----------------|---------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1 A way        | B route       | C path      | D direction |
| 2 A difference | B distinction | C exception | D exclusion |
| 3 A attract    | B approach    | C access    | D acquire   |
| 4 A get into   | B get onto    | C come up   | D set out   |
| 5 A advisable  | B worth       | C vital     | D useful    |
| 6 A succeed    | B manage      | C depend    | D follow    |
| 7 A possible   | B probable    | C doubtful  | D likely    |
| 8 A from       | B down        | C out       | D in        |

## Practice test 4 • Reading and Use of English

### 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 T H E

## David Hempleman-Adams

Sir David Hempleman-Adams is probably most famous for his achievement in 1998 of reaching both the North and the South Poles, and climbing 0 \_\_\_\_\_ highest mountains in all seven continents. In July 2007, he set a new record, but 9 \_\_\_\_\_ time in a balloon.

He succeeded 10 \_\_\_\_\_ flying from Canada to eastern France in the smallest balloon of its type ever 11 \_\_\_\_\_ fly across the Atlantic Ocean. While flying at heights of 12 \_\_\_\_\_ to 3,600 metres, the temperature at times fell as low as minus 20°C, which made 13 \_\_\_\_\_ almost impossible for him to sleep.

The first part of his journey, he said, was 14 \_\_\_\_\_ far the worst. There was very little wind, so on the first day he hardly travelled any distance 15 \_\_\_\_\_ all. He seriously thought about giving up the attempt as he started to cross the ocean, but in the 16 \_\_\_\_\_ he decided to keep going. The reason for this decision was simple: he hates being in water.

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### 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 E C U R I T Y



#### DELAYED AT THE AIRPORT

We had passed through the airport 0 \_\_\_\_\_ checks and were sitting in the 17 \_\_\_\_\_ lounge in Terminal 5, waiting to board our plane. Then I heard somebody tell another passenger that our 18 \_\_\_\_\_ was delayed. Worried, I looked across at an information screen and there, sure enough, was 19 \_\_\_\_\_. 'Delayed until 0100', it said. The time passed slowly, and my 20 \_\_\_\_\_ increased as first twelve o'clock and then one o'clock came and went without any further 21 \_\_\_\_\_. Finally, at 1.35, the message on the screen changed to 'Delayed until 0630'. That was very bad news. There was no 22 \_\_\_\_\_ of going to a hotel to sleep, so we would have to spend an 23 \_\_\_\_\_ night on the seats next to the duty-free shop. People were becoming 24 \_\_\_\_\_, and the children were getting noisy – it seemed nobody was going to sleep much that night.

SECURE

DEPART

FLY

CONFIRM

ANXIOUS

ANNOUNCE

POSSIBLE

COMFORT

PATIENCE

## Practice Test 4 • Reading and Use of English

### Part 4

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

Example:

0 We do not plan to change the rules.

INTENTION

We have \_\_\_\_\_ the rules.

The gap can be filled by the words 'no intention of changing', so you write:

Example:

0 NO INTENTION OF CHANGING

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

25 The security guards stopped me taking my camera into the concert.

LET

The security guards \_\_\_\_\_ my camera into the concert.

26 It's a twelve-hour flight from here to Buenos Aires.

TAKES

It \_\_\_\_\_ from here to Buenos Aires.

27 I rode slowly because I thought there might be ice on the road.

CASE

I rode slowly \_\_\_\_\_ on the road.

28 They said the Prime Minister had not told the truth.

ACCUSED

The Prime Minister \_\_\_\_\_ the truth.

29 I think she wants us to leave now.

RATHER

I think \_\_\_\_\_ left now.

30 You are not allowed to take mobile phones into the exam room.

MUST

Mobile phones \_\_\_\_\_ into the exam room.

## Practice Test 4 • Reading and Use of English

### Part 5

You are going to read an article about noise. 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.

### Please can we have some quiet!

Noise, noise everywhere – and never more so than in summer, when the nights are hot and the windows are open. Yet complaining about it gets you nowhere, and you may be compared with bad-tempered characters in TV comedies, the ones who always try to spoil their neighbours' fun. There was never any justification for this comparison, but now we lovers of silence also have science on our side. Noise, it seems, is not only annoying but it can also seriously damage your health.

In a recent issue of the magazine *New Scientist*, a report by the World Health Organization (WHO) points to a previously unexpected major cause of serious human illness: excess environmental noise. People everywhere are drowning in a sea of unwanted noise, from traffic, neighbours, roadworks and public-address or music systems. Preliminary findings from the report suggest that a surprising 3% of heart disease deaths in Europe may be caused by excess noise. The report studied the links between noise and health in a number of European countries and compared rates of serious illness in households with extremely high levels of noise exposure to those in quiet areas.

Of course, there will be a lot of different reasons behind the crude statistics. Noisy areas tend to be poorer areas, for example, and the people living there tend to be generally healthier than their richer counterparts. Similarly, things like traffic noise go hand in hand with increased air pollution, and that, rather than the noise, could be responsible.

Nevertheless, the scientists who conducted the WHO study are confident that they have

found a real link – what British audiologist Deepak Prasher calls 'the hidden form of pollution'. People, he says, simply have not been aware of the effect noise has on their health. Noise raises tension and anxiety, which are known to be strong indicators of increased heart disease and stroke risk. All this amounts to far more than a nuisance – it amounts to a public health problem as serious as smoking or poor diet.

It's all very well agreeing that noise is bad for us, but can we do anything about it? After all, a lot of this excess noise is unavoidable: the steady crescendo of road noise, the thrum of air conditioning units, roadworks and the milling of voices in the crowd. There are now over six-and-a-half billion of us; that is a great number of noisy chattering humans, and it would be foolish to imagine we could ever return to the peace and quiet of the past.

But so much of this dreadful noise is avoidable, and so much of it results from selfishness. It is selfishness that motivates some to share their awful music choices with everyone else on the bus or train. It shows a complete lack of consideration for fellow passengers to insist – after all these years of being laughed at in print and on television – on having loud and meaningless phone conversations on public transport.

Everywhere we are bombarded with announcements. On a train recently I counted 19 announcements, some automated, some read by the guard, on a journey lasting just 25 minutes. People are starting to notice, and resent, the repeated requests to take personal belongings with us, and the endless instructions not to smoke on planes and

trains. 'This is a non-smoking flight. You will notice that the captain has switched on the non-smoking light ... you are reminded that ...', I heard on a plane last month. On and on the flight attendant went, reading from her company script while we all ground our teeth and wondered why she couldn't simply have told us that smoking was not allowed, and then shut up.

Sadly, our ears do not come equipped with 'earlids' that could shut out the noise at will. And although there are legal sanctions against excessive noise, they are rarely enforced. You can protest about it until you are blue in the face, but as we all know, no one will listen. Something can be done, but we all need to put our hands on the volume control to do it. Or, preferably, the off switch.

31 What does the writer say about people who complain about noise?

- A They are treated unfairly by others.
- B They want to stop people enjoying themselves.
- C They usually work as scientists.
- D They have always known that noise is dangerous.

31

32 The writer suggests that air pollution

- A may affect mainly rich people.
- B may be the real cause of illness.
- C may be less harmful than traffic noise.
- D may have many causes.

32

33 What does the writer say about the past?

- A It is like a dream.
- B It was less noisy.
- C People talked less.
- D There weren't so many crowds.

33

34 How does the writer feel about loud phone conversations?

- A They show that people don't care about others.
- B It is impossible to stop them.
- C They are funnier on TV.
- D They aren't as bad as loud music.

34

35 Why was the writer annoyed on the plane?

- A He couldn't hear the announcements.
- B He wasn't allowed to smoke.
- C He didn't like the flight attendant.
- D He thought the announcements lasted too long.

35

36 What solution does the writer suggest in the final paragraph?

- A We should complain more about noise.
- B We should all make less noise.
- C We should cover our ears to avoid hearing noise.
- D We should rely on the law to stop noise.

36

## Practice Test 4 • Reading and Use of English

### Part 6

You are going to read an article about what people look for on the Internet. Six sentences have been removed from the article. Choose from the sentences **A–G** the one which fits each gap (37–42). There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use.

Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

### WHAT ONLINE SEARCHES REVEAL

Several years ago, Internet expert John Battelle began thinking about the millions of web searches that people were conducting around the world each day, using Google and other search engines that look for online documents containing particular words. As people searched, he realized, they were leaving a trail – an enormous historical record of whatever was on the world's mind at a particular time, which remained stored on servers at firms such as Google and Microsoft. 'This record,' he wrote at the time, 'can tell us extraordinary things about who we are and what we want as a culture. And it has the potential to be abused in equally extraordinary ways.'

37 \_\_\_\_\_ Since then, the amount of information held has grown rapidly. But until recently we could only occasionally see the patterns revealed by our online searches – for example, when search engines accidentally released information on what hundreds of thousands of its users had been searching for.

In contrast to those brief glimpses, the data now available provide a much broader and deeper view of what people are searching for online, and what that might mean. In the case of Google, these are generated by Google Trends, a service that uses data from Google search results to compare the numbers of people searching for different words and phrases over time, from 2004 to the present. 38 \_\_\_\_\_ Google Trends is free to use, and it is easy to waste far too much time playing with it.

This form of measurement is far from perfect.

39 \_\_\_\_\_ As a result, the graphs come with no indication of scale. They merely show the volume of searches for a particular term as a proportion of all searches on Google, which makes it impossible to tell whether a sudden surge in searches for, say, a particular film star, represents a leap of several thousand or several million. So the graphs only give an impression.

Even with these limitations, though, the graphs point to the extraordinary amount of information that is waiting to be found from Internet search data: as Battelle rightly suspected, these charts help to show the changing concerns and interests of an entire culture. Sometimes, people's interests are driven fairly obviously by the news agenda. When an old band announces a reunion, there's an immediate rush to find out more about them. 40 \_\_\_\_\_ Not surprisingly, people seem to go shopping online for boots in winter, and swimwear in summer.

Perhaps we search for a candidate's name when we are thinking about voting for him or her in an election, and maybe we even search 'banking crisis' just before we start taking out our money.

41 \_\_\_\_\_ There is something very worrying about all this. We do not like to think that other people can see inside our minds, and many of us will have done hundreds of thousands of web searches in recent years without ever giving a thought to where all that data was going. 42 \_\_\_\_\_ It is all stored somewhere. The Internet never forgets.

- A But though so much seems to last only seconds in the age of the web, this isn't really the case.
- B The results are only approximate, and Google will not reveal the actual numbers of searches.
- C This information could clearly be useful to a clever financier or to a political campaign manager.
- D So you can discover, for example, which town has the most searches for 'I am bored'.
- E This enables you to track, for example, how awareness of the term 'global warming' has grown over the years.
- F Other results are clearly seasonal.
- G In one day alone last year, the number of searches carried out using one leading search engine reached 3.5 billion.

## Practice Test 4 • Reading and Use of English

### Part 7

You are going to read an article about teenagers who stayed at mountain resorts in summer. For questions 43–52, choose from the teenagers (A–D). The teenagers may be chosen more than once.

Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Which teenager

- didn't use all the available facilities?  43
- regrets not visiting a place of historic interest?  44
- had false ideas about the resort?  45
- had an unpleasant surprise?  46
- used a different means of transport this time?  47
- didn't get up early in the mornings?  48
- had intended to stay somewhere else?  49
- found lots to do in the evenings?  50
- stayed in an area ideal for cycling?  51
- plans to return to the same resort?  52

## Summer in winter resorts

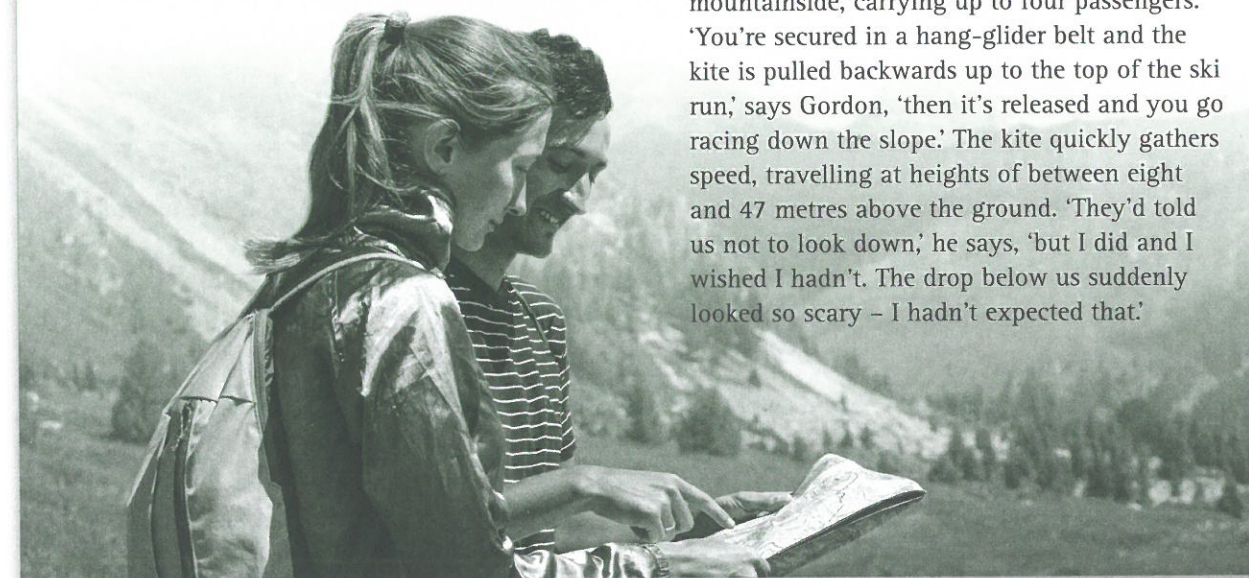
**A** Clare Spencer visited Chamonix, the well-known ski resort and mountain climbing centre in the French Alps. This is a busy town of over 15,000 inhabitants, offering a huge variety of outdoor activities including white-water rafting, paragliding, tennis, squash, golf and – of course – mountain climbing. She stayed in a comfortable chalet right in the centre of town. 'It had free Wi-fi,' she says, 'so I could use my smartphone whenever I wanted and stream films.' She describes the nightlife as 'wonderful' and adds: 'There are some great cafés and restaurants, and places to dance, too. The only disadvantage is that you tend to sleep in quite late the next day.'



**B** Steve McPherson spent two weeks near Garmisch in the Bavarian Alps, although his original plan was for a fortnight in Canada. He doesn't regret the change: 'There are wonderful summer sports facilities there,' he says. That's true. Whatever kind of biking experience you want, you'll find it nearby. From wide forest trails to narrow, twisting alpine tracks, there's something for riders of every level. 'I usually took my bike up on the cable car, or in the van that takes you and your bike from the hotel up to the mountain pass. Then I chose different descent routes through the valleys. Before I actually got out and about, I thought I'd be bored stiff here, but that wasn't the case at all.' Steve liked the hotel, though for him it was really only a place to sleep. 'I wanted to try the gym and pool, but I just didn't have time. I never got round to using them.'

**C** Annie Wallace and her sister Kate stayed at a resort in the Italian Alps. 'The mountains and the countryside simply take your breath away,' she says. What first attracted them to the region, however, was an advertisement for riding holidays. 'It's a great idea,' says Annie. 'Instead of relying on bikes or Nordic skis to get around, as we've done in the past, why not go on horseback?' The hotel they stayed at has its own stables, with twenty horses actually bred there, and offers a wide range of cross-country rides. Tuition is also available, for all levels. Other activities in the area include visits to the Roman Baths at Bad Bergfall, which remained in use for many centuries. 'I wish we'd been able to go there,' says Annie, 'but we spent nearly all our time up in the mountains. It was fantastic, and we've already booked again for next year.'

**D** Gordon Hayes recently spent a fortnight in a small Tyrolean town near Fiss, hardly one of the most famous resorts in the Alps. It has, though, an exciting new attraction: the amazing Flier, a kind of giant kite that swoops down the mountainside, carrying up to four passengers. 'You're secured in a hang-glider belt and the kite is pulled backwards up to the top of the ski run,' says Gordon, 'then it's released and you go racing down the slope.' The kite quickly gathers speed, travelling at heights of between eight and 47 metres above the ground. 'They'd told us not to look down,' he says, 'but I did and I wished I hadn't. The drop below us suddenly looked so scary – I hadn't expected that.'



## Practice Test 4 • Writing

### Part 1

You **must** answer this question. Write your answer in **140–190** words in an appropriate style **on the separate answer sheet**.

- 1 In your English class you have been talking about tourism and travel. Now your English teacher has asked you to write an essay.

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



Do you think that tourism has a negative effect on holiday destinations?

#### Notes

Write about:

1. the environment
2. the economy
3. \_\_\_\_\_ (your own idea)

## Practice Test 4 • Writing

### Part 2

Write an answer to **one** of the questions 2–5 in this part. Write your answer in **140–190** words in an appropriate style **on the separate answer sheet**. Put the question number in the box at the top of the answer sheet.

- 2 Your English-speaking penfriend has written asking you about your favourite hobby or interest. Write back to him/her, describing your hobby or interest, saying how you started doing it and giving reasons why you enjoy it. Do not write any postal addresses.

*... she's been asking me what we could take up as a hobby now that we have more time after our exams. I know you've started classes in the evening. It would be great if you could give me some suggestions – what's your favourite hobby? Write back soon ...*

Write your letter.

- 3 You have seen this notice in an international magazine.

#### Celebrations around the world

Describe a family celebration that takes place in your country and explain why you particularly enjoy it.

The most interesting articles will be published next month.

Write your article.

- 4 You see this announcement in a new English-language magazine for young people.

We are looking for stories to publish in our magazine. Your story must begin with this sentence:

*Although I had never been happier, I knew I couldn't stay much longer.*

Your story must include:

- a description
- a surprise

Write your story.

- 5 Answer the following question based on your set text.

You have had a discussion about your set text in your English class. Your teacher has asked you to write a review of the set text. Your review should focus on explaining why you would recommend the film (or book) to your friends.

Write your review.

## Practice Test 4 • Listening

### Part 1

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

- 1 You hear a woman speaking on her mobile phone.  
What place is she calling?  
A a station  
B a restaurant  
C a concert hall  1
- 2 You hear part of a news report.  
What has happened?  
A a storm  
B a fire  
C a flood  2
- 3 You hear a man talking in a restaurant.  
What is he complaining about?  
A the service  
B the food  
C the bill  3
- 4 You hear a girl talking about an evening out.  
Where did she go?  
A a school  
B a disco  
C a party  4
- 5 You hear a boy telling a friend about his new hobby.  
What is his overall feeling about the experience?  
A He's disappointed that he hadn't tried it before.  
B He had a lot of physical discomfort.  
C He was glad that he followed his sister's advice.  5
- 6 You hear two young people talking.  
What does the girl want to do today?  
A stay at home  
B visit the seaside  
C go to a swimming pool  6
- 7 You hear someone talking in a café.  
What has happened to her money?  
A She has spent it.  
B She has lost it.  
C She has lent it to someone.  7
- 8 You hear an extract from a radio programme.  
What does the speaker want listeners to do?  
A take some advice  
B enter a competition  
C buy a particular product  8

## Practice Test 4 • Listening

### Part 2

2.05 You will hear a radio interview with an astronomer called Mary who works at a university observatory. For questions 9–18, complete the sentences with a word or short phrase.



### OBSERVATORY OPEN DAY

- One of the main aims of the open day is to interest 9 \_\_\_\_\_ in astronomy.
- The open day will be held on the last 10 \_\_\_\_\_ in July.
- The first object in the sky that they will observe is the 11 \_\_\_\_\_.
- Before they look at the night sky, they will visit the 12 \_\_\_\_\_.
- If the sky is clear, they will continue observing until 13 \_\_\_\_\_.
- As the telescopes will be outside, visitors should bring a 14 \_\_\_\_\_.
- There is no need to bring drinks, as free 15 \_\_\_\_\_ will be provided.
- The number of tickets available for the open day will be limited due to lack of 16 \_\_\_\_\_.
- Tickets can be obtained by 17 \_\_\_\_\_ from the university.
- After this open day, the next one may be held 18 \_\_\_\_\_ from now.

## Practice Test 4 • Listening

### Part 3

2.06 You will hear five people talking about dangerous situations they have experienced. For questions 19–23, choose from the list (A–H) what each speaker did. Use the letters only once. There are three extra letters which you do not need to use.

A I waited for help to arrive.

B I tried to rescue other people.

C I followed the advice from a book.

D I refused an offer of help.

E I did the same as other people there.

F I was helped by previous training.

G I was helped by my parents.

H I checked the times of the tides.

Speaker 1  19

Speaker 2  20

Speaker 3  21

Speaker 4  22

Speaker 5  23

## Practice Test 4 • Listening

### Part 4

2.07 You will hear part of an interview with someone who has recently done voluntary work in another country. For questions 24–30, choose the best answer (A, B or C).

24 Why did Jenny decide to do voluntary work abroad?

A She wanted to do the same thing as her friends.

B She wanted to live and work in a particular country.

C She wanted to do something for people who needed help.

24

25 How did she apply for the job?

A by post

B over the telephone

C via the Internet

25

26 What did the manager tell her she had to do next?

A have a medical examination

B attend an interview

C go on a training course

26

27 How long did she spend at the training centre?

A one week

B two weeks

C three weeks

27

28 How did she feel at the airport?

A tired

B afraid

C nervous

28

29 What did she find difficult at first?

A having to eat the local food

B sharing a room with others

C being without running water

29

30 What did she think of the project?

A It would help the local community a lot.

B There was not enough time to complete it.

C Local people were not really involved in it.

30