

Speaking

This paper consists of four parts and takes approximately 14 minutes. There are normally two candidates and two examiners. One examiner just listens and assesses, while the other, the interlocutor, assesses, gives instructions and talks to the candidates.

You will be assessed on:

- accurate use of grammar, and range and use of vocabulary
- pronunciation
- interactive communication
- discourse management.

	Task type	Timing	What you do	What it tests
Part 1	Conversation	2 minutes	Answer the examiner's questions about personal information.	Ability to interact in general and social situations.
Part 2	Individual 'long turn'	4 minutes	Speak individually for one minute about two photographs you are given and give a 30-second response to questions about your partner's photographs.	Ability to speak at length, express opinions, describe and compare.
Part 3	Two-way conversation	4 minutes	You are given written prompts to discuss with your partner for two minutes according to the examiner's instructions. This is followed by a one minute decision-making task.	Ability to interact with another speaker, give and ask for opinions and justify them, speculate, make suggestions and work towards a decision with your partner.
Part 4	Follow-up discussion	4 minutes	Answer questions related to the topic of the Part 3 task that the examiner asks.	Ability to give opinions and justify them, speculate and agree or disagree with your partner.

REMEMBER!

- The examiner will begin by asking you a few general questions about yourself. This is to help you relax.
- In Part 2, when you are given the pictures, don't spend too long talking about the physical details. Move on to the theme of the pictures.
- Don't dominate the conversation. Allow your partner the opportunity to talk.
- In all parts, take the opportunity to show the examiner how good your English is. Do this by using a wide range of vocabulary and grammar, and by speaking fluently and with good pronunciation.
- Keep talking until the examiner asks you to stop, and stay calm.

Preparation • Reading and Use of English

Part 1

This part of the Reading and Use of English paper focuses on vocabulary such as collocations. If words collocate, it means they are frequently used together.

Here are some examples:

- Noun + noun:** a bank *statement* (not *record*) / a lawn *mower* (not *cutter*)
Verb + noun: *take* a photo (not *make*) / *clean* your teeth (not *wash*)
Adjective + noun: a *close* friend (not *near*) / a *blank* sheet of paper (not *empty*)
Verb + adverb: speak *quietly* (not *silently*) / sleep *deeply* (not *thoroughly*)
Adverb + adjective: *hugely* enjoyable (not *greatly*) / *highly* unlikely (not *strongly*)

- 1 Make common collocations by combining a word from list A with a word or phrase from list B. There are four each of the five types of collocation listed above.

- act (verb) bitterly (adverb) computer (noun) draw (verb) drive (verb)
 eat (verb) fully (adverb) heart (noun) heavy (adjective) mutual (adjective)
 picture (noun) seat (noun) seriously (adverb) shake (verb) soft (adjective)
 A strong (adjective) tell (verb) virtually (adverb) walk (verb) watch (verb)

- attack aware belt briskly coffee cold the curtains dangerously drink
 frame friend hands healthily impossible injured screen suspiciously
 B television traffic the truth

- 2 Use collocations from exercise 1 to complete the gaps in these sentences.
- I arrived at work an hour late because of the _____ on the motorway.
 - I wore my thick coat because it was _____ when I left home.
 - It can damage your eyes if you spend too long staring at your _____.
 - I try to _____ by avoiding sugar and fatty foods.
 - In many countries it's normal to _____ when you meet someone.
 - If you're very tired, _____ can help you stay awake.
 - Road accidents are usually caused by people who _____.
 - He spoke so quickly that it was _____ to understand what he was saying.
 - In a court of law, all witnesses should _____.
 - You should always wear a _____ when you're travelling in a car.

TIP

In Reading and Use of English, a correct answer may be dependent on a preposition which follows a gap. Look at this example:

Some people find it harder than others to _____ with exams.

A manage B cope C handle D survive

Only the verb *cope* is followed by the preposition *with* + noun. When you learn a new verb, it is important to check and learn the prepositions which usually follow it.

- 3 Which prepositions normally follow these a) verbs b) nouns c) adjectives? Choose from this list:

about for from in of on to with

a verbs

accuse someone _____ something
congratulate someone _____ something
lend something _____ someone
rely _____ someone to do something
share something _____ someone

b nouns

feel anger _____ something
show curiosity _____ something
show enthusiasm _____ something
express an interest _____ something
show kindness _____ someone

c adjectives

be afraid _____ something
be famous _____ something
be jealous _____ someone
be keen _____ something
be sorry _____ someone _____ something

- 4 Complete these sentences with the correct verbs, nouns or adjectives from exercise 3.

- a I've always got on well with my sister. We've never been _____ of each other.
b You shouldn't _____ someone of something if you have no proof.
c Children who sleep with the light on are often _____ of the dark.
d My brother expressed an _____ in football at a very early age.
e The manager _____ the team on winning the cup for the second year running.

Practice Test 1 • 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).

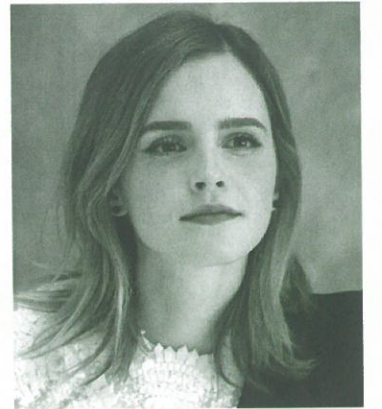
Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Example:

0 A knowledgeable B familiar C aware D conscious

0 A B C D

Emma Watson



If you have seen any of the Harry Potter films, you will be 0 _____ with the name Emma Watson as the actor who 1 _____ the part of Hermione Granger. Emma was born in Paris in April 1990 and was 2 _____ in acting from a very early age. She regularly took part in school plays, but her first professional 3 _____ was in the first *Harry Potter* film. This made her a superstar all 4 _____ the world.

In spite of spending much of her time acting, Emma did not give 5 _____ her education and, after 6 _____ school, she studied at Brown University in the USA and at Oxford University in the UK.

She has 7 _____ to star in films, but now also works as a fashion model for famous brands such as Burberry. In addition to all this, she has been appointed as a United Nations ambassador and is 8 _____ in a campaign which calls for equality between men and women.

- 1 A performed B represented C played D appeared
2 A interested B inspired C attracted D enthusiastic
3 A task B career C character D role
4 A throughout B over C about D through
5 A in B into C up D off
6 A leaving B abandoning C departing D ending
7 A kept B maintained C remained D continued
8 A included B implicated C involved D related

Preparation • Reading and Use of English

Part 2

This part of the Reading and Use of English paper tests your knowledge of grammar in context, as well as vocabulary. The task type is 'open cloze' because the answer is open – you are not given a choice of four possible answers as in Part 1.

TIP: Surrounding words

Look at the words which come before and after the gaps you have to fill. Decide what kind of word is missing. Most of the missing words will be 'grammar' words – for example, articles, prepositions, conjunctions, (auxiliary) verbs, (relative) pronouns, or parts of well-known phrases.

- 1 Look at this text and decide which kinds of words are missing – for example, preposition, noun, adjective, etc. Then choose the answers from the sets below.

Celebrating the new year

The most popular festival 1 _____ Japan takes place at the beginning of January. It is called *Ganjitsu*, 2 _____ means the beginning of 3 _____ year. People believe that the kind of luck you 4 _____ in the early part of the year represents the luck you 5 _____ have for the rest of the year. *Ganjitsu* is celebrated by ceremonial housework, feasting, 6 _____ by the exchanging of presents. Most people put up special decorations 7 _____ the entrance to their houses to keep out evil spirits. The main decoration is rope decorated with plants which 8 _____ thought to bring good fortune, prosperity and long life.

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 of / in / at | 5 must / can / will |
| 2 which / that / who | 6 and / but / because |
| 3 this / the / one | 7 for / on / at |
| 4 has / have / had | 8 do / are / be |

- 2 Think about the kinds of words that are missing in this text and then complete the gaps.

Plant survival

As a child, I remember going 1 _____ a walk with my parents in our local park and seeing some very pretty yellow flowers called cowslips. I asked 2 _____ I could pick a bunch to take home, 3 _____ my father said 'No'. Apparently cowslips were quite rare 4 _____ that time and people were being asked not to pick them.

I thought no 5 _____ about this until 26 years later when my car broke down on a busy motorway. I had 6 _____ stop and wait for the breakdown services to come to my aid. Motorists are always told to keep well away 7 _____ the road if they break down, so I walked up the bank at the side of 8 _____ motorway.

Imagine my surprise 9 _____ I saw large numbers of cowslips growing wild on the grassy banks. Motorways 10 _____ not exist when I was a child, but these new open spaces have allowed wild flowers to grow and have rescued cowslips from extinction.

Practice Test 1 • 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).

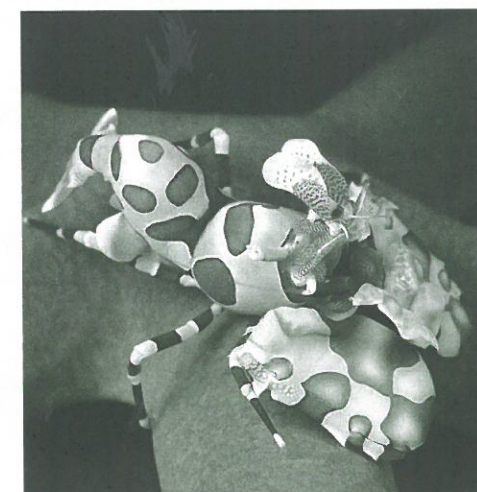
Write your answers **IN CAPITAL LETTERS** on the separate answer sheet.

Example: 0

A	R	E																	
---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Harlequin shrimps

Harlequin shrimps, which 0 _____ found mainly in the Indian and Pacific Oceans, are completely different 9 _____ the normal shrimps that we eat. They have cream or white bodies 10 _____ large blue spots, and they can grow up to five centimetres in length. On 11 _____ sides of their bodies, they 12 _____ two legs used for walking, and a claw, 13 _____ is similar in shape to that of lobsters. 14 _____ do not use their claws for hunting.



Harlequin shrimps, which are carnivores, have a specialized diet consisting mainly of starfish and certain types 15 _____ urchin. When they catch a starfish, they drag it back to their home and eat it over the next few days or weeks.

These shrimps are becoming increasingly popular as pets – mainly 16 _____ of their colourful bodies.

Preparation • Reading and Use of English

Part 3

This part of the paper tests your accuracy in word building, including compound words, prefixes and suffixes.

TIPS

- First read the text to get an idea of the subject matter.
- When you read a second time, use the words on either side of the gap to help you decide what kind of word is missing – for example, an adjective, a verb, a noun, etc.
- Before finally deciding on the missing word, read the text again to see if a negative or plural form might be needed.

- 1 Complete this table with words related to the root word. You may have to use prefixes and suffixes. An example is given.

Root word	Adjective	Noun	Verb	Adverb
a REAL	real/realistic	reality realism realist	realize	really realistically
b CREATE				
c EXCITE				
d USE				
e SUCCEED				
f ATTRACT				
g PRODUCE				
h KNOW				
i ACT				
j PERFECT				

- 2 Read these sentences and choose the kind of word (*noun, verb, adjective or adverb*) that is needed to fill the gaps. Think about the questions in italics.
- a Nigel Kennedy is one of the most well-known classical _____ **MUSIC**
in the world today.
 - *What kind of word is used immediately before the gap?*
 - *What kind of word normally follows these words?*
 - *Is the phrase 'one of the most well-known ...' followed by a singular or a plural word?*
- b In addition to being a/an _____ talented violinist, Kennedy is **EXTREME**
an excellent performer.
 - *What kind of word follows the gap?*
 - *What kind of word can come before these words?*
 - *Which two letters do these words often end in?*
- c Kennedy, who dresses informally, has faced _____ for dressing like **CRITIC**
a rock star.
 - *What kind of word is used immediately before the gap?*
 - *What kind of word is likely to follow this?*
- d Kennedy _____ with people who say he shouldn't wear jeans **AGREE**
and a T-shirt on stage.
 - *What kind of word is most likely to come between 'Kennedy' and 'with'?*
 - *The subject of the sentence is Kennedy. What is the correct ending for the missing word?*
 - *Is it more likely that this word has a positive or a negative meaning?*
- e In spite of some people's negative comments, Kennedy has brought **PLEASE**
great _____ to audiences all over the world.
 - *What kind of word is used immediately before the gap?*
 - *What kind of word normally follows these words?*
- f They find his approach to music _____ and original. **EXCITE**
 - *What kind of word is the last word of the sentence?*
 - *What does this tell you about the missing word?*
- g In addition to being a performer, Kennedy is also a talented _____. **COMPOSE**
 - *What do the two words immediately before the gap tell you about the missing word?*



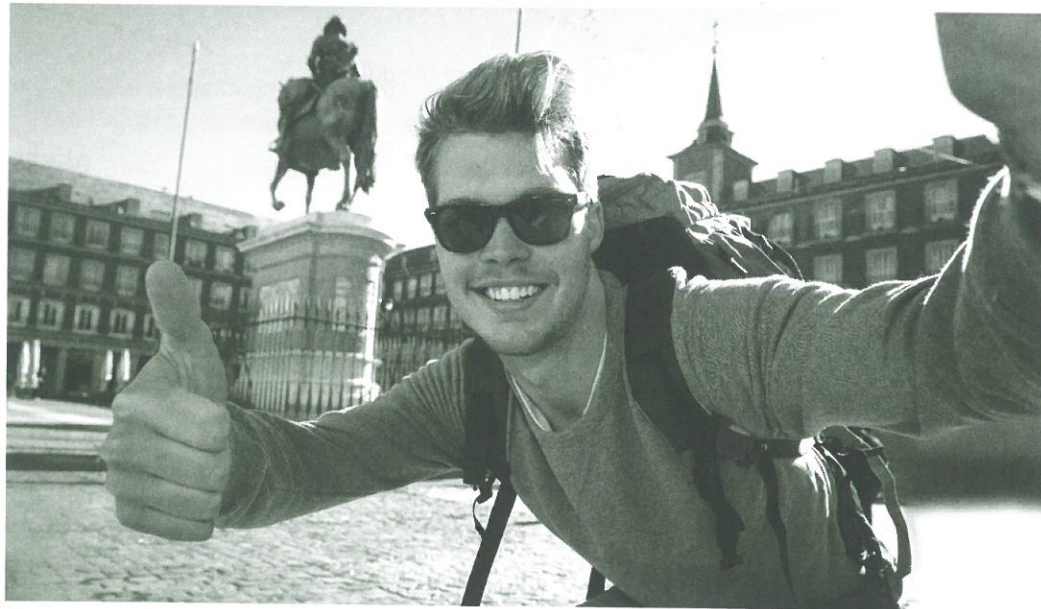
Practice Test 1 • Reading and Use of English

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 P H O T O G R A P H E R



PHOTOGRAPHY

I'm not the world's best 0 _____, but I've always had a camera and taken photos – 'snaps' might be a better description. As a child, I used a 17 _____ box camera, which took rolls of black-and-white film. To take a picture, you 18 _____ pointed the camera at your subject and pressed a button. I was often 19 _____ by many of my photos, because they were too dark, too light or so 20 _____ that you could hardly see the image. And, in those days, you had to send your film away to be developed.

Today, like most people, I take photos on my phone. In 21 _____ with how things used to be, this is a quick and 22 _____ process. You can take thousands of photos, transfer the 23 _____ ones to your computer and print them out or email them to friends.

Photography today is very easy, but is it really as 24 _____ as it was?

PHOTOGRAPH

BASE

SIMPLE

DISAPPOINT

CLEAR

COMPARE

EFFECT

SUCCEED

SATISFY

Preparation • Reading and Use of English

Part 4

This part of the paper tests your control of a wide range of grammatical structures, vocabulary and collocations. The task type is 'key word transformation'.

TIP

- Think about what type of word the key word is – noun, adjective, verb, etc. Knowing this will help you work out the correct grammar for the sentence you have to complete.

Some of the grammatical structures that you may be tested on in this part are:

- | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1 active and passive verbs | 6 direct and reported speech |
| 2 auxiliary verbs | 7 past tense with 'unreal' meaning |
| 3 modal verbs | 8 phrasal verbs |
| 4 comparatives and superlatives | 9 verb patterns |
| 5 conditionals | 10 lexical patterns |

- 1 Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the key word given in bold. Use the questions to help you.

- a Flying to Moscow is cheaper than going by train.

EXPENSIVE

Flying to Moscow is not _____ going by train.

- What kind of word is 'expensive'?
- Which word in the first sentence does 'expensive' relate to? What kind of word is this?
- The word before the gap in the second sentence is 'not'. What grammatical structure could include 'expensive' and 'not'?

- b Harry regrets leaving school at the age of sixteen.

WISHES

Harry _____ school at the age of sixteen.

- Did Harry leave school at sixteen? Is he happy or sorry about this?
- If you 'regret' doing something, what do you 'wish'?
- What verb tense should be used after 'wish' in this context?

- c Steve hasn't got enough money for concert tickets.

AFFORD

Steve _____ buy concert tickets.

- Does 'afford' mean having enough money or not?
- Which modal verb usually comes before 'afford'?
- Should this modal verb be affirmative or negative?

- d That was the most boring film I've ever seen.

SUCH

I _____ boring film.

- Should the second sentence use 'ever' or replace it with a negative form?
- What word should come between 'such' and an adjective?

- e I think we should have a break now.

TIME

It's _____ a break.

- Does this sentence refer to the present or the past?
- In sentences like this, what verb tense should follow 'It's time'?

- f 'Where do you live?' Rick asked Gemma.

KNOW

Rick _____ lived.

- Which verb precedes 'know' to mean 'have a need for information'?
- What tense should this verb be in?

- g Jon is really excited about starting university.

FORWARD

Jon is really _____ to university.

- Is Jon thinking about the past or the future?
- Which three-part phrasal verb includes the word 'forward'?
- Which verb form follows this phrasal verb?

- 2 Now decide which of the grammatical structures listed in the TIP are being tested in sentences a–g in exercise 1.

- 3 Complete these key word transformations using the prompts in italics.

- a I think it would be a good idea to phone to check he's in before you go round.

WERE *conditional*

If I _____ phone to check he's in before you go round.

- b For the sake of their teeth, children should reduce the number of sweets they eat.

DOWN *phrasal verb*

For the sake of their teeth, children should _____ the number of sweets they eat.

- c They're building a new school on the outskirts of the town.

BEING *active / passive verb*

A new school _____ on the outskirts of the town.

- d 'Have you seen my mobile phone, Gemma?' asked Ben.

IF *direct / reported speech*

Ben asked Gemma _____ mobile phone.

- e Tom had not expected the exam to be so easy.

EASIER *comparative / superlative*

The exam _____ expected.

- f If James doesn't spend more time revising, he will fail his exam.

DOES *conditional*

James will fail his exam _____ more time revising.

- g May I borrow your phone, please?

COULD *modal verb / vocabulary*

Please _____ me your phone?

- h Almost everyone thinks Gerry caused the accident.

BELIEVED *active / passive verb*

Gerry _____ the accident.

Practice Test 1 • 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 Some people who move to other countries find it impossible to adjust to a new culture.

USED

Some people who move to other countries _____ a new culture.

The gap can be filled by the words 'can't get used to', so you write:

Example: 0 CAN'T GET USED TO

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

- 25 The last time I saw you was at Kelly's party.

SINCE

I _____ Kelly's party.

- 26 The film was so boring that I fell asleep halfway through.

SUCH

It was _____ that I fell asleep halfway through.

- 27 I really regret saying that now.

WISH

I _____ that now.

- 28 When we arrived, the weather was colder than I had expected.

UNEXPECTEDLY

The weather _____ when we arrived.

- 29 'I wouldn't leave anything valuable in your room, if I were you, Ben,' said Josh.

ADVISED

Josh _____ anything valuable in his room.

- 30 Someone has just told me that you are looking for holiday work.

INFORMED

I _____ you are looking for holiday work.

Preparation • Reading and Use of English

Part 5

This part of the paper tests your understanding of a text, including detail, purpose, opinion, gist, implication, main idea, meaning from context and organizational features.

- 1 Read the first two paragraphs of a text. Which of the following best summarizes the main purpose of each paragraph? Choose a phrase for each paragraph.

Paragraph 1: always on the move introducing the duo family background

Paragraph 2: deciding what to play instruments which go together reasons for success

Celebrated musical couple

The duo Anna Hopkins and Zac Marker have been well known on the international music scene for almost ten years. Much of this time has been spent 'on the road' or 'in the air', as they have divided their time between Anna's home in Britain and Zac's native Canada. If you have followed their career, you may know something about them. For example, both were brought up in musical families: Anna being the daughter of Sarah Hopkins, a member of a well-known 1990s rock band; Zac trained to be a doctor but then chose a life as a musician. For many years the couple lived in a caravan but moved to a small house when their finances improved. Anna and Zac are known and respected both for their musical skill – Anna on saxophone, Zac on electric guitar – and for their unusual choice of material – some of their songs are covers, but most are composed by Anna herself.

When they were asked in an interview why they thought their musical partnership had done so well and lasted so long, Anna said, 'When we play together, it feels so easy. We just enjoy playing and we don't even know what we're going to play until we're on stage. I've worked with some amazing musicians lately, but nothing sounds quite like Zac's guitar!' Zac agrees but goes further: 'I look across the stage and I know that there's no one in the world I'd rather be in a band with. Playing music with Anna is a privilege for me. I know some musician couples who could never play together, but for us it's the perfect way to spend our time because it means we're never apart at work or at home.'

- 2 Now read the questions relating to the two paragraphs and choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think best fits according to the text.

- 1 Why do Anna and Zac spend so much time 'in the air' (line 3)?
- A They get asked to perform in many different countries.
 - B They enjoy travelling by plane.
 - C Their families live in different parts of the world.
 - D They have fans all over the world.

1

TIPS

- Read the whole text through quickly before you start the task.
- Decide for yourself the topic of each paragraph, as there will probably be a (specific) question related to it.
- Read each question carefully and decide what information is required.
- Be careful not to 'wordspot' – that is, assuming an option is right just because it includes a word which is also included in the text.

- 2 What are we told about Anna's and Zac's performances on stage?
- A They don't write a list of what they are going to play.
 - B They play with other excellent musicians.
 - C They always play the same set of songs.
 - D They are a typical musical couple.

2

- 3 Read the next two paragraphs of the text and answer these questions.
- 1 How long have Anna, Zac, Alexis and Tom been playing together?
 - 2 Why are Tom and Alexis an ideal couple for Anna and Zac to play with?
 - 3 How does Alexis explain the musical difference between the duo and the quartet?
 - 4 What do we know about the songs the quartet play?

If you've read about Anna and Zac, you have probably heard about some of their other involvements. One of these, *Route 55*, in which Anna and Zac play with another musical couple, Alexis and Tom, has been around for just two years.

25 Anna says: 'They're an ideal couple to team up with because we're friends and we have similar musical tastes. And luckily they're from the same neck of the woods as us! It's an arrangement that is based on friendship as much as musical tastes. Nancy explains how the quartet is different from the duo: 'Our sound has quite a distinct rhythm, and I think that's because Alexis and Tom are from a jazz background – but we get on incredibly well musically and personally. We all write songs for the group.'

Tom describes how the quartet see themselves. 'We consider ourselves to be a community band rather than a music industry band, if you know what I mean. So, although music is our paid work, we also belong to a very active amateur music scene in the place we live. We haven't been persuaded to leave our everyday lives by businessmen who want to make us into international stars. For us, playing music together is an extension of what we do anyway.' Anna takes up the story. 'This was why we were so excited when we won Best Group award last year. We knew we'd won by our own efforts.'

- 4 In this part of the paper, you may be asked to say what you think certain words or phrases mean. Here are two questions of this kind. Choose the best answers (A, B, C or D).

- 1 In line 26, what do you think does the phrase *neck of the woods* mean?
- A a part of the forest
 - B a particular area
 - C a country
 - D musical background
- 2 In line 39, what do you think the phrase *by our own efforts* means?
- A without really trying
 - B by working very hard
 - C without anyone's help
 - D with great difficulty

1

2

Practice Test 1 • Reading and Use of English

Part 5

You are going to read an article about how teenagers spend their free time. 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.

Stay in or go out?

A recent survey into how British teenagers spend their free time has come up with what some people regard as a surprising finding: many of those surveyed reported that they would rather stay at home and do things indoors than go out and experience real-life adventures. There is some evidence that parents actively encourage this preference. One in four teenagers surveyed said they believed that online experiences were as satisfying as real life, and more than half were actually afraid of trying new experiences.

When they were asked about their most memorable experience over the previous twelve months, 27% of boys said 'playing a new video game', while 12% of all teenagers said it was watching a new TV series. On asking for more detailed information, researchers found that 22% of boys and 18% of girls had never had a real-life adventure, although, when asked about their attitude to risk and their own safety, apparently 52% of boys and 40% of girls considered themselves to be daring or brave.

To members of older generations, these findings are worrying, because it means that young people increasingly rely on virtual reality and are consequently missing out on challenging outdoor experiences such as rock-climbing or canoeing, activities which have always been regarded as both enjoyable and character-building.

It would be easy to blame technological advances for this development. After all, today's teenagers have many more indoor activities to choose from than did their parents or grandparents. Forty or fifty years ago, children were expected to spend more

of their free time outside – often engaged in activities of which their parents were completely ignorant. But researchers do not put the blame wholly on technology.

Many of the adults surveyed said they thought today's youth were more protected than they were when they were growing up. Giving examples of this protection, nearly half said they would not let their teenage children hitchhike or go on holiday without an adult. One in ten said they would not even allow teenagers to get into a taxi on their own. It is not clear whether adults believe the world is more dangerous than it used to be or whether they do not trust today's youngsters to look after themselves. Fear of the unknown is also something today's teenagers suffer from. The main reason they are afraid of new experiences is that they are not sure what will happen. Many of those surveyed said they would be more prepared to try real experiences if they could watch videos of other people doing them.

By contrast, a large proportion of adults who took part in the survey claimed that they were adventurous teenagers; in fact, about half said the time between the ages of fifteen and twenty were the most exciting, adventurous time of their lives. Many adults admitted that going on holiday without adults for the first time had been a life-changing event for them. Dr Aaron Balik, a psychotherapist and author of a book examining the nature of social networking, backed up these adults' opinions when he commented: 'There is nothing in the digital world, even virtual reality, that can match the complex and multi-sensory experiences of a real-life situation.'

- 31 What is the main conclusion of the survey described in the first paragraph?
- A Parents of British teenagers support their children's choice of activity.
 B British teenagers prefer inside to outside activities.
 C British teenagers have no interest in real life.
 D British teenagers are frightened of doing things they haven't done before.
- 32 What is the writer showing by his use of the word *apparently* in line 23?
- A that he is surprised by the number of teenagers who think they are brave
 B that he knows the numbers of teenagers who think they are brave are incorrect
 C that he believes all teenagers are brave
 D that he doubts the accuracy of the numbers of teenagers who think they are brave
- 33 Why are older people concerned about the results of the survey?
- A They believe young people are becoming too dependent on things that are unreal.
 B They believe young people do not enjoy any real-life experiences.
 C They believe young people are only interested in things that are not real.
 D They believe that everyone should go rock-climbing or canoeing.
- 34 What does the writer say about young people in the past?
- A They spent all of their time outdoors.
 B Their parents did not always know what they were doing.
 C There was nothing for them to do indoors.
 D They did not have the benefit of technology.
- 35 The writer thinks it is true that
- A parents are more protective of their children than in the past.
 B it is the fault of technology that teenagers spend more time indoors.
 C the world is a more dangerous place than it used to be.
 D today's teenagers are unable to look after themselves.
- 36 How does Dr Aaron Balik compare digital and real-life experiences?
- A He believes digital experiences are more stimulating than real-life ones.
 B He believes real-life experiences are better than digital ones.
 C He says real-life experiences are less enjoyable.
 D He thinks digital and real-life experiences are of equal value.

line 23 ▶

Preparation • Reading and Use of English

Part 6

This part of the paper tests your understanding of how texts are structured, including sentence structure, word order, and the ways in which ideas follow each other in paragraphs.

1 Join these pairs of sentences by choosing a word or phrase from the three suggested to start each second sentence.

- a As we get older we tend to forget things more easily.
_____ is that memories gradually disappear over time.
For example / One of the reasons for this / This is because
- b It has been suggested that we don't want to remember certain things.
_____ involves trying to forget bad memories.
It / That / This
- c The human brain is capable of storing a huge amount of data.
_____ it may be difficult or impossible to get at this information when we need it.
Although / For instance / However
- d It is a well-known fact that there are two distinct types of memory.
_____ are called 'short term' and 'long term' memory by scientists.
These / This / Those
- e The brain has forgetting mechanisms as well as learning ones.
_____ help us to avoid storing masses of useless information in our brains.
Which / These mechanisms / This mechanism
- f Some memories are stored but cannot be retrieved for some reason.
_____ can happen for a variety of reasons, for example being tired, or stressed.
That / This / Which

2 Here are some of the common words or expressions which are used to link parts of a text:

- **Pronouns:** *he/she/they/him/them/this/that*, etc.
- **Time expressions:** *after that/at the same time as this/Firstly, .../then/next*, etc.
- **Adding and contrasting expressions:** *what's more/in addition to this/however/although*
- **Giving reasons:** *because of this/one of the reasons for this/the reason for this is*
- **Giving examples:** *for example/for instance*

Complete these second sentences with suitable words or phrases from the list above.

- a If you want to make a cup of tea, first boil some water and put a teabag in your cup.
_____ pour the water over a teabag in a pot or a cup.
- b Jason's been very busy this week revising for his school exams.
_____ he's been practising for an important football match.
- c My brother and I overslept yesterday morning.
_____ we missed the bus and were late for school.
- d There were so many different sports to play at our holiday resort.
_____ we could play football or hockey in the morning and tennis or squash in the afternoon.
- e My sister and I are very different characters.
_____ is very hard-working and I am quite lazy.
- f Steve is looking after his little sister today.
_____ he has to prepare an evening meal for his parents.

3 Read this paragraph from a text about plants. What would you expect the missing sentence to tell you? Look carefully at the end of the sentence before the gap and the beginning of the sentence after the gap. Choose one of these possible ideas:

- more information about how plants manage to live without light
- more information about the kinds of plants that this applies to
- an explanation of the science behind this fact

It is generally assumed that plants need light, but in fact all plants can live for short periods of time without any light at all. _____
For example, if an object is left on grass for a few days, the grass under that object becomes yellow. This is simply due to the lack of light. The fact is that its survival instinct prevents the plant from dying and provides it with the strength to push upwards toward the sunlight.

4 Now choose the sentence which best fits the gap.

- A Many of these plants can also survive a wide range of temperatures, from freezing to 40 degrees.
- B There are no plants, however, which could survive without light forever.
- C They are accustomed to surviving at night when it is dark, but in an emergency they can put up with longer periods of darkness.

TIPS

- Read the gapped text quickly, then read the missing sentences and underline any language links between the gapped text and the sentences.
- Before making your final choices, check that your missing sentences fit the context and are grammatically correct to fit both the gap and the text after the gap.
- Look for words or phrases which can link different parts of a text. These words can help you decide which sentences fit in which gaps. Examples: *secondly, however, therefore*.

Practice Test 1 • Reading and Use of English

Part 6

You are going to read an article about the damaging environmental effect of plastic. Six sentences have been removed from the article. Choose from 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.

Deadly plastics

For more than sixty years, plastics of different kinds have played an increasingly important role in the everyday lives of almost everyone on our planet. Scientists have shown that we use 260 million tons of it every year. Many plastics take thousands of years to decompose, and this inevitably creates a waste disposal problem. Particularly badly hit are the world's seas and oceans, and it has been estimated that between 60% and 80% of marine pollution is plastic. Research has shown that the problem is worst in the northern hemisphere in seas close to large urban areas.

This ever-growing mass of plastic waste has an enormous effect not only on the physical environment, but also on wildlife and human health. 37 _____ Similarly, plastic materials in land-based landfill sites leak toxic chemicals, which soak into the soil and pollute groundwater.

We're all familiar with images of birds and sea creatures being killed by plastic they have swallowed or swum into. 38 _____ Chemicals added to most plastics during their manufacture are dangerous if absorbed by humans and animals even in very small quantities.

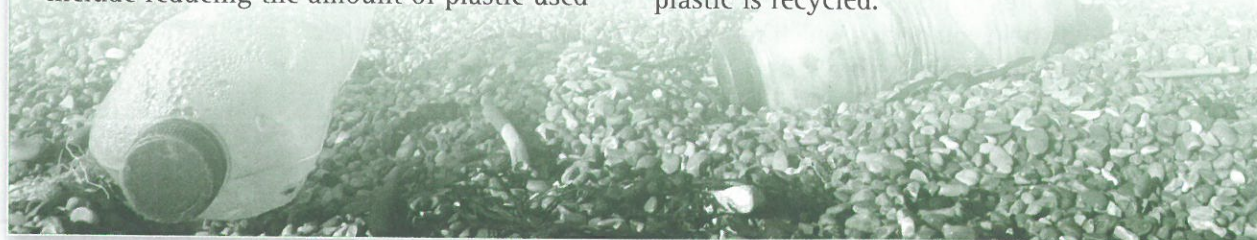
The vast majority of plastic rubbish which is causing these problems is from packaging of foodstuffs, drinks and other consumer goods. 39 _____ In fact, there are well-publicized solutions, which would go some way towards solving the problem. These include reducing the amount of plastic used

overall, the recycling of waste plastic, and campaigns to persuade people to get rid of waste in acceptable ways.

There are signs that the environmental message is getting through. Recent publicity has proved to manufacturers and consumers that they have the power to reduce or eliminate the use of most plastic packaging. 40 _____ There are already moves being made by companies to offer refunds on returned plastic bottles, and many supermarkets now charge shoppers for plastic bags; but we need to move quickly, as the quantity of plastics in the environment is increasing daily. In the decade from 2000 and 2010, as much plastic was produced as during the whole of the twentieth century!

Environmental organizations across the world are publicizing the effects of plastics on animals, humans and the environment to make us all, as individuals, fully aware of the problems. 41 _____ We also need to convince governments and businesses to reduce the production and use of plastics for superficial applications. Those in authority need to be reminded that the cost of producing plastic should include the cost of the energy used in its manufacture.

Finally, here are a few actions we can all take to help ease the problem. Firstly, we should avoid using those objects which until now we have regarded as disposable; plastic bags and bottles, cups, plates and razors. 42 _____ If there is a choice, we should opt for paper or no packing at all. Finally, as a last resort, we should make sure that waste plastic is recycled.



- A Campaigns to encourage green behaviour and responsible choices are bringing some success, but this is not enough.
- B Drinks bottles and plastic shopping bags are good examples of this.
- C However, it is not only the plastic itself which causes the damage.
- D Whenever the occasion arises, set an example to other people by following some of the advice suggested in this article.
- E Most of this is unnecessary and only exists to attract shoppers, but we cannot go on indefinitely with this practice.
- F Secondly, we should try to buy food like fruit and vegetables without plastic packaging.
- G The millions of tons of plastic bags, bottles and other rubbish in our oceans leak poisonous substances as they decompose, threatening humans and sea life.