

- 44 D Tony says: *Success is just a matter of hard work. You could get the same results from any youngster that you worked with on a daily basis.*
- 45 B The writer refers to Amanda's *tough training schedule based in several different locations.*
- 46 D Tony says: *The media side of it is fine as long as it takes second place to my training.*
- 47 C The writer states: *Sadly, injuries have slowed Sally's progress this year. It's hard to be philosophical and accept that it's something every competitor has to deal with at some point.*
- 48 A The writer states that Paul's *coach has instructed him to build up his muscle power.*
- 49 C The writer describes how last year Sally *broke her own personal record three times. It changed everything for her.*
- 50 D Tony says: *The best advice I've ever had was ... that the moment being rich and famous becomes more important than the sheer love of swimming, I should get out of the pool and never get back in.*
- 51 A The writer describes how Paul and his family *talk together about every aspect of the next race: how to approach it, the importance of not being afraid of losing, the need to maintain concentration.*
- 52 B The writer describes how Amanda *left school at sixteen to focus on her sport. It involved a lot of heart-searching, because it meant not going to university, despite pressure from her teachers and family.*

Writing

Part 1 p96

Question 1

The answer should address these points:

Content The essay should discuss why music is so important in the lives of young people today.

Communicative achievement The answer should be in essay format, using appropriately neutral or formal register.

Organization Clear organization and paragraphing, with use of linking words where appropriate.

Language There should be level-appropriate vocabulary and use of functional language to express opinion, give reasons, compare and conclude.

Sample answer

In this essay is discussed the statement 'music is one of the most important things in the lives of young people today.' On the one hand there are lots of activities based on music, for example going to a concert as well as talking about music. One could say that young people are choosing friends because of the music style the other person prefers. On the other hand, young people are meeting each other much more often to watch TV than to hear music. Additionally the time young people spend on the computer is incredible high. Most of teenagers enjoy music in order to relax. Often they put music when they study to help with concentration. However, it depends on the style and it's a good way to express your feelings – sometimes happy and lively, other times sad.

Digital music has additionally increased the importance of music. As a result music is heard everywhere now. One can add that the importance of music is continuously increasing since the 1960s.

On balance I agree with the statement, because music is a very important factor of our all day life.

(188 words)

Examiner's commentary

Content The candidate answers the question very competently. Both the content points given are covered, and the candidate includes their own third point. The target reader would be fully informed and would understand the writer's opinion and reasons for that opinion.

Communicative achievement The essay is well written, using the conventions of the task. There are several minor errors in the essay, but they probably would not lead to confusion or misunderstandings.

Organization The candidate has linked together ideas and arguments, and correctly uses a wide range of linking words and phrases (*on the one/other hand, as well as, however, additionally, as a result, on balance*).

Language

Part 2 p97

Question 2

The answer should address these points:

Content The story should end with the words provided in the rubric and include a problem and a mistake.

Communicative achievement The task should be written in a story format, using neutral language.

Organization Clear organization and paragraphing, with use of linking words where appropriate.

Language Narrative tenses and descriptive language.

Sample answer

It was a rainy day in Germany. Everything seemed so perfect. All my guests arrived and they were waiting in the church for me, to see me in my beautiful wedding dress. All of these people were expecting from me saying 'I do'.

There I was, staying in my room in front of a big mirror. I looked so beautiful but my thoughts were getting crazy. I was so confused, my fiancé was waiting for me. He was so lucky with me and to win me. But I could just think about his best man. He was the only man I really wanted to marry. I loved him and he loved me. How could I tell Mark that I felt in love in his best friend. I couldn't possibly say that I have had an affair with John for one year. But in a few minutes our both our dream will be over, although I understood it was a big mistake.

Mark answered 'I do'. The same question for me. My heart was beating faster than never before. The words 'I do, I do, I do ...' were in my head but I couldn't speak them out. Instead of 'I do' I said to Mark I couldn't do this and I didn't love him. I told him that John was the man I felt in love with and it would be horrible for me, for us to be together. I expected him crying, shouting, swearing. But for god's sake he looked deeply in my eyes and said 'I know. I say you together in the chapel.' He excused for this disappointment and walked away slowly and didn't look back even once.

(280 words)

Examiner's commentary

Content The story ends naturally and appropriately with the words given in the question and includes the two content points given, but is over the word limit of 190 words.

Organization There is a fairly good range of linking words and phrases in the story (*there I was, but in a few minutes, although, instead of*).

Language The candidate uses some good expressions (*my heart was beating faster, he looked deeply in my eyes*), although on other occasions attempts at more ambitious language result in inaccuracies.

There are several errors in the story (*people were expecting from me saying 'I do', in a few minutes our both our dream will be over, John was the man I felt in love with, he excused for this disappointment*), but the narrative is mostly clear.

Question 3

The answer should address these points:

Content The email should answer all the questions in Peter's email.

Communicative achievement The task should be written in email format, with informal language.

Organization Clear organization and paragraphing, with use of linking words where appropriate.

Language Describing, explaining, giving examples, giving reasons.

Sample answer

Dear Peter

I was really pleased to get your email and to hear that you might come to my country. I'd like to see a film with you when you are visiting.

There are too many movies which I like, but in my opinion comedy films are best because they make me to laugh a lot. My favorite film is called 'Monster Trucks'. Have you seen this movie?

In my town is one cinema where we can go to see many films but it must be expensive for us. I think the best place that we can watch a film is in my house. So if we download some films on the Internet it isn't so expensive.

Finally, please write and tell me about the movies you like. Do you like comedy films or something different? I am looking forward to receiving your reply.

Hope to hear from you soon!

(150 words)

Examiner's commentary

Content The candidate follows the instructions and all the content questions in Peter's email are answered successfully.

Communicative achievement The register is appropriate for an email to a friend. The target reader would be fully informed.

Language The candidate has an adequate but not wide range of vocabulary and expressions. Only some basic linking words are used (*but, so, finally*). There are several errors in the letter (*might coming, make me to laugh, diferent, recieving*), but they probably would not lead to confusion or misunderstandings.

Question 4

The answer should address these points:

Content The review should describe the plot, main characters and ending of a book for young people, and the candidate should say whether they would recommend it.

Communicative achievement Neutral or informal style.

Organization Clear organization and paragraphing, with use of linking words where appropriate.

Language Describing, explaining, making a recommendation, giving reasons.

Sample answer

Do you like reading books? Are you looking for an excellent story that will entertain you? Then why not read *The Lie Tree*.

You are sure to love this fantasy novel!

The story takes place a long time ago during the Victorian times. The main character of the story, who is called Faith Sunderly, is fourteen years old. When her father is killed in a strange situation, she tries to discover the truth of what had happened to him. Then Faith discovers an unusual tree and when she tells it a lie, it has a fruit. Inside this fruit is the truth and Faith believes she might find out who killed her father – but there is a lot of danger for her!

I think all teenagers will love this book. It is mysterious and frightening and you will really want to know what happens at the end! I recommend everyone to read it today!

(154 words)

Examiner's commentary

Content The candidate has followed the instructions, and the review successfully includes all the content points.

Communicative achievement The register is appropriate for a review. The target reader would be fully informed.

Organization The review is clearly organized, but includes a limited range of linking words (*when, then*).

Language The candidate has used a good range of vocabulary and included expressions appropriate to a review (*Do you like reading books? Are you looking for an excellent story? Then why not read ...*). There are very few errors and these would not confuse the reader.

Question 5

The answer should address these points:

Content The essay should answer the questions and give reasons for opinions.

Communicative achievement Appropriate style for essay. Clear ideas and holds reader's attention.

Organization Clear organization and paragraphs, with a variety of linking words.

Language There should be a variety of vocabulary and grammar, with some complex sentences.

Sample answer

The main character in this book needs to make a lot of hard decisions. But I think the most difficult decision for him is when he decides to turn down the opportunity to get rich. He had a very hard life as a child and young man because he was very poor. That's why he was impressed when he saw how life could be lived when you have lots of money. Even though he didn't feel happy about doing some of the dangerous and cruel things the gang asked him to do, he thought about how he could look after his parents with all that money and give them a comfortable life. It might have been an easier decision to accept the money and carry on working for the gang. However, he knew what they were doing was wrong and he was not keen on going to prison!

Although it was a difficult choice, I believe it was the right one for anyone in such a situation to make, because it is better to be poor and free than wealthy and scared or behind bars.

(185 words)

Examiner's commentary

Content Both questions in the essay title are answered, and opinion about the answer is supported with reasons. Gives a balanced argument for opinion. The target reader is well informed about the situation.

Communicative achievement Style is appropriate throughout, ideas expressed clearly and it holds reader's attention.

Organization Organization is generally clear and paragraphs are used. The candidate uses a variety of linking words (*Even though, However, Although*).

Language There is a good variety of vocabulary (*cruel, impressed*), with use of phrasal verbs (*keen on, turn down*) and synonyms (*prison, behind bars; rich, wealthy*). There is a good variety of simple and more complex grammatical structures.

Listening

Part 1 p98

- A** The speaker says it is *increasingly important to be able to connect with people in other countries*. The phrase *be able to connect with* means to have the ability to contact.

B The speaker says that *the majority of tourists have read up on their destination*, but does not mention guides specifically.

C The speaker says that tourism is cheaper generally and that you can stay in somebody's house rather than in a hotel, but not that tourists want cheaper accommodation.
- C** The woman says *you must be capable of working with a range of people and making connections* and that *these relationships are essential in the business world*. To cooperate means to work with others.

A The woman says *it's difficult to say whether qualifications are necessary*, and that although she has a business degree, it has only helped a bit as attitude is more important.

B The woman says *I spent a long time working on my business plan*, but not that thinking about your plans is important in general.
- A** The man says *I'm never satisfied with being second best*, and says that doing his best is the most important thing to him, suggesting that winning is important.

B He says he has competed in two sports and is often asked if he'd consider taking up a third sport in the future, but this doesn't interest him.

C He says that he could *make an awful lot of money from adverts and TV appearances*, but he is not interested in financial rewards.
- C** The man says that the money *they* [the supermarkets] *earn from just a few night-time customers easily covers the salaries of a couple of extra staff members* and *it's definitely worth them staying open*. This implies there is little cost to the supermarkets.

A The man says that *an awful lot of people work at night, rather than a normal nine-to-five day*, but he does not mention the staff's opinion on working hours.

B The man does not talk about the earnings of night-time staff, and only says that the supermarkets earn enough to pay the extra staff.
- B** The man says that if you're thinking of moving to another country, you shouldn't wait (... *what are you waiting for?*).

A The man says that people are *friendly ... even if you can't really speak the language*, but does not say you should learn it.

C The man says that *moving abroad can be easier in some ways when you're older*, and that his own family was quite young *to have made a risky move like this*.
- C** The woman says that *the course is especially suitable for those without any writing experience*.

A The woman says that they *will advise you on how to go about finding ideas for stories and articles*, not that they will give you the ideas.

B The woman says that the course can be completed at home but that you can *take as long as you like, so there's no need to hurry*. This does not suggest that the course can be completed quickly.

7 B The woman says that *the best thing is to ask about things like what someone remembers wearing, or their best friend at school*, and that asking very general questions is not useful.

A The woman says that *a photograph might make someone talk about a particular place or time*, but that she is not convinced that it is the most useful tool.

C Regarding what people say, the woman says *you should write everything down in case you forget*, but not that your questions should be written down.

8 B The man says that *video games are used to train people in all sorts of jobs*, and that *playing video games can also be really useful as training for the world of business*.

A The man says that *playing video games can also be really useful as training for the world of business*, but not that businesses make a lot of money from them.

C The man says that schoolchildren learn useful skills from video games, but not that they are used in schools.

Part 2 p99

- hospitals** The preposition *in* suggests a place. *People are sometimes surprised to find them inside hospitals and public libraries!*
- music** The relative pronoun *which* indicates that a noun is required. *Starbucks closely studied consumer needs, trying to find out things like their favourite colours and music*. Research matches the phrase *closely studied consumer needs*.
- twenty/20 years** The adverb *ago* indicates that a timescale is required. *Twenty years ago, people weren't drinking coffee in such large amounts as today ...*
- office** The definite article indicates that a noun is required. *How many other businesses would let people treat their shop spaces as an office?*
- chairs** The adjective *uncomfortable* indicates a noun is required. *The chairs and stools customers had to sit on were rather uncomfortable. There were complaints about this ...*
- flavour** The definite article indicates that a noun is required. *They didn't really care about the coffee's flavour so much ... Not very interested in* is a synonym for *don't care about*.
- luxury** The indefinite article indicates that a noun is required. ... *they want you to view their products as a luxury*. *Regard* and *view* are synonyms.
- advertisement** The adjective *important* indicates that a noun is required. ... *the cup is a really effective advertisement for their brand ...*
- stone** Another material is required. *Natural materials like stone are preferred, or wood to give an impression of warmth*.
- kitchens** The noun phrase *research and development* acts as a modifier here, indicating that a noun is required. ... *people in the research and development kitchens are trying to figure out what colour to use with each flavour next year*.

Part 3 p100

19 E The speaker explains that *my mum and dad sometimes invite friends to join us. I prefer it when they're old friends that I feel comfortable with*. If you feel comfortable with someone, you usually know them well.

20 A The speaker feels that *it's important that we all have a laugh when we're on holiday, forget all our troubles and feel free*. *Feeling free* is a synonym for *being relaxed*.

21 D The speaker believes that people *have to be willing to look for something a little out of the ordinary and to seek adventure*, and adds that *most people just want to play it safe and don't want to be challenged by something different*. Out of the ordinary suggests something new.

22 B The speaker talks about his children and says he will *be concentrating on them*, and adds that he will *play football and anything else they feel like doing*.

23 H The speaker says that they go to the same place every year and that *being in a friendly place we know well matters a lot, and we don't want to have the stress of anything unexpected or strange*.

C, F, and G are not used.

Part 4 p101

24 C David says that *what sets him* [Nick] *apart is the confident and grown-up way that he carries and uses all his camera equipment*.

A David says that Nick *looks and dresses like any other kid of that age*.

B The interviewer mentions *the paparazzi who spend their time trying to get photographs of the rich and the famous*, but does not say that Nick is rich.

25 C David says that, with digital cameras, *if you can afford the equipment, then you have all you need to start taking great pictures*, and that no formal training is needed.

A David says that anyone can take good pictures *without needing any formal training*.

B David does not suggest that the media prefer younger photographers, just that there are more and more paparazzi of increasingly younger ages.

26 B David states that Nick's parents *actually take him round the town in the car at all hours of the day and night*, thus supporting his work.

A David says that Nick's mother *can see her son has some talent*, but not that she is surprised by the fact.

C David says Nick's parents *don't seem that concerned about his age*.

27 A The speaker mentions that other photographers *often helped him and gave him advice*.

B David says that Nick's *first photographs weren't very professional*.

C The speaker says that *Nick really enjoyed the thrill of mixing with the rich and famous*, suggesting that he had no problem talking to them.

28 B David states that Nick is *very sympathetic to the celebrities he shoots* and avoids taking pictures of them in embarrassing situations.

A Nick has refused to take some photos that he could sell to magazines, but there is no suggestion that Nick thinks the paparazzi in general should avoid working for magazines.

C David refers to other paparazzi *who do things they shouldn't just to get a picture*, and says that Nick *doesn't agree with it*.

29 B David says that *it's frequently the stars themselves who call up the paparazzi to tell them where they're going to be and when*.

A David says that it's easier than people imagine because *frequently the stars themselves ... call up the paparazzi to tell them where they're going to be and when*, so there's no need to guess where they will be.

C David says there are few chances to get photos of the stars when they do appear, and he does not talk about meeting them.

30 A David says that he's *not sure that teenagers should be doing it*, but also that *Nick's father or one of his uncles is always with him, so he's safe*, and that Nick not using an agency is also an advantage.

B David says that all the photos Nick takes *are sold on their own website, rather than going through an agency, which is a good thing*, suggesting that it is better to avoid using an agency.

C David says Nick's father *never pushed Nick into this area*.

Practice Test 4

Reading and Use of English

Part 1 p104

- B remember** *Remember* can be followed by the *-ing* form of a verb, and in this context means that the autograph collector has actually met the famous person.
- A way** The noun *way* + infinitive means a method of doing something.
- C exception** The expression *to be no exception* means that someone/something is the same as everyone/everything else.
- B approach** The verb *approach* in this context means get closer, and is the only option that fits the sentence.
- A get into** The phrasal verb used with entering cars is *get into*.
- B worth** The expression *It is worth (doing) something* means that this is recommended.
- C depend** The verb *depend* is followed by *on* here to mean that what follows (how the individual is feeling) is a necessary condition for what is mentioned before (the chances of success).
- D likely** The expression *to be (more/less) likely* to means that it is (more/less) probable that something will happen.
- C out** The phrasal verb *to knock someone out of something* means to defeat someone so that they cannot continue in a competition.

Part 2 p105

- the** Before the superlative form *highest*, the definite article is needed.
- this** The expression *this time* means on the particular occasion referred to, compared to others in the past.
- in** The preposition *in* is used in the expression *to succeed in doing (something)*.
- to** The structure after the superlative + noun phrase is *ever* + infinitive with *to*.
- up** The phrase *of up to ...* means up to a maximum of ...
- it** The word *it* completes the expression *make it + adjective + for someone to do something*.

- 14 **by** The expression *by far* means *by a long way*.
 15 **at** The expression *at all* is often used for emphasis at the end of negative sentences.
 16 **end** The expression *in the end* means *finally*.

Part 3 p106

- 0 **security** The noun form is needed to complete the compound *security checks*.
 17 **departure** The noun form is needed to complete the compound *departure lounge*.
 18 **flight** A noun is needed as the subject of *was delayed*.
 19 **confirmation** A noun is needed as the object after *there ... was*.
 20 **anxiety** A noun is needed after the possessive adjective *my* and before the verb *increased*.
 21 **announcement(s)** A (singular or plural) noun is needed after the determiner *any*.
 22 **possibility** A noun is needed after the determiner *no*.
 23 **uncomfortable** An adjective is needed before the noun *night*. The context means it must be negative, and the article *an* means it must begin with a vowel.
 24 **impatient** An adjective is needed to describe *People*, and the context means it must be negative.

Part 4 p107

- 0 **no intention of changing** The expression *have no intention of (doing something)* means that someone does not plan to do something.
 25 **would not/wouldn't/did not/didn't/refused to let me take** The structure *let + noun phrase + verb* is used to show permission being given or refused. A negative is needed before the structure to convey *stopped me* from the first sentence.
 26 **takes twelve/12 hours to fly** To talk about the duration of journeys or actions we use the structure *take + noun phrase + time expression + to + infinitive*.
 27 **in case there was/of ice** The adverb phrase *in case* requires a verb, or *of + noun* to form an expression meaning that there is a possibility of something.
 28 **was accused of not telling** The object of the first sentence, *the Prime Minister*, becomes the subject of the second sentence and so a passive form is needed; the verb *accuse* is followed by *of + (not) -ing*.
 29 **(that) she would/she'd rather (that) we** The structure *would rather + subject + past tense* is used to say that one person would prefer another person to do something.
 30 **must not/mustn't be taken** The object of the first sentence, *mobile phones*, becomes the subject of the second sentence and so a passive form is needed; *are not allowed to (take)* becomes *must not be (taken)*.

Part 5 p108

31 A Paragraph 1

The writer says: *you may be compared with bad-tempered characters* and that *there was never any justification for this comparison*. *No justification* means being treated unfairly.

B The writer refers to *characters in TV comedies who try to spoil their neighbours' fun* but does not suggest that they exist in real life.

C The writer states that *lovers of silence ... have science on [their] side*, i.e. that they have the support of science, not that they are scientists.

D The writer states that *it seems noise can seriously damage your health*, which suggests that we did not know this previously.

32 B Paragraph 3

The writer suggests: *air pollution ... rather than the noise, could be responsible* for people being *generally unhealthier*.

A The writer suggests that people who live in *poorer areas* may be *unhealthier than ... richer* people, and that *traffic noise [and] air pollution ... could be responsible*.

C The writer states: *traffic noise [goes] hand in hand with increased air pollution*, i.e. they often occur together, not that one is more harmful than the other.

D The writer states there are *a lot of different reasons behind the ... statistics* but does not talk about causes of air pollution.

33 B Paragraph 5

The writer says we can never *return to the peace and quiet of the past*, suggesting it was less noisy.

A The writer says it would be foolish to imagine we could ever return to the peace and quiet of the past; in other words, it is impossible, but he does not refer to it being like a dream.

C The writer refers to *voices in the crowd* and *noisy chattering humans* as causes of noise today, not in the past.

D ... *voices in the crowd* are given as an example of causes of noise today, not in the past.

34 A Paragraph 6

The writer states: *meaningless phone conversations on public transport show a complete lack of consideration for fellow passengers*. *Lack of consideration* means you don't care about others.

B The writer says that *so much of this dreadful noise is avoidable* and gives *meaningless phone conversations* as an example. *Avoidable* suggests you can stop it if you want to.

C The writer says that people who have *meaningless phone conversations on public transport* have been laughed at for years *on television*; in other words, they are made to look ridiculous.

D ... *awful music choices* and *meaningless phone conversations* are both given as examples of *selfishness ... on the bus or train*; the writer does not say that one is worse than the other.

35 D Paragraph 7

The writer refers to *endless instructions not to smoke on planes* and describes a flight attendant who talked *on and on* until the passengers *wondered why she couldn't simply have told us that smoking was not allowed, and then shut up*.

A The writer does not say the announcements were difficult to hear, but that they were *repeated* and *endless*.

B The writer doesn't say he was annoyed because he couldn't smoke, but because of the *endless instructions not to smoke*.

C The writer complains about the length and content of what the flight attendant says, not about her personally.

36 B Paragraph 8

The writer states: *we all need to put our hands on the volume control to do it. Or, preferably, the off switch*.

A There is no point in protesting about it, because *no one will listen*.

C The reference to *'earlids' that could shut out the noise* is not a practical suggestion, as we don't have earlids.

D *Although there are legal sanctions, ... they are rarely enforced*; in other words, the law is not often used against people who make a noise.

Part 6 p110

37 G *In one day alone last year* refers back to the time reference *Since then ... number of searches carried out* is an example of *the amount of information* and *reached 3.5 billion* refers back to *has grown rapidly*.

38 E *This enables you to track* refers back to *Google Trends*. The term *global warming* is an example of *different words or phrases* and *how ... has grown* refers back to *compare ... over time*.

39 B The sentence mentions two problems: *the results are only approximate* and *Google will not reveal the actual numbers*. These refer back to the *form of measurement* being *far from perfect*. The lack of *actual numbers of searches* is followed by the linking expression *As a result*, and then *no indication of scale*.

40 F There is a contrast between *other results* that are *clearly seasonal* and interests that are *sometimes ... driven fairly obviously by the news agenda*. The word *seasonal* also refers forward to *in winter* and *in summer*.

41 C *This information* refers back to the previous sentence, in particular the reference to *banking (financier)*, and *candidate, voting and election (political campaign manager)*.

42 A The first word *But* contrasts with *without ever giving a thought to where all that data was going* with the reality of what happens to it: *so much seems to last only seconds ... this isn't really the case*. This point is reinforced in the final sentences: *It is all stored somewhere. The Internet never forgets*.

Part 7 p112

43 B Steve says the hotel *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.'

44 C The writer mentions the Roman Baths at Bad Bergfall, saying 'I wish we'd been able to go there'.

45 B Steve says: *Before I actually got out and about, I thought I'd be bored stiff here, but that wasn't the case at all*.

46 D Gordon says: *The drop below us suddenly looked so scary - I hadn't expected that*.

47 C Annie says: *Instead of relying on bikes or Nordic skis to get around, as we've done in the past, why not go on horseback?*

48 A Clare says: *The only disadvantage is that you tend to sleep in quite late the next day*.

49 B Steve's *original plan was for a fortnight in Canada*.

50 A Clare describes the nightlife as *wonderful* and mentions *some great cafés and restaurants, and places to dance, too*.

51 B Steve says: *Whatever kind of biking experience you want, you'll find it nearby*.

52 C Annie says: *... we've already booked again for next year*.

Writing

Part 1 p114

The answer should address these points:

Content The essay should give an opinion on whether tourism has a negative effect or not on holiday destinations.

Communicative achievement The answer should be in essay format, using appropriately neutral or formal register.

Organization Clear organization and paragraphing, with use of linking words where appropriate.

The essay should either provide an opinion in paragraph 1 and then present arguments to support this opinion OR consider both sides of the argument before giving an opinion in the final paragraph.

Language There should be level-appropriate vocabulary and use of functional language to express opinion, express contrasts, make additional points, evaluate, and conclude.

Sample answer

Over the last few decades tourism has been a growing industry. While many people have benefitted from the opportunity to travel, and meet people of other cultures, there are some definite drawbacks to this growth. One of the biggest problems caused by holiday-makers is pollution. Long and short-haul flights use a lot of fuel, which adds to global warming. But the environmental problems don't just stop there. Tourists often cause significant damage to the natural environment – for example coral reefs are affected by divers. Also tourists create a lot of extra pressure on local environments. More water is used, more rubbish is created, and natural habitats are destroyed to build hotels.

Although some businesses make a lot of money from tourism, most of that money does not go to locals. The number of available jobs might increase, but this is often badly paid and seasonal. Sometimes people become too dependent upon tourism, and don't continue with work which helps the local community. This can be a problem if tourist numbers decline. To sum up, tourism can bring some benefits, but all in all these are outweighed by its negative effects.

(190 words)

Examiner's commentary

Content All content is relevant, and the target reader is on the whole informed.

The candidate discusses the first two numbered points in the question. They address the negative effects of global tourism on vulnerable resorts, explaining that increased pollution can greatly impact health.

The second point is addressed by saying that while holiday destinations benefit from greater tourist spending, prices increase.

However, although these two points are covered in some depth, there is no 3rd point (your own idea) introduced by the candidate, resulting in the target reader not being fully informed.

Communicative achievement The essay is very well written, using the conventions of the task effectively to hold the target reader's attention. The language is formal throughout and the topic is treated in an appropriate way. Balanced views and opinions are given, and the candidate also suggests scenarios to support certain views.

Both straightforward and more complex, abstract ideas are communicated clearly to the reader.