

- PAPER 1 Reading ▶ Part 1
- PAPER 2 Writing Part 2
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You are going to read an article about life in the countryside. For questions 1–8, 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.

HOW I CAME TO ENVY THE COUNTRY MICE

I have been living in London for more than 60 years, but still, when I'm driving and take some clever back-street short cut, I catch myself thinking: how extraordinary that it is me doing this! For a moment the town mouse I have become is being seen by the country mouse I used to be. And although, given a new start, I would again become a town mouse, when I visit relations in the country, I envy them.

Recently, I stood beside a freshwater lake in Norfolk, made by diverting a small river, near where my brother lives. As he was identifying some of the birds we could see, in came seven swans. They circled, then the haunting sound of their wing beats gave way to silence as they glided down for splashdown.

It is not a 'picturesque' part of the coast, but it has a definite character of line and light and colour. 'You do live in a lovely place,' I said to my brother, and he answered, 'Yes, I do.' There are probably few days when he does not pause to recognise its loveliness as he works with his boats – he teaches sailing – or goes about his many other occupations.

The lake's creator is a local landowner, continuing a tradition whereby the nature of our countryside has been determined by those who own the land. Formerly, landowners would almost certainly have made such changes for their own benefit, but this time it was done to help preserve the wildlife here, which is available for any visitor to see, providing they do nothing to disturb the birds. It is evidence of change: country life is changing fast.

One of the biggest changes I have witnessed is that second-homers, together with commuters, have come to be accepted as a vital part of the country scene.

And the men and women who service their cars, dig their gardens, install their phones, repair their word processors, lay their carpets and do all the other things they need are vital to modern country life.

It is quite likely that the children of today's workers may be moving into the same kind of jobs as the second-homers and the retired. Both the children of a country woman I know are at university, and she herself, now that they have left home, is working towards a university degree. One of the delights of country life today, it seems, is that there you can see how fast social mobility is increasing.

Much depends, of course, on the part of the countryside you are living in and on personality – your own and that of your neighbours. In my brother's Norfolk village, social life seems dizzying to a Londoner. In addition to dropping in on neighbours, people throw and attend parties far more often than we do. My brother's wife Mary and her friends fly off on the most dashing bargain breaks in Krakow or Prague or Venice, and are always going into Norwich for a concert or to King's Lynn for an exhibition. The boring country life that people from cities talk about is a thing of the past – or perhaps it was always mainly in their minds.

This is very unlike living in a London street for 50 years and only knowing the names of four other residents. In these 50 years I have made only one real friend among them. I do enjoy my life, and Mary says that she sometimes envies it (the grass on the other side of the fence ...); but whenever I go to Norfolk, I end up feeling that the lives of country mice are more admirable than my own.

Essential tips

▶ After reading the text for general understanding, read each question and see if you can locate the answer in the text. When you locate the answer in the text, underline it. Some questions refer to specific lines in the text (Question 6), while others refer to specific paragraphs (Question 8).

▶ Look carefully at the key words in the four options. For example, in question 1, option A, the key words are 'driving through back streets' and 'source of surprise'. This option can only be correct if the writer does drive through back streets and is surprised to find herself doing this.

Question 2: The text refers to the 'sound' of the swans landing. Does it say that the sound was very loud, in which case 'deafening' would be the correct answer? How is 'haunting' used here?

Question 5: The question asks you what is 'suggested' about outsiders. This means the answer is not clearly stated in the text. You need to 'read between the lines' and see what is implied in the text.

Question 8: The answer to this question can be found in the whole of the last paragraph.

- 1 It is sometimes a source of surprise to the writer
 - A to find herself driving through back streets.
 - B that she has been in the city for so long.
 - C to realise how much she has got used to living in London.
 - D that she lives in the city when she prefers the country.

- 2 The atmosphere created by the writer when she describes the swans is
 - A magical.
 - B frightening.
 - C deafening.
 - D disturbing.

- 3 What does the writer's brother think of his village?
 - A He thinks it is very picturesque.
 - B He prefers the sea to the land.
 - C He finds it dull and boring.
 - D He is often struck by the beauty of the countryside.

- 4 What does 'It' in line 29 refer to?
 - A the lake
 - B the fact that the lake belongs to a landowner here
 - C the reason for the landowner's action
 - D the fact that wildlife now needs to be preserved

- 5 What is suggested about outsiders who now live in the country?
 - A that country people no longer reject them
 - B that they often do work like servicing cars and digging gardens
 - C that the men and women who work for them are from the city
 - D that many of them have been in the countryside for a long time

- 6 What does 'social mobility' in line 44 mean?
 - A Country people are going to university.
 - B Young people are moving away from the countryside.
 - C Children of country people are taking jobs in cities.
 - D People from workers' families are moving into higher social classes.

- 7 Social life in the country
 - A depends completely on where you live.
 - B is not as boring as people in cities think it is.
 - C is not affected by your neighbours.
 - D is always less exciting than life in the city.

- 8 What do we learn about the writer's attitude to London?
 - A She can't adjust to living in London.
 - B She has regretted moving to London.
 - C The people in her street are unusually unfriendly.
 - D Life there is very different to country life.

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You are going to read an article about a computer-generated pop star. Seven sentences have been removed from the article. Choose from the sentences **A–H** the one which fits each gap (9–15). There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use.

Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

COMPUTER GENERATED POP STAR

Young music fans might soon find themselves buying records by a new star called CyberGirl. CyberGirl is blonde and very attractive. She has the looks of a supermodel, and *Fashion* magazine has booked her for their next issue. She has a great voice and looks like a typical pop star in many ways, but at the same time she is fundamentally different. She is computer generated and doesn't really exist. Or does she?

The company behind CyberGirl, Anfield Promotions, has constructed a website for her, and is working on a pop video for her first single, which will be released next summer. Why is the response to this virtual pop star so astonishing? CyberGirl has been successfully promoted as an ordinary sixteen-year-old teenage singer. **9** Teenagers, especially girls, have identified themselves with CyberGirl who dyes her hair and worries about fashion.

Over the last few months, the CyberGirl website has been visited by over 100,000 teenagers. Fans can email questions and receive answers from CyberGirl herself. **10** This gives virtual pop stars a competitive advantage over mass-marketed artists or boy bands who have very little contact with their fans.

CyberGirl may not be real, but her creators deny that she is merely a cheap alternative to a real singer. **11** 'She's cool and will never do embarrassing things,' he says. 'Virtual pop stars cannot disagree with their managers because they have different ideas about songs, styles and marketing policies. With computer generated pop stars, there will be no arguments between stars, managers and their companies.'

12 'Sure she could,' replies Tomlinson. 'We'd just project her image on a huge screen, maybe with a hologram image of her on stage.' He likens the prospect of a cyber creation going on tour to watching a film in a cinema: 'You know the people you see on that screen aren't real – it's just a trick done with lights – but you still get very moved by the experience of watching if it's done well.'

A French male cyberstar, Cy-Lui, has enjoyed considerable success, with hundreds of emails each day from teenage girls. **13** Cy-Lui has also had an amazing number of marriage proposals. 'Fans will treat artificial pop stars as real pop stars provided they like their music,' says Tomlinson. 'It's encouraging that if fans like the music, they will ignore the fact that the artist is not real.'

Sarah Underwood, Professor of Media Studies at Cumbria University, says we have nothing to worry about. 'It's just like the soap opera obsession that has been around for about 60 years,' she says. 'Viewers identify so closely with the characters in a soap opera that if one of them is in hospital, an incredible number of people send flowers and chocolates to the TV studios. **14** The same applies to fans of artificial artists.'

Rob Cooper of the pop music magazine *Musical World* has no time for this latest idea: 'It's just another way for business people to make money from teenagers, and this time the teenagers aren't even idolising a real person. **15** Young people can be really crazy if they're convinced something is fashionable.'

- A Could CyberGirl ever go on tour?
- B Research has established that idols must have the same strengths and weaknesses as their fans.
- C The people who do that aren't crazy – they're just getting a bit carried away.
- D The fans want to know whether he gets hungry in outer space, and what his favourite cyberfood is.
- E In fact, Tommy Tomlinson of Anfield Promotions is convinced that CyberGirl has a great many advantages over flesh-and-blood acts.
- F The important question is whether or not CyberGirl has been modelled on a real-life person or whether she is simply the product of someone's imagination.
- G It's utterly pathetic, sad and a bit ridiculous, but I'm afraid it will probably work.
- H When asked if she is real, CyberGirl replies enigmatically that she is as real as any of the teen groups around these days, adding defiantly that at least she is always there for her fans.

Essential tips

- ▶ Read the main text from which paragraphs have been gapped to get the general idea.
- ▶ Look carefully at the sentences before and after the gap. Are there any words that show you what the missing sentence is about?
- ▶ There are many ways you can link parts of a text. It could be a contrast, a comparison, an example, etc. Look for linking expressions that connect ideas in a text.
- ▶ Pay special attention to nouns, pronouns, words like 'this' and 'that' and any other words or phrases that refer to what has gone before or what comes after them.

Question 9: The sentence before the gap tells us how CyberGirl has been promoted. The sentence after the gap says that teenage girls identify with CyberGirl. Which sentence option links the two ideas?

Question 13: The sentence before the gap talks about a male cyberstar. Two sentence options refer to males, but only one can refer to the male cyberstar.

Question 14: The sentence before the gap describes how some viewers react to characters in soap operas. The sentence option that fits this gap refers to these people's reactions and links with the sentence after the gap.

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You are going to read an article about the activities organised by different schools for Environmental Awareness Day. For questions 16–30 choose from the schools (A–D). The schools may be chosen more than once.

Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Which school(s)

- became well known after Environmental Awareness Day? 16
- provided online information about the environment? 17
- asked a specialist to give a talk? 18
- raised money to help wildlife? 19 20
- asked pupils to write about environmental problems? 21
- organised a trip to the coast? 22
- started a project about endangered species? 23
- is studying changes in general weather conditions? 24
- arranged a talk on pollution and local architecture? 25
- encouraged the use of bicycles? 26
- carefully examined air pollution in a local area? 27
- measured noise pollution? 28
- decided to protect a local historical site? 29
- is located in the centre of the city? 30

Essential tips

- ▶ Read the questions first, and underline key words. Make sure you understand what the question asks.
- ▶ Locate the answers in the text and underline them.
- ▶ When you read the text, look for words/phrases which express similar ideas. Do not look for identical words.

Question 23: How can we provide online information?

Questions 25, 26: How can a school raise money? When you try to locate the answer, do not look for the verb 'raise'. Look for the idea of 'raising' money.

Question 30: Can you find another way of saying 'general weather conditions'?

ENVIRONMENTAL AWARENESS DAY

A Plumpton High School

This school decided to arrange a variety of activities, some aimed at achieving a better understanding of environmental problems, and others designed to be of practical help. For instance, the school magazine brought out a special edition on the subject, full of articles and stories where pupils expressed their feelings about the threats facing our environment. In another attempt to find out for themselves how serious these threats really are, the pupils decided to study the problem of pollution by making a survey, run by the Science Department, into air pollution in the local shopping centre. On the practical side, the school held a sponsored walk and handed over £750 to the World Wildlife Fund. Pupils prepared a campaign to ban cars from the city centre and reduce traffic congestion. They cycled through the city and handed out brochures about the benefits of cycling and walking. This gained a lot of publicity for the school.

B Cresswell College

The staff and students at Cresswell College held a meeting and discussed a number of suggestions. The most popular suggestion turned out to be the most practical one; it was decided that the local environment should be brightened up. Teams were sent out to plant flowers and young trees on areas of land in the neighbourhood. Within the school, the senior students prepared a report monitoring the progress of species threatened with extinction. It was hoped that this would help publicise the problem. As part of that project, a leading expert on wild birds was invited to come and give a talk about the dangers faced by these creatures. He explained the importance of the food chain and asked people to support local wildlife reserves.

C Smithson Institute

This school had already been involved in some projects connected with the environment, though naturally efforts were increased for Environmental Awareness Day. For the last two years the school had been studying the effects of changes in climatic patterns around the world and how these can affect wildlife. A film about those magnificent marine mammals, whales, was shown to the whole school as part of Environmental Awareness Day, which was received with great enthusiasm by pupils. Meredith Summers, architect, was invited to talk about how pollution can destroy historic buildings in the region. Following that, pupils decided to launch a campaign for the restoration of the medieval square in the city centre and asked local authorities to support them financially.

D Halliwell Comprehensive

The pupils at this inner-city comprehensive school felt that the best way to mark Environmental Awareness Day would be to help people in the area understand how important the environment is to them. One suggestion that was greeted with enthusiasm was to measure the levels of noise in Stanley Road, a busy local shopping street. The information was then placed on a website that the school had started. In an effort to provide direct assistance to people who are working to save the environment, a jumble sale was held at the school, and £1,000 was donated to the local office of the Wildlife Rescue Service. Finally, the school took pupils to the coastal marshes of Easton-on-Sea. Many pupils reported afterwards that they had never realised how terrible the effects of pollution could be on coastal wildlife.



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You must answer this question.

1 You have received an email from an Australian friend, Bruce Stanton, whose parents are coming to visit your country. Read his email together with the notes you have made. Then, using all your notes, write an email to the hotel manager explaining what you want and asking him to confirm the arrangements in writing to you.

email

From: Bruce Stanton
Sent: 1st March
Subject: Hotel

Hotel Bella Vista! → I'm hoping you can suggest a hotel and make the arrangements for my parents' trip. This is the information you'll need:

- Mr and Mrs Stanton arriving on Tuesday 16th at 18.05 and leaving Monday 22nd at 14.45.
- Double room with bathroom.
- Does the hotel restaurant serve vegetarian dishes?
- Are there any day trips from the hotel to local sights?

Room with sea view →

Do tour guides speak English? → Also, please check what the price of the hotel will be.

Breakfast included in price? ←

Write your **email** of between **120** and **150** words. You must use grammatically correct sentences with accurate spelling and punctuation in a style appropriate for the situation.

Essential tips

- ▶ Start your email by saying why you are writing.
- ▶ Make sure the language you use is formal. Avoid using informal expressions.
- ▶ In the body of the email, reserve the room for the dates required, then list the additional requests and queries you have.
- ▶ Avoid using the exact words as they appear in the notes.
- ▶ Check that you have covered all the points in the email and the notes.
- ▶ In your conclusion, you should ask the manager to confirm the reservation and answer your questions.
- ▶ Begin the email with *Dear Sir/Madam* and end it with *Yours faithfully*.

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Write an answer to **one** of the questions 2–5 in this part. Write your answer in **120–180** words in an appropriate style.

2 You recently took part in a class discussion about living in the city. Your teacher has now asked you to write an essay, answering the following question and giving reasons for your choice.

Urban life or rural life? Is it better to live in the city or the country?

Write your **essay**.

3 Your school newspaper has asked you to write a report on the spare time activities that are typical of teenagers in your country.

Write your **report**.

4 You recently saw a film which was the last part of a trilogy. You thought this film was not as good as the first two films in the trilogy. Write a review of the film for your school magazine. Compare the film with the first two films in the trilogy and say why you think it was not as good as they were.

Write your **review**.

5 Answer **one** of the following two questions based on your reading of **one** of the set books.

Either (a) Your school drama society is thinking of performing the book or short story you have read as a play. Your drama teacher has asked you to write a report for your class on whether you think this is a good idea. Write a **report** giving the reasons for your opinion.

Or (b) Do you think the book you have read will appeal more to men or women? Write an **essay**, explaining your views with reference to the book or one of the short stories you have read.

Essential tips

Question 2

- ▶ Decide if you prefer urban or rural life and state your opinion clearly in the introduction.
- ▶ In the body of your essay you need to give reasons for your choice and support them with examples. If you prefer rural life because it's healthier, you need to give examples of a healthy lifestyle.
- ▶ Make sure each paragraph starts with a clear topic sentence.
- ▶ Summarise your overall opinion in the final paragraph.

Question 3

- ▶ Think of different sorts of things that teenagers can do in their spare time: hobbies, sports, going out with friends, etc.
- ▶ Try to organise this information in a clear way for the reader. How many paragraphs will you need? Think of appropriate headings for each of the paragraphs.

- ▶ Summarise your findings in the final paragraph.

Question 5(a)

- ▶ If the book is performed as a play, it will have to be much shorter. Could it work with just a few main scenes?
- ▶ A play can't have too many characters. Think of the characters in the book. Are they intriguing characters? How many of them are there in the book?

- ▶ A play has to be short and exciting. Are there interesting scenes in the book that could be effective on stage?

Question 5(b)

- ▶ Is the main character a man or a woman?

- ▶ Are men or women presented positively or negatively in the book?

- ▶ Can you think of elements in the story that would appeal more to men or women?

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For questions 1–12, 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 quantity B piece C unit D part

0 A B C D

Essential tips

Question 3: Which of the four verbs collocates with 'weight'?

Question 6: Look at the context. Is it a good thing that diets don't work for most people? Does the missing word have a positive or negative meaning?

Question 7: Which of the four phrasal verbs means 'stop' a diet?

Going on a diet

A calorie is a (0) for measuring the amount of energy food will produce. The average person needs about 1,800 calories per day to (1) healthy. Without energy, the heart cannot (2) blood through blood vessels and the organs cannot function.

You (3) weight because you consume more calories a day than your body requires. The only way to lose weight is to (4) the number of calories you consume. This is the basic (5) behind most diets.

(6) , diets don't work for most people. It's not that they don't lose weight: they do, but when they (7) the diet, the kilos creep back. The (8) to losing weight and maintaining weight loss is a sensible diet and exercise plan. You need to work out how to eat fewer calories than you (9) consume. You should also exercise daily so you can use up calories. Burning 250 or 500 calories per day can (10) a big difference. (11) riding an exercise bike while you are watching TV or climbing the stairs (12) than taking the lift. Persuade someone to exercise with you; exercise is a lot easier if done in company.

- | | | | |
|----------------|-------------|-----------------|--------------|
| 1 A keep on | B stay | C continue | D carry on |
| 2 A pump | B pull | C drag | D force |
| 3 A make | B increase | C gain | D put |
| 4 A shrink | B take | C remove | D reduce |
| 5 A way | B principle | C method | D kind |
| 6 A Similarly | B Though | C Unfortunately | D Although |
| 7 A go off | B go on | C go back | D go away |
| 8 A key | B secret | C way | D idea |
| 9 A preferably | B actually | C consistently | D eventually |
| 10 A have | B do | C make | D give |
| 11 A Try | B Attempt | C Go | D Aim |
| 12 A instead | B apart | C except | D rather |

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For questions 13–24, 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 MANY

I'M NOT SUPERSTITIOUS, HONESTLY!

How (0) people could truly say they are not superstitious? A recent survey shows that almost 90% of people believe in one sort of superstition or another and say that it influences (13) lives.

One of the questions people (14) asked is whether they saw themselves as lucky or unlucky. Their answers turned out to be (15) most interesting aspect of this survey. Nearly two-thirds of (16) who took part said they believed that people were naturally lucky or unlucky.

Professor Morgan Howard, who analysed the results of (17) survey, was fascinated by this finding, so he went a step further and asked these people (18) kind of superstitions they believed in. (19) his surprise, he discovered that almost all the people who regarded themselves (20) lucky believed in positive superstitions. They did things (21) promote their good luck, such as crossing their fingers. (22) would appear that people make their own luck by their attitude to life.

Even (23) surprisingly, he discovered that people with a degree in science tend to be just (24) superstitious as people with no knowledge of science.

Essential tips

Question 17: The gap is followed by a noun, so the missing word is probably an article. Do you need the indefinite article or the definite article?

Question 18: The gap is part of an indirect question about the kind of superstitions people believe in.

Question 20: The gap follows a verb, 'regard', and a reflexive pronoun, 'themselves'. What preposition comes after 'regard' + object?

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For questions 25–34, read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of each line 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 RECENTLY

WILD ANIMALS

Wild animals have (0) made an appearance in the back gardens of American suburbs. They have caused havoc and have (25) domestic pets.

Mountain lions that wander into suburbs are now quite (26) to attack humans, while bears and wolves have (27) discovered rubbish bins. If you find the (28) of your bin scattered all over the garden one morning, there is a distinct (29) that a bear has been feasting there during the night.

Nobody should be particularly surprised by this (30) , which was predicted by experts years ago, and it's not (31) under the circumstances. One cause is the massive expansion of (32) into areas that were wild and uninhabited not long ago. In (33) , over the past few decades a large number of (34) have been placed on hunting certain animals, allowing their populations to grow.

- RECENT
- THREAT
- WILL
- APPARENT
- CONTAIN
- POSSIBLE
- DEVELOP
- EXPECT
- HOUSE
- ADD
- RESTRICT

Essential tips

Question 25: The missing word is a verb. What verb form do you need?

Question 27: The gap is between the auxiliary ('have') and the main verb ('discovered'), so it must be an adverb.

Question 34: Read the sentence carefully. It says 'a large number of'. Do you need the singular or plural form of a noun?

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For questions 35–42, 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 I'll be very happy when I go on holiday.
FORWARD
 I am on holiday.

The gap can be filled by the words 'looking forward to going' so you write:

0 LOOKING FORWARD TO GOING

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

Essential tips

Question 35: What is the opposite of 'cheap'? How can 'as' be used with an adjective?

Question 36: If someone didn't do something and you think this was wrong, what modal verb can you use?

Question 40: What structure do we use after 'asked' to report a request? How do we report a negative request?

- 35 The computer was cheaper than I expected.
AS
The computer was I expected.
- 36 Why didn't you tell me I was wrong?
TOLD
You I was wrong.
- 37 She found the photographs when she was cleaning her room.
CAME
She when she was cleaning her room.
- 38 How many portraits did Picasso paint?
BY
How many portraits Picasso?
- 39 Jim and Peter will probably start their own business soon.
LIKELY
Jim and Peter their own business soon.
- 40 'Please don't stay out late,' his mother said.
ASKED
His mother out late.
- 41 I'd rather not go out this afternoon.
FEEL
I out this afternoon.
- 42 I must go to the shops because we've run out of tea at home.
LEFT
I must go to the shops because there's at home.

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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 physiotherapist talking to a patient. What kind of exercises does she recommend?
 A exercises done while lying on the back
 B exercises done while standing up
 C exercises done while lying on the stomach 1

- 2 You hear a woman phoning an Indian restaurant to order a takeaway meal. Which curry has rice included?
 A beef
 B lamb
 C chicken 2

- 3 You hear a man in an art gallery talking about a painting. What date was it painted?
 A 1848
 B 1884
 C 1888 3

- 4 You hear a man giving directions to a football ground. What does he say the other person must do at the traffic lights?
 A turn left
 B go straight on
 C turn right 4

- 5 You hear two men talking about a character one has invented. What animal is this character supposed to be?
 A an elephant
 B a horse
 C a bear 5

- 6 You hear a woman talking to a policeman at the police station. What is her problem?
 A Her brother is missing.
 B Her dog is missing.
 C Her husband is missing. 6

- 7 You hear a radio announcement about traffic. Which road has been blocked by a car crash?
 A M63
 B A36
 C B636 7

- 8 You hear a woman talking about a slimming diet. What does she say about the diet?
 A It can have useful results.
 B It can be extremely harmful.
 C It is scientifically approved. 8

Essential tips

▶ If you are listening for numbers or dates, you may not hear the number or date you want, but you will hear some information that will tell you the answer. For example, you may hear: 'My birthday is not in March. It's a month later.' In this case the birthday is in April, but you don't actually hear the word 'April'.

▶ Look carefully at questions that have two parts. In Question 7, for example, you must listen for a road which is blocked, and it must be blocked by a crash. If a road is blocked, but not by a crash, this is not the correct answer.

Question 3: Be careful. The speaker does not say the date, but gives information about it ('two years later').

Question 5: The text has references to both options A and B. Which of the two is the correct answer?

Question 7: What other words could you hear instead of 'crash' that have the same meaning?

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You will hear part of a radio interview with a man who is the headmaster of a Gaelic school. For questions 9–18, complete the sentences.

- People in Scotland used to speak Gaelic, a very 9 language.
- Today approximately 10 people speak Gaelic in Scotland. If fewer than 11 people speak a language, it is considered dead.
- Donald would like to see one third of people under 25 speaking and 12 Gaelic.
- If very young children are 13 to a language, they can learn it most effectively.
- Some parents send their children to Donald's school for 14 reasons.
- Bilingual children are more 15 and tolerant.
- Donald feels extremely 16 about the future of Gaelic.
- Welsh, like Gaelic, was in danger of 17
- With a lot of effort, nowadays 80% of children learn Welsh as 18 language.

Essential tips

Question 9: The missing word comes between an article, the word 'very' and a noun, so it is likely to be an adjective.

Questions 10 and 11: The missing information is a number for both questions. Which words in question 11 tell you this?

- PAPER 1 Reading
- PAPER 2 Writing
- PAPER 3 Use of English
- PAPER 4 Listening**
- PAPER 5 Speaking

- Part 1
- Part 2
- Part 3**
- Part 4

Essential tips

A: A 'family tradition' must mean that the speaker's parents or family members have been connected with the sport. The adjective 'strong' means that at least two family members were involved in the same sport.

B: This option mentions 'social life', which means that the speaker practised it regularly with friends or people he/she knew.

F: What adjective would be used to describe a competition or athletic event where people from different countries compete together?

You will hear five young people who are outstanding at sports talking about their lives. For questions 19–23, choose from the list (A–F) the comment each speaker makes about his or her attitude to sport. Use the letters only once. There is one extra letter which you do not need to use.

- | | | | |
|--|-----------|---|-----------|
| A This sport is a strong family tradition for me. | Speaker 1 | <input style="width: 40px; height: 15px;" type="text"/> | 19 |
| B I think of it as part of my social life. | Speaker 2 | <input style="width: 40px; height: 15px;" type="text"/> | 20 |
| C I started off wanting to impress my parents. | Speaker 3 | <input style="width: 40px; height: 15px;" type="text"/> | 21 |
| D It's an investment for my future. | Speaker 4 | <input style="width: 40px; height: 15px;" type="text"/> | 22 |
| E I like the thrill of knowing I'm the best. | Speaker 5 | <input style="width: 40px; height: 15px;" type="text"/> | 23 |
| F Representing my country is my greatest ambition. | | | |

- PAPER 1 Reading
- PAPER 2 Writing
- PAPER 3 Use of English
- PAPER 4 Listening**
- PAPER 5 Speaking

- Part 1
- Part 2
- Part 3
- Part 4**

Essential tips

- ▶ Look closely at the questions before you hear the recording and mark the key words, including adverbs. For example, in question 24, option B uses the word 'completely'. If the speaker says that the sport is 'safe', but not 'completely safe', option B is not the correct answer.

- ▶ If you hear a word that is in one of the options, decide whether it is used in the same way. For example, in question 25, option B includes the word 'sensations'. On the recording you will hear the word 'sensation', but does that make it the correct answer?

Question 26: Questions in Part 4 ask you to interpret the speaker's feelings. It's important that you know the exact meaning of the words in the options. For instance, is 'accomplished' the feeling you get when you have accomplished something?

Question 28: Words can have different meanings when used in different structures. For example, if someone is 'anxious to do something', does this mean he or she is worried?

You will hear a radio interview with a mountain climber. For questions 24–30, choose the best answer (A, B or C).

- | | | | |
|---|---|---|-----------|
| 24 Ann describes mountain climbing as | A dangerous if people have the wrong attitude.
B completely safe if people are prepared.
C a sport with an exciting reputation. | <input style="width: 40px; height: 15px;" type="text"/> | 24 |
| 25 For Ann, the attraction of climbing is | A primarily the excitement.
B a matter of sensations.
C hard to describe. | <input style="width: 40px; height: 15px;" type="text"/> | 25 |
| 26 How does Ann feel when she reaches the top of a mountain? | A proud
B exhausted
C accomplished | <input style="width: 40px; height: 15px;" type="text"/> | 26 |
| 27 Ann thinks that we all have a moment in childhood | A when we know what our ambition is.
B when we realise we can't do everything we want.
C when we make plans about our future. | <input style="width: 40px; height: 15px;" type="text"/> | 27 |
| 28 What was the attitude of Ann's parents when she took up the sport? | A They were very anxious.
B They didn't want to discourage her.
C They gave her every support. | <input style="width: 40px; height: 15px;" type="text"/> | 28 |
| 29 Ann explains that feeling confident | A is the result of doing many climbs with her friend.
B is natural after some time.
C can provoke people to make mistakes. | <input style="width: 40px; height: 15px;" type="text"/> | 29 |
| 30 When Ann and her friend were lost on the mountain, | A they didn't feel lucky.
B they thought the storm might last for a week.
C they were sure someone would find them. | <input style="width: 40px; height: 15px;" type="text"/> | 30 |