

You are going to read an article about an English poet, William Wordsworth. 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.

Daffodils Everywhere

Two hundred years ago the English poet William Wordsworth wrote 'I wander'd lonely as a cloud', a poem that expresses a basic spirit of early English Romanticism. It was Thursday, 15th April 1802. William and Dorothy Wordsworth, the poet's devoted, journal-writing sister, were walking home to Dove Cottage in the Lake District. The wind was fierce, but the Wordsworth siblings were used to striding long distances in foul weather. They were in the woods close to the water side when they first clapped eyes on a field of daffodils 'fluttering and dancing in the breeze'.

What makes this poem an example of Romantic thinking? It isn't just that Wordsworth chooses to write about a natural scene: it is the way he describes the scene as if it had human emotions. For him, nature is not merely a neutral mixture of scenery, colours, plants, rocks, soil, water and air. It is a living force that feels joy and sadness, shares human pain and even tries to educate us human beings by showing us the beauty of life.

Wordsworth's home, Dove Cottage, is now one of the most popular destinations in the Lake District. You can go on a tour of the garden which William planted with wild flowers and which survived in his backyard even after they disappeared from the area. 'He always said that if he hadn't been a poet, he would have been a terrific landscape gardener,' says Allan King of the Wordsworth Trust, the organisation that looks after the cottage and gardens.

The Lake District in the north-west of England becomes particularly crowded during the summer months with tourists and ramblers eager to enjoy the region's majestic valleys, hills and sparkling lakes. Wordsworth himself was far from keen on tourists, which was quite apparent. He wanted outsiders to 32 admire the local sights he enjoyed so much, but was afraid the district might be 'damaged' by too many visitors. He opposed the coming of the trains, and campaigned in the 1840s against a plan to link the towns in the area – Kendal, Windermere and Keswick – by rail.

The place near Ullswater, where Wordsworth saw the daffodils, is at the southernmost end of the lake. The lake is wide and calm at this turning point. There's a bay where the trees have had their soil eroded by lake water so that their roots are shockingly exposed. You walk along from tree to tree, hardly daring to breathe, because you are walking in the 43 footprints of William and Dorothy from two centuries ago. The first clumps of daffodils appear, but they aren't tall yellow trumpets proudly swaying in the breeze. They're tiny wild daffodils, most of them still green and unopened, in clumps of six or seven. They're grouped around individual trees rather than collecting together.

But as you look north, from beside a huge ancient oak, you realise this is what delighted the Wordsworths: clump after clump of the things, spread out to left and right but coming together in your vision so that they form a beautiful, pale-yellow carpet. What you're seeing at last is nature transformed by human sight and imagination. For a second, you share that revelation of Dorothy and William Wordsworth's, the glimpse of pantheism, the central mystery of English Romanticism.

- According to the article, Wordsworth's poem
 - started the Romantic movement.
 - was based on actual experience.
 - was written while he was visiting his sister.
 - was written after he had been lonely.
- What was Wordsworth's attitude to nature?
 - He believed nature had a character of its own.
 - He felt nature was human.
 - He thought nature could talk to people.
 - He believed that we could influence nature.
- We are told that Dove Cottage
 - has gardens designed by a landscape gardener.
 - has very old plants in the garden.
 - gets a lot of visitors.
 - has a large backyard.
- What does 'which' in line 32 refer to?
 - the number of tourists who come to the Lake District
 - Wordsworth's desire for outsiders to admire the local sights
 - the fact that Wordsworth was keen on tourists from far away
 - Wordsworth's dislike of tourists
- What does the writer suggest by the words 'hardly daring to breathe' in line 43?
 - You have to walk carefully here.
 - You can't breathe because the atmosphere is suffocating.
 - You feel excited to be in this place.
 - You must concentrate to stay on the footpath.
- In what way is the scene different from what Wordsworth described?
 - All the daffodils are green and small.
 - There are no daffodils by the lake.
 - The daffodils are fewer and smaller.
 - There are no daffodils around trees.
- The writer implies that the poem describes
 - exactly what Wordsworth saw in detail.
 - the effect the daffodils had on Wordsworth.
 - what Wordsworth saw around an ancient oak.
 - clumps of daffodils on the left and on the right.
- What does the writer think of Wordsworth as a poet?
 - He believes Wordsworth was an important figure in English culture.
 - He is critical of Wordsworth.
 - He believes Wordsworth was a sentimental person.
 - He disagrees with Wordsworth's opinion about nature.

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

You are going to read a newspaper article about older people playing computer games. 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.

THE GREY GAMERS

One form of social prejudice against older people is the belief that they cannot comprehend or use modern technology. Activities like computer games, surfing the Net and downloading MP3s are a privilege of the youngsters. Isn't it unfair that older people enjoying a computer game should be frowned upon by their children and grandchildren? Besides, the population profile has changed.

9 In Britain, for instance, there are more people over sixty than there are under sixteen. Nowadays older people have more control over their lives and they play a full part in society.

Moreover, better health care has left more people in their sixties and seventies feeling fit and active after retirement.

10 Playing computer games is a very effective way of exercising the brain.

When personal computers were first introduced, most older people felt intimidated by information technology and didn't believe they would ever familiarise themselves with it.

11 Computers have been around for a few generations now and retired people have gradually become more relaxed about using them for recreation. Gamers over 65 prefer playing puzzle games and card games like Mahjong, Solitaire and Gin Rummy. Kate Stevens, aged 72, says: 'I find it very relaxing. It's not very demanding, but you still need to concentrate.'

Another development that has favoured 'grey gamers', as older people who are keen on computer games are known, is

a change in the type of videogames available on the market. **12** Internet Chess and Train Simulator are among the most popular of these. Train Simulator is based on real-world rail activities. Players can choose from a variety of challenges, such as keeping to a strict timetable despite unforeseen obstacles and using helper engines during a winter storm.

13 This couldn't be further from the truth. Most computer games require the kind of analytical thinking that improves with practice, which means that the 'grey gamers' may well be far better than opponents half a century younger than them.

In games where speed is the main consideration, older people would be at a disadvantage because they may have slower reaction times. **14** Peter Brown, aged 76, says: 'When we visit our grandchildren, we play games on the Internet like chess and Scrabble. If I try to make things easier for them, they realise it and get annoyed. They don't have a problem losing. But when we play their games, they just have to win.'

The type of advertising used by videogame manufacturers suggests that they are still aiming almost exclusively at teenagers. Game industries haven't yet woken up to the fact that a vast potential market exists out there. **15** It's time someone let the manufacturers into the secret.

- A** Because of their greater spending ability, 'grey gamers' are better consumers than teenagers, and targeting them would be comparatively more profitable for the business.
- B** On the other hand, 'grey gamers' have a preference for slower paced, mind challenging games and would not mind being beaten by their grandchildren in a fast action game with space invaders and extraterrestrial creatures.
- C** Mental activity, as well as physical exercise, can contribute to better health.
- D** Some people argue that 'grey gamers' simply don't have the skills required for computer games, and that teenagers are infinitely better.
- E** This is how the myth of the older, computer-illiterate person was created.
- F** In many western countries, life expectancy has increased and there are now far more older people than there were a few generations ago.
- G** There's a greater variety of games to choose from, including more intellectual and sophisticated strategy and simulation games.
- H** Many experts were surprised when this study was published several years ago.

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

- Part 1
- Part 2
- Part 3

You are going to read a magazine article in which four people talk about their favourite rooms. For questions 16–30, choose from the people (A–D). The people may be chosen more than once.

Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Which of the people

- decorated the room himself or herself? 16
- has lots of pictures in this room? 17
- uses the room to practise a hobby? 18
- has memories connected with this room? 19
- has simple furniture in this room? 20
- doesn't regret investing money in this room? 21
- has pale colours in this room? 22
- does not have a carpet in this room? 23
- lives in the countryside? 24
- can see a long way from the windows in this room? 25
- lets a pet sleep in this room? 26
- has no curtains in this room? 27
- feels depressed if the room is dark? 28
- was afraid this room would be the wrong size? 29
- has a musical instrument in this room? 30

MY FAVOURITE ROOM

A Bill Richman

The room I like best in our house is the kitchen, which is big and spacious. This is the place where we all congregate and I like to keep it clean and uncluttered, with just the basic kitchen table and chairs, really. We have people over for dinner quite often, and usually the evening ends with me taking the guitar down from the hook above the table and singing folk songs. There's something old-fashioned about people getting together in the kitchen of a house, and I really like that sociable atmosphere. We have bare floorboards for purely practical reasons – everyone tramps in and out with muddy boots, so it's the only way to keep things clean! And Benny, our Irish setter who has his bed in the back corner of the room, makes quite a mess. It is nice to feel the room is lived in, I think.

B Penny Hollwith

My bedroom is my favourite room in our house. I'm not a sociable kind of person, and I enjoy being by myself. I like to retreat to my room and paint. I'm not really an artist, just an amateur, but it's very relaxing to do something creative, I find. The view from my window just cries out to be painted. I can see right across the valley to the Welsh mountains in the far distance. What I like most about my bedroom is the light blue colour of the walls, which gives it a nice, airy feeling. I have blinds at the windows to make the most of the light coming in. Light is such an important thing for me. I could never wake up in a room that's gloomy. My mood is affected by how much light is coming in through the blinds. Cloudy mornings make me feel miserable.

C Joyce Francis

Actually, I'd say the living room in our place is my favourite room. It's got bright colours and it's quite cluttered. The walls are covered with all sorts of portraits, posters and landscapes because I do love a cheerful atmosphere. That's why I have lots of potted plants, some of which are always flowering. This makes the room feel alive. The house was a farmhouse originally, and we're still surrounded by miles of open fields. When we converted it, we knocked the two small downstairs rooms together to create the living room. Actually, that was quite a job because we had to make sure that removing the wall in the middle wouldn't weaken the structure of the house. I was worried that our living room might be too big to be cosy, but now I'm convinced that we got it right in the end. It's ideal for entertaining, and our friends love it. My husband and I are in the local choir and we have singing practice here every Monday evening.

D Fred Tyford

I know it sounds terribly posh, but I have a study, and that's definitely my favourite place. I remember my grandfather spending endless hours in his library, engrossed in his books. Ever since I was a child, I wanted to have my own study. It was the dream of a lifetime. It took me hours of hard work and a lot of money to convert the old storage room into a study. I have hundreds of books, and the first problem was getting bookshelves made and fitted. The custom-made bookshelves cost a fortune, but I didn't mind at all. The study is the place where I feel 'at home'. I sit there every night from about ten o'clock for an hour, until it's time for bed. I feel lucky because my wife and children respect my need to have some time to myself. The only other luxury I allow myself is a fairly good CD player, because I like listening to classical music when I'm trying to relax. I have to keep the volume turned down or my teenage daughter complains she can't hear her heavy metal music properly!

PAPER 1 Reading

PAPER 2 Writing

Part 1

PAPER 3 Use of English

Part 2

PAPER 4 Listening

PAPER 5 Speaking

You **must** answer this question.

1 You recently made a long journey by coach, and you were not satisfied with the service. Read the advertisement, together with the notes you have made, and write a letter of complaint to the Regional Manager of the company. You must use all your notes.

Intercity
COACH SERVICES

If you need to travel on business or for pleasure, why not take advantage of our new express intercity service!

- **Fast, modern coaches**
- **Friendly, helpful staff**
- **Reasonable prices**
- **Reliable, punctual service**

SPECIAL INTRODUCTORY OFFER!

To introduce our service, we are offering a 25% reduction in fares when you book online! Simply turn up at our City Centre Coach Station with your reservation number and get a 25% discount!

Intercity Coaches: 4, Central Parade, Tel: 466 789
www.intercoaches.com

Coach old and dirty →

Coach left 30 minutes late! →

Rude driver – no help with heavy suitcase! ←

Reduction only if book one month in advance ←

Write a **letter** of between **120** and **150** words in an appropriate style. Do not write any addresses.

PAPER 1 Reading

PAPER 2 Writing

Part 1

PAPER 3 Use of English

Part 2

PAPER 4 Listening

PAPER 5 Speaking

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 have seen this announcement in a magazine called *Sports World Monthly*:

SPORTS WORLD MONTHLY

What is your favourite sport?
What kind of clothes and equipment do you need for this sport?
Does this sport require any special qualities?
We will publish the best article.

Write your **article**.

3 An aunt and uncle of yours emigrated to America ten years ago and have not been back to your area since then. Write a letter to them describing the changes that have taken place in the neighbourhood, giving your opinion about these changes.

Write your **letter**. Do not write any addresses.

4 The local drama society recently put on a play based on a popular children's book. You were in the first night audience. The play was enthusiastically received by both adults and children. Write a review of the play for your class magazine. Compare the play to the book and say what made the play so successful and why it appealed to all age groups.

Write your **review**.

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

Either (a) 'A good book always conveys an important message.' Your teacher has asked you to write an **essay**, giving your opinions on this statement with reference to the book or one of the short stories you have read.

Or (b) Your teacher has asked you to write an **essay** on the book which you have read in relation to this question: 'A true work of literature does not have characters that are simply collections of good or bad qualities – the characters are as complex and difficult to understand as real people.'

PAPER 1 Reading

PAPER 2 Writing

PAPER 3 Use of English ▶

Part 1

PAPER 4 Listening

Part 2

PAPER 5 Speaking

Part 3

Part 4

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 awaited B waited C expected D predicted

0 A B C D

VINYL ATTRACTION

Nobody ever really (0) my Uncle Peter to make a lot of money. When he (1) school, he didn't have any plans for a future career, and he got a job in a second-hand record shop that was supposed to be temporary. Peter's mother couldn't (2) it. Her other two children had both (3) to get places at university, and she was quite (4) that a young person needed a good education to get on in life. To (5) things even worse, this was the time when records made of vinyl were being phased out, and everyone wanted to buy CDs. It looked as though Uncle Peter would soon be looking for (6) somewhere else.

And then, all of a (7) , Uncle Peter's luck changed. He announced he was going to start collecting records and set (8) a mail order business selling rare records. I have to admit that nobody really (9) him seriously at first. We just couldn't believe that old records would ever have any (10) again. Who would be interested in a technology that's out of (11) ? Vinyl records have since become collectors' (12) , and Uncle Peter is now a very rich man.

- | | | | |
|---------------|-------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1 A completed | B concluded | C left | D ended |
| 2 A come over | B take over | C get over | D pass over |
| 3 A achieved | B succeeded | C accomplished | D managed |
| 4 A convinced | B persuaded | C determined | D convicted |
| 5 A get | B make | C bring | D drive |
| 6 A work | B job | C career | D profession |
| 7 A once | B moment | C sudden | D minute |
| 8 A up | B out | C off | D in |
| 9 A took | B believed | C thought | D gave |
| 10 A worth | B price | C cost | D value |
| 11 A time | B period | C date | D epoch |
| 12 A objects | B items | C things | D possessions |

PAPER 1 Reading

PAPER 2 Writing

PAPER 3 Use of English ▶

Part 1

PAPER 4 Listening

Part 2

PAPER 5 Speaking

Part 3

Part 4

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 WHO

AGRICULTURE IN ANCIENT BRITAIN

Professor Emma Thomas is an archaeologist (0) specialises in the study of the Neolithic and Mesolithic periods. The Mesolithic period extended from 9,000 (13) 5,200 years ago, and the Neolithic period came after that, lasting until about 2,500 BC. Human beings were living in Britain during (14) of these periods.

Professor Thomas and her colleagues have been involved (15) the analysis of stone age skeletons to discover more about (16) way Ancient Britons lived. 'Studying bones can tell us (17) great deal about our ancestors,' says Professor Thomas. 'We know for a fact that Mesolithic people ate a seafood diet, while Neolithic people had a preference (18) plants and animals. We are what we eat, and the change from fish to meat is recorded in the bones.'

It is still a mystery why people just gave (19) eating fish. One explanation might be the influence of migrants from Europe, (20) brought new ideas over to Britain. 'Ancient Britons changed their diet after the Europeans arrived,' says Professor Thomas. 'It was a time of big changes. (21) ancestors stopped hunting and started growing crops. Farming methods (22) imported from Europe. People would no longer rely (23) wild foods; they could control what they ate and what they grew.' This marked the beginning of agriculture (24) Britain.

- 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

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 ANNOUNCEMENT

Sailing away

One Sunday morning Aunt Emily made an (0) She told us (25) that she was going to take us on a cruise! I was surprised, knowing how (26) a holiday like that could be. We weren't a (27) family, but we had put some money aside over the years, so in the end we used some of our (28) for the holiday.

When the day of our (29) finally came, we were delighted and thrilled to see how huge and (30) the ship looked. Our cruise liner sailed elegantly out to sea and our holiday began. But it was such a (31) !

There was so little to do on board. The (32) almost drove us mad. We visited several ports, but we didn't have the (33) to do what we wanted. We had to follow a very tight schedule of guided tours and visits to museums. It was a (34) holiday!

ANNOUNCE
HAPPY
EXPENSE
WEALTH

SAVE

DEPART
LUXURY

DISAPPOINT

BORE
FREE

DISASTER

- 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**

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.**

- 35 'I'm sorry I'm late again,' he said.
APOLOGISED
He again.
- 36 She looks like my cousin Mary.
REMINDS
She my cousin Mary.
- 37 If you have enough money for the fare, why not travel first class?
AFFORD
If you , why not travel first class?
- 38 Someone is going to redecorate the kitchen for us next month.
HAVE
We are going next month.
- 39 Could you speak up because I can't hear you properly?
MIND
Would up because I can't hear you properly?
- 40 My grandmother became deaf when she was about 60.
SINCE
My grandmother she was about 60.
- 41 We advise customers to buy their tickets in advance.
ADVISED
Customers their tickets in advance.
- 42 It's such a pity I didn't see that film on television last night.
WISH
I that film on television last night.

- 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

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 man talking about some seeds he has planted. When does he expect them to grow?
 A June
 B May
 C April 1

- 2 You hear two friends remembering the last time they met. What was the occasion?
 A a birthday party
 B a wedding
 C a Christmas party 2

- 3 You hear a woman talking about her favourite book. What kind of book is it?
 A a love story
 B a fairy tale
 C a detective story 3

- 4 You hear two friends discussing their favourite sport. Which sport is it?
 A basketball
 B tennis
 C volleyball 4

- 5 You hear a shop assistant advising a customer. What is the customer looking for?
 A a shirt
 B a tie
 C a pullover 5

- 6 You hear a weather forecast on the radio. Where are violent storms expected?
 A the south coast
 B the west coast
 C the east coast 6

- 7 You hear a boy talking about school. Which subject does he like best?
 A Maths
 B Art
 C History 7

- 8 You hear a travel agent talking about a journey. What is the customer's final destination?
 A Houston
 B New York
 C Los Angeles 8

- 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

You will hear part of a conversation between the headmaster of a school and his secretary about the school Open Day. For questions 9–18, complete the sentences.

- 8.30 a.m. The Headmaster will address staff in the 9
 common room.
- 9.30 a.m. Zac Challenger will arrive at the 10 entrance.
- 10.30 a.m. There will be a guided tour of the 11 block.
 This will be followed by the official opening
 of the new 12
- 12.30 p.m. Lunch will be served in the canteen on the 13
- 1.30 p.m. Challenger will meet representatives of the Parents' Association in the
 school 14
- 2.00 p.m. He will have a meeting with the 15
 in the staff room.
- 3.00 p.m. There will be speeches and an address by 16
- 4.00 p.m. The school choir will perform 17 songs.
- 4.30 p.m. Tea will be served in the 18

- 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

You will hear five different people talking about their favourite films. For questions 19–23, choose from the list (A–F) the reason each speaker gives for his or her preference. Use the letters only once. There is one extra letter which you do not need to use.

- | | | |
|---|-----------|--|
| A It is very exciting. | Speaker 1 | 19 |
| B It is very amusing. | Speaker 2 | 20 |
| C It has a high degree of realism. | Speaker 3 | 21 |
| D The special effects have a particular function. | Speaker 4 | 22 |
| E The acting is outstanding. | Speaker 5 | 23 |
| F It is extremely romantic. | | |

- 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**

You will hear part of a radio interview with a woman called Alice who has a rare ability. For questions 24–30, choose the best answer (A, B or C).

- 24 Alice describes her ability as
 A connecting emotions and words.
 B linking colours and emotions.
 C connecting colours with words. 24
- 25 We are told that Alice developed this condition
 A because it is in her family.
 B when she was a child.
 C when she had children. 25
- 26 When she was younger, Alice and her brother
 A used to think they were going mad.
 B would argue about the colours connected with words.
 C saw the same colours for certain words. 26
- 27 Alice says that this ability
 A is directly associated with her moods.
 B can make her feel depressed.
 C makes her feelings more intense. 27
- 28 What is the effect of her condition on Alice's reading?
 A It makes her read more descriptions of colours.
 B It can encourage her to reread a sentence.
 C It makes her avoid sentences with bright descriptions. 28
- 29 Ann feels that having this condition
 A is very unpleasant at times.
 B is generally not a problem.
 C is not pleasant at all, on the whole. 29
- 30 Doctors used to believe that this condition
 A made people insane.
 B only affected the insane.
 C indicated the person was going mad. 30

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

Part 1 (3 minutes)

The examiner (interlocutor) will ask each of you to speak briefly in turn and to give personal information about yourselves. You can expect a variety of questions, such as:

- When did you start learning English?
- In what ways do you think English is going to be useful for you?
- Do you have any plans for a future career?
- Will you be able to use foreign languages in the career you choose?

Part 2 (4 minutes)

You will each be asked to talk for a minute without interruption. You will each be given two different photographs in turn to talk about. After your partner has finished speaking, you will be asked a brief question connected with your partner's photographs.

Meals (compare, contrast and speculate)

Turn to pictures 1 and 2 on page 144 which show people having different sorts of meals.

Candidate A, compare and contrast these photographs, and say how you think the people feel in these two situations. You have a minute to do this.

Candidate B, which of these meals would you enjoy most?

Cars (compare, contrast and speculate)

Turn to pictures 1 and 2 on page 145 which show different cars.

Candidate B, compare and contrast these photographs, and say how you think it would feel to travel in each of these vehicles. You have a minute to do this.

Candidate A, do you enjoy travelling by car?

Part 3 (3 minutes)

You will be asked to discuss something together without interruption by the examiner. You will have a sheet of pictures with questions to help you.

Outdoor activities (discuss and evaluate)

Turn to the pictures on page 146 which show different types of outdoor activities. You are in charge of a group of teenagers on holiday, and you have to choose two activities for them. Talk to each other about the advantages and disadvantages of each of these activities in this situation. Then decide which **two** activities should be chosen.

Part 4 (4 minutes)

The examiner will encourage you to develop the topic of your discussion in Part 3 by asking questions such as:

- Do you prefer team sports or individual sports? Why?
- What skills do team sports require? Why?
- Why do you think some people are good at sports and others aren't?