

You are going to read an article about female football referees. 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.

WOMAN'S WORK

During a recent game between two of Brazil's biggest football teams, the country's top striker head-butted an opponent and was sent off. 'Idiot,' he shouted at the referee. 'Just what you would expect from a woman.' It was this comment rather than his aggression to his opponent that really landed him in trouble. He was punished for this by being banned from the next four matches. The target of his venom, Gisele Fabio, has become the most high-profile woman in Brazilian football.

Times are changing in British football, too. Not long ago the manager of a Scottish team was forced to resign after criticising the country's first woman referee by saying: 'I knew it wasn't going to be our day when I found out we had a woman running the line. She should be at home making the tea or the dinner for her man after he has been to the football. This is a professional man's game.' An attitude like this may have been relatively common a few generations ago, but over the last decade or two the vast majority of

men have changed their view of the place a woman should have in society.

Annie Macintosh has been a referee for six years and is currently

the highest level female official in Britain. During her rise to this position, she has learnt to be tolerant of criticism, and not to become excited or get offended by hurtful verbal attacks. She takes the comments with a pinch of salt. 'He is entitled to say what he likes. There is no point getting yourself all upset. From the experiences that I have had he is in the minority.'

You have to develop a thick skin as a female referee in the men's game. In spite of all this, Macintosh says that being a woman on the field can have its advantages too. Many men consider it wrong to use bad language in front of women. 'Sometimes you get the odd idiot who shouts something, but usually they use less colourful language. They behave better. One team coach told me he wanted me to referee another game at that club to improve the players' behaviour.'

The confusion, she adds, also has its comic moments. Fans have not updated their vocabulary to take account of female officials. Macintosh says she finds it

funniest when spectators suddenly become aware that she is a woman and become tongue-tied. 'A voice in the crowd will shout, "Oi, linesman! I mean lineswoman! Erm, I mean assistant referee!"'

While it is unlikely that a woman footballer will have the physical strength to compete at the top level in a men's team, there is no similar obstacle to women refereeing men's football. In fact, the authorities running European football are actively encouraging women referees, believing it helps increase women's interest in football generally.

In Brazil, Gisele Fabio says the path to becoming a referee has been about breaking down cultural rather than legal barriers. 'For as long as I'm aware there have been no rules against women refereeing the men's game. It was just that none did.' Fabio agrees that footballers treat female referees differently. 'In principle they treat you with more respect. They are scared that you will give them a card more readily. This is an advantage for us.' Most impressively, Fabio has been top of the referee rankings published by daily sports papers. 'I think I was first because I am a novelty. But I don't think I am better than the others. My refereeing is the same.'

- The football player was punished because
 - he hit an opponent.
 - he was aggressive during the game.
 - he insulted the female referee.
 - he shouted loudly.
- What point is made to show that times are changing in British football?
 - Managers who don't like women referees can lose their jobs.
 - Women are no longer expected to stay at home.
 - Scotland now has a woman referee.
 - A man cannot criticise a woman referee today.
- Which phrase best describes Macintosh's reaction to the manager's words?
 - angry and hurt
 - sad and depressed
 - calm and confident
 - bitter and resentful
- What does 'In spite of all this,' in line 54 suggest?
 - although women referees are often criticised
 - in spite of the fact that there are so few women referees
 - even though men tend to behave better with a woman referee
 - despite the difficulty of getting work as a woman referee
- The comic aspect mentioned is based on
 - the idea that fans are nervous of women referees.
 - the confusion fans feel when they don't know what to call a female official.
 - the embarrassment people experience when they see the official is a woman.
 - the fact that fans don't have a big vocabulary.
- Why are women referees being encouraged?
 - They have to face a lot of obstacles.
 - There is a shortage of men referees.
 - They don't have to be as physically strong as men.
 - They will attract more women spectators.
- What does Gisele Fabio say about the barriers to women becoming referees?
 - They may be connected with social attitudes not laws.
 - They do not exist in developed countries.
 - The legal barriers are being removed.
 - The women themselves have removed these barriers.
- According to Gisele Fabio,
 - men referees do not deserve as much respect as women referees.
 - footballers think that women referees are stricter than men referees.
 - women usually make better referees than men.
 - she is at the top of the ratings because women referees are unusual.

You are going to read an article about robot shops. 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 ROBOT SHOP

Like most ideas that seem absolutely revolutionary, the concept behind the robot shop is actually very simple. In fact, it has already been around for many years in the form of vending machines, selling bars of chocolate or drinks. This idea has been further developed to create the first robot shop, which may eventually change the future of shopping.

The prototype robot shop in a suburb of London looks like a giant vending machine. **9** The display on the right is refrigerated and holds items such as milk, yoghurt and cheese, while the display on the left has an impressive selection of biscuits, coffee cakes and crisps. It does not have the variety of conventional shops, but it can cope with a late night request for bread or painkillers.

10 You key in the code numbers of the goods you want, which are displayed just underneath each item in the window, and a huge robot arm reaches out and picks up each item, bringing it over to the console inside the shop.

An electronic display shows you the total you have to pay.

11 Unlike supermarkets, in robot shops you can only collect the goods after you've paid. When the robot arm finds the things you want, it drops them into a hatch and you reach inside to take them out. If this happened before you paid, you could easily walk off with the goods without having paid for them.

The system couldn't yet be described as entirely efficient. There's a lot of room for improvement. The robot arm represents one of the biggest problems. **12** The arm has to be very accurate in order to pick up the item it has reached for, carry it to the hatch and safely drop it into it.

The difficulty of judging customer attitudes is another reason why the robot shop has to be tested. Customers are still cautious about doing most of their shopping in a robot shop, but this is only to be expected; every new invention has been regarded with some suspicion at first. **13**

The manufacturers of robot shops suggest that the small shopkeeper in inner-city areas represents their biggest potential client. **14** People in the area value the convenience of being able to pop out virtually all hours of the day and night for some item they have forgotten or suddenly feel like buying. Small shopkeepers are likely to invest in robot shop equipment, rather than employ part-time staff to work twenty-four hours a day.

The question is whether customers will prefer the impersonal service of a robot shop to the conventional type of shopping where there's human contact. **15** Machines do not take lunch breaks, they hardly ever make mistakes and they are never rude to customers. Isn't this the sort of efficiency people want from a shop these days?

- A** A central console between the windows is where you actually do your shopping.
- B** The first thing you notice are the two large display windows which are absolutely packed with goods.
- C** Older customers in particular may find the experience cold and impersonal, but a younger generation may respond more positively.
- D** The real question is whether, over the three-month testing period, enough people will overcome their doubts and start shopping here in significant numbers.
- E** For security reasons, you have to do this before the robot arm starts gathering your goods.
- F** Many shops like these only survive because they stay open late, or even round the clock in some cases.
- G** Experience with similar mechanised service equipment, such as cash dispensers, suggest that there are considerable advantages for both customers and shop owners.
- H** The challenge is to create a piece of machinery which will be delicate enough to pick up eggs but at the same time strong enough to pick up bottles of mineral water and baked bean cans.

- 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 running the London Marathon. 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

- | | |
|---|---|
| ran in order to help a charity? | <input type="text" value="16"/> |
| doesn't like the reactions of the watching crowd? | <input type="text" value="17"/> |
| feels that entering the marathon is a rewarding experience? | <input type="text" value="18"/> |
| began running to accompany a runner? | <input type="text" value="19"/> |
| didn't finish last year's marathon? | <input type="text" value="20"/> |
| had an unpleasant experience in his or her first marathon? | <input type="text" value="21"/> |
| entered the marathon with colleagues from work? | <input type="text" value="22"/> |
| is not confident about his or her physical condition? | <input type="text" value="23"/> |
| belongs to a sports group? | <input type="text" value="24"/> |
| intends to run another marathon soon? | <input type="text" value="25"/> |
| compares entering the marathon to life? | <input type="text" value="26"/> <input type="text" value="27"/> |
| trains under bad weather conditions? | <input type="text" value="28"/> |
| saw himself or herself on television? | <input type="text" value="29"/> |
| doesn't have to go far for his or her runs? | <input type="text" value="30"/> |

Running for Fun



A Peter Chamberlain

I was always keen on sports. Running a long distance is a bit like life too. You start with a sense of anticipation, you go through some great highs and terrible lows, but in the end it seems to be worth it. There is nothing that I enjoy more than a good workout at the gym or a good one-hour run across the local wildlife reserve. Fortunately, where I live, I can reach the open countryside in just a couple of minutes on foot from my front door step. In my case, participation in the London Marathon was not about winning, it was about doing the best you possibly can. My first marathon was a disaster. Everything was going fine until the twelfth mile when I started to feel a bit of fatigue kicking in and hit the wall between the fourteenth and fifteenth miles.

B Rosalind Masterson

I surprised myself by doing so well, to tell you the truth. It all started when a friend of mine was training for the marathon and asked me to join her a few mornings a week. I didn't think I was very fit when I started, although years ago I'd go cycling three times a week and jogging at weekends. I found the experience enjoyable but realised I preferred jogging on my own. Success depends a lot on your mood. Last year, for example, I was feeling very stressed for one reason or another, and I got tired much more quickly; I didn't even get to the end of the course! This year's been completely different. London was such a success that I've entered for the Berlin Marathon next month, along with three friends. My husband thinks I'm mad, though when we watched the news that night and he could see my face among the crowds, he was fairly impressed.

C Ruth Watson

Long distance running is not about how fast you can run, it's about how much pain you can take. Long distance running is a good discipline for life itself. I run with my head and my heart, because physically I don't think I've got a great deal of talent or ability. I was always a very energetic sports person and I have entered the marathon five times so far. Last year I managed to complete a half marathon in 90 minutes, which was quite an accomplishment for someone who did not train systematically. One thing that annoyed me in my last marathon was the attitude of people watching. They took more interest in the fun-runners and celebrities than in the battle of the elite runners chasing qualification times for the Olympic Games.

D John Saddler

An old friend of mine has been a member of a jogging club for years, and he finally persuaded me to go along with him one Saturday to see if I would enjoy it. Well, I felt fairly good afterwards, so I joined the club and started thinking seriously about running. I thought that entering for the marathon would give me a unique opportunity to raise some cash for the Red Cross. In fact, four of us from the office decided to do the same thing, and between us we raised over £25,000, which was great! Running wasn't as hard as I expected. Training can be difficult, especially when it means I have to drag myself out of bed on cold winter mornings and go jogging in the pouring rain. I never train with friends because I find it impossible to concentrate on what I'm doing.

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 are the organiser of a music society in your town. You have received a letter from a music society in Britain, who would like to give a concert to your members. Read the letter and the notes you have made. Then write a letter to Sally Richardson, the British organiser. You must use all your notes.

A discussion about British folk music after concert? Dinner after programme

Yes, give her details

We are amateur musicians specialising in folk music and we would like to meet members of similar groups in Europe. We will be visiting your area next month and would like to give a concert to members of your society.

When exactly?

There are 15 members in our society. Would you be able to find accommodation for us for one night?

Please let me know if you are interested in our suggestion and tell me something about your own society.

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 been discussing families in your English lessons, and now your teacher has asked you to write on the following topic for homework:
What are the main differences between growing up in a small or large family? Which is better for you?
Write your **essay**.
- 3** Six months ago your family moved from the city to a small country village. Write a letter to an old friend you haven't seen since then, saying how you feel about the change in lifestyle.
Write your **letter**. Do not write any addresses.
- 4** You recently saw this notice in an English-language magazine called *Movie News*:

Send us your review of the *BEST* or *WORST* film you have seen this year. Include information on the story and characters and say what made the film so good/bad.
We will publish the best reviews in a special summer supplement.

Write your **review**.

- 5** Answer **one** of the following two questions based on your reading of **one** of the set books.
- Either** (a) Your pen friend has asked you to recommend something to read on holiday. Write a **letter** to your friend about the book you have read, giving reasons why this particular book would be suitable for your pen friend.
- Or** (b) You have just seen the following announcement on your school noticeboard:

BOOK COMPETITION

Imagine you could change the ending in the book or one of the stories you have read. What kind of ending would you choose and why?

Write us an article answering this question.
You could win a prize.

Write your **article** with reference to the book or one of the short stories you have read.

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 doubt B reason C purpose D motive

0 A B C D

A POWERFUL INFLUENCE

There can be no (0) at all that the Internet has made a huge difference to our lives.

However, most parents worry that their children spend too much time browsing the Internet or playing computer games, hardly (1) doing anything else in their spare time. Naturally, parents want to know if these activities are (2) for their children. What should they do if their children spend hours (3) a computer screen?

Obviously, if children spend too much time (4) in some game instead of doing their homework, then something is wrong. It is a good idea if parents and children decide together how much use should be (5) of the Internet, and the child should (6) that it won't interfere with homework. If the child does not (7) to this arrangement, parents can take more drastic (8)

Any parent who is (9) alarmed about a child's behaviour should make an appointment to (10) the matter with a teacher. Spending time in front of a computer screen does not (11) affect a child's performance at school. Even if a youngster seems obsessed with the computer, he or she is probably just (12) through a phase, and in a few months parents will have something else to worry about!

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1 A always | B rarely | C never | D ever |
| 2 A harming | B harmful | C hurting | D hurtful |
| 3 A staring at | B glancing at | C looking | D seeing |
| 4 A concentrated | B occupied | C concerned | D absorbed |
| 5 A done | B had | C made | D taken |
| 6 A assure | B promise | C secure | D claim |
| 7 A stick | B hold | C follow | D accept |
| 8 A rules | B procedures | C regulations | D steps |
| 9 A widely | B heavily | C seriously | D broadly |
| 10 A speak | B discuss | C talk | D debate |
| 11 A possibly | B necessarily | C probably | D consequently |
| 12 A going | B passing | C travelling | D walking |

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 answer **IN CAPITAL LETTERS** on the separate answer sheet.

Example: 0 WHO

DRIVING BLIND

The idea that a blind person could drive a car sounds crazy. And the concept of someone (0) can't see driving a car at almost 150 miles per hour sounds even crazier. Miranda Naylor, (13) blind accountant from Southport, has done exactly that in an attempt (14) raise money for charity. Mrs Naylor drove a sports car (15) two miles in a straight line along the runway of a disused airfield. She was (16) radio contact with her husband, Pete Naylor, who was able to give (17) directions and advice in this way. Her amazing achievement (18) expected to raise about £50,000, which will be donated to a company that trains dogs for (19) blind.

Mrs Naylor (20) been blind since she was six years old, and she still has some visual memories of the world around her. She admits that not having her sight makes life awkward (21) times. She believes that if you are disabled in any way, you shouldn't waste time feeling sorry for (22) 'It makes a lot (23) sense to keep busy,' she says. 'Achieving something can be a great source of self-confidence.' Miranda is now looking (24) a new challenge and would like to try motorbike riding.

PAPER 1 Reading

PAPER 2 Writing

PAPER 3 Use of English

Part 1

Part 2

Part 3

Part 4

PAPER 4 Listening

PAPER 5 Speaking

For questions 25–34, read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of some of the lines to form a word that fits in the gap in the same line. There is an example at the beginning (0).

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

Example: 0 **EXCITING**

FOLLOWING SWALLOWS

Bert's job doesn't immediately strike you as (0)
He sits inside a small (25) made of cloth and wire and watches birds. Swallows, in fact, whose (26) in Britain after a dangerous flight marks the (27) of summer. The severe weather caused by (28) warming makes their journey tougher each year.

One of their main (29) is getting enough to eat. Insect numbers have declined (30) , and if the birds make it to Britain, they may still die of (31)

Farm (32) such as barns have been converted into houses and as a result, there are fewer places for birds to nest. Bert finds it (33) to say with any precision how far the numbers of swallows have declined in the area under (34)
Bird populations can increase considerably if swallows have had a good breeding season, and for the moment at least, scientists are not overly worried.

**EXCITE
CONSTRUCT
ARRIVE
BEGIN
GLOBE**

**DIFFICULT
SHARP
HUNGRY**

BUILD

**POSSIBLE
OBSERVE**

PAPER 1 Reading

PAPER 2 Writing

PAPER 3 Use of English

Part 1

Part 2

Part 3

Part 4

PAPER 4 Listening

PAPER 5 Speaking

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 Our teacher always makes us do our homework before we leave the class.
ALLOWS
Our teacher leave the class until we've done our homework.
- 36 It was almost dark when we got home.
UNTIL
We it was almost dark.
- 37 Peter woke up early because he didn't want to miss his flight.
THAT
Peter woke up early not miss his flight.
- 38 Since we've run out of tea, I'd better go and buy some.
LEFT
There , so I'd better go and buy some.
- 39 'You'd better not go for a walk,' said my father.
ADVISED
My father for a walk.
- 40 The police asked the woman to describe the thief to them in detail.
FULL
The police asked the woman to give them the thief.
- 41 I wish I hadn't left the window open.
SHOULD
I the window open.
- 42 All the guests enjoyed themselves at the party apart from George.
WHO
George was the enjoy himself at the party.

- 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 part of a radio programme about tax increases. Which goods have increased most in price?
 A petrol
 B cigarettes
 C wine 1

- 2 You hear a man talking about being a student at university. Why did he study French?
 A because his parents wanted him to
 B because he had enjoyed his visit to the country
 C because he wanted to become a translator 2

- 3 You hear a ballet dancer talking about an injury. What part of his body has he hurt?
 A his back
 B his leg
 C his arm 3

- 4 You hear an actress talking about her new part. What character is she playing?
 A a bank manager
 B a mother
 C a taxi-driver 4

- 5 You hear two people talking about a new shop in the neighbourhood. What does the shop sell?
 A clothes
 B books
 C food 5

- 6 You hear the captain of a plane talking to his passengers. Which city are they flying over now?
 A Brussels
 B Rotterdam
 C Amsterdam 6

- 7 You hear a man talking about a medical problem. Who is he talking to?
 A his employer
 B a family member
 C his doctor 7

- 8 You hear a man and a woman talking about an author's latest work. What does the woman think is a masterpiece?
 A the author's collection of short stories
 B the author's latest novel
 C the author's latest film script 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 radio interview with David Barns, the director of a company that is building a new shopping mall. For questions 9–18, complete the sentences.

Whitesea Shopping Mall

- The mall is expected to open in 9 next year.
- The total cost will be 10 billion pounds.
- A new 11 will be built next to the shopping mall.
- There will be an 12 for 3,000 cars.
- Three 13 will be provided to help shoppers with children.
- One corner of the mall has a 14
- There are 15 cinemas showing a wide range of the latest releases.
- 16 films are shown twice a day.
- There are walkways with 17 between buildings.
- There will be an exhibition about 18 of the area.

- 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 people who are going on an expedition into the jungle talking about what they will miss most. For questions 19–23, choose from the list (A–F) the reason each speaker gives for the importance of this item to them personally. Use the letters only once. There is one extra letter which you do not need to use.

- | | |
|---|--|
| A It improves the quality of life. | Speaker 1 19 |
| B It gives me a feeling of freedom. | Speaker 2 20 |
| C It makes my day start properly. | Speaker 3 21 |
| D It reminds me of very happy times. | Speaker 4 22 |
| E It makes me feel confident and relaxed. | Speaker 5 23 |
| F It helps me feel civilised. | |

- 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 a radio interview with an expert on memory. For questions 24–30, choose the best answer (A, B or C).

- 24 Ann compares the human memory to a hard disk drive because
 A both can be expanded.
 B both can be trained to work better.
 C both can be wiped out by viruses. 24
- 25 We are told that people suffering from Alzheimer's disease
 A don't understand the mechanism of life.
 B can't remember who they are.
 C forget how to perform simple tasks. 25
- 26 Research has shown that people who have mentally active jobs
 A will never develop Alzheimer's disease.
 B are more likely to develop Alzheimer's disease.
 C are less likely to develop Alzheimer's disease. 26
- 27 Apparently, our memories are harmed by
 A doing too many physical exercises.
 B devices designed to help us remember things.
 C the number of devices in modern life. 27
- 28 Ann says we can remember things if we
 A connect them with a physical object.
 B look at them very carefully first.
 C encourage people to remind us about them. 28
- 29 The technique Ann describes works best for people
 A who like pictures.
 B who are used to abstract thought.
 C who can visualise ideas well. 29
- 30 Doing crosswords is an example of activities that
 A can prevent ageing.
 B can extend life expectancy.
 C can delay memory decline. 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:

- Where did you spend your last holidays?
- What sort of activities do you enjoy doing on holiday?
- Where would you like to go for your next holidays?
- What would be your ideal holiday?

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.

Means of transport (compare, contrast and speculate)

Turn to pictures 1 and 2 on page 150 which show different forms of transport.

Candidate A, compare and contrast these photographs, and say why you think people use these different means of transport. You have a minute to do this.

Candidate B, which of these methods of transport do you think is most useful?

Fashion (compare, contrast and speculate)

Turn to pictures 1 and 2 on page 151 which show different sorts of fashionable clothes.

Candidate A, compare and contrast these photographs, and say why you think the people have chosen to wear these sorts of clothes. You have a minute to do this.

Candidate B, which of these would you feel most comfortable wearing?

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.

Environmental problems (discuss and evaluate)

Turn to the pictures on page 152 which show a number of images connected with environmental problems. The children in a school class are preparing posters to raise environmental awareness in their area. Talk to each other about each image. Then decide which **two** of these pictures would be the most useful for the children's posters.

Part 4 (4 minutes)

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

- Are school clubs and societies, such as a photographic club and a computer club, useful for pupils? Why (not)?
- What kind of after-school activity did you or would you enjoy at school? Why?
- Should schools try to become active parts of the local community? Why (not)?
- How can schools raise people's environmental awareness?