

- 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 an article about a chain of hotels. 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.

# Simply

## THE BEST

The Wensley hotels are all about the little extras – and clearly there are enough people willing to pay for them. At this upmarket hotel chain, you can call on the bath butler if you are just too exhausted to fill your own tub, or glance through the pillow menu (yes, really, a menu of pillows). At a Colorado ski resort, your skis are taken to the slopes and your boots warmed each morning. And, at one Rocky Mountain hotel, you can even borrow a golden retriever to help make walks just that little bit more authentic.

11 This, and the decision of many Americans to holiday on their side of the Atlantic in recent years, has helped Wensley get through a difficult economic period. Of its 50 hotels, 32 are in the US and Caribbean, and the chain avoided cutting rates by offering 'value' packages, such as room and car hire combined, to keep people coming through the doors.

The company's president and chief operating officer, Steven Watson, believes that while the economy has not been in good shape recently, a new generation of travellers, who place great importance on someone else running their baths, will ensure the chain's continued success.

The group wants to serve that new generation. Watson believes people still want luxury, particularly as they are now getting it from fewer and fewer places. 'Consumers are much more demanding, sure they are, and even more so of the hotel industry because they aren't getting it from the airline industry, with its cheaper flights and reduced service. And we're seeing greater affluence. People are paying less for commodities and more for experiences.'

Things have changed over the 30 odd years that Watson has been in the business. Watson is obsessed with service. 'High-speed Internet access, plasma TVs, better locks on the doors – it just goes on and on. The service today is vastly better than 30 years ago. The food is better than it was 10 years ago. The room decor is better, the beds are much, much better; you have a much better experience in your bed than you used to.' One thing hasn't changed, though: 'It's still about motivating people and encouraging people so the guests have the best possible treatment.'

This is exactly the sort of sentiment you would expect from a family firm. Watson's three sons all work for the hotel chain, as does his daughter's husband. But Wensley hotels is not a family firm. It is listed on the New York Exchange and its market value is over ten billion dollars. Mr Watson is the largest shareholder. In total, the Watson family controls about 24 per cent of the group.

He has plans for the chain. 'We are looking to do more internationally, both in Europe and Asia.' He is keen to move into Scotland – 'I would love to be in Edinburgh but I don't know that the market is robust enough just yet' – and is looking for properties in Ireland and England to convert into country resorts. The chain is also launching boutique hotels with an Italian jeweller: the first opens later this year in Naples.

Mr Watson is a busy man – and likes it that way: 'My wife will tell you I have been saying I'm going to retire in five years for the last 20 years. The reason I haven't retired is because the standard of living she expects just keeps rising.'

- 1 What does the writer suggest by the use of 'really' in line 5?
  - A It is a real menu.
  - B This is surprising but true.
  - C It is unusual to serve food in bed.
  - D They don't really have a pillow menu.
  
- 2 What does 'this' in line 11 refer to?
  - A the attention Wensley hotels pay to detail
  - B the fact that you can borrow a dog at one hotel
  - C the fact that enough people are willing to pay for these luxuries
  - D the fact that many Wensley hotels are in the US
  
- 3 Steven Watson believes that the hotels
  - A will carry on being successful.
  - B will be particularly successful during the tough economic period.
  - C will fail because the new generation of travellers doesn't like luxuries.
  - D can succeed if it attracts important new travellers.
  
- 4 What sort of experiences are people prepared to pay for, in Watson's view?
  - A less comfortable flights
  - B better service during flights
  - C the feeling of being affluent
  - D luxuries in hotels
  
- 5 What aspect of the hotel business has remained constant, in Watson's view?
  - A If guests are encouraged, they will enjoy their stay.
  - B Guests need to be motivated to come and stay in a hotel.
  - C Providing good service is the first priority of the hotel staff.
  - D Better facilities provide motivation.
  
- 6 What is Watson's attitude towards Edinburgh?
  - A He would like to live there.
  - B He would like to have a hotel there one day.
  - C He wants to move company headquarters there.
  - D He doesn't think there is a market for country resorts.
  
- 7 Watson
  - A plans to move to England or Ireland in the future.
  - B has converted some of his hotels into resorts.
  - C is thinking of selling jewellery in his hotels.
  - D is opening new hotels in Europe soon.
  
- 8 What impression do we get of Watson's attitude to his job from the last paragraph?
  - A He would like to stop working five years from now.
  - B He doesn't enjoy his job but has to work to support his wife.
  - C He likes his job and doesn't want to stop working.
  - D He is annoyed with his wife.

You are going to read a newspaper article about people who can't count. 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.

## PEOPLE WHO CAN'T COUNT



A recent study has discovered that dyscalculia, the mathematical equivalent of dyslexia, affects about 5% of children in Britain. An expert on the subject, Professor Maria Singelton, claims that the government should recognise dyscalculia, inform parents and teachers and provide support for those suffering from it. Unfortunately, there is no simple way of diagnosing dyscalculia and kids with this learning disability are usually labelled unintelligent.

**9** Unlike most people, dyscalculics cannot recognise three or four objects unless they count them one by one. The majority of us, if shown three or four similar things, can immediately recognise them. People with dyscalculia have to go through the routine of counting even a small number of objects. For example, they need to count the three books on the table before they can say how many there are.

Dyscalculics have huge problems using numbers at all. They can't understand, for instance, why two and three makes five. **10** Lab experiments have shown that animals such as monkeys and rats have developed a specific region of their brain to deal with numbers and related concepts. It's possible that dyscalculics, though intelligent, have not developed the part of the brain responsible for processing numbers.

Dyscalculics have difficulty with the abstract concept of time. **11** If your best friend is always late, he or she might be suffering from dyscalculia. Dyscalculics cannot keep track of time, they never know how much time they have spent

getting ready and how long it will take them to get to work.

You cannot rely on a dyscalculic to give you directions about how to get to the nearest train station. Inability to read maps and orientate themselves is common among dyscalculics. They may take a left turning instead of a right and end up miles away from their intended destination. **12**

Research has shown that they behave oddly in social situations like going shopping or having dinner at a restaurant. They never know how much they should tip the waiter or how much money they have got left after a shopping trip.

**13** This poor ability in arithmetic can explain why they never know how much change they are due or what kind of budget they need for their summer holiday.

Number blindness can affect areas like sports or music. **14** They would find it impossible to recall the complicated step sequences of a dance and would rarely choose to do aerobics or play an instrument in their free time.

**15** People suffering from number blindness can become painters, sculptors or poets. Dyscalculia does not seem to prevent or delay language acquisition. Dyscalculic children acquire language at the same time as, if not earlier than, most children and have no problem learning to read or write. Dyscalculia is a learning disability like dyslexia, not a general indication of intelligence.

- A** Another problem is not being able to tell, just by looking at two groups of objects, which group contains more objects than the other.
- B** On top of getting lost, they often misplace things and may spend endless hours looking for their car keys or passport.
- C** On the other hand, dyscalculics are very good at creative arts.
- D** Dyscalculics cannot coordinate the movements of their body or remember the rules of games.
- E** What exactly is this learning disability in arithmetic?
- F** Dealing with cash, taking money from a cashpoint or using travellers' cheques can cause anxiety and fear.
- G** This can account for their difficulty in reading schedules and remembering the order in which things happened in the past.
- H** These stories are extremely upsetting for parents and children alike.

PAPER 1 Reading

Part 1

PAPER 2 Writing

Part 2

PAPER 3 Use of English

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PAPER 5 Speaking

You are going to read an article in which four writers talk about the first book they wrote. 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 writers**

- took six months to write the book?
- was upset at something his or her editor said?
- did not like part of the book design?
- did not use a computer?
- had written the book years before it was published?
- has never written that type of book since then?
- did not write a work of fiction?
- has seen the book made into a film?
- produced a certain amount of writing each day?
- revised the manuscript because the main character was boring?
- wrote for a set amount of time each day?
- wrote short stories before the first book?
- might have wrong information in his or her first book?
- won something for the first book?

# ▶ THE FIRST BOOK

**A Harry Holden**

I remember the first book very clearly; I suppose every writer does. But I also remember it because I've changed so much since then. My first published work was a biography of the Duke of Wellington, which I had been asked to write by a friend of mine, a publisher, who knew I was very interested in the subject. I'd had no experience of writing, and I had no access to a word processor, which meant the simple task of writing took far longer than necessary, not to mention all the

revisions I had to do. I have to say the book was actually quite good. In fact, I was awarded the General Haig Memorial Prize for the book the year it was published. By the time it was finally finished, I was completely exhausted. I'd been working on it more or less full time for five years, and I vowed I'd never write a biography again. So since then, I've concentrated on detective stories. They're far easier!

**B Marcia Onslow**

My first book was quite successful, although to be completely frank, looking back, I think I was very lucky. I attended a Creative Writing course at university, intending to concentrate on short stories for magazines, which is quite a lucrative market. As a project in my final year, I was asked to write a long work of fiction, and I decided to write a love story set in America during the California gold rush. I knew I was running the risk of including inaccuracies setting the story in a country

I had never been to. Anyway, I'd been advised to establish a strict schedule, so I would write ten pages every morning and correct them every evening. All this was when I was 22. Then I left university, started writing stories for publication, and I more or less forgot about the book for about ten years, until my publisher suggested I might try writing a novel. So I just handed it to her, all finished, and she published it right away!

**C Maria Delangelo**

You might have seen the film that was based on my first novel, *Chasing William*, although quite a few changes had been made to the book before it was turned into a film. When I wrote the first draft, it wasn't much like the version that was eventually published; my editor told me I would have to make some changes to the hero, William, because he wasn't interesting enough. Naturally, I was pretty offended at the time, but I'm glad to say I had the good sense to listen to my editor, who was completely right. The problem was that I had

based the whole story on the real adventures of my uncle, William Hargreaves, simply describing my uncle's character. When you write a work of fiction, you have to make the main character intriguing, but describing a real person isn't always the best way to do that. Funnily enough, in the short stories I'd had published before that I never tried to use real people. I'm glad my editor talked me out of doing it in the novel.

**D John Hopkins**

I learnt a few important lessons from my first book, one of which is that you have to leave certain things to the publisher. For instance, the editor gave me a lot of advice about how to structure my book. It was a work of history, a study of the Industrial Revolution, and he suggested how the chapters should be arranged, basically. I was a bit hesitant in the beginning, but then I decided to follow his advice and I haven't regretted it. It was the same with the artistic work on the cover, which I really hated at first. But in the end the book was

very successful, and I suppose the design must have been right. The other lesson I learnt on my first book was about working methods. I'm quite an impetuous person, and I don't like being tied down to fixed ways of doing things. I discovered I had to be strict about how long I would work for and not write any more than that, even though it meant the book took me half a year to write. If I didn't set myself this time limit, I simply wouldn't stop writing until midnight, and then I'd be exhausted for days.

PAPER 1 Reading

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You **must** answer this question.

- 1 You and your family are going to the same holiday camp that you went to last year. You want to persuade your English-speaking friend, Sam, to come with you. Read the advertisement for the holiday camp and also read your notes. Then, using all your notes, write an email persuading Sam to join you.

**SUNSHINE HOLIDAY CAMP**  
In the mood for family fun?

**Then come to our fantastic holiday camp!**  
Sunshine Holiday Camp provides fantastic holiday enjoyment, with many interesting activities for those who enjoy outdoor sports.

The camp is open each year from May to October, but book quickly because there won't be any room if you wait too long!

Book through your local travel agents or contact us at

*Excellent sports facilities, especially ...*

*Dates we are going ...*

*Explain why it's fun for the entire family*

*We have to book by ...*

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.

PAPER 1 Reading

PAPER 2 Writing ▶ Part 1

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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 see this notice in an international magazine:

**Can a Pet Change Your Life?**  
If you believe that having a pet can have a major influence on your life, we would like to hear from you. Write about your experience with a pet, and say how it changed your life.

Write your **article**.

- 3 The editor of the school magazine is going to publish a special issue about part-time summer jobs for teenagers. You have been asked to write a report about the summer job you did last year, describing your job and explaining why it was a positive or negative experience.

Write your **report**.

- 4 You recently attended a performance of a play which had bad reviews in several newspapers and magazines. You think the negative criticisms were unfair. Write a review for your local newspaper giving your own opinion of the play. Include information about the story, the acting, the sets and costumes.

Write your **review**.

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

**Either** (a) 'The theme of a good book, the message we take away after reading it, must help us in our everyday lives.' Do you agree or disagree with this statement? Write an **essay**, giving your opinions with reference to the book or short story you have read.

**Or** (b) A class of 14-year-old children in your school want to use the book or story you have read for a discussion group. The teacher has asked you to write a report saying whether or not it would be suitable. Write a **report** giving the reasons for your views.

PAPER 1 Reading

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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 life B living C alive D live

0  A  B  C  D

## — OLD AND ACTIVE —

It is a well-known fact that Japanese people have a longer (0) ..... expectancy than the population of most other countries. A (1) ..... report shows that the Japanese also expect to remain healthier for longer.

Scientists are trying to work (2) ..... what keeps elderly Japanese people so healthy, and whether there is a lesson to be (3) ..... from their lifestyles. Should we (4) ..... any changes to our eating habits, for instance, or go jogging each day before breakfast? Is there some secret (5) ..... in the Japanese diet that is particularly (6) ..... for the human body?

Although the (7) ..... of a longer, healthier life is a good thing for the individual, it can (8) ..... create a social problem. The number of people over the age of 65 in the population has doubled in the last 50 years and that has increased pension and medical costs. Japan could soon be (9) ..... an economic problem: there are more elderly people who need to be looked (10) ..... , and relatively fewer younger people working and paying taxes to support them.

One solution could be to (11) ..... retirement age from 65 to 70. After all, the elderly have a great deal to (12) ..... . If they continue to be active in society, younger generations will have the chance to learn more from their wisdom and experience.

- |                |              |              |                |
|----------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|
| 1 A late       | B recent     | C modern     | D contemporary |
| 2 A for        | B out        | C in         | D off          |
| 3 A learnt     | B gathered   | C understood | D gained       |
| 4 A do         | B make       | C set        | D give         |
| 5 A ingredient | B component  | C portion    | D helping      |
| 6 A caring     | B supportive | C positive   | D beneficial   |
| 7 A view       | B outlook    | C prospect   | D wish         |
| 8 A therefore  | B actually   | C even       | D as well      |
| 9 A facing     | B meeting    | C adopting   | D encountering |
| 10 A for       | B after      | C over       | D out          |
| 11 A put       | B move       | C rise       | D raise        |
| 12 A grant     | B donate     | C contribute | D aid          |

PAPER 1 Reading

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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  BY

## ACOUSTIC ARCHAEOLOGY

Acoustic archaeology studies the role played (0) ..... sound in the ancient world. It examines the connection (13) ..... acoustics and religious or spiritual sites. The main question is whether the acoustics of a place are relevant to the way (14) ..... was used.

Archaeologists have noticed that (15) ..... number of ancient sites have echoes at very low frequencies. When sounds are (16) ..... low as this, you feel them in your body, rather (17) ..... just hearing them, and this creates a feeling of happiness and contentment. Sites with such echoes were probably chosen (18) ..... purpose, to make visitors feel they were in a place of worship.

If you stand in (19) ..... of the Maya Temple in Mexico and clap your hands, you can hear an echo that sounds (20) ..... the chirp of the Maya sacred bird. This chirping echo (21) ..... produced because the steps of the long temple staircase are at different distances from the listener. Some archaeologists claim that the Maya purposely constructed this temple (22) ..... achieve this sound. Priests used this echo effect to make people believe that the gods were speaking to (23) ..... . Similar acoustic phenomena have been observed in sites (24) ..... over the world.

PAPER 1 Reading

PAPER 2 Writing

**PAPER 3 Use of English**

Part 1

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**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 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 COMPETITIVE

## THE SPORT OF KINGS

The (0) ..... racing of horses is one of humankind's most ancient sports. Horse racing was an organised sport in all major (25) ..... from Central Asia to the Mediterranean and became an (26) ..... with the public in the Roman Empire. The sport has (27) ..... been associated with royalty and the nobility. It became a (28) ..... sport at the beginning of the eighteenth century. It is the second most (29) ..... attended spectator sport in the US, after baseball.

In the UK the Jockey Club, founded in 1750, has complete (30) ..... for horse racing. It is also responsible for the (31) ..... regarding the breeding of racehorses. Although science has been (32) ..... to find a breeding system that guarantees the birth of a champion, it is possible to produce horses that are (33) ..... on the racetrack. Commercial breeding is a very (34) ..... business, and racehorses can be worth millions of pounds.

**COMPETE**

**CIVILISE**

**OBSESS**

**TRADITION**

**PROFESSION**

**WIDE**

**RESPONSIBLE**

**REGULATE**

**ABLE**

**SUCCESS**

**PROFIT**

PAPER 1 Reading

PAPER 2 Writing

**PAPER 3 Use of English**

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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 The man said that he hadn't been involved in the robbery.

**DENIED**

The man ..... involved in the robbery.

36 I don't know how wide that river is.

**WHAT**

I don't know ..... that river is.

37 They're identical twins, so they look exactly the same.

**TELL**

You can't ..... they're identical twins.

38 My father last went abroad in 2001.

**BEEN**

My father ..... 2001.

39 They haven't replied to his email yet.

**STILL**

He ..... an answer to his email.

40 'Did you read the book or not?' the teacher asked me.

**WHETHER**

The teacher asked me ..... the book or not.

41 I find that kind of music really irritating.

**GETS**

That kind of music ..... nerves.

42 It took him three months to recover from his illness.

**OVER**

It took him three months ..... his illness.

- PAPER 1 Reading
- PAPER 2 Writing
- PAPER 3 Use of English

**PAPER 4 Listening**

- 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 girl talking about a new film. Why does she want to see it?  
 A to understand better the novel it is based on  
 B because her friends have recommended it  
 C because she likes action films 1
  
- 2 You hear a woman talking about a car journey she made recently. Where was the biggest traffic jam?  
 A coming out of London  
 B near the airport  
 C getting off the motorway 2
  
- 3 You hear a woman talking about someone who gave her a birthday present. Who is she talking about?  
 A her mother-in-law  
 B her sister  
 C her daughter 3
  
- 4 You hear a girl talking about her favourite footballer. Which team does he play for?  
 A Arsenal  
 B Liverpool  
 C Birmingham 4
  
- 5 You hear a man booking theatre tickets by phone. How much will they cost altogether?  
 A £73  
 B £75  
 C £78 5
  
- 6 You hear a woman talking about moving to Scotland. How did she feel when she met her neighbours?  
 A pleased they were so friendly  
 B annoyed because she couldn't understand their accent  
 C surprised that they treated her like a foreigner 6
  
- 7 You hear a radio advertisement for a museum. What period does the special exhibition deal with?  
 A the 1940s  
 B the 1920s  
 C the 1950s 7
  
- 8 You hear two friends talking about a television programme they have both seen. What sort of programme was it?  
 A a quiz show  
 B a documentary  
 C a soap opera 8

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**PAPER 4 Listening**

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You will hear part of a talk by a woman who designs model railways in Britain. For questions 9-18, complete the sentences.

**THE PRESENT SITUATION**

- In the 1980s and 1990s, models were 9
- Britain is the 10 railway model market in Europe.
- For parents, model railways are a healthier 11 to computers and videogames.
- The majority of purchasers of model railway equipment today are 12
- Purchasers of model trains include wealthy middle-aged men, bankers and 13
- FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS**
- Children will always have a 14 interest in toy models.
- Model railways will continue to appeal mainly to 15
- Companies that make model railways are now investing in 16
- Manufacturers will be taking part in 17 to promote their products.
- In the future, model trains will be 18 by computers.

- PAPER 1 Reading
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**PAPER 4 Listening**

- Part 1
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You will hear five different people talking about their memories of their first day at high school. For questions 19-23, choose from the list (A-F) the main thing each speaker remembers from this experience. Use the letters only once. There is one extra letter which you do not need to use.

- |   |           |   |
|---|-----------|---|
| A I had a positive feeling from the very start. | Speaker 1 | <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 20px;">19</span> |
| B I felt very lonely.                           | Speaker 2 | <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 20px;">20</span> |
| C I wasn't wearing the right clothes.           | Speaker 3 | <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 20px;">21</span> |
| D The building seemed very big.                 | Speaker 4 | <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 20px;">22</span> |
| E A relative of mine was already there.         | Speaker 5 | <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 20px;">23</span> |
| F I was late for the first class.               |           |   |

- PAPER 1 Reading
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**PAPER 4 Listening**

- Part 1
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PAPER 5 Speaking

You will hear a radio interview with a woman who has just given up a successful career. For questions 24–30, choose the best answer (A, B or C).

- 24 Emma originally chose a career in advertising because  
 A she believed she could make a lot of money.  
 B she thought it would be artistically satisfying.  
 C she was advised to do so by a friend. 24
- 25 What was her mother's reaction when Emma decided to give up her career?  
 A She said Emma hadn't thought about it enough.  
 B She was impressed.  
 C She thought it unnecessary. 25
- 26 Emma used to have an au pair who  
 A did all the cooking and cleaning.  
 B did most of the work in the house.  
 C looked after the children all the time. 26
- 27 What does Emma mean when she says her 'horizons have got smaller'?  
 A She doesn't go out as often as she used to.  
 B She has become limited in her interests.  
 C She can't travel. 27
- 28 What aspect of housework does Emma find most time-consuming?  
 A shopping  
 B cleaning  
 C cooking 28
- 29 The aspect of her old life that Emma misses most is  
 A the conversations.  
 B the travelling.  
 C the intellectual work. 29
- 30 What advice would Emma give someone who is thinking of giving up her career?  
 A You should go ahead and do it.  
 B Make sure you can go back to work at a later date.  
 C Don't go back if it's too stressful. 30

- PAPER 1 Reading
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**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:

- Who are the most important people in your life?
- How can you describe your relationship with your family?
- Do you have much contact with your uncles and aunts, cousins, etc.?
- What do you most enjoy doing with your family?

**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.

**Painters** (compare, contrast and speculate)

Turn to pictures 1 and 2 on page 153 which show painters and their work.

Candidate A, compare and contrast these photographs, and say which painting you like most and why. You have a minute to do this.

Candidate B, have you ever been to a painting exhibition?

**Shops** (compare, contrast and speculate)

Turn to pictures 1 and 2 on page 154 which show two shops.

Candidate A, compare and contrast these photographs, and say what are the advantages of shopping in each shop. You have a minute to do this.

Candidate B, which shopping environment do you prefer?

**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.

**Holiday Resort of the Year** (discuss and evaluate)

A magazine is running a competition to find the best holiday resort. Turn to the pictures on page 155 which show some facilities that a resort could have. Talk to each other about the importance of each facility for the visitors. Then decide which **two** of these facilities are the most important.

**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 enjoy spending a holiday in a small village or in a city? Why?
- Which would be better: living on a small island or in a mountain village? Why?
- Do you think young people generally prefer living in cities rather than in small communities? Why (not)?
- What are the advantages of having holiday homes on islands or in small mountain villages?