

You are going to read part of a story about a mountain climber. 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.



NARROW ESCAPE

We had left the hut too late that morning. When we stepped outside, the sky beyond the mountains to our east was already livid with colour. It meant the day would be a hot one, and the warmth would loosen rocks that were gripped by ice.

As soon as we stepped out on to the face, it became obvious this was going to be an awkward route. The main problem was talus, the debris that collects on mountainsides. Talus is despised by mountaineers for two reasons. First, because it can easily be pushed off on to you by people climbing above. And second, because it makes every step you take insecure.

For about 30 minutes we moved steadily up the face. The rock was in poor condition. When I tried to haul myself up on a block of it, it would pull towards me, like a drawer opening. My hands became progressively wetter and colder. Then came a shout. 'Cailloux! Cailloux!' I heard yelled from above, in a female voice. The words echoed down towards us. I looked up to see where they had come from.

There were just two rocks at first, leaping and bounding down the face towards us, once cannoning off each other in mid-air. And then the air above suddenly seemed alive with falling rocks, humming through the air and filling it with noise. Crack, went each one as it leapt off the rock face, then hum-hum-hum as it moved through the air, then crack again. The pause between the cracks lengthened each time, as the rocks jumped further and further. I continued to

gaze up at the rocks as they fell and skipped towards me. A boy who had been a few years above me at school had taught me never to look up during a rockfall. 'Why? Because a rock in your face is far less pleasant than a rock on your helmet,' he told us. 'Face in, always face in.'

I heard Toby, my partner on the mountain that day, shouting at me. I looked across. He was safe beneath an overhanging canopy of rock. I could not understand him. Then I felt a thump, and was tugged backwards and round, as though somebody had clamped a heavy hand on my shoulder and turned me to face them. A rock had hit the lid of my rucksack.

I looked up again. A rock was heading down straight towards me. Instinctively, I leant backwards and arched my back out from the rock to try to protect my chest. What about my fingers, though, I thought: they'll be crushed flat if it hits them, and I'll never get down. Then I heard a crack directly in front of me, and a tug at my trousers, and a yell from Toby. 'Are you all right? That went straight through you.' The rock had passed through the hoop of my body, between my legs, missing me but snatching at my clothing as it went.

Toby and I spent the evening talking through the events of the morning: what if the big final stone hadn't leapt sideways, what if I'd been knocked off, would you have held me, would I have pulled you off? A more experienced mountaineer would probably have thought nothing of it. I knew I would not forget it.

- Why was it 'too late' by the time they left the hut in the morning?
 - It would be uncomfortable climbing in hot weather.
 - The livid colour of the sky would hurt their eyes.
 - Rocks loosened by melting ice could be dangerous.
 - They wouldn't be able to walk on the melting ice.
- The climbers
 - thought that the face was too dangerous to climb.
 - thought the weather conditions unsuitable for climbing.
 - tried to pull blocks of rock towards them.
 - moved up the face with some difficulty.
- The first reason given to explain why mountaineers hate talus is
 - that climbers above you might cause it to fall on you.
 - that it allows people climbing above you to push it off.
 - that it makes people climbing above you feel insecure.
 - that it can cause other people to push you off the mountain.
- What is likely to be the meaning of 'Cailloux'?
 - Rocks are flying through the air.
 - Rocks are falling.
 - There are loose rocks on the ground ahead.
 - There are rocks everywhere.
- Which word or phrase is used ironically in paragraph 4?
 - 'fell and skipped'
 - 'a rock in your face'
 - 'pleasant'
 - 'face in'
- In what sense was Toby 'safe'?
 - The overhanging rock would protect him.
 - He felt a hand on his shoulder.
 - His rucksack was protected.
 - He had hidden under a canopy.
- What is the 'crack' in line 49?
 - the noise that Toby makes
 - the sound of a rock hitting the rock face
 - the sound of a rock hitting the writer's clothing
 - something pulling the writer's trousers
- What will the writer never forget?
 - being hit by a rock
 - almost being hit by a rock
 - not being able to hold his friend on the end of a rope
 - not being a very experienced mountaineer

You are going to read a newspaper article about a pirate radio station. Seven paragraphs have been removed from the article. Choose from the paragraphs **A–H** the one which fits each gap (9–15). There is one extra paragraph which you do not need to use.

Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

PIRATE RADIO STATIONS

Forty years ago a radio station on a boat off the coast of Britain began broadcasting pop music. Radio Caroline's style was young, fresh and cheeky – and the station itself was outside British law.

The British government grants licences for people to operate radio and TV stations, but forty years ago the only radio stations that existed legally in Britain were run by the BBC, the state-owned broadcasting company, and the government would not allow anyone to operate a private radio station. **9** The Irishman who founded Radio Caroline simply put the radio equipment on a boat and anchored it just outside the three-mile limit.

Why would anyone go to so much trouble to start up a radio station? One reason was the BBC's policy on the kind of music it broadcast. During a period when pop music was extremely popular, the BBC played very little of it on its radio stations. It was felt that the BBC should cater for more conservative tastes in music. **10** It was only a matter of time before an enterprising businessman who managed some pop music bands realised that here was a huge potential market.

There was, in fact, a radio station operating outside Britain at the time transmitting programmes that could be received in the country: Radio Luxembourg. **11** It was only after Radio Caroline went on the air that young people were able to listen to pop music broadcast in English all day.

As well as playing the sort of music that young people liked, Radio Caroline was popular with listeners for other reasons. The disc jockeys didn't have the typical BBC pronunciation, which, even forty years ago, was considered by many to be too formal and old-fashioned. Instead they spoke with regional accents, they used colloquial English, they were loud and irreverent. **12**

Then other pirate radio stations began to spring up and the British government decided that some action had to be taken. **13** However, it soon became clear that the authorities were being forced to face the new situation created by the pirate radio stations. These had shown that pop music was here to stay, and that young people desperately wanted to listen to radio stations that played it.

Was there a lesson to be learnt from all this? Indeed there was! The BBC decided to start up its own pop music radio station, Radio 1, and before long Radio Caroline disc jockeys were working there. **14**

In a further development, the British government decided to allow commercial radio stations to operate in the country. This meant stations could now do legally what Radio Caroline had been doing illegally – and in far more comfortable conditions. **15** Its situation became even worse when the ship from which it was operating sank. The crew and disc jockeys had to be rescued. Another ship was found but it ran aground in a storm.

Today Radio Caroline still exists but it is no longer as popular as it was 40 years ago. But it made history by forcing the BBC to change its policy on pop music and the nature of its relationship with its listeners.



- A** However, the government's power only extended to the country itself and the seas around it up to three miles from the shore.
- B** Not surprisingly, Radio Caroline found itself in serious financial difficulties.
- C** As a result, there were large numbers of young people who wanted to listen to a particular type of music but couldn't.
- D** The audiences loved it and soon large numbers of listeners were tuning in to Radio Caroline.
- E** What is more, increasing numbers of listeners were switching from the pirate stations to the eminent broadcaster.
- F** But this station used to play only a short section of each song – and this was clearly not satisfactory.
- G** The radio station went on to become a legend, and its disc jockeys won fame and fortune.
- H** In 1967 a new law was passed making it illegal to advertise or supply an offshore radio station from the UK.

You are going to read a magazine article in which four people who have won the lottery talk about their experience. 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

- had never played the lottery before?
- didn't give cash to people he or she knew?
- played the lottery as part of a group?
- had picked winning numbers before?
- is not usually lucky?
- picked the numbers at random?
- always picks the same numbers?
- donated money to organisations?
- gave money to relatives?
- didn't let winning change his or her life?
- continued working after winning?
- leads a simpler life than before winning?
- made an investment?
- noticed a big change in other people's attitudes?

WINNING BIG

A Alan Brown

I'll never forget the moment I found out I'd won. I was watching the lottery draw on the television, and when they started reading out the numbers, I began checking them off. I knew the numbers by heart, because in order to increase my chances of winning, I never change the set of numbers that I play. Anyway, I couldn't believe it when I found out I had the winning numbers. After I got the money, I would write cheques for big amounts of money every night and post them off to friends. I'd always promised myself I'd do that if I ever won. I knew if I didn't do it right away, I might forget or get distracted. I bought some shares in a computer software company and a small cottage off the coast of Scotland. Apart from that, I haven't spent any really big amounts of money.

B Leslie Ledson

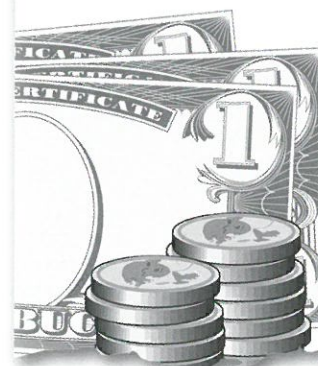
I was washing my hair when my friend Pat phoned, and I could hardly understand what she was saying. She was shouting at the top of her voice. Pat and I were part of a syndicate. There were ten of us from the office in it, and we used to play together. To be honest, I never paid much attention to the draw, because I had always considered myself a pretty unlucky person. The truth is I never seriously expected us to win. The first thing my colleagues did was to give notice at work. They said they didn't see the point of working ever again. I thought about it and talked it over with my husband Bryan, and I decided to carry on working. You see, I think I need that part of my life. I was determined not to let the money affect our lifestyle in any way. Yes, we do go on more expensive holidays, and we have a new car, but that's all.

C Jill Bentley

I shouldn't have been so surprised, because I had won a few pounds playing the lottery about a year earlier. After I won that first time, I more or less stopped playing, too. I would occasionally pop into the shop and play the first numbers that came into my head. Well, I won again, and this time it was a small fortune. I must admit I enjoyed feeling affluent! I went a bit crazy when I first got the money, spending it on anything from expensive cars to designer clothes. My two brothers, Pete and Fred, borrowed a handsome amount of money to start their own business. I am really pleased the business is doing pretty well now. Having spent more than one third of the money, I went completely the other way. I live in a little cottage, which is much smaller than the flat I had before I won, and I drive a second-hand car.

D Peter Korman

I literally couldn't believe it when I won. It was the first time I'd ever played the lottery, and for hours I was convinced I was making some huge mistake. Once I realised it was true and I had won, I went out for a long walk with Bonzo, my dog. I remember seeing a TV documentary about someone who won the football pools years ago, and it changed her life so much that she was miserable for the rest of her life. So I decided then and there that I wasn't going to let the money rule me. I never considered giving up my job. I'm a freelance graphic designer, and I love what I'm doing. I didn't think twice before giving quite a lot of the money to the Red Cross and other charities. Unfortunately, quite a few people I know seem to be angry with me for not leading an extravagant life. I just wish they'd treat me the way they always used to.



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 Last weekend your English friend, Barbara, came to stay with you and your family. Now she has written to invite you to stay with her family next weekend. Read Barbara's email and the notes you made. Then, using all your notes, write a suitable email to your friend.

when you are going.

email

From: Barbara
Sent: 28 June
Subject: Next weekend

I had a really good time last weekend! Thanks for letting me stay.

Would you like to come and stay with me next weekend? We're going to our summer house on Friday morning, so you could come Friday evening if you like.

There's a lake near the house, and we have lots of fun when we go there. And then when we get back to the city on Sunday, we'll have time to go out in the evening.

Yes!

What do I need to bring?
Swimming stuff?

Not Friday because ...
Saturday morning?
What time? Bus? Train?
Suggestions for Sunday?

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**

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.

- An English-language magazine is holding a short story competition, and you have decided to enter. The rules say that the story must **begin** or **end** with the following sentence:
If I had known what was going to happen, I would never have made that phone call.
Write your **story** for the competition.
- An old friend is thinking of going to Paris on an exchange programme. Your friend knows you took part in a similar programme last summer and has asked for your advice.
Write your **letter**. Do not write any addresses.
- You recently saw this notice in an English-language magazine devoted to the cinema called *Young Critic*:

'These days films rely too heavily on special effects for their success. The result is that audiences are becoming bored. What happened to good stories and good acting?'

Write a review of a film that used many special effects. How good or bad was the film? Did it rely too heavily on special effects? We would very interested to hear your views.

Write your **review**.

- Answer **one** of the following two questions based on your reading of **one** of the set books.
Either (a) 'If a story is good, it doesn't matter where and when it is set. Good stories have universal appeal.' 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 review of the book or short story you have read describes it as 'gripping and absorbing'. Write an **article** explaining how far you agree with this and giving your reasons.

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 set B put C placed D dropped

0 A B C D

cat flap

Patricia took a liking to the kitten the moment she (0) eyes on it. The poor little creature was so helpless, so cute and so weak that it hardly had the (1) to stand on its feet. Who could have been so (2) as to leave a tiny animal like this outside on such a cold night? It was only early September, but the last few mornings there had been frost on the (3) when Patricia walked to school, and the temperature during the day was only a few degrees (4) zero.

Patricia decided to take the kitten home and face the (5) argument with her mother. Mrs Stevens (6) to let her daughter have a cat. She was quite (7) that pets were smelly, dirty and likely to carry diseases. Patricia had tried her (8) to explain that this simply wasn't true, but all her efforts were in (9) Whenever they discussed the (10) , Mrs Stevens would get very upset and (11) why Patricia needed a pet anyway, when she had such loving parents. Patricia had often tried to explain that this was beside the (12) A pet would be a companion.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1 A ability | B strength | C force | D power |
| 2 A cruel | B strict | C harsh | D severe |
| 3 A soil | B bottom | C floor | D ground |
| 4 A higher | B over | C above | D after |
| 5 A intentional | B inevitable | C essential | D necessary |
| 6 A denied | B refused | C insisted | D demanded |
| 7 A persuaded | B confirmed | C convinced | D decided |
| 8 A hardest | B most | C worst | D deepest |
| 9 A doubtful | B hopeless | C useless | D vain |
| 10 A theory | B proposition | C subject | D theme |
| 11 A wonder | B demand | C insist | D request |
| 12 A idea | B point | C reason | D cause |

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 ONE

THE ORIGIN OF OUR LANGUAGE

Sir William Jones, who was born in 1746, was undoubtedly (0) of the greatest linguists who ever lived. He had an amazing talent (13) languages and learnt Greek, Latin, Persian and Arabic at a very young age. (14) the time of his death, he had a thorough knowledge of thirteen languages and a good knowledge of a further twenty-eight.

Apart (15) studying languages, he studied law and became a judge in India. He (16) fascinated by this vast subcontinent and he wrote a great (17) about many aspects of Indian life, including music, literature, botany and geography. He also translated (18) important works of Indian literature.

Jones noticed (19) Sanskrit, a classical language of India, was similar to Greek and Latin (20) a number of significant ways. The resemblance (21) not be a coincidence. Several people in earlier times (22) also noted the similarities, but Jones was (23) first to suggest that these three languages had a common origin. He also suggested that they could be grouped together (24) other European and Asian languages into one huge family of languages: the Indo-European languages. English is one of these languages.

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 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 POPULATION

LEFT-HANDEDNESS

Ten per cent of the (0) is left-handed. There's a lot of social (25) against left-handed people. How difficult is it for them to live in a right-handed world?

A number of (26) items such as scissors have been designed for right-handed people. It can be very (27) for 'lefties' to be sitting next to 'righties' during dinner. (28) used computer keys are on the right of the keyboard. Lefties have to use their own sports (29) Less (30) used car controls such as headlight switches are on the right.

Forcing children to use their right hand can cause (31) of school, which can then impact their academic (32) It can also result in disastrous learning (33) like dyslexia. Trying to make 'lefties' use their right hand can explain their often rebellious (34) at school, their clumsiness and frustration.

**POPULATE
DISCRIMINATE**

**PRACTICE
CONVENIENT**

**COMMON
EQUIP
FREQUENT**

**HATE
DEVELOP
ABILITY**

BEHAVE

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 The village is the same as it was in the 1950s.
CHANGED
The village the 1950s.
- 36 I'm sorry I forgot to phone grandma.
APOLOGISE
I phone grandma.
- 37 Our cat was sleeping on the sofa all afternoon.
SPENT
Our cat on the sofa.
- 38 Aunt Jane would never let anyone see her without a hat.
REFUSED
Aunt Jane without a hat.
- 39 It was so hot that she fainted.
IF
She it hadn't been so hot.
- 40 I enjoy watching football more than motor racing.
RATHER
I motor racing.
- 41 Please reply immediately on receipt of this notification.
SOON
Please reply this notification.
- 42 The coffee machine in our office hasn't worked for three months.
OUT
The coffee machine in our office for three months.

- 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 boy talking to a friend on the phone. What has happened to make him unhappy?
 A He missed a test at school.
 B He failed a test at school.
 C He has a test at school tomorrow. 1

- 2 You hear a woman talking about a shopping trip. What did she buy?
 A a jacket
 B a handbag
 C a coat 2

- 3 You hear a woman talking about a car she used to own. Why did she decide to sell it?
 A because she wanted to economise
 B because she no longer needed it
 C because she needed a more comfortable car 3

- 4 You hear a man phoning the reception desk of his hotel. What is the problem with his room?
 A The heating doesn't work.
 B The television is out of order.
 C The door doesn't close properly. 4

- 5 You hear a girl talking to her father about a school trip. Where are they going?
 A London
 B Paris
 C Rome 5

- 6 You hear a man describing a trip in a hot air balloon. How did he feel when the balloon started to rise?
 A astonished at the silence around him
 B nervous because the basket was not steady
 C worried that they would drift out of control 6

- 7 You hear a recorded message for callers to a local government office. What number should callers press for school enquiries?
 A 3
 B 4
 C 5 7

- 8 You hear a woman remembering a magazine she used to read as a teenager. What did she like most about it?
 A the fashion tips
 B the interviews with pop stars
 C the stories 8

- 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 part of a conversation between a journalist and the director of a new community college. For questions 9–18, complete the sentences.

Woodley Community College

- Summer school classes start on 9
- People expressed interest in the college after it was advertised 10
- The 11 will declare the college open.
- At the opening ceremony, Harry Watson, the famous 12 will make a speech.
- Local 13 will be teaching courses at the college.
- The emphasis will be on 14 subjects.
- The college will be 15 about accepting students.
- Students may not have the 16 required by traditional colleges.
- It is hoped that an 17 office in the city centre will generate interest in the college.
- You can refer to the college 18 if you would like more information.

- 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 five different people describing what they like most about New York. For questions 19–23, choose from the list (A–F) the reason each speaker gives for why the city appeals to them personally. Use the letters only once. There is one extra letter which you do not need to use.

- | | | |
|---------------------------------------------|-----------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|
| A It has a mixture of ethnicities. | Speaker 1 | 19 |
| B It is a fantastic place for shopping. | Speaker 2 | 20 |
| C New Yorkers have a great sense of humour. | Speaker 3 | 21 |
| D The architecture is very impressive. | Speaker 4 | 22 |
| E Eating out is a real pleasure. | Speaker 5 | 23 |
| F The museums and galleries are great. | | |

- 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 talk by a deep-sea diver. For questions 24–30, choose the correct answer (A, B or C).

- 24 Ray
- A lost his job as office manager.
 - B didn't enjoy working in an office.
 - C studied law when he finished school.
- 25 Ray's parents
- A knew that Ray didn't have enough experience to do the course.
 - B thought that Ray wouldn't be able to complete the course.
 - C believed that Ray didn't have the strength to do the course.
- 26 Most of the work that Ray does
- A is boring but safe.
 - B keeps him underwater for over two hours.
 - C is not in very deep water.
- 27 According to Ray, accidents happen when divers
- A dive down to the sea bed.
 - B work on shipwrecks at the bottom of the sea.
 - C forget to think about possible dangers.
- 28 At the moment, Ray
- A is repairing a ship in America.
 - B is working on a ship that sank off the coast of America.
 - C is looking for a ship that sank a hundred and fifty years ago.
- 29 The SS Union
- A sank during the American Civil War.
 - B might have been carrying a valuable cargo.
 - C was travelling to the Northern States when she sank.
- 30 According to Ray, if a shipwreck breaks up, a diver
- A might be unable to return to the surface.
 - B might suffer from air embolism.
 - C might have to dive too deep.

- 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:

- What were your first English lessons like?
- What do you plan to study in the future?
- What do you think would be the most interesting job to do?
- What makes a job challenging?

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.

Special moments (compare, contrast and speculate)

Turn to pictures 1 and 2 on page 156 which show people enjoying special moments in their lives.

Candidate A, compare and contrast these photographs, and say what makes these moments special for these people.

Candidate B, which of these do you think is more memorable?

Climates (compare, contrast and speculate)

Turn to pictures 1 and 2 on page 157 which show different types of climate.

Candidate A, compare and contrast these photographs, and say what you think it would be like to live in each of these climates. You have a minute to do this.

Candidate B, which climate would you find most comfortable living in?

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.

Evening classes (discuss and evaluate)

Turn to the pictures on page 158 which show a number of courses that can be offered at evening classes in the community centre of a small town. The community centre can only offer two of these possible classes. Talk to each other about how each class might attract different people. Then decide which **two** of the classes you think should be offered by the community centre.

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 think schools and community centres should offer evening classes? Why (not)?
- What sort of subjects would you like to learn about? Why?
- Why do you think people attend evening classes?
- Do you think older people make good university students? Why (not)?