

- 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 part of an article about a pop singer. 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.

## A GIRL WITH AMBITION

Holly Sinclair arrives at the north London restaurant where she and I are to have lunch without coat or bag, in jeans and trainers. She looks exactly what she is: a 21-year-old who, thanks to three number-one hit songs, a millionaire husband and blossoming acting career, is having the time of her life. Once she opens her mouth, however, you realise that the person inside her body is actually a middle-aged woman.

She has recently acted in three quite different roles, and received cautious praise for this. What the three roles have in common is that they truly caught Sinclair's butterfly-like imagination. Her three number-one hits have brought her a big, fat measure of artistic freedom, and she intends to make full use of it. 'I don't have to do things for the sake of them. It means I can wait a while, find the right things. I've got the time to go out and find out about life, observe people and dynamic situations that help me in my work. Ultimately, I'm only ever going to do the things that interest me, that I feel I can do something with. Even if I'm offered a blockbuster, it may not be right at the time, or benefit me.'

Naturally, Holly Sinclair knew what she wanted in life from an unusually early age – and that, whether she cares to admit it or not, was fame and fortune. At 12, she left Swindon, where her father worked as a builder, and moved to London. Once there, she boarded with a great aunt and uncle while attending the Oldham Theatre School. Three years later, her debut single, 'Like Me' became the first of her three consecutive number-one hits (she holds the record for being the youngest singer to achieve such a feat).

It was not, she says, very hard to leave her parents and three young brothers. She wasn't even particularly homesick. 'I wanted to study and I didn't want to stay where I was. I wanted more. I was just very ambitious. I don't know where it came from.' After she became famous, most of the time she was rather alone. Her schedule left little time for the business of being a teenager. 'You've got to be on time, make sense, be logical, take care of yourself, make sure you get enough sleep.'

Then she met her pop-star husband, Freddy Frinton. After their first date, Freddy sent her a silver Ferrari full of roses, in spite of the fact that Holly couldn't drive (the car has since been sold, because Sinclair prefers to drive herself around in a small family car). Then, in May 2003, they got married in a Las Vegas wedding chapel, with no family and no rings.

She spends her money on CDs and DVDs and going out. The only thing she really wants is a fast car. But then, she wonders whether she can't get another year or two out of her old car first. 'Money's never been a big part of my life. Freddy and I never have conversations about money. Maybe we would if we were very poor.'

She still looks as composed as a waxwork model. Does she feel young or old for her age? 'Not old exactly, but when I get together with friends, I see a difference in our personalities. Sometimes I get angry with myself that I've done too much, that I haven't saved anything. I mean, what could possibly make me excited?' Holly is smiling brightly, but it sounds as sad and as empty as anything I have ever heard.

- 1 Why does the writer describe Holly as a 'middle-aged woman' in line 8?
  - A Holly's physical condition is that of an older woman.
  - B Holly dresses like a middle-aged woman.
  - C Holly behaves like an older and more sensible person.
  - D Holly has much more money than most young people.
  
- 2 In what sense does Holly have 'artistic freedom' as mentioned in the second paragraph?
  - A She has the freedom to choose which acting parts she wants.
  - B She is free to express herself artistically.
  - C She can choose a different art form.
  - D She can sing in different artistic styles.
  
- 3 What is implied by saying that Holly wanted fame and fortune from an early age 'whether she cares to admit it or not'?
  - A She is proud of her success.
  - B She might be embarrassed to say this openly.
  - C She cares a lot about her childhood.
  - D She never talks about her childhood years.
  
- 4 Holly says that
  - A she left Swindon to get away from her parents and brothers.
  - B she wanted to be free to work in London.
  - C she moved because she couldn't do what she wanted in Swindon.
  - D she was encouraged to study by her parents.
  
- 5 We are told that when Holly became famous
  - A she had little time for business.
  - B she felt very lonely.
  - C she had to stick to a very difficult schedule.
  - D she had to act responsibly.
  
- 6 Why does Holly drive a small family car?
  - A She can no longer drive the Ferrari.
  - B Her husband sent her this small car as a present.
  - C She couldn't afford another Ferrari.
  - D She likes the convenience of driving a small car.
  
- 7 What is Holly's attitude towards money?
  - A She hates to discuss it.
  - B She and her husband disagree about money.
  - C She now finds money unimportant.
  - D She doesn't think money is a priority in life.
  
- 8 What does the writer find sad about the last words of Holly's that are quoted?
  - A the fact that Holly has no exciting things left to experience
  - B the fact that Holly hasn't saved any money
  - C the fact that Holly feels young for her age
  - D the fact that Holly feels old for her age

You are going to read a newspaper article about orangutans. 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**.

## ALMOST HUMAN

Orangutans and chimpanzees are capable of performing intellectual feats we once thought to be uniquely human. Using language, being self-aware, learning by imitation and problem-solving are high-level abilities that are not limited to humans. Research has shown that orangutans and other great apes, like chimpanzees and gorillas, share these abilities too.

There are several projects studying the use of language by these creatures. Understanding their mechanisms of developing language will help us evaluate our own linguistic abilities. One of the orangutans involved in a project in Virginia, USA, has learnt how to use over 100 words in sign language, the language used by the deaf to communicate with each other. Another orangutan, Hannah, has learnt thirteen symbols that represent different nouns and verbs. Hannah can combine the symbols into simple commands like 'open bag'. **9** \_\_\_\_\_

Not really. One of the fundamental elements of human thought is the ability to recognise numbers and use them in sentences. Hannah can recognise numbers

from one to three with reasonable accuracy. **10** \_\_\_\_\_

A fundamental difference between humans and orangutans is their ability to comprehend abstract ideas. Abstract concepts are basic to human thinking, while there's little evidence that orangutans can understand abstract ideas at all.

One of the most interesting experiments in the Virginia project concerns memory. **11** \_\_\_\_\_

Orangutans, on the other hand, appear to remember things according to where they saw them last. This seems a less efficient way of storing information, so it may well be that orangutans have a limited capacity for memory in comparison to humans.

**12** \_\_\_\_\_ They feel extremely frustrated when they make an error and they never rush into a task because they don't want to be wrong. Orangutans have idiosyncracies and differences in personality. Some are slow learners, while others are more impulsive.

Unfortunately, most of the research on great ape intelligence has been done with animals in captivity. **13** \_\_\_\_\_ Studies of

orangutans, however, that suffered human captivity but were then freed showed that they are capable of learning by imitation. Imitating someone yawn or scratch his head is not a great intellectual accomplishment, but learning a new behaviour just by watching is a very advanced ability. Orangutans could chop firewood or wash dishes without being taught. The only way they could have done it was by watching humans.

Compared to orangutans, chimpanzees are genetically closer to human beings and they are thought to be more intelligent. There are differences in the way the minds of chimps and orangutans work. **14** \_\_\_\_\_

The chimps seem to work fast, almost intuitively, while orangutans are slower and more methodical.

**15** \_\_\_\_\_ This seems to suggest that they both have a concept of 'self' – they know who they are and think of themselves in a particular way. Chimpanzees are manipulative and capable of deception. They are very good problem-solvers, clearly capable of complex cognitive performance, which makes them almost human.

- A Orangutans can become very emotional when they fail a test.
- B One feature of both chimps and orangutans is the ability to recognise themselves in a mirror.
- C One obvious disadvantage is that we cannot study their behaviour in their natural environment.
- D Does this mean she is starting to think in a human way?
- E None of these tasks can be performed well by orangutans.
- F Humans generally remember things by putting them into groups or categories.
- G However, she hasn't yet learnt to use them in sentences.
- H This becomes apparent when they are each given the same task to do.

You are going to read part of an article in which four people talk about the sports lessons they had at school. 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**

- thinks sports encourage cooperation?
- believes that experience of losing is important?
- thinks one benefit of sports is learning to concentrate?
- compares school subjects to sports?
- thinks that sports help maintain national traditions?
- believes the Olympic spirit is essential today?
- thinks sports help non-academic pupils?
- thinks sports can teach objectivity and justice?
- believes that humankind is aggressive by nature?
- thinks schools should teach unusual sports?
- believes that some schools don't take sports seriously?
- thinks males and females are not treated equally?
- believes diet and health should be taught with sports?
- thinks sports can make some children feel uncomfortable?

# Sports at School

**A Diane Townson**

Looking back, I did enjoy sports lessons at school, even though I think most schools assume sports are basically for boys, and girls don't get encouraged to do well at sports. That attitude really annoys me, because the whole point of sports at school is to help kids develop the right attitudes, and it doesn't matter really how good you are. If you can't run as fast as an Olympic athlete, that doesn't matter – what matters is that you run as fast as you can. Schools are highly competitive environments and sports can teach children the importance of teamwork. Almost everything else at school is about individual efforts, but sports are about working together towards a common goal. Sports at school give children who are not high achievers a chance to excel at something. Finally, national sports, like cricket in England, benefit because they are part of the school curriculum.

**B Colin Campbell**

My own memories of sports lessons at school aren't particularly good, but that's mainly because of the type of school I went to. It was very unusual by British standards, with old-fashioned ways of teaching, and the head didn't really think sports mattered at all. The school rarely organised sports events and never invested in sports equipment. There was very little emphasis on the importance of a healthy diet and the benefits of keeping fit and exercising properly. I believe that issues like obesity, anorexia, nutritional value of food, etc. should be included in sports lessons at school. Children should be encouraged to take part in competitive sports. Being competitive is part of human nature, and doing sports can provide an excellent outlet for this aggressiveness. Winning at sports can build up your self-esteem and confidence. On the other hand, since you can't expect to win every time, sports can teach you how to be humble and realistic.

**C Roger Dias**

There are obvious benefits in having good sports classes at school. Children stay fit and learn the importance of fair play. Schools can introduce children to sports they would never otherwise have the opportunity of doing. For instance, I grew up in a big city, and we hardly ever travelled to the countryside as a family. At school we had a climbing wall in the gym, and we learnt rock climbing in sports class. When I moved to Europe, I took up rock climbing and was surprised at how good I was at it. Schools should offer a wide range of sports from the most popular ones, like football and basketball, to the less popular ones, like table tennis and climbing. Unfortunately, sports are often regarded as a sort of optional extra by certain schools and this is also reflected in the children's attitude to them.

**D Helen Smith**

The main point about sports is that they encourage peaceful competition. I think that's the basis of the Olympic spirit of Classical Greece, which nowadays is more important than ever before. Sports can teach you how to discipline yourself, how to remain focused on what you're doing and how to apply yourself to achieving a goal. I don't think sports are really about the sort of aggression and rage that you see sometimes in football matches, for instance. I certainly think teachers should discourage any form of aggression during sports classes. On top of that, we need to be more sensitive towards the feelings of children who are not fit or good at sports. Taking part in a sports lesson can be a major source of embarrassment and a traumatic experience for less athletic children.

PAPER 1 Reading

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Part 1

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PAPER 5 Speaking

You **must** answer this question.

1 You are organising a visit to a local radio station for your English class. You have received this letter from Edna Bryley with a suggested programme. You have to reply so the programme can be decided. Read the letter carefully, with your notes, and then write a letter to Edna Bryley. You must use all your notes.

when you are going.

We would suggest the following programme for your visit. Could you let me know what you think so we can finalise this?

11.30 – Tour of studio

12.30 – Sit in on *Youth Matters* (young people's discussion programme)

13.30 – Lunch

14.30 – You interview our station manager

15.30 – Our marketing manager describes his work

16.30 – Departure

Edna Bryley,  
Assistant Manager, Radio 66

*Start earlier because ...* (arrow to 11.30)

*Do we join in?* (arrow to 12.30)

*Not so interesting – interview programme presenter instead?* (arrow to 14.30)

*Where?* (arrow to 13.30)

*We want to ask him about ...* (arrow to 15.30)

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

PAPER 1 Reading

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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 Your school magazine recently published an article which claimed that young people prefer the cinema to the theatre. The article concluded: 'Let's face it: the theatre is dead.' You do not agree with this. Write a review of a good play you saw recently and explain why you think the theatre still has a lot to offer. Write your **review**.

3 You see this notice in an international magazine:

**Do local traditions really matter?**

As the world becomes smaller and globalisation has a greater effect on us all, is there any place for local traditions?

Write your views, giving examples of traditions that you feel should be preserved.

Write your **article**.

4 An English language magazine is holding a short story competition, and you have decided to enter. The rules say that the story must **end** with the following sentence:

*It was a decision he would regret for the rest of his life.*

Write your **story** for the competition.

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

**Either** (a) Write an **essay** describing one of the minor characters in the book that, in your opinion, is interesting enough to be the main character in a story of his or her own.

**Or** (b) Characters in books have to make important decisions. Write an **article** for your school magazine about a decision that one of the characters had to make in the book or one of the short stories you have read. You should also say whether you would have made the same decision as the character.

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For questions 1–12, read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

**Example:**

0      A huge                  B vast                  C large                  D immense

0	A	B	C	D
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### THE OLD GATE

In the Middle Ages the (0) ..... majority of European cities had walls around them. They (1) ..... to defend the city, but they also kept out undesirable people, like those with contagious (2) .....

Most of London's gates had been (3) ..... by the end of the eighteenth century. However, by a (4) ..... of luck, the last of them was preserved. This gate is, in (5) ..... fact, not called a gate at all; its name is Temple Bar, and it marked the (6) ..... between the old City of London and Westminster. However, as the (7) ..... of traffic through London increased, Temple Bar became a(n) (8) ..... to its free flow. In 1878 it was decided to take it down, so its stones were numbered, dismantled and put in (9) ..... . A couple of years later a wealthy businessman bought the stones and re-erected them at his house in Hertfordshire.

In the 1970s the Temple Bar Trust was (10) ..... with the intention of returning the gate to the City of London. Much of the money for this project was (11) ..... from the Temple Bar Trust. The stonework needed a lot of restoration, which was (12) ..... out by the Cathedral Works Organisation. Today, Temple Bar stands next to St Paul's Cathedral.

- |              |              |              |             |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|
| 1 A supposed | B served     | C expected   | D meant     |
| 2 A injuries | B symptoms   | C colds      | D diseases  |
| 3 A devoted  | B demolished | C declared   | D decreased |
| 4 A stroke   | B wave       | C hit        | D blow      |
| 5 A real     | B current    | C actual     | D definite  |
| 6 A division | B part       | C line       | D boundary  |
| 7 A amount   | B quantity   | C bulk       | D number    |
| 8 A problem  | B prevention | C difficulty | D obstacle  |
| 9 A storage  | B store      | C storeroom  | D stock     |
| 10 A set out | B set up     | C set off    | D set back  |
| 11 A awards  | B presents   | C donations  | D aids      |
| 12 A made    | B performed  | C done       | D carried   |

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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      OF

## LEARNING THE LANGUAGE

Illiteracy is the condition (0) ..... being unable to read and write. Illiteracy is also used (13) ..... describe the condition of being ignorant in a particular subject or field. Computer illiteracy is (14) ..... inability to use a computer programming language.

Most of us (15) ..... use computers can send emails, or know (16) ..... to create a new folder. But we know nothing about programming languages, the artificial languages used to write instructions that can be executed (17) ..... a computer. Only a very small percentage of computer users are (18) ..... to read or write any kind of computer language. Should we make the effort to learn computer languages, especially when (19) ..... are so complicated?

The answer is yes. Because of computer illiteracy, users are (20) ..... the mercy of software manufacturers. Our society has become dependent (21) ..... information technology, and in a few years' time, knowing a computer language will be (22) ..... essential as using a human language. Computer users will (23) ..... be able to perform effectively unless they know the code – the set of detailed instructions that tell a computer (24) ..... to do.

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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 ASSOCIATIONS

## FILM FESTIVALS

Film festivals are events staged by private organisations, local governments, arts (0) ..... or film societies. They provide an opportunity for (25) ..... film makers to present their movies to a real live audience and to have them reviewed by (26) ..... critics. If a film is shown at a festival, the film maker gets (27) ..... press attention and exposure to agents and buyers.

Some festivals welcome a wide range of films, but other festivals are more specialised. They may accept only comedies, or only films made by female (28) ..... . Most festivals accept (29) ..... from any film maker, regardless of his or her past experience.

Each festival has its own set of rules. (30) ..... , film makers are given a deadline by which they have to submit their films. Submitting a film to the wrong festival is likely to end in (31) ..... . If a movie is accepted, the organisers (32) ..... the film maker. Film festivals are (33) ..... divided into categories like drama, documentary or animation. Films are judged for their production value, (34) ..... and overall impression.

**ASSOCIATE  
KNOW**

**PROFESSION  
VALUE**

**DIRECT  
SUBMIT**

**GENERAL**

**REJECT  
NOTE  
TYPICAL**

**CREATE**

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For questions 35–42, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. **Do not change the word given.** You must use between **two** and **five** words, including the word given. Here is an example (0).

Example: 0 I'll be very happy when I go on holiday.  
**FORWARD**  
I am ..... on holiday.

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

0 LOOKING FORWARD TO GOING

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

- 35 All the students passed the exam except Jenny.  
**WHO**  
Jenny was the ..... pass the exam.
- 36 You've got to decide what you really want to do with your life.  
**TIME**  
It's ..... what you really want to do with your life.
- 37 Each month he goes to the local hairdresser's for a haircut.  
**GETS**  
Each month ..... at the local hairdresser's.
- 38 I lent her a dictionary last week.  
**BORROWED**  
She ..... last week.
- 39 The doctor told her to reduce the amount of sugar in her diet.  
**CUT**  
The doctor told her ..... the amount of sugar in her diet.
- 40 I'm sure he hasn't forgotten about the meeting.  
**HAVE**  
He ..... about the meeting.
- 41 It's a pity we don't have a bigger apartment!  
**ONLY**  
If ..... a bigger apartment!
- 42 It was a mistake for you to insult Mike.  
**SHOULD**  
You ..... Mike.

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- Part 1**
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You will hear people talking in eight different situations. For questions 1–8, choose the best answer (A, B or C).

- 1 You hear a man talking about text messages.  
How many young people would rather text a message than call?  
A about 25%  
B about 14%  
C about 75% 1
  
- 2 You hear the start of a radio programme about cars.  
Who is the guest on this programme?  
A a car designer  
B an author  
C a historian 2
  
- 3 You hear a businesswoman talking to her assistant.  
What does she want him to do?  
A send a fax  
B make a phone call  
C send an email 3
  
- 4 You hear two friends remembering an evening out.  
Where did they go?  
A to the cinema  
B to the theatre  
C to a party 4
  
- 5 You hear a man talking about his family.  
What was his aunt's profession?  
A doctor  
B lawyer  
C actress 5
  
- 6 You hear a brother and sister talking about Christmas.  
What present have they bought for their mother?  
A a book  
B a handbag  
C a painting 6
  
- 7 You hear an announcement in a multiplex cinema.  
Which screen is showing the film 'Racing Fever'?  
A screen 3  
B screen 5  
C screen 6 7
  
- 8 You hear a man talking about acupuncture.  
Which of the following can acupuncture do?  
A prevent heart diseases  
B relieve headaches  
C change our metabolism 8

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You will hear part of a radio programme about three types of computer software. For questions 9–18, complete the sentences.

**SOFTWARE TYPE A**

- This programme is called 9
- It is aimed at users aged 10 plus.
- The system requirements are 11
- One major disadvantage is 12 of operation.

**SOFTWARE TYPE B**

- This programme is called 13
- It allows small companies to 14 income and expenditure.
- Users can obtain Tax Office 15 regularly.

**SOFTWARE TYPE C**

- This programme is called 16
- The car needs a satellite 17 system for the programme to operate.
- You can get the latest information every 18

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You will hear five different people talking about a journal or magazine they read regularly. For questions 19–23, choose from the list (A–F) the reason each speaker gives for the importance of this publication to them personally. Use the letters only once. There is one extra letter which you do not need to use.

- |   |           |  |
|---|-----------|--|
| A It is both entertaining and informative.                  | Speaker 1 | <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px 5px;">19</span> |
| B It provides an excellent news summary.                    | Speaker 2 | <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px 5px;">20</span> |
| C It presents a variety of different opinions.              | Speaker 3 | <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px 5px;">21</span> |
| D It has got the most up-to-date information about fashion. | Speaker 4 | <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px 5px;">22</span> |
| E It has got market information.                            | Speaker 5 | <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px 5px;">23</span> |
| F It features the best photographs.                         |           |  |

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You will hear a radio interview with an actress who is dyslexic. For questions 24–30, choose the best answer (A, B or C).

- 24 The Stanley Trust
- A helped Kay a lot when she was a child.
  - B was started by Kay to help other people with dyslexia.
  - C was founded by Kay's father.
- 24
- 25 How did Kay's parents first realise she had dyslexia?
- A She didn't know stories that other children could read.
  - B Her mother found her learning audio books by heart.
  - C She couldn't spell words that other children knew.
- 25
- 26 What was Kay told by an expert on dyslexia?
- A She has a mild form of the condition.
  - B She will be able to overcome her problems by reading.
  - C Spelling will always be a particular problem for her.
- 26
- 27 How does dyslexia affect the way people think?
- A It makes people think more creatively.
  - B It prevents them from solving problems effectively.
  - C It makes it harder for them to follow logic.
- 27
- 28 What made Kay work hard to improve her reading?
- A It was the only way she could study acting.
  - B She felt angry that people thought she was stupid.
  - C Her father encouraged her.
- 28
- 29 Kay feels that children with dyslexia should
- A attend special schools.
  - B have special training to help them read.
  - C be treated like all other children at school.
- 29
- 30 How does Kay want to publicise the problem of dyslexia?
- A by acting in a film about the subject
  - B by giving talks to parents of dyslexic children
  - C by setting a positive example
- 30

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**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:

- Do you enjoy going to the cinema or the theatre?
- Is the cinema in your town or district popular?
- Was the last film you saw showing at the cinema or on television? What was it about?
- What's your favourite TV programme?

**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.

**Learning environments** (compare, contrast and speculate)

Turn to pictures 1 and 2 on page 159 which show different learning environments.

Candidate A, compare and contrast these photographs, and say what you think about these two learning environments. You have a minute to do this.

Candidate B, which of these learning environments do you think is best for pupils?

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

Turn to pictures 1 and 2 on page 160 which show different types of holiday.

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

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

**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.

**The department store** (discuss and evaluate)

Turn to the pictures on page 161 which show a number of ideas about how a new department store could attract customers. Talk to each other about how useful these ideas would be. Then decide which **three** the department store should choose.

**Part 4 (4 minutes)**

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

- Do you prefer to shop alone or with friends?
- What are the disadvantages of shopping in large department stores?
- Are there any products that you can only find in large department stores?
- Are there any special products sold in your town or city that would be impossible to buy in another country?