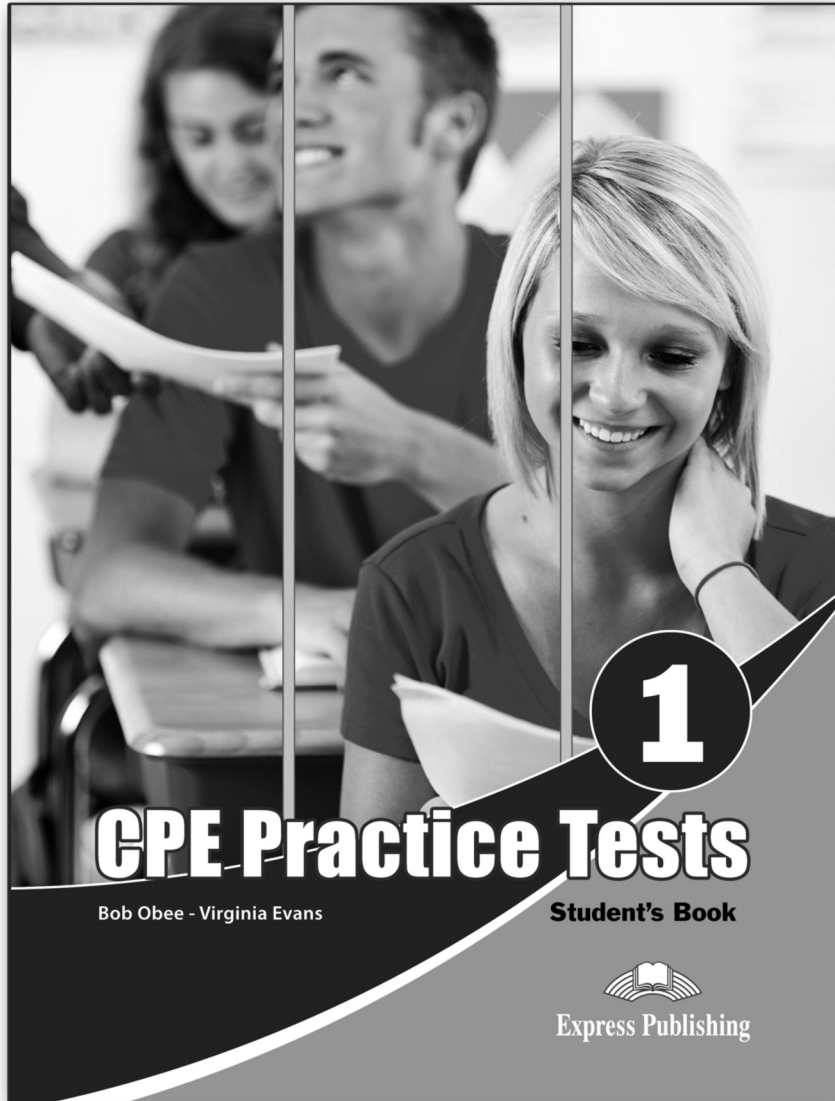


key



Express Publishing

Published by Express Publishing

**Liberty House, Greenham Business Park, Newbury,
Berkshire RG19 6HW, United Kingdom**

Tel: (0044) 1635 817 363

Fax: (0044) 1635 817 463

email: inquiries@expresspublishing.co.uk

www.expresspublishing.co.uk

© Bob Obee, Virginia Evans, 2013

Design © Express Publishing, 2013

First published 2013

Fourth impression 2021

Made in EU

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted in any form, or by any means, electronic, photocopying or otherwise, without the prior written permission of the publishers.

This book is not meant to be changed in any way.

ISBN 978-1-4715-0650-5

Contents

Units	Page
Practice Test 1	
Paper 1 – Reading & Use of English	4
Paper 2 – Writing	4
Paper 3 – Listening	5
Paper 4 – Speaking	6
Practice Test 2	
Paper 1 – Reading & Use of English	9
Paper 2 – Writing	9
Paper 3 – Listening	11
Paper 4 – Speaking	11
Practice Test 3	
Paper 1 – Reading & Use of English	14
Paper 2 – Writing	14
Paper 3 – Listening	16
Paper 4 – Speaking	16
Practice Test 4	
Paper 1 – Reading & Use of English	18
Paper 2 – Writing	19
Paper 3 – Listening	20
Paper 4 – Speaking	20
Practice Test 5	
Paper 1 – Reading & Use of English	23
Paper 2 – Writing	23
Paper 3 – Listening	24
Paper 4 – Speaking	25
Practice Test 6	
Paper 1 – Reading & Use of English	27
Paper 2 – Writing	27
Paper 3 – Listening	29
Paper 4 – Speaking	29
Tapescripts	32

Practice Test 1

Paper 1 – Reading & Use of English

Part 1

- | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 1 A | 3 B | 5 C | 7 A |
| 2 C | 4 A | 6 D | 8 D |

Part 2

- | | |
|---------|----------------|
| 9 OUT | 13 MATTER/MEAN |
| 10 CASE | 14 BECOME |
| 11 THAT | 15 WHOSE |
| 12 TO | 16 UNLESS |

Part 3

- | | |
|---------------|--------------------|
| 17 FACIAL | 21 SENSUALITY |
| 18 POETICALLY | 22 INVOLUNTARILY |
| 19 SLYNESS | 23 LOATHING |
| 20 HONESTY | 24 CHARACTERISTICS |

Part 4

- 25 little/nothing to lose by telling/if you tell
 26 it hadn't been for
 27 took no notice of/didn't take any notice of
 28 turned out to
 29 all else fails/everything else fails/nothing else works will a child
 30 coming to terms with

Part 5

- 31 C 32 B 33 C 34 D 35 B 36 D

Part 6

- | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|
| 37 F | 39 D | 41 G | 43 H |
| 38 A | 40 E | 42 B | |

Part 7

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 44 A | 46 A | 48 B | 50 C | 52 B |
| 45 D | 47 A | 49 C | 51 D | 53 B |

Paper 2 – Writing (Suggested Answers)

Part 1

The beginning of the 21st century will probably be remembered for its debt crisis. After years of borrowing unlimited amounts and spending recklessly, nations now have to pay the price. Some say we should erase the national debts of third world countries and give them a second chance, but is that the answer?

According to the first passage charity should be available only in times of emergency and cancelling third world debt would not benefit anyone living there. It is my firm belief that the richer nations and people of the world have a moral responsibility to always help the weak and less fortunate. That should not only occur in the

aftermath of a natural disaster; there are millions of people living under conditions of extreme poverty and famine on a regular basis. We have more than enough resources to provide food and medical aid to those that are in desperate need. After all, charity from other countries can be their only hope for survival.

Furthermore, it seems that to expect poorer countries to rely on themselves is selfish and unrealistic. Already burdened by huge loans, very high interest rates and low economic growth, these loans could never be repaid. Most of these debts, as mentioned in text two, were acquired by previous corrupt leaders and inappropriately used. As a result, this money was never spent to develop infrastructure or improve education, health and welfare. This money most often went towards purchasing weapons and other investments that did not benefit the people. Therefore, without the proper tools, these people are not and will not be in a position to help themselves as we would like to believe.

In consideration of these facts, I agree with the second text in resolving the debt issue for third world countries. In doing so, we can then provide them with the tools, equipment and medical supplies they need to improve their lives. Until they can grow their own food and improve their health conditions, they will be unable to achieve social progress. It is our duty to offer charity and help them make a fresh start, so that one day they will be able to rely on themselves.

Part 2 – 2

The Captain's Table

Nowadays, eating out can be a predictable and uninspiring experience. There are so many 'chain' restaurants, offering the same decor, menu and atmosphere, that one restaurant has become very much like another. However, if you are looking for a different and enjoyable eating-out experience, 'The Captain's Table' in Ship Street is the place to go.

'The Captain's Table' is a restaurant with a difference. On entering the restaurant, diners find themselves inside a large wooden ship. The decor is fantastic. Barrels and ropes lie in corners and candles provide the only lighting. The roughly-made wooden benches and tables look as though many sailors have sat at them to eat their meals and diners themselves feel like sailors as they drink from metal cups and eat from wooden plates.

The atmosphere in 'The Captain's Table' is relaxed and friendly. The interesting surroundings, soft background music and low lighting help to create a laid-back mood and make diners feel comfortable. The restaurant is usually filled with the sounds of conversation and laughter from its happy customers, many of whom eat at the restaurant regularly.

The menus, which are printed on scrolls, will certainly appeal to fish-lovers. There is an amazing selection of seafood dishes. However, there is also a variety of other dishes, including vegetarian meals. The food is delicious and the portions are very generous, so it's a good idea to

go with a large appetite. The meals are served by friendly waiters dressed as sailors and pirates, which adds to the fun atmosphere of the restaurant.

If you love good food served in different surroundings and a relaxing atmosphere, you will certainly love 'The Captain's Table'. It's the perfect place for an interesting evening out.

Part 2 – 3

The Channel 4 documentary 'Earth Alert', which was shown at 8 pm on June 25th, was well-scripted and well-directed. This informative programme highlighted many important environmental issues and showed how effective or ineffective local governments are at protecting our environment.

The documentary drew viewers' attention to environmental problems across the country and clearly demonstrated the serious dangers our environment faces. In addition, viewers were shown how they, as individuals, can help to conserve and protect the environment by recycling waste products, saving energy, using public transport and so on. The advice given was useful and sensible, and was easy for people to follow.

Then, the programme went on to discuss the role that local governments play in saving the planet. It quickly became clear that governments are simply not doing enough to protect the environment. The presenter explained how cheap and easy it would be for governments to start certain projects which would make our world a better place to live in. These could be recycling programmes to prevent unnecessary waste, park and route systems to keep cars out of our city centres, or tree-planting programmes to ensure that enough oxygen is produced. Unfortunately, according to 'Earth Alert', very few governments are willing to spend time and money on improving environmental conditions.

The most upsetting part of this excellent documentary was when the presenter highlighted how poor our own Yorkshire Council environmental record is. It seems that it has done almost nothing to reverse its terrible record on river pollution and forest protection.

The documentary ended by advising worried viewers to write to members of local government and explain their fears for the environment and the need for projects to save it.

'Earth Alert' was a powerful documentary which made many viewers realise the serious danger our world is in and which encouraged people to fight for planet Earth and force local governments to take action. It was educational, interesting and well worth watching.

Part 2 – 4

Dear students,

I am delighted to announce that the Social Club is back with plenty of fresh faces and ideas. As events organiser, I know my work is cut out for me; my predecessor, Matt Hall, ran a pretty successful operation offering plenty of

creative and educational events for the student body.

I know it will be difficult to fill those great shoes, but I will certainly try.

This year, we have decided to take our education a step further – we are going to engage ourselves in the books we'll be reading. One of our set readings is Shakespeare's 'Romeo and Juliet'. The Globe Theatre is putting on a performance of the play in October. We felt that it would be of great educational benefit to see the play performed. We will be posting dates and ticket sales for that activity soon.

To further our educational voyage, we have also decided that the main event for the year should be a 'Shakespeare Day'. Students will dress as characters from Shakespeare's plays and entertain teachers, other students, parents and friends with performances of extracts from some of the famous plays. This will be combined with an evening out to a 16th-century dance where we will all dance to Elizabethan music and try typical food and drink from Shakespeare's time. Try-outs for the performances will begin soon, so keep checking the board of announcements outside the main office.

In order to fund these activities, the Social Club is planning to hold a walking event and a Craft Fair. Proceeds from these events will cover a greater part of the activities but also go towards our chosen charity. It is in the tradition of this language school to support charities. This year we will be donating to Street Kids International. Without a doubt, the way out of poverty is through a good education, learning life and vocational skills. Well, this organisation offers exactly that to underprivileged youths around the world while showing them the way to be self-sufficient and healthy at the same time. I'm sure you will all agree it is a worthwhile cause.

I trust our ideas will excite you and make you want to participate in all the events. I look forward to meeting you all in a few weeks when lessons begin. Please feel free to send us your ideas or drop by our office for a visit.

Yours,
Sabeena Gupta
Social Events Organiser

Paper 3 – Listening

Part 1

1 C 2 B 3 A 4 B 5 B 6 A

Part 2

7 3,000 BC	11 archaeologists
8 race	12 civilisation
9 recorded history	13 (wandering) nomads
10 consistency and regularity	14 invaders and overpopulation
	15 their (own) beginnings

Part 3

16 A 17 A 18 C 19 B 20 D

Part 4

21 F	23 A	25 D	27 D	29 H
22 B	24 G	26 F	28 B	30 G

Paper 4 – Speaking

Part 1

Interlocutor: Good morning. My name's Tobias Stuart and this is my colleague, Florence Poynter. And your names are?

Talia: My name's Talia.

Louis: And mine's Louis.

Interlocutor: Thank you. Could I have your mark sheets, please? Thank you. Now, to start off, we'd like to know a little about you. Are you from around here, Talia?

Talia: Actually, I am. My flat is only a bus stop away from here.

Interlocutor: So you know the area well, right?

Talia: Definitely, I grew up here.

Interlocutor: What about you, Louis?

Louis: I live about 50 km outside of Madrid, to the south. A town called Chinchon.

Interlocutor: So is that where you're from originally?

Louis: No. I grew up in a small mountain village in the north. I moved to Chinchon about two years ago.

Interlocutor: Why choose a small town over the big city?

Louis: Funny you should ask. My original intention was to move to Madrid. On the drive down, car all packed, I saw this breathtaking medieval town in the distance. You can say I was drawn to it. There's so much history and great architecture which gives me a lot of inspiration for my work.

Interlocutor: So you're an architect?

Louis: An interior designer, in fact.

Interlocutor: Talia, what do you enjoy most about living in the city centre?

Talia: I think the daily hustle and bustle makes me feel alive. There's always something going on, somewhere to go, someone to see; you know people are always on the move.

Interlocutor: So when do you find time to relax?

Talia: Between my studies and the part-time job I have at a café, I do manage to squeeze in some R&R. Basically, it's yoga that does it for me.

Interlocutor: Louis, you seem to be in good shape. Is there any particular sport you enjoy or do you just follow an exercise program?

Louis: A bit of both, actually. I work out every second day at a local gym and play tennis at the weekend with friends. I think keeping fit is very important.

Interlocutor: Talia, you mentioned your studies before. What is it you're studying?

Talia: At the moment, I am completing a diploma in Public Relations. I already have a degree in Business Management. You see, I want to become an events organiser – it's what I'm good at. I've planned many friends' parties in the past and now I want to do it for a living.

Interlocutor: Louis, what is your favourite form of entertainment?

Louis: I'd say sitting around a fireplace on a cold winter's night with some good friends and listening to music. Apart from seeing a good theatre production every now and then, I don't like to go out much.

Interlocutor: Talia, where do you plan to use your English in the future?

Talia: My job, of course. Spain is becoming popular as an event location – people from all over the world are choosing our country to hold anything from conferences to weddings. English being the language of business, I plan to use it to communicate with my clients.

Interlocutor: Thank you.

Part 2

Stage 1 (Suggested Answer)

Candidate A: Well, picture two is an advert for Valentine's. It depicts the typical heart-shaped box of chocolates given to loved ones on that day. From the tagline, you know it's targeting males – 'give her a piece of your heart'. Although I think the phrase is a little outdated considering there are many types of relationships as well as friendships. They could have left out the gender and widened their target market.

Candidate B: Picture four is an advertisement for a credit card. The man in the picture is happily engaging in online shopping with credit card in hand. It's directed at people who want a hassle-free shopping experience and it's no big secret that guys hate going shopping. The advert is targeting males by offering convenience and variety of selection. By adding the phrase 'global shopping experience' one gets the idea of expanding options. I mean, it's like the world of products is at your fingertips, and all you have to do is go online and order.

Stage 2 (Suggested Answer)

Candidate A: Oh, I can think of a few parents who would have a problem with the advertisement in picture one. Even though, in my opinion, it's a great advert with a great tagline, I think some people might have a problem with what the teenager is doing. Having teenagers abusing furniture is definitely not every parent's dream. The advert is making a strong point about the sofas but it seems like it is condoning wild destructive behaviour.

Candidate B: Hmm. I don't think we should get carried away with that advert, even though I do get your point. I can't imagine kids being that gullible and believing they can go ahead and try that stunt. The only reaction you might get from a teen is a sly giggle or two, knowing what they'd like to do. Picture three, on the other hand, would definitely raise some eyebrows. I can understand why someone would object to an advert which promotes using diet supplements for weight loss instead of following a healthy meal plan. Imagine all the people having trouble losing weight! This advert is targeting just those people. How irresponsible! Don't you think?

Candidate A: Well, it's an example of what many adverts try to do; that is, focus on your weaknesses to make their product more appealing. Anyone who has ever been on a diet would know how challenging it is to stay on it long enough to get the desired results. Most often people give up, sick and tired of, like the advert says, 'counting calories'. Somebody who is really desperate might turn to a diet pill or supplement. I hope those who have objected to this have also mentioned that a warning label should be included, just like those found on cigarette packs.

Candidate B: Now in picture two, why would anyone object to an innocent box of chocolates to give to your loved one on Valentine's Day? The only thing I can think of is the gender issue you mentioned before. Nowadays, both guys and girls can offer a box of chocolates to a loved one, a friend or even relative. So, I figure why narrow the advert down to just females as the recipients. Can you enlighten me on this?

Candidate A: My guess would be that people objected to this because of the fat content. With obesity and diabetes on the rise worldwide, they probably feel we shouldn't be promoting products that could damage one's health. Secondly, as you figured, the complaints were probably gender related; there's a more universal tone in adverts nowadays. What about picture four? Anything that promotes spending and shopping on credit should be considered criminal these days – I mean we're in a credit crisis as we speak. It's because of credit cards and loans that we are in this mess in the first place. Don't you think?

Candidate B: To buy or not to buy? That is the question. I completely agree. Here is this guy in the picture making it seem easy. There is nothing easy about shopping on credit because you have to pay the bill when the statement arrives. I agree that adverts like these are grossly misleading and I would go as far as to suggest that they be banned. So would you agree with me to say that the advert in picture four is the most objectionable?

Candidate A: You know, as much as I'd like to say picture three, I know people have the right to choose what they want to do with their bodies where diet is concerned. So I guess that picture four is the most disturbing considering the world economic situation and how easily people can be manipulated into believing that credit will solve all their problems.

Part 3

Prompt Card (a) (Suggested Answers)

Candidate A: Not a day goes by that we are not reminded of the disastrous effects of human activity on the environment. The media is flooded with depressing news items that point to the severity of the situation. Ecosystems are being systematically destroyed and wildlife habitats are quickly disappearing in the name of progress. With the population increasing so is deforestation. More and more land is cleared to accommodate the expansion of cities and agriculture. Timber is used to build homes and the land is used for the grazing of livestock and planting of crops. As a result,

we see an increase in the number of factories built as the demand for products or goods increases. It's a vicious circle, really, as the air and water are poisoned by the fumes of vehicles and industry. Smog is now a permanent fixture over our cities making life unbearable for citizens. Rivers and streams are becoming contaminated by the pesticides used in agriculture. Furthermore, the rise in goods has many governments scrambling to find solutions for waste disposal. Landfills are overflowing with our rubbish and recycling isn't as widespread as many had hoped.

The list is endless and most of us are aware of the issues. However, what strikes me as odd is that governments and citizens are not doing enough to tame certain detrimental activities and change old habits. We all know what needs to be done – uhm ... things like, reducing the amount of packaging of products, or switching to renewable energy sources such as wind or solar. Governments seem to be ignoring heavy industrial polluters and are not imposing enough fines to thwart their activities. It's quite upsetting if you think about it. And as for people, I think they, we, have to take our share of the responsibility. More measures need to be taken by all parties concerned if we are to spare our planet any further damage.

Candidate B: Fifty years ago there weren't as many threats to society or the environment as there are today. Threats come in all shapes and sizes these days, from natural disasters and pollution to terrorism. It seems as if there is always something new to add to our worries.

Candidate A: (Ss' own answer)

Prompt Card (b) (Suggested Answers)

Candidate B: I think there are remarkable things happening in the fields of science and technology these days. We hear of new inventions and discoveries almost every day all promising to improve the quality of our lives. In fact, our lives have improved in many ways. Take communication, for example. With the introduction of computers and the Internet, we can now reach people miles away within minutes. Whether it is by email, instant messaging or video calls, the results are instant. Apart from the social aspect, this has also greatly enhanced the way business is done and how information is transferred. Companies can operate more efficiently as work is accomplished and agreements are made online, consuming less time and money. A great example is outsourcing. A company no longer needs to maintain large office spaces for employees when people can do the same job from the comforts of their own home. Executives can also hold meetings online which allows them the flexibility of mobility.

Regarding public health, I believe there have been great advancements in science which unfortunately are available to few people on the planet. For instance, much of the equipment used today for the detection or prevention of illnesses, is not widespread. Correct me if I'm wrong, but I don't believe people in third world countries know what an MRI or an ultrasound is. It could also hold true for some people in developed nations who

are not covered by insurance or may not have the means for medical check ups and tests. Generally speaking though, people do live longer now and have healthier lives than let's say 100 years ago. That is mostly due to improvements in treatments, inoculations and healthier diets and lifestyles.

In my view, we may also have faster or more reliable means of transportation, but they still mostly run on fossil fuels which are creating more harm than good in our everyday lives. So, although there is amazing progress in many fields there are also many drawbacks to consider.

Candidate A: I would have to say smartphones. They're all-inclusive – you can send emails, text, surf the Net and even keep up with your social networks. In many parts of the world, they are already doing their banking this way. So, I'd say they're pretty useful.

Candidate B: (Ss' own answer)

Candidates A & B (Suggested Answers)

- **Candidate A:** That is a sensitive subject these days, especially when the Internet is so widespread. What started as a tool which would provide a free online community of unlimited information has now turned into a sort of 'little shop of horrors' with scary monsters lurking in the background. I mean, cyber space abounds with viruses, worms, Trojan horses and phishing all threatening to attack, steal or wipe out your files and identity. Children and youths suffer from different forms of abuse such as bullying or harassment. I believe something must be done to protect users but I don't agree with some countries that shut users out from the rest of the world.

Candidate B: I certainly agree with (candidate A), censorship is unacceptable, especially in this day and age. We've only just created this astounding system that connects and unites the whole world in one common territory, and now we want to block it? The media is already regulated and censored, in my opinion – the Internet is the only area left to practise freedom of expression. Of course, Cyber criminals must be averted. Don't forget it's not only private citizens under threat but also a nation's national security. When governments speak of regulating, though, they usually mean restricting sites to users. In my book, restricting is censorship and I am against that. They have to come up with something else if you ask me.

- **Candidate A:** I would have to say all human activity. Whether it's filling up the tank with fuel or a landfill site with rubbish, we tend to go about our everyday lives without thinking. We only think about the environment when someone reminds us to. Apart from that, we spend tonnes of money on useless products with way too much packaging that end up in the bin. We put our comfort before everything else – choosing to drive instead of walk or use public transport. We love our fine wooden flooring and furniture, ignoring how many trees were cut down for their creation. So, until we

actually change our ways, habits and preferences, our natural environment will continue to be at risk.

Candidate B: I'm going to have to argue with that. Most of the people I know do care enough to have altered their lifestyle. Many of my friends have sold their cars and now ride bicycles to work. I think, some of the people you mention may just be too lazy to bother trying to make a change. That's where government regulations come in. Governments should regulate and maybe even tax people's destructive habits.

Candidate A: What about profiteering corporations? Shouldn't governments go after them too?

Candidate B: Of course, I was getting to that. They should offer stronger incentives for companies moving towards reusable energy sources and impose stricter fines to those that don't. This is where governments should take action and be firm with offenders.

- **Candidate A:** Well, we have recycling bins in our neighbourhood, but I don't think residents have the proper information about what can and cannot be recycled. People throw in just about anything, even food items, which soil all other materials in there, making them useless for recycling. I know some younger families who try to recycle everything they can in their home, which is very admirable. They have the knowledge and the know-how to do it. As for the rest of the ordinary folk, the idea is still too foreign to them.

Candidate B: It's funny you should say that but unfortunately it is true. In general, people are still unaware of the process. In all these years, I've never seen a leaflet about recycling in the post. What my parents know of recycling they've heard of from me and my sister. It's like everyone knows the bins are there but nobody really knows why or where they go from there. There should be a stronger public campaign if we are going to succeed in this area.

- **Candidate A:** I should think so, yes. Science has made great progress where health is concerned. Nowadays, women do not die of breast cancer, for instance, when detected in its early stages. There are also fewer infant mortalities than a hundred years ago. My great grandmother had four children, for example, of which only 2 survived. Fewer people suffer from TB and that's due to better hygiene in developed countries. Even people's teeth are in better shape than they were decades ago.

Candidate B: I'm not all that sure. On the one hand you may have less infant mortalities than way back, but we're seeing a decrease in fertility. More and more couples are becoming unable to bear children. Meanwhile, in the rest of the world, people are still living under extremely poor conditions with little or no health care and threatened by diseases daily. Plus, children's life expectancy is very low. So, to me, it depends what side of the world you're looking at, wouldn't you say?

Candidate A: If you look at it that way, I guess so.

Candidate B: What other way is there?

Practice Test 2

Paper 1 – Reading & Use of English

Part 1

- | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 1 A | 3 B | 5 B | 7 A |
| 2 D | 4 D | 6 A | 8 C |

Part 2

- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| 9 AT | 13 SHOULD |
| 10 HAVING | 14 THEMSELVES |
| 11 FOR | 15 WHAT |
| 12 AS/BEING | 16 DIFFERENT |

Part 3

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| 17 NOTORIETY | 21 ACQUISITIONS |
| 18 IGNORANCE | 22 EXECUTION |
| 19 AUTHENTICATED | 23 DISBELIEF |
| 20 DECEPTIONS | 24 MASTERY |

Part 4

- 25 'd rather you didn't come
 26 how to make amends for forgetting
 27 John can be held responsible for
 28 are not on speaking terms with
 29 having second thoughts about coming
 30 has been taken for granted

Part 5

- 31 B 32 D 33 C 34 B 35 A 36 C

Part 6

- | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|
| 37 F | 39 D | 41 H | 43 A |
| 38 B | 40 E | 42 G | |

Part 7

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 44 D | 46 B | 48 D | 50 B | 52 D |
| 45 A | 47 C | 49 A | 51 D | 53 C |

Paper 2 – Writing (Suggested Answers)

Part 1

Juvenile Crime – No Easy Answers

The number of crimes committed by young offenders has risen dramatically in recent years. As well as types of crimes traditionally associated with juvenile delinquency such as shoplifting and mindless vandalism, many are now involved in gang and drug cultures, which lead them to commit ever more serious crimes. In my view, society has yet to seriously tackle the problem because law enforcement agencies have tended to apply the same system of deterrents and punishments to young offenders that exist for adults.

The answer to the problem clearly does not lie in locking youngsters up for longer as the first text suggest. Calls for longer sentences for youngsters in youth detention centres and claims that putting young offenders through harsh prison regimes will reform them are misguided. Whilst in detention, youngsters are only exposed to other criminals and are likely, therefore, to have a wider network of criminal contacts when they are released.

There is, however, something to be said for the zero tolerance approach that has been adopted by some cities in the US. Youngsters who commit crimes – even minor crimes such as petty theft or writing graffiti on walls – should be dealt with harshly. There are a number of options available to the police in dealing with young offenders. The police could both monitor their movements and require them to be at home during 'curfew' hours. They might also be sentenced to do community service from which some at least might learn the value of helping rather than harming others.

In so doing, we would be creating options for them as mentioned in text two and teaching them a new way of dealing with problems.

It is clear that the existing range of punishments is failing to deter young people from engaging in criminal acts. A new approach is needed, which involves both an element of re-education for young offenders through community service and placing restrictions on their freedom of movement – especially at times when they might pose the greatest threat to others.

Part 2 – 2

'Star Force' is a well-known science fiction film which was first made in 1982. The remake of the film was released last week and has already won a major film award. The original film, directed by Simon Spetton, was a huge hit with people of all ages. The new version, directed by David Bowden, follows the same storyline, but with different actors, an up-to-date soundtrack and modern special effects.

'Star Force' is well-directed and the acting is fantastic. Steve Hanson plays the starring role as Liam Skyrunner. He gives an excellent performance as the captain of a large spaceship. Jodie Williams stars as Liam's sister, Lena. The acting is far better than in the original film and the characters seem much more realistic. However, many fans of the original movie may disapprove of the new cast, as they will find it hard to identify with their favourite characters now that they are played by different actors. This is a common problem in remaking well-known films.

The new soundtrack to 'Star Force' is wonderful and many of the songs, especially the ballad 'Fly Away', are very moving. The soundtrack was written and performed by popular rock band 'Shaker'. Nevertheless, several 'Star Force' fans have complained that the original soundtrack was irreplaceable and are upset that their favourite tunes have been removed from the modern version of the film.

The film has impressive special effects created using computer animation. Compared to the special effects in the original movie, they are spectacular, as technology has

advanced considerably over the past twenty years. 'Star Force' now contains exciting and realistic space battles and thrilling alien attacks which are a great improvement on the old scenes. Some fans may not be impressed by these improvements, though, feeling that 'Star Force' has lost some of the magic of the original period-piece.

It seems that from the original it is difficult to successfully remake a popular film, as there will always be people who prefer the earliest version and are against changing one of their favourite movies. However, the new 'Star Force' is exciting, action-packed and extremely well-made. If you like great acting, good music and wonderful special effects, then you should definitely see this film.

Part 2 – 3

Dear Sir/Madam,

I have recently returned from a working holiday on Marsaud Fruit Farm in the South of France and I am writing to complain about the misleading information you sent me concerning the working conditions and accommodation on the farm and the opportunities to visit the region during my stay.

First of all, the information you sent me about the working conditions on the farm was completely wrong. Your brochure claimed that the farmers expected visitors to work for five hours a day, but in fact I was told to work from seven in the morning until four o'clock in the afternoon; a total of nine hours. In addition, the brochure stated that all farms had modern equipment and machines. However, on the Marsaud Fruit Farm, all farm work was done by hand, even moving heavy boxes of fruit. I was exhausted by the end of each day and had no energy left to explore the area.

Secondly, you sent me incorrect information about the accommodation on the farm. Your brochure described private rooms and modern bathrooms, but the truth was I had to share a room with three other farm workers. Furthermore, there was no bathroom, only an outdoor WC, so I had to wash in the kitchen sink. Needless to say, this was not only inconvenient, but also very embarrassing.

Finally, your brochure mentioned that there would be opportunities to visit the region during my stay. However, Marsaud Fruit Farm is miles away from any bus route or train station, so it was impossible to find transport. The Marsaud family made no offer to drive me anywhere and refused to rent me a vehicle to travel in, so I saw nothing of the surrounding area during my stay on the farm.

As you can imagine, I was extremely disappointed by this experience and I would strongly advise you not to recommend this particular farm in the future. The working conditions and accommodation there are terrible and visitors do not have the chance to leave the farm, let alone visit local places of interest. I also suggest that you make sure that your information about farms offering working holidays is correct in future.

Yours faithfully,
Tony Walters

Part 2 – 4

Introduction

The purpose of this report is to detail the problems which occurred during the recent visit to our country and school of the language students from the UK. The report will also analyse how the model of the visit of students from our school to the UK might be copied in the future to ensure a more successful exchange visit.

Transport

During the UK students' stay, the school relied on parents of students from our school to provide transport to and from events. This caused several problems, as not only did the students arrive at different times, making organisation difficult, but parents also had trouble parking at arranged meeting points due to the large number of cars arriving and leaving. During our stay in the UK, however, the UK school hired a coach for the duration of the visit. This allowed all students to travel together and also presented no parking problems. I suggest that we follow this example in the future in order to have a more successful visit.

Events

The events organised for the UK students to take part in during their stay were less than successful. This was mainly due to the fact that UK students attended the events alone, while students from our school were in lessons. The UK students felt bored and did not enjoy themselves. Also, they did not have a chance to practise a foreign language, which was the whole purpose of their visit. When students from our school visited the UK, they spent all their time with the UK students, who did not attend lessons during the visit. This meant that our students had plenty of time to practise their English and also that they were able to enjoy the company of the UK students. In future, I recommend that we encourage our students to spend more time with the UK students during their visits, as this will be beneficial to students from both schools.

Conclusion

To conclude, it would seem that improving transport arrangements and ensuring that students from our school spend as much time as possible with the UK students will guarantee greater success in the future.

Paper 3 – Listening

Part 1

1 B 2 A 3 B 4 C 5 A 6 A

Part 2

7 proper wrapping	12 pot holder
8 strong sunlight	13 dry (appreciably)
9 humidity	14 standard strength
10 feeling	15 larger pot
11 tap	

Part 3

16 D 17 B 18 C 19 A 20 B

Part 421 A 23 F 25 D 27 G 29 F
22 C 24 H 26 H 28 B 30 C**Paper 4 – Speaking****Part 1**

(See Suggested Answer Practice Test 1,
Paper 4 – Speaking, Part 1, p. 6)

Part 2**Stage 1** (Suggested Answer)

Candidate A: Being born and raised in the city, I would have to say that both pictures one and three represent the ideals of rural life that many of us dream of. However, I have to admit that the people living there must undergo some hardships. Take picture one, for example, which seems to be a small fishing village with a natural beach harbour. It looks like the village has probably been around for over a century. Back then, I'm sure the entire community was active in the fishing industry, but nowadays, I doubt it. A small village like that, having nothing more to offer employment-wise, is not very inviting to today's youth. The few who remain are probably the elderly who lead a quiet, sedentary life.

Candidate B: Well, even though the guys and I try our luck at fishing now and again, I can't say that we'd be willing to do it as a living. I'm sure this fishing village was thriving long ago like you said, but soon lost out to the larger vessels from more industrial port towns. The town is probably mostly abandoned, especially during the cold winter months. If it's on an island, stormy seasons also might deter boats from reaching land or even prevent them from arriving on time. Meaning, the people that do live there, may be lacking in food supplies or medicine at times. The fishing nets seem to be in good condition, in the photo, so I'd assume there are still a few resilient fishermen left to feed the natives. The only thing that could save a dwindling economy like that is if they attract tourists during the warmer seasons of the year.

Candidate A: Actually, I've heard that that form of tourism is really sought-after nowadays. But, I think I'd prefer to visit the wine country in picture three. It seems like a small community, surrounded by rolling hills of vineyards. I'm sure my parents would love to retire in such a perfect location, but raising a family there might not be so easy. I'm sure young children have to travel far for schooling in some nearby town. The nearest hospital or even doctor must also be far which isn't very convenient should something unfortunate happen. What you don't produce, you also have to find in a shop which doesn't seem to be close by. Am I forgetting anything?

Candidate B: I think so, yes. What about pests and severe weather such as a freeze that could bring about crop failure?

Candidate A: Oh, you're right.

Candidate B: Imagine putting in all those hard working days, to find your crops have failed overnight! That must be so devastating for the families in this community. That means no money from the season's crops. If you're lucky you have a good year. But, when the time comes for the harvest, the hardest part must be hand-picking the grapes.

Candidate A: Don't they have machines that specialise in that?

Candidate B: To tell you the truth, I think the best way to guard against damaging this delicate fruit is to hand-pick it. So they hire extra hands, but the whole family gets in on the action. Of course, after the picking, selecting and pressing is done, everyone gets to enjoy the fruits of their labour, right?

Candidate A: Well, a few months later but yes. Like they say, nothing worthwhile ever comes easy!

Stage 2 (Suggested Answer)

Candidate A: To begin with, I think all four pictures are attempting to convey the main positive aspect of living in a small town, which is a stress-free environment. Far from the noise, pollution and crime of a city, people in a small town can go about their business without the hustle and bustle common to city dwellers. Take picture one, for example. I could just feel the casual way in which they go about their daily chores. It's like there's no urgency to rush – everything will be there the next day, just as you left it. I believe this message is so clearly conveyed with the fishing boat and the nets baking in the sun. Don't you think so?

Candidate B: Well, perhaps you might be right about the lack of stress, but I still think the pictures also focus in on some of the hard manual work that comes with the territory. For example, picture two depicts a poor African community. Although the community spirit is represented by the children playing in the background, you can't miss the woman crouched over a pot in what seems to be a clay stove. You get a sense of the difficulty in achieving the simplest of tasks that we take for granted, which in this case is cooking. Now, going back to picture one, I would have to say that what comes across clearly is the message of manual labour. Notice how prominent the fishing boat is in the photograph compared to the town in the distance. It's like the photographer wants you to see something. What would you say?

Candidate A: Yes, but let's not overlook the fact that people who choose to live in rural towns or small communities have chosen to do so for that very same reason. In other words, to simplify their lives even if they have to rough it at times as long as they are far from the complex and fast-paced lifestyle of the city ...

Candidate B: Now, hold on. I don't think the people in the second visual have chosen to live under those conditions!

Candidate A: No, of course not. I was getting to that. Which leads me to the next point, that I think we can exclude picture two. I don't think it promotes such a positive impression of community living. I'd say there's more of a sad undertone there. Are you OK with that?

Candidate B: I couldn't agree with you more. Although we can see the sense of community clearly in that photograph, I believe the hardships they have to endure cast a shadow of doubt over how content these people might actually be. So, I would say one might get a more negative impression than a positive one, right?

Candidate A: Agreed. Now because the other three photographs are quite impressive, each one for a different reason, why don't we first consider what the positive aspects of small communities are? I think we'll be able to reach a conclusion better that way.

Candidate B: Sure. Hmm...We've already mentioned the lack of crime and pollution which is so obviously missing from pictures one, three and four. I think the most important aspect of living far away from the urban jungle is the sense of belonging you might get in a smaller community. There's no doubt that everyone knows each other's name and everyone takes part in activities or events. Take for example a town fair or dance - I'm sure all the townsfolk or villagers, in the case of picture three, take part in the preparations and organisation. Children are also probably not excluded from school teams as there are so few of them, unlike what happens in the city where only the best of the masses get chosen. Wouldn't you agree?

Candidate A: Absolutely! I hated being passed over for the rugby team because I wasn't big enough. In a small town I'm sure I would've got the chance to play. Look at pictures three and four. There are people walking along the path in picture three and in picture four some people on a horse-drawn carriage taking a ride through the snowy landscape. I can't help feeling the togetherness that these images convey. I mean, people and families certainly have closer ties in these small communities. There isn't the stress factor of a double-income family as in the city, which means children get to enjoy more quality time with their parents and vice-versa. This being said, there is probably also more respect among the individuals living and sharing everyday life there, don't you think?

Candidate B: Very much so. Plus, I don't think the elderly get abandoned in residential homes as they do in the city. They get to live their life out right there in the comforts of their own home close to their family. Well, I think we've come up with enough ideas to facilitate our decision. I would like to suggest that we exclude picture one, too. It's not as impressive as pictures three and four.

Candidate A: Sure, The land is a little barren for my taste. Now I can't decide between the lush vegetation of picture three or the snowed-in town of picture four. How about you?

Candidate B: As far as I am concerned, although picture three shows an absolutely breathtaking environment, it still reminds me of a very small village made up of very few homes. Whereas, picture four, I believe, shows a small rural town made up of more residents and surely more variety. So, I'd say that this photograph represents all the positive aspects of a small community without focusing on any hardships. Don't you agree?

Candidate A: I suppose you're right. So, we agree then, picture four.

Part 3

Prompt Card (a) (Suggested Answers)

Candidate A: It seems to me that poorer nations are constantly suffering at the hands of richer nations because of one basic vice – exploitation. Since the beginning of time, richer nations have travelled to poorer ones to capitalise on what may be freely or cheaply available. Think of the first Europeans to reach the Americas and how they were able to plunder the land and its people of its riches only to use these treasures in profit-making enterprises such as the fur industry. These days, I would have to say that multinational companies are responsible for much of these nations' demise.

Multinationals exploit what available resources a poor country may have, like cheap land and labour. Most of the workers hired make really low wages which create more problems rather than solutions for them. The wages are usually not enough to cover their basic needs such as proper shelter and food. Their children also do not have any opportunity of receiving a proper education, and often quit school to help out at home anyway.

These companies, by bribing the often corrupt government leaders or dictators, take advantage of the nation's natural resources at little or no cost, thereby increasing their profit margins. Forests may be cleared for factories and water used abundantly without any consideration for the effects this may have on the local community. Often, villagers are kicked off their own land without proper compensation, which leaves them homeless and destitute looking for a new location to call home.

It is unfortunate how this places the locals in a vicious cycle of poverty with no light at the end of the tunnel. With little or no opportunity to advance, whether through education or better job prospects, they lose the ability to ever acquire a better standard of living. Meanwhile, the profits of these multinationals are not properly allocated within these economies. For instance, no investments are made to improve the sanitary or living conditions of the workers, let alone build new schools that their children can attend. Furthermore, what resources they use or purchase, they get at a low cost, increasing their profits even more, especially when they resell them abroad. None of this income ever goes back to the host nation.

Without local development or a rise in income, the economy cannot grow or sustain itself, making it impossible for any nation like that to ever reduce or pay off its national debt.

Candidate B: I think it's fair to say that we are beginning to feel some of the effects of the differences these days. We're seeing more and more demonstrations and protests worldwide against the powers that control the world. Workers are also voicing their anger against exploitation. One way or another, things have got to change. That in itself is a threat to world stability.

Candidate A: (Ss' own answer)

Prompt Card (b) (Suggested Answers)

Candidate B: During this current world economic crisis, I believe that this has become one of the most controversial issues facing governments who are implementing austerity cuts to save their nations from debt. Many of these budget cuts are directed at pensions, wages and benefits, as well as, the national health and education systems. Now, as we all know, a person's wellbeing is determined by their level of health and happiness. Keeping that in mind, we have to consider what the effects of these austerity programs will be on common people. As citizens begin to see their incomes reduced and their buying power diminished, the result will be devastating on a personal and social level. If you add spending cuts to the health and education sector, the effects will be profound. Not only will people not be able to make ends meet, but they will not have adequate medical treatment should the anxiety of their newly-found situation make them ill. To add to that, they will sadly watch their children being cheated out of a good education as more cuts leave that sector crippled. With little or no money to survive, they will not be able to pay for a better education at some point in the future. Furthermore, cuts to pensions may force many pensioners to move in with their families where they can be cared for. Young people, also being faced with lower wages, may not be able to seek independence as soon as school is over. All things considered, it seems that social wellbeing is at risk as many people become unhappy. So, do I consider nations to be responsible? I certainly do. You see, in my view, governments have certain obligations towards their voters. They are expected to provide national health and economic wellbeing. They are also responsible for offering social stability and creating a climate of political peace. The proposed cuts to health, education and even pensions, directly undermine the power of the system to satisfy its people by leaving society weakened and angry. This results, as we're seeing nowadays, in social disorder with strong outbursts of violence. Take Spain or Greece, for example. Or look at third world countries, where people are left hungry and illiterate by a system that doesn't look out for the nation's best interest – its people. I understand that certain benefits may have to be cut, but I don't consider health, education or pensions a form of benefit dependency. They are not optional services – they are part of a government's duty to sustain the integrity of its people. Some argue that all these services should be turned over to the private sector for them to run more efficiently. I say, people pay enough taxes to cover for the expenses – unless of course we ban taxes all together and allow corporations to take over and improve the public wellbeing. Until a better solution is found, governments must continue to work to improve the lives of their people and not the other way around.

Candidate A: It seems to me that charities are starting to take on the duties and role of the government. I have to admit that they are useful in helping certain projects get under way, or motivating people to donate their time towards the development of a country. However, that should not let governments off the hook where their responsibilities are concerned.

Candidate B: (Ss' own answer)

Candidates A & B (Suggested Answers)

- Candidate A:** Of course, it is. Take third world countries, for example, where development is blocked by the very existence of corruption. Leaders fall prey to special interest groups who bribe them into making decisions that are not in the best interest of their country. Any projects that go through are for the benefit of a select few rather than society as a whole. There are no job creation programs in effect, no building of schools or housing projects. Furthermore, there is no state funding for health care. The majority of the people start depending on handouts. As a result, you have widespread poverty, hunger and disease.

Candidate B: That just about describes the serious effects of corruption on a society. This, of course, is now a global phenomenon. Apart from what (Candidate A) brought up, there is another major way in which corruption blocks development. Most corrupt countries cannot attract foreign investors. Some of the biggest development projects arise from foreign investment. This is money that can bring growth and create job opportunities for the locals, but as long as it is regulated to do just that. When foreign companies see rampant corruption in a nation, they steer clear and prefer to enter markets that are friendlier.
- Candidate A:** Hmm. I would have to say, maybe Canada. I've never been there myself, but I have some friends from there. I have also done some reading up on this country. It seems to be a nation where laws and regulations are respected and the government's main focus is to provide a safe and friendly environment for its citizens. I believe they also enjoy a higher standard of living than many other countries in the world. There's much to admire in a country like that.

Candidate B: Canada is one of the countries I admire, but nowadays I would have to say that the number one country on my list is Iceland. This country faced a debt crisis a few years back that was caused by bankers. Instead of threatening the welfare of the people with the austerity measures being imposed right now by other nations, the creditors themselves were held responsible. To make a long story short, they have managed to turn this crisis round and are now witnessing a slow recovery and a surplus in their economy. I wish more nations would follow in their example.
- Candidate A:** I'm not sure I know enough to answer that, but I will try. I would have to say 'know-how'. For an underdeveloped country to build a proper infrastructure that will benefit its citizens, it will need a lot of expertise, skills and practical advice. Rich developed nations already have much of that knowledge that they can share.

Candidate B: The problem with that is again to overcome the problem of corrupt leaders in those countries. Maybe rich countries should come up with a

formula that awards the lesser corrupt nations of the world. Maybe this could become a guiding force for other nations to combat corruption and concentrate more on development. Then, they can offer their talents as (Candidate A) mentioned as one form of aid. I'm also glad (Candidate A) did not mention money as a form of aid. I think it does more harm than good.

- **Candidate A:** Well, I think there are some attempts being made in different parts of the world, but I don't think that there is a big enough movement globally. Factories are still burning fossil fuel at the expense of the environment. What do you think, (Candidate B)?

Candidate B: Absolutely, unfortunately profit is more important than the environment, while global warming continues to threaten us daily. We live in a beautiful country that is baked under the warm rays of the sun yearly, yet we still heat our homes with gas or electricity. All homes should have switched to solar energy years ago. So, I'd have to say that not enough thought is going into renewable resources.

Practice Test 3

Paper 1 – Reading & Use of English

Part 1

- | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 1 D | 3 B | 5 C | 7 C |
| 2 B | 4 B | 6 A | 8 D |

Part 2

- | | | |
|---------|-----------------|------------|
| 9 BOTH | 12 MIGHT/COULD/ | 14 BETWEEN |
| 10 MORE | SHOULD/PROBABLY | 15 EVERY |
| 11 FROM | 13 ALL | 16 OUT |

Part 3

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| 17 FRANKNESS | 21 SUBSTANTIAL |
| 18 INTOLERANCE | 22 COMPANIONS |
| 19 RECEPTION | 23 INSISTENCE |
| 20 ACCUSATIONS | 24 WRYLY |

Part 4

- 25 to put into practice than
 26 anyone was to blame for
 27 that I was made aware of
 28 made a good impression on the interviewer
 29 has there been a conflict
 30 either way which

Part 5

- 31 B 32 A 33 A 34 C 35 B 36 A

Part 6

- | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|
| 37 C | 39 A | 41 E | 43 H |
| 38 F | 40 G | 42 D | |

Part 7

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 44 B | 46 C | 48 A | 50 C | 52 B |
| 45 B | 47 D | 49 A | 51 D | 53 C |

Paper 2 – Writing (Suggested Answers)

Part 1

Higher Education: Right or Service?

Higher education is probably the best way of gaining qualifications and opportunities while providing better chances of improving status and income. However, should this highly personal endeavour be paid for by the state and tax payer or should it be the responsibility of the one seeking the education?

The first text will have you believe that students should bear the burden of their higher education. Unfortunately, the last decade has seen a slow withdrawal by the government from the provision of so-called 'Free Education'. As a result, students are now going to college with the prospect of an enormous debt from educational loans, which could take several years to clear after graduation, while taking a big chunk out of their newly-found income. This may thwart their chances of leaving the family nest and cause more anxiety than good. The first text also argues that many students take advantage of 'Free Education' and delay the completion of their studies staying on for as long as they can. I can understand the resentment a tax-paying public may feel towards such students who do not take their degrees seriously and the university instead as an opportunity to have fun at the expense of others.

However, text two seems to offer a reasonable solution for the problems mentioned above. It proposes that schools structure the selection process of students to mirror the actual supply and demand of the marketplace. This would make their studies more pragmatic and give them better job opportunities upon graduation. The text also emphasises the significance and benefits of supporting the great and talented minds of a society. I will go even further to suggest that any shirking of responsibility of the student can be handled by introducing a system that penalises freeloaders and rewards students who finish in time or even earlier than expected.

Taking everything into consideration, it seems to me that the government and tax payers should invest more on our brilliant minds. Providing a free or partially-funded education will not only benefit the scholar but society as well.

Part 2 – 2

Dear Sir/Madam,

I am writing to complain about the deplorable service experienced on one of your coach trips from Exeter to London on June 16th. Not only was the service bad but the driver was most inconsiderate.

The coach arrived almost an hour late due to a mechanical fault, which got us off to a bad start.

Passengers, including myself, were hurried onto the bus and told, that due to the delay, the first stop on the itinerary would be cancelled. Many passengers complained to the driver about this, only to be met with verbal abuse.

On arrival at our destination, the driver informed us that he was not responsible for anyone who strayed from the group. He then proceeded to march off in the direction of Buckingham Palace, our first 'port of call'.

Being a senior citizen and travelling alone, I felt very disturbed by this, and was afraid of getting lost. When I expressed my concern to the driver, I was told that he couldn't make concessions for anyone, regardless of their age. During the afternoon there was a two-hour break for shopping before returning at 6 pm for our homeward journey. Imagine my surprise when at 5:50 pm I arrived at the designated pick-up point, only to find the coach had left without me!

In the meantime it had started to rain, so I was soaking wet and in a strange place without any means of getting home. Fortunately, a sympathetic taxi driver took me to Paddington station in time to catch the 7:40 train from London to Exeter. As I hadn't booked my seat in advance, I found myself having to stand for a good part of the journey. Having no other alternative, I had to complete the journey from St Davids Station in Exeter to my home by taxi. By this time I had spent forty-three pounds and it was almost midnight.

I feel that your driver acted irresponsibly in his duties and, because of that, my pleasure trip was an absolute disaster. I suggest that he be severely reprimanded and I believe that I am entitled to compensation for my inconvenience and resulting expenses.

I look forward to hearing from you as soon as possible and I hope that the service offered by your company can be improved in the future.

Yours faithfully,
Mrs J. Simpson

Part 2 – 3

Introduction

The purpose of this report is to assess the current situation regarding the student accommodation and the reasons for its failure to attract students from abroad.

Available accommodation

Currently, there are blocks of flats belonging to the university which are located 40 minutes from the campus. They are situated off a quiet countryside road and surrounded by beautiful landscape. However, the flats have not been properly maintained and as a result the conditions are not up to standard. Although there is ample space around the buildings, nothing has been done about providing parking spaces for the tenants. In addition, bus service is infrequent making accessibility to the campus difficult, especially in severe weather conditions.

Costs

The rental fees, for these existing flats, range from £60 a week for a single flat to £90 a week for a double flat. After comparing prices with other student accommodation, it seems that our prices are too high for what we offer at the moment. There are also complaints from students presently living there regarding repairs and maintenance. Affiliated technicians are hard to reach and maintenance seems to be lagging with this negligence obviously felt by all. There is chipped paint in the corridors and wobbly flagstones on the exterior steps. These are just a few of the examples needing attention.

Information/Further Assistance

Presently, the vacant flats available are advertised on bulletin boards throughout the campus. Unfortunately, adverts do not reach other schools either here or abroad. Only students who visit the school obtain information about existing accommodation.

Recommendation

To sum up, it is obvious that our college is not making good use of the accommodation facilities. I believe that upgrading the block of flats, providing affordable prices and reliable transportation would help to improve the current situation. Once that is completed, a campaign should be created where the information is made available to prospective students by way of a booklet which can be distributed to nearby schools or an attractive website for those overseas.

Part 2 – 4

Traditional Market Loses Its Roots

Disappointment coloured this year's festivities at the annual Bognor Regis three-day market fair, held in Glenn Park on Saturday. Few visitors felt that this year's market represented the local arts and crafts for which it is famous, provoking fears that the town's customers are no longer a priority for the organisers. On the contrary, the market's focus was on commercialism and residents are now calling for the return of a more traditional flavour.

This year Glenn Park hosted the fifteenth annual market fair. Visitors suffered in the sweltering heat as they strolled among the stalls. A wide variety of goods were on sale to those prepared to pay the extortionate prices, which sparked off complaints early on in the day. Although there were some efforts made by the co-ordinators to include family attractions, the funfair was sadly missing this year. All in all, few people felt it was worth staying as the event had little to do with community life.

In previous years, emphasis was placed on the community's traditions and crafts. However, this Saturday's event offered items from Africa, Asia and South America, all fashionable at the moment but totally unconnected to the community. The attractions suffered the same fate, as people were entertained by the Dublin Dance Troupe and given Latin dance lessons. It seems as if the organisers have forgotten the origins of this traditional event and need to be reminded before the fair becomes unrecognisable.

If Bognor Regis is to uphold this long-standing event, the council and residents would like to urge the organisers to represent aspects of local life at future fairs. It is this lack of concern that causes towns all over the country to lose their character, and if we want to stop our district from sharing the same fate, everyone needs to take a stand against such faceless capitalism.

Paper 3 – Listening

Part 1

1 B 2 C 3 A 4 A 5 B 6 C

Part 2

7 higher primates	12 Hollywood scriptwriters
8 dream interpretation	13 coherent story
9 standard criteria	14 reaction
10 intuitive feelings	15 horrific nightmare
11 unconscious	

Part 3

16 D 17 C 18 A 19 D 20 B

Part 4

21 C	23 A	25 F	27 G	29 F
22 G	24 D	26 C	28 H	30 B

Paper 4 – Speaking

Part 1

(See Suggested Answer Practice Test 1, Paper 4 – Speaking, Part 1, p. 6)

Part 2

Stage 1 (Suggested Answer)

Candidate A: Hmm. OK. Let's see. I think the woman in picture two is a volunteer teacher in a foreign land. She probably teaches English and although she probably has little or no resources to work with – just a chalkboard – she seems to be really enjoying it. Don't you think?

Candidate B: Both the student and the teacher seem to be gaining from this experience. Look at their smiles. She seems like a very warm and compassionate person whose motivation to volunteer came from her love of her work and the need to share some of her knowledge with the less fortunate. Wouldn't you agree?

Candidate A: Oh yes. It's not easy to teach others, let alone people who do not speak your language. And being in a foreign country makes it even harder. I think it also takes courage and great determination to accomplish such a worthwhile deed. But at the end of the day, I'm sure she goes home with that big smile on her face. I know I would.

Candidate B: I would too. Now, picture four clearly presents a massive beach clean up. Judging from the protective uniforms and masks, something toxic must have washed ashore – it looks like an oil spill – it happens so often these days. I think the majority of the people there were recruited at the last minute to help out, wouldn't you say?

Candidate A: I guess you're right. I mean I know there are organisations that deal with issues like that, but in times of emergency, the more hands there are the better. Don't you think that many of them probably called in to volunteer after seeing the disaster?

Candidate B: Oh for sure! Loads of people have a profound love of nature and wildlife and want to protect them when threats appear.

Stage 2 (Suggested Answer)

Candidate B: As far as I am concerned, all four pictures seem to emphasise the positive aspects of volunteer work – of course, some more than others if we are to consider them for a poster. When we think of volunteer work, we usually think of doing some unselfish act in a third world country. Yet, there are many ways we can do something for someone in need in our own community. Look at picture one. This young lady is taking an elderly woman out for a walk. Caring for the elderly in our community is one of the noblest of acts in my book.

Candidate A: It certainly is. And obviously this woman would probably not venture out alone with this walking aid. This young lady is not only giving her courage to take every step but also companionship, something the woman probably needs. I think picture one gives us a clear idea of the benefits of volunteering, where each side gains a lot from the experience. I also think the elderly woman can be an excellent role model for this young lady.

Candidate B: Now that you point that out, I believe picture two also sends this powerful message of give and take. The boy handing the apple over to his teacher shows us that relationship. Their smiles fill your heart and motivate you to do a great deed yourself. I mean I know I feel it, how about you?

Candidate A: I guess the first three pictures give me that feeling. Their smiles win you over. The youths in picture three, collecting donation boxes, are overjoyed with the work they are doing. You kind of feel their sense of satisfaction from reaching their goals. And ...

Candidate B: Well, I'm sure the folks in picture four feel that satisfaction too, but you just can't see it.

Candidate A: Yes, of course you're right. But, if you want to use it for a poster, I don't think I'd choose that one, would you?

Candidate B: I guess not. Volunteers need to be compassionate and friendly and I have to admit, you can't see that in picture four. So, we have to decide between pictures one, two, and three.

Candidate A: Oh that's tough. They are all such positive images. Can I suggest picture one?

Candidate B: I think you've got a soft spot for that elderly woman!

Candidate A: (Laughs) Well, she reminds me of my granny. But seriously, I think this picture expresses the true ideals of volunteer work in a simple act of kindness. You see compassion, care, friendliness, understanding and the benefits of such a contribution to both parties. Do you understand what I mean?

Candidate B: Well, I guess you're right. Although picture two does that as well, the first picture shows another positive aspect of volunteering, which is, that you don't have to go far to do that, as I mentioned in the beginning. There are people all around us who might need a helping hand. All we have to do is reach out!

Candidate A: Excellent point. Then, it's agreed – picture one.

Part 3

Prompt card (a) (Suggested Answers)

Candidate A: I think it's something that started ... maybe ... not more than twenty years ago, when many developing countries began their transition from tradition towards modernity. Right here in Europe, many countries still had deeply rooted cultural identities until then. In fact, many still had state television stations which aired more culturally-based shows and had very little influence from the outside world. With the advent of private television and the growth of huge cinema complexes, a bigger part of our world was introduced to the strongest of all industries – the American entertainment industry. What happened after that is history! That industry introduced us to a new way of life – the western lifestyle. The continuous flow of images of fairytale lives and beautiful faces changed our desires and dreams. I remember all of my friends wanted to think, talk and act like the celebrities on screen. So, we changed our taste in everything. We started buying foreign brands in jeans, clothes, cars and even food. We all imitated the lifestyle we saw in magazines, TV shows and blockbuster films. Why would any youth prefer a home-cooked meal when it was cool to hang out at the nearest American fast food chain? When foreign retail chains opened up, business boomed as well. People did exactly what they saw in films – flashed their credit cards and shopped from their favourite designer. Spending holidays in the village also became hugely unpopular as more people opted for more exotic locations as shown in films.

As we entered the 21st century, we became part of a global village and the entertainment industry acquired a wider audience. The American film industry, along with multinational companies, can now reach people on a global scale. Through smart product placement in films and TV shows, they can sell their products and influence our choices and taste. Is the individual identity of our country under threat? Of course it is. We have forgotten our own heritage and, if we go on, we risk losing it altogether. I believe our grandparents are the last of the generations that have any recollection of what once was. They know the music, the food, the dancing and even the humour the people once had. When we need answers, we usually turn to the Internet instead of asking an older

person to answer through their experience. When the last of them go, we will have lost a whole lot and it will be too late to do anything about it.

Candidate B: I think there's been a big change, especially where the Internet is concerned. Nowadays, young people spend hours playing online games instead of going outside to meet their friends.

Candidate A: (Ss' own answer)

Prompt card (b) (Suggested Answers)

Candidate B: From what little I know, transport and communications go hand in hand. They both deal with the ability to move things quickly and efficiently. Whether it's goods or information, the idea is for them to reach the end users in the most cost-effective way.

Since the beginning of time, countries were able to expand their economies when they were able to travel over land and sea. That is how the exchange of ideas and goods began. Seafaring countries usually had more to offer their local economies with the goods and technological innovations they brought back from foreign lands. These economies usually had more job and business opportunities for the citizens who lived there. The Ancient Egyptians, the Chinese and the Greeks are a few examples of strong economies.

This practice still goes on today. A country's economy depends on its exports and imports for business to thrive. National income rises when local goods can be transported for sale to distant lands in the most cost-effective way. Technological innovation has helped this area in a big way in recent years. As incomes rise in developed countries so does travel. Representatives of companies can now do business abroad using bonus travel points which reduce the cost greatly for a company. Technologically advanced planes, trains and ships have also made exports and imports more profitable as things can reach their final destinations faster and with fewer losses. Products can be tracked via satellite and GPS systems. As a result, we can now enjoy goods from many foreign lands.

In the area of communications, I believe the Internet has played a vital role in spreading a wealth of information to every corner of the world. It has also helped bridge the gap between developing and developed nations. People can now exchange information online or discover new ideas and innovations that could be of use in their own countries. Individual countries can also promote themselves online and boost their tourist industry. Likewise, satellite TV has given countries the opportunity to reach a wider audience and again promote their heritage through national TV shows.

Finally, developments in transport and communications have united this global village under one common language of communication – English. It is the accepted language of business and transfer of information online.

Candidate A: My country was always a popular tourist attraction. However, back in the 60s, only the few well-to-do could afford to travel here. Now, there are deals all over the Internet that have made it affordable to the masses. This international tourism expanded our

economy a great deal. For instance, bigger and better hotels and resorts were built which introduced new professions and many job opportunities for our youth.

Candidate B: Yes, before the crisis. Since then, we've seen those numbers drop significantly. I think we are to blame for that because as our economy grew, so did our prices. Now, people are searching for cheaper all-inclusive holiday destinations elsewhere.

Candidates A & B (Suggested Answers)

- **Candidate A:** I think they've become pretty popular in recent years. We've had some pretty good productions that have been nominated for awards abroad as well. Unfortunately, American films still manage to draw in the crowds more and for longer periods of time.

Candidate B: I kind of disagree with that. Any of our own films I've seen were definitely in packed cinemas. I think people are finally looking to local productions for entertainment. The only difference is that there are more American films to choose from.

- **Candidate A:** I think family ties are very important, and celebrating holidays in a traditional manner. It's also very important to hold on to the recipes of many of our traditional dishes.

Candidate B: Part of that tradition is the music which I find very important to hold onto. The music industry, even here at home, is now too commercialised for my taste. And most people now just download some of that new stuff off the Internet. Traditionally, people would gather at someone's house and entertain themselves with a guitar and songs which they all sang.

Candidate A: Some people still do that late at night after dinner at a tavern or in some ski resort where they've all gathered. I know I've had some of the best times in such good company. And you know, it's usually the songs of our parents' generation that we sing.

- **Candidate A:** I would have to say the older generation more than anyone else. Some of them still do things the way they did half a century ago. Many bake in old clay ovens, cook traditional dishes and go to traditional town festivals. We still have many traditional festivals in our country, but we often forget to attend.

Candidate B: I think they also know the language better than we do in the city. I mean, we now speak and text in a mixture of our language and English.

- **Candidate A:** I believe (Candidate B) brought that up before. Yes, social networks and texting have influenced us into using English in our messages and chats. We now talk in some of those terms in our daily lives. Sometimes, I can't even remember what that term would be in my own language. It's sad.

Candidate B: Well, there is a movement in my social network which motivates people to chat and post in our own language. There seems to be an urgent need to preserve our language lately, and I think we should to a certain extent. What can I say, once you acquire a habit it's hard to let go. As for speech, I do think too many words have been replaced by English.

Practice Test 4

Paper 1 – Reading & Use of English

Part 1

1 D	3 B	5 B	7 A
2 C	4 B	6 D	8 D

Part 2

9 TO	12 BY	15 FROM
10 ONLY/JUST	13 ON	16 OF
11 THOUGH	14 MOST	

Part 3

17 INTENDED	21 UNORTHODOX
18 INEQUALITIES	22 OPTIMISTIC
19 CONSIDERABLY	23 ODDITY/ODDITIES
20 IMPLICATION	24 INFLUENTIAL

Part 4

25 the children out of your sight
26 there (simply) was no/wasn't any point in pursuing
27 on (the) condition that they do
28 you'll have to make your own way
29 be mistaking me for
30 be out of touch with

Part 5

31 C	32 B	33 D	34 A	35 C	36 A
------	------	------	------	------	------

Part 6

37 F	39 H	41 E	43 A
38 D	40 B	42 C	

Part 7

44 B	46 A	48 A	50 C	52 B
45 D	47 C	49 B	51 D	53 B

Paper 2 – Writing (Suggested Answers)

Part 1

Fame is something the ordinary man on the street only dreams of attaining. Most people believe that the attention, money and adoration experienced by celebrities is something to be envied. But fame also has a dark side which some celebrities are all too aware of.

According to the first passage, celebrities should not be held in esteem but rather they should be the ones revering ordinary people because it is they that fill the necessary roles of keeping the world turning. It points out that famous people are only there because the public allow it. It is the everyman, the fan, that makes the famous what they are, and should celebrities believe otherwise, and give too much credit to their own importance, they will be forced to pay a heavy price. The adoration they receive can turn sour if the famous forget their place and they soon find out that the attention is harder to turn off than it was to get at the start of their stardom.

The second text goes further to support this theory by ascertaining that by putting themselves in the public eye, celebrities become fair game and, should they make a mistake, it is their own doing when they are then reviled and ridiculed. However, the writer goes on to say that there is no possible compensation, be it fame or wealth that could make up for the ongoing intrusion into the lives of the famous.

If celebrities become obsessed with their fame, the public may turn against them as it is the public that affords the idolisation and they can just as easily take it away. I believe that celebrities, to an extent, fuel this attention and seek the adoration therefore they should not be surprised if it all goes sour should they do or say the wrong thing. Furthermore, I do not think you can put the inappropriate actions of celebrities down to naivety as most people can tell you it is simply the price of fame.

Part 2 – 2

The Council's current campaign to encourage people to make more use of public transport is, in my opinion, commendable but flawed. Unlike many of our councillors, I actually have to commute on public transport every day. I do not have the convenience of a chauffeur-driven car as our mayor does. If he had to rely on the system in place at present, he would miss most of his engagements.

The only practical way to encourage people to leave their cars at home and take the bus or train is to provide an acceptable service, which at the present time we do not have. My nearest railway station is some two miles away and the first logical step would be to co-ordinate the bus and train timetables so that the bus arrives in time to catch the train, instead of five minutes after it has left, which is the current situation. Most of the stations in this area are unmanned, and therefore there are no staff to inform commuters when their train is cancelled – as frequently happens.

I certainly do not envisage exchanging the comfort and convenience of my car for a filthy waiting room or a dirty, cold railway platform in the depths of winter, waiting for a train which may or may not arrive. Furthermore, I am in little danger of being mugged while driving to work. Successive cost cutting has resulted in trains carrying only two members of staff – the driver and the conductor. Drastic increases in staff are necessary to combat the constant problem of gangs of youths who delight in terrorising their fellow passengers.

I cannot imagine anybody using public transport in this area if they had a choice. Buses and trains are filthy; stations have become meeting places of gangs of youths who discourage people from using the trains. Neither the buses nor the trains can be relied on with any certainty. The aims of the campaign may be laudable but they are totally out of touch with reality.

Part 2 – 3

Introduction

The purpose of this report is to review the present security arrangements at Winton College and to recommend improvements.

Vandalism

Incidences of deliberate damage, for instance, writing graffiti on the exterior walls of the college, have, until now, not been of a serious nature but recently more disturbing occurrences of vandalism have taken place. This term, burning material has been pushed through the letterbox of 'A' building and curtains in the common room have been set alight. Had it not been for the prompt arrival of the fire brigade, severe damage could have been caused.

Theft

Despite warnings not to leave lockers open, students have lost sporting equipment, clothing and on occasions, money, from them. In the halls of residence, rooms have been broken into and expensive electrical items and valuables have been stolen.

Unauthorised use of facilities

Members of the public have permission to use the basketball and tennis courts, which are left unlocked and unattended. Although the public has access to the college library, they do not have the right to use the computer room there. However, generally they do not respect this regulation, and frequently students have been unable to work on their assignments as the terminals have been occupied.

Recommendations

I believe the main problem is that there are too few porters working at the college. A more visible presence of porters would help the students feel more secure and act as a deterrent to intruders. Also, those members of the public allowed to use the facilities should be issued with identity tags whilst special logging-on codes should only be given to students, so no outsider could have access to the library computers. Stronger locks must be fitted to both sport lockers and rooms in the halls of residence, and a campaign to remind students to be more responsible must be conducted. In my opinion, security cameras would discourage those wishing to cause damage to the college, but they may be too costly to install.

Conclusion

I consider that the suggestions above would help to improve the current security arrangements and eradicate the problems the college has been facing recently.

Part 2 – 4

Dear Sir/Madam,

I am writing on behalf of the student charity committee at Burnley College to inform you that, because of the excellent work you do in famine stricken countries, the committee has decided to hold some fundraising activities in order to make a contribution to your cause.

We plan to run a number of schemes and events in the hope of raising a sizeable contribution. We will be holding a sponsored walkathon and a car wash in the first week of June, with a market fair and a summer dance to follow in August. The market fair, to be held on campus, will be open to private vendors for a small fee and also include a jumble sale run by the students. The dance will be open to both students and local residents and will feature a raffle, for which local retailers will be approached to donate prizes. As these events are open to the public we wish to ask if you have available any publicity material that we could display to advertise the events and the good work that your organisation does. Also, we wanted to check if you have a standardised sponsor form that you would wish us to use for the walkathon before printing our own.

I hope these events are acceptable to you and we would of course wish to extend an invitation to you or a representative of your company to attend the market fair and summer dance. I look forward to a hopefully highly productive relationship with your organisation and please let me know if you will be attending either of the events in August.

Yours faithfully,
Sally Ferguson
Burnley College
Charity Committee Secretary

Paper 3 – Listening

Part 1

1 A 2 B 3 B 4 A 5 B 6 A

Part 2

7 (small) verbal clues	12 bore
8 consumer attitudes	13 nautical
9 useful intelligence	background
10 recurs frequently	14 direct answers
11 expressions and allusions	15 supplement

Part 3

16 C 17 D 18 A 19 D 20 C

Part 4

21 F	23 G	25 C	27 B	29 F
22 A	24 D	26 D	28 E	30 H

Paper 4 – Speaking

Part 1

(See Suggested Answer Practice Test 1, Paper 4 – Speaking, Part 1, p. 6)

Part 2

Stage 1 (Suggested Answer)

Candidate A: I think the first picture shows a sit-in, possibly by students protesting against something such as the proposed closure of the college library or the abolishment of extra-curricular clubs.

Candidate B: I agree. It does look like a lot of students protesting against something by staging a sit-in. This form of protest can be quite effective because it is peaceful and shows strength in numbers.

Candidate A: Yes, and it inconveniences the institution who are unable to use the space being occupied and takes students away from classes so, therefore, adds a boycott of lessons to the protest.

Candidate B: It doesn't seem to me that it's a very well organised protest, though, more of a spur of the moment get-together because the area they are occupying seems to be laid out in a very haphazard manner.

Candidate A: Yes, there aren't many chairs and most people are sitting on tables and the floor or just wandering aimlessly about. Almost as if they don't know what to do with themselves.

Candidate B: Picture three, on the other hand, looks very well organised. It shows a street demonstration. The participants seem to be saying no to something such as a new development that may destroy a green area because they have X's painted on their faces and on signs.

Candidate A: I agree that they are saying no to something but I think it is more likely a bigger issue like nuclear power that they are protesting about because of the costumes they are wearing.

Candidate B: You could be right. Whatever they're protesting against it looks like it took time to plan and a lot of co-ordination to get everything together.

Candidate A: Just making the costumes and applying the makeup would have taken a while. And I think it's an effective form of protest because it is very visual and would attract the attention of passers-by.

Candidate B: Yes, because of the impact of their costumes they don't need the large number of protesters we can see in picture one.

Stage 2 (Suggested Answer)

Candidate B: Well, pictures one and three we've already discussed as being different forms of peaceful protests so shall we talk about the other two pictures?

Candidate A: OK. Picture two appears to be some graffiti sprayed on a wall objecting to the number of street cameras installed around the country. It's quite a simple protest yet effective because you can instantly understand its meaning.

Candidate B: Yes, and I think it's very clever the way it has incorporated a functioning camera to help put the message across. This form of protest is very different to a sit-in or street demonstration in that the artist is not present and the picture can last a lot longer than the other two protests.

Candidate A: Picture four, on the other hand, appears to be a violent demonstration or possibly a riot. It's very different to the other three pictures because they all show a peaceful form of protest.

Candidate B: I agree, even picture two shows a peaceful protest. Therefore, I think that picture four would be a good one to include in the magazine as it shows a strong contrast with all of the other pictures. But which of the three shows the strongest contrast with picture four?

Candidate A: Well, I think against picture one you get an illustration of the contrast between peaceful and violent protests involving large groups of people.

Candidate B: Agreed, but I don't think the contrast is big enough. There are still too many similarities between the two photographs. I think picture two shows the biggest contrast with picture four.

Candidate A: Mmm, I suppose it is one person's anonymous protest about an ever-present Big Brother watching our every move.

Candidate B: And that couldn't be more different from a large angry mob taking part in a riot.

Candidate A: Yes, I'd be inclined to agree with you. So we've chosen pictures two and four as the two which show the strongest contrast for inclusion in the magazine.

Part 3

Prompt Card (a) (Suggested Answers)

Candidate A: Well, I think the way in which someone's relationship with work shapes their life depends on what type of person they are. I believe the working population can be split into two categories irrespective of the nature of their job. There are people who work to live and then there are those who live to work. The latter group are quite often defined by their job. They may see their work as their main identity and therefore strive to apply themselves to work even at the expense of relationships with friends and family. This can often mean working late nights and holidays where they might miss out on special events or just the opportunity to spend time with their loved ones. They may also put more emphasis on material wealth as a means of determining success. On the other hand, someone who works to live would probably determine their social status through activities or contacts outside work. They may define themselves through their family or social contacts or a pastime for which they use their job as their primary source of finance. I don't think these people would be as bothered by material wealth and would probably feel that having good relations with their friends and close family is more rewarding. I would like to think that I fall into this category. I do believe that it is gratifying to have a job that you can be proud of but I don't think that job should be all-

consuming and take you away from what really matters in life. For me that would be my friends and family. Maintaining those relationships is what is important in my life. We all need money to survive but I think that a job should give you the means to enjoy your life outside of work. After all, you can't hug a computer.

Candidate B: I think modern societies are actually moving away from the right balance. I tend to agree with (Candidate A) about the types of working people, but I think society puts too much pressure on people to be the live to work type. Unfortunately, we live in a material world and with advances in technology people want to make sure that they can afford the latest gadgets and therefore work harder to attain them. Also, the changing role of women in the workplace, from stay at home mothers, to high-flying executives has put a lot more pressure on women to prove that they are a match for their male counterparts. This in turn leads to many people delaying starting a family so missing out on the rewards that that can bring.

Candidate A: (Ss' own answers)

Prompt Card (b) (Suggested Answers)

Candidate B: I believe that young people have a very tough time at the moment when it comes to entering the job market. They may spend 3 or 4 years studying to gain a qualification in their chosen field only to find, on leaving university, that there are very few jobs available. Unemployment is a major problem in the world today and youth unemployment is rising at an alarming rate. One of the reasons that youth unemployment is so high may be that employers are looking for people with experience. There's been a decline in the number of positions available on the job market and employers, understandably, want the best candidate to fill a role when it becomes available. This would be someone with both the qualifications and experience but, unfortunately, most young people lack the real life experience and are therefore passed over. It is a vicious circle, they lack the experience to get a job but they can't get a job to gain the experience. All they need is to be given a chance but, because of the global situation at present, that is not something that's happening. Also, for the lucky few that do find work, be it in their chosen field or in an unrelated area, entry positions are not very well paid, therefore, they may have to rely on parents for accommodation and help financially. This can be very frustrating for young people who just want to be able to make their way in the world as useful and productive members of society and part of that is being able to support themselves and not have to rely on others for help. I'm very worried about what will happen to me when I complete my studies and start looking for work. That's why I've been attempting to organise some work experience for my summer holidays.

Candidate A: Well, I agree with (Candidate B) that the most appealing thing for an employer is experience but if you've just left university and therefore don't have any, I think there are still some things you can do to give yourself an edge at an interview. You should always try to find out as much as possible about the company that has advertised the

position. An employer will appreciate if you have done your homework about the job. Also, you should prepare a list of questions to ask beforehand as your mind may go blank in the interview and employers always ask if there is anything else that you would like to know. Furthermore, you should dress smartly and conduct yourself in an appropriate manner but above all you just have to be confident and believe in yourself because if you don't, then your prospective employer certainly won't.

Candidate B: (Ss' own answer)

Candidates A & B (Suggested Answers)

- Candidate A:** Well, I would like to travel so a career that involves working in different parts of the world would be ideal for me. I don't mean a job that is situated in one place in another country but rather one that would require me spending a few weeks or months at a time at another location. I think it would be exciting to experience a different culture for an extended period of time as opposed to what most people see when they are just on holiday in a place.

Candidate B: I'm afraid I'm not as adventurous as (Candidate A). I also don't think I could live my life out of a suitcase like that. I would prefer a career that allowed me to mix work and pleasure. I really enjoy relaxing with a paintbrush in my hand but it's difficult to make a living as an artist, or at least a decent living, unless you are very lucky so something that would allow me to paint while providing an income would be enough for me.
- Candidate A:** I think schools do play an important role in preparing children for the world of work while preparing them for the world in general. Children are, to a certain extent, cushioned by their environment in school and at home from the world outside and it can be a rude awakening when they take their first steps as an adult. Anything that schools can do to make the transition easier to navigate will help children succeed.

Candidate B: I don't agree entirely, I think it's parents who are more responsible for preparing their children for the outside world but schools do have to play their part. I think they do that by giving children a broad base of knowledge to build on and the opportunity to fail. By that I mean that school is a place where children can afford to make mistakes and it is by learning from our mistakes that we progress.
- Candidate A:** Well, as technology advances so does the workplace. The Internet has allowed business to expand in a way that was not possible before. Employees can work from anywhere as long as they have a connection to the Internet so it has allowed people to be more flexible in their approach to work. Also, with the advent of video conferencing colleagues no longer need to be in the same geographical location to have a meeting so it's more cost effective and saves time and you know what they say, time is money.

Candidate B: True, technology has allowed businesses to take a different approach but there is also a drawback. If people and companies don't keep up with technological advancements, then they can fall behind and lose out on opportunities. Not everyone can take advantage of new resources because of the initial cost of equipment and training which hinders their progress in the market.

- Candidate A:** I think nursing is the most undervalued profession today. Nurses spend their working lives caring for the sick and injured with little or no appreciation. And it is one of the worst paid jobs with sometimes extremely unsociable working hours and conditions. They might have to work night shifts which can affect their health and in some cases they have even been attacked by the very people they are trying to help.

Candidate B: I agree absolutely, but I'd even go so far as to say any profession that involves helping people is sadly undervalued so nursing, teaching, the police, fire brigade, etc. We cannot get by in our day-to-day lives without these people yet they are some of the poorest paid and underappreciated professions in society.

Practice Test 5

Paper 1 – Reading & Use of English

Part 1

1 A	3 D	5 B	7 A
2 D	4 D	6 C	8 B

Part 2

9 LIKE	11 SO	13 SUCH	15 AS
10 ADDITION	12 RATHER	14 DOING	16 YET

Part 3

17 SUCCESSOR	21 MECHANICALLY
18 IMPENETRABLE	22 TRUSTWORTHY
19 IGNORANCE	23 PECULIARITIES
20 EXTENSIVE	24 PLAYFULLY

Part 4

25 me it was none/wasn't any of my business
 26 didn't live up to our
 27 hasn't made the slightest difference
 28 not to let the situation get out of
 29 has (only) made matters worse
 30 after I got home did I

Part 5

31 B 32 A 33 A 34 D 35 B 36 B

Part 6

37 G 39 H 41 F 43 B
 38 D 40 A 42 C

Part 7

44 C 46 C 48 D 50 C 52 C
 45 D 47 A 49 B 51 B 53 A

Paper 2 – Writing (Suggested Answers)**Part 1**

A major environmental problem that exists in our modern world is that of consumerism. In today's fast paced ever-changing society too few of us actually take the time to stop and think about this problem and how it is endangering life on this planet.

In text one, the writer makes the point that because of our irrational need to keep up with the latest trends, our environment is suffering. Not only does this need lead to the depletion of natural resources, but it also causes waste management issues. If we constantly have to have the latest in technology or status symbols, what is to be done with our outdated possessions? Landfill sites are fast becoming exhausted by our search for personal and technological gratification.

Text two reiterates the problem but also goes so far as to put forward possible solutions. It points out that on a personal level we can take more care with our purchases, ensuring that we only buy products when we need them and that they don't needlessly waste packaging. Also, as a community, we can raise awareness and use our spending power to send a message to the offending companies who pollute our environment and strip the planet of its valuable assets.

If we don't do something soon to arrest this ever-growing problem, we will soon be at the point of no return. We must protect our planet and force those in our communities that put its future in jeopardy to mend their ways.

Part 2 – 2

During a recent visit to my cousin's house, I stumbled across a copy of Terry Pratchett's 'Wyrd Sisters'. Intrigued by the cover of the novel and the blatant misspelling, I took it home and discovered a world of magic and comedy, with an orangutan thrown in for good measure. The story takes place on the fantastic 'Discworld' and is actually a parody of Shakespeare's play 'Macbeth'. Three charismatic witches, Granny Weatherwax, Nanny Ogg and Magrat Garlick, save the royal bloodline from a murderous and clearly insane regal relative, Duke Felmet.

The story begins on a stormy night in the hills of a tiny kingdom, known as Lancre. A loyal servant of the recently deceased king rescues the young heir to the throne and promptly runs into the trio of witches, while being pursued by the Duke's soldiers. The child is handed to Granny Weatherwax and the soldiers soon learn that confronting

these women is not a clever idea. The adventure begins when the baby is adopted by the leader of a group of travelling thespians, while the Duke ensconces himself in the castle and tries to take control. A battle of wits between the good witches and the evil Duke ensues, leading up to a grand finale when the heir returns to his kingdom, completely ignorant of his true identity.

The tale is an amazing accomplishment as it combines a variety of colourful characters with a hilarious sequence of events. Look out for the footnotes which add to the fun in this novel full of 'very British' humour.

Terry Pratchett weaves a wonderful tapestry of words that will captivate the reader's imagination from start to finish. If you have a quirky sense of humour, you shouldn't miss the chance to read the work of one of the funniest and most original writers around.

Part 2 – 3

Dear Julie,

Thanks for your wonderful letter. It was great to hear from you. It's been such a long time since we saw each other and I've been meaning to get in touch to find out what's been going on with you. I must admit I was a bit shocked when you told me your decision. I know you've always been quite impulsive but I thought even you would take a more planned approach to jetting off to parts unknown.

Anyway, I know we always talked about going on the adventure of travelling and working abroad together, but I don't think that's going to be possible for me right now. Money is a bit tight at the moment so I don't think I could afford the airfare. I know we planned to save for the trip but I've had a few unexpected expenses of late that have put a severe dent in my savings. Plus, my landlord has just put my rent up so basically, I'm broke.

On a lighter note, there's a strong chance that I might be getting a promotion at work. I've been putting in a lot of overtime lately and it looks like it's finally paying off. There's been talk of a position overseas, so I might get a chance to travel and work the same as you, just in a more structured way.

Of course, this doesn't mean you can't go yourself. You've always been more independent than me and I wouldn't like to think my inability to go would stop you embarking on what will no doubt be an amazing adventure. I'm sure you will have a brilliant time without me and you'll have so many great stories to share when you come back.

I hope you're not too upset with me and hopefully we can catch up before you leave. Let me know what you think.

All the best,
 Amy

Part 2 – 4

Introduction

The aim of this report is to present details of necessary alterations to Halstead House in order to convert the building into a recreational centre for the elderly. These findings are based on an assessment of the minimum changes needed in order to create a functional centre in as short a time as possible.

Structural adjustments

As far as access into each room is concerned, it is clear that the width of the doorways is the first priority. The doorways should be adjusted in order to allow easy passage for wheelchairs.

Use of space

Although the house is of ample size, some rooms are inadequately proportioned and it is felt that knocking through some of the non-load-bearing walls will create larger and more functional spaces.

Similarly, the standard size of each toilet must be increased to make them comfortable and practical to use. Space must be increased in order to easily manoeuvre a wheelchair, which means creating enough room to complete an entire circle.

Access

The most important factor in the renovation of a private to a public building is access, especially with concern to the elderly and disabled. Gaining access throughout the building should be considered a priority.

A series of ramps is the most practical solution, enabling the tenants to come and go as they please. Also, a lift should be installed in order to help less able people reach the second floor.

Health and Safety

All public buildings must have standard exit routes in case of fire. Additional staircases may be needed to fulfil these requirements, as well as a fully functional fire alarm system. The entire house would need minor additions to fulfil basic health and safety regulations. The toilet cubicles should be fitted with handles in order to help elderly people use the facilities. In addition, these facilities should be fitted with a security system, which would alert staff to any dangerous situations in these unsupervised areas.

Recommendations

After a detailed assessment of Halstead House, it is recommended that the aforementioned changes should be made in order to meet the minimum needs of a fully functional recreation centre for the elderly.

Paper 3 – Listening

Part 1

1 B 2 C 3 B 4 B 5 A 6 B

Part 2

7	passing ship	12	oil slick
8	crude oil	13	dubious businessman
9	(busy) shipping lane	14	embargo
10	distress call	15	allegations
11	powerful lifeboats		

Part 3

16 B 17 C 18 A 19 D 20 C

Part 4

21	H	23	D	25	G	27	B	29	A
22	C	24	F	26	F	28	C	30	G

Paper 4 – Speaking

Part 1

(See Suggested Answer Practice Test 1, Paper 4 – Speaking, Part 1, p. 6)

Part 2

Stage 1 (Suggested Answer)

Candidate A: The first picture appears to show a beach covered in rubbish that has either been dumped there or has washed up on shore.

Candidate B: It's such a shame when people's carelessness or negligence destroys an area of natural beauty such as a beach.

Candidate A: Mmm, especially when the beaches in this country are one of its most appealing features. Also, the rubbish would pose a threat to marine life. Toxins would probably leak from it and seep into the ground and water.

Candidate B: Not just that but the physical rubbish could harm birds and animals. Animals scavenging for food could get caught up in plastic or wire and get trapped. That could actually lead to them starving to death.

Candidate A: Yes, and the ones that don't get caught could end up choking on the rubbish itself if they mistake it for food.

Candidate B: Picture three also shows rubbish being dumped in the form of toxic waste. It shows a waste pipe from a factory emptying the waste into a waterway. There doesn't appear to be any filters on the pipe or treatment of the waste to make it safe.

Candidate A: You're right; it looks like it's being dumped in a fresh water river untreated. This could be catastrophic for the wildlife in the area. Run-off from factories can kill fish in rivers and birds and animals that use rivers as their water source.

Candidate B: Also, it is possible that the waste could make its way into the ground water which could affect human populations in the area.

Candidate A: Yes, there's no knowing what kind of illnesses or diseases this toxic waste could cause in the local population. In addition, it could take a number of years to treat the affected area before it is safe again.

Part 3

Candidate B: All in all, both pictures show an appalling lack of care on the part of the offender or offenders.

Stage 2 (Suggested Answer)

Candidate B: Ok, a poster for a national anti-litter campaign. Well, first off I think we should rule out picture three because, even though it is a very vivid illustration of the wrong way to dispose of waste, it doesn't show littering.

Candidate A: You're right, it is a tragedy that companies still use this form of disposal but it's not the right picture for this campaign. What about the other picture we already discussed, picture one?

Candidate B: I think picture one is more appropriate for this campaign, after all it does feature litter on a beach. But I'm not sure yet if it should be the main picture or the one to be used with the slogan 'Play Your Part'.

Candidate A: Well, we can come back to it. Why don't we discuss the other two pictures first? Picture two features a litter bin in a park that is overflowing. This to me is actually quite a powerful image because you can see it's a beautiful sunny day in the park which is spoilt by the rubbish that has just been left there.

Candidate B: I agree, this is supposed to be a place where you can have a pleasant break from the stresses of the city but instead you are faced with other people's thoughtlessness. I'm sure they could have found another bin to put their rubbish in instead of allowing this one to overflow.

Candidate A: Picture four is also powerful because I'm sure most people don't think about what happens to their household waste after the bin men come and take it away. They maybe don't realise that it takes up so much space in landfills like the one in this picture.

Candidate B: Yes, most people probably don't realise they throw away so much because they don't see where it goes, a case of out of sight out of mind, therefore I believe this picture would be a good one to use in our campaign to raise awareness.

Candidate A: It is a good picture but I think it would be better for a campaign encouraging people to recycle more to prevent landfills from filling up rather than to prevent littering.

Candidate B: You have a point, so that leaves us with pictures one and two. Which one is the most powerful and therefore should go on the poster?

Candidate A: Well, they are both powerful but I believe picture one shows the damage that littering can do and would provide more of an impact on the people seeing the poster.

Candidate B: I am of the same opinion, and picture two would go best with the slogan 'Play Your Part' as if everybody took care of their litter in the park, it would remain a beautiful shelter from the hustle and bustle of everyday life.

Prompt Card (a) (Suggested Answers)

Candidate A: Nowadays, with the improvement of intercontinental transport, it is easy to travel to other countries. Everyone needs a holiday but you are no longer limited by distance as to where you go for that holiday. Spending time in another country not only gives you a break from work but it also gives you a break from everything associated with where you live. You can experience a different culture, different food and, most importantly it would seem for people in this country, a different climate. A couple of weeks in the sun can recharge your batteries in readiness for returning to work and open you up to new places and experiences. Some people want to spend longer than a couple of weeks, though and choose to work abroad. We live in a global community and some companies operate in a number of countries offering their workforce the chance to experience life overseas with the security of employment already guaranteed. Other more adventurous people choose to take the plunge and move abroad in search of work, quite often taking odd jobs to finance their travel. A lot of the time these people want to have a little adventure before returning home and settling down but there are a few who become life long expatriates finding that they prefer their new life to the one they left behind. Travelling home to visit relatives then becomes their holiday. Similar to working abroad, but probably less likely to result in people staying permanently in another country, is studying abroad. Choosing to spend part of your degree studying in another country can be an amazing experience and an invaluable one especially for students of language courses. There is a wonderful program set up in Europe that allows you to transfer to an institution in one of 30 countries to continue your studies, if your current school is linked to the system. I love going on holiday to foreign places and I would definitely consider the study programme because I think it would be an invaluable experience to study in another country. But, at the moment, I don't think I would consider living abroad, although, you never know what the future holds.

Candidate B: Well, one of the main problems is communication. If you can't speak the local language, you could get into all kinds of difficulties. That's why I think it's a good idea to learn some words and phrases before you go and you should definitely take a phrase book to help you while you're there. Everything from buying a loaf of bread to taking a taxi needs language. Also, getting ill while you are overseas can be a huge problem and completely ruin your holiday. So it's worth being prepared and arranging insurance before you go. Plus, I would say it is advisable to research the local customs and traditions of a country because it's all too easy to offend the locals with a simple gesture that is deemed acceptable in your country but not in the place you visit, if you don't check up on it first.

Candidate A: (Ss' own answer)

Prompt Card (b) (Suggested Answers)

Candidate B: Tourism is big business and the revenues from it are relied heavily upon by some countries. The money from tourism helps the local economy and provides much needed jobs. Not only does tourism create more businesses to serve the visitors to the area, but it also raises the standard of living of the residents by improving the local amenities and giving them more money to spend. However, if there is a drop in visitors, this can have the adverse effect of increasing unemployment levels and causing some establishments to close down. This then affects the economy as a whole and can bring down the countries' gross domestic product if they cannot find other businesses to fill the gap. Another area which is greatly affected by tourism is the local environment of a country. Many people are attracted to certain countries because of their beautiful scenery or unique wildlife and the increased interest can quite often highlight the fragile nature of certain ecosystems but this very reason for visiting can be put in danger by the visitors that come. An increase in the number of visitors means that more accommodation and facilities have to be built which takes up land and valuable resources. Also, there is the increase in waste produced that has to be dealt with and some visitors are less respectful of the area than they should be, dumping their rubbish in areas of natural beauty because they believe it is someone else's job to clean it up. Added to the direct effect on the environment you also have the carbon cost of travel which affects the whole planet as it contributes to global warming. What also comes to mind is the culture of a country. I think it is important to learn about different cultures and tourism allows this to happen. You can immerse yourself in the culture or just be a bystander observing, either way you will learn something new which will broaden your horizons. However, this can actually have an adverse effect on the culture. If visitors don't respect the local traditions, they can cause offence and the more visitors come the more the culture will become commercialised and lose its authenticity.

Candidate A: There are many beautiful sights in my country but I think I would recommend the castle district in the capital and the thermal lake in the mid-west of the country as two must-see places. The capital is a beautiful, historic city with many amazing sights to see. The best of these sights is undoubtedly the castle which proudly stands on a large hill overlooking the river that bisects the city. It is an 18th century castle in a medieval district. Most of the area has been reconstructed due to damage sustained in wars but they have kept the original feel of the area. The thermal lake, which is about 100 miles South West of the capital, is a wonderful place to relax. The heated waters have healing properties and you can also enjoy the calming spa on the site to rid you of all your stress and tensions.

Candidate B: (Ss' own answer)

Candidates A & B (Suggested Answers)

- **Candidate A:** I think when I'm deciding where to go on holiday it is important for me that I look at places I've never been before. I like to experience new things and new cultures so I rarely go to the same place twice. I'm not very interested in lying on a beach for two weeks so the weather is not a factor for me. Instead, I like to choose places with an interesting history so there will be plenty for me to see and do and fascinating facts for me to find out.
Candidate B: I'd have to say that I am a bit of a lie-on-the-beach-for-two-weeks kind of person. I like holidays where I can relax completely and not have to keep to a plan. I don't spend all my time lying around; I do like to take part in some activities like water sports but nothing too strenuous. I tend to go to the same places because I know them and I'm comfortable there, comfort is very important to me when I take a holiday because this is my respite from work and I only get that once a year.
- **Candidate A:** In the future, I think holidays will become more eco-friendly. Everyone is very concerned with the environment these days, both at home and away. So I think people will go on conservation holidays to help sustain natural environments or rebuild lost habitats. People are more socially conscious these days and realise that they have to do their bit if the planet is to survive and we are to save these special places for future generations.
Candidate B: I actually think that people will discover more at home in the near future. Instead of travelling to far flung places they will rediscover their homeland and all that it has to offer. This in a way is also an eco-friendly way to holiday because it cuts down on your carbon footprint if you don't travel as far. Then of course I may be completely wrong and we will all be holidaying in space with trips to Mars and Jupiter on the agenda.
- **Candidate A:** Tourism is very important in my country. A lot of people depend on it for their livelihood and to support their family. The shops that sell souvenirs, the companies that make the souvenirs, the restaurants and bars that feed the visitors and the hotels that provide accommodation all depend on a regular influx of visitors to keep them going. Plus, the government relies on the revenue from tax that tourism brings as part of the gross domestic product of the country.
Candidate B: Yes, a lot of people either directly or indirectly rely on the tourism industry. I think this country would be in a lot of trouble if the visitors stopped coming. Also, a lot of students supplement their loan to pay their way through university by getting summer jobs in tourism. I don't think I would be able to complete my studies if not for the work I get in the holidays thanks to the visitors we get.

- **Candidate A:** Oh, that's a tricky one. Like I said before I can't see myself living abroad at the moment, probably because I'm a bit cautious of what I don't know and I'm comfortable with where I am right now. But if I had to choose my favourite place in the world, I would go for Paris. I know that's maybe a bit of a cliché but I just think it is the most beautiful city. It has great places to visit, good food, it oozes culture and, of course, it has the Eiffel Tower, what more could you ask for?

Candidate B: I think it would be an amazing adventure to live in another country, especially one that was completely different to my own. Therefore, I would have to go for New York in America as my choice. It has a number of diverse cultures all in one city and you will never be bored with so many different social activities going on such as sport, shows, shopping and much more. It also has a fast pace of life, they call it the city that never sleeps and I have to confess the idea of living there is quite exciting to me.

Practice Test 6

Paper 1 – Reading & Use of English

Part 1

- | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 1 B | 3 C | 5 A | 7 A |
| 2 C | 4 A | 6 D | 8 A |

Part 2

- | | | |
|-------------|------------|------------|
| 9 CAN | 12 NO | 15 ANOTHER |
| 10 ONLY | 13 SINCE | 16 MIGHT |
| 11 WHENEVER | 14 WITHOUT | |

Part 3

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| 17 SYMBOLIC | 21 SERVILITY |
| 18 INTRICACIES | 22 TOLERANCE |
| 19 INVARIABLY | 23 PROSECUTION |
| 20 IRRITATION | 24 DISRESPECT |

Part 4

- 25 were not taken into account
 26 (very) little scope for (real)
 27 to have nothing in common
 28 did/worked wonders for
 29 (largely) be put down to
 30 came as a shock/surprise to

Part 5

- 31 C 32 D 33 B 34 C 35 C 36 C

Part 6

- | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|
| 37 B | 39 A | 41 C | 43 E |
| 38 D | 40 H | 42 G | |

Part 7

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 44 B | 46 A | 48 A | 50 B | 52 C |
| 45 C | 47 D | 49 D | 51 C | 53 B |

Paper 2 – Writing (Suggested Answers)

Part 1

The two texts discuss the merits of freedom of the press. Text one maintains that freedom of the press is one of the most important privileges in modern society and that it is a fundamental duty of society to protect it. But, it states that this privilege is being abused by the very people it is designed to protect: the press. Flying under the guise of arguments such as “the public has the right to know” press intrusion has become a major problem.

I agree that a certain level of freedom for reporting is necessary and should be afforded to legitimate journalism. But seeking sensationalist stories by breaching the privacy of ordinary people and celebrities is not the right of a free press and there should be more control over their actions.

In text two the writer argues that freedom of the press is merely a façade when actually the fat cats who own the broadcasting companies pull the strings and manipulate the news they want to report. It further states that in other countries it is known that the government controls the press and uses it for their own profit and propaganda but in western countries it is more subtly controlled so the public don't actually know who is telling the story.

Who owns the press is an important question to ask and I do believe that certain individuals try to influence the subject matter that is reported on, but in western countries we also have controls in place that can be enacted when a news source breaks the rules. This system is invaluable to protect the rights of individuals; however, someone will always be looking to have the story told the way they want it.

Part 2 – 2

How many people have at one time or another considered working in the comfort of their own home? Home-based work may, at first sight, strike one as being appealing, but it also undoubtedly has its downside too.

It is generally felt that working from home allows people to escape from the competitive atmosphere often found in offices. Individual work enables one to thrive without the resentful attitude of colleagues which stems from competitiveness. As a result, workers are more relaxed and therefore more productive.

Another very convincing argument in favour of working from home is the ability to choose working hours. A flexible schedule undeniably makes life easier for many people, especially those with family responsibilities. In addition, it ensures that people are able to work at a time which suits them, when they are at their best, and this clearly results in greater productivity.

On the other hand, it may be argued that home-based work can be affected by distractions. Some who have tried it claim that domestic problems interfere with their work. As a consequence, productivity can go down and this may, in turn, lead to problems with one's superiors.

A further disadvantage to working from home is that it can lead to loneliness, or even anti-social behaviour. Many of our friendships and acquaintances are formed in the workplace and, without that opportunity to connect with other people, many people feel isolated and bored.

To conclude, although it must be said that there can be drawbacks to working from home, it is important to remember the many benefits which lead to increased productivity and flexibility, and those who feel they have a suitable disposition should certainly consider it seriously if such an opportunity arises.

Part 2 – 3

Musician shines in college talent contest

Yesterday I witnessed Wilberforce College's 12th annual All-Comers Talent Competition. The winner was our very own Chris Cornell with a breathtaking display of vocal and guitar skills.

The evening began with a bang after guest magician David Daniels stunned the crowd with an amazing underwater escape act. The quality of the acts was consistently high and competition was fierce. The large range of this year's acts was no disappointment. Featured were the Thompson Brothers with a display of gravity-defying acrobatics which thrilled the spectators, followed by violinist Nigel May who took everyone into the classical world of Vivaldi's Four Seasons. Talent kept shining through, with vocalists giving renditions of ballads by Celine Dion, Mariah Carey and Michael Ball. Rebecca Howe performed a wonderfully moving modern ballet solo, which was a big favourite with the crowd.

The judges came from a range of different backgrounds. The West End choreographer Andrew Rice, musician Paul Elliot from local band "Over the Top" and previously-mentioned David Daniels were among the six specially chosen adjudicators. Most felt that on balance the final result was a fair one.

The quality of each act showed that every hopeful had practised or trained for many months before their big moment. Rebecca Howe is said to have accepted an offer from judge Andrew Rice to join his production company in London. As for violinist Nigel May, he has been offered a place at the prestigious Belle View College for Music with a three-year scholarship. The winner, music student Chris Cornell, has been offered a lead vocalist opportunity with nationally recognised rock band 'Black and White Melon'.

As one of the judges, Paul Elliot's reaction to this year's event was enthusiastic and hopeful. He said, "The quality of the acts was fantastic and it was a hard decision for us to choose a winner. I hope each contestant will go on to be successful in what they want to do." All in all, this year's Wilberforce College Talent Show was probably the biggest and most entertaining to date. Next year's contest has a lot to live up to. Congratulations to all who were involved.

Part 2 – 4

Introduction

The purpose of this report is to ascertain the factors which have contributed to the significant decline in the number of tourists visiting Scarborough for two consecutive years, as well as to offer some suggestions as to what could be done to attract tourists back to the town.

Facilities

Although there is a sufficient number of hotels in the town, most of them cater for the needs of the less well-off tourist. There is a remarkable lack of facilities to suit those who are more affluent. For instance, there are no five-star hotels, and some existing hotels need to be renovated so that they can offer modern amenities.

Restaurants, generally, only seem to be able to offer standard English dishes which are not exactly favoured by foreign tourists. Steps should be taken so that a variety of Continental and International dishes will be on offer. Concerning public buildings, the situation is generally satisfactory, although few have up-to-date visitor centres.

Appearance

Although a great deal seems to have been done to eliminate the problem of vandalism and litter in the town centre, should any tourist wander off the beaten track, he will unfortunately come face-to-face with vandalised phone booths and graffiti-covered walls just a few hundred yards from the Old Town centre.

Publicity

There is a remarkable lack of advertising in the National Press concerning Scarborough's sites of historical interest, and on the whole one gets the impression that its infrastructure is not tourist-friendly. For instance, the town is not properly signposted and most tourists cannot find their way around. One solution would be to set up tourist information kiosks where tourists can find out information about the town.

Recommendations

To attract tourists, the town needs to improve the standard of accommodation available and the food on offer. More steps also need to be taken to clean the areas around the town centre. In addition, the centre needs to be clearly signposted, with tourist information kiosks that would provide tourists with all the information they need.

Paper 3 – Listening

Part 1

1 A 2 B 3 B 4 C 5 B 6 A

Part 2

7 fanatics	12 debts
8 last two digits	13 impending disaster
9 (general) anarchy	14 bated breath
10 global recession	15 non-event
11 sensible precautions	

Part 3

16 D 17 A 18 A 19 C 20 D

Part 421 B 23 A 25 D 27 E 29 C
22 F 24 G 26 A 28 F 30 G**Paper 4 – Speaking**

Part 1

(See Suggested Answer Practice Test 1,
Paper 4 – Speaking, Part 1, p. 6)

Part 2

Stage 1 (Suggested Answer)

Candidate A: Picture one is of a shopping centre. Shopping centres allow consumers to browse for all their shopping needs under one roof. You can shop for clothes, household goods and electronic equipment, for example, all in one trip.

Candidate B: And you can also stop for lunch in the food court when you need a break. Plus, some shopping centres also have cinemas in them, so you can really make a day of it.

Candidate A: There's no need to go anywhere else, but I think that is the main problem with shopping centres. They are too big and impersonal. I preferred it when you would go to the high street and just wander around.

Candidate B: Shopping centres had a large impact on the high street in my city. A lot of the shops relocated to the centre and the ones that remained lost a lot of customers. They found it difficult to stay in business.

Candidate A: It's a shame when progress actually has a negative effect on the livelihood of some people like the owners of those businesses.

Candidate B: Picture three is also an example of how progress has changed the way people go about their day to day lives. Many cities now have underground systems that make the daily commute much easier.

Candidate A: Yes, and it's had the added impact that it has cut down on levels of pollution in the city because there are less cars on the road.

Candidate B: Another positive impact has been a drop in the number of accidents on the roads because less people are driving to work, but on a negative note the numbers of muggings and acts of pickpocketing have increased.

Candidate A: And the underground is also crowded and uncomfortable, not a very pleasant way to start the day.

Candidate B: No, and that can affect people's performance at work, which in turn would affect productivity.

Stage 2 (Suggested Answer)

Candidate B: So, we have to choose a picture for a campaign to promote the image of the city as a good place for visitors. Well, let's look at picture one, the

shopping centre. I'm not sure this would be very good because it would not have a general appeal.

Candidate A: You're right, I'm not sure many people would be that interested in going to the city just to visit a shopping centre. It would probably only appeal to visitors from small towns or villages.

Candidate B: Plus, it could be a shopping centre anywhere; this picture doesn't say anything about this city so I think we should rule it out and move onto the next one.

Candidate A: Agreed. OK, picture two looks like an open air café in the old town or historic area of the city. I think this picture is more appropriate because it shows the architecture of the city and a nice relaxing stopping place for a day's sightseeing.

Candidate B: This is a much better picture and it shows a side of the city that would appeal to visitors, the aesthetic historical area. Also, the café appears to be in a pedestrian zone which shows that this area is visitor friendly.

Candidate A: I think picture two is one to consider for the campaign, but let's look at the other two before we decide. What do you think of picture three, the one of the underground system?

Candidate B: Well, I think it is much like picture one in that it is useful for visitors to know that the city has an underground system and would, therefore, be easy to navigate, but there is nothing about this picture that is specific to this city.

Candidate A: Yes, and as we said with picture one, this is not something people visit the city for. So that leaves us with picture four. It appears to show a vibrant nightlife. I think visitors would be interested to know what the city has to offer after dark.

Candidate B: I agree. Knowing that there are plays and shows that they can go and see during their visit would be very appealing to visitors. A lot of people only think about what they can do during the day when they plan to visit a place. So, I think we have decided to use either picture two or four.

Candidate A: I'm leaning more towards picture two. As good as picture four is, I don't think it's got the broadest appeal as not all people are interested in shows and it wouldn't bring them to the city.

Candidate B: I tend to agree. Besides, picture two shows the character of the city and I think that is important.

Candidate A: So, picture two it is.

Part 3

Prompt Card (a) (Suggested Answers)

Candidate A: I would have to say that I think people are very much more concerned now with physical appearance than they used to be, but I'm not sure I would translate that into an increase in their concerns over fitness. The two are very different and I think fitness levels have actually got worse over recent years. A lot of work in the past used to be manual which resulted in people maintaining fitness levels in their everyday lives. Also, we didn't have as many labour saving devices which meant we had to move about more which kept us active. Nowadays, people lead much more

sedentary lifestyles. People sit at a computer all day at work then they sit in a car or on a bus or train on their daily commute and in the evenings, because they are tired from work, they sit in front of the TV. This means that they spend the majority of their day sitting down which is very bad for their health. Studies have shown that sitting down for long periods of time day in day out can lead to serious health problems. Children are also suffering in the modern era. They used to spend a lot of time outdoors playing but now, thanks to the advent of computer consoles, they spend hours at a time in front of a screen. Added to this, our diet has changed and not for the better either. People seem to be too busy now to eat properly. Rather than preparing a nutritious meal, they more often than not opt for fast food or ready meals which contain a lot of hidden fat, salt and sugar. The situation has become so dire that it has led to a number of government campaigns aimed at improving the nation's diet and reminding people how to eat nutritionally. But people are still obsessed with appearance. This is perhaps fuelled by the celebrity culture we live in. Impossibly thin celebrities and models constantly grace the covers of magazines portraying an unrealistic ideal to the masses.

Candidate B: I think the media is very much behind the modern interest in appearance. As (Candidate A) pointed out, the images that we are bombarded with are all of unrealistically thin celebrities. Most of them have figures that are unattainable yet more and more people are resorting to quick fixes and fad diets in order to look the way the media tell us is beautiful. However, what most people don't realise is that the majority of the pictures that appear in magazines have actually been airbrushed. Somebody at a computer has enhanced the photograph to make an actress's thigh thinner or to make her skin clearer or to remove a blemish. Therefore, these ideals, which the public aspire to emulate, don't actually exist.

Candidate A: (Ss' own answer)

Prompt Card (b) (Suggested Answers)

Candidate B: Modern living has seen quite a dramatic change in people's health in recent years. In the past, people lived what seemed to be calmer lives. Modern business works at such a fast pace that we've seen an increase in the levels of stress related illnesses. Coupled with the pressure that people put on themselves to work longer hours to reach deadlines and you get a recipe for disaster. Stress can cause a number of health problems from headaches to more serious life-threatening conditions. On top of this, people's diets have changed. We're not eating as healthily as we used to and this has led to more people becoming overweight. To try to counteract this problem, many people have resorted to going on diets, but in our fast-paced world they want a quick fix. Therefore, instead of relying on a balanced diet and regular exercise to gradually and healthily shed the weight, they've turned to fad diets with questionable success. These diets range from cutting out complete food groups to drastically reducing calorie intake for a certain period of time. At present, there is no telling what

long term damage these diets may do to the body and if you lose weight quickly, as you may on one of these diets, you are more likely to put it right back on again, which leads to people yo-yo dieting. Finally, another drawback of modern living is the increase in pollution. Our cities are becoming dangerous places just to breathe. Factory output and the common car have raised levels of pollution in the places where we live. As a result, the number of respiratory illnesses, such as asthma, have increased dramatically, especially in the young. We have to do something to combat this problem or it is our children who will suffer from our mistakes.

Candidate A: I'm not sure I would say I am exactly careful about what I eat. I do check packaging to get an idea of what is in the food that I buy and I also try to buy fresh produce as often as possible. I like to think I have a well-balanced diet. I try to make sure that I eat sensibly, getting my five portions of fruit and veg a day when possible, and limit my intake of fat, salt and sugar. But I don't deny myself things. If I have a craving for chocolate, I don't torture myself by not allowing it; instead, I limit the amount that I have. I believe a balanced diet means just that, if you eat right most of the time, you should be allowed the occasional treat.

Candidate B: (Ss' own answer)

Candidates A & B (Suggested Answers)

- **Candidate A:** I don't think people's diet has changed too drastically in recent years. I'll admit that people do quite often choose a quicker option for meals rather than take time to prepare food the way they used to simply because their lives are maybe busier now. But it is possible to still get the nutrients and vitamins you need to stay healthy on a modern diet. I think what has changed more is the way in which we eat. We used to take our time and eat as a family whereas nowadays people grab a bite on the run or eat in front of the TV instead of round the table, so I think it's not the diet that has changed so much as the social aspect of eating.

Candidate B: I'm not sure I would agree with that. I mean, yes the social aspect of eating has changed, but I think the diet has also changed a lot. If it is possible to get everything you need from a modern diet, it would appear that not too many people know that judging by the increase in obesity and other eating related conditions. Too many people don't seem to know what is healthy to eat anymore. And the increase in government campaigns, aimed at educating people on healthy eating, suggests that people need a helping hand to figure it out.

- **Candidate A:** We are constantly surrounded with images of so called beauty in the media. We are told that these celebrities, who all have personal trainers and dieticians and the money to invest in looking good, are the image we should aspire to. Too many young people seem to be idolising these celebrities and, instead of taking care of themselves and following a balanced diet, they are putting

themselves at risk by following silly diets in the hope that they can look like the celebrities.

Candidate B: Mmm, young people's bodies are not fully developed and if they don't take proper care of themselves and eat sensibly, they could do permanent damage to themselves. Unfortunately, this unhealthy obsession with celebrities does not seem to be changing. If it doesn't, I worry that we will have a generation of people that don't know how to take proper care of themselves and future generations will suffer.

- **Candidate A:** Well, I think that there is still a huge problem with famine in certain areas of the world. There are still too many people who go hungry. We should have found a solution to this problem by now. And then, on the opposite end of the scale, in the developed world, we have problems with eating disorders and obesity.

Candidate B: I know, it seems so unfair that while parts of the world are starving other parts seem to have too much to eat. But I don't think it's as simple as that. Eating disorders and obesity can have other causes such as stress and overwork. Not everyone has the time to take care of themselves properly and their health suffers as a result. I think people need to be better educated in healthy living and governments need to do more to help people in other countries who are not as fortunate as we are.

- **Candidate A:** Well, as we were just saying governments have to play their part in helping people stay healthy, but I think it's about time that people start taking responsibility for themselves. They can't just blame everyone else including the government. If all the information is made available, people should be able to make up their own minds. And there is a wealth of information out there. We are constantly being told what we should and shouldn't be eating and drinking, I don't think there is any excuse anymore for getting it wrong.

Candidate B: I disagree; I think the campaigns the government have run in the press to promote healthy eating have been a start, but I don't think they have gone far enough. I think they should also work towards forcing companies to produce healthier food. So many chemicals are added to the food that we eat that it is almost impossible to know what it is exactly we are putting in our mouths.

Practice Test 1 – Paper 3 Listening

This is the Certificate of Proficiency in English Listening Test. Test 1.

I'm going to give you the instructions for this test. I'll introduce each part of the test and give you time to look at the questions.

At the start of each piece you'll hear this sound:

TONE

You'll hear each piece twice.

Remember, while you're listening, write your answers on the question paper. You'll have five minutes at the end of the test to copy your answers onto the separate answer sheet.

There will now be a pause. Please ask any questions now, because you must not speak during the test.

PAUSE 5 seconds

Part 1

Now open your question paper and look at Part One.

PAUSE 5 seconds

You will hear three different extracts. For questions 1-6, choose the answer (A, B or C) which fits best according to what you hear. There are two questions for each extract.

Extract One

PAUSE 15 seconds

TONE

In New York once there was a long-running, highly successful musical called 'Applause'. The only fault I could find with this smash hit was its title, which was to be seen all over town. I invariably read it as 'Applesauce'. All my life I have been prone to read words incorrectly. As a boy, I used to commute weekly to a nearby town for piano lessons. At either end of the train carriage was a large printed notice which I deciphered as 'Spitting is Awful'. Years passed before I discovered the rightful reading of this admonition was 'spitting is unlawful' and involved more than just an opinion.

My newspaper misreading usually occurs in the morning when I'm scanning the headlines, still bleary of eye and mind. Several years ago, while sipping coffee, I read the headline: 'Demons to Convene in Indianapolis' – which produced a momentary wobble of my cup. I glanced again at the headline to realize that the forthcoming convention would be made up merely of 'Demos' – some space-saving typesetter having eliminated the 'crat'. Even though such visual delusions may not be normal, I like to think they at least give way to fantasies which are invariably more engrossing than the actual printed words. This is why I would never dream of fine-tuning my visual perception, even if I could.

PAUSE 5 seconds

TONE

REPEAT Extract One

PAUSE 2 seconds

Extract Two

PAUSE 15 seconds

TONE

For years the world of science has prophesied an idle man's utopia, with his every whim served by obliging robots. The signs are that this may now be just around the corner.

Consider, for example, that in 1983 the world's robotic citizens numbered a paltry 35,000. This year the figure is forecast to grow to 950,000 – roughly the combined population of Liverpool and Manchester. And that number isn't just made up of machines called 'Killbot' or 'Destruktor' built out of wheelchair engines and chainsaws by lonely metalwork teachers.

At one end of the scale, Australian boffins have just unveiled a beast of a machine 75 metres tall and weighing 3,500 tonnes. It's basically a huge, \$100,000,000 walking crane with a computer for a brain.

At the other extreme, the science of micro-electronics has enabled the US to develop tiny so-called spy-bots, which can drift in the wind over enemy territory.

Japanese companies, meanwhile, are rolling out robot companions to keep friendless Japanese businessmen company. Sony sold 3,000 units of its metal pup, Aibo, within 20 minutes of the things going on the market and Mitsubishi has spent a fortune on an automated fish – a six-inch battery-powered sea-bream – which they hope one day will brighten the homes of Japanese citizens.

PAUSE 5 seconds

TONE

REPEAT Extract Two

PAUSE 2 seconds

Extract Three

PAUSE 15 seconds

TONE

Woman: In 1914, Earnest Shackleton set off for the South Pole on his ship, the Endurance, with a plan to cross the icy continent. What actually happened?

Man: Well, he set off with his 53-strong crew, hand picked from 5,000 volunteers, plus 68 huskies, but he had scarcely got out of reach of civilisation when pack ice trapped his ship. All supplies were strictly rationed and games of ice football kept spirits up for the next 11 months before the Endurance was finally crushed.

Woman: You mean his ship was honestly physically destroyed? What a perilous state of affairs!

Man: Indeed it was! Shackleton and his men spent the next five months on an iceberg, drifting 1,300 miles to the uninhabited Elephant Island. The hardy explorer, plus five others, then sailed in a lifeboat for South Georgia, some 800 miles away. Three weeks later, he stumbled on

a whaling camp and organised an expedition to pick up the rest of his crew, who by now were surviving on seal bones cooked in seawater.

Woman: Were there casualties?

Man: Not a single life – just a bucketful of toes – was lost during the epic two-year ‘exploration’.

PAUSE 5 seconds

TONE

REPEAT Extract Three

PAUSE 2 seconds

That’s the end of Part One.

Now turn to Part Two.

PAUSE 5 seconds

Part 2

You will hear a radio feature on the origins of common words in English. For questions 7-15, complete the sentences with a word or short phrase.

You now have forty-five seconds in which to look at Part Two.

PAUSE 45 seconds

TONE

Presenter: If you’ve ever wondered just how close English is to other languages, in terms of its origins, and where some of our most common utterances come from – then Pamela Johnson has some interesting answers in this week’s slot of ‘Your Mother Tongue’.

Pamela: What are your oldest heirlooms? Not great grandfather’s cavalry sword. Not even great-great-grandmother’s wedding silver. They are, in fact, the words you use for familiar things – water, corn, sun, moon, father, mother. These heirloom words, have been handed down to us from a tiny, nameless and forgotten tribe which, around 3,000 BC, was the ancestor of our speech.

Today, people of every race in Europe, India, South Africa, the Americas and the Pacific Islands use almost these same words and many others like them.

Scholars had long puzzled over the striking similarity of words in different languages. The word ‘father’, for example, is practically the same in Dutch, Latin, Persian and in the Sanskrit of India. Towards the end of the 18th century, it dawned on scholars that perhaps all these words stemmed from some common language spoken far back before recorded history.

The brilliant German, Jacob Grimm, was the first to demonstrate that the changes which take place during the history of a language are of sufficient regularity and consistency to permit comparisons between languages.

Once this process was understood, scholars evolved an entire ancient vocabulary. They labelled this early speech Indo-European because it had both Indic and European branches.

Our knowledge of the ‘dawn people’ who first spoke this original mother tongue has grown considerably recently, even though archaeologists have not uncovered a single crumbling wall nor any fragment of pottery which we can be sure was theirs.

After years of work – comparing Sanskrit with Greek, and Gothic with Latin – language students have reconstructed old Indo-European mother words, just as the palaeontologist puts together a long-extinct reptile from a hatful of bones. And with these old words as evidence, we can reconstruct that ancient civilisation that existed perhaps six thousand years ago.

In culture, for example, the Indo-Europeans were far ahead of the North American Indians, who had no domestic animals except dogs. Our speech ancestors had domesticated the cow, which gave them milk. From this strain they also bred oxen, which were joined together with a yoke that presumably pulled a wagon. Nor should we think of these ancestors as only wandering nomads, because they had a word for plough related to the word ‘arable’ we use in English today to mean cultivated land. Gradually, pushed by overpopulation and invaders, the Indo-Europeans began to move. The wanderings lasted thousands of years and led them far afield. We have inherited a rich legacy and one that ties us to many nations. Of one thing we can be sure, though – that these Indo-European speech ancestors of ours must have pondered the dim mysteries of their own beginnings, just as you – ‘y’ ‘u’ in Indo European incidentally – invariably must sometimes do.

PAUSE 10 seconds

Now you’ll hear Part Two again.

TONE

REPEAT Part Two

PAUSE 5 seconds

That’s the end of Part Two.

Now turn to Part Three.

PAUSE 5 seconds

Part 3

You will hear an interview with Simon Lessing, a leading expert on the phenomenon of modern piracy. For questions 16-20, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which fits best according to what you hear.

You now have one minute in which to look at Part Three.

PAUSE 60 seconds

TONE

Presenter: Our guest today is Simon Lessing, who works for a company specialising in marine risk management and as such is an authority on the phenomenon of modern piracy. Simon, welcome.

Simon: Thank you.

Presenter: Now Simon, when we talk of piracy in the 21st century most of us think of illegal copying and computer fraud but you're actually someone who specialises in the good old-fashioned type of piracy at sea. When it comes to pirates on the high seas, though, surely you're only talking about isolated incidents in certain areas?

Simon: Not really. Last year, for instance, 285 incidents were reported to the International Maritime Bureau and 78 sailors were murdered during those incidents. Of course, we're not talking about pirates that carry swords between their teeth. Modern practitioners are armed with the latest automatic weaponry. A ship will be targeted weeks in advance and, together with their arsenal of weapons, pirates will also have exact details of cargo, composition of the crew and routes to be taken to the destination port.

Presenter: So you're having to deal with gangs of some sophistication.

Simon: Exactly. Over the years, I've seen them change from petty thieves looking to steal cans of paint and the like, to huge multinational corporations organised like Microsoft. To obtain the sort of details I mentioned earlier, you obviously have to have a sophisticated network of communications in place and a few corrupt insiders in shipping companies on your payroll. Another change is that today it is often the vessel itself rather than the cargo that is the object of the pirates' attention. More often than not, a ship will be sailed out to open sea while the pirates repaint it and reflag it with a flag of one of the many countries that allow ships to fly what in shipping circles is called 'a flag of convenience'. This term is applied to many tiny third-world countries which, for a sizeable fee, allow ships to register to sail under their flag, often without any checks on the origin or sea worthiness of the vessel. To avoid detection, pirates will fly such flags – basically exploiting this vagueness in the regulation and registration of ships to their advantage.

Presenter: But surely some parts of the world suffer more from such incidents of piracy than others?

Simon: Yes, this is still true. Incidents in the Malacca Straits alone, for example, account for more than half the figure I mentioned earlier, if you're thinking of the major sea lanes. But then you also have to consider that new smaller-scale forms of piracy are affecting areas where yachting for pleasure and tourism are popular, which makes this more of a worldwide phenomenon than it ever used to be.

Presenter: So, all the romance we associate with the swashbuckling heroes of the past, has gone?

Simon: Yes, I'm afraid so. The only way in which any romance remains is in people's continuing fascination with and search for the fabled treasure of old pirates. A stash believed to be worth billions, for example, is said to be buried on an island off Nova Scotia.

PAUSE 10 seconds

Now you'll hear Part Three again.

TONE

REPEAT Part Three

PAUSE 5 seconds

That's the end of Part Three.

Now turn to Part Four.

PAUSE 5 seconds

Part 4

Part Four consists of two tasks.

You will hear five short extracts in which veterinary students talk about issues involving the health and well-being of animals.

Now look at Task 1. For questions 21-25, choose from the list (A-H) what issue the speaker is most concerned about.

Now look at Task 2. For questions 26-30, choose from the list (A-H) what problem each speaker identifies.

While you listen you must complete both tasks.

You now have forty-five seconds in which to look at Part Four.

PAUSE 45 seconds

TONE

Speaker 1

PAUSE 2 seconds

Personally, my pet peeve has got to be intensive farming – battery cages for hens, gestation crates for pigs, that sort of thing. Speaking as a student of veterinary science, it is impossible to secure good health for animals living in these conditions; crowding, immobilisation, unsanitary conditions all lead to disease. It's simply common sense that these are not good practices. From a human perspective it is just as troublesome. I eat meat. I would not wish to forgo meat totally. Yet, I would like to think that the animals I eat had acceptable lives, while they were living.

PAUSE 3 seconds

Speaker 2

PAUSE 2 seconds

I must say I'm quite concerned about the practical, ethical and social issues involved in transplant surgery for pets. This has established itself in a big way in the United States, but has yet to emerge here in the UK. What's going on in the States is that transplants for pets are commercially available. Vets now regularly perform liver transplants, for example, but these kinds of procedures are alien to surgical vets in Britain, as, indeed, is the system for obtaining the organs from abandoned animals that are put down in rescue centres. There is legitimate concern that organisations could actually make money supplying animals for 'spare parts'. Is there any way this could be morally justifiable?

PAUSE 3 seconds

Speaker 3

PAUSE 2 seconds

There is a terrible problem with animals on the streets. These animals have miserable short lives and in some cases they can even be a danger to people, for instance

when stray dogs form packs and become aggressive or even chase cars and cause accidents. The truly tragic thing is each of these animals was put there by a person, the person who had previously accepted responsibility for that animal. Someone shirked their responsibility and caused immeasurable distress to a creature in their care and great inconvenience to their fellow citizens. In some cases, the strays might be 'controlled' i.e. rounded up and put down, which looks like a solution for the city, but can hardly be called a solution for the individual animals.

PAUSE 3 seconds

Speaker 4

PAUSE 2 seconds

What I'm about to say may be unpopular because, obviously, as a future small animal vet, my job will be to protect the lives and health of pets. But many times I see people come in with their beloved dog or cat, which is seriously ill, and they want heroic medical treatment. They want the veterinarian to go to any length to save the animal – difficult, risky operations, chemotherapy, all manner of things. My position is that for the pet this is not usually the best thing. Of course, they want to live, every living thing loves its life, but they can't understand that the suffering and pain they're going through is for that 15 percent chance that they might be cured. For all they can understand, they are being tortured. Sometimes a better ultimate goal is to minimise suffering rather than prolong life at any cost.

PAUSE 3 seconds

Speaker 5

PAUSE 2 seconds

As veterinarians our perspectives are skewed towards the realm of the domesticated animal. They are what we know, what we serve, so to speak. But if we are going to discuss the welfare of animals, I would have to say that any concerns involving domesticated animals pale in comparison to what is going on in the environment. We can dread the spread of epidemics among our farms, or debate the ethics of euthanasia for companion animals, but meanwhile, something really catastrophic is happening and organisms that aren't cute or furry or useful, and that haven't even been named yet in many cases, are ceasing to exist as species. It may be more remote from us personally, but it is a far greater tragedy.

PAUSE 10 seconds

Now you'll hear Part Four again.

TONE

REPEAT Part Four

PAUSE 5 seconds

That's the end of Part Four.

There'll now be a pause of five minutes for you to copy your answers onto the separate answer sheet. Be sure to follow the numbering of all the questions. I'll remind you when there is one minute left, so that you're sure to finish in time.

PAUSE 4 minutes

You have one more minute left.

PAUSE 1 minute

That's the end of the test. Please stop now. Your supervisor will now collect all the question papers and answer sheets.

Practice Test 2 – Paper 3 Listening

This is the Certificate of Proficiency in English Listening Test. Test 2.

I'm going to give you the instructions for this test. I'll introduce each part of the test and give you time to look at the questions.

At the start of each piece you'll hear this sound:

TONE

You'll hear each piece twice.

Remember, while you're listening, write your answers on the question paper. You'll have five minutes at the end of the test to copy your answers onto the separate answer sheet.

There will now be a pause. Please ask any questions now, because you must not speak during the test.

PAUSE 5 seconds

Part 1

Now open your question paper and look at Part One.

PAUSE 5 seconds

You will hear three different extracts. For questions 1-6, choose the answer (A, B or C) which fits best according to what you hear. There are two questions for each extract.

Extract One

PAUSE 15 seconds

TONE

Your knee is the one part of you that you really don't want to injure playing football. It's held together by four different types of ligament, none of which takes kindly to being wrenched or overstretched. The injury usually occurs when a footballer turns too quickly, causing the ligaments to rupture or tear. Either way, you won't be walking off the pitch – swelling is almost instant and you're unlikely to get up again without the aid of crutches.

The overexcitable members of our profession seem particularly prone to such injuries. Paul Gascoigne badly ruptured his cruciate ligaments in the 1991 FA Cup Final when, out of sheer enthusiasm, he booted an opponent. And Brazilian forward Ronaldo missed much of his last season with the same injury – except for seven minutes of the Italian Cup Final when, in an effort to regain the limelight, he made a premature comeback for Inter-Milan. He went on a twisty run, tore his ligaments again and was carried off in agony on a stretcher. In the case of both players, an extended lay-off period involved time on

the surgeon's table, a plaster cast to prevent movement while the injuries healed and an extensive course of physio. It is rumoured that, in Ronaldo's case, this last mishap may even be what forced him into an early retirement in 2011.

PAUSE 5 seconds

TONE

REPEAT Extract One

PAUSE 2 seconds

Extract Two

PAUSE 15 seconds

TONE

Kate: Hi Stella.

Stella: Hi Kate. I'm just taking these photos to be developed.

Kate: You ought to go to a Fotago.

Stella: What's so special about them, then?

Kate: You get your film processed and the opportunity to view your photographs without parting with any money.

Stella: What do you mean?

Kate: You send the company your film and they process it. They then put the pictures on their website and notify you by e-mail that they're ready to view.

Stella: So, what's to stop someone looking at pictures of you on the beach in your bikini?

Kate: That's the beauty of the system. They put your snaps in a password-protected gallery so that only you have access to them. You get to view them with your friends and earmark the ones you want to be developed. They're the only ones you pay for.

Stella: Hmm ... I don't see how they make any money.

Kate: Because you can view them with other people, you're more likely to order multiple copies in advance – having reprints done once the photos come back usually proves a hassle.

Stella: And I suppose that, once they've processed the film, you have to have it developed with them.

Kate: No. At the same time as they send you the e-mail, they put the negatives and an index print displaying the whole roll in miniature in the post free of charge.

Stella: Hmm ... Anyway, if you e-mail Tim the address, I'll give it a go, but there's got to be a catch somewhere, Kate.

Kate: No, it's just good business sense married to good technology.

PAUSE 5 seconds

TONE

REPEAT Extract Two

PAUSE 2 seconds

Extract Three

PAUSE 15 seconds

TONE

The most romantic, or macabre, story – depending on how you view it – connected with the works of Rossetti is that surrounding the publication of his work 'Poems'. The story begins in 1850, when Rossetti first met the beautiful daughter of a milliner's assistant, Lizzie Siddal, who acted as a model for several painters of the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood. Lizzie's health was always fragile and at the time of her marriage to Rossetti in 1860, she was already in an advanced stage of tuberculosis. Two years later, while suffering from depression brought on by a stillbirth, she deliberately overdosed on laudanum. On the day of her funeral, Rossetti came into the room where her body lay and, wrapping her golden tresses around a small notebook containing all his recent poems, told his dead wife that, as she had inspired the verses, she must take them with her to the grave. The notebook was buried with her in Highgate Cemetery. However, after seven years of poetic silence, Rossetti had the body exhumed, recovered the notebook and had the verses published as 'Poems'. One supposed witness at the exhumation claimed that Lizzie Siddal's body was discovered perfectly preserved, and that her hair had grown so long that it had practically filled the coffin. One suspects, he may have come forward to give sales a boost.

PAUSE 5 seconds

TONE

REPEAT Extract Three

PAUSE 2 seconds

That's the end of Part One.

Now turn to Part Two.

PAUSE 5 seconds

Part 2

You will hear a radio feature on looking after house plants. For questions 7-15, complete the sentences with a word or short phrase.

You now have forty-five seconds in which to look at Part Two.

PAUSE 45 seconds

TONE

Presenter: In this week's 'Garden Time' slot, we're going indoors as Ruth Wells reveals some of the secrets of keeping healthy house plants.

Ruth: As with any house guest, indoor plants require a certain amount of basic, regular attention if they are going to feel at home. The first consideration when purchasing plants is to make reasonably sure that they are suitable for the conditions in which they are going to be housed. For a hot, sunny position, it is best to choose cacti, as opposed to, say, marantas. If a room is on the cool side, it's better to acquire ivies and similar cool-growing plants. It's also advisable to insist on proper wrapping when purchasing plants during colder months.

A general rule for most plants being brought indoors for the first time is to ensure that they have a reasonable

temperature of not less than 15 degrees Celsius, a position out of draughts, away from radiators, safe from pets and not exposed to strong sunlight. Exceptions to this latter rule are cacti and succulents, such as *Sansvieria*, which thrive on a sunny windowsill.

Plants love company and, apart from extremely mature specimens, there are few that do really well in isolated positions. When plants are growing together, they generate an atmosphere of humidity around themselves which is far more beneficial than hot dry conditions. A group of plants on a gravel tray, or even in a baking tin, will also present a more pleasing picture and provide an opportunity for a creative arrangement. There is no secret to this. Just rely on your instinctive feeling for harmony.

Watering and feeding plants are probably the two areas of care that are the least well understood, but, again, if you follow a few simple rules, your plants should do well. Cold water, direct from the tap, can have a chilling effect on the roots of tender plants. Tepid water is therefore the answer. It is usually better to pour the water on to the soil on the surface of the pot rather than put the water into the pot holder at the bottom. Avoid giving dribbles of water at regular intervals – it is much better to soak the soil right through the pot in one go and then to allow it to dry appreciably before giving it a further watering.

The majority of indoor plants will be in active growth from March/April until October, and during this time, the established ones will benefit from regular feeding. This may mean feeding them with a weak liquid fertiliser at each watering or at intervals of a week or ten days with fertiliser at standard strength. It is important, however, to ensure that plants are not fed when growth is inactive, when the compost in the pot is dry, or too soon after the plant has been potted on – that is put in a larger pot to allow for growth.

Presenter: Thank you, Ruth. Ruth will be back with us at the same time tomorrow ...

PAUSE 10 seconds

Now you'll hear Part Two again.

TONE

REPEAT Part Two

PAUSE 5 seconds

That's the end of Part Two.

Now turn to Part Three.

PAUSE 5 seconds

Part 3

You will hear an interview with Sharon Grady, who has just published a book on youth culture and illness. For questions 16-20, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which fits best according to what you hear.

You now have one minute in which to look at Part Three.

PAUSE 60 seconds

TONE

Interviewer: I am delighted to have with me today Sharon Grady, a doctor and prolific popular author, whose new book 'Youth Ills' kept me riveted in my armchair all weekend. Sharon, welcome.

Sharon: Hello.

Interviewer: Now, Sharon, what came as a revelation to me in the book was the sheer number of what you call self-imposed conditions that your average 15-25-year-olds might suffer from today, compared to their counterparts of 30 years ago.

Sharon: That's right – we're not just talking here about a drug or substance abuse sub-culture, but conditions which relate to a whole range of mainstream lifestyle choices, from diet to holidays or music to hair.

Interviewer: I particularly enjoyed the chapter on food and diet, 'cos you covered the subject from all sorts of angles rather than just dwelling on common eating disorders.

Sharon: I don't play down the importance of anorexia and bulimia in the book – which obviously stand out as two – what I term – cultural epidemics, but I try and situate such epidemics in terms of the wider issue, which, for me, is the extent to which food intake has become caught up in a whole web of lifestyle choices and value judgements. For example, I discuss the case of a young man from France who has been a strict vegan for a number of years and is now almost totally blind because of vitamin deficiency.

Interviewer: I was staggered by some of the statistics you quoted in the book.

Sharon: Yes, some of them are really quite frightening. Take tinnitus – ringing in the ears – for example. Cases among young people have risen ten-fold in the last 20 years and this is clearly related to the kind of music or dance event that youngsters go to. Such statistics are frightening in themselves, but what is worse is that, for many who develop such conditions, once the damage is done it can be permanent – resulting in hearing loss or a more or less continual buzzing sound in your head.

Interviewer: You also say that we tend to be treating symptoms rather than addressing causes.

Sharon: That's right. A whole industry seems to have grown up around selling products or providing treatments for conditions which are entirely self-induced. I went into Boots the other day, for example, and found that you can now buy a tongue scraper to help combat the effects of having bad breath.

Interviewer: You're kidding. (laughs)

Sharon: No. Things really do go that far. At some clinics now, you can even have a laser treatment to remove the sweat glands from your armpits. As I say in the book, youngsters seem to inhabit a world where after-sun lotion is much more prevalent than sun block.

Interviewer: On the subject of tanning, the statistics are pretty scary too, aren't they?

Sharon: Indeed. So many young kids just don't heed the warnings of sunburn leading to an increased risk of skin cancer. What is not widely known is that there are over 5,000 cases of melanoma, which result in 1,000 deaths a year – so it is not something to be taken lightly. There's no salvation in artificial sun ray lamps either, because they're a potential minefield of problems for different types of skin.

Interviewer: So common sense is all that's needed.

Sharon: Basically, yes, and perhaps a determination in group situations to follow the crowd a bit less. Peer pressure to join in can make people put up with a lot, put themselves at risk or develop slack habits that they otherwise wouldn't. The basic message has to be: if there is a symptom, there's a wider problem – sort the problem.

Interviewer: Sharon Grady, thank you. ...

PAUSE 10 seconds

Now you'll hear Part Three again.

TONE

REPEAT Part Three

PAUSE 5 seconds

That's the end of Part Three.

Now turn to Part Four.

PAUSE 5 seconds

Part 4

Part Four consists of two tasks.

You will hear five short extracts in which young people talk about their ideal job.

Look at Task 1. For questions 21-25, choose from the list (A-H) what job each speaker is talking about.

Now look at Task 2. For questions 26-30, choose from the list (A-H) what each speaker likes most about the job they will do.

While you listen, you must complete both tasks.

You now have forty-five seconds in which to look at Part Four.

PAUSE 45 seconds

TONE

Speaker 1

PAUSE 2 seconds

If you'd asked me as a child what I would do when I grew up, I'd have told you I'm going to be a doctor. Well, I didn't quite understand what that entailed. Actually, I haven't the funds for medical school, and I wouldn't be up for all those long years and long hours and general hardship. The thing that appealed to me was the people aspect – I want to work with people – not behind a desk, in some office. I want to help people; in this field I'll get to do that. I'll be involved in healthcare, I'll be expected to have good medical knowledge, but I'll not have to go through medical school. The salary won't be as high as a doctor's, but my quality of life will be much better, and these days, with the shortage of medical personnel in general, job security will be very good. I don't expect I'll ever be out of work.

PAUSE 3 seconds

Speaker 2

PAUSE 2 seconds

I've always liked working with my mind – the more abstract the better. When it comes to tasks that require manual dexterity, I'm hopeless. I'm not terribly good at organisation either, so I aim to stay far away from admin-type roles. I'd much rather you give me a good computer and some theorems, that's why I'm studying physics. That and the mystery of it, of course, I mean, this subject has all the really big questions, it's like the ultimate frontier. I don't fancy teaching though, at all. Can't think of anything worse, to be honest. So that leaves research at a university; that would be ideal for me. It's not easy to get this sort of position, I know, particularly without teaching, so I will consider myself very fortunate if I manage to pull it off. And of course I'll be studying a long time first.

PAUSE 3 seconds

Speaker 3

PAUSE 2 seconds

At the moment I'm doing a science degree and I've always loved science. I don't think I have the drive to go into research, though. I'm not terribly competitive. So I've never been quite sure where I was going, I only knew I liked science in general, all the fields; it would be hard for me to choose a speciality. Then, last summer I worked as a camp counsellor, reluctantly, I admit, but I needed the money. Well, I had a wonderful time; I really loved every minute of it. The children were so much fun, even the difficult ones. I learnt so much from them. They're not jaded yet, like so many adults. So now I know I'm going to work with children. For the first time I know where I'm headed, and of course my degree won't go to waste, either.

PAUSE 3 seconds

Speaker 4

PAUSE 2 seconds

I could say I'm going to be an inventor, but we don't really have those nowadays. We call it something else. I like machines, and everything to do with them. Computers too; I ordered all the parts and actually built my last computer. One day maybe I'll figure out how to make one of the components work better, and build the best computer yet – who knows? At the moment I've got to take a lot of maths courses, which aren't my favourite thing in the world, but I do understand how important it is to know the numbers behind the mechanics of things. And the maths courses aren't too hard for me. I'm good at Maths. I'm far happier, though, when I'm building something.

PAUSE 3 seconds

Speaker 5

PAUSE 2 seconds

I'm good with numbers and I've been balancing the books for my parents' business since I was, I think, thirteen or fourteen. There is something so rewarding when all the totals

add up. It may sound strange, but it just makes me happy somehow. So there was never really any question about what I would study and what field I would someday pursue. I'm very fortunate that what I like and I'm good at just happens to be something that there's a big demand for. Everyone needs to keep track of their finances, and most people need help with it. Or just can't be bothered to do it themselves. Of course there's a fair amount of reading involved, particularly law, as the rules are always changing, especially with taxation systems. It will keep me on my toes.

PAUSE 10 seconds

Now you'll hear Part Four again.

TONE

REPEAT Part Four

PAUSE 5 seconds

That's the end of Part Four.

There'll now be a pause of five minutes for you to copy your answers onto the separate answer sheet. Be sure to follow the numbering of all the questions. I'll remind you when there is one minute left, so that you're sure to finish in time.

PAUSE 4 minutes

You have one more minute left.

PAUSE 1 minute

That's the end of the test. Please stop now. Your supervisor will now collect all the question papers and answer sheets.

Practice Test 3 — Paper 3 Listening

This is the Certificate of Proficiency in English Listening Test. Test 3.

I'm going to give you the instructions for this test. I'll introduce each part of the test and give you time to look at the questions.

At the start of each piece you'll hear this sound:

TONE

You'll hear each piece twice.

Remember, while you're listening, write your answers on the question paper. You'll have five minutes at the end of the test to copy your answers onto the separate answer sheet.

There will now be a pause. Please ask any questions now, because you must not speak during the test.

PAUSE 5 seconds

Part 1

Now open your question paper and look at Part One.

PAUSE 5 seconds

You will hear three different extracts. For questions 1-6, choose the answer (A, B or C) which fits best according to what you hear. There are two questions for each extract.

Extract One

PAUSE 15 seconds

TONE

Man: So why is everyone making such a fuss about making phone calls using the Internet? Surely it's just a way of doing the same thing with a different technology.

Woman: That's true – but your average person on the street just loves getting one over on Big Brother – in this case the telephone companies – who have been charging extortionate rates for long-distance calls for years. Of course, the irony of the whole thing is that the phone companies, in urging everyone to get online in the first place, may have cost themselves a fortune in lost revenue elsewhere.

Man: But there must be a catch. Surely they'll just make up for any deficit by overcharging for some other service.

Woman: It's hard to see how they can – because the potential difference in income, should people latch on to the idea of using the Net to phone abroad, is huge. You simply pay the price for being online – the price of making a local call – and of course the person you're conversing with has to pay the same charge at their end.

Man: So you're telling me to forget the phone and call my friends abroad via the Net?

Woman: Hang on. Before you get too carried away, you'll need a soundcard that permits duplex transmission, otherwise you'll have to take it in turns to speak – you know, a bit like a walkie-talkie conversation – and also speakers and a microphone if you don't already have them and, of course, you have to arrange when you're going to call the other person.

Man: Why's that?

Woman: Because they have to have their computer switched on, dummy.

Man: Oh.

PAUSE 5 seconds

TONE

REPEAT Extract One

PAUSE 2 seconds

Extract Two

PAUSE 15 seconds

TONE

People talk a lot of nonsense about food. Take, for example, the idea that vegetables are always best fresh and are better for you eaten raw. Well, vegetables frozen immediately after being picked often contain more nutrients than their fresh counterparts. Soft fruit and green vegetables can lose as much as 15 per cent of their vitamin C per day if kept at room temperature – though a lot less if stored in the salad compartment of a fridge. So frozen vegetables are then in many cases a healthier alternative. And while eating raw vegetables usually means that you get the nutrients, old people, children and those who suffer from stomach disorders

might not be able to digest them easily. Carrots are definitely best eaten lightly cooked, as cooking makes it easier for your body to absorb their vitamin A. It's also a myth that athletes need extra protein – what they really need is extra energy. The best foods for energy are carbohydrates, including bread, rice, potatoes and pasta. The body cannot store extra protein: the liver converts it into glucose and by-products which the body simply gets rid of. Another thing you might warn any would-be personal trainers about before they start piling extra sources of protein onto an athlete's plate is that you might be affecting their competitive instinct and edge, as it is only breast-feeding mothers that have any real need for an extra dose.

PAUSE 5 seconds

TONE

REPEAT Extract Two

PAUSE 2 seconds

Extract Three

PAUSE 15 seconds

TONE

By the 1930s Mahatma Gandhi had become a world-famous figure who was frequently seen alongside international leaders and other dignitaries. And yet, he insisted on maintaining an extremely austere lifestyle, wearing the clothes of the poorest Indian peasants and generally staying in the slum areas of the cities he visited. He made a particular point of consorting with untouchables, the oppressed outcasts of Indian society. To some sceptics, there was always something rather theatrical about Gandhi's poverty and there are things to suggest that he may have been playing to his public – though nothing to suggest that he was not sincere about the virtues of a simple life.

Lord Mountbatten, the last British viceroy to India, once had to meet Gandhi at a railway station. As was his custom, Gandhi travelled without bodyguards or entourage in one of the crowded carriages reserved for untouchables. Somewhat alarmed, Mountbatten asked one of Gandhi's colleagues whether this did not pose serious problems of security. He was solemnly assured that all the untouchables in Gandhi's carriage had been rigorously selected and vetted by the authorities and remarked: 'You would never guess how much it costs to keep this old man in poverty.'

PAUSE 5 seconds

TONE

REPEAT Extract Three

PAUSE 2 seconds

That's the end of Part One.

Now turn to Part Two.

PAUSE 5 seconds

Part 2

You will hear the introduction to a documentary feature on the meaning of dreams. For questions 7-15, complete the sentences with a word or short phrase.

You now have forty-five seconds in which to look at Part Two.

PAUSE 45 seconds

TONE

Researchers have discovered that periods of dreaming during sleep are related to times of rapid-eye movement, called REM, during which the eyes flick from side to side under the eyelids. You can see this happening if you watch someone while they are sleeping. But what does this in itself prove? Many recent studies, for example, have also shown that most animal species – and the higher primates, certainly – display REM while sleeping, and therefore most likely dream, too. What does this prove? Again, the answer is probably 'not much' but at the very least it casts doubt on theories that, through dream interpretation, we can somehow unlock our subconscious and reveal to ourselves the true meaning or motivation for actions in our waking lives.

More and more, the theories seem to be pointing to the fact that dreams may be nothing more than mental junk – random images, half-memories, pangs, dim niggles, afterthoughts – the collective rubbish of a day's overworked mind that finds its way, in various shapes and guises, into the form of a dream. This is not to say that dreams are unimportant. A dream can profoundly influence the dreamer. What is being suggested is that dreams in themselves have no absolute meaning or import – so the idea of analysing a dream in terms of a set of standard criteria, as in Freudian analysis, is nonsense.

Of course the problem with any attempt to explore the phenomenon of dreaming is that nothing is provable. Today's hypotheses, though, do seem to follow more closely people's intuitive feelings about their dreams and that's why they are worth considering.

One contemporary idea is that we pick up all sorts of information during our waking hours without being aware that we are actually doing so, and the function of dreaming is to allow us to process all this information at the unconscious level. Another closely related hypothesis is that at the end of each day we have, in our unconscious, a sort of ragbag of bits and pieces of experience which our conscious mind has not had the time, opportunity or inclination to process; once again, the function of the dream is to deal with the material.

A different notion, and the one that seems to be favoured most by Hollywood scriptwriters, concerns wish fulfilment. The idea here is that we can do with impunity, in our dreams, the things we would like to do in real life but cannot – going out with a Hollywood icon, ridiculing the boss. This is a very appealing theory but one that is not really borne out by the facts; after all, we dream about all sorts of things which we in no way wish to experience in real life.

The most prosaic theory – though perhaps also the one that seems most plausible – proposes that the electrical activity of the brain, as we sleep, produces the mental equivalent of white noise. In the same way that we can make ourselves hear music in white noise, our unconscious can pick out a coherent story from the baffling array of random visual images presented to it.

No matter what the contemporary theory, dream interpretation seems of little consequence but this does not mean that dreams themselves are irrelevant. The significance of dreams lies more in the reaction of the dreamer to his or her dream. Imagine, for instance, that two people have an identical dream. For the sake of argument, let's say it concerns standing on an ants' nest. To one person, it's an amusing fantasy – worth mentioning at the breakfast table, perhaps, but little more than that. To the other, it is a horrific nightmare that lingers in the memory for days.

PAUSE 10 seconds

Now you'll hear Part Two again.

TONE

REPEAT Part Two

PAUSE 5 seconds

That's the end of Part Two.

Now turn to Part Three.

PAUSE 5 seconds

Part 3

You will hear an interview with ethno-biologist Karl Court, who has spent most of his career in the Amazon jungle. For questions 16-20, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which fits best according to what you hear.

You now have one minute in which to look at Part Three.

PAUSE 60 seconds

TONE

Interviewer: Today's guest in 'Face-to-Face' is someone we've been trying to land for a very long time, but we've never managed to catch him on the rare occasions he leaves the rainforest. I am, of course, talking about the renowned ethno-biologist Karl Court. Karl, welcome.

Karl: Thanks for your patience, Sarah.

Interviewer: Now Karl, you've spent half a lifetime searching for plants with medicinal properties. Surely you're just a little bit tired of the jungle?

Karl: I have a strange relationship with the jungle. In spite of how dangerous it is, I still go there. There's an inverse relationship between how much people say they love the Amazon and how much time they spend there. It's hard to pinpoint why anyone goes because there's always a level of discomfort related to unpleasant things like corrosive mildew and fungus. I'm hardly ever without a sickly yellow complexion ... but it just keeps pulling me back.

Interviewer: What type of people that you encounter tend to be the most difficult to deal with?

Karl: You might expect it to be local natives or jungle settlers, but in my experience it's actually the free-loading world traveller. I once kept running into this parasitic hippie whose claim to fame was that he'd spent virtually nothing swanning his way across South America. I found that contemptible, considering how hard it is for people in the area just to get by. Some of the crew wanted to bring him along but I vetoed the idea. He still somehow managed to get 250 miles upriver and met up with us in an Indian village. Fortunately, in the Ampiyacu river basin in Peru there is a myth about a bearded white man who appears at night, steals children and melts them down to use as fuel for aircraft. Sitting round the campfire, the villagers didn't take much nudging towards the conclusion that our unwanted guest was one and the same child-snatching demon so they ran him out of the village the next morning.

Interviewer: What frightens you most about the jungle?

Karl: The things that you can't control, like intestinal parasites and viruses that eat you away from the inside – things like hookworms that journey through your bloodstream. A friend of mine, Steve, went in for routine surgery once and never came back. On opening him up, they found a parasite that he must have contracted in Peru, a staggering twenty years earlier. It had lodged itself in one of his internal organs.

Interviewer: So, what of your work? Do you have a clear aim to find or achieve something each time you head into the rainforest?

Karl: Obviously, I have a plan but I never know in what direction a particular tip or lead will take me.

Interviewer: What do you mean by 'tip or lead'?

Karl: Well, that's where the 'ethno' part of ethno-biology comes in. The indigenous peoples inhabiting the world's jungles have been collecting and using its treasures for thousands of years – sometimes for strictly medicinal purposes, sometimes for dark sacrificial practices or mysterious tribal rituals. But whatever the reason, there is a huge wealth of folklore and practical knowledge to tap into when you begin to investigate the properties of something – ultimately you hope such insights will serve a modern scientific purpose.

Interviewer: Tell me something you have investigated recently.

Karl: Well, I've spent quite a bit of time in Haiti working with secret voodoo societies trying to identify a drug that is somehow implicated in the zombie phenomenon – in folklore definition, a zombie is someone who has been brought to their end by magic but is resuscitated somehow by light or an uncertain fate. Of course, if you trust in science you would know there must be a poison involved, which could have any number of medical applications. I discovered that it's a poison related to a species of puffer fish that the Japanese, incidentally, eat for sport. And the powder, if prepared in the right way at the right time of year and administered correctly, could make someone appear to be dead.

Interviewer: Karl, we'll have to free you back into the wild ...

PAUSE 10 seconds

Now you'll hear Part Three again.

TONE

REPEAT Part Three

PAUSE 5 seconds

That's the end of Part Three.

Now turn to Part Four.

PAUSE 5 seconds

Part 4

Part Four consists of two tasks.

You will hear five short extracts in which people talk about an important thing that they learned.

Look at Task 1. For questions 21-25, choose from the list (A-H) where each speaker learned their lesson.

Now look at Task 2. For questions 26-30, choose from the list (A-H) how each speaker was changed by what they learned.

While you listen you must complete both tasks.

You now have forty-five seconds in which to look at Part Four.

PAUSE 45 seconds

TONE

Speaker 1

PAUSE 2 seconds

I was studying marine biology and I was taking every opportunity to travel to remote places to dive – the more remote, and challenging, the better. I had many adventures. Life was good because I was doing outrageous things, and everyone thought I was just being a diligent, dedicated research student. Then something shifted, somehow. It was the year I met my future husband; maybe that had something to do with it. I was in Yemen with a small expedition, and conditions were very difficult indeed. We were living off dried goat's meat. Rats were running over us as we slept. Something shifted and I realized that I could handle this sort of thing, the privation, but that I didn't want to. I wanted to be comfortable. It's hard to explain but the lesson was that just because I could do something, it didn't mean that I ought to.

PAUSE 3 seconds

Speaker 2

PAUSE 2 seconds

I practise the violin at least three hours a day. After I finish school, I hope to attend a music academy and one day play professionally. Since music is my life now, I have to say the most important thing I ever learned was my first instrument. That was the piano, and I must have been about three or four; it was before I began school, anyway. The piano in question was at my grandparents' place, and I'd always wanted to touch it. I'm told I'd fuss and complain

until someone would help me open the cover and hit the keys, so Gran arranged for me to have lessons. The teacher came to their house. They say I loved it. I can't remember anything, actually; I have only a vague memory of wanting to touch the piano. I'm sure, though, that it was what instilled the appreciation of music in me.

PAUSE 3 seconds

Speaker 3

PAUSE 2 seconds

This is quite mundane and not at all glamorous, but it really has impacted my daily life. In fact, it's the only thing, I believe, that I still remember from year nine. My parents forced me to take the course; I didn't want to. I had no intention of being a secretary so why should I learn to type? There was this idea that it was for the less academic students. But now, the time that it's saved me, over the years, is staggering. I mean, really, I don't know how I would have got through Uni without it. I can't imagine typing up a dissertation with two fingers, one key at a time! In practically every job I've done since then, it's made me more efficient.

PAUSE 3 seconds

Speaker 4

PAUSE 2 seconds

I learned a rather poignant lesson recently. I was travelling to work, as I do every morning, and it was more crowded than usual. This fragile-looking old woman came and stood next to me; there was no place to sit, actually, it was impossible even to see through the crowd to the sitting area. When the train stopped suddenly, to my horror, the old woman fell. She didn't try to get up, she was just lying there. None of the other passengers even moved. I couldn't believe it! Of course I began trying to help her get to her feet. It was very difficult, she was like a dead weight. Eventually I got her up and she got off at the next station. A few minutes later, I realised my wallet was gone. I'm not so trusting anymore.

PAUSE 3 seconds

Speaker 5

PAUSE 2 seconds

I learned something so important from my childhood best friend. I met her during a summer holiday. My family was staying at the seaside and her family pitched a tent next to us. I was a painfully shy child. I thought other children didn't like me and so I felt afraid of them. We spent several days avoiding each other – watching each other curiously but pretending not to. I remember being quite lonely and bored. I think finally our parents introduced us, forcibly, and told us that we were to be friends. And of course, we were. We were the best of friends for years and I remember, when we were a bit older, talking about that first meeting. She was sure that I didn't like her at all; she felt exactly the same as me! It was a revelation finding that out and it cured my shyness

almost completely. I realised that others felt the same things I was feeling, and that I could make them feel better by modifying my own behaviour.

PAUSE 10 seconds

Now you'll hear Part Four again.

TONE

REPEAT Part Four

PAUSE 5 seconds

That's the end of Part Four.

There'll now be a pause of five minutes for you to copy your answers onto the separate answer sheet. Be sure to follow the numbering of all the questions. I'll remind you when there is one minute left, so that you're sure to finish in time.

PAUSE 4 minutes

You have one more minute left.

PAUSE 1 minute

That's the end of the test. Please stop now. Your supervisor will now collect all the question papers and answer sheets.

Practice Test 4 — Paper 3 Listening

This is the Certificate of Proficiency in English Listening Test. Test 4.

I'm going to give you the instructions for this test. I'll introduce each part of the test and give you time to look at the questions.

At the start of each piece you'll hear this sound:

TONE

You'll hear each piece twice.

Remember, while you're listening, write your answers on the question paper. You'll have five minutes at the end of the test to copy your answers onto the separate answer sheet.

There will now be a pause. Please ask any questions now, because you must not speak during the test.

PAUSE 5 seconds

Part 1

Now open your question paper and look at Part One.

PAUSE 5 seconds

You will hear three different extracts. For questions 1-6, choose the answer (A, B or C) which fits best according to what you hear. There are two questions for each extract.

Extract One

PAUSE 15 seconds

TONE

It's true in many ways that the relationship between my sister and myself has come a long way since we were children – but the phrase 'come a long way' perhaps doesn't give a true impression of the distance of our journey. With a three-year age gap between us (she's 30 and I'm 33), we were too far apart to be peers during our childhood but too close in age to fall clearly into parent-child roles.

We became rivals, of course, constantly squabbling over the possessions our parents' limited resources could provide and keenly seeking out the prize of their attention, especially I suppose after our younger brother joined the family. We joke about those years now but our laughter has a bittersweet tinge. As adults, we're far more willing to celebrate each other's successes and share our possessions. But I'd be lying if I said our childhood volatility has disappeared completely. My sister, for example, recently devoted weeks to helping me arrange my wedding and she was the only bridesmaid. "Pick out any dress you want," I told her, trying at least to be accommodating, but I nonetheless felt upset when she chose an ivory one. An old familiar voice started to well up in me and I wanted to scream, "This is my wedding, not yours!" And suddenly I was back in the bedroom we once shared, making sure her stuffed animals didn't expand a single inch beyond the invisible border between her space and mine.

PAUSE 5 seconds

TONE

REPEAT Extract One

PAUSE 2 seconds

Extract Two

PAUSE 15 seconds

TONE

Woman: E-mail has changed the business world considerably, as instant messaging seems on the verge of doing once again. Here to talk to us today about this ongoing technological revolution is Dr. Marty Smith, a social anthropologist and a specialist in the role of IT in society.

Man: Thank you. Indeed, e-mail has steadily overcome the stuffy business writing of the past. Since e-mail messages are for the most part simply text files, there's no need to worry about such things as fonts, letterheads, signatures or fancy paper. It distils correspondence down to its essence – words.

Woman: But e-mail has gone even further than that, hasn't it? It has encouraged brevity.

Man: Oh without a doubt it has. This was initially the result of online costs, in combination with the practical mindset of the people who first embraced the technology back in the days before graphical interfaces. Today, of course, online costs are negligible due to the ubiquity of broadband, but busy users have honoured the established status quo.

Woman: Whatever the reason, it makes for good discipline and means staff can deal with several times more people than they ever could before.

Man: Yes, and a knock-on effect is that e-mail has also put far more correspondence back into written form rather than phone calls. Unlike phone calls, there is no need to synchronise messages for different time zones, to be put on hold, to speak to voicemail or reply to some busybody who is calling.

Woman: It certainly has made our lives easier in this regard. Thank you for speaking with us today, Marty.

Man: My pleasure.

PAUSE 5 seconds

TONE

REPEAT Extract Two

PAUSE 2 seconds

Extract Three

PAUSE 15 seconds

TONE

It's certainly been an eventful day and one of mixed fortunes for the pre-tournament favourites. But the real drama of the day has once again been the unsporting behaviour witnessed in the men's tournament. Today's incident occurred in the first set of the match between Australian Gavin Ryan and Argentinian Diego Vasquez. Having stormed back into the game after being four games to one down to go five-four up, Ryan was serving to take the set. At set point he sent down one of his booming serves which, to many of us in the crowd, looked to have touched the line and won him the point. The line judge, however, called it out and the umpire refused to overrule the decision. There followed an angry exchange, first between Ryan and the officials during which Ryan threw his racket at the base of the umpire's chair and then, as Ryan was returning to the baseline, he traded insults with a woman in the crowd. The tournament organisers – who must be relieved that today's defeat ends Ryan's interest in the tournament – and the professional tennis association are likely to take a very dim view of Ryan's outburst and will almost certainly impose a hefty fine and maybe even a suspension.

PAUSE 5 seconds

TONE

REPEAT Extract Three

PAUSE 2 seconds

That's the end of Part One.

Now turn to Part Two.

PAUSE 5 seconds

Part 2

You will hear part of a radio feature on what people's speech habits reveal about them. For questions 7-15, complete the sentences with a word or short phrase.

You now have forty-five seconds in which to look at Part Two.

PAUSE 45 seconds

TONE

After a visit from a friend, my mother would review the conversation in her mind; the pauses, the inflections and choice of words, then announce the real news the caller never mentioned: "Henry wants to sell his house", "Frank is going to marry Janie", "Mrs Cole thinks she's pregnant but isn't sure."

Mother was no mind reader. She was practising a technique we now call 'content analysis'. It's a kind of systematic search for the small verbal clues that, when put together, reveal a larger meaning: attitudes, intentions, behaviour patterns, underlying strategies. Experts in business and science use highly developed content-analysis techniques to measure changes in consumer attitudes and to diagnose emotional conflicts. Governments keep corps of analysts monitoring other nations' broadcasts and printed materials to extract useful intelligence. Details that seem trivial in themselves have a way of adding up, when classified and counted, to vital information.

The most basic technique is called looking for fingerprint words. A word or group of words that recurs frequently is one of the surest clues to what's on a person's mind. As any parent knows, you can easily tell which of your daughter's friends is becoming the new favourite – sometimes before she herself is really aware of it – simply by counting the number of times the name is mentioned.

But the technique can have more subtle applications too. For example, verbal fingerprinting helped a young lawyer friend of mine handle a difficult client with whom other members of the firm had been unable to get along. The young man collected all memos and letters from the client in the firm's files and, as he read them, was struck by recurrent expressions and allusions typical of a certain period of English literature. Further investigation revealed the client as a particularly well-read amateur scholar, a shy man who hid his sensitivity behind a cantankerous manner. With this key to the client's personality, the lawyer had no trouble in gaining his confidence.

Another technique, which may reveal more than you think, is known as the big pronoun. We seem to instinctively notice how often someone says 'I', 'me', 'my' and 'mine'. To many people, excessive use of the first person singular simply means that the person is a bore – but it can mean something more. When your car is playing up, you are likely to refer to it more. Likewise, when a person's psychic equipment is grating and squeaking, it is understandable that his or her attention should be directed towards it most of the time.

Someone's speech can also be analysed in terms of the metaphors, similes and analogies they use. My uncle, for example, constantly uses images that suggest he is steering towards a distant landfall through buffeting winds. His main concern is to 'keep his bearings' and 'stay on course'. This obviously hints at his nautical background, as well – I think – as his philosophy of life.

'Er' and 'ah' can also be very revealing. Doctors will tell you they can learn just as much from hesitations as they can from direct answers. The person who is happy with

his job usually answers promptly. A long pause, a cough, a laugh, throat clearing or snuffle can indicate that there is trouble in that department.

Using clues like these, my friends and I have gained a surer understanding of one another, and even of ourselves. Of course, content analysis can never replace reason or common sense but it can supplement them and sometimes reveal messages that we would otherwise completely miss.

PAUSE 10 seconds

Now you'll hear Part Two again.

TONE

REPEAT Part Two

PAUSE 5 seconds

That's the end of Part Two.

Now turn to Part Three.

PAUSE 5 seconds

Part 3

You will hear an interview with a radio science correspondent on issues relating to baldness in men. For questions 16-20, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which fits best according to what you hear.

You now have one minute in which to look at Part Three.

PAUSE 60 seconds

TONE

Presenter: Making a very welcome return to the programme today is Radio Four's own science correspondent, Claire Peters. Claire, welcome back.

Claire: It's very nice to be invited again, Kim.

Presenter: The week's big science news seems to be the potential breakthrough made this week in America in the race to find a remedy for male baldness. How close are the scientists getting?

Claire: Well it's hard to say both how close the scientists are and exactly what it is they have stumbled onto this week. It seems that scientists at the Howard Hughes University in Chicago, in the course of breeding genetically-engineered mice for other purposes, have produced a group of mice that are exceptionally hairy. And because so much research investment is being put into lifestyle drugs – you can bet that they're going to be following up on this.

Presenter: How many people do you think would actually use a drug to combat baldness?

Claire: The potential for any company that actually makes this breakthrough is huge. It is estimated that 20% of men in their twenties and 30% of men in their thirties suffer from significant hair recession, usually above the temples or around the crown. Because hair is associated with attractiveness and virility, there are probably few who would not be prepared to pay to keep it.

Presenter: But isn't the market already flooded with hair-restoring products?

Claire: Of course. In the US alone, it's estimated that men are already spending as much as \$7 billion a year on a bizarre range of concoctions and remedies with ingredients varying from curry paste to cow's saliva, few of which have any effect other than to clear out the wallets of the vain, the desperate and the hairless. And because of the extent to which other lifestyle drugs have caught on, what has become known as the race for hair has now been taken up by some of the wealthiest and most reputable corporations on the planet.

Presenter: So what exactly are the scientists looking at?

Claire: Researchers have established that genetic baldness is connected with a relation of the male hormone testosterone, called dihydrotestosterone or DHT. DHT gradually reverses the hair cycle so that each new hair is thinner and smaller than the one it is replacing and eventually the new hair growing in is of such poor quality that it becomes invisible to the naked eye. For the scientists involved, the holy grail is to find a therapy which would modify the gene which reacts to DHT – but so far no one has been able to isolate this gene. So, for the time being, companies are investing fortunes in finding a product which will block the two enzymes producing DHT.

Presenter: So has anyone managed to produce anything based on this research which actually helps?

Claire: Well, last year a drug called Propecia was launched in a \$90 million advertising blitz, claiming to prevent hair loss in over 80% of men. The drug did actually work by blocking one of the DHT enzymes, but the pill seems to be failing to live up to the initial hype and its sales have also been affected by a widely-publicised review in a scientific journal of its potential side-effects. In the UK, the only licensed treatment for hair loss, called Regaine, was stumbled across when a pharmaceutical company found that a drug it was selling for men with high blood pressure also helped hair growth. Regaine comes in a lotion form that is rubbed into the scalp but its critics claim that its effects are minimal.

Presenter: So for baldness sufferers the news is not that good?

Claire: In the short term maybe not – but in five or ten years' time there will probably be one or two prescription products that could make a real difference.

Presenter: On that optimistic note, we'll take a break ...

PAUSE 10 seconds

Now you'll hear Part Three again.

TONE

REPEAT Part Three

PAUSE 5 seconds

That's the end of Part Three.

Now turn to Part Four.

PAUSE 5 seconds

Part 4

Part Four consists of two tasks.

You will hear five short extracts in which students talk about their experience with summer employment.

Look at Task 1. For questions 21-25, choose from the list (A-H) where each speaker was working.

Now look at Task 2. For questions 26-30, choose from the list (A-H) what surprised each speaker about their experience.

While you listen you must complete both tasks.

You now have forty-five seconds in which to look at Part Four.

PAUSE 45 seconds

TONE

Speaker 1

PAUSE 2 seconds

I had a wonderful time. I love pizza, and of course I could eat as much as I liked, for free. As you can imagine, I gained some weight, but not as much as you might expect because I was run off my feet. Who would have guessed that a person working in the kitchen, a little back room really, would cover so many miles in a day, walking back and forth between the fridge and the oven? It was beyond belief! The first few weeks absolutely everything ached: my feet, my legs, my back, even my shoulders though I'm not sure why. But after a few weeks it was fine; got used to it, I guess. I'd be super fit now, I suppose, if it wasn't for all that pizza I ate. Oh, and ice-cream too; I forgot to mention that!

PAUSE 3 seconds

Speaker 2

PAUSE 2 seconds

I was very, very fortunate to get the position. It was like an internship, really; they usually took on university students. But there I was, seventeen, having never worked anywhere before. It was the sort of place I had always envisioned myself working after uni – a very well known financial institution, and the proper employees made a lot of money indeed. I was paid too, and not too badly, but nothing like what the older people with qualifications got. The thing is, the truly fortunate thing, is that I found out I hated the work. I really, truly, despised it. It was so dull, and the people there were awful to each other at a personal level. It was the antithesis of a friendly environment. I feel so very lucky I got to find this out before starting uni, rather than after I'd finished!

PAUSE 3 seconds

Speaker 3

PAUSE 2 seconds

The work was nothing special. I got the job because my aunt knew the owner of the shop, but it made sense because I want to study fashion design and it was good for

me to get used to the feel of the different materials: cotton, silk, rayon. Sometimes I would get to help customers choose the right thing to make a particular skirt or top, and that was fun. But what really made the experience was the other people working there. They were mostly middle-aged women, and they all had so many stories; some had had very interesting lives. Judy, who I worked with on weekday afternoons, had actually been a film actress in the '70s! You wouldn't guess it to look at her now, and you wouldn't guess from her attitude either because she was very down-to-earth and not at all conceited. I loved listening to her tell stories of all the famous people she used to work with!

PAUSE 3 seconds

Speaker 4

PAUSE 2 seconds

I was helping my dad in his business. Of course, I don't know much about cars so I couldn't do any of the important stuff in the beginning. I started out just washing the cars, or sweeping the floor and cleaning the tools in the evening. But I learned as I went along and soon enough I was doing simple repairs. It was strange working with my dad, though, because I got to see a different side of him. With my sister and me he's quite strict, but with his employees he was very gentle, very egalitarian. In fact, he didn't seem like a boss at all, more like he was hanging around with his mates, except everyone worked hard, no one messed around. I'm not sure how he managed it, to be honest, but I've certainly got a new-found respect for him.

PAUSE 3 seconds

Speaker 5

PAUSE 2 seconds

Things started out well, but went downhill rapidly. There wasn't much to do other than make an occasional coffee for someone, make sure there were some cakes on display, and put the dishes in the dishwasher. It was quite slow, so we just had each other to keep us company. The problem was that the other two employees were a couple, so I was a bit excluded. They fought a lot too, and that was really awkward. They also tried to make me do most of the work, which wasn't fair at all. I felt like I was being ganged up on but I didn't want to quit because I was trying to save up some money. So I just plastered a smile on my face and did my best to get along. They were rude; I was agreeable in return. They ignored me; I kept smiling and saying 'good morning'. I didn't actually know I had it in me and I feel rather proud of myself. Though I must say I was relieved when summer was over and I had to go back to school.

PAUSE 10 seconds

Now you'll hear Part Four again.

TONE

REPEAT Part Four

PAUSE 5 seconds

That's the end of Part Four.

There'll now be a pause of five minutes for you to copy your answers onto the separate answer sheet. Be sure to follow the numbering of all the questions. I'll remind you when there is one minute left, so that you're sure to finish in time.

PAUSE 4 minutes

You have one more minute left.

PAUSE 1 minute

That's the end of the test. Please stop now. Your supervisor will now collect all the question papers and answer sheets.

Practice Test 5 — Paper 3 Listening

This is the Certificate of Proficiency in English Listening Test. Test 5.

I'm going to give you the instructions for this test. I'll introduce each part of the test and give you time to look at the questions.

At the start of each piece you'll hear this sound:

TONE

You'll hear each piece twice.

Remember, while you're listening, write your answers on the question paper. You'll have five minutes at the end of the test to copy your answers onto the separate answer sheet.

There will now be a pause. Please ask any questions now, because you must not speak during the test.

PAUSE 5 seconds

Part 1

Now open your question paper and look at Part One.

PAUSE 5 seconds

You will hear three different extracts. For questions 1-6, choose the answer (A, B or C) which fits best according to what you hear. There are two questions for each extract.

Extract One

PAUSE 15 seconds

TONE

Woman: To kick off today's discussion of wheel clamping, we have a listener on the line, Thomas Smith. Hi Thomas. What's your perspective on this controversial issue?

Man: My only experience of clamping was during a terrible downpour last February. My girlfriend had just popped into a shop to get something and I had pulled into the driveway of a private parking area and was ready to move if anyone needed to get by. I obviously didn't want to be too far away or she'd have got soaked. Anyway, I can't have been waiting more than a few minutes when I noticed someone tampering with my rear wheel. Thinking it was someone trying to steal my hubcap, and not wanting to get into a confrontation, I started my engine and tried to reverse but the car wouldn't move.

Woman: You mean you were sitting there and you had no idea you were being clamped?

Man: That's right. That's when I got out and realised that I was not the victim of an attempted theft but of a wheel-clamper who worked for a security firm. He was extremely offensive and demanded £67 to free my car. He'd given me no warning that he was about to clamp me and due to the bad weather I hadn't seen the notice about restricted parking.

Woman: Wait; hold on a minute. You said you'd stopped in the driveway of a parking area? Surely you must have known that you weren't allowed to park there – I mean, no one is ever allowed to park in a driveway. And you said you were ready to move but then you didn't see the clamper approach. If you were paying so little attention, how would you have known if someone wanted to pass?

Man: What are you implying?

Woman: Nothing, I'm just trying to understand the situation.

Man: The situation is that he'd given me no warning; he must have been in his van nearby waiting to pounce like a vulture. I had no alternative but to pay. People working for firms like these are little more than legalised muggers, and it's time they were outlawed!

PAUSE 5 seconds

TONE

REPEAT Extract One

PAUSE 2 seconds

Extract Two

PAUSE 15 seconds

TONE

The reunification of Germany has affected people's lives in both parts of the formerly divided nation in many different ways. In some states of the former East Germany, for example, women have all but stopped having babies. The decline is most pronounced in the state of Brandenburg, where the birth-rate has plummeted by more than two-thirds in the last ten years. So concerned, in fact, are the authorities about the trend and its potential effects on the labour market and social welfare system in the future, that they have announced plans for a one-off payment to parents, the equivalent of four hundred pounds, for every child produced.

Such declines are usually only seen in times of war, plague or famine but this trend seems to be a by-product of the less prosperous East reuniting with the West. It seems that many potential parents seem to want to take advantage of their freedom to use disposable income on items denied to them for so many years, like modern homes and foreign travel, rather than on child-rearing. Whatever the reason, developments such as this only seem certain to add to the steady flow of internal migrants towards the western half of the country.

PAUSE 5 seconds

TONE

REPEAT Extract Two

PAUSE 2 seconds

Extract Three

PAUSE 15 seconds

TONE

Plans for Britain's first daycare centre for the elderly dependants of workers are in the pipeline in Brighton. Staff or former employees of the St. Catherine's hospital will be able to drop off an elderly relative for a daily fee of about £18. The hospital is hoping that with sufficient uptake the initiative will be self-financing. The scheme is designed to stop workers worrying about leaving elderly relatives alone during the day. The Occupational Therapist Services Manager at the hospital, Kristin Hughes, came up with the idea after suspecting that many employees — over 90 of whom are female — were quitting their jobs and taking extended leave to care for elderly relatives. According to the hospital, the aim of the scheme is to provide a secure yet stimulating environment for the elderly from 8.00 am to 8.00 pm so that they will be able to function better at home. One novel item on the list of activities the centre is planning to organise is indoor hockey for the elderly. The game has apparently already proved popular with elderly patients at the hospital and it is seen as important in encouraging agility and alertness.

PAUSE 5 seconds

TONE

REPEAT Extract Three

PAUSE 2 seconds

That's the end of Part One.

Now turn to Part Two.

PAUSE 5 seconds

Part 2

You will hear part of a radio feature on the sinking of the 'Salem' oil tanker. For questions 7-15, complete the sentences with a word or short phrase.

You now have forty-five seconds in which to look at Part Two.

PAUSE 45 seconds

TONE

The 960,000 tonne supertanker was a floating time bomb, in danger of erupting into a massive fireball at any moment. And yet her captain, officers and crewmen were calm, apparently refusing to panic, waiting quietly on deck and scanning the horizon for a passing ship that might carry them to safety.

On 17th January, 1979, the Greek captain noted in his log that the ship had been rocked by a series of explosions which had left it helpless and without engines in the

Atlantic Ocean, 100 miles off the African coast of Senegal. The ship's log also noted with relief that the mysterious explosions had failed to ignite the brimming cargo of 200,000 tonnes of volatile Kuwaiti crude oil which packed the tanker's holds.

The *Salem* remained afloat for another 30 hours after this log entry. And as one would expect in a busy shipping lane, she was eventually spotted by the tanker *British Trident* on its way to the same Persian Gulf terminal the *Salem* had left a month before. Twenty minutes after the *British Trident* first sighted the *Salem*, the British ship recorded the first and only distress radio call from the stricken ship.

As *British Trident* turned to answer the SOS call, a bright cloud of orange smoke billowed up from the *Salem*. But there was no need for the rescuers to approach too closely. Within thirty minutes, the *Salem's* powerful lifeboats had met them halfway and the British sailors could only marvel at the *Salem's* crew as they came aboard. They filed on in an orderly queue, unhurried and magnificently composed despite the danger from which they were supposedly fleeing.

The ship had, up to this point, survived a day and a night still afloat, though listing slightly, and it was reasonable to assume that with a little luck it might survive long enough to put a damage repair and salvage crew aboard. But within ten minutes of the crew's rescue, the bow of the *Salem* dipped and she disappeared beneath the surface. The ship slipped down into the depths of the Atlantic, too deep for any diver to reach her. A small oil slick developed almost immediately but nothing resembling the pollution catastrophe that her cargo potentially represented.

So was the sinking one big insurance scam? There is much to suggest that it was. Firstly, the *Salem* was owned by a newly-formed company backed by a dubious businessman. A drunken crewman also later claimed to have been paid a fortune to keep silent about a secret rendez-vous with a South African tanker a week before it sank. The *Salem's* oil would have been worth a fortune to South Africa at the time because the oil-producing states of the Middle East had maintained a strict embargo against it, in the light of its apartheid policies. And no explanation was ever offered by the company as to why the *Salem* had taken a month to reach Senegal — almost a week longer than normal.

The ship's captain, of course, dismissed his crewman's allegations, claiming he was only playing to the media's desire for intrigue where there was none. And it is unlikely that anyone will ever be able to solve the riddle of the ship that seemed to sink on cue — at least not without the corroboration of those involved.

PAUSE 10 seconds

Now you'll hear Part Two again.

TONE

REPEAT Part Two

PAUSE 5 seconds

That's the end of Part Two.

Now turn to Part Three.

PAUSE 5 seconds

Part 3

You will hear an interview with Kim Larson, author of the book *'Today's Spy.'* For questions 16-20, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which fits best according to what you hear.

You now have one minute in which to look at Part Three.

PAUSE 60 seconds

TONE

Interviewer: Today's guest, Kim Larson, is the author of the book *Today's Spy* which, as its title suggests, gives a fascinating insight into the modern world of spying. Kim, welcome.

Kim: Thank you, Sandy. It's a pleasure to be here.

Interviewer: So Kim, now that the Cold War is over and the wall between East and West has come down, what is it that modern spies do with themselves all day?

Kim: One very controversial area of their activity is spying on large companies. Several firms have complained recently to the UK government that they have evidence that their internal communications are being monitored illegally and their research and development secrets passed on either to government agencies or competitors.

Interviewer: So what do governments gain from being involved in that kind of thing?

Kim: Well, such intelligence gathering from multinationals can give governments an edge in developing their own technology, or they can pass such information on to friendly nations in return for similar favours.

Interviewer: So obtaining industrial secrets has replaced gathering military intelligence?

Kim: Not entirely. It is true that your average spy will spend a lot less time trying to obtain details of the weapons initiatives of major powers such as the former Soviet Union, but intelligence agencies are now devoting a lot of their time to combating an illegal international trade in nuclear and chemical weapons and trying to prevent them from falling into the hands of smaller countries and terrorist organisations. There are all sorts of people trying to gain access to weapons now that international tension has increased.

Interviewer: So are terrorists the only kind of criminals that spies encounter in their work?

Kim: No. International organised crime is booming and many spies working in the field now have the task of infiltrating such organisations and helping law enforcement agencies in cases involving hacking, black marketeering and smuggling — the advent of the Internet has helped crime organisations extend their spheres of operation and combating them now requires more sophisticated methods of investigation.

Interviewer: So what do today's spies' new toys look like? I mean, James Bond used to have exploding lighters and briefcases that turned into helicopters. What do they use now?

Kim: Nothing quite so appealing in terms of special effects for your average film-goer, but resources which are nonetheless staggering in terms of their surveillance potential. American keyhole satellites, for instance, are said to be able to make out an object as small as a piece of fruit from an orbit of 250 miles above the earth, and closer to home, tiny spy cameras are being attached to bugs — both intelligent artificial ones and the likes of living cockroaches — to snoop within people's walls.

Interviewer: Amazing. And so what can your average business person or citizen do if they think they are being spied on?

Kim: Well, of course the average person is far more likely to be the target of surveillance for investigative journalists or private eye agencies in cases such as domestic disputes but, if you do think that someone is snooping around or eavesdropping, there are various ways you can find out. Leave markers in documents that someone looking through in your absence is likely to disturb, or wedge something like a matchstick under your door that an unsuspecting intruder would break or disturb upon entry. You are obviously in a much better position to do something about being spied on if your pursuers do not know you are aware of their attentions.

Interviewer: Well, hoping that I haven't said anything too subversive, we'll have to stop there. Kim, thank you very much for sharing your experiences ...

PAUSE 10 seconds

Now you'll hear Part Three again.

TONE

REPEAT Part Three

PAUSE 5 seconds

That's the end of Part Three.

Now turn to Part Four.

PAUSE 5 seconds

Part 4

Part Four consists of two tasks.

You will hear five short extracts in which students talk about someone who influenced them.

Look at Task 1. For questions 21-25, choose from the list (A-H) who the speaker was influenced by.

Now look at Task 2. For questions 26-30, choose from the list (A-H) what about the person each person found influential.

While you listen, you must complete both tasks.

You now have forty-five seconds in which to look at Part Four.

PAUSE 45 seconds

TONE

Speaker 1

PAUSE 2 seconds

Last summer I worked part time in a shop, and I saw Meagan every day. Of course, I'd never seen her before, but by the time the two months were over I felt that she was one of my most trusted friends, even though she was closer to the age of my parents than to my own. It was the first summer that I'd stayed at university instead of going home, and I was quite lonely; a lot of negative things were going on in my life. Meagan ended up being the one I could talk to. But it wasn't just that; I learned a lot from her about what kind of person I wanted to be. You see, she always has a smile for everyone, and I do mean everyone. She has a way of coming across as completely genuine when she asks how you are. That's cause it's a completely genuine question! It's such a simple thing. She never has a negative thing to say about anyone either; I'm sure it's because she never thinks negative thoughts. To me, it seems like a kind of ultimate wisdom – to be so respectful of others. I hope one day I can learn to have an attitude like hers.

PAUSE 3 seconds

Speaker 2

PAUSE 2 seconds

Martin was my tormentor. One of my earliest memories is of him reaching into my crib and pulling my hair, repeatedly. I was quite small; I remember feeling so frustrated because I couldn't get away from him and I remember screaming my lungs out, which I'm sure I got in trouble for. I was too little to explain myself! Things didn't improve with time, either. We fought vehemently with words once I'd learned to wield them. He knew exactly how to wind me up, and I'm sure I wasn't bad at winding him up either. Certainly I'm a fundamentally different person than I would have been had I not been dealing with these insults and assaults at every bend of the road to adulthood and independence. For this kind of relationship there is simply no substitute and no comparison. To be honest, I don't believe that anyone else in my life, since then, has paid me so much attention, for any reason! Nowadays we're friends, generally, though we're still quick to disagree about anything at the slightest provocation.

PAUSE 3 seconds

Speaker 3

PAUSE 2 seconds

For my first year of sixth form college we'd moved to a new town, and I was at a new school, and I was having trouble making friends. I guess I was feeling pretty low, and I was dealing with that by writing; it made me feel better. Mr Cole was the first one who noticed my writing, or at least the first who reacted positively to it. He suggested we put out a small magazine that year, just to showcase students' work and he asked me to be one of the editors. I declined at first but he kept on asking and finally I agreed to it, reluctantly. In the end, we put out a really great magazine; to this day I'm proud of it. He

introduced me to the concept of sharing my writing with others. Before that, I was doing it just for me. And later he encouraged me to look into creative writing programmes at universities; I don't think I would even have seen that as an option for further education if it hadn't been for him.

PAUSE 3 seconds

Speaker 4

PAUSE 2 seconds

I've followed in his footsteps career-wise, but I'd like to think that I've followed in his footsteps in terms of character as well. He was always perfectly honest, which I believe is rare and so very essential. Dad complains that he was too strict but I always enjoyed his frankness; sometimes I'd even visit him, especially when I needed someone to examine my life with a critical eye. I remember once, when I had decided to quit my first job – a very good job – where I was not happy, I visited him, expecting to be told off roundly. He just said "brave boy" and was off onto the topics of his vegetable garden and my cycling hobby. I cannot even explain how much that meant to me. Those two words carried me through the next few months of uncertainty, so to speak, because I knew that he really believed it. He believed that about me. If he didn't, he would have told me I was a blithering idiot. There was never any mincing of words and this made his affirmation truly meaningful.

PAUSE 3 seconds

Speaker 5

PAUSE 2 seconds

Although I've never met her, actually she'd been dead for more than a hundred years before I was born, she has made a tremendous mark on my life. I guess I could just identify with her characters, particularly the tragic heroine, when I was first exposed to them in my impressionable teens. Her trials, her concerns, her dreams, all of them got inside me in some way and became a part of who I am. We all do this with our favourite things, don't we, particularly as we're growing up? The favourite book, favourite song, favourite film, they all become a part of us and help us to interpret our lives, in relation to them. Her words made such a vivid impression on me that I still see something occasionally and I think – "oh, that's just like the sky was when so and so was doing this or that ..." and it makes the moment emotionally stronger somehow.

PAUSE 10 seconds

Now you'll hear Part Four again.

TONE

REPEAT Part Four

PAUSE 5 seconds

That's the end of Part Four.

There'll now be a pause of five minutes for you to copy your answers onto the separate answer sheet. Be sure to follow the numbering of all the questions. I'll remind you when there is one minute left, so that you're sure to finish in time.

PAUSE 4 minutes

You have one more minute left.

PAUSE 1 minute

That's the end of the test. Please stop now. Your supervisor will now collect all the question papers and answer sheets.

Practice Test 6 — Paper 3 Listening

This is the Certificate of Proficiency in English Listening Test. Test 6.

I'm going to give you the instructions for this test. I'll introduce each part of the test and give you time to look at the questions.

At the start of each piece you'll hear this sound:

TONE

You'll hear each piece twice.

Remember, while you're listening, write your answers on the question paper. You'll have five minutes at the end of the test to copy your answers onto the separate answer sheet.

There will now be a pause. Please ask any questions now, because you must not speak during the test.

PAUSE 5 seconds

Part 1

Now open your question paper and look at Part One.

PAUSE 5 seconds

You will hear three different extracts. For questions 1-6, choose the answer (A, B or C) which fits best according to what you hear. There are two questions for each extract.

Extract One

PAUSE 15 seconds

TONE

People are always asking about the money side of what I do. I am a trial lawyer that basically works on a 'no win, no fee' basis. I work for plaintiffs in personal injury cases and take about a third of the money that we recover for the injured party. But if we lose, I get nothing. I think people outside the States often wonder why American juries award massive amounts in damages, but you have to remember how we see things over here. Our basketballers in the States can earn \$100 million, so awarding \$1 million to a guy disfigured in an industrial accident because of company negligence doesn't seem that much. People also seem to think I am the kind of guy that hangs around hospital waiting rooms in search of clients. There are lawyers known as ambulance chasers who do just that – I am sure you've seen them in films – but they tend to refer clients to me and then take a referral fee without having to do any of the legal work. The work I do is stressful, involves long hours and provides no guarantee of a pay cheque at the end of a case – but I do it for the love of

being a trial lawyer and being up there arguing a case in front of a jury willing to see justice done. Sure, the financial rewards are enticing, but I'd much rather be fighting for ordinary people whose lives have been devastated than getting criminals off, like so many of my colleagues do, on the grounds of some technicality.

PAUSE 5 seconds

TONE

REPEAT Extract One

PAUSE 2 seconds

Extract Two

PAUSE 15 seconds

TONE

Man: Meals at home with the kids nowadays just aren't the same as when I was growing up. I can remember feeling a real sense of connection with my parents and siblings at the dinner table. I think it was at those times that we really bonded as a family, you know?

Woman: So what's different now?

Man: Well, the kids – who seem to nibble at things most of the day anyway – often snatch their meal off the table and sneak away to get on with whatever they've interrupted and the only way it seems to keep them seated is to have the TV blaring in the corner – that's if they're around at all.

Woman: It sounds as if you've got to start laying down a few ground rules which make dinner more of a family event.

Man: Such as?

Woman: Well – just ensure everyone is present and accounted for before you start to serve and insist that no one leaves halfway through. That's what I do, at least. And lay down the law too about mobiles, TV and computers being switched off during meal times. That way there'll be fewer distractions and the kids won't feel the same sense of urgency to dash back to whatever it is they've left.

Man: OK, but what about the fact that we all seem to be pulled in different directions and mealtimes just clash with other things?

Woman: Well, if family dinners seem to be out because of conflicting schedules, I think you've got to be creative and come up with alternatives, like some of my neighbours have done.

Man: And their secret is?

Woman: Giving the family a sense of ritual they can count on, at least at certain times during the week. One woman I know, whose husband works incredibly long hours, even packs up a picnic and takes three kids and dinner to him once a week.

PAUSE 5 seconds

TONE

REPEAT Extract Two

PAUSE 2 seconds

Extract Three

PAUSE 15 seconds

TONE

Churchill's intuitive powers were evident throughout his life and he learned to obey them. But it was during wartime that their influence was most dramatic.

In 1941, for instance, Churchill made a habit of visiting aircraft batteries during night raids. Once, having watched a gun crew in action for some time, he went back to his staff car to depart. The near-side door was opened for him because it was on that side that he always sat. But, for some reason, he ignored the open door, walked round the car, opened the far-side door himself, and climbed in. Minutes later, as the car was speeding through the darkened streets of London, a bomb exploded close by. The force of the blast lifted the Prime Minister's vehicle on to two wheels, and it was on the verge of rolling over when it righted itself. "It must have been my bulk on that side of the car that pulled it back down," Churchill is said to have remarked.

Later, when his wife questioned him about the incident, Churchill said, "Something said 'Stop' before I reached the car door held open for me. It then appeared to me that I was being told I was meant to get in the other side and sit there – so that's what I did."

What the British Prime Minister had done was listen to the 'inner voice' that we usually refer to as intuition or a hunch, and heed its advice. Today we shall be looking at how this remarkable 'inner voice' so often helped shape the course of the war.

PAUSE 5 seconds

TONE

REPEAT Extract Three

PAUSE 2 seconds

That is the end of Part One.

Now turn to Part Two.

PAUSE 5 seconds

Part 2

You will hear part of a radio feature on the Millennium Bug and the different predictions people made about how the world would be affected. For questions 7-15, complete the sentences with a word or short phrase.

You now have forty-five seconds in which to look at Part Two.

PAUSE 45 seconds

TONE

The Millennium Bug, as some of you may recall, was the name given to the potential catastrophe awaiting the computerised world as the clocks chimed midnight on 31st December 1999. The fears, expressed by experts and fanatics alike, were that the world's estimated seven billion computer chips – in everything from faxes to cash

machines and hospital equipment to sewerage systems – might simply crash, bringing many parts of the world to a standstill.

This doomsday scenario was based on the belief that many computers – especially those with old chips which had not been expected to last more than ten years – would be thrown into confusion as the last two digits of the date moved from 99 to 00. The most horrific predictions broadcast on talk-shows and circulating on the Internet foresaw general anarchy and looting as power grids shut down and potential nuclear catastrophe as errant missiles provoked a war between the superpowers.

Governments and businesses took the threat seriously too. Sainsbury's, the largest supermarket chain in Britain, spent £40 million in trying to foil the Bug and the Bank of England produced an extra £20 billion worth of bank notes because of fears that people would stockpile cash in case payment systems and cash machines malfunctioned. Investment analysts on Wall Street and elsewhere were also predicting that there was a good chance that the advent of the Bug could spark a global recession.

Many ordinary citizens too felt that the risks of chips crashing were sufficiently high to warrant taking sensible precautions. For some, this simply meant avoiding being on a plane or in a lift at the stroke of midnight. Many others across the globe thought it wise to stock emergency rations and get hold of some form of non-electrical heating and some on the lunatic fringes of various western societies armed themselves and took refuge in the hills. Then there were others who saw the Bug as an opportunity to run up huge sums on their credit cards – hoping that all their debts would disappear overnight as a result of the crash.

And, as if expert opinion were not enough to fuel speculation that the Bug might bite, the press seized on every crumb of evidence of impending disaster. In Britain, for example, at the beginning of 1999, customers of one of the country's largest investment and insurance companies were sent letters informing them that new policies were valid from 1999 to 2000. And then as the world and government agencies waited with bated breath to see if the mass celebrations would come to a grinding halt ... nothing ... virtually nothing ... A few toasters didn't pop up and the odd computer crashed.

The red faces of supposed computer experts were about the only visible sign that anything at all had happened in what must go down as probably the greatest non-event in history.

PAUSE 10 seconds

Now you'll hear Part Two again.

TONE

REPEAT Part Two

PAUSE 5 seconds

That is the end of Part Two.

Now turn to Part Three.

PAUSE 5 seconds

Part 3

You will hear an interview with an interior designer Zoe Carter. For questions 16-20, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which fits best according to what you hear.

You now have one minute in which to look at Part Three.

PAUSE 60 seconds

TONE

Interviewer: Our guest on our "Life Enhancement" slot today is interior designer Zoe Carter. Zoe, welcome.

Zoe: Hello.

Interviewer: Now, Zoe, if someone is thinking of completely redoing their home – where do they begin?

Zoe: Well, it's easy to understand why people might be daunted by the prospect. There are just so many decorating and furnishing alternatives out there and many people feel inhibited about exposing themselves to ridicule – after all, the way we choose to live will always invite comment from friends and neighbours and this tends to force the more self-conscious among us towards conventional choices. So I suppose you should start by making up your mind to see your own bold plan through to the end.

Interviewer: And where do people look for inspiration then?

Zoe: Well, many people might think it's in lifestyle or home magazines but I'd caution against this. Seeing what wealthy celebrities have done can be disheartening when you come to consider your own space and resources. I tend to think holidays are often the best source of inspiration for a change of surroundings at home because away from your familiar environment you are far more likely to be sensitive to colours, texture and light and how these affect your mood.

Interviewer: So once you have a clear sense of what you want to achieve, what are the points to consider?

Zoe: Be as open-minded as you can about the things you can change such as the position of non-load-bearing walls and use of storage space and think as creatively as possible about features you can't change.

Interviewer: What do you mean features you can't change?

Zoe: Well, say someone lives in rented accommodation and ugly old pipes seem to stick out and dominate in the bathroom. For those easily discouraged, this might be reason enough to completely give up on the room and just give it a coat of paint now and again but, for those who rise to the challenge, what initially seems like an obstacle could become the source of inspiration for a change. I recently saw someone with just such a problem strip off all the old layers of paint to reveal the original metal of the pipes and then purposely select all the other fittings to blend in.

Interviewer: And how can we ensure we make the best use of space?

Zoe: First of all, how best to use space may come down to functional choices, for example, whether you combine your dining area with the kitchen or the living room. Such issues are never black and white and the decision should depend on how you see yourself using the various rooms. After that, two key elements in deciding on the

utilisation of space in the home are unity and proportion. Rooms look awkward when there is a mishmash of conflicting styles clamouring for attention and, similarly, knocking a wall down to combine two previously separate spaces may make the features of each room seem out of scale. You should definitely strive to achieve harmony in style and proportion.

Interviewer: So big spaces are not necessarily better?

Zoe: Well, though space is obviously one of the luxuries of a modern era small spaces can still be used so that you can accentuate the appealing features of the enclosed space – cosiness, intimacy and the feeling of having everything within easy reach – without suffering the drawbacks. One very simple contrast, for example, is that between storage and display. Why hide, say, beautiful racks of clothes behind the cumbersome doors of a space-consuming built-in cupboard when you could open the whole thing up and provide depth and colour to a room.

Interviewer: Well, Zoe, you've certainly given us plenty of food for thought ...

PAUSE 10 seconds

Now you'll hear Part Three again.

TONE

REPEAT Part Three

PAUSE 5 seconds

That's the end of Part Three.

Now turn to Part Four.

PAUSE 5 seconds

Part 4

Part Four consists of two tasks.

You will hear five short extracts in which young people talk about a place where they have travelled.

Look at Task 1. For questions 21-25, choose from the list (A-H) why each speaker travelled there.

Now look at Task 2. For questions 26-30, choose from the list (A-H) what each speaker found challenging.

While you listen you must complete both tasks.

You now have forty-five seconds in which to look at Part Four.

PAUSE 45 seconds

TONE

Speaker 1

PAUSE 2 seconds

I travelled to London last winter. I had an interview, so I was looking at everything with a critical eye; could I live there? I spent a week in all, and I couldn't say for sure. There was a lot that I enjoyed: the museums, the variety of ethnic restaurants, just walking around watching the people go by. In many ways, I loved the energy and constant stream of unexpected sights and sounds offered by a big city. But I

found getting around really trying. The underground system, despite the iconic map, was confusing. The buses were hard to get into, and impossible to tell when to get off. Taxi drivers were surly. In the end, I was saved from making that difficult decision because I didn't get offered the position. It's probably just as well.

PAUSE 3 seconds

Speaker 2

PAUSE 2 seconds

I was in Dubai for exactly 11 hours and 45 minutes. It's certainly a very interesting place, at least that's my impression. I'd say I used every bit of my time there, as brief as it was. I was on my way to Australia, you see, the shortest, transfer I could get would mean having to endure 8 hours in the airport before I could catch my connecting flight, so I decided to take a later connection and make the best of it! Let me explain; almost twelve hours gives you time to do a bit of exploring in a way that 8 hours doesn't. I arrived very early in the morning, so I travelled into the city centre and loitered around until things began to open, had breakfast, then explored the city and did some shopping. By the time I'd tired of that it was time to eat again so I found a promising restaurant and placed my order. Unfortunately I couldn't really enjoy my meal because it took some time to arrive and I was beginning to get antsy about getting back to the airport. I gulped my food and dashed for the bus. In the end, I was back at the airport in plenty of time. That's better than being late, but I wish I'd taken the time to savour my food.

PAUSE 3 seconds

Speaker 3

PAUSE 2 seconds

I couldn't decide where to go, but I was ready for a holiday and my friend happened to introduce me to her old flatmate who was visiting at that time. It turned out that he was going to be away in the States for work during the first two weeks of June, and he offered me his flat in Paris while he was away! He left me a spare set of keys that day! It was an amazing opportunity as he lived right in the centre, in a very convenient neighbourhood. His flat was tiny, and I do mean tiny, but all the hotels in the area were exclusively expensive, so I was very, very fortunate. It was a bit hard to find on arrival, but what was far more perplexing was how to get into the building. There was a small gated front courtyard, and I couldn't find the lock to open it. I had no idea what to do and was on the verge of tears when I realised there was another door adjacent to the courtyard. It turned out that was the main entrance, and I had no trouble getting in.

PAUSE 3 seconds

Speaker 4

PAUSE 2 seconds

I'd dreamed of visiting Madagascar ever since I saw a documentary when I was a child. I wanted to see lemurs and the spiny forest. I was fascinated by the strange forms of the baobab trees that grew on the north part of the island; they seemed to me to resemble giant cartoon trees. I imagined myself riding along a dirt track, in a jeep, with red dust flying up behind. So when I saw the advert for the volunteer position doing environmental restoration I jumped at the opportunity. What I found was a world away from the documentary I'd seen fifteen years before. There actually wasn't much spiny forest left; in its place were dry eroded hillsides. We were struggling to plant trees, but it was a losing battle. In the first two weeks there, I didn't see one lemur. In the third week, I got two fleeting glimpses. And that was it. By the time my month of work was up, I just didn't have the heart to travel around the rest of the island.

PAUSE 3 seconds

Speaker 5

PAUSE 2 seconds

When I began studying yoga it became clear to me that I'd have to travel to India, to learn from the source. In some ways it was a pleasure to be there. Life was easy because nice accommodation was quite cheap, and food was good, particularly for a vegetarian. I loved the markets with colourful silk, scarves and saris. Actually, I bought a full suitcase of clothes while I was there, almost for pennies. The workshops I took part in were difficult, both physically and mentally, but I loved every minute of it. What I didn't love was trying to navigate through the crowds of poor people begging for money. They seemed so destitute, so desperate; I wanted to do something but there were so many, all reaching out as I went by. It wasn't long before I was just looking through them, like everyone else, but it broke my heart in a way. Now I try to look back on the nice things: vivid colours, the smell of curry, friends I met.

PAUSE 10 seconds

Now you'll hear Part Four again.

TONE

REPEAT Part Four

PAUSE 5 seconds

That's the end of Part Four.

There'll now be a pause of five minutes for you to copy your answers onto the separate answer sheet. Be sure to follow the numbering of all the questions. I'll remind you when there is one minute left, so that you're sure to finish in time.

PAUSE 4 minutes

You have one more minute left.

PAUSE 1 minute

That's the end of the test. Please stop now. Your supervisor will now collect all the question papers and answer sheets.

ISBN 978-1-4715-0650-5



9 781471 506505



Express Publishing