

PAPER 1 Reading and Use of English

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For questions 1–8, read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Example:

0 A idea B view C thought D decision

0 A B C D

Essential tips

- ▶ Read the title and the whole text to get the general meaning.
- ▶ Some of the questions will ask you to choose a word from a set of words with similar meanings.
- ▶ The word you need may be part of a collocation, an idiom, an expression or fixed phrase. You may need a preposition, which is part of a phrasal verb or a linker.
- ▶ If you are not sure which of the options fits best, say the sentence to yourself and use the one that sounds best.
- ▶ When you have finished, read the text again to make sure it makes sense.

Question 3: The gapped word is part of a fixed phrase. Which verb best completes the phrase *when it ... to?*

Question 6: Sisters, brothers, grandparents are all ... of your family.

Question 8: The gapped word is part of a fixed expression. Which verb best completes the phrase ... *the best for somebody?*

Working parents

Reliable studies have shown that children of parents who both go out to work have no more problems than children with one parent staying at home. My personal (0) is that both parents should go out to work if they wish.

Some parents invest so much in a career that they cannot (1) to give it up. Others have to work because of economic (2)

There are several options when it (3) to choosing childcare from child minders to the kind neighbour (4) the street.

No (5) how good the childcare may be, some children protest if their parents aren't around. Babies become dependent on parents and close family (6), so parents should make sure they allow (7) time to help their child settle in with their new carer.

Remember: if parents want to (8) the best for their children, it's not the quantity of time they spend with them, it's the quality that matters.

- | | | | |
|------------|------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1 A bear | B decide | C hope | D expect |
| 2 A reason | B duty | C necessity | D task |
| 3 A refers | B concerns | C turns | D comes |
| 4 A of | B opposite | C across | D next to |
| 5 A way | B matter | C surprise | D exception |
| 6 A people | B adults | C members | D grown-ups |
| 7 A little | B no | C lots | D plenty of |
| 8 A make | B give | C have | D do |

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For questions 9–16, read the text below and think of the word which best fits each gap. Use only **one** word in each gap. There is an example at the beginning (0).

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

Example: 0 B E E N

Daniela: Skateboard champion

I've always (0) an outdoors kind of girl, and (9) a kid, I'd get up to all sorts of stuff with my friends – climbing trees and messing about in the woods. As we got older, my friends started doing other things (10) shopping and listening to music, but I still loved being outside and needed a new challenge.

(11) was my brother who first got me (12) skateboarding. I'd seen him practising on his board hour after hour, and to (13) honest, I used to think it was uncool. But when he showed me some amazing tricks he could do one day, I had to give it a go.

I've got a competitive streak, so I watched loads of skateboarding clips online and got out on my board whenever I could – even (14) it was dark – in order to compete (15) my brother. It obviously paid (16) because I beat him in a competition last month!

Essential tips

- ▶ Read the whole text to get the general meaning.
- ▶ Decide what kind of word is needed (verb, pronoun, article, determiner, quantifier, etc.).
- ▶ Remember you can only use one word in each gap.
- ▶ You cannot use contracted forms (*I've, he's, they're, mustn't*, etc.) to fill in the gaps.
- ▶ Say the phrase or sentence to yourself and see which word sounds right in each gap.
- ▶ Read the text when you have finished and check that it makes sense.

Question 10: Look at the context. The missing word means 'for example', or 'such as'.

Question 12: This gap is part of a phrasal verb that means 'to become interested in' an activity.

Question 13: The missing word helps to complete a common expression. Which verb and form of the verb is needed?

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For questions 17–24, read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of some of the lines to form a word that fits in the gap in the same line. There is an example at the beginning (0).

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

Example:

O	B	S	E	R	V	A	T	I	O	N						
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--

Essential tips

- ▶ Read the whole text to get the general meaning.
- ▶ Decide what type of word (noun, adjective, verb, etc.) you need for each gap.
- ▶ Look at the context carefully. The word may be negative or positive.
- ▶ You may need to add a prefix or suffix to the prompt word.
- ▶ If the word is a noun, check if you need the singular or plural form.
- ▶ You may need to make two changes to the word (add a prefix and a suffix, add two suffixes, etc.).
- ▶ Check the spelling of each word carefully.

Question 21: In this gap you are looking for a noun. Read the rest of the sentence. Should the noun be singular or plural?

Question 22: This word describes the noun (*site*), so it must be an adjective. How can you form an adjective from *idea*?

Question 23: In this gap you are looking for an adverb. How many changes do you need to make in order to form an adverb from *surprise*?

The London Eye

The London Eye, the giant (0) wheel, is one of the most popular attractions in London. The wheel is one of the tallest of its kind, at a (17) of 135 metres. 1,700 tons of steel were used for its (18) People make special journeys to see the (19) wheel. Fifteen thousand visitors can ride on the Eye every day.

The architects, Julia Barfield and her husband David Marks, won the competition to design a Millennium landmark. Their design was the most (20) of all the projects and the first (21) of the wheel were made on their kitchen table in 1993. Julia found the (22) site by drawing a circle round London and finding its centre.

Not (23) , it took about three years to get the wheel built. In (24) of their work, the couple were awarded the MBE, a special honour that is given in the UK to someone who has achieved something special.

OBSERVE
HIGH
CONSTRUCT
EXCITE

IMAGINE
DRAW
IDEA

SURPRISE
RECOGNISE

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For questions 25–30, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. **Do not change the word given.** You must use between **two** and **five** words, including the word given. Here is an example (0).

Example:

0 I'll be very happy when I go on holiday.

FORWARD

I'm on holiday.

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

Example: 0 LOOKING FORWARD TO GOING

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

25 Richard asked me how much I had paid for the theatre tickets.

COST

Richard wanted to the theatre tickets.

26 It wasn't a good idea for you to delete that file.

SHOULD

You that file.

27 The ferry couldn't sail because the weather was bad.

DUE

The ferry couldn't sail weather.

28 The teacher told us not to be late on Friday.

BETTER

'You late on Friday,' the teacher said.

29 There are Spanish and French translations of the book.

BEEN

The book into Spanish and French.

30 She will only phone if she gets lost.

UNLESS

She will lost.

Essential tips

- ▶ You must use between two and five words in the gap. Contractions (*didn't, we're, it's, etc.*) count as two words.
- ▶ Check that you have used all the information from the first sentence, and that you haven't added any more information.
- ▶ Make sure you don't change the word given in any way.
- ▶ Decide what structure you need to use (passive voice, indirect speech, etc.) by looking at what comes before and after the gap.
- ▶ Remember to check your spelling carefully.

Question 28: What verb is used with *better* to mean 'should'? After it do we use the infinitive with or without *to*? Must this be positive or negative?

Question 29: Here you need to use the passive. Your prompt word is *been*. What tense do you need?

Question 30: *Unless* means 'if not', so what change do you need to make to one of the verbs in this conditional sentence?

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You are going to read an article about a wrestler who became an author. For questions 31–36, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text.

Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

The wrestler who became an author

Pete Watson looks like the biggest, sweetest teddy bear you ever saw. It is only when he opens his mouth that you notice the missing front teeth. Watson is a three-time world champion wrestler turned author. He was adored by fans because he was different: while other wrestlers were supreme athletes, he was just a hulk who knew how to take a hit. You could throw as many chairs as you liked at Pete Watson, you could smack him repeatedly, but he wouldn't go down.

After two autobiographies and a series of children's stories, he has just written a brilliant first novel: a work of immense power and subtlety, likely to gain a wide readership. At its simplest, it is about a boy and his dad getting together after a lifetime apart, though there is far more to it than that. Was he inspired by anyone he knew? The father, he says, is based on guys he met on the road – wrestlers, friends of his, who appeared to be leading exciting lives, but deep down were pretty miserable.

line 11 Watson does not come from traditional wrestling stock. He grew up in Long Island, New York. His father was an athletics director with a PhD, his mother a physical education teacher with two master's degrees – one in literature, the other in Russian history. He was a big boy, bullied for his size. One day his neighbour had a go at him, and for the first time Watson realised he could use his weight and size instead of feeling awkward about it. It was a turning point.

At college, he did a degree in communication studies. Meanwhile, he was learning the ropes of professional wrestling. Did his parents try to dissuade him? 'No. They were just really insistent that I finished college. I am pretty sure they thought I'd get hurt and quit wrestling.' But he didn't.

He looks in remarkably good condition for someone who spent 20 years in the ring. His skin is smooth and firm; there are few visible scars. 'It's amazing what retirement can do for you. I looked really rough five years ago, and now I think I look a good deal younger,' he says. People are surprised by the softness of his handshake. 'Yeah, that's the wrestler's handshake,' he says.

Do you have to be a good actor to be a good wrestler? 'I used to really resent the acting label, but it *is* acting. When it's really good, when you're feeling it and letting that real emotion fly, it comes closer to being real.' What did his children think when they saw him getting hurt? 'Well, they used to think I never got hurt because that's what I told them. When they got old enough to realise I did, they stopped enjoying it. That was, in part, what led to my decision to get out.'

Nowadays, his time is dedicated to family and books – his next novel is about boy wrestlers living on the same block, and he is also writing more children's stories. He does not think this life is so different from wrestling. 'Wrestling is all about characters,' he says. 'So when my fans hear I've written a novel, I don't get the sense that they feel I've abandoned them.'

Essential tips

- ▶ Read the text first to get the general meaning. Don't worry about individual words that you don't know.
- ▶ The questions follow the same order as the relevant information in the text.
- ▶ Underline the key words in each question and in the four options.
- ▶ Look in the text for information that supports one of these options, but don't expect to find exactly the same words.

Question 31: Look at option A. It consists of two parts: he frequently lost and he was not aggressive. If an option consists of two parts, it is correct only if both parts are correct. For example, it is true that Pete was not aggressive, but as he didn't frequently lose, option A is not correct.

Question 33: This is a question about vocabulary. If you don't know the meaning of the words (in this case *stock*), you can answer the question by looking at the context. The sentences after *traditional wrestling stock* are about his parents' professions. What is the correct option?

Question 34: An option is correct only if you can find clear support for it in the text. For instance, option C claims that Pete's parents wanted him to stop wrestling. Can you find support for that in the text? For which of the four options can you find support in the text?

- 31 What impression do we get of Pete Watson's skills as a wrestler?
- A He frequently lost because he was not very aggressive.
 - B He was too gentle and friendly to be a good wrestler.
 - C He was injured a lot because he didn't fight back.
 - D His speciality was letting his opponent hit him.
- 32 It is suggested that Watson's first novel
- A is based on his own autobiography.
 - B will be popular with those who liked his autobiographies.
 - C will not only appeal to his fans.
 - D is not much more than a simple story.
- 33 What does 'traditional wrestling stock' in line 11 refer to?
- A Watson's childhood
 - B Watson's family background
 - C Watson's educational background
 - D Watson's background in athletics
- 34 What did Watson's parents feel about his interest in wrestling?
- A They were afraid he would get hurt.
 - B They insisted that he should have proper training at college.
 - C They wanted him to give up wrestling.
 - D They thought he would abandon the sport quite soon.
- 35 How does Watson regard the idea that wrestling is like acting?
- A He resents the suggestion.
 - B He thinks wrestlers aren't good actors.
 - C He has come to accept it.
 - D He doesn't think wrestling can compare to acting.
- 36 Watson's present life is not so different from his past profession because
- A his work is still connected with characters.
 - B he is writing about wrestling, his previous profession.
 - C his family are still more important than anything else.
 - D his fans still follow his career with interest.

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You are going to read an article about computer games. Six sentences have been removed from the article. Choose from the sentences A–G the one which fits each gap (37–42). There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use.

Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Films and computer games

In just a few decades the gaming industry has become a lot bigger than the film business. In terms of turnover, what is rather grandly called 'interactive entertainment' makes twice as much money as Hollywood cinema. Which of course leaves people in the film business wondering if they can harvest any of this new income. Is there any way of making films more appealing to people who regularly like to play computer games?

Making a film out of a best-selling computer game can certainly guarantee a large audience. **37** New games have stunning action sequences that rely on fantasy effects, and now films are being released with similar scenes. Gravity is discarded as heroes leap across huge gaps, while slow-motion techniques show bullets moving through the rippling air.

A major segment of the gaming market comprises science-fiction games, and film-makers have started to realise that they could set films in similar sci-fi future worlds. **38** Any attempt to borrow more than the setting from a game is probably doomed.

There are many examples of successful film-game combinations. Rather than making a film using characters and stories from a computer game, the trick seems to be to make a film that has a fast-moving action sequence and then bring out a game based on that sequence. People who enjoyed the film will probably want to buy the game. This clearly creates a new market opportunity for the gaming industry.

Why do gamers feel disappointed by films based on their favourite games? **39** Computer games can show the action from a number of perspectives easily, because everything is computer-generated. But filming a sequence from 20 different cameras would cost a fortune, so it simply isn't done in the film version – leaving the gamers feeling that the film didn't look as real as the computer game.

Cameras matter in another sense, too. In a film the director shows you the action from certain perspectives but makes sure he doesn't show you some things to keep you in suspense. Think of your favourite thriller. **40** In films you are not supposed to have access to all the information. Suspense and mystery are essential elements of film-making.

41 When you play a game, you have to do certain tasks to proceed to the next level. Therefore, you must be able to see everything in order to make your choices, to decide what to do next: which door to open, and so on. You must have access to all the information. You, as the player, are always in control. In the cinema you never control the action. You just sit and watch.

There can be some interaction between films and computer games on a number of different levels, but in the end they fulfil different needs. **42** For all the similarities between technologies and special effects, we shouldn't forget that a story and a game are fundamentally different.

- | | |
|---|---|
| A We go to the cinema to let someone else tell us a story, knowing we can't influence what happens at all. | E This usually means that the film has a good chance of being as commercially successful as the game on which it is based. |
| B You wouldn't be interested in watching the film if you knew the identity of the murderer, for instance. | F One reason is technical. |
| C This is not true for computer games. | G However, the difficulty for the producers of Hollywood appears to be knowing where and when to stop. |
| D Its success lies in the use of special effects. | |

Essential tips

- ▶ Look at the text to see what it is about. Even without the missing sentences, you can understand the general meaning.
- ▶ Read the text before and after each gap. Try to guess what the missing information is.
- ▶ Go through the gapped sentences. Try to find a link between the text and the gapped sentences.
- ▶ The text and the gapped sentence will be on the same topic.
- ▶ Re-read the whole text to make sure it makes sense.

Question 37: The sentence before the gap talks about guaranteeing *a large audience*. If a film has a large audience, what is it? Find an option that defines what it is.

Question 40: What kind of film is a thriller? Which sentence option refers to one?

Question 41: The last sentence of the paragraph before the gap talks about 'essential elements of film-making'. The next paragraph talks about computer games. Which sentence option makes a suitable topic sentence for this paragraph?

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You are going to read a magazine article in which four young people talk about how their parents' careers have influenced them. For questions 43–52, choose from the people (A–D). The people may be chosen more than once.

Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Which person

- thinks his or her parent's job is boring? 43
- was discouraged from following the same profession? 44
- changed his or her mind about a future career? 45
- experienced pressure to follow the same profession? 46
- feels he or she has not been influenced in choosing a career? 47
- comes from a long line of people in this profession? 48
- thinks the profession in question offers few opportunities? 49
- is concerned his or her choice will cause an argument? 50
- thinks that success in his or her parent's profession is difficult? 51
- thinks his or her parent's profession is rewarding? 52

Essential tips

- ▶ Skim through the whole text to get a general idea.
- ▶ Read the questions and underline the key words. Make sure you understand the exact meaning of each question.
- ▶ Look quickly through the text for information about the key words in each question. Remember that the key words might not be in the text at all, but there will be other words or expressions with that meaning.
- ▶ If you find a text where the key words are mentioned, look through the other texts as well to make sure you have got the correct answer.

Question 43: This person thinks their parent's job is *boring*. What is the key word and what are synonyms for it?

Question 48: If someone comes from a *long line* of people in a certain profession, who else was in that profession?

Question 52: There are different ways to say that something is *rewarding*. In which text can you find reference to this?

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A chip off the old block

*How much are children influenced in their choice of profession by their parents' jobs?
We asked four young people about their experience.*

A Graham Button

My dad is a self-employed builder, like his father and his grandfather, and that means he was often out working in the evenings or at weekends when I was a child. I think he was proud of doing a 'real' job, something with his hands, which is perhaps why he always tried to push me into taking up the same profession. And of course he had his own business, which he wanted me to continue after he retired. When I was in high school, I decided that I really didn't want to go into the family business, so at the moment I'm studying history. My father probably thinks I'm going to become a partner in his firm after I graduate, so I do worry that we might have a big fight about this some time in the future.

B Sue Smith

My mother's a nuclear physicist, which sounds very exciting. The truth is it's a pretty tough profession. And I just don't think it's a very interesting job. Of course it's important, but as far as I can see, you spend most of the day at a desk doing hundreds of calculations, and then checking and rechecking them. My mother did try to motivate me to take an interest in science subjects when I was about 14 or 15, and I think she'd be secretly pleased if I wanted to be a scientist, but she's never put any sort of pressure on me. But I know she also thinks – as I do – that there aren't so many jobs available in pure research, which is what she does.

C Barry Porter

When people find out my mother's an actress, they always ask what Hollywood films she's been in, and I have to explain that she's only ever worked in provincial theatres. She's hardly ever been on television, which is why not many people know her. That's one of the problems with the theatre: very few people get to the top of the profession, and you have to be extremely lucky just to make a living from it. Actors often worry about where the next job's coming from. Even if I had any talent for acting, I'd be put off by that side of it. As you can gather, I really don't think my future is in the theatre, and in any case my mother has always tried to steer me away from taking up the profession.

D Ruth Lawrence

My father teaches maths at high school, which definitely used to come in handy when we had a maths test the next day! I think in the back of his mind he expected me to be good at maths because he was always there to explain it. The truth is I've always been terrible at the subject. He also used to tell me about the satisfaction you can get from teaching, and I do think he's right about that. I used to think I wanted to be a teacher, but then I began to think of the disadvantages. The profession's changed and these days teachers have to work a lot in the holidays and prepare a lot at home. In the end I decided to go into accounting, and I don't really think my dad's job affected my decision at all.