

PAPER 1 Reading and
Use of English

Part 1

Part 2

Part 3

Part 4

Part 5

Part 6

Part 7

Part 8

PAPER 2 Writing

PAPER 3 Listening

PAPER 4 Speaking

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 rises B strikes C arrives D hits

0	A	B	C	D
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Mountain rescue in Scotland

Last year, over 200 climbers were rescued from the mountains of Scotland by local teams, who go out in all weathers whenever disaster (0) Many of these people are volunteers, giving their time and energy freely and, on (1), putting themselves in danger. They will risk life and (2) in an emergency when they are (3) on upon to rescue foolhardy or unlucky climbers. A whole (4) of things can go wrong up in the mountains, from sudden, violent storms with virtually zero visibility to unforeseen accidents, and many walkers and climbers owe a huge (5) of gratitude to the rescue teams!

While rescue teams often work for little or no pay, there are still considerable costs (6) in maintaining an efficient service. Equipment such as ropes and stretchers is of (7) importance, as are vehicles and radio communications devices. Although some of the costs are borne by the government, the rescue teams couldn't operate without (8) from the public. Fortunately, these tend to be very generous.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1 A situation | B event | C moment | D occasion |
| 2 A limb | B blood | C bone | D flesh |
| 3 A pulled | B called | C summoned | D required |
| 4 A scope | B extent | C host | D scale |
| 5 A recognition | B liability | C debt | D claim |
| 6 A implied | B involved | C featured | D connected |
| 7 A lively | B main | C essential | D vital |
| 8 A grants | B allowances | C donations | D aids |

PAPER 1 Reading and Use of English

PAPER 2 Writing

PAPER 3 Listening

PAPER 4 Speaking

Part 1

Part 2

Part 3

Part 4

Part 5

Part 6

Part 7

Part 8

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 A S

The ubiquitous shopping mall

It started, (0), many modern trends have, in the United States, but it has now spread to many parts of the world. Many towns and cities no (9) have a genuine centre. Instead, a shopping mall somewhere on the outskirts serves some of the functions of an urban centre. Here, shops and banks are all crowded together, (10), especially for those who use a car, is very convenient. After (11) parked in the basement car park, people can do all their shopping inside the mall, and then load up the car and drive home. (12) is no need even to go outside, so it doesn't matter what the weather's (13)

So why should anyone possibly object (14) the growing number of shopping malls springing up in and around our cities? (15) of the main reasons is that when most shops are concentrated in malls, it leaves city and town centres deserted and lifeless. Another is that malls all tend to look very similar, (16) the result that many towns and cities are losing their individual characters.

PAPER 1 Reading and Use of English

PAPER 2 Writing

PAPER 3 Listening

PAPER 4 Speaking

Part 1

Part 2

Part 3

Part 4

Part 5

Part 6

Part 7

Part 8

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: 0 D A I L Y

Blogging in the modern day

The earliest blogs tended to be personal accounts of **(0)** events. Very soon, however, many types emerged including critical news commentaries, often well-informed and **(17)** expressed. With many millions of bloggers now writing on almost every **(18)** subject each day, the traditional media cannot afford to ignore them or treat them with **(19)** Their ubiquity means they have become increasingly **(20)**, as can be seen in the number of 'official' news stories that are **(21)** or called into question by bloggers, and also the numerous stories initiated through blogs.

DAY

ELOQUENCE

CONCEIVE

RESPECT

INFLUENCE

CREDIT

Most large media organisations have now **(22)** some form of blogging into their news services, but independent bloggers still have a freedom unavailable to mainstream journalists. They bypass editors and publishers, who tend to distort stories. The material on blogs is raw, **(23)** by editors, and often harsh and direct in its criticism of the way news is reported by the traditional media. Thus, bloggers act as a kind of media watchdog, able to check facts and verify or, alternatively, **(24)** information in a way that mainstream journalists are often unable to.

CORPORATE

MODIFY

PROOF

PAPER 1 Reading and Use of English

PAPER 2 Writing

PAPER 3 Listening

PAPER 4 Speaking

Part 1

Part 2

Part 3

Part 4

Part 5

Part 6

Part 7

Part 8

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 **three** and **six** words, including the word given. Here is an example (0).

Example:

0 Jane regretted speaking so rudely to the old lady.

MORE

Jane politely to the old lady.

Example: 0 WISHED SHE HAD SPOKEN MORE

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

25 'Mr Brown, a holiday would do you good,' said Dr Mansley.

FROM

'Mr Brown, you a holiday,' said Dr Mansley.

26 We were never aware at any moment that something was wrong.

TIME

At that something was wrong.

27 If Gary hadn't had that accident, he would have become a professional football player.

FOR

If it , Gary would have become a professional football player.

28 We get on very well with Laura's parents.

TERMS

We Laura's parents.

29 This wardrobe is so big that I don't believe only one person assembled it.

HAVE

This wardrobe is so big that it together by only one person.

30 Someone snatched Sue's bag at the concert.

HAD

Sue at the concert.

PAPER 1 Reading and Use of English

PAPER 2 Writing

PAPER 3 Listening

PAPER 4 Speaking

Part 1

Part 2

Part 3

Part 4

Part 5

Part 6

Part 7

Part 8

You are going to read a newspaper article. 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 land under the sea

Underwater maps reveal a hidden history

Ten thousand years ago, as the last ice age drew to a close, sea levels around the world were far lower than they are today. Much of the land under both the North Sea to the east of Britain and the English Channel which now separates France and Britain was part of a huge region of forests and grassy plains, where herds of horses and reindeer roamed free and people lived in villages by the lakes and rivers. Then the climate gradually became warmer (a phenomenon certainly not confined to our own age!) and the water trapped in glaciers and ice caps was released. This ancient land was submerged in the resulting deluge and all that remains to tell us that it was once lush and verdant – and inhabited – is the occasional stone tool, harpoon or mammoth tusk brought up from the seabed by fishing boats.

Now the development of advanced sonar technology, known as *bathymetry*, is making it possible to study this flooded landscape in extraordinary detail. A special echo sounder is fixed to the bottom of a survey vessel, and it makes wide sweeps across the seabed. While previous technology has only been able to produce two-dimensional images, bathymetry can now deploy computers, satellite-positioning equipment and special software to create accurate and remarkably detailed maps. For the first time, an ancient riverbed leaps out of the three-dimensional image, complete with rocky ledges rising up from the bottom of the valley. The sites of pre-historic settlements can now be pinpointed, and it is also possible to see in stunning detail the sunken shipwrecks that litter this part of the seabed.

According to archaeologist Dr Linda Andrews, this technological development is of huge significance. 'We now have the ability to map the seabed as accurately as we can map dry land,' she says. She is, however, scathing about the scale of financial support for such projects. 'We have better images of Mars and Venus than of two-thirds of our own planet! Britain is an interesting case. It's been a maritime nation for much of its history, and the sea has had such a massive influence on it, and in view of this, it's an absolute scandal that we know so little about the area just off the country's shores!'

Once bathymetric techniques have identified sites where people might have built their homes and villages, such as sheltered bays, cliffs with caves and the shores of freshwater lakes, divers can be sent down to investigate further. Robot submarines can also be used, and researchers hope they will find stone tools and wood from houses (which survives far longer in water than on dry land) as proof of human activity. The idea shared by many people in Britain of their country as a natural island kingdom will be challenged by these findings: Britain has been inhabited for about 500,000 years, and for much of this time, it has been linked on and off to continental Europe. It remains to be seen how far this new awareness is taken on board, however.

In fact, the use of bathymetry scanners will not be limited to the study of lost landscapes and ancient settlements. It will also be vital in finding shipwrecks. Records show that there are about 44,000 shipwrecks off the shores of Britain, but there is good reason to believe that the real figure is much higher. In addition, commercial applications are a real possibility. Aggregates for the construction industry are becoming increasingly expensive, and bathymetry scanners can be used to identify suitable sites for quarrying this material. However, mapping the seabed will also identify places where rare plants and shellfish are living. Government legislation could prevent digging at such sites, either to extract material for a profit or to make the water deeper. This is significant in view of the plans to dredge parts of the English Channel to provide deeper waterways for massive container ships.

- 31 What point is made in the first paragraph about the area now under the sea?
- A The fact that it was populated has only recently been discovered.
 - B It was created by the last ice age.
 - C Ancient man-made objects have been found there.
 - D It was flooded, drowning the inhabitants.
- 32 How does the new sonar technology work?
- A It has an echo sounder placed on the seabed.
 - B It produces two-dimensional images of the sea floor.
 - C It makes use of a number of different devices.
 - D It bases its calculations on the location of archaeological sites.
- 33 How does Dr Andrews feel about the lack of accurate maps of the waters around Britain?
- A outraged
 - B resigned
 - C astonished
 - D amused
- 34 In the fourth paragraph, the writer suggests that a better understanding of the settlements on the seabed may
- A inspire more people to take an interest in archaeology.
 - B modify the attitudes of the British to their country's history.
 - C provide confirmation about the need to deal with climate change.
 - D alter the perception people in other countries have about Britain.
- 35 Quarrying is mentioned in the final paragraph to show that
- A there are ways of obtaining funds for research.
 - B underwater surveys should be completed as soon as possible.
 - C damage to the seabed has not been recorded accurately so far.
 - D there are potentially practical benefits for industry.
- 36 The use of bathymetry scanners may help to
- A preserve the marine environment.
 - B promote the clearing of the English Channel.
 - C identify new species of plants and animals.
 - D obtain approval to look for shipwrecks.

PAPER 1 Reading and Use of English

PAPER 2 Writing

PAPER 3 Listening

PAPER 4 Speaking

Part 1

Part 2

Part 3

Part 4

Part 5

Part 6

Part 7

Part 8

You are going to read extracts from four reviews of a book about the way children are brought up. For questions **37–40**, choose from the reviews **A–D**. The reviews may be chosen more than once.

Mark your answers **on the separate answer sheet**.

Kith: the riddle of the childscape by Jay Griffiths

Four reviewers comment on Jay Griffiths' new book.

A

In this new book, Jay Griffiths draws the familiar but erroneous conclusion that traditional societies and tribes treat nature and children better than modern ones. She is no anthropologist, writing more like a romantic poet about nature and people's identification with the place they grow up in. To justify her admiration for tribal practice, she cites a 2007 UNICEF report that ranked the UK lowest among 21 industrialised countries for the well-being of its children. No analysis of this finding is provided, however. Instead, a single idea of lost childhood freedom is dressed up in excessively poetic, at times, absurd language, and applied to various cultures. According to Griffiths, what children in Britain and similar countries lack is access to nature and the freedom to express their true selves in it. The idea of 'kith', an attachment to your 'home territory' is an interesting one, but the claims she makes about children's development are too often illogical and unsupportable.

B

In a 2007 UNICEF report, the UK came last among 21 industrialised countries for the well-being of its children. Jay Griffiths' question is: why do they feel so unhappy? Her main answer, passionately and eloquently expressed, is that they are 'imprisoned' indoors in front of their TV or computer screens and have lost contact with their kith – the woods, mountains, rivers, streams and wilds of their home territory. There's definitely something in this idea, but the trouble is that Griffiths pursues it in ways that simply don't hold up. Part of the problem is that she regards children as originally innocent and good, and that these characteristics are suppressed by the restrictions imposed on them. As parents have known for millennia, however, children are far more complex than that. She is also guilty of selective deployment of evidence. That same UNICEF report found that children in the UK are healthier and safer than ever before, for example.

C

Jay Griffiths is a self-confessed romantic, believing in the innate purity of children and a need for them to be close to nature, mystery and risk and be gloriously free. She warns us, however, that children in the West today are caged indoors and deprived of their 'kith', a natural domain of woodland, play, solitude, animals, adventure and time to daydream. It's a fascinating proposition, fluently and vividly delivered. But this book is also deeply frustrating. Griffiths ignores all the science that shows that children are, in fact, far from being the simple innocents of romantic tradition. She also fails to provide convincing evidence for her assertion that children in Euro-American cultures are less happy than other children. She refers to a UNESCO report on children's well-being in the UK, Spain and Sweden to support her argument about the importance of the outdoors. That report, however, finds that well-being depends on many factors like time with family, good relationships with friends, involvement in creative and sporting activities, as well as being outdoors.

D

In Euro-American culture, argues Griffiths, infants often lack closeness with their parents and wider families, which leaves psychological scars. Simultaneously, older children are controlled, denied access to natural spaces and pushed through a school system designed to produce employees but not psychologically rounded citizens. Parents refuse to let children play outdoors for fear of over-hyped risks, and in so doing, deny children access to the outer worlds of private, unwatched play so vital to their psychological development. The natural playgrounds of childhood, the fields and woods, have been lost to most children. The result, as the UNICEF surveys of well-being that Griffiths, quotes reveal, is a generation of children who are unhappy and unfulfilled. Her warning message is made particularly compelling by the rare vitality and admirable energy in Griffiths' writing.

Which scientist

has a different opinion from the others about
Griffiths' style of writing?

37

shares reviewer A's view of the way Griffiths
develops her ideas about the treatment of children?

38

expresses a different view from the others about
the use Griffiths makes of data gathered internationally
about children?

39

has a similar opinion to reviewer B about Griffiths'
depiction of children's basic nature?

40

PAPER 1 Reading and
Use of English

PAPER 2 Writing

PAPER 3 Listening

PAPER 4 Speaking

Part 1

Part 2

Part 3

Part 4

Part 5

Part 6

Part 7

Part 8

You are going to read a newspaper article in which a zoology student talks about her experience of doing practical research in an area of rainforest. Six paragraphs have been removed from the article. Choose from the paragraphs **A–G** the one which fits each gap (**41–46**). There is one extra paragraph which you do not need to use.

Mark your answers **on the separate answer sheet**.

Fieldwork in the rainforest of Ecuador – the experiences of a zoology student

When I was at school, I was a huge fan of TV wildlife programmes, and at a certain point I realised that somehow the natural world would have to be part of my life. So here I am a few years later, in the tropical rainforest of eastern Ecuador, a novice field scientist. The word scientist evokes various images, typically perhaps ones of laboratories and white coats, test tubes and lab rats. But what does it mean to be a field scientist?

41

I am currently spending a year at a small scientific research station in a remote patch of the Ecuadorian rainforest belonging to the Kichwa community of San José de Payamino. It is glorious – everything you would expect a tropical rainforest location to be, and a world away from my university in the UK. The air is hot and thick, the trees are densely packed, and everywhere is teeming with life.

42

The local people own the land and govern themselves, but the Ecuadorian government also provides for them: a school complete with computer room and satellite internet, for instance. Each year, they vote for a new president and vice-president, who organise the democratic community meetings. Each family has a *finca* in the forest: a wooden home on stilts.

43

But my normal life here as a work experience student revolves mainly around my personal research, which is a biodiversity study of frogs. I am trying to establish exactly which species are here, where and when I can find them, and what condition they are in.

44

For most of the time, I am just crawling along looking at leaves. Much of field research is like this. It isn't all finding new species and being transfixed by exotic wildlife behaviour. Have you ever seen the behind-the-scenes footage at the end of many nature documentaries, where it turns out a cameraman has been sitting in a tree for three days waiting for a bird to dance? Research is like this – laborious and monotonous – but it can be rewarding too.

45

Being a field scientist basically means being an academic, collecting data and publishing scientific papers. It's interesting but it doesn't pay well, and getting started can be tough. When I was looking for work experience, there were plenty of openings with pharmaceutical companies, but very few matching my desire to explore and investigate wildlife.

46

This is one reason I count myself lucky to be involved in this project. It's largely funded by my university, so I can afford it. Then, by the end of this year, I will have acquired valuable skills, and I am hopeful that the experience will facilitate my progression into post-graduate study.

- A** To do this, I walk slowly along several paths in the forest, accompanied by a local guide, and at night equipped with a torch. When I spot what I'm looking for, I feel an intense adrenaline rush. Will I manage to capture it? Have I collected this particular species yet?
- B** Because of this, and having experienced fieldwork, I've decided it's definitely something I would like to do as a career. Once this year is over, I will ask my lecturers to advise me what to do next.
- C** This morning, for example, a half metre square of mushrooms sprouted on the dirt floor of my kitchen. My favourite time here is in the early evenings. It's finally cool enough to be comfortable, and the nocturnal creatures begin their nightly cacophony, while the setting sun paints the trees orange.
- D** The reality is, however, that to make your way you need to build up a range of contacts and a portfolio of work. Many of the initial work opportunities that do exist are voluntary – in fact, you often have to pay to join a scheme. A student job where you are paid expenses, let alone a basic salary, is quite rare.
- E** By and large, they work outdoors, and are interested in pretty much everything from discovering new species to the effect of obscure parasites on ecosystems. They explore and investigate, aiming to understand what they observe. Just two years into my undergraduate zoology degree, I don't quite qualify as one yet, but hopefully I'm heading that way.
- F** They have their own traditions, too. One day, a local lady was bitten by a lethal snake; whilst I administered shots of anti-venom to her, the local traditional healer, was applying plant remedies to the wound and attempting to suck the venom from it. At least one of the treatments must have worked because she recovered.
- G** And the thing is to imagine being the person that has made a discovery – the person who first questions something, investigates and then contributes to the vast catalogue of information that is science. I find this concept inspirational.

PAPER 1 Reading and
Use of English

PAPER 2 Writing

PAPER 3 Listening

PAPER 4 Speaking

Part 1

Part 2

Part 3

Part 4

Part 5

Part 6

Part 7

Part 8

You are going to read an article in which people talk about their experiences of job interviews. For questions **47–56**, choose from the people (**A–D**).

Mark your answers **on the separate answer sheet**.

Which person mentions the following?

establishing how the interview will be conducted

47

the importance of keeping to the point

48

a relaxed atmosphere in the workplace

49

an abrupt ending to an interview

50

taking responsibility for past errors

51

appearing to have rehearsed responses

52

preparing inquiries to put to a prospective employer

53

awareness of body language

54

revealing what motivates you

55

advantages in being honest about your weaknesses

56

Tell us something about yourself

*Being interviewed for a job can be a stressful experience.
We asked four people what they learnt from being in that situation.*

- A** My first interview for a job taught me a great deal. I was applying for the position of junior account executive in an advertising company, which involves dealing with clients on a face-to-face basis. It follows that you have to be good at interpersonal skills, and unfortunately, that's not the impression I gave. Like a lot of people, I tend to babble when I'm nervous. The interviewer began by asking me to say something about myself, and I started talking about my hobbies. But I got carried away and went off at a tangent, which made a bad impression. The other lesson I learnt was that if you are asked to talk about things you aren't good at, you really shouldn't be evasive. You could mention something that can also be a strength. For example, being pedantic is not always a bad thing in certain circumstances, and you should explain how you cope with that deficiency, but you have to say something.
- B** In my present job, I have to interview applicants, and I can offer a few general tips. Firstly, a candidate should not learn a speech off by heart; you will come across as insincere. Secondly, it is crucial to understand what the interviewer wants you to talk about. For instance, an interviewer might ask about a situation where your supervisor or manager had a problem with your work. Now, what the interviewer is really after is to see how you react to criticism, and the best thing is to say that you tried to learn from this. Finally, don't try to conceal your real character. Many years ago, an interviewer asked me at the end of our talk if I had any questions. I was very keen to get the job, so I asked what opportunities there were for promotion. I wondered if perhaps I had been too direct, but I later discovered that employers like you to seem eager and ambitious.
- C** I remember one interview I attended with a company that makes ice cream and other dairy products. I turned up in a smart business suit and tie, only to find that my prospective employers were in jeans! They believed in being casual: no private offices, everyone ate in the same canteen, people all used first names with each other. I realised I should have done more research. Needless to say, I didn't get the job. On another occasion, as the interview was drawing to a close, I was asked if I had anything to say. I was so relieved it was over that I just smiled and blurted out: 'No thanks!' I later realised this was a mistake. A candidate should decide in advance on at least ten things to ask the interviewer: it's not necessary to ask more than two or three questions, but you need to have some in reserve in case the question you wanted to ask is answered in the course of the interview.
- D** Preparation is of extreme importance; things like finding out what form the interview will take. Will there be any sort of written component, for instance, and will you be talking to one person or a panel? And of course, you need to prepare answers to those awkward questions designed to find out more about your character. For example, you might be asked about your most important achievement so far; don't answer this in a way that makes you seem swollen-headed or complacent, as this will suggest that you don't learn easily. Actually, it's not so much what people say that makes them seem arrogant as the way they sit, how they hold their heads, whether they meet the interviewer's eye, so bear that in mind. Another question interviewers sometimes ask, to find out how well you work in a team, is about mistakes you have made. You should have an example ready and admit that you were at fault, otherwise it looks as though you are the kind of person who shifts the blame onto others. But you should also show that you learnt from the mistake and wouldn't make it again.

PAPER 1 Reading and
Use of English

PAPER 2 Writing

Part 1

Part 2

PAPER 3 Listening

PAPER 4 Speaking

You **must** answer this question. Write your answer in **220–260** words in an appropriate style on the separate answer sheet.

- 1 Your class has attended a lecture on ways for the government to boost students' interest in science. You have made the notes below.

Methods for encouraging an interest in science:

- TV programmes
- improved teaching facilities
- career opportunities

Some opinions expressed in the discussion:

'Not many young people watch science programmes on TV.'

'It is expensive to provide laboratories with new equipment.'

'The government cannot guarantee career opportunities.'

Write an **essay** for your tutor discussing **two** of the methods in your notes. You should **explain which method you think is more important**, and **provide reasons** to support your opinion.

You may, if you wish, make use of the opinions expressed in the discussion, but you should use your own words as far as possible.

PAPER 1 Reading and
Use of English

PAPER 2 Writing

Part 1

PAPER 3 Listening

Part 2

PAPER 4 Speaking

Write an answer to **one** of the questions **2–4** in this part. Write your answer in **220–260** words in an appropriate style on the separate answer sheet. Put the question number in the box at the top of the page.

- 2 You have just spent a weekend with a friend you hadn't seen since you were at school together many years ago. Write to your friend saying what the reunion meant to you, what you particularly enjoyed doing during the weekend, and what plans you have for meeting in the future.

Write your **letter**.

- 3 Your company requires you to wear formal dress to work. There is a proposal to introduce a 'dress-down' day, that is one day at the end of the working week when employees can wear informal clothes. Your manager has asked you to write a report on the advantages and disadvantages of this proposal.

Write your **report**.

- 4 Your student magazine has asked you to write a review of the latest film in a popular series. Say what is good and bad about the film, and whether it lives up to the earlier films in the series.

Write your **review**.