

Part 1

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).

Tip Strip

Question 2: Which of these adjectives gives the idea for 'underground'?

Question 3: Which of these phrases is used to introduce an example?

Question 7: Look at the word after the gap – only one of these words can be followed by 'as'.

Question 8: Look at the words after the gap. Only one of these words can be followed by an object and then a verb in the infinitive.

In the exam, mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Example:

0 A bright B fair C keen D sharp

0	<u>A</u>	B	C	D
---	----------	---	---	---

Messages from the Stone Age

The incredible pre-historic Chauvet cave art in France is painted in (0) colours and dates back to a period around thirty thousand years ago when early humans first started to create rock art. Although various (1) of this art have been found in caves in Western Europe, very few people have seen the art at Chauvet because it is located (2) inside an inaccessible underground cave system. Those who have seen it say that it is very impressive, showing animals (3) horses, rhinos and cows, and that the artwork is good enough to (4) modern compositions.

The first scientists to (5) the Chauvet paintings missed some other important (6) however. The walls of the cave are also marked with a series of lines and symbols, that were initially (7) as insignificant. But recent research has suggested that these marks may represent humankind's first steps towards the development of writing, which is (8) people to rethink their ideas about when written communication first started.

- 1 A illustrations B models C cases D examples
- 2 A deep B thick C long D dense
- 3 A by means of B apart from C as well as D such as
- 4 A rival B compare C compete D oppose
- 5 A arrive B reach C meet D know
- 6 A instances B matters C details D issues
- 7 A believed B regarded C thought D agreed
- 8 A resulting B having C making D causing

Part 2

Tip Strip

Question 9: A relative pronoun is needed here – it links the idea to the place.

Question 10: Which preposition is used after the phrase 'to get close'?

Question 12: Which preposition will create a phrasal verb meaning 'to understand'?

Question 15: Which verb combines with 'used to' to form a phrase meaning 'become accustomed to'?

Question 16: You are looking for a verb that is used with 'contact'.

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)**.

In the exam, write your answers **IN CAPITAL LETTERS on the separate answer sheet**.

Example:

0	A	R	E																
---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Swimming with seals

The UK is home to half the world's population of grey seals and there **(0)** many local boat trips offering sightseeing tours out to the islands and sandbanks **(9)** the animals are most regularly found.

But if you really want to get close **(10)** the seals and understand something about their way of life, then you need to go on an underwater seal-watching trip. On these trips, you have the chance to go over the side of the boat and, equipped **(11)** a wetsuit, mask and snorkel, spend time in the water alongside the animals.

Seals are extremely inquisitive creatures and, once you're in the water, they will swim past you trying to work **(12)** who you are and **(13)** you're doing there. **(14)** they can appear shy at first, seals soon **(15)** used to you being in the water, and will come and play around you. Young pups especially like to **(16)** contact with divers, and often use their teeth, gently biting masks, fins and cameras out of curiosity. It can be a thrilling experience.

Tip Strip

Question 17: You need to add a suffix to this word to create a noun.

Question 19: Add a prefix to make a word that means 'find out'.

Question 22: The word you need means 'the people who do science'.

Question 24: Add a prefix to make this word negative.

Part 3

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).

In the exam, write your answers **IN CAPITAL LETTERS** on the separate answer sheet.

Example: 0 H E A L T H Y

Brain games

According to experts, doing puzzles keeps our brains fit and (0) HEALTH
As well as gaining (17) from finding the correct answer SATISFY
to a difficult problem, we give our brains a good workout in the
process. To help us do this, all sorts of handheld 'brain games'
are now available in the shops, and the most (18) games SUCCESS
have sold in their millions.

What's more, people (19) that the more they play the COVER
games, the easier it is to find a (20) to the problems SOLVE
posed. They see this as proof that there has been an (21) IMPROVE
in the power of their brains. Unfortunately, however, this may
be a false impression.

Some (22) argue that the brain gets better at any task SCIENCE
the more often it is repeated. In other words, the improvement
in the (23) of the brain is something that happens naturally. PERFORM

So although these brain games are obviously fun to play, it
remains (24) whether they are actually helping to boost CERTAIN
brainpower or not.

Part 4

Tip Strip

Question 25: You need a phrase that creates a negative comparison with 'as'.

Question 26: 'Supposed' is followed by the infinitive with 'to'.

Question 27: Use a preposition and a gerund after 'apologised'.

Question 29: You need to turn 'disappointed' into a noun.

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 What type of music do you like best?

FAVOURITE

What type of music?

The gap can be filled with the words 'is your favourite', so you write:

Example: 0

IS YOUR FAVOURITE

In the exam, write only the missing words IN CAPITAL LETTERS on the separate answer sheet.

25 Brad speaks English better than his parents do.

AS

Brad's parents don't he does.

26 Cycling is not allowed in the park.

SUPPOSED

You in the park.

27 'I'm sorry I didn't let you know I was going to be late, Ann,' said Jamie.

APOLOGISED

Jamie Ann know that he was going to be late.

28 A heavy fall of snow prevented them from getting home that night.

ABLE

They home that night because of a heavy fall of snow.

29 Ursula was disappointed not to win the competition.

CAME

Not winning the competition to Ursula.

30 I paid far more money for my new computer than I expected to.

SO

I didn't expect money for my new computer.

Part 5

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

In the exam, mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

A varied career

Chloe Kelling, a successful model and singer-songwriter, now has a new venture

I arrive for my interview with Chloe Kelling and I'm asked to wait in the garden. I hardly have time to start looking round at the carefully tended flowerbeds when Chloe appears. Every bit as tall and striking as I'd expected, Chloe emerges from the house wearing an oversized man's jacket, a delicately patterned top and jeans. Chloe is known for her slightly quirky sense of fashion and, of course, she looks great as she makes her way towards me through the flowerbeds.

'Let's talk in my office,' she says, leading the way not back to the house, but instead to an ancient caravan parked up next to it. As we climb inside the compact little van, the smell of fresh baking greets us. A tiny table is piled high with cupcakes, each iced in a different colour. Chloe's been busy, and there's a real sense of playing tea parties in a secret den! But what else should I have expected from a woman with such a varied and interesting career?

Chloe originally trained as a make-up artist, having left her home in the country at nineteen to try and make her name as a model in London, and soon got work in adverts and the fashion business. 'I went to Japan to work for a short period, but felt very homesick at first,' she recalls. 'It was very demanding work and, though I met loads of nice people, it was too much to take in at nineteen. If I'd stayed longer, I might have settled in better.'

Alongside the modelling, Chloe was also beginning to make contacts in the music business. 'I'd been the typical kid, singing with a hairbrush in front of the mirror, dreaming of being a star one day,' she laughs. She joined a girl band which 'broke up before we got anywhere', before becoming the lead singer with the band Whoosh, which features on a best-selling clubbing album. Unusually though, Chloe also sings with two other bands, one based in Sweden and another in London, and each of these has a distinct style.

It was her work with Whoosh that originally led to Chloe's link with Sweden. She was offered a song-writing job there with a team that was responsible for songs for some major stars, but gradually became more involved in writing music for her own band.

Although she now divides her time between London and Sweden, her first stay there turned out to be much longer than she'd bargained for. 'The rooms are very tall over there and so people have these rather high beds that you climb up to,' she explains. 'I fell as I climbed up the ladder and cracked three ribs. Although the people at the hospital were very kind, I was stuck there for a while, which was very frustrating. Sneezing and laughing were so painful at first, let alone singing!'

It was while recovering from her injuries that Chloe hit upon the idea of staging what she calls vintage fairs. 'It was snowing in Sweden and I wanted something nice to look forward to.' Chloe had always loved vintage clothes, particularly from the 1950s, and decided to stage an event for others who shared her passion. The first fair was held in her home village and featured stalls selling all sorts of clothes and crafts dating back to the 1950s. It was a huge hit, with 300 people turning up.

line 39 'When I had the idea of the first fair, it was only meant to be a one-off, but we had so many compliments, I decided to go ahead with more,' says Chloe. 'There's something for all ages and people find old things have more character than stuff you buy in modern shops. It also fits perfectly with the idea of recycling.' Looking round Chloe's caravan, I can see what she means.

Tip Strip

Question 31: The answer is in the first paragraph. Look for the sentence 'Chloe is known for her ... sense of fashion'. Which option has the idea 'known for' and a word that means 'fashionable'?

Question 35: The piece of text that talks about 'hospital' and 'Sweden' contains the answer.

Question 36: Find a word or phrase in the options that means the same as 'compliments' (line 39).

- 31 In the first paragraph, the writer suggests that Chloe
- A usually keeps people waiting.
 - B is much taller than he expected.
 - C lives up to her stylish reputation.
 - D is surprisingly interested in flowers.
- 32 What do we learn about Chloe in the second paragraph?
- A She's cooked something for her guest.
 - B She's expecting some other visitors today.
 - C She has no room in her house for an office.
 - D She invites very few people into her caravan.
- 33 What does Chloe say about her trip to Japan?
- A She soon got used to her life there.
 - B She felt lonely most of the time there.
 - C She wishes she'd done the work better.
 - D She wasn't old enough to appreciate it fully.
- 34 In the fourth paragraph, we find out that Chloe
- A gave up modelling to become a singer.
 - B had always had ambitions to be a singer.
 - C has now left the first successful band she joined.
 - D sings in three bands that have a very similar sound.
- 35 Chloe ended up in hospital in Sweden after
- A breaking a rib whilst trying to move her bed.
 - B hurting her leg in a fall from her bed.
 - C falling off a ladder in her bedroom.
 - D tripping over in her room at night.
- 36 What does Chloe say about her 'vintage fairs'?
- A Her main aim is to raise awareness of environmental issues.
 - B She has responded to positive feedback from customers.
 - C Certain shops are now showing interest in the idea.
 - D They are mostly popular with older people.

Part 6

You are going to read an article about a boxer. 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.

In the exam, mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

In defence of women's boxing

Lucy O'Connor thinks that women's boxing is widely misunderstood

Women's boxing is a new addition to the list of sports included at the Olympic Games. But according to Lucy O'Connor, winner of various international competitions, it's still widely misunderstood – a situation that Lucy's hoping to change. After graduating, Lucy took up boxing on the advice of a sports coach, who thought it would improve her general fitness. But Lucy soon set her sights on competitions and it wasn't long before she was boxing at the National Championships, which she eventually went on to win.

As a result of her success, Lucy was accepted on to what the navy calls its 'elite sportsman's programme'. **37** Every day now starts with a run at 7 a.m., followed by a skill and technique session or a strength and conditioning circuit. Come the afternoon, there are more aerobic workouts, before Lucy gets into the ring and practises with other elite boxers.

As with all competitors, diet is a huge part of Lucy's life. Since she first started boxing, she's had to shed twenty-eight kilos. Losing the last six, which took her into the flyweight category, required great determination. **38** As she explains: 'I don't go out to party anymore. Thankfully, I'm married to my boxing coach, so at least I've got some sort of social life!' Lucy's husband boxed as a heavyweight himself and he's in her corner for all her domestic competitions.

Lucy's mum works as a buyer at a big department store, and Lucy has been testing out products for the store's

sports division. Whilst preparing for a recent international championship, Lucy wore a new titanium-based sports clothing range designed to improve circulation and aid recovery. **39** But how does her family react to her taking part in competitions? 'Mum tends to admire me boxing from afar, but Dad just loves it!'

Lucy has clearly answered questions about safety concerns before and cites all the protective gear boxers strap on before a fight such as hand bandages, head guards, gum shields and much more. 'Amateur boxing is not dangerous,' she says definitively. 'It's so safety-orientated and the rules are so stringent it's actually difficult to get hurt. We approach it more as a skill and point-scoring exercise, rather than as a fight. **40**' Boxers win points by landing the white knuckle part of their gloves on the opponent's scoring area – essentially the upper body and head – cleanly and with sufficient force. In five years of competitive boxing, Lucy's suffered only a few bruises and a broken thumb.

And in response to those who think it's 'inappropriate' to see women boxing at the Olympics, Lucy is quick to point out that women have been competing in martial arts such as taekwondo and judo for years. **41**

Her biggest concern is that people confuse amateur boxing competitions with professional fights, where the focus is more on aggression and hurting your opponents. 'Female amateur boxing is about showing skill, speed and stamina,' she says. **42** 'I find it so satisfying to be changing people's opinion.'

Tip Strip

Question 37: Look for the option that talks about Lucy's training. The text after the gap describes what she does to train.

Question 38: The text before the gap talks about a goal that Lucy achieved. Which option has a word with a similar meaning to 'goal'? The text after the gap talks about

the way Lucy lives. There's a word in the option that means this too.

Question 41: Look for the option that talks about women doing similar sports.

Question 42: Look for the option that contains a word that means 'to be wrong'.

A All that hard work certainly paid off and the competition itself brought out the best in Lucy.

B That's because in order to reach that target, she had to totally rethink her lifestyle.

C Having access to this space-age training kit was certainly an advantage.

D If the sport was more in the public eye, then fewer people would make that mistake.

E Nobody complained about women taking part in those events when it was introduced.

F That's why I've always regarded it as a thinking girl's sport really.

G What this meant, in effect, was that she was able to train full-time.

Tip Strip

Question 45: Look in the texts for somebody who might make travel arrangements for you.

Question 48: Read the first part of all four texts. Which one talks about the 'beginning of a trip'? Can you find a phrase that is used to express doubts?

Question 50: Look at all the pieces of text that talk about meeting people. Look for a phrase that says how similar the writer felt to these people.

Question 51: Look for another way of saying 'decision making'.

Part 7

You are going to read a magazine article about students who travelled around Australia alone during their long summer vacation. For questions 43–52, choose from the students (A–D). The students may be chosen more than once.

In the exam, mark your answers **on the separate answer sheet**.

Which student mentions ...

- | | | |
|--|----|----------------------|
| a daily activity that was not enjoyable alone? | 43 | <input type="text"/> |
| a good way of keeping travel plans flexible? | 44 | <input type="text"/> |
| appreciating not having to waste time organising practical details? | 45 | <input type="text"/> |
| becoming more tolerant of other people? | 46 | <input type="text"/> |
| feeling better after keeping in touch with others? | 47 | <input type="text"/> |
| having doubts at the beginning of a trip? | 48 | <input type="text"/> |
| liking not having to agree an itinerary with others? | 49 | <input type="text"/> |
| meeting people with a similar outlook on life? | 50 | <input type="text"/> |
| missing having someone to help with decision-making? | 51 | <input type="text"/> |
| the advisability of going for the best accommodation you can afford? | 52 | <input type="text"/> |

Solo travel in Australia

A Phil Morston

I remember sitting in the plane thinking to myself: 'What have I let myself in for?' The first few days were scary: I was all on my own on the other side of the world with nothing planned. But I soon met up with people to travel with. Of course, some you get on with, others you don't. Some, for example, had every day planned out day in minute detail, when in practice things can change and it's great to have the freedom to go with the flow. And that's easy enough to do. You can take the Oz Experience bus down the west coast, jumping off whenever you want, then catching the next bus when you're ready to move on again. Being away for a year, you do occasionally get lonely. To cheer myself up, I'd sit down and write a fortnightly email home about everything I'd been up to.

B Leila Stuart

Without doubt, you meet all sorts of people when travelling alone. I even made a friend on the plane out there. Some people are keener to make friends than others, of course, but if someone's chosen to do the same type of trip as you, you've probably got lots of ideas in common. The advantages of a pre-planned tour are that you can get an agency to take care of all the arrangements, which can be time-consuming to do yourself – but it does mean that you're tied to a predetermined itinerary, which wouldn't suit everyone. There's also the safety aspect in terms of the places you visit often being very remote. If you go off trekking in the wilds of a foreign country alone, it could be difficult to get help if things went wrong.

C Danny Holt

Travelling solo creates opportunities to meet people. There's no substitute for sharing the experiences of the day with a companion, and being alone forces you to seek someone out. I'd never have met so many people if I'd been travelling with friends. There's also the wonderful freedom to do what you like, when you like, without having to convince anybody that it's a good idea. However, there are downsides; meal times are something I've never really got to grips with in all the years I've travelled alone. But my advice would be to give solo travel a go – it can be very liberating. Maybe try a short trip to begin with, just in case it's not for you. Another thing is stay in the nicest places your budget permits. Miserable hostels can really spoil a trip. And if you really are happy 'being anti-social, a pair of headphones can ensure the person in the next seat doesn't bore you to death on the plane!

D Kerry Winterton

Fun as it is, travelling solo also has its low points, including occasional loneliness and the pressure that you're under to make your own mind up about everything. I chose to travel alone because I wanted to do something different, but I did miss people from home, and sometimes fell out with other travellers I'd teamed up with along the way. But I learnt to accept that some people have different attitudes to mine; that you have to put up with irritating people in hostels and accept not having as much privacy as you're used to at home. The best thing for me about travelling alone was that it was a brilliant experience that enhanced my independence and helped me feel more self-assured. I knew I was on my own, which made me make more effort to speak to people and by doing so I made lots of great friends.

Guidance

About the paper

The paper lasts for 1 hour and 20 minutes. There are two parts to the paper and in each part you have to complete one task.

Part 1

Part 1 is compulsory. You have to write an essay in a formal style, giving your opinion on the essay title, using the ideas given and providing an idea of your own. You should write between 140 and 190 words.

Part 2

In Part 2, you must choose one question from a choice of three. Tasks may include some of the following: an article, an email,

a letter, a report or a review. You should write between 140 and 190 words.

Task types

- Letter or email
- Article
- Report
- Review

For more information about the writing paper task types, refer to the Writing File on pages 162–168.

How to do the paper

Part 1

- Don't be in a hurry to start writing. It pays to spend a few minutes planning! Read the instructions carefully to understand:
 - the topic you had discussed in class and the title of the essay you have to write.
 - what information you have to include in your answer: this will ensure that you include the two notes provided.
- Think of a third point of your own, something which is not mentioned in the first two points given.
- Look again at the three written notes and expand them by noting down a couple of ideas for each.
- Decide how many paragraphs you will need and which ideas you want to group together in each paragraph.
- When you finish, do a final check. Is the style formal? Have you included all the notes? Are there any basic mistakes that you can correct?

Part 2

- Remember that whereas in Part 1 you always have to write an essay in a formal style, in Part 2 you need to choose from task types that may require a semi-formal or informal style, and a variety of formats.

- Don't be in a hurry to start writing. Look carefully at each task (e.g. the report) and topic (e.g. the environment) and:
 - Think of report writing. Are you confident you know how to write the task type?
 - Think of the environment as a topic. Do you have some interesting language you can use?
- Choose a topic where your answers to both of the questions above is 'yes'. For example, choose the report only if you know how to present and organise the information, and you also like the topic and have some interesting language you can use.
- Read the task you have chosen and be sure you understand the following:
 - What is the situation?
 - Who will read your piece of writing?
 - What is your purpose in writing this piece?
- Jot down the ideas that come into your head, in any order. Then choose your best ideas and decide how you will organise them into paragraphs.
- When you finish, revise your writing. Have you used varied language? Are your points clearly expressed?

You **must** answer this question. Write your answer in **140–190** words in an appropriate style.

- 1 In your English class you have been talking about different ways to protect the environment. Now your English teacher has asked you to write an essay.

Write an essay using **all** the notes and give reasons for your point of view.

What can young people do to help protect and improve their local environment?

Notes

Write about:

1. recycling things
2. cycling or walking instead of using cars
3. (your own idea)

Write your **essay**.

Tip Strip

- Begin by underlining the key words in the instructions, e.g. 'different ways to protect the environment', 'using all the notes'.
- Read the essay question and the two written prompts. Note down a couple of ideas to include for each prompt, and also some interesting vocabulary you

may use. For example, for the second prompt you could jot down 'air pollution', 'too much traffic'. Think of a third idea of your own and make some notes on that too.

- Plan your answer. Decide which ideas you will include in each paragraph. Remember that writing an essay is much easier when you have a plan!

- Introduce the topic in the first paragraph. You can do this by rephrasing the essay question, for example, 'We all need to help protect and improve our local environment.'
- Avoid writing only very simple sentences. Try to use a variety of tenses and grammatical structures. Don't forget to summarise your opinions briefly in the

last paragraph.

- When you have finished, check that you have dealt with the two notes provided, and with a point of your own. Check that you have written between 140 and 190 words, but don't waste time counting every word.
- Finally, check your grammar and spelling.

Part 2

Tip Strip

- Before you start writing, think of the task type you have chosen. Is it an email, a review or an article? Remember what you have learnt about each task type.
- Whatever your choice, before you start writing, note down the main points you want to include in each paragraph.

Question 2: You are writing to a friend. Think of the style you have to use: is it formal or informal? Remember that your email must have opening and closing lines, and that you have to write full sentences. Do not use words that are commonly used in text messages, e.g. 'lol', 'tyl'. Plan your answer: in paragraph 1, you may want to mention the best places and things to see, in paragraph 2 you can tell him about what transport is best and whether you can join him and his friends.

Question 3: Use varied vocabulary and avoid repeating adjectives such as 'nice' and 'good'. Jot down some words or expressions you may want to use when talking about a TV series. You will need to use language of description, opinion and recommendation.

Question 4: In your article you have to describe the computer game first. Think about how you will organise your description so that it is clear to people who have not played it, e.g. what the players have to do, who the characters are, who wins, etc. Then you have to recommend it to other readers: think of the reasons you will give (e.g. it is challenging, thrilling, etc.).

Write an answer to **one** of the questions **2–4** in this part. Write your answer in **140–190** words in an appropriate style.

- 2 You have received an email from your English-speaking friend, Jack, who is coming to visit your country with some friends. Write an email to Jack, answering his questions.

What are the best places to explore and things to see in your area?
Should we use public transport or hire bikes? Are there interesting museums or exhibitions to learn about your country?
Join us if you can!
Please write soon.
Jack

Write your **email**.

- 3 You recently saw this notice in a magazine for students of English.

Write a review of a TV series you really enjoy!

Tell us what makes the plot and characters so interesting for you, and whether you would recommend it for viewers of all ages.

Write your **review**.

- 4 You have decided to write an article about your favourite computer game for a magazine for young people called *Funtime*. Write the article, describing the game and explaining why you would recommend it to other readers.

Write your **article**.