

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 likely B possible C hopeful D promising

0	A	B	C	D
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

How to achieve success in difficult situations

Psychologists believe that you can give yourself the best (0) chance to be successful and happy in your life. The (1) to be successful and happy, they say, comes from within yourself. It is largely a (2) of how you react to the many problems and difficulties that will inevitably (3) your way. If you can train yourself to see these problems in a realistic, logical way, and to (4) that they are a natural part of life, it becomes easier to control and manage them when they (5)

Successful people (6) goals for themselves and have plans to (7) them to achieve these goals. They continually revisit these plans and review them. They are also very good at sensing when they need support and advice, and will seek out the best person to help them in this (8) They are also flexible and adaptable, knowing when they need to change, and welcoming change as an exciting opportunity.

- 1 A function B capacity C purpose D operation
- 2 A situation B point C question D concern
- 3 A come B take C meet D stand
- 4 A tolerate B approve C receive D accept
- 5 A obtain B result C occur D display
- 6 A bring B put C turn D set
- 7 A let B enable C suit D arrange
- 8 A respect B relevance C reference D relation

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

F	O	R																
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Meteorite hunter

John Birkenshaw’s hobby is searching (0) meteorites – pieces of rock resulting (9) a meteor falling through the earth’s atmosphere. He has a personal collection of several hundred, all of (10) he has found himself in several countries. His most successful visit was to the Sahara Desert, as he explains: ‘Deserts preserve meteorites well (11) of the sand and dry conditions. But you can find them just about anywhere if you know (12) you’re looking for.’

Most meteorites contain metal, so you can use either a magnet or a metal detector to find them. They are heavier than other rocks and black (13) appearance. ‘Obviously (14) you’ve found one meteorite, there’s a strong chance that (15) will be others nearby,’ John says. ‘You can search for meteorites on most public land and keep those you find, but it’s a different matter if you’re on private land, so you always need to seek permission in (16) situation.’



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	V	I	S	I	B	L	E												
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Vancouver

The Canadian city of Vancouver is beautifully situated between the Pacific Ocean and snow-capped mountains (0) from many points in the city.

VISION

The location makes for warm, wet winters and relatively cool, dry summers.

(17) much of Canada, Vancouver itself rarely receives snow, although skiers can easily find good conditions nearby. Vancouver has a unique and wonderfully (18) atmosphere. This is partly because the climate makes for a laid-back feel with plenty of outdoor living, cafés and restaurants, and partly because of its ethnic (19)

LIKE

WELCOME

DIVERSE

Vancouver is a great artistic and cultural centre, particularly known for its large film (20) centre. Every September it holds the Vancouver International Film Festival, and the city has also been the (21) for many well-known films.

PRODUCE

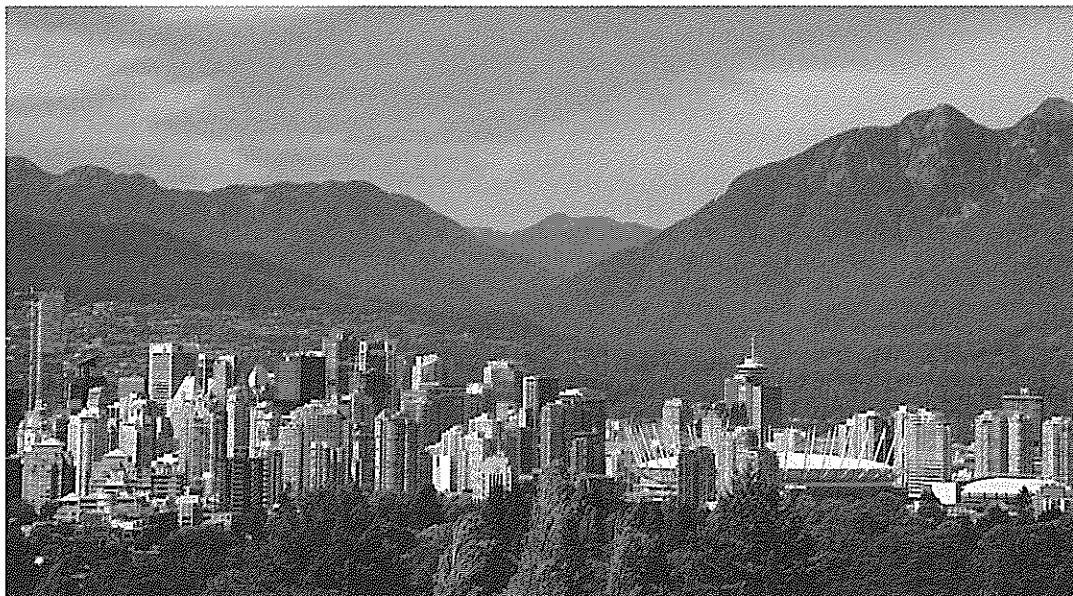
SET

But Vancouver also has a reputation as a green city – (22) all the electricity is generated from (23) resources – and as a nature-loving place. In this respect, the annual Vancouver Cherry Blossom Festival is a (24) not to be missed!

VIRTUAL

SUSTAIN

SEE



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 The boat tour was full, so we had to wait an hour for the next one.

PLACES

There left on the boat tour, so we had to wait an hour for the next one.

The gap can be filled by the words *were no places*, so you write:

Example:

0	WERE NO PLACES
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Write **only** the missing words **IN CAPITAL LETTERS** on the separate answer sheet.

25 'I really hope there are no mistakes in the letter I've written,' said Bruce.

CONTAIN

'I really hope the letter I've written mistakes.

26 Apart from Helen nobody in the family really loved reading.

ONE

Helen was in the family who really loved reading.

27 'I wish I had more talent for languages,' said Toby.

TALENTED

'I wish I languages,' said Toby.

28 Maria visited Luke every single day when he was in hospital.

FAILED

When Luke was in hospital, Maria never and see him.

29 Lynn wore the dress in spite of it being too big for her.

WRONG

Lynn wore the dress even though size for her.

30 The person who finally succeeded in solving the puzzle was David.

MANAGED

In the end, it solve the puzzle.

You are going to read an article about cacti. 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.

Cacti everywhere!

Paula Cocozza investigates the growing popularity of the cactus.

In many countries, cacti and images of cacti are becoming the next big must-have thing inside people's houses. Cacti inside houses are one thing, but some people seem intent on remaking all their everyday objects in the image of the cactus: cactus candles, lamps and glasses are particularly popular. The world of fashion has caught on too, and the plant has spread with a speed which is inherently uncactus-like, with everything from cactus bracelets to cactus socks. Recently the UK got its first 'cactus boutique' when Gynelle Leon, 31, opened *Prick* in London.

Leon's shop, with its white walls and minimalist shelving, feels more like a gallery. It's an hour before opening time and four large cacti in the window – the ones that are most in demand – are waiting for the shutters to rise and grant them sunlight. They are very expensive but each weekend Leon sells at least one. Her theory, as far as Britain is concerned, is that lots of homeowners now in their 40s had a cactus as a child – in the 1970s there was a smaller cactus 'boom' when the prickly plant was seen as a classic beginners' item. 'They suit people of [my] generation,' she says. 'They want to do less and get more. I could put in minimal effort and a plant will thrive.'

Added to that, they photograph well. 'We're in the whole Pinterest era. You have to have nice plants as well as nice art.' It was her passion for photography that had taken Leon to Yves Saint Laurent's Jardin Majorelle in Morocco where, 'surrounded by these huge plants', she first encountered large cacti. She took some shots and, when she got back home, realised that there was a business opportunity waiting to happen. Leon then set off on a world tour of cacti hotspots.

One of the stops on Leon's tour was Hot Cactus, 'a shoebox' of a store, according to its co-owner, 'jam-packed

with plants' in Los Angeles. 'There's definitely a cactus revival,' says Carlos Morera on the phone from California. 'But I can't say how superficial it is. I can't tell whether people are into the iconography of it and maybe just having these plants as a cool sculpture . . . [or] into all the background information about the plants.' Morera would like the latter to be true. He says that with cacti, 'what you're looking at in front of you is not just what you're looking at. Yes, these plants are cool, but all this other information really makes them . . . Most people are used to seeing the cliched two-armed emoji cactus. What we were really into was everything but that. And more so, just exposing the incredible vast variety of form and shape and attribute that existed beyond the cliché.'

Judging by the stories he tells, Morera clearly has a knack for tracking down people who are selling cacti collections without realising how valuable they are – and he needs to be, because growers cannot easily keep a cactus trend going. Fashion is all about speed. A cactus cannot be rushed. Those cute plants in 5.5cm pots that you see in garden centres and florists are already three years old. By their nature, cacti are anti-fashion. This has put a good deal of pressure on commercial growers, who are struggling to keep up with demand. This problem is then passed on to the likes of Leon and Morera.

But cacti are also brilliant survivors, adapting to adversity or change. They look as if they have mastered life, and maybe humans feel that's something they could learn from. 'I think they are a reaction to how fast everything moves,' Morera says. 'You have this plant – like a copiapoa – that will not change from the moment you get it till the moment you die. . . . They are a rebellion against modern times, efficiency, production, results. They act as testaments to the opposite.'

- 31 In the first paragraph, what does the writer object to most?
- A keeping cacti as house plants
 - B having cactus-shaped objects in the house
 - C manufacturing clothes with images of cacti on them
 - D shops to open up in response to the demand for cacti
- 32 Leon thinks that cacti are popular with middle-aged British homeowners because
- A they wrongly imagine them to be easy to maintain.
 - B they see them as a good financial investment.
 - C they already have a connection with them.
 - D they like the unusual appearance of them.
- 33 When Leon visited Morocco, she was
- A investigating the possibility of setting up her business.
 - B on a tour of various places where cacti were popular.
 - C doing a work project on behalf of a company.
 - D on a trip not connected with cacti.
- 34 Carlos Morera hopes that people who are buying cacti
- A are able to see the artistic appeal of them.
 - B are not misled by what they hear in the media.
 - C are genuinely interested in learning about them.
 - D are not going to ignore the two-armed variety.
- 35 What point is made about cactus shops in the fifth paragraph?
- A They take a very long time to sell certain cacti.
 - B They have problems with the supply of their products.
 - C They have some customers who are very hard to please.
 - D They tend to sell larger cacti than those in garden centres.
- 36 Morera suggests that cacti appeal to people nowadays because they are seen as being
- A something permanent.
 - B very different from other plants.
 - C healthy for mind and body.
 - D beautiful underneath.



You are going to read an article about a woman who flew with migrating swans. 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**.

My journey with swans

Conservationist and adventurer Sacha Dench joined Bewick's swans on their 11,000-kilometre migration from Russia to England.

I caught sight of the south coast of England on Nov 29, from the skies above northern France. It was the first moment during my three-month paramotor journey, following Bewick's swans as they migrated from Russia's Arctic tundra to Britain, that I'd thought about coming home. Our final destination, Slimbridge Wetland Centre in Gloucestershire, was a few days away.

Adventure has always been part of my life since I grew up in the remote Australian bush. I spent a lot of time diving under water. I moved to Britain at 15 and later took a biology degree in London. It was there that I took up free-diving as a sport. Free-diving, combined with my conservation interests, took me around the world. I worked for the Environment Agency, spending time in South America looking at indigenous development projects. **37** It was also in South America that I was introduced to paragliding, and after two years I tried a paramotor, basically a paraglider with a motor and propeller attached.

The link between these interests and the plight of the Bewick's swans came last year. I now work at the Wildfowl and Wetlands Trust, and attended a presentation by the top Bewick's researchers. The swans' decline had become rapid, they said, and something needed to be done urgently. **38** The migration route of these birds from the Arctic across ten countries to Britain sounded amazing. How could we use it to find out what was causing the swan's decline and engage the people along the way who were possibly part of the problem?

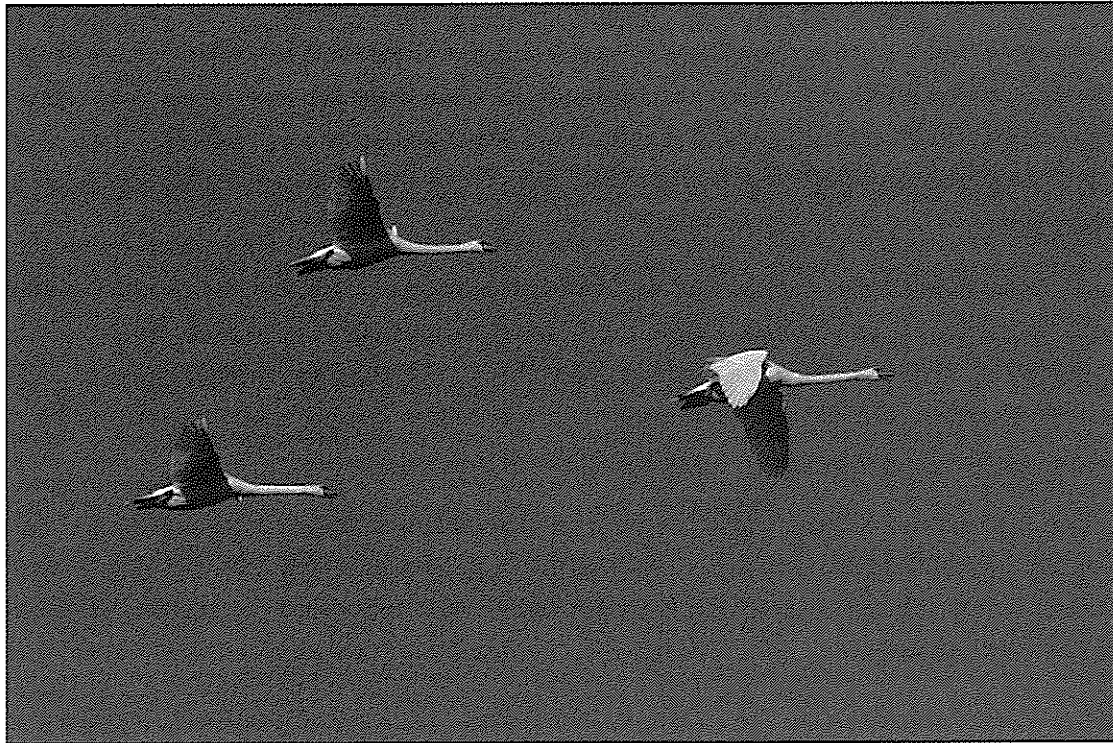
Some months later the idea came to me. **39** Whenever I'd land in Britain the questioning would be intense – Where have you come from? Why would you do that? – all the kinds of questions we wanted people to be asking about the Bewick's Swans. I realised that in a paramotor I could fly all the places the birds went, at the same speed and altitude, and thus learn a lot more about them.

40 We got permission from the Russians to fly through large parts of their country. I practised water landings in case the paramotor's engine failed when I crossed the English Channel and spent time in a cold chamber testing all the kit. I launched on September 1, supported by a team of 14 people to film me and the birds, and made sure everything ran smoothly. The first time I flew with the swans was magical. They soared in a big "V" formation 50m above me, letting me get the first accurate recording of their speed – 45–50km/hour.

By the time I crossed the Channel, the size of the flock soaring over me was much smaller than it had been in Russia. To date only 150 of the 18,000 swans have made it to Slimbridge. Most of the rest of them will spend winter in the Netherlands; and some will not make it home at all. **41** Alongside changing weather patterns, predation and the disappearance of wetlands are major issues.

Many people simply found it hard to believe that we cared so much. **42** Perhaps next year they'll take interest in a few more of these special birds completing their journeys.

- | | |
|---|--|
| A Preparation began in earnest. | E My trip has certainly brought the challenges the birds face into sharp focus. |
| B It taught me the value of telling the stories of conservation, finding ways of involving people. | F Paramotoring is still unusual enough that it fascinates people. |
| C There were lows, of course, such as when I dislocated my knee trying to take off. | G Their action plan didn't sound like it would work quickly enough. |
| D I hope my human effort will have inspired them. | |

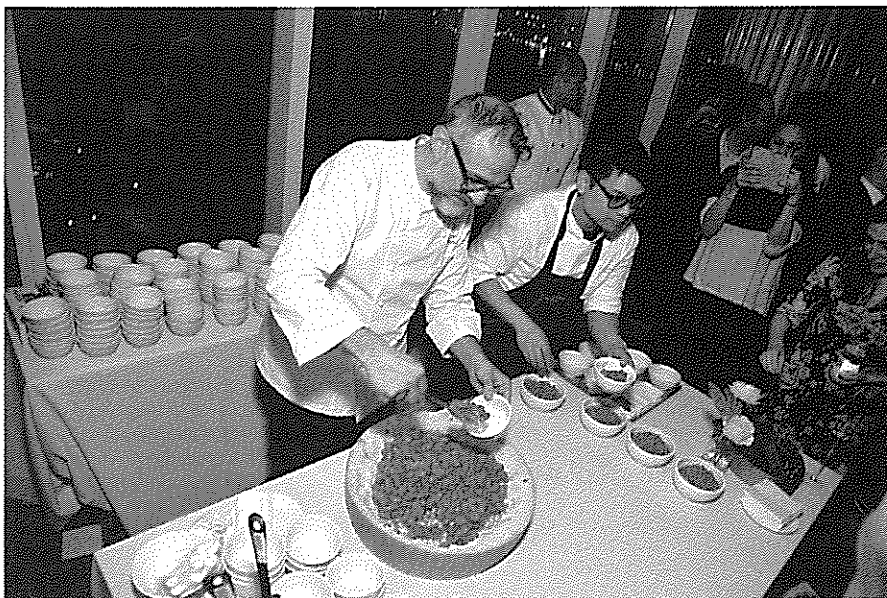


You are going to read an article about a chef called Massimo Bottura. For questions 43–52, choose from the sections (A–E). The sections may be chosen more than once.

Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

In which section does the author mention

- an example of co-operation and togetherness which inspired Bottura? 43
- the speed with which one restaurant came into existence? 44
- residents who objected to Bottura's plans changing their minds? 45
- Bottura being invited to act as chef for a particular occasion? 46
- a comment on the food at The Refettorio from people who ate there? 47
- the difference between two of Bottura's regular workplaces? 48
- initial suspicion from the people Bottura was trying to help? 49
- cooks needing to have a clear idea of what they are going to create? 50
- the idea of using unwanted food to send out a message to people? 51
- Bottura being motivated by a desire to prove others wrong? 52



The chef on a mission to help others

Tim Adams meets Massimo Bottura

- A** I am in Milan, Italy, to meet the world-famous Massimo Bottura, at the site of one of his many culinary projects: Refettorio Ambrosiano. Refettorio began as a temporary idea for the Milan World Expo show in 2015: Bottura, 54, had been commissioned to cook for various official functions, including the grand opening. The plan had been to create a kitchen at Milan's central station, in which some of the world's greatest chefs would be invited to cook alongside him for the city's homeless, with food deemed unsuitable for sale in supermarkets, making a statement about waste, and about taste. Instead, Bottura got thinking, and came up with a rather different plan. His thoughts focused on a derelict theatre in the city centre and a full-time commitment to serve Milan's homeless and refugee population every day. Bottura has subsequently set up a foundation – Food for Soul – to operate in other cities worldwide.
- B** Bottura leads me into Refettorio Ambrosiano, originally a very grand building from around 1930. It is far removed from his top restaurant in nearby Modena, which has 52 staff producing food for 28 guests at lunch and dinner. Here in Milan, two chefs, borrowed from one of the best new restaurants in town, have given up their day to cook at his direction for about a hundred homeless people, assisted by local volunteers. Food is donated by a supermarket – whatever is close to its sell-by date, or misshapen or damaged. The fridges and pantry are stocked with fish and vegetables and fruit, all waiting to be transformed by what Bottura calls 'every chef's key ingredient': his mental vision.
- C** At school, Bottura had dreams of becoming a professional footballer, but his father insisted he studied law. However, before Bottura finished his studies, he heard that a roadside café was for sale on the outskirts of Modena. He bought the building for next to nothing, renovated it, and opened Trattoria del Campazzo, his first restaurant, a week later. Having been denied the chance to follow his first passion, he was determined it would not happen again. 'Every single person in Modena said I would stay six months at this and then maybe become a mediocre lawyer,' he recalls. 'But I knew I had not to disappoint my mum. She was fighting for me with my father . . . I couldn't let her down . . .'
- D** The concept of Food for Soul reflects the values given to Bottura as a child. 'I come from a place, Emilia-Romagna, that is extremely social, and that expresses itself in food. That spirit is in the Parmigiano Reggiano Consortium, hundreds of small-scale cheesemakers who see the power of working together with a single voice.' Bottura sees Food for Soul as part of the same spirit. To begin with, the locals were not convinced. When Bottura announced plans to open his kitchen there were some protests from those who believed the initiative would only encourage homeless people to gather in the square. But when protesters saw the commitment of architects, artists and chefs to transforming the area, many changed their minds.
- E** With Food for Life, Bottura wanted to create a place where disadvantaged people could have at least one hour in a day when they could 'enjoy the pleasure of a beautiful meal in a beautiful place'. To begin with, Bottura says, Refettorio's 'customers' – who are invited as part of a social programme for three months at a time – were unsure. 'People didn't even look in your eyes. They came in, ate in 20 minutes and left immediately.' However, after a month they understood that Bottura and his team were not going away. 'We knew we were being accepted when they started complaining,' he says, with a smile. 'No more soup! We want pasta!'

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

- 1 In your English class, you have been talking about different things that governments spend money on. Now, your English teacher has asked you to write an essay for homework.

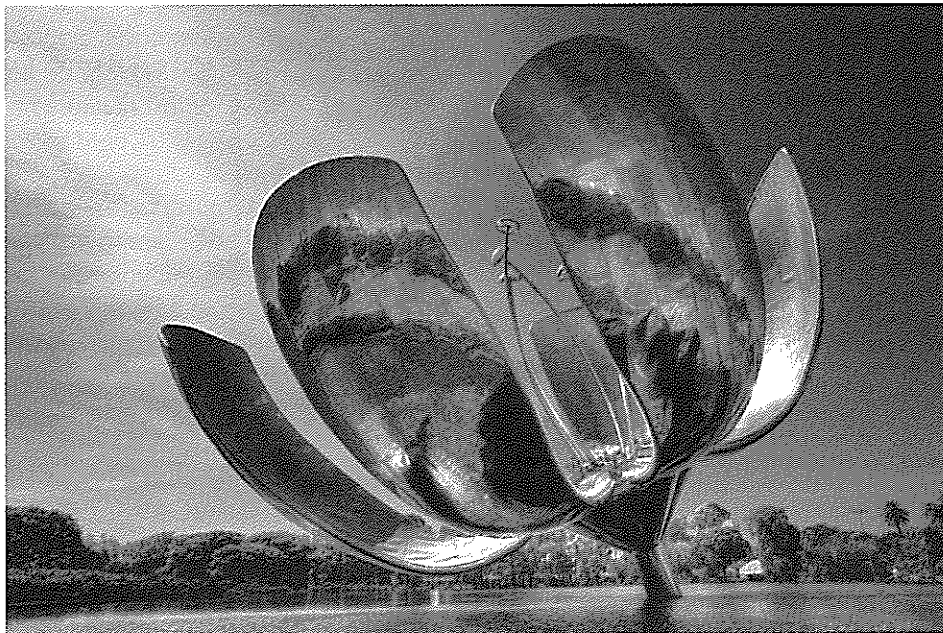
Write your essay using **all** the notes and giving reasons for your point of view.

Is it appropriate for governments to spend money on creating public works of art, such as statues and sculptures in parks and town centres?
Why? / Why not?

Notes

Write about:

- 1 benefits of art which is paid for by the government
- 2 other things which the money could be spent on
- 3 (your own idea)



Write an answer to **one** of the questions **2–4** in this part. Write your answer in **140–190 words** in an appropriate style **on the separate answer sheet**. Put the question number in the box at the top of the answer sheet.

2 Here is part of a letter you receive from an elderly relative who lives abroad.

Actually, I wanted to ask you something. As you know, I haven't got a computer at home. Do you think I should buy one? Will it be easy for me to learn how to use it at my age? And how helpful do you think the internet will be for me?

Write your **letter**.

3 You see this announcement on your college noticeboard.

Reports wanted!

Hello. I'm a sociology student in London, and I'm doing my research into how and why people give presents around the world. I want to know what kind of presents people in your country give on special days of the year such as a person's name day or at New Year, or on special occasions like weddings. How has the tradition of giving presents changed over the years?


Write your **report**.

4 You see this in a magazine.

Articles wanted!

We are going to publish a series of articles about famous people. Write about a famous person who has inspired you. What have you learned from them? To what extent are they a role model for you?

Write your **article**.

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

- 1 You hear two TV critics talking about presenters of science programmes.
During the conversation, the woman makes the point that
 - A criticism of current presenters is hardly ever justified.
 - B presenters tend to lack a background in science.
 - C TV audiences prefer presenters who are celebrities.

- 2 You hear a psychologist talking about friendship.
He says his best friends are people who
 - A he works with.
 - B he went to school with.
 - C he shares leisure interests with.

- 3 You hear two friends talking about holidays.
Why does the woman choose to visit small islands on holiday?
 - A to explore places that are remote
 - B to escape from an urban environment
 - C to experience a unique culture


- 4 You hear a man telling his wife about a product review he has read online.
How does she respond to what he says?
 - A She questions the reliability of the review.
 - B She revises her opinion of the product.
 - C She is amused by the content of the review.

- 5 You hear a woman leaving a voicemail message.
Why is she late for her appointment?
 - A She was held up at work.
 - B She has been stuck in traffic.
 - C She lost track of time.

- 6 You hear two students discussing their project on public parks.
What advice does the man decide to follow?
 - A to focus on one particular park
 - B to investigate the benefits of public parks
 - C to look at how parks have changed over time

- 7 You hear a woman talking about growing up with lots of cousins.
How does the woman feel now?
 - A sorry that she hardly sees them
 - B envious of her cousins' achievements
 - C convinced that it has influenced her as an adult

- 8 You hear a university student talking about his studies.
What does he say about his degree course?
 - A He thinks it's easy to transfer to another programme.
 - B He feels it could improve his employment prospects.
 - C He will be based in the same place throughout his degree.

 **58** You will hear a man called Bradley promoting a food festival that takes place in his home town in the USA. For questions 9–18, complete the sentences with a word or short phrase.

The Great Cheese Festival, Wisconsin, USA

Bradley says the festival takes place during what's known locally as (9) '.....'.

The festival started because a cheese (10) opened in another region of the USA.

Every year the three-day festival starts with a special (11)

Bradley's favourite part of the festival is the display of cheese (12)

This year there will be a cheese (13) competition for all visitors.

Bradley particularly recommends the (14) for younger children.

It is essential to get (15) for the festival.


It's possible to do (16) in the mornings only.

The people from the community who organise the festival are all (17)

Money raised at this year's festival will finance a (18) in the town.



Test 5**Listening • Part 3**

 59 You will hear five short extracts in which people are talking about buying clothes. For questions 19–23, choose from the list (A–H) what each speaker says is important to them when buying clothes. Use the letters only once. There are three extra letters which you do not need to use.

- A I choose clothes I can wear to different occasions.
- B I buy well-made clothes that will last a long time.
- C I listen to other people's recommendations.
- D I look for clothes that are discounted in price.
- E I am interested in keeping up with fashion.
- F I prefer my clothes to be comfortable to wear.
- G I like clothes that reflect my personality.
- H I care about environmental issues regarding clothes.

Speaker 1

	19
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Speaker 2

	20
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Speaker 3

	21
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Speaker 4

	22
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Speaker 5

	23
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You will hear an interview with a professor called Martin Hart and a housebuilder called Anna Peterson, who are talking about houses made out of blocks of straw. For questions **24–30**, choose the best answer (**A, B** or **C**).

- 24** What does Martin Hart say about using straw in the construction of houses?
- A** Large amounts of straw are currently wasted every year.
 - B** The straw used is not good enough quality to give to animals.
 - C** Enough straw can be produced to build a high number of houses.
- 25** When developing the technology for building straw houses, Martin added bricks to the outside because
- A** this meant the houses fitted with the surroundings.
 - B** this helped to keep heat inside the houses.
 - C** this made the walls of the houses much straighter.
- 26** What objection did Martin receive about the straw houses his team built?
- A** There were concerns about what would happen in a fire.
 - B** People were worried about the carbon dioxide in the walls.
 - C** The walls would not be able to support the weight of the building.
- 27** Anna Peterson decided to build a straw house for the first time because
- A** she thought they would become very popular.
 - B** she was curious to experiment with new materials.
 - C** she had clients who expressed an interest in straw houses.
- 28** When describing her current role in straw house projects, Anna explains that
- A** she works mainly with the site supervisors.
 - B** she often assists with constructing the roof.
 - C** she personally leads the team of carpenters.
- 29** The most important consideration for Anna in all her projects now is to
- A** choose natural materials.
 - B** create unique homes.
 - C** use simple designs.
- 30** When talking about the future, Anna expresses her desire to
- A** win an award for her work in building straw houses.
 - B** carry out her plan for building straw houses at a reduced cost.
 - C** teach others the techniques of building straw houses.