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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 define B generate C adopt D cause

0	A	B	C	D
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A new look at the Middle Ages

The Institute for Medieval Studies is holding a series of lectures to (0) interest in a period of European history which is all too often (1) It is hoped that these lectures will (2) some of the misconceptions that (3) to this day about the long and eventful span of time between the sixth and the 15th centuries.

It is true that Europe was (4) by the plague in the latter part of the 14th century, and that living (5) for the majority of people were appalling by modern standards, and life (6) was low. The peasants suffered under a brutal feudal system and the (7) of learning was open only to a small minority.

However, these negative aspects of medieval life cannot be properly evaluated unless they are viewed in the broader (8) The Middle Ages were also a period of great achievements in architecture, science, technology, art and trade, and the lectures will explore the more progressive and enlightened features of the age, as well as its darker aspects.

- | | | | |
|----------------|-----------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1 A neglected | B abandoned | C subdued | D deserted |
| 2 A respond | B refuse | C rectify | D revive |
| 3 A insist | B persist | C consist | D resist |
| 4 A injured | B eliminated | C wounded | D ravaged |
| 5 A states | B circumstances | C conditions | D situations |
| 6 A estimate | B forecast | C prediction | D expectancy |
| 7 A pursuit | B chase | C desire | D quest |
| 8 A background | B setting | C context | D environment |

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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 I N

Speed limits

Engineers have succeeded (0) developing a sophisticated system for limiting the speed that cars and other vehicles can reach. Known (9) 'intelligent speed adaptation', or ISA, it is a concept for (10) there is considerable support. It also has many opponents, however. ISA involves fitting a vehicle with a communications box that knows (11) fast the vehicle is legally permitted to travel on a particular section of road, and automatically regulates the car's speed. It therefore becomes impossible for a vehicle fitted with (12) a device to exceed the speed limit.

The communications box could have other uses too. In (13) to encourage the reduction of traffic, various cities around the world, Singapore and London (14) them, have introduced congestion zones requiring motorists to pay to enter central areas. At present, (15) time a vehicle enters the zone, its number plate is photographed and checked against a list, but this system is costly and (16) from foolproof. The ISA communications box could be easily adapted for this purpose and would be cheaper.

While ISA has its opponents, eventually governments are likely to require a version of it on all vehicles.

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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: 0 C E L E B R A T I O N

The origins of Halloween

Nowadays, Halloween is a popular (0) which people enjoy in many parts of the world. It is a time when young people in particular dress up as witches or ghosts and have parties.

CELEBRATE

Halloween (17) about 2,000 years ago with the Celts, however. These people were the (18) of an area that includes Britain, Ireland and Brittany. They relied on the land for their (19), and this meant that they were at the mercy of (20) weather conditions, especially during the winter.

ORIGIN

INHABIT

LIVE

PREDICT

The Celtic new year began on 1 November, which also marked the beginning of winter, a period (21) associated with death. On the eve of the new year, it was believed that the barriers between the worlds of the living and the dead were (22) withdrawn, and it was possible to communicate with spirits. The Celts believed that the spirits offered them (23) and protection, and their priests were (24) able to predict the future on this night.

TRADITION

TEMPORARY

GUIDE

REPUTE

Halloween is very different now, of course, but it is interesting to consider what it once was.

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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 **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 They believe that Mario failed his exam because he was nervous.

DOWN

Mario's failure in his exam the fact that he was nervous.

- 26 'Why didn't I ask Linda for her phone number?' thought Sam.

ASKED

'If Linda for her phone number!' thought Sam.

- 27 We didn't think Mr Mason was going to recover, so it was a relief when he did.

PULLED

We were relieved when Mr Mason we didn't think he would.

- 28 'I really don't like what the press are saying about me!' said Tina.

OBJECTED

Tina about her by the press.

- 29 'I don't mind you staying out late, but your father does,' Robbie's mother told him.

RATHER

'It's minds you staying out late,' Robbie's mother told him.

- 30 They think that students vandalised the school last night.

WAS

It is by students last night.

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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.

Learning to run

An article published in the prestigious scientific journal *Nature* sheds new light on an important, but hitherto little appreciated, aspect of human evolution. In this article, Professors Dennis Bramble and Daniel Lieberman suggest that being able to run was a crucial element in the development of our species. According to the two scientists, humans possess a number of anatomical features that make them surprisingly good runners. 'We are very confident that strong selection for running – which came at the expense of the historical ability to live in trees – was instrumental in the origin of the modern human body form,' says Bramble, a biology professor at the University of Utah.

Traditional thinking up to now has been that the distinctive, upright body form of modern humans has come about as a result of the ability to walk, and that running is simply a by-product of walking. Furthermore, humans have usually been regarded as poor runners compared to such animals as dogs, horses or antelopes. However, this is only true if we consider running at high speed, especially over short distances. Even an Olympic athlete can hardly run as quickly as a horse can gallop, and can only sprint for 15 seconds or so. Horses, antelopes and greyhounds, on the other hand, can run at top speed for several minutes, clearly outperforming us in this respect. But when it comes to long-distance running, humans do astonishingly well. They can maintain a steady pace for many kilometres, and their overall speed is at least on a par with that of horses or dogs.

Bramble and Lieberman examined 26 anatomical features found in humans. One of the most interesting of these is the nuchal ligament, a band of tissue that extends from a ridge on the base of the skull to the spine. When we run, it is this ligament that prevents our head from pitching back and forth or from side to side. Therefore, we are able to run with steady heads, held high. The nuchal ligament is not found in any other surviving primates, although the fossil record shows that *Homo erectus*, an early human species that walked upright, much as we do, also had one. Then there are our Achilles tendons at the backs of our legs, which connect our calf muscles to our heel bones – and which have nothing to do with walking. When we run, these tendons behave like springs, helping to propel us forward. Furthermore, we have low, wide shoulders, virtually disconnected from our skulls, an anatomical development which allows us to run more efficiently. Add to this our light forearms, which swing out of phase with the movement of our legs to assist balance, and one begins to appreciate the point that Bramble and Lieberman are trying to make.

But what evolutionary advantage is gained from being good long-distance runners? One hypothesis is that this ability may have permitted early humans to obtain food more effectively. 'What these features and fossil facts appear to be telling us is that running evolved in order for our direct ancestors to compete with other carnivores for access to the protein needed to grow the big brains that we enjoy today,' says Lieberman. Some scientists speculate that early humans may have pursued animals for great distances in order to exhaust them before killing them. Running would also have conferred an advantage before weapons were invented: early humans might have been scavengers, eating the meat and marrow left over from a kill by lions or other large predators. They may have been alerted to the existence of a freshly killed carcass by vultures, and the faster they got to the scene of the kill, the better.

'Research on the history of human locomotion has traditionally been contentious,' says Lieberman. 'At the very least, I hope this theory will make many people have second thoughts about how humans learned to run and walk and why we are built the way we are.'

- 31 What does the writer say in the first paragraph about the human ability to run?
- A It is worse than our body shape might indicate.
 - B It developed in combination with other human activities.
 - C It has always been more important than being able to climb trees.
 - D It was once overlooked as a determining factor in human evolution.
- 32 What comparison does the writer make in the second paragraph?
- A Humans run as well as horses and dogs at certain distances.
 - B Humans are better runners than most other animals.
 - C Humans don't need to run as fast as many animals.
 - D Humans cannot run for as long as we might think.
- 33 What does the writer say about the nuchal ligament?
- A It can only be found only in modern primates.
 - B It enables us to run in the manner that we do.
 - C It forces us to look in the direction we're running.
 - D It makes us run on two legs rather than four.
- 34 What does the writer suggest in the third paragraph?
- A We could run better if we had stronger arms.
 - B We could walk without using our calf muscles.
 - C Our Achilles tendons are an adaptation for running.
 - D The shape of our shoulders affects the position of our heads.
- 35 Which conclusion is drawn about early humans in the fourth paragraph?
- A They followed birds to avoid dangerous situations.
 - B They evolved as a result of their hunting skills.
 - C They developed big brains for running.
 - D They were unable to kill large animals.
- 36 According to the final paragraph, what does Professor Lieberman hope to do?
- A Dispel any remaining doubts about the nature of the human body.
 - B Inform people of the real reason why humans are able to run and walk.
 - C Cause people to reconsider previously held ideas about human anatomy.
 - D Prove conclusively that humans did not always walk in an upright position.

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You are going to read extracts from four reviews of a film called *The Great Gatsby*. 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.

The Great Gatsby

Four reviewers comment on *The Great Gatsby* directed by Baz Luhrmann.
The film is based on a novel by F. Scott Fitzgerald.

A

Four previous film versions of *The Great Gatsby* have fallen short of the book's brilliant portrayal of a society succumbing to greed, and, unfortunately, Baz Luhrmann's attempt fares little better. F. Scott Fitzgerald's short, lean, subtle novel conjures up disillusion, pain and tragedy as the main characters' relationships unfold, but this sense is largely drowned out by the lavish excess, the fancy camerawork and the general superficiality in this film. Surprisingly, the soundtrack mixing 1920s orchestral pieces with hip hop and modern pop works a treat and is likely to appeal to younger audiences, as is the very strong cast of actors who give some excellent performances, almost in spite of the over-the-top direction. Whether this will prompt them to go back and read the novel, as some have suggested, is highly questionable, however.

B

As other commentators have pointed out, F. Scott Fitzgerald's great novel, revealing the emptiness and pain that lies behind the pursuit of power and wealth, is a concise, elegant, almost understated work. There is no reason, however, why a film of the same story shouldn't take on a different style and this is what Baz Luhrmann does, largely to good effect. Creating huge cinematic set pieces out of 1920s upper-class life, he plays up the fake, the superficial and the decadent. The narrative is unchanged but rather squeezed in, but then it is rather slight in the novel anyway; Fitzgerald's lyrical prose and characterisation are what make it compelling. The decision to mix contemporary pop with music from the 1920s, has a certain logic to it, given Luhrmann's visual approach, but for some reason the mix feels uneasy rather than complementary. There may be an element of wanting to attract teenage viewers – nothing wrong with that, of course.

C

F. Scott Fitzgerald's classic 1925 novel, *The Great Gatsby*, tells the story of a man who ruthlessly chases wealth, ultimately in pursuit of love, only to learn that one can't buy the other. In keeping with his previous films, director Baz Luhrmann's version is a loud confection of colour, lights and noise from start to finish. Its musical soundtrack is a mix of period pieces, contemporary rap and dance tunes which somehow hang together and support the excesses of the parties, car chases and general hysteria. The narrative structure of the novel exposes the artificiality and heartlessness at of the American dream – that of acquiring great wealth from nothing – but the film's overblown nature drowns this message out. The great hope is that all the noise and visual excitement will persuade younger viewers to try reading the novel – which would be a very positive consequence.

D

Baz Luhrmann used modern pop music to energise William Shakespeare's *Romeo and Juliet* and also 19th-century Paris in his film *Moulin Rouge* to great effect. In his version of *The Great Gatsby*, the same strategy merely serves to distance the audience from the human drama they should be engaged with. With his exaggerated operatic style, Luhrmann is the wrong director to shoot F. Scott Fitzgerald's small but perfectly formed novel. It's not that he makes substantial changes to the narrative of the film; the original has a thin plot anyway, and the film is largely faithful to it. It's more that all the noise, flashing lights and dizzying crowd scenes typical of Luhrmann overwhelm both the tragedy and the subtlety characteristic of the original. Audiences, especially perhaps younger ones, will undoubtedly be attracted by the visual and auditory glamour, but they will miss out on what makes the novel great.

Which reviewer

expresses a different view from the others about the film's potential impact on younger audiences?

37

takes a similar view to reviewer C on the appropriacy of the music that goes with the film?

38

shares reviewer B's opinion about the film's storyline?

39

has a different opinion from the others about the way the film is directed?

40

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You are going to read a newspaper article. 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**.

Energy-efficient design

If you consider yourself to be particularly environmentally friendly, there is a community which may interest you. Here, in a large, multi-home development known as BedZED, you can find architecture which is truly green. Buildings come with thick windows and walls, which regulate the temperature at a comfortable level throughout the year. The south-facing windows collect heat and light from the sun, as do solar panels fitted onto the exterior. Not only that, but BedZED is stylish, and every flat comes with a private garden.

41

As far as countries in the West are concerned, the buildings that people live and work in consume far more energy than transport, for example. However, architecture need not consume so much energy, nor produce so much in the way of CO2 emissions. The intelligent design of the housing at BedZED housing demonstrates that buildings can be made environmentally friendly, without particularly high costs or advanced technology.

42

And indeed, the BedZED community – which has some 84 homes – is really rather cost-effective because of economies of scale: the more homes you build, the less you pay proportionately for the materials and construction of each individual home. This, as well as all the other benefits, is why BedZED is receiving more and more attention.

43

The technology used in the BedZED design could be implemented far more than it currently is, across different forms of architecture. It is neither a challenge,

nor costly to install solar panels, triple-glazed windows, or to insulate floors and walls better. Indeed, according to some estimates, it would be easy to reduce the energy consumption of most of our buildings by up to 20% if we just used more effective design.

44

In large part, the drive for these changes has come from Europe. Here, governments are becoming more concerned about the dangers of relying too much on our current energy and aware of the need to meet energy-reduction goals. Many governments have given financial incentives for using energy-efficient design in the construction industry, and have also tightened regulations. Moreover, a European Union directive now requires house builders to present evidence of how they are meeting energy-efficiency guidelines.

45

It also seems that governments are becoming more involved in the research and development of environmentally friendly designs. At one laboratory in California, a team has experimented with architectural designs such as windows which become darker on sunny days, thereby reducing the amount of heat coming into the home. This would, in theory, offer significant savings for people who make heavy use of air-conditioning in hot, sunny climates. Interesting initiatives have been taken elsewhere, too.

46

We still have not reached a situation in which the general public fully accepts such measures. From a marketing perspective, it can still be difficult to convince customers that energy efficient products are worthwhile. However, as energy prices rise, this is sure to change.

- A** Indeed, according to one researcher from the European Commission in Brussels, who works on energy efficiency, it would be possible to achieve a great deal simply by using existing technologies.
- B** Governments elsewhere in the world are playing their part too. In the US, the Energy Star programme provides standards for the energy efficiency of consumer products, from home construction to computers and kitchen appliances. This has resulted in energy-efficient products becoming commonplace, and indeed, an attractive choice for consumers.
- C** Both of these regions still make every possible attempt to meet energy consumption guidelines as governments around the world attempt to come to grips with the threat of global warming. There seems every likelihood that this project could lead the way—one can only hope that others will follow.
- D** In India, for example, a New Delhi-based non-profit organisation has helped to create systems whereby small villages can use waste products from farming, and convert them into power. And in Sweden, there is research into how heat from the ground can be used to provide hot water or heating for homes.
- E** Although it might seem like a state-of-the-art paradise for the super-rich, it's actually an estate of affordable housing built between 2000 and 2002 in a suburb of London. It can't be said that the people who live here are all eco-warriors, but they are part of a growing tendency to find buildings which use less energy.
- F** This essentially, means finding out how to increase efficiency in the least complicated manner possible. BedZED, for example, was planned so that even if the homes need more energy, despite their eco-friendly designs, there is still a power plant based on the site. This plant, which uses waste materials, can meet any remaining energy demands from residents.
- G** Recently, this has been coming from Asia in the form of Indian and Chinese visitors. Also, more zero-energy communities are under construction elsewhere in the UK, as well as in the USA.

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You are going to read a newspaper article in which people talk about changes in their careers. For questions **47–56**, choose from the people (**A–D**).

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

In which section of the article are the following mentioned?

- | | |
|---|-------------------------|
| the unexpected demands of the business | 47 <input type="text"/> |
| a cautious approach to doing business | 48 <input type="text"/> |
| an established network of contacts | 49 <input type="text"/> |
| taking advantage of modern communications | 50 <input type="text"/> |
| realising an ambition | 51 <input type="text"/> |
| the cost of setting up a business | 52 <input type="text"/> |
| plans to branch out | 53 <input type="text"/> |
| the competitive nature of a business | 54 <input type="text"/> |
| the need to update knowledge | 55 <input type="text"/> |
| helping people to fill in official forms | 56 <input type="text"/> |

A change in direction

*It is becoming increasingly common for people to change careers at some point in their lives.
Four people describe their experiences of changing direction.*

- A** I used to work in the accounts department of a large engineering company before it was taken over by a bigger corporation. I found the new management style hard to adjust to, so I looked for something else. I'm interested in maths and my wife suggested I try teaching, but I figured I'd better not stray far from what I was familiar with. I knew a change in the way self-employed people complete their tax returns was due to be introduced, and I had an idea for some software showing people how to go about it. So, I teamed up with a programmer I knew, with me writing the content and him doing the technical side. It proved much more successful than I'd anticipated, and we've gone on to produce more software showing people how to manage their finances. I've deliberately kept the operation small-scale. I work from home and the outlay for office equipment was low. People say I should expand, but that brings all sorts of new challenges and I like things as they are.
- B** Two years ago, I felt like a change. I'd been teaching physical education to secondary school students for eight years. I wanted to continue in something to do with sports, so I became an independent personal trainer. It's worked out well. I have agreements with gyms around the city to use their facilities, and I train adults – individuals and small groups. Luckily, I had a ready-made clientele, in the shape of former colleagues and people they recommended me to. Any personal trainer worth their salt should attend training courses on a regular basis to familiarise themselves with the latest developments in sports science – there's lots of really good research these days about things like running techniques, nutrition and rehabilitation from injury. It interests me but also knowing this stuff is good for my reputation. As long as my clients enjoy and can afford my sessions, I can't ever see myself being short of work. If anything, the number of people wanting help to get fit is only likely to increase.
- C** I studied sociology at university and when it was over, I didn't know what to do next. Several other people on my course started to work for local government services and it looked as though that was a possibility for me. Then, I heard about a new project to re-landscape a park in the city – there were gardening jobs going. I thought: 'That's it!' I can't say I'd dreamed of becoming a gardener, but I'd always thought that working outdoors would be brilliant. I now run my own landscape gardening company and employ three other people. I still spend most of my time in parks and gardens doing physical work, but I also have to manage the business. At first, I was surprised at how much paperwork I had to deal with. Completing forms and things like that is very time-consuming, and I'm thinking of hiring someone to do it. I've also been invited to write articles about gardening for a couple of magazines and websites, and I definitely want to do more of that in the future.
- D** I worked for an advertising agency for about ten years, but the sector's very cut-throat, and when we got a new boss he decided to make his mark by getting rid of a few people, myself included. Once I got my breath back, I decided to go freelance rather than join another agency. It occurred to me that a lot of companies need not only an advertising campaign but also a consultant, an independent expert to give them an honest view of their situation. I do almost all my work from home, using email, video conferencing and other online tools. It's satisfying as well as being financially rewarding. One advantage, of course, is that I have control over my own time, which wasn't the case before. For example, if there are forms or other tedious paperwork to deal with, I can usually put it off to another day, or even pay someone to do it for me. Like most self-employed people, I work very hard, but I knew it would be like this, and I don't mind it.

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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 seminar discussing the possibility that your school should be sponsored by companies in the neighbourhood. You have made the notes below.

**Reasons for commercial sponsorship of
your school:**

- generous funding
- professional management
- local involvement

**Some opinions expressed in the
discussion:**

'Finance cannot be guaranteed.'

'The companies will influence the
teaching curriculum.'

'It's good to encourage children to
contribute to the local environment.'

Write an **essay** for your tutor discussing **two** of the reasons in your notes. You should **explain which reason you think is more important** for the school to consider, 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.

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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 Your class has had a discussion on the role of education in preparing young people for work, and you agreed to write a report on the discussion for your teacher.

These are the questions that were discussed:

- Is it better to specialise with a view to becoming an expert in one field, or should students have as broad an education as possible?
- What do employers want from someone they hire?

Write your **report**.

- 3 You are working as an entertainments assistant in a summer camp for children aged 8–15. Write an email to your friend at home who is thinking about doing a similar job about the highs and lows of the experience, describing the work, your relationship with the children and your social life.

Write your **email**.

- 4 The music section of a national newspaper has announced a competition, and is inviting customers to write a review of a live concert they have been to. Reviews must mention aspects of the concert they enjoyed, and also ones they found disappointing. You have decided to enter the competition, and write about a concert you have been to recently.

Write your **review**.