

Part 1

Exam task

3

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)

Example:

0 A growing B evolving C moving D rising

Example answer: B



News sharing

The way we obtain our news coverage is always **(0)** The public can gain information on current events from a wide variety of **(1)** Centuries ago, news was obtained either by word of mouth, with town criers **(2)** citizens of news and by-laws, or from print, with notices posted on doors of the local inn. With the **(3)** of radio, whole families could **(4)** together in the living room to listen to the daily news bulletin. Even today, when TV sets occupy a prime **(5)** in the most used rooms in our house, some listeners remain faithful to their radio stations. Except, of course, for the fact that many will **(6)** in to them on their computer or tablet instead of turning their radio dial. With the **(7)** use of social media, news travels faster than ever before. Minute-by-minute coverage of the news no longer relies on TV networks. Increased internet access enables individuals to share photos, opinions and even live videos with one sharp **(8)** on the screen.

- | | | | | |
|---|-----------------|-------------|------------|-----------------|
| 1 | A opportunities | B causes | C ways | D sources |
| 2 | A explaining | B informing | C noting | D communicating |
| 3 | A arrival | B entrance | C starting | D approach |
| 4 | A team | B gang | C gather | D unite |
| 5 | A area | B site | C position | D point |
| 6 | A turn | B switch | C tune | D start |
| 7 | A sweeping | B absolute | C large | D widespread |
| 8 | A stroke | B tap | C squeeze | D nudge |

Part 2

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).

Example: (0) WHEN

Doodling Is Good

The next time you are caught doodling, that is making unconscious or unfocused drawings (0)_____ you should be listening, declare that you are simply trying to boost your concentration.

Recent research suggests that, (9)_____ than something to be frowned on, doodling should be actively encouraged because it improves our ability to pay attention. A study which compared (10)_____ well people remembered details of a dull speech found that people who doodled throughout retained much more information than those trying to concentrate on listening.

Doodling, however, is not the same as daydreaming. It is quite common (11)_____ people to start daydreaming when they are stuck in a boring lecture (12)_____ listening to a tedious discussion, and then to pay little attention to what is (13)_____ on around them. But the research suggests that doodling should no (14)_____ be considered an unnecessary distraction. Not (15)_____ is doodling sufficient to stop daydreaming without affecting our task performance, it may actually help keep us (16)_____ track with a boring task.

Part 3

Exam task

3

For questions 1–8, 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).

Example: (0) CHILDHOOD



How travel inspired my life

Today, I travel all around the world as a jewellery designer, but travel was also central to my (0) My parents encouraged my sister and me to keep records of our (1) in journals and to put together scrapbooks with souvenirs of our adventures. Before departure, a private tutor was hired to equip us with the (2) of our destination's native tongue. My poor sister was not a (3) brilliant linguist and found the whole process a considerable strain. My experience was very different. My wanderlust was (4) when, straight out of school, I had the opportunity to spend periods in India, Eastern Europe, Africa and Asia. I travel like a (5) explorer, absorbing the details of art and architecture, going into the local history and traditions in (6) I bring this approach to my work today. I am constantly reading, researching and (7) my knowledge. Not (8) , every jewellery collection I work on is an utterly unique representation of a part of my life's voyage.

- CHILD
- REFLECT
- BASE
- PARTICULAR
- FORCE
- REST
- DEEP
- BROAD
- SURPRISE

Part 4

25 They all assume that James will be willing to work late.

GRANTED

Everyone that James will be willing to work late.

26 As far as I'm concerned, this is the best college to study at.

RATHER

There study at than this one.

27 You need to make up your mind about the topic for your dissertation soon.

COME

You must about the topic for your dissertation soon.

28 Given that Sarah hasn't contacted us, I think she probably caught her flight.

MISSED

If Sarah have been in touch with us.

29 My boss said I should do some work on my French so I could take part in meetings.

BRUSH

My boss encouraged so I could take part in meetings.

30 Tina said she was pleased I had let her know what was going on.

PICTURE

Tina thanked me about what was going on.

Advice

25 Does 'everyone' need a singular or a plural verb?

26 Which auxiliary or modal verb is used with 'rather' to mean 'prefer'?

27 Which verb + preposition collocates with 'a decision' and means 'decide'?

28 Think about the meaning of both sentences – do you need to talk about Sarah catching or missing the plane in the second sentence?

29 'Encourage' takes the same structure as several other verbs relating to how people affect what others do, e.g. 'want', 'tell', 'ask', 'persuade'.

30 Which idiom with 'picture' has the meaning of 'keep someone informed'?

Part 5

Read the text below and answer the following questions:

Why You Procrastinate (It Has Nothing to Do With Self-Control)

If you've ever **put off** an important task by, say, alphabetizing your spice drawer, you know it wouldn't be fair to describe yourself as lazy. After all, alphabetizing requires focus and effort — and hey, maybe you even went the extra mile to wipe down each bottle before putting it back. And it's not like you're hanging out with friends or watching Netflix. You're cleaning — something your parents would be proud of! This isn't laziness or bad time management. This is procrastination.

When we procrastinate, we're not only aware that we're avoiding the task in question, but also that doing so is probably going to have a **detrimental** effect on our morale. And yet, we do it anyway.

"This is why we say that procrastination is essentially irrational," said Dr. Fuschia Sirois, professor of psychology at the University of Sheffield. "It doesn't make sense to do something you know is going to have negative consequences." She added: "People engage in this pointless cycle of chronic procrastination because of an inability to manage negative moods associated with a task."

The particular nature of our aversion depends on the given task or situation. It may be due to something **inherently** unpleasant about the task itself — having to clean a dirty bathroom or organizing a long, boring spreadsheet for your boss. But it might also stem from deeper feelings related to the task, such as self-doubt, low self-esteem, anxiety or insecurity. Staring at a blank document, you might be thinking, *I'm not smart enough to write this. Even if I am, what will people think of it? What if I do a bad job?*

There's an entire body of research dedicated to the ruminative, self-blaming thoughts many of us tend to have in the wake of procrastination, which are known as "procrastinatory cognitions." According to Dr. Sirois, the thoughts we have about procrastination typically exacerbate our distress and stress, which contribute to further procrastination.

Although procrastination offers momentary relief, Dr. Sirois argues that it is what makes the cycle especially vicious. In the immediate present, **shelving** a task provides relief — "you've been rewarded for procrastinating," Dr. Sirois said. This is precisely why procrastination tends not to be a one-off behavior, but a cycle, one that easily becomes a chronic habit. Over time, chronic procrastination has not only productivity costs, but measurably destructive effects on our mental and physical health, including chronic stress, general psychological distress and low life satisfaction, symptoms of depression and anxiety, unhealthy behavior, chronic illness and even hypertension and cardiovascular disease.

If it seems ironic that we procrastinate to avoid negative feelings, but end up feeling even worse, that's because it is. And once again, we have evolution to thank. Procrastination is a perfect example of *present bias*, our **hard-wired** tendency to prioritize short-term needs ahead of long-term ones.

"We really weren't designed to think ahead into the further future because we needed to focus on providing for ourselves in the here and now," said psychologist Dr. Hal Hershfield, a professor of marketing at the U.C.L.A. Anderson School of Management.

His research has shown that, on a neural level, we perceive our "future selves" more like strangers than as parts of ourselves. When we procrastinate, parts of our brains actually think that the tasks we're putting off — and the accompanying negative feelings that **await** us on the other side — are somebody else's problem.

The human ability to procrastinate is deeply existential, as it raises questions about individual **agency** and how we want to spend our time as opposed to how we actually do. But it's also a reminder of our **commonality** — we're all vulnerable to painful feelings, and most of us just want to be happy with the choices we make. In the end, we have to find a better reward than avoidance — one that can relieve our challenging feelings in the present moment without causing harm to our future selves.

1. In the first paragraph, the author thinks that procrastinating:
 - a. doesn't include activities like cleaning and organizing, because they are productive.
 - b. involves focusing on very detailed tasks that require a lot of effort.
 - c. should not be equated to laziness.
 - d. consists of activities like watching Netflix and spending time with friends.

2. Why does the author say that procrastination is irrational?
 - a. We are not conscious of the fact that we are about to avoid a task.
 - b. We put off the task despite knowing it will affect us negatively.
 - c. People repeat the same behaviour for no reason.
 - d. Particular tasks evoke strong negative emotions.

3. According to the text, where does our reluctance to get on with tasks come from?
 - a. Deep negative feelings that were once associated with the task.
 - b. Some tasks are gruesome and we want to avoid them.
 - c. The dullness of some tasks makes us bored and unmotivated.
 - d. It is probably not contingent on one specific origin.

4. What does the article say about the vicious cycle of procrastination?
 - a. Procrastinating provides an immediate and prolonged sense of relief.
 - b. The behaviour only takes place once because it has negative consequences.
 - c. It is a consequence of the negative effects on our physical and mental health.
 - d. Putting off a task can reinforce the procrastinating behaviour.

5. What is the relationship between evolution and procrastination, according to Dr. Hershfield?
 - a. Brains have evolved to place current demands above future consequences.
 - a. Procrastination is a product of recent evolution.
 - b. It is ironic that we evolved to be procrastinators.
 - c. We evolved to avoid negative feelings that may arise in the future.

6. What is the neural justification for procrastination, according to Dr. Hershfield's research?
 - a. We avoid thinking about the future, even if it affects us in the present.
 - b. Putting off a task provides relief from stress and anxiety.
 - c. Our brains assign the responsibility for the task to a different entity.
 - d. The pursuit of happiness is the most important goal for our brains.

Language focus:

Phrasal verbs and vocabulary	Idioms and collocations
Put off a task/doing something: <u>postpone</u>	To go the extra mile: <u>make extra effort</u>
Detrimental effect on/to: <u>negative</u>	To stem from: <u>come from</u>
Inherently (+adjective): <u>characteristically</u>	In the wake of: <u>as a consequence of</u>
Shelving (<i>as a verb</i>): <u>putting off</u>	A one-off (behavior): <u>happens only once</u>
Hard-wired (<i>as an adjective</i>): <u>instinctive</u>	To have (something) to thank for: <u>to attribute a reason</u>
Commonality: <u>sharing features or attributes</u>	To raise questions: <u>to cause questions to be asked</u>
Agency (<i>as an abstract noun</i>): <u>volition</u>	In the here and now: <u>right now (existentially)</u>

Part 6

Exam task

1

You are going to read four extracts from articles in which experts give their views on banning single-use plastic products such as shopping bags and drinks bottles. For questions 1–4, choose from the experts A–D. The experts may be chosen more than once.

Which expert

- shares B's views regarding how easy it would be to implement any ban or restrictions? **1**
- has a different view to the others about adding charges to the prices of single-use plastic products? **2**
- shares A's views on the environmental impact of imposing a ban? **3**
- expresses a different view to D about the economic effects of introducing a ban? **4**

Banning single-use plastic products

A Doran Yusef

There has been little debate as to whether it actually makes ecological sense to ban single-use plastic products. I find this troublesome, given that the paper and glass, which would presumably replace the plastic used in bags and bottles respectively, use more energy than plastic in their production, therefore contributing more to global warming. Changing the material that these products are created from will have minimal financial impact, as income and employment losses in plastics and packaging would be absorbed into the manufacturing of whichever material takes its place. Costs imposed on consumers at the point of sale for plastic bags have been highly successful in reducing how many are used, so now is the moment to enforce these on other items packaged in disposable plastic. Any outright ban may be challenging to police and would have to be instigated gradually, in order to make it workable.

B Hideko Suzuki

Customers have little or no direct control over what packaging a company sells its products in. It's therefore unfair to inflict additional expenses on buyers for decisions made by the producer. Along similar lines, if shops want to sell their goods, they should provide and pay for the means of carrying it home. I think the financial implications of a ban on the products are more far-reaching than anyone has predicted. You can't just remove an entire industry from a nation and expect no repercussions. What's driving the call for a ban, of course, are the catastrophic consequences to the planet of avoiding this issue. I wholeheartedly go along with the view that it needs to be addressed, but perhaps not so quickly that we end up creating more problems than we solve. These sorts of transitions take time, especially as the regulation of such a ban is likely to be extraordinarily complex.

C Radislav Kovac

The majority of those calling for stopping short of a ban on throwaway plastics claim that it would be

absurdly complicated to introduce and supervise. I would beg to differ. Is it really such an effort to visit a supermarket to see which manufacturers still use plastic packaging, and whether customers are being provided with plastic bags? There's no reason why they should be, as schemes worldwide whereby customers pay for these have been immensely effective and should now encompass other single-use products. Having said that, although plastic is undoubtedly a major pollutant, it would be wrong to completely ignore the likely impact of producing other more energy-intensive materials that might replace it. However, I believe these would be the lesser of two evils. Also, although the focus has largely been on packaging and bags, there needs to be a widening of the net to include other everyday items like drinking straws.

D Joanna Muller

Even though sustainable industries are relatively new, there are already sufficient examples where any reductions in revenue caused by the termination of a more traditional product are in effect cancelled out by the success of its replacement. That said, imposing an immediate ban on plastic bags may well be a step too far especially if it were too sudden for consumers to cope with. However, I'm all for an obligatory raising of prices worldwide for products sold in environmentally-unfriendly packaging, in effect an extension of the highly fruitful policy of making plastic bags prohibitively expensive. This pricing strategy has been generally straightforward to monitor and oversee, as spot checks on retailers can quickly establish whether or not any legislation is being followed. Another case for gradually implementing controls is that replacing plastics, which create physical pollution, with materials that produce excessive harmful emissions during their manufacture doesn't currently make sense. Greener alternatives need to be found.

Reading and Use of English - Part 7



Exam task

1

You are going to read a magazine article about microwave ovens. Six paragraphs have been removed from the article. Choose from the paragraphs A–G the one which fits each gap (1–6). There is one extra paragraph which you do not need to use.

How the microwave oven was invented

The microwave is, these days, a common sight in many kitchens around the world and cherished for the speed at which it heats up food and drink. However, it is a little-known fact that its creation came about almost completely by accident, when a self-taught US engineer named Percy Spencer, who was working on improvements to military hardware, realised a snack he had in his pocket had melted.

1

But Spencer's experience and intelligence led him to the realisation that there were domestic applications for this discovery. He had grown up in a poor family in the backwoods of Maine, in the eastern United States and had minimal formal education. He had also had little or no direct exposure to emerging technologies of the time, such as cars and electrical power.

2

On joining the Navy at the age of 18, he gained a fascination for the radio and taught himself everything he could about the new technology, amongst other things. This was to stand Spencer in good stead after leaving the Navy. He gained employment at the American Appliance Company, which was later renamed the Raytheon Manufacturing Company. He rapidly gained renown as one of their most accomplished engineers.

3

As he did so, he happened to put his hands into his pockets, where he habitually kept his snack. That day, it happened to be a candy bar made from peanuts and caramel. To his surprise, he found that it had turned into a warm, melted mess in his pocket whilst he had

been at work. Had it been a chocolate bar, this would not have been so remarkable, as chocolate becomes liquid at a relatively low temperature. Melting a peanut and caramel bar, however, requires substantially larger amounts of energy.

4

Recognising that it was microwaves produced by the magnetron that had heated it to such a degree, his employer immediately patented the invention. The launch of the first commercial microwave oven came just two years later. Costing around \$5,000 (which equates to well over \$50,000 these days), it weighed about 340 kg and was almost two metres tall.

5

Eventually, the company worked hard to bring down the price and to create models of a more convenient size, and sales of the microwave oven mushroomed. According to US government figures, in excess of 90% of American homes had microwaves by 1997. Although not all countries have been so quick in embracing this appliance, it's acceptance is growing day by day and it has rapidly become the quickest method of heating up food and drink across the planet.

6

And all of this progress stems from Spencer's realisation that a melting candy bar in his pocket had far greater significance than a trip to the dry cleaners! In 1999, Percy Spencer was finally given his rightful place alongside great inventors such as Thomas Edison and the Wright Brothers in the National Inventors Hall of Fame.

- A** But Spencer didn't allow this to hold him back. He possessed an unusual instinctive curiosity that led him into employment at a textile mill in a nearby town. This was followed by work at a nearby paper mill. His role there was to assist with the installation of electricity to the plant, despite having had no formal training in electrical engineering.
- B** In addition to this increasingly-universal appeal, Spencer's work continues to influence research into further uses for radar, especially those which monitor global weather conditions and trap speeding drivers: police radar guns detect the reflections of microwaves to calculate a driver's speed.
- C** His natural curiosity immediately led him to wonder how exactly this had happened, so Spencer conducted another experiment, this time with an egg. He placed it close to the magnetron and within seconds, it had exploded, splattering cooked egg everywhere, including on his face. On a subsequent occasion, he repeated the experiment with popping corn and was soon sharing popcorn with his team.
- D** Radar, which had been used extensively by the armed forces, detects enemy aircraft and allows planes to fly at night. It was during his efforts to develop this technology that the unusual side-effect came to light.
- E** In the 1940s, however, little information was available about the effect microwaves might have on humans, so Spencer never took into account how safe it might be to work and cook with microwaves. Today, we know that the low doses of microwaves generally do little or no harm.
- F** Developing a reputation there as someone who had an uncanny ability to come up with straightforward fixes to even the most complex of engineering problems, his employer had given him the task of improving radar technology that they were producing for the military. On one occasion, he decided to run some experiments using magnetrons, a high-powered component found inside radars.
- G** As a consequence of these impracticalities, coupled with the public's mistrust of such a new technology, sales were, perhaps unsurprisingly, poor. The venture ended up losing the company a lot of money, becoming their greatest business failure to date.

Part 8

Exam task

You are going to read an article about the rise and fall in popularity of newspapers. For questions 1–10, choose from the sections (A–D). The sections may be chosen more than once.

In which section does the author

suggest that media tycoons wield too much power?

1	
---	--

mention the influence that systems of government have on methods of accessing the news?

2	
---	--

explain how newspapers have adapted in order to survive?

3	
---	--

describe how individuals' lifestyles have altered the way they consume news media?

4	
---	--

say that the success of newspapers benefitted another industry?

5	
---	--

say that ease of access to news changes the level of trust people have in its accuracy?

6	
---	--

claim that many people would have found living without a newspaper difficult?

7	
---	--

explain why readers may not want to have access to longer news articles?

8	
---	--

suggest that the transformation of the newspaper industry is not necessarily a bad thing?

9	
---	--

suggest that the internet was not responsible for the initial decline in newspaper sales?

10	
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
The rise and fall of the newspaper

- A** Until relatively recently, newspapers were our primary source of daily news. They must now compete, however, with online news, social media and television in a progressively digital age. The internet is changing the way people get their news, leaving a dwindling audience willing to pay for their daily paper. But given that the form first emerged in early-17th century Europe, it's probably about time the medium got overhauled. Newspapers have witnessed an extraordinary era of change: from the evolution of democratic institutions and political parties to the reshaping of whole countries and continents. The first daily newspaper, *The Courant*, credited the reader with enough intelligence to make up their own minds, printing factual details rather than spinning stories according to any particular opinion. Perhaps current sources could learn something from this approach. However, media magnates soon discovered that if these reports appeared alongside more sensationalist pieces focussing on scandal and gossip, they would attract more interest. A greater readership led to higher revenues from advertising, an industry that grew rapidly alongside the newspaper.
- B** By the end of the 19th century, newspapers were using a visual template not unlike those of today, and had become the source of not only large profits but also unaccountable political and social influence for their owners – a trend that has continued to the present day. Newspapers prospered in this form for more than 150 years, and in many countries, daily life would have been inconceivable without access to one. But in many places, the continuing existence of newspapers is under threat. The internet has undoubtedly had a profound impact on the industry. The number of sources of available news has mushroomed, which potentially thins out the readership of any one title. Advertisers who once relied on newspapers to reach consumers now prefer to invest on the internet. While printed newspapers increasingly struggle to get by financially, many have turned to the primary cause of their decline in order to attract new revenue: by launching online versions. By doing so, perhaps even newspapers that have been around for hundreds of years will get through this tough time.
- C** Circulation figures for all types of newspapers, local, regional and national, bear out the fact that, in many Western nations at least, sales of printed newspapers had been falling for many years prior to the emergence of the internet. What is also beyond question, though, is that the arrival and exponential growth of the World Wide Web, leading to near-universal coverage, has accelerated this process greatly. Observing the rapidity and extent of this process around the world provides a fascinating insight into social change. In countries where it's more expedient for people to access news via the internet, this increased convenience seems to also encourage the perception that these online sources are somehow more reliable than printed media. In other parts of the world, however, where there are technological constraints on accessing online sources, or reporting of news is restricted, usually for political reasons, hard-copy newspaper readership is increasing and the printed news industry is flourishing. Globally, therefore, newspapers have clearly not yet been consigned to history.
- D** Yet we live in an age where speed and convenience have gained precedence over reliability and quality in most aspects of our existence. Regarding the former, newspapers only allow readers to get updated about events some considerable time after they have actually happened, while online users can access them more or less at the moment at which they occur. Printed newspapers, therefore provide a less efficient source of news and, furthermore, do so in a less environmentally-friendly way than the internet, and at a direct cost to the consumer. Moreover, with news also available on tap through social media, consumers are continually bombarded from all sides, and therefore may not wish to have each story explained in great detail, as is the case in much of the printed media. Social media sites have also proven to be one of the most effective means of getting information out rapidly, and on a huge scale: news can now be tweeted before the mainstream media have even started their coverage.

Test 6

Listening (approximately 40 minutes) Part 1

Test 6

 05 You will hear three different extracts. For questions 1–6, choose the answer (A, B or C) which fits best according to what you hear. There are two questions for each extract.

Extract One

You hear two friends discussing a new job that the man is about to start.

- 1 What attracted Donald to his new job?
 - A He will be able to live within easy reach of mountains.
 - B He will be back in the town where he was brought up.
 - C He will have more responsibility than he had previously.
- 2 Donald thinks the problem with selling his house is that
 - A it is in a locality that is unattractive.
 - B it lacks some amenities that are generally expected.
 - C it is too unusual for the people who want a house at that price.

Extract Two

You hear two friends discussing a novel.

- 3 What does the man think about the book?
 - A He could identify with the main character.
 - B He felt it was inconclusive.
 - C He didn't get used to the style.
- 4 Why does the woman want to read the novel?
 - A It has just won an award for fiction.
 - B It has been chosen by the book club she belongs to.
 - C It was written by an author whose work she enjoys.

Extract Three

You hear a husband and wife discussing new appliances for their home.

- 5 Why are they going to contact the shop?
 - A to ask for the dishwasher to be exchanged for a different model
 - B to ask for some information for customers to be corrected
 - C to ask for a refund of the money they paid for delivery
- 6 What do they agree about the cooker the woman mentions?
 - A It would be too complicated to operate.
 - B There is not sufficient room for it in the kitchen.
 - C They would not use it enough to justify the expense.

06 You will hear Gavin McFarland, the manager of a football club, talking to some students about his work. For questions **7-14**, complete the sentences with a word or short phrase.

A FOOTBALL MANAGER'S LIFE

Like most football managers, Gavin has got very little **(7)** in his job.

Only Gavin's title is printed on the **(8)** that identifies his office.

Unlike many football managers, Gavin doesn't live in **(9)**


Most clubs have very limited **(10)** of all types, compared with some well-known clubs.

Last summer, Gavin painted all the **(11)** in the club.

The most important part of Gavin's job is the **(12)** of suitable footballers.


Gavin enjoys meetings with **(13)**

Yesterday's training focused on developing the players' skills at **(14)** , and making it fun.

 07 You will hear an interview on local radio with Jane Robinson, the Public Relations Officer of a company developing a former air base. For questions 15–20, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which fits best according to what you hear.

- 15 What benefit of the Buckworth East development does Jane emphasise?
- A It will mean the shops in Buckworth village will have more customers.
 - B It will remove pressure on other villages in the area.
 - C It will form a self-supporting community.
 - D It will fulfil the council's requirement for new housing in Buckworth village.
- 16 Jane admits that the development is likely to
- A provide housing that is too expensive for many people.
 - B cause a large increase in the use of cars during the rush hour.
 - C provide too few jobs to meet the needs of new residents.
 - D create parking problems for residents with cars.
- 17 The interviewer thinks local people protesting against the plan are right with regard to
- A protection of the environment.
 - B public transport links.
 - C the amount of housing planned.
 - D facilities for pre-school children.
- 18 With regard to objections, Jane makes the point that
- A they shouldn't prevent basic requirements from being provided.
 - B it is necessary to explain why some objections have to be overruled.
 - C they are rarely based on accurate information.
 - D it is useful to evaluate the motives of objectors.
- 19 Concerning the relationship between residents of Buckworth East and of the existing village, Jane says that
- A a shared building is planned that will bring the communities together.
 - B new residents are unlikely to be interested in the existing community.
 - C part of the responsibility for integration lies with existing residents.
 - D the focus of village activities is likely to move to the new site.
- 20 According to the interviewer, what is the overall opinion of villagers?
- A They resent the fact that their views have been overruled.
 - B They believe the development is undesirable but inevitable.
 - C They welcome the opportunities that the development will create.
 - D They think the development will seriously damage village life.



 08 You will hear five short extracts in which people are talking about living in a foreign country.

TASK ONE

For questions 21–25, choose from the list (A–H) the reason why each speaker moved abroad.

- A to get a better job afterwards
- B because a foreign organisation approached them
- C to study at a well-known institution
- D to work on an international project
- E to accompany their partner
- F to have more job opportunities
- G because their research could best be done abroad
- H because their employer asked them to relocate

Speaker 1

Speaker 2

Speaker 3

Speaker 4

Speaker 5

TASK TWO

For questions 26–30, choose from the list (A–H) what each speaker mentions about their experience of living abroad.

While you listen you must complete both tasks.

- A reassessing their work–life balance
- B realising the benefit of encountering other cultures
- C not being able to adapt to the way of life
- D re-evaluating their ideas about their own country
- E meeting a number of people who became good friends
- F their personal relationships being put under strain
- G gaining insight into their strengths and weaknesses
- H learning to be less materialistic

Speaker 1

Speaker 2

Speaker 3

Speaker 4

Speaker 5

Test 3

Writing (1 hour 30 minutes) Part 1

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 listened to a panel discussion about the benefits to a country of people gaining experience of life abroad. You have made the notes below:

Benefits to a country of people spending time abroad

- business
- culture
- understanding

Some opinions expressed in the discussion:

"People who've spent time abroad are then well equipped to conduct business with different countries."

"It teaches people about different traditions in local cultures."

"People become aware that there are other ways of looking at the world."

Write an essay discussing **two** of the benefits in your notes. You should **explain which benefit you think is most important, giving reasons** in support of your answer.

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.

Test 3

Writing Part 2

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 The firm that you work for would like to use an external IT company to maintain equipment and train employees. Write an email to an IT company that has been recommended to you.

Your email should explain

what your firm does, what kind of maintenance work you require, and why your training needs are urgent.

Write your **email**.

- 3 You recently completed a new course at an international college. The College Principal has asked you to write a report on the course highlighting its strengths and weaknesses. You should also make recommendations about how the course could be improved.

Write your **report**.

- 4 Your local town council would like to improve the appearance of the town by creating more green spaces and by introducing more street art such as sculptures or wall paintings. Write a proposal for the council in which you make specific suggestions about both green spaces and street art. Your proposal should also explain how you think your suggestions will improve the quality of life in your town.

Write your **proposal**.

Answers

Part 1 - News Sharing

1. D
2. B
3. A
4. C
5. C
6. C
7. D
8. B

Part 2 - Doodling

- 9 rather
- 10 how
- 11 for
- 12 or
- 13 going
- 14 longer
- 15 only
- 16 on

Part 3 - Travel

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| 1 REFLECTIONS | 5 RESTLESS |
| 2 BASICS | 6 DEPTH |
| 3 PARTICULARLY | 7 BROADENING |
| 4 REINFORCED | 8 SURPRISINGLY |

Part 4

The vertical line | shows where the answer is split into two parts for marking purposes.

- 25 takes it | for GRANTED** 'Take it for granted' is a fixed expression meaning 'assume', i.e. 'accept something is true without even thinking about it'.
- 26 is no college | I'd/would RATHER** 'I'd /I would rather' means 'I'd prefer'. Note that we say 'I'd rather study' but 'I'd prefer to study'.
- 27 COME to | a decision** This phrase means 'decide', as does 'make up your mind'.
- 28 had MISSED her flight | she would/'d** 'Given that' means 'since'. The same idea as the prompt sentence is given by a sentence using the pattern of a third conditional, i.e. *If* + past perfect + *would have* + past participle in the main clause ('to miss' = not to catch).
- 29 me to | BRUSH up my French** The structure with 'encourage' is 'encourage someone to do something'. The phrasal verb 'brush up' means to 'improve something already learnt but partly forgotten'.
- 30 for keeping/putting | her in the PICTURE** 'To keep/put someone in the picture' is an idiom meaning 'to inform or keep someone informed about a situation'.

Part 5 - Procrastination

1. C
2. B
3. D
4. D
5. A
6. C

Part 6 - Banning Plastic

- 1. A
- 2. B
- 3. D
- 4. B

Part 7 - The Microwave

- 1. D
- 2. A
- 3. F
- 4. C
- 5. G
- 6. B

Part 8 - Newspaper

- 1. C
- 2. A
- 3. D
- 4. B
- 5. A
- 6. C
- 7. B
- 8. D
- 9. A
- 10. B

Listening Part 1

- 1 A B: The man says he will be going to somewhere fairly near the town where he grew up. He doesn't say that is his reason for applying for the job. C: He isn't sure he wants the extra responsibility.
- 2 C A: His house is in an area where a lot of people want to live. B: He says the house has a garden and garage, which people seem to expect.
- 3 A B: He thought the novel ended at a logical point in the story. C: He had difficulty with the style at first, but gradually started enjoying it very much.
- 4 C A: The book has been shortlisted for a prize for fiction – it hasn't won it. B: One of the other people in her book club recommended it.
- 5 B A: The woman is prepared to keep the dishwasher. C: She implies that they wouldn't be justified in asking for a refund because the shop hadn't *promised* to deliver the dishwasher in the morning.
- 6 C A: The woman mentions the complicated controls, but the man thinks they would get used to them. B: The man is concerned about having enough space in the kitchen, but the woman suggests moving a cupboard to make room for the cooker.

Listening Part 2

- 7 **security:** Gavin talks about the lack of job security that affects most football managers.
- 8 **name(-)plate:** Only the word 'Manager', without his name, is on the nameplate on his office door.
- 9 **rented accommodation:** He says many managers rent somewhere to live, but his home is close enough for him to live there and commute to work.
- 10 **resources:** Apart from some of the best-known clubs, most have very few resources, such as money, staff and equipment.
- 11 **dressng rooms:** He painted all the dressing rooms last summer, while his wife painted some of the offices.
- 12 **recruitment:** He says recruitment, particularly of players, is the most important part of his job.
- 13 **reporters / the press:** Gavin says he enjoys the conversations with reporters at the regular press conferences.
- 14 **ball control:** Yesterday's training session concentrated on ball control; practice for the goalkeepers was included, without being the main focus of the session.

Listening Part 3

- 15 D A: Jane refers to new shops in Buckworth East, but doesn't mention more customers using the existing ones in the village. B: The development only provides the new housing required for Buckworth, so it won't reduce the amount of new housing that the council wants in other villages. C: She mentions new shops and other facilities in Buckworth East, but doesn't say it will be a self-supporting community.

- 16 A B: Jane says many new residents will be able to walk to work. C: She says that jobs will be created on the site, but not that there will be too few. D: She says parking has been dealt with by providing a high ratio of garages to homes.
- 17 D A: He says he doesn't think concerns about the protection of animals and trees are justified. B: A bus company is planning a service to Buckworth East. C: He says the number of new homes has been reduced, but doesn't comment on the new number.
- 18 A B: Jane says objections have to be considered, and some projects have to go ahead despite the objections, but doesn't say it is necessary to explain why. C and D: She says most objectors are reasonable people, holding sincere views, but doesn't comment on the accuracy of their information or on a need to evaluate their motives.
- 19 C A: She mentions a proposed community centre, but it can't be built. B: She talks about the possibility of new residents joining existing clubs, without commenting on their level of interest. D: She says she expects new clubs to be started in Buckworth East, but that existing clubs will continue.
- 20 B A: The interviewer says some people think their objections have been overruled, but contrasts these with 'the vast majority'. C: He says there is little awareness of the opportunities. D: Some people believe village life will be damaged, but the interviewer contrasts these with 'the vast majority'.

Listening Part 4

TASK ONE

- 21 D The man says that the firm he worked for had a foreign owner (parent company). He moved to the parent company's head office in the foreign country, to join a team consisting of staff from around the world.
- 22 B A university in another country offered the woman a position.
- 23 F He thought that if he went abroad, he might find more job opportunities than at home.
- 24 H The university where the man worked invited him to teach on its new overseas campus.
- 25 A The woman thought the research position would look good on her CV – that is, it would make her an attractive candidate when she applied for jobs later on.

TASK TWO

- 26 H He says that not having much money made him realise a lot of the things he used to spend money on were unnecessary.
- 27 C The woman discovered that she wasn't as open to new experiences or as flexible as she had thought.
- 28 A The man realised that he had been wrong to think his job such an important part of his life. He was pleased that his job abroad gave him time to develop his interest in painting.
- 29 G Living abroad made him realise what came easily to him and what didn't.
- 30 F She says that she and her old friends were living different sorts of lives and had less and less in common.