

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** branch            **B** item            **C** piece            **D** part

<b>0</b>	<b>A</b> —	<b>B</b> —	<b>C</b> —	<b>D</b> —
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### Checking your mobile phone

How often do you check your phone? For many of us, our phone is an essential **(0)** ..... of everyday life, but apparently we are spending an increasing amount of time checking it for information without being **(1)** ..... of doing so.

Research in Helsinki shows that phone checking **(2)** ..... lasts less than 30 seconds on each occasion, and usually **(3)** ..... of opening a single application such as social media. The study also found many users check their mobiles throughout the **(4)** ..... day, and that what they check is often **(5)** ..... with particular contexts. For instance, when travelling to work or college, people tend to check their email; if they are bored, they get a quick **(6)** ..... on the latest news.

Checking this frequently can easily become a habit, which some say can **(7)** ..... us from more important things. Others, though, believe that being able to **(8)** ..... so much new information so quickly makes life far more interesting.

- |   |             |             |              |               |
|---|-------------|-------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1 | A sensitive | B cautious  | C sensible   | D conscious   |
| 2 | A virtually | B typically | C widely     | D suitably    |
| 3 | A consists  | B composes  | C involves   | D includes    |
| 4 | A complete  | B total     | C normal     | D entire      |
| 5 | A attached  | B assumed   | C associated | D accompanied |
| 6 | A update    | B revision  | C review     | D upgrade     |
| 7 | A disturb   | B distract  | C disrupt    | D distribute  |
| 8 | A capture   | B import    | C obtain     | D seize       |







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 Nobody had ever done my hair like that before.

**HAD**

I'd ..... like that before.

The gap can be filled by the words 'never had my hair done' so you write:

**Example:**

0	NEVER HAD MY HAIR DONE
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Write only the missing words **IN CAPITAL LETTERS** on the separate answer sheet.

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25 The storm left very few trees standing.

**WERE**

Hardly ..... after the storm.

26 'What's the height of that building?' I asked the guide.

**HOW**

I asked the guide ..... was.

27 The new printer is very similar to the old model.

**MUCH**

There is not ..... the new printer and the old model.

28 Simon wouldn't apologise for being so rude.

**WAS**

Simon refused to ..... for being so rude.

29 What attracts people so much to this city is its nightlife.

**FIND**

What people ..... this city is its nightlife.

30 It's unlikely our firm will manage to win the contract.

**SUCCEED**

Our firm is unlikely ..... the contract.



You are going to read an extract from a novel. For questions 31–36, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text.



Alex North felt uncomfortable. With little time to pack, she'd forgotten her professional suit jacket. So she was wearing flat black boots, dark denim jeans, a long-sleeve white T-shirt and fawn shawl; she looked more like a protestor than a journalist. Tiredness added to her misery. As she made her way home last night, she had expected to be enjoying a Saturday morning lie-in. But after a panicky 2 a.m. phone call from her editor Gerome, a tense cab ride to the hospital and then an 8 a.m. plane from Heathrow to Prague, her day was far off course. She'd had little rest on the plane; after embarrassing herself by flinging out an arm in her sleep and hitting the crew-cut young American sitting next to her, she sat awake and rigid for the rest of the flight.

line 16 Bernie was meant to be in Prague covering this story. 'It all boils down to this, my dear,' he had said last night during their evening out with the others from the office. 'If I can get a really good story at the international conference, I might actually retire. Job done. Go home. It's that important.'

Bernie left earlier than Alex, keen to go over his notes and finish packing. Alex stayed out with the rest of her colleagues, and she'd barely made it into bed when Gerome had called to pass on the terrible news. Bernie was in hospital. His wife said he collapsed when he got home. The doctors diagnosed a stroke. Alex was so horrified that the Prague conference, and the large number of protestors expected to turn up there, was the last thing on her mind. But Gerome insisted she go in Bernie's place. He told her to get a good night's sleep, knowing full well she would get dressed and rush to visit Bernie.

Bernie Cook and his wife Laura had been like parents to Alex since she arrived in London from Australia four years ago. 'Aren't you a bit old to be a trainee?' was the first of many questions Bernie asked. Alex explained that

journalism wasn't her first career choice. She tried her hand at accounting, but found her office job was torture.

Her three-year communications degree was far more satisfying, but left her jobless and penniless at age 28. So off to London it was, with a traineeship at the UK's best investigative daily newspaper, living in the city's smallest, cheapest flat and sustained by a weekly roast dinner at Bernie and Laura's.

Anyone overhearing Alex and Bernie talking would never think there was a 30-year age difference. Bernie's passion for political debate – and conspiracy theories – kept Alex enthralled for hours. And his talent for journalism had rubbed off. Seeing him lying there unconscious, so still and frail, was a shock to Alex. Laura looked visibly withered, leaning over Bernie's face as if frightened she might miss something if she glanced away. She barely looked up long enough to give Bernie's iPad to Alex so she could study his notes for the assignment.

Alex pretended to feel confident as she hurried across Charles Bridge towards the conference venue – Prague Castle. She was staying near the Old Town Square, in the predictably modest hotel booked by Bernie. Alex had politely endured the hotelier's gossip; Bernie always said the people were the best thing about Prague. But Alex loved the pastel feel of the city, the swans on the river and the winding cobbled streets. She knew her way around, having visited once before with a forgettable ex-boyfriend. She recalled being more impressed with Prague than with him. It was no wonder the relationship petered out like all the others.

- 31 In the first paragraph, what do we learn about Alex?
- A She was excited at the prospect of working in Prague.
  - B She was feeling better after sleeping on the plane.
  - C She was worried her clothes were unsuitable for work.
  - D She had known it was going to be a busy night.
- 32 What does 'it all boils down to this' on line 16 mean?
- A as far as I am aware
  - B this is the only problem
  - C what annoys me is this
  - D to sum up the situation
- 33 When Alex's boss rang her
- A he expected her to do everything he said.
  - B he told her to go to the airport immediately.
  - C he said she had to cover the story in Prague.
  - D he wanted her to go to Bernie and Laura's house.
- 34 Why did Alex become a journalist?
- A She was an unemployed graduate looking for work.
  - B She was attracted by the high salaries in London.
  - C Bernie had encouraged her to do the same job as him.
  - D That was what she had always wanted to be.
- 35 What upset Alex at the hospital?
- A Laura's attitude towards her.
  - B Bernie's notes about the conference.
  - C What Bernie said when she arrived there.
  - D The contrast with how Bernie usually was.
- 36 How did Alex feel when she arrived in Prague?
- A She was sad her ex-boyfriend wasn't there with her.
  - B She was glad to be there again.
  - C She was sure she would do a good job there.
  - D She liked the luxury accommodation she had there.



You are going to read a magazine article about outdoor ice skating. 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.



**Go skating in Sweden this winter**



*Forget crowded indoor ice rinks. Once you've skated on natural ice, there's no going back.*

It was the question on all of our minds, but I asked it: 'How do you know when the ice isn't safe to skate on?' Niklas, our calm Swedish guide, rubbed his chin, thought for a moment, then offered up the wisdom of a lifetime spent playing around on frozen water. 'When it breaks,' he said with a broad smile.



The comment wasn't exactly reassuring, but his easy confidence was. As long as it was just jokes being cracked, maybe we'd be all right after all. Niklas, a maths teacher when having breaks from pursuing his favourite hobby, was not entirely joking about his attitude to ice.

**37**  The fact that strong ice makes a deeper sound under one's feet than thin ice does is a useful clue.

Our group of beginners was feeling rather nervous as we stood at the edge of a vast frozen bay that first day. Niklas tried his best to persuade us to move forward but, like hesitating penguins on an iceberg, no-one wanted to take the first step.

**38**  'Look at your faces,' shouted Niklas to the happily smiling group, racing along behind him.

Our expressions had been far less joyful the previous evening on being told that a five-hour drive would follow our flights into Sweden's Arlanda airport. That hadn't been the plan; but then, in the world of natural ice skating, no-one expects very much from plans. With its 100,000 lakes and continuous sub-zero winter temperatures, Sweden has no shortage of ice. **39**  For instance, too much overlying snow and you get a bumpy, uncomfortable ride; a sudden thaw and vast areas become unusable.

Perfect conditions must be sought out, and don't last. **40**  Niklas had received a message via social media about Stigfjorden, a shallow, island-studded bay around 50 kilometres north of Gothenburg on the west coast.

There we quickly discovered skating in the open air is a wonderfully leisurely activity. Push off with one skate and you can go 10 metres with ease. Two or three quick kicks at the surface and you accelerate like a top-class sprinter.

**41**  We weren't yet ready to skate that kind of distance, but we certainly had a wonderful sense of freedom.

Our best day was at Vattern, one of Europe's biggest lakes and also one of its clearest. In ideal conditions, this clarity creates a phenomenon known as 'glass ice'. The rocky lake bottom stretched beneath us, three metres below a surface so perfect it was unseen. My tentative first steps left scratches; it felt like vandalising a classical sculpture. As my confidence grew, so did my speed. The sensation as I raced across the invisible ice was astonishing, somewhere between floating, falling and flying. Then there was a sharp noise from all around us. **42**  No one had to say it. We were skating on very thin ice.



- A** That was the reason for our unscheduled journey from one side of the country to the other.
- B** Ten minutes later we laughed at our earlier caution as we slid across the smooth surface, our joy as limitless as our surroundings.
- C** The skates consisted of removable blades that fastened to the toes of our specialist boots like cross-country skis.
- D** At first I ignored it, but when thin cracks began to appear I thought it wise to return to solid ground.
- E** After our first session on the ice had ended, we were not surprised to be told that covering 250 kilometres in a single day is quite possible.
- F** The Swedes adopt a common-sense approach: they are cautious, they test as they go, and they use ears – as well as eyes – to check it.
- G** This is not always suited to skating, however.

# Test 3

# Reading and Use of English Part 7

You are going to read an article about the effects of tourism on local people. For questions 43–52, choose from the people (A–E). The people may be chosen more than once.

### Which person

misses a place they used to go to as a child?

43	<input type="checkbox"/>
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states that tourism provides a considerable number of jobs for local people?

44	<input type="checkbox"/>
----	--------------------------

wishes local people had opposed the construction of certain holiday homes?

45	<input type="checkbox"/>
----	--------------------------

claims that tourism has destroyed a traditional industry?

46	<input type="checkbox"/>
----	--------------------------

blames the tourist industry for spoiling the local countryside?

47	<input type="checkbox"/>
----	--------------------------

feels that the presence of people from other cultures benefits the local community?

48	<input type="checkbox"/>
----	--------------------------

criticises the behaviour of tourists in their town?

49	<input type="checkbox"/>
----	--------------------------

says the town is wealthier than it was before it became a tourist resort?

50	<input type="checkbox"/>
----	--------------------------

believes that most of the profits from the local tourist industry go abroad?

51	<input type="checkbox"/>
----	--------------------------

is not convinced that so-called green tourism actually benefits the environment?

52	<input type="checkbox"/>
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## Living with tourism

*Five people describe how tourism has affected their home town.*

**A Leonor Sousa**

It can't be denied that tourism has attracted investment, which has certainly raised living standards here, but the cost in other respects has been extremely high. Take the effect on the environment, for instance. When my parents were young this used to be an area of fields and woods, but now everything is covered in concrete. The tourists themselves aren't responsible for this; it's the construction companies, property developers and estate agents who are to blame because they're the ones making all the money. They're all based in the big cities and bring in their own people, so they hardly create any employment at all for local residents.

**B Yusuf Demir**

When I was growing up in my home town there was a path I used to walk along to go to school, and last summer I went to see if it was still there. It was, but the view from it had changed completely. Now there is a vast shopping mall, with a cinema and cafés alongside. I don't actually mind that, because it means there are lots more things to do, and I also like the fact that it has a really international atmosphere. It's good for local people to meet visitors from other parts of the world, try new kinds of food and hear about different ways of living.

**C Matt Walker**

Tourism has changed this town so much, even in the years since I was at junior school. In those days there was a football pitch near the harbour where we would kick a ball around, but it's gone now, which is a pity. In the harbour itself luxury yachts owned by people from richer parts of the country have replaced the fishing boats, to the extent that there is now no sign of what used to be the main source of income and employment locally. In the evenings the town is certainly a lot livelier, but sometimes people start doing things they would never think of doing back in their own home towns, and then the police have to be called.

**D Trisha Chandra**

I was just a child when tourism first took off here and those incredibly ugly houses were built for summer visitors. The residents really should have protested about that. It was all the fault of the town council, who only ever thought in the short term and seemed to give planning permission to anyone who applied to build anything. Nowadays there's talk of ecological tourism, but that's just a way of making people feel less guilty about the harm they are doing by making a few insignificant changes, such as re-using towels in their hotel rooms.

**E Daniela Navarro**

I know some of the new hotels and holiday apartment blocks are unattractive, and that the bars, restaurants and nightclubs that cater for tourists have changed the nature of the town, but without them unemployment – particularly among the young – would be far worse than it currently is. That, though, is as far as the economic benefits to the town go, as the only ones making any real money out of all this are the big tour operators and the owners of hotel chains, none of whom are actually based in this country. Also, very few tourists learn our language. I know it must be difficult for them because most of them are quite old, but it means there's little communication between us and them.

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

- 1 In your English class you have been talking about sending rockets into outer space and the enormous cost of the space programme. Now your English teacher has asked you to write an essay.

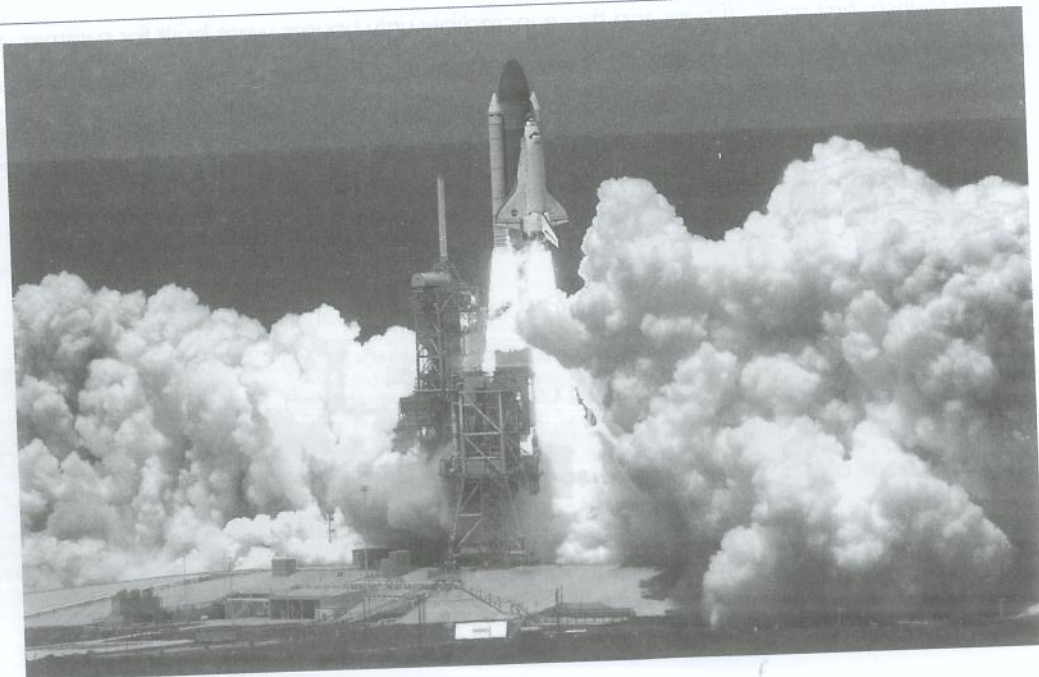
Write an essay using all the notes and give reasons for your point of view.

**Should we spend money on exploring space?**

**Notes**

Write about:

- 1 spending priorities
- 2 what we might discover in space
- 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.

2 A group of English-speaking students would like to go walking in your country. The group leader has asked you to write a report that includes the following information:

- the best place in the countryside to go walking
- the best time of year to walk there
- what the group should take with them when they go there.

Write your **report**.

3 You see this announcement in a lifestyle magazine.

### **Reviews of electronic devices wanted**

Which electronic device have you used recently?

Write a review of it describing the device, explaining how to use it and saying whether it is good value for money.

Write your **review**.

4 You have received this email from your English-speaking friend Alex.

**From:** Alex

**Subject:** your visit

I'm really pleased to hear that you can spend a week with me and my family here. People say this is one of the world's most exciting cities!

What kind of places would you like to visit and what would you like to do downtown?

We can either use public transport or hire bikes to get around. Which would you prefer?

See you soon,

Alex

Write your **email**.


## Test 3

## Listening Part 1

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

- 1 You hear a film review on the radio.  
What criticism does the reviewer make?  
A the acting is poor  
B the music is unsuitable  
C the story is difficult to follow
- 2 You hear two students talking about a holiday abroad.  
What do they agree about?  
A Foreign travel is harmful to the environment.  
B It is becoming more expensive to travel abroad.  
C Holidays are more enjoyable if you go abroad.
- 3 You hear a woman talking on the radio about a place called Dolphin Bay.  
Where did she first hear about Dolphin Bay?  
A on the Internet  
B on the radio  
C on television
- 4 You overhear a woman talking outside the post office.  
Why had she gone to the post office?  
A to collect a parcel  
B to buy stamps  
C to send a parcel
- 5 You hear part of a discussion on local radio.  
What is the programme about?  
A building new housing  
B protecting wildlife  
C improving road safety
- 6 You hear a man talking about motorcycling.  
What does he regret?  
A riding his motorcycle too fast  
B doing a particular journey by motorcycle  
C buying a motorcycle
- 7 You overhear a student talking about her new college.  
How does she feel about the college?  
A She is finding some of the lessons difficult.  
B Some of her new classmates are unfriendly.  
C It is too far away from her home.
- 8 You overhear a driving instructor talking to a learner after the lesson has ended.  
What mistake did the learner make?  
A He ignored a road sign.  
B He was driving too fast.  
C He failed to look in the mirror.



 You will hear a student called Fiona Doyle talking about living in the countryside after growing up in a city. For questions 9–18, complete the sentences with a word or short phrase. [You will need to play this recording twice.]

### Moving to the countryside

Fiona says the lack of (9) ..... in the countryside created a contrast at night.

Some rooms in the house can be rather (10) ..... in winter.

At first, the (11) ..... made it difficult for Fiona to sleep in the house.

Fiona finds she tends to (12) ..... later in the day than when she was in the city.

In the countryside, Fiona sees (13) ..... from her bedroom window.

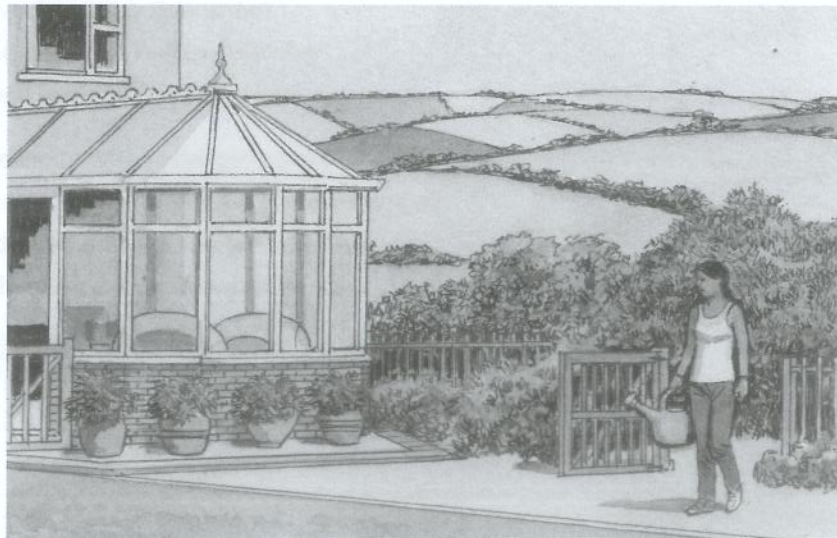
Fiona sometimes finds the slowness of the (14) ..... where she lives rather irritating.

Out in the countryside, Fiona sometimes can't get (15) ..... from friends.

The nearest (16) ..... is almost two kilometres away from where Fiona lives.


Fiona says you need to have a (17) ..... in the country, but not in the city.

Fiona won't have to travel as far to the (18) ..... as she would from her old home.



# Test 3

## Listening Part 3


 03 You will hear five short extracts in which people are talking about difficult situations they have been in. For questions 19–23, choose from the list (A–H) what each speaker says they did in each situation. Use the letters only once. There are three extra letters which you do not need to use. [You will need to play this recording twice.]

- A I contacted the emergency services.
- B I found it impossible to remain calm.
- C I did what I had been trained to do.
- D I followed someone else's advice.
- E I made a decision I later regretted.
- F I helped people reach safety.
- G I was tempted to ignore what had happened.
- H I had an argument with someone.

Speaker 1	<input type="checkbox"/>	19
Speaker 2	<input type="checkbox"/>	20
Speaker 3	<input type="checkbox"/>	21
Speaker 4	<input type="checkbox"/>	22
Speaker 5	<input type="checkbox"/>	23





 04 You will hear an interview with travel writer Amy McCarthy about her first experience of travelling abroad. For questions 24–30, choose the best answer (A, B or C). [You will need to play this recording twice.]

- 24 Why did Amy want to go abroad?
- A She wanted to find a job in another country.
  - B Her friends had invited her to go with them.
  - C She felt she was good at learning languages.
- 25 Amy and her friends decided to go to Ibiza because
- A it was cheaper than similar destinations.
  - B there were lots of things to do there.
  - C none of them had been there before.
- 26 When she was at the airport, Amy felt
- A glad she had taken sandwiches with her.
  - B worried that she might miss her plane.
  - C annoyed that she had spent so much.
- 27 Amy's friend Carla annoyed Amy because Carla
- A sometimes left dirty dishes in the living room.
  - B often forgot her keys when she went out.
  - C wouldn't do any food shopping.
- 28 Why didn't Amy phone her family?
- A She didn't have enough credit left on her phone.
  - B She forgot that she had promised to call them.
  - C She didn't want them to hear her sounding unhappy.
- 29 What did Amy regret doing?
- A booking three weeks at the apartment
  - B taking the wrong items on holiday with her
  - C agreeing to take it in turns to cook meals
- 30 What were Amy's feelings when she got home?
- A She never wanted to go on holiday with friends again.
  - B The holiday had been a useful learning experience.
  - C Next summer she would look for work abroad.