

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 job                      B place                      C role                      D part

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

**Pets can improve your life**

The (0) ..... of animals in helping people recover from a range of health and emotional problems has long been (1) ..... recognised. Now a survey reported in the *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology* appears to show that owning a pet can (2) ..... healthy individuals, too. A number of experiments, (3) ..... by two universities in the United States, indicate that pet owners are generally happier, healthier, fitter, more confident and better able to (4) ..... with everyday issues than non-owners.

The researchers discovered that individuals have just as (5) ..... a relationship with the key people in their lives, in (6) ..... words family and friends, as they have with their pets. And although they found no (7) ..... that people choose emotional relationships with pets over relationships with other people, a study of university students showed that owning a pet helped them (8) ..... over the break-up of a relationship with a partner.

- |   |              |             |             |               |
|---|--------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|
| 1 | A mainly     | B deeply    | C highly    | D widely      |
| 2 | A benefit    | B improve   | C profit    | D contribute  |
| 3 | A carried    | B conducted | C governed  | D operated    |
| 4 | A cope       | B handle    | C treat     | D survive     |
| 5 | A near       | B close     | C true      | D actual      |
| 6 | A additional | B other     | C different | D alternative |
| 7 | A signal     | B support   | C evidence  | D example     |
| 8 | A get        | B pull      | C take      | D go          |

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: 

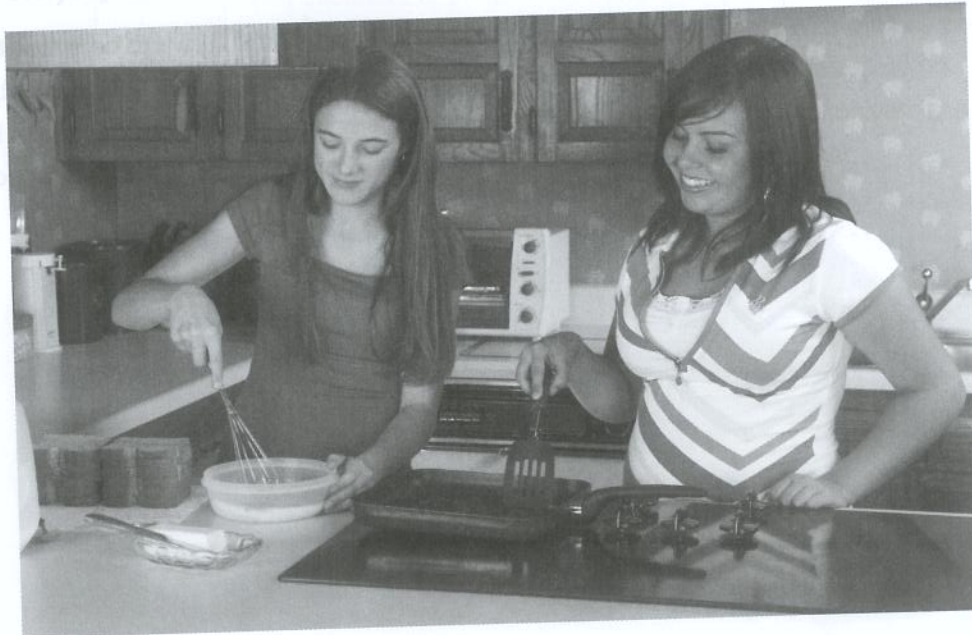
0	T	O																
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**Eating at university**

According (0) ..... a recent study, 59 per cent of university students miss lunch each week, and 65 per cent can't (9) ..... bothered having breakfast. Eating regular meals, it seems, is very (10) ..... one of the average student's top priorities, yet the same study shows that well (11) ..... half of those questioned wish they'd learnt how to cook at school.

Having a good diet can make settling into life at university much easier. That's (12) ..... it makes such good sense to learn how to prepare a few meals, even (13) ..... they are only basic things like soup or egg on toast.

If there's a shared kitchen, it's a good idea to take turns cooking for everyone, (14) ..... than making meals one after the other, (15) ..... can lead to tensions when people are feeling hungry. Sharing the cooking means there's a variety of meals, nobody has to cook every day, and (16) ..... is more, it saves money.





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    

A	P	P	E	A	R	A	N	C	E										
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

**Preparing for an interview**

Before you go to an interview, think about your (0) ..... . When you make your (17) ..... of clothes, avoid anything too casual but don't go to the other extreme of wearing items that are so formal you feel (18) ..... in them.

**APPEAR**  
**CHOOSE**  
**COMFORT**

Make sure you know the exact (19) ..... of the building where the interview will take place. There's nothing worse than (20) ..... trying to find the right place as the time for it to begin rapidly approaches.

**LOCATE**  
**DESPAIR**

Once you reach the firm's offices, remember that the interview starts there. You never know who you might meet in lifts, corridors or waiting rooms, so try to make a good (21) ..... on everyone.

**IMPRESS**

When you go into the interview room, show you have (22) ..... in yourself, and strike an appropriate balance between formality and (23) ..... . Bear in mind that people tend to make a (24) ..... about someone they have met within a few minutes.

**CONFIDENT**  
**FRIEND**  
**JUDGE**



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 I think it would be a good idea to call a meeting.

**FAVOUR**

I ..... a meeting.

The gap can be filled by the words 'am in favour of calling' so you write:

**Example:**

<b>0</b>	<b>AM IN FAVOUR OF CALLING</b>
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Write only the missing words **IN CAPITAL LETTERS** on the separate answer sheet.

25 We haven't seen each other for two years.

**BEEN**

It's ..... we last saw each other.

26 'You didn't tell me the truth, Emilio' said Carmen.

**ACCUSED**

Carmen ..... her the truth.

27 I really think you ought to arrive on time for the meeting.

**LATE**

I strongly advise ..... for the meeting.

28 Even though we played badly we won the match.

**SPITE**

We won the match ..... badly.

29 The flying time to Singapore is six hours.

**FLY**

It ..... to Singapore.

30 I didn't realise that the beach was so far from the campsite.

**SUCH**

I didn't realise that ..... long way from the beach to the campsite.



You are going to read an article about the actor Daniel Radcliffe, who played the role of Harry Potter in the films. For questions 31–36, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text.

### Daniel Radcliffe

I first meet Daniel Radcliffe at the offices of his agent, just before he takes to the stage for an evening performance of *The Cripple Of Inishmaan*. He's wearing tight jeans, no glasses, and is a super ball of energy. He is extraordinarily polite, slim, well turned out. If you'd never seen him before, you might assume he was a children's television presenter. But at the age of just 24 he has 16 movies behind him, eight of them Harry Potter blockbusters. It feels as if he's been with us forever. The funny thing is, apart from the facial hair, he doesn't really look any different from the schoolboy wizard who made his screen debut in 2001.

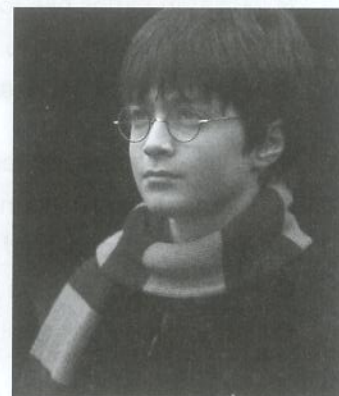
Yet over the past half-dozen years, it seems he has done everything he could to distinguish himself from Harry in the parts he has chosen to play. Radcliffe disagrees with this, saying 'I pick films based on scripts and directors and parts. I'm not interested in making films I've seen before. There's nothing more exciting to me when I read a script than originality. That's all it's governed by, there's no master plan to distance myself from Potter.'

He says he doesn't want to sound ungrateful. 'I know that Potter is going to be with me for the rest of my life, so to try to stop people talking about that any more is stupid. It's



just a fact of your life, so you can't get annoyed by it. You have to accept the fact that you were involved in this incredibly cool thing and though you might not always be happy with the work you did on it, the opportunity it has given you to make a career for yourself is amazing.'

Was he aware how much Harry would change his life when he was offered the part? 'No, I knew I was signing on for the first two, that four books had come out. Warner, the film company, genuinely didn't know at that stage if they were going to make more than one film. If it flopped, then they certainly weren't



going to put up all that money again.' Did he ever consider exercising his opt-out clause? 'By the third film, I thought, if there's a time to get out, it's now; there's still enough time for another actor to come in and establish himself. For a while, I thought, if I do all of them, will I be able to move on to other stuff or should I start doing other stuff now? But in the end I decided I was having way too much fun. And actually there aren't many great parts out there for teenage boys, certainly not as good as Harry Potter.'

Nowadays, of course, he is incredibly wealthy. I ask whether he sometimes worries people might socialise with him purely because of that. He laughs, and says people are going to be sadly disappointed if they befriend him for his lavish spending. 'Anyone who is my friend knows that I don't spend money. So they can hang around with me as much as they like and they still aren't going to get anything. Haha!' But, he says, he has never had a problem with working out who to trust. 'I'm a fairly good judge of character, and I have a small but very close circle of friends. I'm not looking to recruit new friends, though I'm actually very open with people. I had a similar conversation with myself when I was about 17, the first time somebody had really betrayed that trust, and I said to myself you have two options: you either become totally insular and shut down and not let anybody into your life ever, or you can continue to be open and amiable when you meet people, and trusting, and occasionally get hurt. And I do think that is the best way.'

- 31 What do we learn about Daniel in the first paragraph?
- A He is now working in TV programmes for children.
  - B His appearance has changed considerably since his childhood.
  - C He is currently acting in the theatre.
  - D He is amused by the way he looked in his early films.
- 32 What does Daniel say about his current work?
- A He likes to make changes to the film scripts he is given.
  - B He sometimes has to accept roles he would rather reject.
  - C He finds it difficult to play roles that are not Harry.
  - D He denies he chooses roles as unlike Harry as possible.
- 33 What does Daniel appear to be criticising in the third paragraph?
- A Some of his acting in the Harry Potter films.
  - B The overall quality of the Harry Potter films.
  - C The effect of playing Harry Potter on his career.
  - D Attempts to talk to him about Harry Potter.
- 34 When Daniel was first asked to play Harry Potter
- A he thought the first film would be made on a low budget.
  - B he thought that only two Harry Potter books would be published.
  - C he had no idea how many films in the series there would be.
  - D he only wanted to be in the first film in the series.
- 35 Why did Daniel eventually decide to be in every film?
- A He thought nobody else could play the role of Harry.
  - B He was enjoying making the films so much.
  - C He never considered doing any other kind of work.
  - D He knew it would eventually lead to different roles.
- 36 How does Daniel feel about friendship?
- A He believes he knows how to choose friends well.
  - B He would like to have more friends than he has now.
  - C He finds it difficult to trust people these days.
  - D He likes to be generous to those he is close to.



You are going to read an article about the effects of electronic devices on human interaction. 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.

**Have we lost the ability to focus on a single task?**

*Daniel Goleman thinks so. Here, the bestselling science writer argues that we have become a species distracted by modern technology.*

The little girl's head only came up to her mother's waist as she hugged her mum, and held on fiercely as they rode a ferry to a holiday island. The mother, though, didn't respond to her, or even seem to notice: she was absorbed in her tablet computer all the while.

Something similar happened a few minutes later, as I was getting into a shared taxi van with nine students who that night were journeying to a weekend getaway. Within a minute of taking their seats in the dark van, dim lights came on as every one of them checked a phone or tablet.

**37**  But mostly there was silence.

The indifference of that mother, and the silence among the students, are symptoms of how technology captures our attention and disrupts our connections. Teenagers, the future of humanity, are at the centre. In the early years of this decade their text message monthly count rose to 3,417, double the number just a few years earlier.

**38**

The average American teen now gets and sends more than a hundred texts a day, about 10 every waking hour. I've seen a kid texting while he rode his bike.

Digital interaction comes at a cost in face time with real people, through which we learn to understand non-verbal communication such as body language. The new generation of natives in this digital world may be skilful on the keyboard, but they can be hopeless when it comes to reading behaviour face-to-face, in real time.

**39**

Today's children are growing up in a new reality, one where they are connecting more with machines and less with people than has ever been true in human history.

Then there are the costs of attention decline among adults. In Mexico, an advertising representative for a large radio

network complains, 'A few years ago you could make a five-minute video for your presentation at an advertising agency. Today you have to keep it to a minute and a half. **40**

' Faced with problems like this, some workplaces have banned laptops, mobile phones, and other digital tools during meetings.

A college professor who teaches film tells me he's reading a biography of one of his heroes, the legendary French director François Truffaut. But, he finds, 'I can't read more than two pages at a time. **41**

I think I'm losing my ability to maintain concentration on anything serious.'

After not checking her mobile for a while, a publishing executive confesses she gets 'a nervous feeling. You miss that moment of excitement you get when there's a text. You know it's not right to check your phone when you're with someone, but it's an addiction.' So she and her husband have an agreement: 'When we get home from work we put our phones in a drawer. **42**

But now we try to get closer to each other instead. We talk.'





- A** This is why they are unaware they upset others by stopping to read a text in the middle of a conversation.
- B** If you don't, everyone starts checking for messages.
- C** After that the temptation to go online and see if I have any new email becomes impossible to resist.
- D** A few words were occasionally muttered while they texted or looked through social media pages.
- E** If it's in front of me I get anxious; I've just got to check it.
- F** In extreme cases, some sleep all day and play these games all night, rarely stopping even to eat.
- G** Meanwhile, studies show, the average time they spent talking on the phone dropped significantly.

You are going to read an article in which six students talk about their university. For questions 43–52, choose from the students (A–F). The students may be chosen more than once.

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

**Which student**

- is studying at a university that was not their first choice? 

43	
----	--
  
- has found it easier to make friends at university than they had expected? 

44	
----	--
  
- wishes they had more time to take part in social activities? 

45	
----	--
  
- chose their university partly because a relative had recommended it? 

46	
----	--
  
- complains about the travelling time from their accommodation to the city centre? 

47	
----	--
  
- wants to continue studying at the same university after they graduate? 

48	
----	--
  
- praises the approach to teaching at their present university? 

49	
----	--
  
- decided to study at the university because of its location? 

50	
----	--
  
- sought the opinions of current students before choosing a university? 

51	
----	--
  
- is finding student life less expensive than they had expected? 

52	
----	--





## My university

*Six first-year students say what life is like at their universities.*

### A Zehra Erdogan

There's a club here for just about every sport or social activity you can think of, and they're a great way to get to know other students. I'd wondered whether I might feel lonely here with my family so far away, but I needn't have worried. There's a group of us who get on really well, and two are already talking about doing research here once they've finished their first degrees. That's my aim too.

### B Ben Robertson

I had to take out a loan to cover my costs as a student here, but I quickly found there were all kinds of expenses I hadn't thought of, such as the cost of getting into town and back from the student village, where I live. The buses aren't cheap and it takes ages to get there, too, but I didn't check that when I chose this university. That's something I could have done quite easily online, but unfortunately I didn't. Actually, the main reason I came here was to be with my friends, who applied at the same time as I did.

### C Anika Mishra

I found it relatively easy to settle in here, just as I thought I would, really. I'd done some research on the various places offering the course I wanted to do, and what I found particularly helpful were the online comments by people actually studying in each one. Actually, this one had always appealed to me as my aunt did a research degree here and said it was a good place to live and study, though unlike her I think I'll move onto another university once I've graduated.

### D Lotte Peeters

Before I came here, people had been telling me I'd find it hard to live on my government grant, but that hasn't really been the case because during my free time I'm nearly always in the halls of residence with the other students. There's so much to do there that it doesn't matter that they're quite a long way from the university, which is right in the centre of town. In fact, I can't do half the things I'd like to do because I'm a medical student and I'm just too busy studying to join any more societies or clubs.

### E Pablo Flores

Universities in different parts of the world tend to be quite similar in some ways, such as the international mix of students, the atmosphere and even the buildings, but something I like about studying here is that you spend a lot of your time in seminars with a tutor. So, nearly a year on, I'm actually quite relieved I had my application rejected by the top university on my list: if I'd gone there I would have spent all day taking notes in lectures. The only downside is that the cost of living is quite a bit higher in this country.

### F Maxim Kuznetsov

As I have family and friends living in several nearby countries, I needed to be somewhere close to an airport offering budget flights. So studying here looked ideal, and though I've noticed prices are quite high in the city, there's plenty to do on campus and I rarely need to go there. Actually, the only time I do that is when some of my old friends come to visit me, and on those occasions we take the train. There's a good service into town, and I can get a discount by using my student card.

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

- 1 You have had a discussion in your English class about the importance of studying particular subjects at secondary school. Now your English teacher has asked you to write an essay.

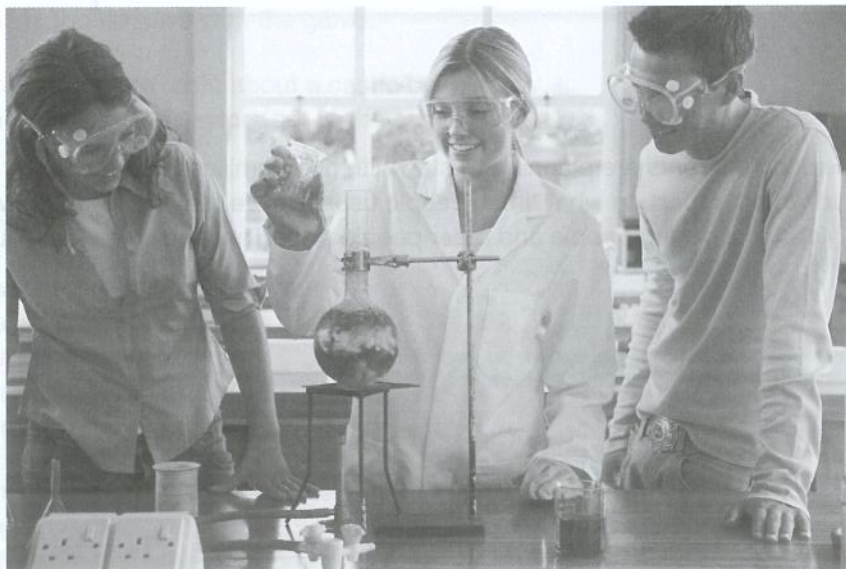
Write an essay using all the notes and give reasons for your point of view.

**All students should study science subjects in every school year.**

**Notes**

Write about:

- 1 interesting lessons
- 2 future careers in science
- 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 You see this announcement in an English-language magazine.

**The best advice I have ever had**

What is the best piece of advice you have ever been given?

Who gave you that advice? Why was it so helpful to you?

Write an article answering these questions. We will publish the best articles in our next edition.

Write your **article**.

- 3 You see this advertisement in your local English-language newspaper.

**Shop assistants wanted for summer work**

We require shop assistants to work with English-speaking customers in our department stores this summer. Positions are available in the following departments:


- fashion
- music
- electronic equipment

Write to Emma Murphy at Holiday Stores saying which department interests you and why, and explain why you would be suitable for the job.

Write your **letter**.

- 4 A number of English-speaking students are planning to stay with host families in your country this summer. Their teacher has asked you to write a report on what times people usually have their meals there, what differences there are in the kinds of food that young people and older people prefer, and which dishes you would particularly recommend.


Write your **report**.

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

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- 1 You hear a man and a woman talking about a department store.  
What is the woman's opinion of the store?  
A The prices are generally reasonable.  
B There is a wide range of items on sale.  
C Most of the assistants are very helpful.
- 2 You hear a woman asking a man questions in a city-centre street.  
She wants him to  
A take part in a survey.  
B give her directions to a bus stop.  
C use public transport more often.
- 3 You hear part of a radio interview with a newspaper's science reporter.  
He thinks that it is  
A less of a problem than some scientists say.  
B not taken seriously enough by governments.  
C now too late to stop it happening.
- 4 You hear a recorded message when you phone a hotel.  
What should you do if you want to stay there an extra night?  
A press one  
B press two  
C press three
- 5 You hear two parents talking after watching their son play in a football match.  
What do they agree about?  
A Their son was the best player in his team.  
B The referee was unfair to their son's team.  
C Their son's team should have won the game.
- 6 You hear a man talking on the radio about a castle by the sea.  
How does the speaker suggest visitors get to the castle?  
A by car  
B on foot  
C by public transport
- 7 You hear a woman talking about her computer.  
Why couldn't she email her friend?  
A Her computer wasn't online.  
B A virus had damaged her computer.  
C She couldn't remember her password.
- 8 You overhear a man leaving a message on an answering machine.  
Why is he phoning?  
A to apologise for something he has done  
B to ask the other person for some advice  
C to thank the person for something they did



 06 You will hear a man called André Laroque talking about a luxury railway journey in Canada. For questions 9–18, complete the sentences with a word or short phrase. [You will need to play this recording twice.]

**A four-night trip on the Canadian Pacific Railway**

André says that the route his train took is (9) ..... kilometres long.

André says that Calgary was placed first in a list of the world's (10) ..... cities.

André was particularly impressed by how (11) ..... the mountains along the route are.

André says that pictures of trains on (12) ..... have made the Canadian Pacific internationally famous.

André was pleased to find that he had his own (13) ..... in his compartment on the train.

André was surprised that there was only one (14) ..... for the sixteen passengers.

During dinner on the train, André listened to live (15) ..... music.

André was disappointed not to see a (16) ..... when the train stopped so passengers could go on a walk.


As they went down a hill called Big Hill, André saw a lot of (17) ..... coming from the train.

Towards the end of his journey, André saw the biggest (18) ..... of its kind in North America.



# Test 4

## Listening Part 3

 07 You will hear five short extracts in which people talk about why they changed their job. For questions 19–23, choose from the list (A–H) the main reason each person gives for their last change of job. 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 to work outdoors
- B to have more responsibilities
- C to work fewer hours each week
- D to have longer holidays
- E to earn more money
- F to move to a new location
- G to improve career prospects
- H to have a new challenge

Speaker 1 

	19
--	----

Speaker 2 

	20
--	----

Speaker 3 

	21
--	----

Speaker 4 

	22
--	----


Speaker 5 

	23
--	----



## Test 4

## Listening Part 4

 08 You will hear a radio interview with Lily Jenkins, whose favourite sport is windsurfing. For questions 24–30, choose the best answer, **A**, **B** or **C**. [You will need to play this recording twice.]

- 24 How did Lily feel when she first tried windsurfing?
- A worried that her feet would slip off the board
  - B glad that she had watched a training film first
  - C impatient to start moving quickly over the water
- 25 According to Lily, how long does it usually take to learn to windsurf?
- A It depends on the equipment you use.
  - B It takes less time than you expect.
  - C It varies from person to person.
- 26 Lily believes she quickly learnt the basics of windsurfing because
- A she had lessons at a windsurfing school.
  - B her friend was an excellent teacher.
  - C she was already an experienced surfer.
- 27 What safety advice does Lily give beginners?
- A Try to make sure your sail never falls into the water.
  - B Tell someone on land how you can be identified at sea.
  - C Practise windsurfing on lakes rather than at sea.
- 28 Lily now thinks that as a complete beginner she should have
- A used a bigger sail.
  - B rented a board and sail.
  - C bought a smaller board.
- 29 Nowadays, what does Lily most enjoy about windsurfing?
- A learning new techniques
  - B developing her muscles
  - C forgetting everyday worries
- 30 Lily thinks that eventually she will
- A become a windsurfing instructor.
  - B take part in windsurfing competitions.
  - C have to give up windsurfing.

