

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** hear **B** listen **C** sound **D** ring

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

A dress made of paper

Would you ever wear something made with paper from your old schoolbooks? It might **(0)** like a crazy idea, but Kara Koskovich, a high school student in Canada, became front-page **(1)** when she made herself a dress out of her maths homework.

The dress was for her school 'prom', or leaving party, and she decided to have some fun creating this amazing and **(2)** dress, as well as help the environment at the same time by recycling 75 pages from her maths exercise book. It was also an affordable **(3)** compared to buying a new dress at **(4)** expense; apart from the thread she bought, the dress was **(5)** free.

Kara's best friend **(6)** in the creative fun too, making her own recycled dress for the occasion using plastic shopping bags. Other teenagers have also made unusual **(7)** of party dresses. Coffee filters, chewing gum wrappers and crisp packets have all **(8)** out to be viable materials.

- | | | | | |
|---|----------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1 | A news | B article | C press | D report |
| 2 | A sole | B only | C unique | D single |
| 3 | A selection | B course | C preference | D option |
| 4 | A extensive | B substantial | C considerable | D exceptional |
| 5 | A certainly | B basically | C definitely | D principally |
| 6 | A joined | B involved | C concerned | D linked |
| 7 | A alternatives | B models | C replacements | D versions |
| 8 | A pointed | B set | C turned | D got |

For questions **9–16**, read the text below and think of the word which best fits each gap. Use only one word in each gap. There is an example at the beginning **(0)**.

Write your answers **IN CAPITAL LETTERS** on the separate answer sheet.

Example:

0	A																		
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New dinosaur exhibit at Wigdale Zoo

We're all used to seeing **(0)** great many different kinds of animals at a zoo. But now, at Wigdale Zoo, you can also have a look at **(9)** very different: dinosaurs. But how on earth could that **(10)** possible? Dinosaurs have been extinct for 65 million years **(11)** the very least and so surely there is **(12)** way they could actually have come back to life.

But Wigdale Zoo is indeed now offering visitors the chance to see those ancient creatures, or, **(13)** I'm honest, to see some extraordinarily realistic models of them. **(14)** that you need to do is take a walk through a large wood, known **(15)** Wigdale Old Forest. By the side of a signposted track there are 19 enormous 'animatronic' dinosaurs. They move, they roar and **(16)** of them even spits water. It's an experience not to be missed!

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**

M	O	T	I	V	A	T	E	D											
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Training for a long-distance running race

The secret of success when preparing to run in a long-distance race is to remain extremely **(0)**, to train sensibly, and to focus on proper nutrition. It takes more than willpower alone to run several kilometres. There is some **(17)** over the best way of training, however, and studies have not reached any universal conclusions.

Nevertheless, successful **(18)** tend to approach their training in similar ways. They focus on staying healthy and, **(19)**, you may think, are careful not to overtrain. It is **(20)** to train slightly less, but remain strong and full of **(21)**, than to train too hard and face **(22)** or injury.

The **(23)** of a healthy diet can never be stressed too much, of course, and you should always eat a good helping of carbohydrates soon after exercising. Another crucial **(24)** is the need to remain hydrated at all times. Listen to your body: if you feel thirsty, then you need a drink.

MOTIVATE

AGREE

RUN

SURPRISE

PREFER

ENTHUSIASTIC

SICK

IMPORTANT

CONSIDER

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 Karen didn't really want to go to the party.

FORWARD

Karen wasn't really to the party.

The gap can be filled by the words 'looking forward to going', so you write:

Example:

0	LOOKING FORWARD TO GOING
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25 Nadia left her phone on the bus, and she got to school late, too.

LEAVE

Not her phone on the bus, but Nadia got to school late, too.

26 People can't cycle here if they don't wear helmets.

ALLOWED

People aren't they wear helmets.

27 They didn't cancel the outdoor theatre performance despite the rain.

EVEN

The outdoor theatre performance wasn't was raining.

28 Dan played games on his computer all evening.

WHOLE

Dan games on his computer.

29 My grandmother says she remembers her childhood when we come here.

REMINDS

My grandmother says this place her childhood.

30 Do you think your mum could take us to school in her car?

LIFT

Do you think your mum would mind to school in her car?

You are going to read an article about a teenage writer called Beth Reekles. For questions 31–36, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text.

Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Teenage novelist Beth Reekles

Our reporter interviewed a teenage writer and her father.

Aged 15, British teenager Beth Reekles spent hours alone in her bedroom, tapping away obsessively on her laptop. Reekles was writing a bestselling novel. 'All that time, I thought she was messing around on social networking sites, like other teenagers,' her dad told me, shaking his head. Reekles wrote her book as a serial, uploading a chapter at a time onto the Internet — the first chapter alone got a million hits — until her inbox was deluged with emails that she said typically began 'upload faster!' The three-book deal she signed with a publisher only came after her book had been read online for free 19 million times. Through instinct, luck or cleverness, she had discovered the secret to global appeal that had eluded those three or four times her age.

'I wrote it because I was looking for something to read,' says Reekles, with disarming calm simplicity. 'I couldn't find it, so I wrote it.' This is typical of Reekles, making it sound easy. Her writing flows out of her unstoppably and when I ask her, for instance, how she finds the time to study while maintaining her career as an international publishing phenomenon, she looks at me and laughs politely. 'A lot of my friends say that. Some of them don't even take Saturday jobs because there's too much homework now. I suppose I see this as like my Saturday job now.'

The strange thing about her rise to fame is that almost all of her fans have no idea how young she is. Teen fiction is mostly written by adults. But if you look closely enough, there are a few indications of Reekles' age. Not many books end with quite such a specific message to staff at a Welsh school: 'A big thank you to my English teacher, Mr Maughan. Your enthusiastic teaching and interest in my writing was a huge motivation.' Adults always struggle to write the teenage detail – things like how to keep on

listening to music even when you're in the shower – but Reekles gets it just right.

Despite these giveaways, the main reason few would guess at the fact that when she wrote the book Reekles was even younger than her teenage heroine is that her writing is so impressive. It is never introspective or pretentious. The pace is controlled, the chapters end on cliffhangers. You might be forgiven for thinking that the book was written by a highly experienced American scriptwriter with an eye for a movie deal. line 37

Reekles says she wrote addictively from the first moment her father gave her a laptop at the age of 11. She never told or showed anyone for a very long time. She worried she was weird: 'I mean, it didn't seem like the average hobby.' Then a friend recommended she read a book on a free online novel-sharing platform for amateur writers. 'All my stories were squirrelled away in a folder on my laptop. But I saw that on this site I could be anonymous, and I liked that. I was self-conscious about the quality of my writing. I saw that here no one would know me, and I eventually worked up the courage to start posting my own books.'

Her writing soon became very popular on the site, and a year later, she got an email from a publisher offering to publish her latest online novel as a paper book. "What's this?" I thought. I read it a few times, yanked the charger out of the laptop and ran across to my parents, the noise that came out of my mouth was not human. I was so excited.' Her dad chips in proudly: 'Although it's easy to upload books online, and there are a lot of people doing it, there aren't that many people who can do it well.' I ask him what he thinks of the book. 'Oh, I haven't read it.'

- 31 What do we learn about Reekles in the first paragraph?
- A She is easily distracted while trying to write novels.
 - B She adapted her writing in response to readers' comments.
 - C She took care to avoid mistakes made by other novelists.
 - D She manages to please a wide range of readers.
- 32 What does Reekles suggest about her writing in the second paragraph?
- A She has little trouble fitting it into her life.
 - B She finds it easier to do than schoolwork nowadays.
 - C She does it to boost her income from other part-time jobs.
 - D She realises that few people are able to do it as well as she does.
- 33 What does the reporter say about Reekles' age?
- A It is hard for her to hide it from her readers.
 - B It allows her to write in a realistic way.
 - C It explains her need to please her teacher.
 - D It can sometimes put off adult readers.
- 34 What is meant by 'giveaways' in *line 37*?
- A slightly irrelevant parts of the book
 - B pieces of advice Reekles has received
 - C clues giving information about Reekles
 - D opportunities to read the book for free
- 35 According to Reekles, the online novel-sharing site was important for her because
- A it allowed her to compare her writing to that of others.
 - B other users gave her positive feedback about her work.
 - C she could display her work on it without embarrassment.
 - D it proved that she was less unusual than she had thought.
- 36 How does Reekles' father feel about her success?
- A proud that he recognised her talent when she was younger
 - B relieved that her book has become a bestseller at last
 - C impressed by his daughter's achievement in a competitive field
 - D keen to discover for himself why so many people admire the book

You are going to read an article about baby sea turtles being helped by humans. Six sentences have been removed from the article. Choose from the sentences **A–G** the one which fits each gap (**37–42**). There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use.

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

Baby sea turtles get to the water safely



Volunteers on a Caribbean Island and a police officer in the US have something in common: helping baby turtles to reach the sea.

Although human beings are

responsible for many of the problems faced by animals worldwide, there are times when people try to make up for it. Recently, in both the Caribbean and the US, people came to the aid of baby sea turtles confused by man-made light.

Though loggerhead sea turtles spend most of their lives in water, they are born on land. Adult females come ashore onto beaches to lay their eggs in the sand. There are around 100 eggs in a nest, and they incubate for about 55–65 days, depending on the temperature. Adult loggerhead turtles weigh up to 140kg and have few predators. **37** This, along with pollution and the loss of nesting habitats due to development, has resulted in these animals being placed on the threatened species list.

On the Caribbean island of Bonaire, conservation volunteers regularly help to ensure that the hundreds of loggerhead sea turtles that hatch on the beaches of the island make it to the sea each year. **38** This time, however, they had to do something they had never done before: create a human wall for some of the little ones that were confused as to the path to the ocean.

It all began when volunteers on Bonaire Island noticed that a turtle had laid her eggs a little further away from

the sea than usual, on a beach close to the airport. This was a problem because the babies usually hatch at night, and then use the moonlight to guide them to the sea. However, when turtles are born close to a place that is brightly lit at night, they get confused between the artificial light and the natural light of the moon.

39 In this case, that would be away from the sea and towards the bright lights of the airport terminal. When some turtle eggs were laid close by a few years ago, it caused a lot of problems for the baby turtles.

40 Then came the big day when they began to hatch, and the little hatchlings – as the tiny baby turtles are called – were ready to make their long trek to the water.

In order to ensure the hatchlings were guided by the moon and did not set off towards the airport, the volunteers came together and created a human wall around the turtles. **41** As a result, all 112 turtles scrambled over the sand in the right direction and made it safely to the sea.

And in Florida, in the United States, some baby turtles were similarly confused. A police officer was on patrol at 1 a.m. when he spotted some sea turtle hatchlings crawling towards a hotel. A passer-by told him that several other baby turtles were wandering around the hotel car park. **42** This may explain why they were heading for the hotel’s front door. ‘I began collecting hatchlings from the street and stopped traffic several times to do so,’ said the officer. Helped by some of the hotel guests, the officer scooped up nearly 100 little turtles in a box and released them into the sea near the hotel.

A Determined not to let the same thing happen again, the volunteers kept a close eye on the turtle eggs.

B The Bonaire turtle eggs had also been buried near the sea.

C The task usually involves just keeping an eye on them.

D Like the loggerhead turtles in the Caribbean, their instinct was to move towards the brightest light.

E The eggs and young ones, however, are much more vulnerable.

F This effectively blocked out all the artificial light.

G As a result they can end up heading in the wrong direction.

Test 3**Reading and Use of English • Part 7**

You are going to read an article about a summer camp for teenagers where they can learn about a prehistoric animal. For questions 43–52, choose from the sections (A–D). The sections may be chosen more than once.

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

Which section

includes praise for the learning environment provided?	43	<input type="checkbox"/>
says a discovery has been long awaited?	44	<input type="checkbox"/>
explains why the mastodon may have been in the area?	45	<input type="checkbox"/>
mentions that the students are carefully supervised?	46	<input type="checkbox"/>
mentions a physical feature of mastodons that was related to their diet?	47	<input type="checkbox"/>
demonstrates the great impact the camp has had on certain people?	48	<input type="checkbox"/>
says someone's initial belief later turned out to be mistaken?	49	<input type="checkbox"/>
shows that difficult conditions failed to put people off?	50	<input type="checkbox"/>
describes how suitable places to dig are chosen?	51	<input type="checkbox"/>
points out that something was hardly unexpected?	52	<input type="checkbox"/>

Summer camp for teenagers – looking for prehistoric animal bones!

A special summer camp in the US gave high school students the chance to look for the remains of mastodons – a prehistoric relative of the elephant.

A

Lying on her stomach, Victoria Bochniak kept digging until she hit something hard. She tapped the object with her trowel, assuming it was a piece of wood. She was wrong. 'We were like: "Wait a second. This is bone!"' said Bochniak. In fact, what she found this week nearly 60 cm beneath a boggy prairie was the bone of a mastodon, an extinct relative of the elephant, believed to be more than 11,000 years old. Bochniak was excited but not entirely surprised. After all, this is why she attended Mastodon Camp. With about 30 other high school students, she has been given the hands-on opportunity to help excavate a mastodon. Under the watchful eyes of experts, students have not only unearthed pieces of mastodon, they've also discovered their inner paleontologist, inspiring them to pursue their newfound curiosity about Ice Age secrets.

B

Mastodon Camp is meant to help students and teachers improve their understanding of scientific inquiry and research and their familiarity with scientific technology and tools, as well as teach them about evolution and changes in the ecosystem over time. 'We've changed some folks' lives,' said Tom Pray, education outreach manager at the camp. 'They've decided: "I'm not going to do art history anymore. I'm going to go into archeology."' This fall, Bochniak, 18, plans to study geology and anthropology at university and do field work at a nearby nature reserve. Kaitlyn Hornik, 16, said Mastodon Camp is more engaging than a typical classroom setting. 'Textbooks are boring,' said Hornik, 'You come out here and you find things out for yourself.'

C

American mastodons stood 2.4 to 3 m tall at the shoulder, similar to elephants, but were stockier and covered with thick hair. A ground-penetrating radar was dragged over the area to pinpoint where the students would excavate, Pray said. Soil surveys of the site by the Illinois State Geological Survey have determined that the mastodon was discovered at the shoreline of a glacial 'kettle lake'. These were formed when chunks of ice broke off and melted during the glacial retreat. 'Whether he came down for a drink or fell through the ice, we don't know,' said Jack MacRae, a naturalist with the Forest Preserve District. Pollen samples in the lake demonstrate that plant species in the region were in a time of transition from a spruce forest ecosystem containing trees like pines to the deciduous trees that lose their leaves in winter prevalent today. Mastodons, which had teeth strong enough to crush pine cones, preferred spruce forests as their habitat, experts say. So the site may provide clues as to why the beasts became extinct in North America about 10,000 years ago: possibly disease, human overhunting or loss of habitat caused by climate change.

D

Although this year's camp was plagued by heavy rains, the weather did little to dampen the students' enthusiasm. On Tuesday, Pray arrived at the site at 6:30 a.m. to pump water out of the trenches and was joined a few hours later by students who helped by bailing water. Then they continued digging, using shovels, trowels and their own hands. On Tuesday, the piece of bone that Bochniak had discovered protruded from the black mud. Pray said it could be a rib or the top of a femur. 'This could be what we've been looking for over the last few years,' he said. A discovery like this makes all the hard work worthwhile. 'This gives people the idea that anybody can do science,' Pray said.

Test 3

Writing • Part 1

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

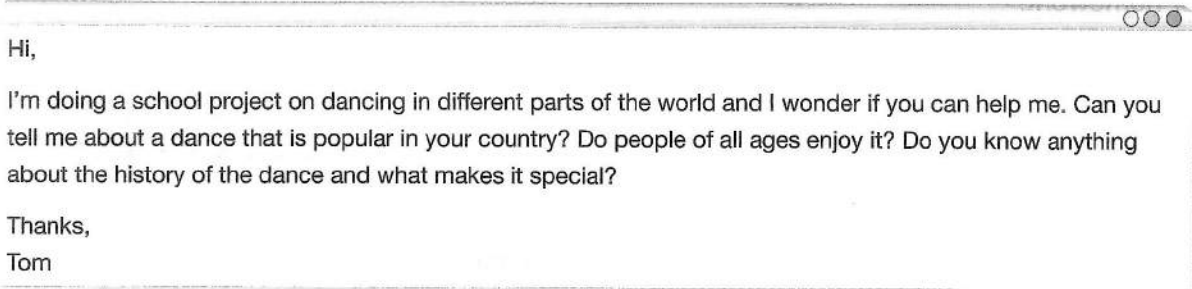
In your English class you have been talking about cooking. Now your English teacher has asked you to write an essay for homework.

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

All teenagers should learn how to cook. Do you agree?
Notes Write about:
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. whether teenagers need to cook2. whether cooking is enjoyable3. (your own idea)

Write an answer to **one** of the questions **2–5** in this part. Write your answer in **140–190** words in an appropriate style **on the separate answer sheet**. Put the question number in the box at the top of the answer sheet.

- 2** You have received an email from your English-speaking friend Tom.



Write your **email**.

- 3** You see this announcement on an English-language website for teenagers.

Reviews wanted!

Cafés

Do you know a café that you could review for us? We'd like to know where it is, what sort of food and drinks people can have there and what the atmosphere is like there. Say whether you would recommend this café to other people your age.

The best reviews will be published on our website.

Write your **review**.

- 4** You have seen this announcement in an English-language magazine for young people.

We want your story!

We are looking for stories for our magazine. Your story must begin with this sentence:
Jim knew it would be a long journey, but he couldn't wait to set off.

Your story must include:

- a mobile phone
- a new friend

Write your **story**.

- 5** Answer the following question based on the set text.


You have been talking about the set text in your English class. Now your teacher has given you this essay for homework:

The characters in the set text have a number of problems in the story. Which character has the most difficult problem to deal with? What do you think about the way this character solved the problem?

Write your **essay**.

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 two friends talking about a science website.
What do they agree about?
A The information on the website is useful for homework.
B The graphics are better than on similar websites.
C The website is easy for everyone to use.
- 2 You hear a teenager talking to her mother on the phone.
What is she doing?
A asking her mother for some money
B telling her mother about a bargain
C persuading her mother to do something
- 3 You hear two classmates discussing a history project.
The boy thinks that the project will
A be easy to complete on time.
B involve some interesting research.
C prove useful for his future studies.
- 4 You hear part of a radio programme.
What is the programme about?
A a song
B a concert
C a singer
- 5 You hear a brother and sister talking about a party they organised.
How does the girl feel now?
A relieved that it is over
B glad so many people came
C proud to have organised it so well
- 6 You hear a teacher talking to some students on a geography trip.
The teacher wants the students to
A follow a specific route.
B take notes while he is talking.
C photograph some unusual rocks.
- 7 You hear a teenage tennis player talking about her new coach.
She says her coach
A understands the pressures she faces.
B has given her more confidence.
C wants her to change her technique.
- 8 You hear a brother and sister talking about a long car journey they are going to go on.
What does the boy say about it?
A He expects it to be rather dull.
B He hopes they will set off early.
C He wishes they could go by bus instead.



You will hear a teenager called Harvey Mellor talking to younger students at his school about a school play he was involved in. For questions **9–18**, complete the sentences with a word or short phrase.

The school play

Harvey heard about the school play from his **(9)** teacher.

Harvey ended up helping with the **(10)** as well as acting
in the play.

Harvey and his classmates were asked to design a **(11)** for
the play.

Harvey was glad he was asked to play the part of a **(12)**

The rehearsals were held in the school **(13)** as well as in the
school hall.

Harvey found it helpful to practise with his **(14)** at the
weekends.

The food offered to the audience included some **(15)** that
Harvey made.


Shortly before the first performance, Harvey realised he had left his black
(16) at home.

The fact that a lot of **(17)** came to see the play surprised Harvey.

Harvey says he would like to become a theatre **(18)** in the future.

Test 3

Listening • Part 3

 **03** You will hear five short extracts in which teenagers talk about their best friends. For questions **19–23**, choose from the list (**A–H**) what each speaker says about how they met their best friend. Use the letters only once. There are three extra letters which you do not need to use.

A We were in the same class at primary school.

B We were hoping to go to the same concert.

Speaker 1 **19**

C We were sitting next to each other on a bus.

Speaker 2 **20**

D We were at the same party.

Speaker 3 **21**

E We were introduced to each other by a friend.


F We were in a sports competition together.

Speaker 4 **22**

G We were doing a project together at school.

Speaker 5 **23**

H We were in the same sports team.

 **04** You will hear a school Internet radio interview with a teenager called Stella Smith, who has recently had her first surf lesson. For questions **24–30**, choose the best answer (**A**, **B** or **C**).

- 24** Why did Stella decide to try surfing?
A It was something she had always wanted to do.
B Someone she knew inspired her to have a go.
C There was little else for her to do on holiday.
- 25** How did Stella feel the night before her first surfing lesson?
A worried she might miss the lesson
B excited to be doing something new
C nervous that she might get injured
- 26** What was Stella's first impression of the people in her surfing class?
A They all looked younger than her.
B They all seemed to know each other.
C They all appeared to be sporty.
- 27** What does Stella say about the surfing instructor?
A He lost patience with some people in the class.
B He spent too much time teaching the basic moves.
C He didn't always explain everything clearly.
- 28** Stella thinks she was able to keep her balance on the surfboard because
A She practises yoga regularly.
B She's good at skateboarding.
C She does a lot of gymnastics.
- 29** What was Stella given at the end of the lesson?
A A certificate saying she had been surfing.
B A photograph of her on the surfboard.
C A card offering her a discount in local shops.
- 30** What did Stella do in the evening after her surfing lesson?
A went out for a meal
B went to bed early
C went to a party