

# 1 Yourself and others

## READING AND USE OF ENGLISH

### Part 7

Look at the exam task. Answer these questions.

- 1 What's the text about?
- 2 How many people can you choose from?
- 3 What must you find?
- 4 How many questions are there?

Now do the exam task.

### Exam task

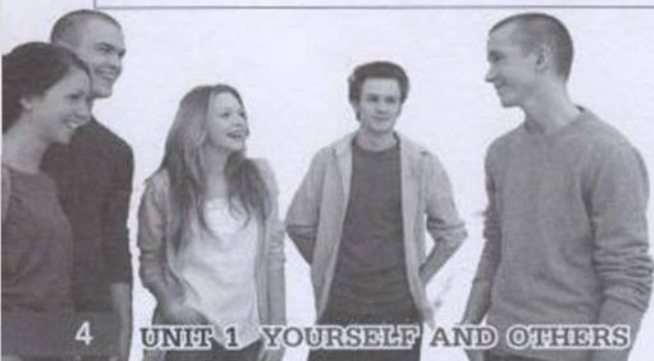
You are going to read an article in which four people talk about their friends. For questions 1–10, choose from the people (A–D). The people may be chosen more than once.

#### Which person

- |  |                         |
|--|-------------------------|
| earns less money than their friend?                    | 1 <input type="text"/>  |
| says the two of them did not like each other at first? | 2 <input type="text"/>  |
| denies that their friend is bossy?                     | 3 <input type="text"/>  |
| has had a similar upbringing to their friend's?        | 4 <input type="text"/>  |
| once fell out with their friend?                       | 5 <input type="text"/>  |
| shares a hobby with their friend?                      | 6 <input type="text"/>  |
| says their friend has a good sense of humour?          | 7 <input type="text"/>  |
| describes their friend as rather shy?                  | 8 <input type="text"/>  |
| has a friend who is very optimistic?                   | 9 <input type="text"/>  |
| has a very ambitious friend?                           | 10 <input type="text"/> |

### The best of friends

- A Nadia Hassan** has been friends with Amina since they were fourteen. 'We were born in the same month,' says Nadia, 'and we grew up in the same small town, though the funny thing is we didn't actually know each other until we both took up horse riding, something we still enjoy.' There are, according to Nadia, some differences between them. 'Whereas I tend to be a bit negative about the future, always expecting the worst to happen, Amina is the complete opposite. Maybe between us we just about strike the right balance. Though of course having such different ways of looking at the same thing can lead to tensions, and a couple of years ago we actually stopped speaking for a while, but that didn't last long.'
- B Liam Doherty** first met his friend Marc when they were both doing summer jobs at a seaside hotel. Marc has since moved to another part of the country, but they still keep in touch by email and chatting online. 'He comes round to my house whenever he's in town, which is actually quite often. He's got a good job and can travel wherever he likes every weekend, which is something I wish I could afford to do on my salary. But he's different from me in that he's always had this strong desire for success in life whereas I prefer to take things a bit easier, with plenty of time for hobbies like hill-walking and reading.'
- C Maxim Salenko** has been friendly with Andriy ever since they were at primary school. 'We grew up in much the same kind of family environment and we usually sat together at school and enjoyed the same sports, though in some ways he's not like me. I'm fairly quiet, perhaps a little shy at times, but Andriy is always a fun guy to be with,' says Maxim. 'He can be noisy and some people say he tries to tell everyone what to do, but I don't think that's true. He just likes to make sure everyone else has a good time, too. Once or twice I've felt a bit irritated by things he said but that was probably because I was in a bad mood at the time, and I don't think he even noticed I was annoyed.'
- D Camille Leroy** and her friend Lara have known each other for three years now. 'We're from different backgrounds,' says Camille, 'and to be honest when we were introduced at a party we didn't hit it off at all. She seemed a bit unfriendly and it took quite a while before I realised that she was in fact lacking in self-confidence, particularly when meeting new people. To some extent she still is, but once you get to know Lara you realise what good company she is. She always has interesting things to say, and she tells some great jokes, too. I often see her on the bus home from work because nowadays she lives just round the corner from me. She moved there to be close to the golf course, and I'm thinking of taking it up too.'





## Grammar

### Present tenses

- 1 Some of these sentences written by exam candidates contain mistakes. Correct any mistakes, using the present simple or present continuous.
- I'm belonging to a tennis club and it is my favourite sport.
  - I'll pick you up from the airport when you'll arrive at 9.30.
  - I'm having a lovely holiday here on the island.
  - Every day we are spending about eight hours at work.
  - When you will receive my letter, please tell Mary about this.
  - Pablo is needing to talk to somebody, but he never calls me.
  - Nowadays it becomes more and more important to have a good education.
  - I promise that I'll phone you tonight when I get home.
  - I need to earn some money, and this is the main reason why I apply for this job.
  - They are the kind of people who are driving to work every day in big cars.

- 2 Complete the sentences with the present simple or present continuous form of these verbs. Use each verb only once.

end get hear own rise see take try


- I usually go to work by car, but this week I \_\_\_\_\_ the train because the road bridge is closed.
- It \_\_\_\_\_ harder to find a job and youth unemployment is now very high.
- As soon as the college term \_\_\_\_\_, I'm going away on holiday.
- Her parents are very rich. They \_\_\_\_\_ homes in both London and New York.
- I \_\_\_\_\_ Marcos later this evening, when he leaves the club.
- Please turn the music down a bit. I \_\_\_\_\_ to sleep.
- In every part of the world, the sun \_\_\_\_\_ in the east.
- I promise I'll get up as soon as I \_\_\_\_\_ the alarm clock.

## LISTENING

### Part 1

Look at questions 1–4 in the exam task. Answer these questions.

- How many speakers will you hear?
- Will they be female or male voices?
- What is the situation?
- What is the focus, e.g. place, opinion, of the question?

 02 Now listen and do the exam task.


### Exam task

You will hear people talking in four different situations (in the exam you will hear eight). For questions 1–4, choose the best answer (A, B or C).

- You hear a teenager talking about her new bedroom.  
What does she like about it?  
A the way it is decorated  
B the furniture in it  
C its size and shape
- You overhear a conversation on a bus.  
Where is the man going first?  
A to a shop  
B to the library  
C to work
- You hear a man talking on the phone.  
Why is he calling?  
A to apologise  
B to ask for information  
C to complain
- You hear part of an interview with a businesswoman.  
What does she do?  
A She hires out bicycles.  
B She hires out cars.  
C She hires out motorcycles.

# READING AND USE OF ENGLISH

## Part 3

1  Correct the mistakes in these sentences written by exam candidates, using the correct form of the word in brackets. Add a prefix and/or a suffix in each case.

- 1 I am worry (worry) about you, so can I talk to you?
- 2 The biggest disadvantage is that you are always stressy (stress) when you do that job.
- 3 These are my recommendations for the most attraction (attract) places in my town.
- 4 Suddenly I heard something strange near the door. I was terrorised (terrify).
- 5 Your report about the music festival is absolutely unacceptable (accept).
- 6 It was really surprised (surprise) to hear that Marta was the winner.
- 7 The streets wouldn't be so crowdly (crowd) and they would be safer for people.
- 8 Staying at your house next week will be really enjoyable (enjoy).
- 9 That festival was a completely unorganised (organise) and dull event.
- 10 There are some interesting and impressing (impress) museums in this city.

2 Look at the exam task example (0) and answer these questions.

- 1 What kind of word goes between the superlative form *the most* and the noun *features*?
- 2 Does this word describe how someone feels, or what causes a feeling?
- 3 What suffix do we use for this?

Now do the exam task.

## Exam task

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 SURPRISING

### Staying safe online

One of the most (0) ..... features of the computer age is the huge amount of time that young people spend communicating with each other. SURPRISE

Whereas a generation ago children would go home after a (1) ..... day at school and watch TV, nowadays they are likely to do something much more (2) ..... , such as chat online with their friends. TIRE  
SOCIETY

Others exchange information on (3) ..... popular social networking sites such as Facebook. What some parents find rather (4) ..... , however, is how easily they can make online 'friends' who they have never actually met, and also the amount of information that their children are so (5) ..... putting INCREASE  
WORRY  
ENTHUSIASM onto these websites for anyone to see.

Parents are right to be (6) ..... , but with many children spending hours a day online it is simply (7) ..... for adults constantly to watch over them. All they can do is advise them to be extremely (8) ..... about contact with strangers, and to warn them not to put personal information such as their phone number or home address online. ANXIETY  
PRACTICE  
CAUTION





# WRITING

## Part 2 informal letter

- 1 Look at the exam task and answer these questions.
  - 1 Who has written to you?
  - 2 Who do they want to know about?
  - 3 What examples of informal language can you find?

## Exam task

Here is part of an email you have received from Sam, an English-speaking friend.

Though my sister's quite a bit younger than me, we're good friends most of the time!

So tell me about a relative of yours who you see a lot – and why you enjoy being with him or her.

Hope to hear from you soon.

Write your **email** to Sam in **140–190** words. Do not write any addresses.

- 2 Read the model letter and answer these questions.
  - 1 Does Matteo answer Sam's questions?
  - 2 Where would you split the second paragraph to form two shorter paragraphs?
  - 3 Is Matteo's message written in an informal style? Find examples.
  - 4 Find and correct these mistakes in the letter:
    - a a comparative
    - a verb tense
    - an article
    - three adjective suffixes
  - 5 Which of Matteo's expressions could you use in your letter?

Hi Sam,

Thanks for writing. It's always nice to get a message from you!

It's great that you have such a close friendship with your sister. My sister's actually a lot older than me and my brother's much younger so we don't often like doing the same things, but I have a cousin called Lorenzo who's about my age and we get on really well. He lives not far from here and like me he's a student – though not at the same college. We've been friends since we were kids and we're seeing each other most weekends, and of course in the holidays. We've got lots of things in common. For instance we love the mountain biking, and something I really like about him is that he's so adventurous. We have great fun when we're out together because he's so enthusiastic about doing excited things, but without getting too competitive. He can also be quite sensitive and thoughtful, and whenever I have any kind of problem he's always sympatic. In short, he's a fantastic friend!

Hope to hear from you again soon.

Bye for now,

Matteo

- 3 Plan and write your letter to Sam. Try to include some of Matteo's expressions and character adjectives.






# 2 Eating and meeting

## LISTENING

### Part 2

- 1 Look at the exam task instructions. Who is speaking? What is the topic?
- 2 Look at questions 1–10 and decide what type of information, e.g. adjective, you need for each gap.

 **03** Now listen and do the exam task.

### Exam task

You will hear artist Leonie Meyer talking about making new friends online. For questions 1–10, complete the sentences.

Leonie decided to make friends with people online because she nearly always works  **1**.

Leonie's home is more than  **2** from the nearest town.

When Leonie moved into her cottage, there was no  **3** there.

Leonie registered on a  **4** website.

In her personal profile, Leonie said she was looking for someone who enjoyed  **5**.

Leonie described herself as a  **6** person.

Nobody interesting contacted Leonie through the website until  **7** last year.

Leonie says she wanted to be friends with Hannah because their  **8** was similar.

Leonie and Hannah often go to the  **9** together.

Leonie's friend Nina now works as a  **10**.

## Grammar

### Past tenses

- 1 Complete the text with the correct alternatives. (Part 1 of this story is in Student's Book Unit 2.)

### Meeting at the station (Part 2)

As I ran down the road I hardly **(1)** *noticed / was noticing* that it **(2)** *snowed / was snowing*, and when I got to the station I **(3)** *kept / was keeping* on running until I reached the platform where I hoped to catch the train Sophie was leaving on. But it **(4)** *already went / had already gone*.

Furious with myself for missing her, I was about to leave the station when suddenly there was an announcement saying that so much snow **(5)** *fell / had fallen* this side of Upton Junction, the next station, that the line was blocked in both directions. Which meant that Sophie's train **(6)** *didn't go / wasn't going* anywhere, at least for a while.

I remembered there **(7)** *used to be / was being* a bus to Upton, but when I asked about it at the information office they told me it no longer went there. It **(8)** *was seeming / seemed* there was no way I could catch up with Sophie, and I left the station. But right outside I spotted a row of bicycles for hire.

Fortunately I **(9)** *'d been / 'd been going* to a cashpoint earlier and I had plenty of money on me, so I chose a bike and a few seconds later I **(10)** *would pedal / was pedalling* as fast as I could in the direction of Upton.



It was mostly uphill and the weather was very cold. By the time I (11) *was riding / 'd been riding* for 15 minutes my hands were frozen solid. There was both ice and snow on the road, and on one particularly sharp bend I completely lost control of the bike and (12) *crashed / was crashing* into a wall.

The front wheel was bent and I (13) *realised / was realising* immediately that I would have to continue on foot, but I could also see I (14) *cut / 'd cut* my leg quite badly in the accident. Leaving the damaged bike behind, I slowly and painfully (15) *walked / used to walk* the last four miles, eventually arriving in the small town of Upton at around ten o'clock. Just then I heard the train approaching.

I ran as fast as I (16) *could / 'd been able to* down the brightly lit but empty street that (17) *was leading / led to* the station, but seconds before I reached the platform the whistle blew and the train pulled out. With a feeling of sadness, I (18) *'d been watching / watched* its lights disappear into the darkness, and then stepped into the waiting room to get warm.

As I (19) *had done / did so*, a friendly voice to my left said 'Hi'. It was Sophie. 'I saw you from the train,' she said, 'so I (20) *was deciding / decided* to get off and wait for you. There's another train due here at eleven. Shall we get that one together?'



- 2 Correct the mistakes in these sentences written by exam candidates, using suitable past tenses. In sentences 3 and 9 more than one answer is possible.

- 1 When I got dressed, I found I lost my wallet with more than 100,000 yen in it.
- 2 In the letter, Marta was asking him to come to Caracas at the weekend.
- 3 When emails didn't exist, I was writing letters to friends.
- 4 I went downstairs but I didn't realise that my husband started painting the walls.
- 5 The boss of the restaurant didn't used to eat there, but that day was special.
- 6 When I climbed the cliff next to the beach just now I fell and I hurt my leg.
- 7 When she got off the bus, she wondered why Luisa decided to settle in that horrible town.
- 8 The plants in his garden were including vegetables and flowers.
- 9 After she had living in Singapore for three years, she had saved enough money to go to university.
- 10 When Julie came home, she saw that all her jewellery disappeared.



# READING AND USE OF ENGLISH

## Part 2

Quickly read the text without filling in any gaps. Answer the questions.

- 1 What kind of text, e.g. short story, is it?
- 2 Which ancient civilisations does it mention?
- 3 Look at each gap and decide what kind of word is needed.

**Example: 0** modal verb

Now do the exam task.

## Exam task

For questions 1–8, read the text below and try to 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** MAY / MIGHT

### The early history of the onion

Although the onion (0) \_\_\_\_\_ not be everyone's favourite vegetable, it certainly has many uses and a very long history. It can be fried, boiled, grilled, baked or eaten raw, it adds flavour (1) \_\_\_\_\_ many kinds of food, and is an essential ingredient of dishes ranging (2) \_\_\_\_\_ expensive restaurant meals to the simplest burger or hot dog.

The Chinese grew onions 5,000 years ago, and there is some evidence that the Egyptians (3) \_\_\_\_\_ done so 500 years before then. In ancient times some people believed that the structure of the onion, (4) \_\_\_\_\_ is formed by circles within circles, represented the idea of living forever. That is probably (5) \_\_\_\_\_ it appears in so many wall paintings of the time.

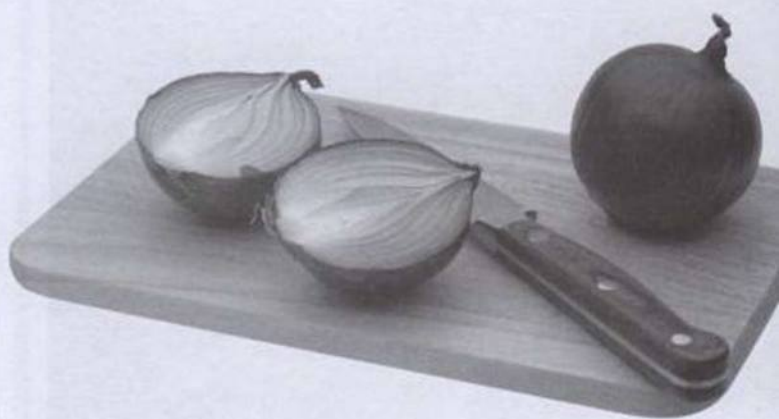
In India 2,500 years ago, the onion was considered a medicine that was good (6) \_\_\_\_\_ the stomach, heart and eyes, while in Ancient Greece athletes (7) \_\_\_\_\_ sometimes eat onion to build up their strength before they (8) \_\_\_\_\_ part in a race or other competition.

## Vocabulary

### Fixed phrases

Complete the sentences. The first letter of the missing words is given.

- 1 Keith's in very bad s\_\_\_\_\_ because he never does any exercise.
- 2 It broke Mario's h\_\_\_\_\_ when Gemma left him for another man.
- 3 I'm f\_\_\_\_\_ up with going to that café every day. Let's go somewhere else.
- 4 Jay asked everyone to leave him a\_\_\_\_\_ because he was so upset.
- 5 I bought a ring and p\_\_\_\_\_ to Sam, suggesting we could have our wedding in June.
- 6 Some individuals are a\_\_\_\_\_ to people who have very different personalities.
- 7 My friend Fearne is totally at e\_\_\_\_\_ making speeches, but I get very nervous.
- 8 The sound of water dripping from that tap is really getting on my n\_\_\_\_\_.
- 9 Tony was the only lazy one in our team. He really let the s\_\_\_\_\_ down.
- 10 Sadly, I lost t\_\_\_\_\_ with Alicia after she went to live in New Zealand.
- 11 My dog Rusty kept me c\_\_\_\_\_ while my family were away.
- 12 At first s\_\_\_\_\_ the food looked fine, but it didn't taste very good.



# WRITING

## Part 2 article

1 Look at the exam task and answer these questions.

- 1 Why are you writing?
- 2 Which two things do you have to describe?
- 3 What style should you write in?

## Exam task

You have seen this announcement in an international magazine.

**The best meal I have ever had**

Tell us what made the food and the occasion so special.

We will publish the three most interesting articles next month.

Write your article in 140–190 words.

2 Quickly read the model article. Which paragraphs:

- a are mainly about the food?
- b are mainly about the occasion?
- c are about both the food and the occasion?

## A meal to remember

What makes a meal unforgettable? You would be right to say the food, but the companion, the location and the atmosphere can be equally important. Just as they were one summer evening on a beautiful Greek island.

(1) \_\_\_\_\_, I was glad that the restaurant overlooked the sparkling blue Aegean Sea we both knew so well. (2) \_\_\_\_\_ we had sat down, a friendly waiter took our order and (3) \_\_\_\_\_ he brought us our first course: a huge bowl of cool crisp, tangy mixed salad.

Our main course would need longer to prepare, so (4) \_\_\_\_\_ we chatted happily and drank wonderful freshly made orange juice. Then our fish arrived and (5) \_\_\_\_\_ another waiter brought us plates of various vegetables. Again, everything was incredibly fresh and perfectly cooked. Finally, we had a delicious local dessert and a cup of good strong Greek coffee.

Then, taking in that magnificent view, the gentle sound of the waves and the warmth of the night air, we smiled at each other. And it was then, you may not be surprised to hear, that our holiday romance really began.

3 Look at the model article again. Fill in the gaps with these linking expressions. Which expressions does the writer use to speak directly to the reader?

before long in the meantime Once simultaneously  
The moment


4 Plan and write your article. Follow the instructions in the exam task.



# 3 Getting away from it all

## LISTENING

### Part 3

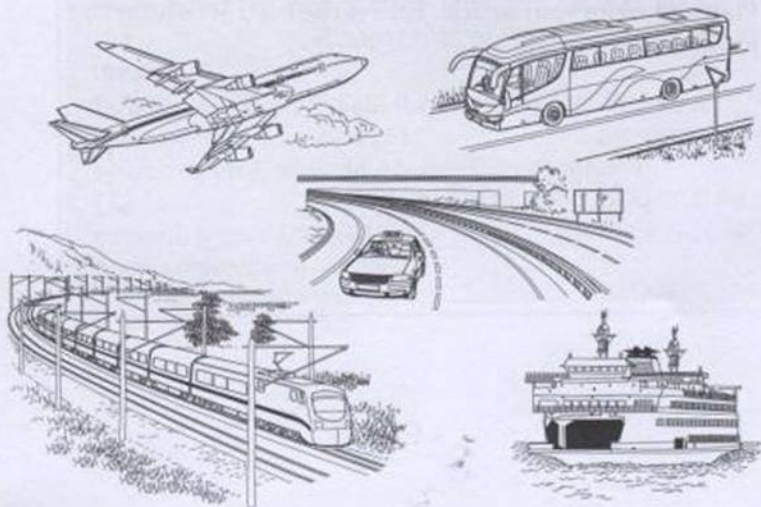
- 1 Look at the exam task instructions. What will you hear?
  - 2 Underline the key words in sentences A-H.
-  04 Now listen and do the exam task.

### Exam task

You will hear five different people talking about a journey they have recently made. For questions 1-5, choose from the list (A-H) what each speaker says about the journey. Use the letters only once. There are three extra letters which you do not need to use.


- A I arrived late at my destination.
- B A friend drove me there.
- C I was glad I'd bought an expensive ticket.
- D At one point on the journey I didn't feel safe.
- E I enjoyed a conversation with a fellow passenger.
- F There was a marvellous view during the journey.
- G I ate extremely well during the journey.
- H I should have used a different means of transport.

- Speaker 1  1
- Speaker 2  2
- Speaker 3  3
- Speaker 4  4
- Speaker 5  5



## Grammar

### Modal verbs

- 1 Decide which TWO modal verb forms are possible in each sentence.
  - 1 It may / can / might be foggy tomorrow morning, but I'm not sure if it will.
  - 2 You mustn't / don't have to / needn't pay an entrance fee because you're under 16.
  - 3 Daniel could / might / can have made a mistake, though he's usually very careful.
  - 4 I can / could / might meet you in the main square at noon if you like.
  - 5 Passengers can't / don't have to / mustn't stand up while the plane is landing.
  - 6 We must / should / ought to have taken the tube instead of this slow bus.
  - 7 I came home early because I didn't have to stay / needn't have stayed / didn't need to stay at work any longer.
  - 8 Francine is away on holiday, so you can't / couldn't / mustn't have seen her last night.
- 2  Correct the mistakes in these sentences written by exam candidates by choosing the correct option to replace the underlined words.
  - 1 You haven't to say anything if you don't want to, but listen to me, please.  
a mustn't   b don't have to   c can't
  - 2 The fridge was full of food so we needn't to go shopping when we arrived.  
a were needed   b needn't have   c didn't need to
  - 3 Here are some things which you can find useful for your journey.  
a ought   b may   c need
  - 4 We must be quick because we had just 20 minutes left to get to the station.  
a had to   b must have   c should
  - 5 Sometimes I think about what else could happen to us while we were there.  
a might happen   b may be happening   c could have happened
  - 6 The advantage of going by car is that during bad weather I must not carry an umbrella.  
a don't have to   b ought not to   c shouldn't
  - 7 Our plane should leave at 19.35 but there was a delay of 45 minutes.  
a may leave   b should have left   c might be leaving
  - 8 You must not have got up so early. You have enough time for breakfast.  
a needn't have   b needn't   c didn't need to



## Vocabulary

### Dependent prepositions

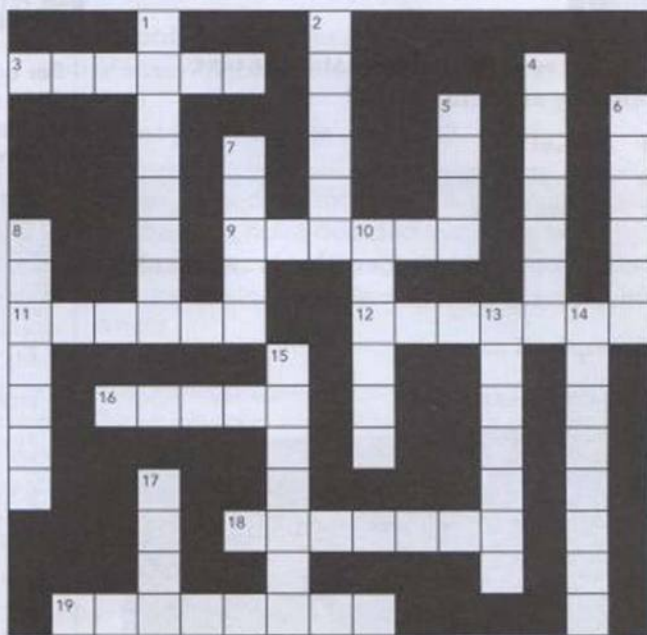
1 In each of these sentences written by exam candidates, the dependent preposition is either wrong or missing. Correct these mistakes.

- I am writing to you in response of the letter you sent me.
- He is constantly in need for money but his father doesn't give him any.
- Some people are obsessed to their favourite books or films.
- I have to study a lot every day, and sometimes I get fed up of it.
- She had a stomach ache, but it had nothing to do about missing her lunch.
- People have become more conscious with the importance of taking a break from work.
- I believe that I am capable for doing this job.
- According to your brochure, our hotel was supposed be the Royal but we stayed at the Astrid.
- With regard of your letter, I will make my decision soon.
- I would prefer to stay in a tent because it is something I feel more familiar.



### Vocabulary revision

2 Complete the crossword. All these B2-level words are in the Reading text in Unit 3 of the Student's Book.



#### Across

- someone who pays for a service or advice
- to become smaller, or to make something smaller
- official plan or system
- series of actions, e.g. manufacturing; or natural changes, e.g. growing up
- bigger or more important; the opposite of 'minor'
- person who sets up an organisation
- in a way that involves positive action

#### Down

- something available for us to use
- one of the things that affects a situation or event
- include someone or something as an important part, e.g. the star of a film
- try to find or get something
- make a judgement about something
- unwanted material
- far away
- the effect that a person, event or situation has
- be about a particular subject
- level of quality that you can compare something else with
- advertise something
- someone who invites people to stay or eat with them



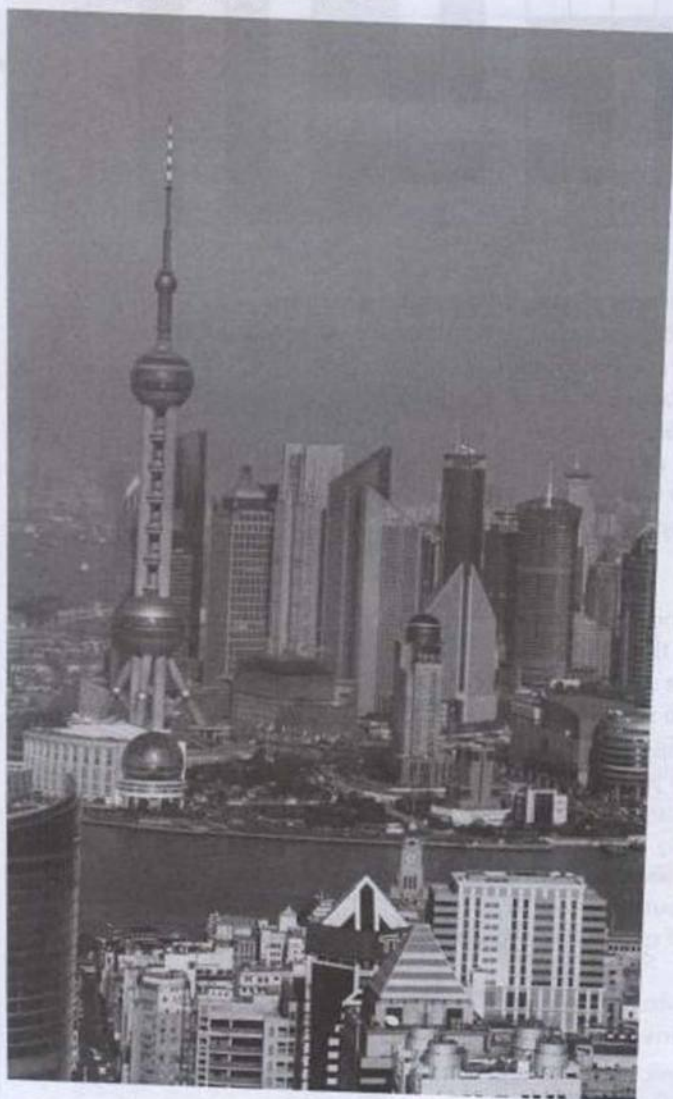
# READING AND USE OF ENGLISH

## Part 1

- Quickly read the text. What is the text probably an extract from?
  - a novel
  - a travel guide
  - a news story
- Look at options A–D for each gap and decide what kind of word they all are.

**Example:** 0 nouns

Now do the exam task.



## Exam task

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 idea B effect C belief D thought

### Arriving in Shanghai

Flying in low over Shanghai gives some (0) A of the enormous size of China's commercial capital, which now has (1) over 20 million inhabitants and is still growing fast. As you walk into the magnificent new (2) for international flights, you soon become conscious (3) the fact that you are arriving in one of the world's great cities.

(4) the distance you can see ships of all shapes and sizes approaching Shanghai from the East China Sea, as they have done for centuries. Next to the airport, in (5), is the amazing Maglev train, which travels above the track and is (6) of reaching speeds of over 430 kilometres per hour.

(7) the line stops in Pudong, well short of the centre of town, the Maglev is definitely the most exciting way to reach the city. From Pudong, taking the ferry across the river offers (8) the best views of downtown Shanghai, especially at night when the buildings are beautifully lit up.

- |              |              |            |                |
|--------------|--------------|------------|----------------|
| 1 A right    | B away       | C far      | D well         |
| 2 A harbour  | B terminal   | C gallery  | D headquarters |
| 3 A of       | B through    | C about    | D to           |
| 4 A On       | B By         | C In       | D For          |
| 5 A spite    | B comparison | C relation | D contrast     |
| 6 A likely   | B able       | C capable  | D possible     |
| 7 A At least | B In fact    | C Owing to | D Even though  |
| 8 A by far   | B in all     | C much of  | D close to     |



# WRITING

## Part 1 essay

1 Look at the exam task and answer these questions.

- 1 What is the situation and the topic?
- 2 Who will read your essay?
- 3 Which part of the statement do you agree with?

## Exam task

In your English class you have been talking about the advantages and disadvantages of having a tourist industry that involves building in beautiful parts of the country. 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.

*Is it better to have a modern tourist industry or to leave the coast and countryside unspoilt?*

Notes

Write about:

- 1 which is better for the country's economy
- 2 which is better for local people
- 3 your own idea

Write your **essay** in **140–190** words. You must use grammatically correct sentences with accurate spelling and punctuation in an appropriate style.

2 Read the model essay and answer these questions.

- 1 Where does the writer cover the points in the notes?
- 2 Which linking expressions like *to begin with* ... does she use?
- 3 Which words and phrases are too informal for this kind of essay? Replace these with more appropriate language.
- 4 What must you include in your text?

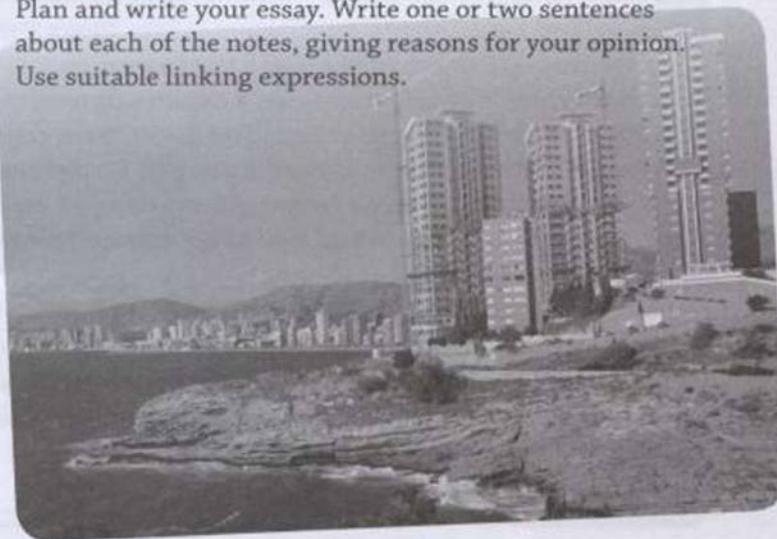
Many countries, especially those with sunny climates and sandy beaches, have decided to create large tourist industries. They've built huge seaside towns plus new airports and motorways, and if you ask me this is a terrible mistake.

Firstly, all this development has messed up local communities, ending a way of life that has existed for 100s of years. Ancient buildings and pretty villages have been knocked down to build hotels, apartment blocks and shopping centres, while traditional outdoor jobs, e.g. fishing and farming, have disappeared.

Then there are the negative economic effects. Loads of the money that tourists spend goes abroad, to tour operators, hotel chains and other international companies. In addition, whenever there is an economic crisis tourism is the first to suffer, leading to high unemployment in the construction and service industries.

Last but not least is the awful damage tourism does to the environment. Some of the most attractive parts of the coast are covered in holiday homes, the clear blue sea is now dirty and even the fresh sea air is polluted by cars, lorries, etc. We should've left those beautiful places as they were.

3 Plan and write your essay. Write one or two sentences about each of the notes, giving reasons for your opinion. Use suitable linking expressions.





# 4 Taking time out

## READING AND USE OF ENGLISH

### Part 6

### Exam task

- 1 Look at the exam task instructions, and at the title and the introduction to the text. What is the topic?
- 2 Quickly read the main text and the missing sentences (A–G). Underline the reference words and phrases in the sentences, as in sentence A, that may help you to find links between the text and the sentences.

Now do the exam task, using the words you have underlined as clues.

You are going to read an article about the increasing interest in listening to stories. Six sentences have been removed from the article. Choose from the sentences A–G the one which fits each gap (1–6). There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use.

### The storytellers telling new tales for the digital age

*Telling a good story is the most ancient of entertainments – but thanks to the iPod generation, it's coming back into fashion.*

By Lena Corner

If you are looking for something to do in the country next Saturday night, in a field in Higher Ashton you'll find a storyteller named Martin Shaw. He will be telling a 13th-century tale of knights, loyalty and romance, starting before midnight and finishing some time around dawn. Bring coffee and a warm blanket, advises Shaw. Shaw's long tale is one of the highlights of next weekend's Westcountry Storytelling Festival. 'We started out seven years ago with a group of about 100 people gathered in a field,' says artistic director Chris Salisbury. **1** It's a similar tale at the Beyond the Border Festival, which takes place in a dramatic setting near St Donat's castle, right on a cliff edge. When it began in 1993, it had just three storytellers. Now there is a cast of 90 and it is the biggest festival of its kind in the world.

The renewed interest in the art form can be traced to the mid-1980s when Hugh Lupton, Ben Haggarty and Sally Pomme Clayton formed the excellent Company of Storytellers. **2** 'There was a mistaken belief that stories were to be told only to people under the age of six,' says Salisbury. 'People began to realise this wasn't necessarily so.'

Before this change came about, the spoken tradition had undoubtedly been in decline. 'It really was a forgotten art form,' says David Ambrose, festival director of Beyond the Border. 'Our ancestors knew all about it but we forgot how vital it was.' **3** I'm sure TV also played a part, and people becoming able to read – we live in a world where things can be written down so we no longer need to remember them.'

Although storytelling occupies an area somewhere between comedy, poetry and theatre, its reputation also suffered from being associated with old men reading out dull stories everyone had heard before. **4** 'That's probably because it's a folk tradition which comes from the heart, so you do get a real mixture. At least at festivals there is some quality control.'

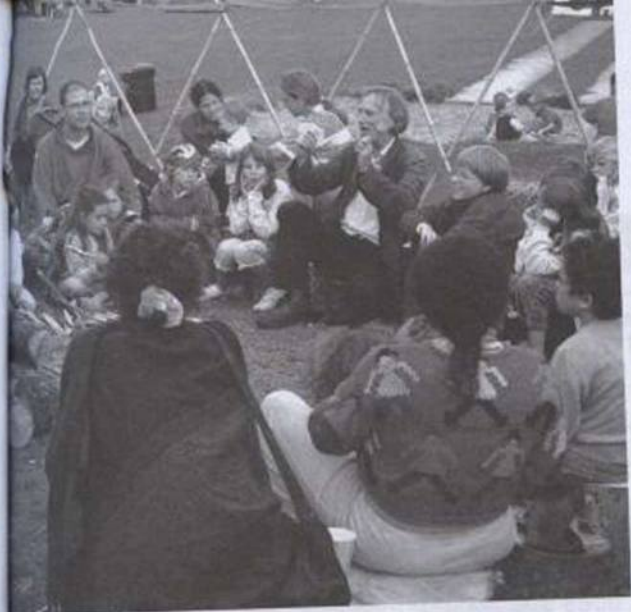
Ambrose believes storytelling's growing appeal is linked to a renewed enthusiasm for live performances, particularly music, following a decline in interest some years ago. **5** 'You only have to look at what's gone on in the music industry. Live forms of any art do something that recordings can't.'

Most storytellers describe their craft as the art of painting visual images in listeners' minds. Some say that to tell stories just comes naturally to them, while others study at one of the many storytelling schools that have appeared in recent years. It is never, ever about reading aloud, and Salisbury compares good storytelling to modern jazz. **6**

And so interest continues to grow. You only have to look at sales of stories recorded on CD, currently one of the main areas of growth in the publishing industry, to see how much we are starting to enjoy having tales told to us.

- A 'When it gets done badly like that, it is truly awful,' says Salisbury.
- B 'As the musician adds to and partly changes a familiar tune, so the storyteller breathes new life into familiar tales,' he says.
- C The group spent the next decade promoting its craft, teaching beginners how to tell a tale and, crucially, persuading people that storytelling was a valid adult art form.
- D I think this was a social thing, to do with the break-up of the traditional family unit.
- E Unlike all those kinds of entertainment, though, storytelling requires no set design or costumes.
- F 'Since then it has grown into a three-day event with an audience of thousands.'
- G 'For a while back then we all became a bit obsessed with TV, film and digital art forms, but people have now become keen to attend them again,' he says.





# READING AND USE OF ENGLISH

## Part 4

Look at the exam task example. What differences are there between the two sentences?

Now do the exam task. In each case, note down the changes you need to make from the first to the second sentence.

## Grammar

### too and enough, present perfect, verb + infinitive / -ing

Correct the mistakes in these sentences written by exam candidates. In some cases, more than one answer is possible.

- I already have booked hotel rooms for all the students.
- Mr de Winter dislikes to live in the east wing of the building.
- Sometimes we do not have enough time for go to the gym.
- We can go out somewhere in my car, which I just have bought.
- When I finish to work I come back home.
- I haven't still seen the manager to complain about this.
- I think fifty kilometres is too far for us walking.
- I regretted to send her to the doctor so late.
- I sometimes miss to watch TV programmes that I really like.
- Zoos have been controversial since some years, because of the way they treat animals.

## Exam task

For questions 1–6, 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 Even though we set off at 7.30, it was too late to avoid the morning traffic.

### EARLY

Even though we set off at 7.30, it WASN'T (or WAS NOT) EARLY ENOUGH to avoid the morning traffic.

- 1 The band did some new songs once they had sung all their big hits.

### WENT

The band sang all their big hits and then WENT some new songs.

- 2 I'll always remember my first visit to Hollywood.

### FORGET

I'll FORGET for the first time.

- 3 The singer's agent said photographers couldn't take any pictures of her.

### REFUSED

The singer's agent REFUSED any pictures of her.

- 4 Tickets don't go on sale until noon, but people started waiting here six hours ago.

### HAVE

Tickets don't go on sale until noon, but people HAVE six hours.

- 5 Theatre tickets are so expensive that students can't buy them.

### CHEAP

Theatre tickets are CHEAP to buy.

- 6 Simon is an ambitious singer, but he hasn't succeeded in becoming famous yet.

### MANAGED

Simon is an ambitious singer, but he still MANAGED famous.




# LISTENING

## Exam task

### Part 4

- 1 Look at the exam task instructions. Answer these questions.

- 1 What kind of recording will you hear?
- 2 Who will be speaking?
- 3 Who is she?


- 2  **05** Look at the underlined key words in the example question. Then listen and choose the best answer (A, B or C). Listen for expressions with similar or opposite meanings to the key words.

Example:

How does Lily usually feel in the moments before she begins a performance?

- A very confident
- B rather impatient
- C a little nervous

- 3 Underline the key words in the first line of each of the questions, as in the example above.

 **06** Now listen and do the exam task, listening for expressions with similar or opposite meanings to the key words you have underlined.

You will hear a radio interview with singer Lily Alonso. For questions 1–7, choose the best answer (A, B or C).

- 1 To help herself to relax, Lily
  - A does a simple breathing exercise.
  - B practises yoga on her own.
  - C laughs at something funny.
- 2 What does she like to practise doing on the day of a concert?
  - A singing the songs that she will perform
  - B saying the lyrics of the songs she will perform
  - C walking on the stage where she will perform
- 3 Why does she like to sit and look at the stage before the show?
  - A It's the quietest place to be at that time.
  - B It helps give her more self-confidence.
  - C She can meet some of her fans there.
- 4 Which does she prefer to do herself?
  - A her nails
  - B her hair
  - C her make-up
- 5 When she is dressing for a concert, she sometimes finds it difficult to decide which
  - A T-shirt to wear.
  - B shoes to wear.
  - C trousers to wear.
- 6 When she performs, Lily wears a lucky
  - A bracelet.
  - B necklace.
  - C earring.
- 7 Lily believes the best thing to drink before singing is
  - A milk.
  - B fruit juice.
  - C coffee.





## Vocabulary

### Two-part verbs with on

Complete the crossword with the missing verbs.



## WRITING

### Part 2 review

1 Look at the exam task and answer these questions.

- 1 What must you write a review about?
- 2 Where will your review appear?
- 3 What three things must you do?

### Exam task

A website that compares entertainment facilities is looking for reviews of cinemas in your town. You decide to write a review for the website. Describe a cinema you have visited recently and say what you think of it. Would you recommend the cinema to other people?

Write your **review** in **140–190** words.

2 Read the model review and answer these questions.

- 1 In which paragraph does the writer:
  - a express positive opinions?
  - b make a recommendation?
  - c give a general description?
  - d express negative opinions?
- 2 In what style is the review written?
- 3 What recommendations does the reviewer make?

### The Odeon: a traditional city-centre cinema

The Odeon is a large single-screen cinema located in the heart of the city's entertainment district. It is open seven days a week, showing films all night on Fridays and Saturdays.

This old-style cinema, a nice building on High Street, has comfortable seats and a very good sound system. The screen is huge, so watching spectacular films, particularly in 3D, can be a very good experience. The ticket prices are reasonable, and the staff are extremely helpful.

In other ways, however, customer service there is bad. As there is only one ticket office, at weekends the queues to get in are very bad. Furthermore, it is impossible to buy tickets in advance, which is very silly nowadays. The cinema café, too, is crowded, and both the popcorn and the drinks there cost a fortune.

Overall, I would recommend watching films at the Odeon cinema, but only on weekdays. I would also advise taking your own refreshments, rather than buying them there.

3 Improve the review by using descriptive adjectives. Use these words to replace expressions in the text. In some cases more than one answer is possible.

absurd breathtaking dreadful fine poor superb

4 Plan and write your review.



# 5 Learning and earning

## READING AND USE OF ENGLISH

video



### Part 7

- 1 Look at the exam task without reading through the whole text. Answer these questions.
  - 1 What kind of text is it?
  - 2 What is it about?
  - 3 What kind of information do you have to find?
- 2 Quickly read the questions (1–10). Underline the key words in the sentences, as in sentence 1.

Now do the exam task, looking for words in the text that express the same ideas as those you have underlined.

### Exam task

You are going to read a magazine article in which four university students talk about becoming interested in particular subjects when they were at school. For questions 1–10, choose from the students (A–D). The students may be chosen more than once. When more than one answer is required, these may be given in any order.

#### Which student

- had previously doubted their own ability in that subject?
- was surprised how quickly the time seemed to pass?
- became interested in a mysterious event?
- enjoyed being somewhere that few people visited?
- later went on to specialise in that subject?
- found a particular lesson at school very interesting?
- had difficulty making a decision?
- found one particular book useful?
- had to do some background research?

1

2

3

4

5

6

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9

10



### A Saskia Werner

I was just 14 and my English teacher had asked me to write an essay about my home, so I decided to go down to the library to find out more about the big old house we were living in. I found several references to it, including a story in the press, a century ago, about a rich man who lived there but one day suddenly disappeared, never to be seen again. Excited by this discovery, I soon found myself fascinated by what was happening locally at that time. Following that I gradually became more interested in history generally, and I'm actually doing a degree in it now. That's something which might surprise the history teacher I had in third year, who gave me low marks for just about every piece of work I did.

### B Chen Liang

I'd never really made much effort in biology, usually doing just enough to get over half marks in tests and exams, and I was happy enough with that. But that suddenly began to change in fifth year, when I started on a project that involved studying the wildlife of a local pond over a three-month period. I was amazed by the variety of plants and small creatures there, and I would spend hours just sitting watching the changes taking place as winter turned to spring. I hardly ever saw anyone else there, which was fine by me and in fact it was part of the appeal of the place. Sometimes I would suddenly realise it was getting late, that I'd been there for hours without noticing it. It was my own special place, and it was very important to me at that age.

### C Malik Iqbal

I didn't like physics much at that age so I wasn't very interested when I heard we were going to study mechanical energy. But one day the teacher came into the classroom and said we would be studying motor vehicles. I suddenly started to pay attention, because there was an old motorbike on my uncle's farm and I knew he'd let me use it off the road if it could be repaired. Before then I wasn't completely sure how engines worked, but by the time the bell went I felt I had enough confidence to have a go at fixing it. In the end, with the constant help of a technical manual, I managed it, and I had great fun riding around the fields there. My new-found interest in a branch of physics meant that a few years later I had to think long and hard before choosing which science to do at university, though in the end I went for chemistry.

### D Soledad Vega

We were on a field trip up in the mountains and I was getting pretty fed up with being wet and cold, so it was a relief when we entered a cave system which formed a natural shelter from the wind and rain outside. For homework, our teacher had told us to read up as much as we could about the formation and structure of these caves, but nothing could have prepared me for the amazing shapes and colours when we actually went underground, or the incredible scale of everything there. Going there made me think about things like the rain wearing down the rock and shaping the landscape over millions of years, and before long I was taking a real interest in geography, which until then I'd always assumed I was no good at.

## Grammar

### Countable and uncountable nouns

Some of these sentences written by exam candidates contain mistakes. Correct any mistakes.

- 1 I'm in high school and I need a computer to do my homeworks.
- 2 Perhaps he will need some helps with those jobs.
- 3 When you have some research to do, it is easier to look on your computer than to go to a library.
- 4 I'm very keen on sailing and I would like to improve my knowledges of boats.
- 5 Zoos work with scientific institutions (i.e. universities) which study animals.
- 6 Please let me give you some advices about working there.
- 7 A lot of people drop their rubbishes in the street if they cannot find a bin.
- 8 I decided to persuade him to do less work and to find more time for leisures.
- 9 If we stayed there, the only things to worry about would be our earning and expenses, accommodation and working hours.
- 10 In the old days, when the only means of transport was the horse, there were many difficulties in communication between people in commerce, and in life generally.



# READING AND USE OF ENGLISH

## Part 3

- 1 Quickly read the exam task text, ignoring the gaps for now. What is it about?
- 2 Look at the example (0) and answer these questions.
  - 1 Is the answer a countable, or uncountable, noun?
  - 2 Is it singular or plural?
  - 3 What has been added to the word in capitals?

Now do the exam task. Where necessary, add suffixes to form words that describe what people do, e.g. *build* → *builder*, and decide whether any nouns you form are countable or uncountable, singular or plural.

## Exam task

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 GRADUATION

### Which job shall I do?

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| I have my (0) _____ ceremony next month but still have no idea what kind of work I am going to do after I leave university.  | GRADUATE  |
| I think I need to get some (1) _____ because although I have really enjoyed studying history, there seem to be very few jobs available for (2) _____ and nowadays most (3) _____ seem to be looking for people with more technical skills.         | ADVISE  |
| One (4) _____ would be to study for a further degree then stay in the academic world, perhaps as a (5) _____ . I am sure I would find that kind of work (6) _____ , but the problem is I wouldn't be earning anything.                             | HISTORY<br>EMPLOY                                     |
| Since I was a child I have always loved books, so another option might be to become a (7) _____ . To do so I would need to spend a year or two learning about the work as a (8) _____ , but it may be possible to do that here at this university. | POSSIBLE<br>RESEARCH<br>FASCINATE<br>LIBRARY<br>TRAIN |

# LISTENING

## Part 2

- 1 Look at the exam task instructions and quickly through the questions. Who is speaking? What is the topic?
- 2 Look at each of questions 1–10. What kind of word, e.g. place, adjective, do you need?

07 Now listen and do the exam task.

## Exam task

You will hear fashion photographer Aldo Lombardi talking about his work. For questions 1–10, complete the sentences.

Aldo decided to become a professional photographer when he was at a

\_\_\_\_\_ 1 .

Aldo studied photography at \_\_\_\_\_ 2 for a year.

After he finished the course, it took Aldo \_\_\_\_\_ 3 to find a job.

Aldo first worked for a \_\_\_\_\_ 4 as a trainee photographer.

What Aldo most enjoys about the work is the amount of

\_\_\_\_\_ 5 it provides.

Aldo says he needs to have good \_\_\_\_\_ 6 skills as well as the ability to take good pictures.

The city Aldo would most like to work in is \_\_\_\_\_ 7 .

Aldo believes that \_\_\_\_\_ 8 will offer an increasing amount of work in the future.

According to Aldo, specialist schools are good places to make

\_\_\_\_\_ 9 in the world of photography.

Aldo advises people to include a maximum of

\_\_\_\_\_ 10 photographs with job applications.





# WRITING

## Part 2 formal letter of application

1 Look at the exam task and answer these questions.

- 1 What kind of work is advertised?
- 2 What three questions must you think about?
- 3 What must you try to do in your letter?
- 4 Who must you write to, and in what style?

### Exam task

You have seen this job advertisement in an English-language newspaper.

### SUMMER ADVENTURE CAMP

Would you like to spend a month helping children aged 10–12 enjoy themselves on an **Adventure Camp** this summer? Do you like camping and outdoor activities? Do you have a good level of English?

If you can answer 'yes' to all these questions, write to the director, Mr O'Leary, explaining why you would be suitable for this work.

Write your **letter of application** in 140–190 words in an appropriate style.

2 Read the model letter and answer these questions.

- 1 Is Alexia's answer the right length?
- 2 Is it well organised into paragraphs?
- 3 Does she do each of these things?
  - a give a reason for writing
  - b say where she found out about the job
  - c describe her relevant experience
  - d say what she has sent with the letter
  - e say when she is available for interview
- 4 Does she answer all the questions in the advertisement?
- 5 Has she made any language mistakes?
- 6 Has she written in an appropriate style?

Hi Mr O'Leary,

I've just seen your ad in the paper and I'm writing to apply for a job on the summer camp.

I'm aged 18 and I'll be leaving school this summer. As I've studied English for several years my level is OK, and I hope to pass Cambridge First when I take it later this year.

I've got loads of experience of looking after kids, esp. the age group mentioned, because for the last two years I've been helping to organise trips to the countryside for inner-city children. As well as that, I have three brothers and sisters – all quite a bit younger than me.

I also love going camping and taking part in a wide range of sports and activities, e.g. walking, rock-climbing and canoeing, and I'm a qualified swimming instructor.

Have a look at my enclosed CV. I'm available for interview anytime you like, and I hope to hear back from you soon.

Bye for now,  
Alexia Kallis

3 Change the informal language in Alexia's letter to more appropriate expressions.

**Example:** *Hi Mr O'Leary, Dear Mr O'Leary,*

4 Plan and write your letter. Follow the instructions in the exam task.






# 6 Getting better

## LISTENING

### Part 1

Look at questions 1–4 in the exam task and for each one answer these questions.

- 1 How many speakers will you hear?
- 2 Will they be female or male voices?
- 3 What is the situation?
- 4 What is the focus, e.g. purpose, place, of the question?

 **08** Now listen and do the exam task.


### Exam task

You will hear people talking in four different situations (in the exam you will hear eight). For questions 1–4, choose the best answer (A, B or C).

- 1 You hear a woman talking about a recent holiday. What is she still angry about?  
A the weather while they were there  
B the room that they stayed in  
C the trip from the airport to the resort
- 2 You hear a teenage boy and his mother talking. What do they eventually agree about?  
A which illness he has  
B where he caught the illness  
C how long the illness will last
- 3 You overhear a man talking about a journey. Where is he?  
A at a railway station  
B at a bus station  
C at an airport
- 4 You hear a man talking to a doctor's receptionist. What is he doing?  
A asking the receptionist for advice  
B complaining about the doctor  
C trying to make an appointment

## Grammar

### Relative clauses

- 1  Some of these sentences written by exam candidates contain mistakes. Correct any mistakes and/or add any missing commas.

- 1 The taxi stopped right in front of the place where the game was on.
- 2 Jim wasn't sure if the person which he had seen in the hospital was Mike.
- 3 We visited the Swiss Alps, where are famous for winter sports like skiing.
- 4 I like to play tennis which is a beautiful sport and good for the figure.
- 5 My sister, who is studying medicine at university, phoned me last night.
- 6 I don't know who's fault it is. Maybe it's ours, because we became lazy.
- 7 On the 20th of July when you return we can go swimming together.
- 8 It is advisable not to make a friend whose hobby is shopping.
- 9 Apart from her mother who lived miles away nobody had a key to the house.
- 10 When we arrived at the place which it happened, there was an ambulance there.





- 2 Complete the sentences with suitable relative pronouns. Add commas where necessary. In some cases, more than one answer is possible. Which of the relative pronouns in 1-10 could we leave out?

- 1 The place ..... basketball is played is called a court.
- 2 My mother ..... is a nurse gave me some medicine.
- 3 Do you like the new trainers ..... I've bought?
- 4 Last summer ..... I was in Tarifa I went windsurfing for the first time.
- 5 People ..... live in the city centre have to breathe quite polluted air.
- 6 I'll never forget the day ..... I saw my team win the Champions League.
- 7 This building ..... is now empty used to be a hospital.
- 8 Dr Alexander Fleming was a scientist ..... discovery saved many lives.
- 9 In Antarctica ..... it is always cold there are very few insects.
- 10 My friend Lionel ..... brother also plays in the team is our best player.

## Vocabulary

- 1 Replace the underlined words with phrasal verbs formed by adding up to the correct form of these verbs.

dress eat heal ring run speak speed stay tidy use

- 1 Simone telephoned last night to say she wasn't feeling well.
- 2 You'll have to talk more loudly so that everyone can hear you.
- 3 There was a bad cut on my leg but it got completely better after about a week.
- 4 At the scene of the accident, a young man approached quickly and said he was a doctor.
- 5 Will you please put everything where it belongs in your room.
- 6 The leading swimmer had to go faster in the last 20 metres in order not to lose the race.
- 7 There was no need to get up early the next day, so I didn't go to bed until after midnight.
- 8 You'd better finish your food quickly if you want to watch the match on TV.
- 9 We've completely finished all the medicine so we'd better get some more.
- 10 I'm going to wear something special for the prize-giving ceremony.

- 2 Work out ten types of sportsperson from the anagrams.

- 1 THETALE .....
- 2 CLSCITY .....
- 3 DRIVE .....
- 4 TOOLBARELF .....
- 5 FORLEG .....
- 6 ANTSGYM .....
- 7 DRIER .....
- 8 AIRSOL .....
- 9 RISKE .....
- 10 FRUSER .....



# READING AND USE OF ENGLISH

## Part 2

### Exam task

For questions 1–8, 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 TO

## Abebe Bikila, double marathon winner

Nowadays we are quite used (0) ..... seeing East African runners winning distance races, but it was not until 1960, (1) ..... Abebe Bikila won the marathon in Rome, that an African athlete won Olympic gold.

Abebe, (2) ..... father was a farmer, was from a rural part of Ethiopia. He grew (3) ..... in the small village of Jato, but at the age of 14 he walked all the way to the capital, Addis Ababa, to become a soldier.

In 1960 Abebe joined the Olympic team. He replaced long-distance runner Wami Biratu, (4) ..... had been injured, and set off for Rome.

Shortly before the marathon, he couldn't find a comfortable pair of running shoes, and so (5) ..... not to damage his feet he decided to run barefoot. This actually seemed to have a positive effect (6) ..... Abebe, who won in record time.

Four years later, Abebe was in Tokyo, (7) ..... he again won gold. In (8) ..... so, he became the first athlete to win the Olympic marathon twice.





# WRITING

## Part 2 letter

1 Look at the exam task and answer these questions.

- 1 What do you have to read?
- 2 What do you have to do? What choice do you have?
- 3 Is Ethan's letter formal or informal in style?

## Exam task

Here is part of a letter you have received from an English-speaking friend, Ethan.

Like most people in my country, I really like football. Some Saturday mornings – if I can get out of bed! – I go down to the park for a game. Which sport do you most enjoy playing or watching? What do you particularly like about it?

Hope to hear from you soon.

Ethan

Write your **letter** in **140–190** words in an appropriate style.

2 Read the model letter and answer these questions.

- 1 How many paragraphs does Carlo use?
- 2 Does he write about watching sport, or playing it?
- 3 In which paragraph does he:
  - a claim it as a sport for everybody?
  - b describe the sport?
  - c say why the sport is good exercise?

Hi Ethan,

It was great to hear from you. I'm very well too, thanks, though working hard right now to prepare for my exams.

Anyway, to answer your question: the sport I like best is definitely handball, which is massively popular here. It's played by two teams of seven players, who try to score goals by throwing the ball into the net. A player can only hold the ball for three seconds and then they have to pass it, bounce it – or shoot!

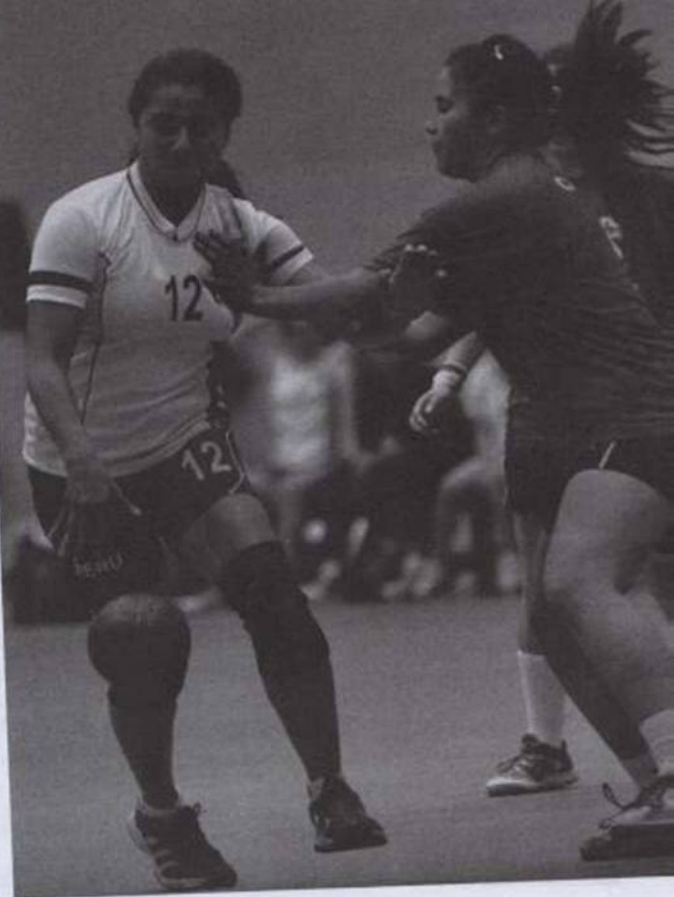
It's a fantastic way to keep fit. It's amazingly fast, with lots of jumping and sudden changes of direction. And unlike in football – which only really exercises your legs – you get stronger in both your upper and lower body.

Anyone can play it, too. You don't need to buy any expensive kit and the ball doesn't cost much either: only about ten euros. Best of all, the three-second rule means that there's lots of passing so that everyone gets involved in the game and nobody feels left out.

Do try handball – I'm sure you'll love it! Looking forward to hearing from you again.

All the best

Carlo



3 Read the model letter again and answer these questions.

- 1 How does Carlo:
  - a thank Ethan for writing?
  - b comment on what Carlo says in his letter?
  - c encourage Ethan to reply quickly?
- 2 What do *pass*, *bounce*, *shoot*, *kit* and *rule* mean, as used in Carlo's letter?
- 3 Which purpose links, e.g. *so as to*, does he use?
- 4 Which relative pronouns, e.g. *who*, does he use?
- 5 Has Carlo written his letter in a similar style to Ethan's? Give examples.

4 Read these instructions and do the exam task.

- 1 Choose a sport and decide whether to write about playing it or watching it.
- 2 Write your answer in a similar style to Carlo's letter.
- 3 Try to include some purpose links and relative clauses.



## READING AND USE OF ENGLISH

## Part 6

1 Quickly read the main text, ignoring sentences A–G for now. Answer these questions.

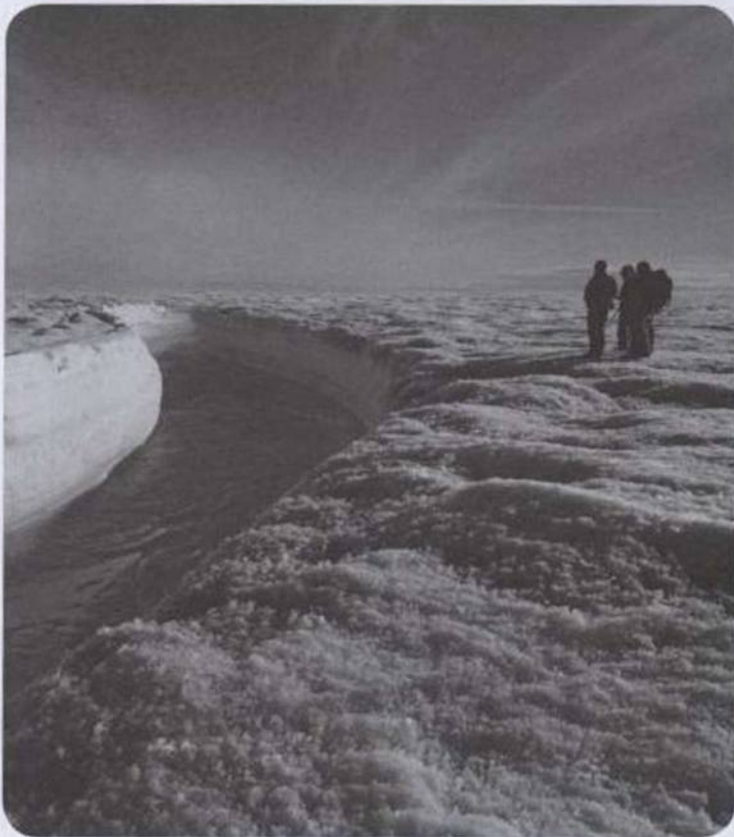
- 1 Has the writer always believed that global warming is happening?
- 2 Does he believe it now?

2 Look at the words after the gaps in the text and at the missing sentences (A–G). Underline any reference words and linking expressions, as after gap 1 and in sentence A.

Now do the exam task, using the words you have underlined as clues.

## Exam task

You are going to read an article about the effect of global warming on the island of Greenland, between the Atlantic and the Arctic Ocean. Six sentences have been removed from the article. Choose from the sentences A–G the one which fits each gap (1–6). There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use.



## The crack in the roof of the world

By Michael Hanlon

Around me is an endless area of brilliant white beneath an unmarked blue August sky. In front of me is a noisy, angry river of the richest bluish-green, racing at nearly 40 kilometres an hour through a narrow valley made of ice. It runs deep, carrying more water than some of the world's most famous rivers. If I fell in I would have about 20 seconds to live, as I would disappear into one of the massive, deadly holes now in the Greenland ice sheet.

Incredibly, this hole manages to swallow the entire river, the water falling half a kilometre towards the base of the icecap.

1  And this is happening high up on the great ice sheet, which covers 90 per cent of this vast Arctic island.

I am accompanying a scientific team investigating the enormous increase in summer melt waters seen in the past decade. Although I have long had my doubts about climate change, my views in recent years have started to change. For me, the real proof that something worrying is going on is to be found right here in the Arctic.

2  It seems to be taking place over a period of decades rather than the thousands of years that many predicted.

The statistics are amazing and paint a picture of a world changing month by month. The Greenland ice sheet covers an area of 1.7 million square miles, and at its centre it is over three kilometres thick. 3  It has existed for more than a million years, but some say its time may soon be up.

Greenland is losing, overall, about 267 billion tons of ice a year. This raises the level of the world's oceans, by about half a millimetre every twelve months. 4  In fact, if all of Greenland's ice were to melt, sea levels would rise by six metres worldwide, flooding coastal areas and cities in many parts of the world.

The big question is: is this a temporary variation, a short-term warming that will correct itself in a few years? Or is something far more dangerous and long term going on? Well, it is possible that the dramatic melting we are seeing will slow down. Certainly, talk of Greenland melting entirely in the near future is nonsense. 'It'll take a thousand years,' says Dr Hubbard, one of the scientists with me, and that is assuming the current warming continues. 5

Greenland is silent, almost. There is no wind and there are no birds, no insects. But there is a sound, which you have to listen carefully to hear. A deep sound far below: the noise of an icecap turning into liquid. Some, of course, will argue that Greenland has always had meltwater rivers and holes in the ice, and this is true. 6

Now there are rivers, holes and lakes right on the centre of the icecap, and they continue much later into the year.



- A Even so, the fact that it is eventually going to happen is worrying.
- B Because while other evidence for current climate change is often inconclusive, this huge ice sheet appears to be cracking up before our eyes.
- C But these used only to appear right on the edge of the ice sheet, insignificant features that lasted just a few weeks in the middle of the summer melting season.
- D It is one of the most dramatic sights on the planet: over a million litres a second simply vanishing from view.
- E If it speeds up, as many claim it will, that could become a far greater annual increase.
- F When these huge lakes on top of the ice empty, it can be sudden, spectacular and dangerous.
- G This makes it, after Antarctica, the greatest single block of frozen water on Earth, representing ten per cent of all the fresh water on the planet.

## Vocabulary

### Collocations

Complete the collocations. The first letter of the missing words is given.

- acid r.....
- animal c.....
- carbon e.....
- climate c.....
- global w.....
- industrial w.....
- melting i.....
- oil s.....
- renewable r.....
- solar p.....
- tropical s.....
- greenhouse g.....

## LISTENING

### Part 3

- Look at the exam task instructions. What is the topic?
- Underline the key words in sentences A–H.

**09** Now listen and do the exam task, listening for similar ideas to those in the words you have underlined.

### Exam task

You will hear five different people talking about their jobs in nature conservation. For questions 1–5 choose from the list (A–H) what each speaker says. Use the letters only once. There are three extra letters which you do not need to use.

- A I've sometimes had to do unpaid overtime in this job.
- B I chose this job so that I could work with an old friend.
- C I began doing this job as soon as I finished university.
- D I once found a particular aspect of the job upsetting.
- E I've decided to leave this job and become a police officer.
- F I feel very sad that those old trees will die soon.
- G I've wanted to do this kind of job since I was very young.
- H I worked as a volunteer before I started doing this job.

Speaker 1  **1**

Speaker 2  **2**

Speaker 3  **3**

Speaker 4  **4**

Speaker 5  **5**





## Grammar

### Conditionals 1–3, mixed conditionals

Some of these sentences written by exam candidates contain mistakes. Correct any mistakes.

- 1 I would stay with you a bit longer if I would have more time.
- 2 If I were you I wouldn't worry, because you're young and healthy.
- 3 If you hadn't help me, I wouldn't be here now and I wouldn't be so happy!
- 4 But if I hadn't lost my way at that time, we will never have got to know each other.
- 5 It will be difficult to get together unless you come next Wednesday morning.
- 6 If I hadn't been interested in the job I wouldn't have applied.
- 7 If I had taken more care last night, I wouldn't have been in hospital now.
- 8 Would it be fair to put someone in jail for his entire life if he hadn't done anything wrong?
- 9 We would have won first prize if I didn't make one mistake, which cost us a lot of money.
- 10 If we hadn't invented computers, the world wouldn't be as much fun as it is now.

## READING AND USE OF ENGLISH

### Part 4

Look quickly at sentences 1–8. What kind of language does each question test?

**Example:** 0 *third conditional*

Now do the exam task.

### Exam task

For questions 1–6, 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 It rained heavily, which caused the river to rise.

**RISEN**

The river WOULDN'T (or WOULD NOT) HAVE RISEN IF it hadn't rained heavily.

- 1 Take my advice and don't eat so much meat.

**IF**

I'd eat ..... you.

- 2 The solar panels on this house are better than those over there.

**GOOD**

Those solar panels over there ..... the ones on this house.

- 3 It's just as well they took a map or they would be completely lost by now.

**TAKEN**

They would be completely lost by now ..... a map.

- 4 Going by car is not nearly as pleasant as walking.

**MUCH**

Walking is ..... going by car.

- 5 Recycling can help to reduce the amount of waste we produce.

**IN**

Recycling can play ..... the amount of waste we produce.

- 6 We would not have survived the terrible storm without their assistance.

**THEY**

We would not have survived the terrible storm ..... us.



# WRITING

## Part 1 essay

1 Look at the exam task and answer these questions.

- 1 What is the situation?
- 2 Who are you writing for?
- 3 Do you agree with the statement?
- 4 What must you include in your essay?

## Exam task

You have had a class discussion on the harm cars do to the environment. Now, your teacher has asked you to write an essay.

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

*To protect the environment, everyone in cities should travel on public transport. Do you agree?*

Notes

Write about:

- 1 convenience for travellers
- 2 reducing the use of fuel
- 3 your own idea

Write your **essay** in 140–190 words. You must use grammatically correct sentences with accurate spelling and punctuation in an appropriate style.

2 Read the model essay and answer these questions. Ignore gaps 1–5 for now.

- 1 What style is the essay written in? Is this appropriate?
- 2 In which paragraphs does the writer argue for and against the statement?
- 3 In which paragraph do they deal with each of notes 1 and 2? Which idea of their own do they write about?
- 4 Where does the writer give their own opinion?

Everyone these days seems to be concerned about traffic and pollution in our cities.

(1) \_\_\_\_\_, many people still drive everywhere. So should they all leave their cars at home and instead take the bus, the train or the underground?

To begin with, public transport uses less energy per person. (2) \_\_\_\_\_ a single bus may carry sixty people or more, most cars transport just one person: the driver. Furthermore, motor vehicles poison the air, (3) \_\_\_\_\_ the tube or trams run on electricity, which causes no direct pollution.

(4) \_\_\_\_\_, public transport is not always available when and where people want it, for example at night or on the outskirts of the city, and services may not be frequent outside rush hours. Moreover, some people do not feel safe on buses or trains, especially late in the evening, and would prefer to travel in their own cars.

(5) \_\_\_\_\_ these problems, I believe that in the end it would be better for everybody if they used public transport, although steps should be taken to improve convenience and security for passengers.

3 Fill in the gaps in the model essay with these contrast links. In some cases more than one answer is possible.

despite nevertheless on the other hand whereas while

4 Plan and do the following exam task.

## Exam task

You have had a discussion in your English class on the harm motor vehicles do to the environment. Now, your teacher has asked you to write an essay.

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

*In towns and cities, people should use bicycles instead of cars in order to protect the environment. Do you agree?*

Notes

Write about:

- 1 which causes less pollution
- 2 which is healthier to use
- 3 your own idea

Write your **essay** in 140–190 words. You must use grammatically correct sentences with accurate spelling and punctuation in a style appropriate for the situation.





## READING AND USE OF ENGLISH

### Part 5

- 1 Look at the exam task instructions, and at the title and the introduction to the text. What is the text about?
- 2 Quickly read the text. Is the writer convinced that this is a serious problem which can and should be treated?

Now do the exam task.

### Exam task

You are going to read a magazine article about people who become addicted to using modern technology. For questions 1–6, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text.

### Tech addict: When you just can't switch off

*Scientists are only just beginning to study the effects of technology on our health. But when does a passion for electronic devices turn into an addiction with symptoms that include headaches and back pain? Rob Sharp reports on a very modern disease.*

Have you ever interrupted an important occasion to send a text? Does the mere thought of being cut off from all technology make you panic? Is your ideal six-month break an extended period playing a video game in a windowless bedroom? If so, then close down your broadband, leave your SIM card at home and visit Capio Nightingale Hospital, the capital's first technology-addiction centre.

'If teenagers spend a lot of time on their own they run the risk of being developmentally out of step with others of their age group,' says Capio Nightingale's senior specialist Dr Richard Graham. 'It's a very young field of research, but there's some evidence to suggest that teenagers who spend too much time on Facebook miss out on key developmental steps and could feel immature. Extreme cases can end up putting people's education and employment at risk. Then there are the physical aspects. You can have a poor diet, lose weight, not take care of yourself properly. If teenagers are staying up all night they might turn to stimulants like coffee to remain awake, and there is evidence that can increase anxiety in the long term.'

Teenagers, necessarily, are a high-risk group, as are those who've had a separation or been made redundant. But no one is free from its impact. Technology experts tell the story of the young Texan boy who developed repetitive strain disorder from texting, or the couple who were building a 'virtual baby' on the Internet but forgot to look after their real-life child. Scientists believe that handling phone calls, email and other incoming messages all at the same time can change how we think or behave. It reduces our ability to focus. Having Twitter, RSS, Facebook, online chat and email all open makes us rely on our automatic reactions, in the same way we respond to opportunities or threats in the wider world. This stimulation brings about excitement, which can be addictive. It can also have deadly consequences – which is why talking on your mobile phone while driving was banned long ago in many countries.

'At the moment researchers are trying to study the effects of high use of technology such as video games during the early parts of people's lives,' continues Graham. 'There are some key points when permanent connections are made inside the brain. For example, if you have a minor eyesight problem and it is not dealt with in the first five years of your life, part of the area of your brain responsible for processing visual information switches off. It's a "use it or lose it" principle and it might be relevant to teenage technology addiction.'

So how can you tell if you've got an addiction? Capio Nightingale has an online quiz to test any technology dependence. Questions include: 'Do you ignore and avoid other work or activities to spend more time on-screen?' But isn't that what modern workers have to do?

It might not be much more than an excuse for wealthy parents to treat their children's otherwise normal habits, but let this be a warning to you. Advances in gaming are bringing social media into the physical world much more, and it's only set to become a greater part of our day-to-day existence. Texting at the breakfast table is just the beginning.





- 1 What does Dr Graham say about technology addiction in the second paragraph?
  - A There is still no proof that it can be harmful.
  - B Those who suffer from it know it is a problem.
  - C It has not actually been studied for very long.
  - D Nearly all teenagers suffer from it to some extent.
- 2 According to Dr Graham, people who stay online for too long
  - A quickly find that they become extremely stressed.
  - B are often unable to go to sleep when they want to.
  - C can become fat owing to lack of physical exercise.
  - D may eventually be in danger of losing their jobs.
- 3 The writer gives the example of the 'virtual baby' in the third paragraph to show
  - A how different kinds of people can become addicted to technology.
  - B what can happen to people when they have recently lost their jobs.
  - C how too much use of modern technology can make couples split up.
  - D that even young children are at risk of becoming technology addicts.
- 4 What is the effect of receiving information from several electronic sources simultaneously?
  - A You are likely to have a serious accident.
  - B You find it hard to concentrate on one particular thing.
  - C You might have a feeling of being threatened.
  - D You will probably make better decisions.
- 5 According to Dr Graham, young people who spend a lot of time using electronic devices may find that
  - A they eventually lose the ability to play computer games well.
  - B when they are adults they use technology even more often.
  - C in certain respects their brains do not develop normally.
  - D they become unable to see properly when they are older.
- 6 The writer ends the article by saying that in the future,
  - A the effects of technology will be felt in more and more aspects of our daily lives.
  - B communicating by sending text messages will become increasingly popular.
  - C most young people will eventually need treatment for technology addiction.
  - D only people from rich families will be able to afford the best computer games.

## Grammar

### Articles

- 1 Some of these sentences written by exam candidates contain mistakes. Correct any mistakes, using *a*, *the*, or no article.
  - 1 In United States, people watch a lot of television.
  - 2 This morning I decided to go for swim in the sea.
  - 3 Nowadays, going to work or school by bicycle is becoming dangerous because of all the cars.
  - 4 Sonia's mother is very nice person.
  - 5 Switch off the lights. Don't waste the energy!
  - 6 I enjoy playing handball very much, as it is a very dynamic team sport.
  - 7 I wrote an article about protecting an environment by reducing global pollution.
  - 8 I'm interested in the summer job because I am student at university and I adore music.
  - 9 I'm very interested in civilisation of Ancient Egypt.
  - 10 Like all the inventions, the car has advantages and disadvantages.



## Passive forms

- 2 Put the words and phrases in the correct order to form passive sentences.

1 given / my school / from / to / the prize / was / a girl

2 the danger / told / the public / be / about / must

3 yet / repaired / computer / been / has / your ?

4 sent / be / business messages / fax / to / by / used

5 increasing / thought / are / is / sales / that / it / still

6 the government / denied / has / the story / by / been

7 the driest / believed / the world / be / in / is / to / the Atacama Desert

8 a team of scientists / carried out / by / be / will / a new study

9 affected / reported / that / is / millions of computers / were / it

10 a new type of plant / discovered / scientists / to / are / have / believed

# READING AND USE OF ENGLISH

## Part 1

- 1 Quickly read the text. What kind of text is it?

- a a news story  
b an article describing a personal experience  
c an extract from a guide to repairing computers

- 2 Look at the exam task. The example answer forms a collocation with *screen*. Decide which words in the text might collocate with the missing words in questions 1–8.

Now do the exam task.

## Exam task

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 plain B blank C bare D vacant

### Losing my link with the Internet

Last Friday afternoon, my computer screen suddenly went (0) **B**. My first thought was that the computer had (1) \_\_\_\_\_.

But when I checked other (2) \_\_\_\_\_, such as word processing and the music player, I realised that it was just the web page which had stopped working, so I tried to (3) \_\_\_\_\_ to the Internet again. This time the only thing on the screen was a message saying 'the Internet browser cannot (4) \_\_\_\_\_ the web page'. I wondered whether my computer had become a victim of one of those (5) \_\_\_\_\_ you can get online so I used my anti-virus software to check the (6) \_\_\_\_\_ drive, but everything seemed normal.

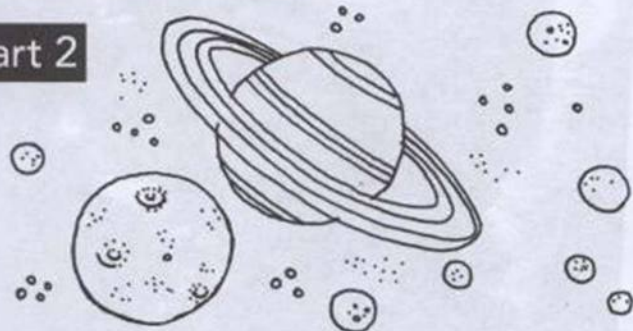
Finally, I decided to call the computer shop helpline. The line was (7) \_\_\_\_\_ for ages, but when at last I managed to speak to someone they suggested I should restart my PC. I did so, and within seconds was able to (8) \_\_\_\_\_ the Internet again. If only I had thought of that earlier!

- |                |                |                |                  |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|
| 1 A cracked    | B tripped      | C collapsed    | D crashed        |
| 2 A variations | B applications | C publications | D communications |
| 3 A key in     | B log on       | C plug into    | D load up        |
| 4 A present    | B offer        | C display      | D provide        |
| 5 A bugs       | B diseases     | C stains       | D faults         |
| 6 A firm       | B solid        | C hard         | D fixed          |
| 7 A occupied   | B committed    | C employed     | D engaged        |
| 8 A board      | B access       | C join         | D enter          |



# LISTENING

## Part 2



1 Look at the exam task instructions and quickly through questions 1–10. Answer these questions.

- Who will you hear?
- What will this person be talking about?

2 Decide which questions require numbers as answers, and what kind of number is needed in each case.

**Example: 3 a year**

**10** Now listen and do the exam task.

## Exam task

You will hear scientist Alistair McGregor talking about a Dark Sky Park in Scotland where people go to look at the night sky. For questions 1–10, complete the sentences.

In Dark Sky Parks, there is very little  1 of the night sky.

Alistair says that too much light at night can prevent  2 from sleeping properly.

The Dark Sky Park in Galloway Forest was opened in the year  3.

The surface area of Galloway Forest Park is approximately  4 square kilometres.

According to Alistair, it is possible to see as many as  5 stars from a Dark Sky Park.

Alistair says you may be able to watch  6 moving in the night sky.

On average, nearly  7 of nights in the Galloway Forest are cloudy.

Alistair says that  8 have the most useful star charts.

Alistair suggests using  9 to read the chart.

It takes approximately  10 for your eyesight to adapt to the dark.

# WRITING

## Part 2 article

1 Look at the exam task and answer these questions.

- Who are you writing an article for?
- What will happen if you write a very good article?
- What do you have to write about?

## Exam task

You have seen this announcement in an English-language magazine called *Home Life*.

## Future homes

How different will people's homes be in the future?  
Will they remain the same in any ways?

We will publish the most interesting articles next month.

Write your article in 140–190 words.

2 Quickly read the example article written by an exam candidate and answer these questions, giving reasons in each case.

- Has the writer followed the instructions?
- Does the article have a good beginning and ending?
- Is it written in an appropriate style?

3 Correct four mistakes the writer has made with articles, and five spelling mistakes. Which expression is too conversational for this kind of text, and could be removed?

## Future homes

What kind of place will people live in, hundred years from now?

Well, I suppose that almost everything in our future house will be automatic and will respond to what people say. Perhaps computers will control every item of furniture as well as the light and the temperature. Moreover, they will be able to create a special climat for each room. But, on the other hand, people will still have to programm them, just as they do nowadays.

Maybe children will not have to go to the school, they will just stay in their rooms at home and study on computer, gaining some kind of the online education. All the dirty dishes, plates, cups and things will be washed and dried automatically, and rubbish and dust will be removed. It is possible that just one computer will do all this, and it will have its own personality, voice and eyesight. You will still, though, be in your own house or flat, with other members of your family.

This is my vision of the home of the future, and I wish I could live in it now.

4 Plan and write your article. Follow the instructions in the exam task.




# 9 Fame and the media

## LISTENING

### Part 4

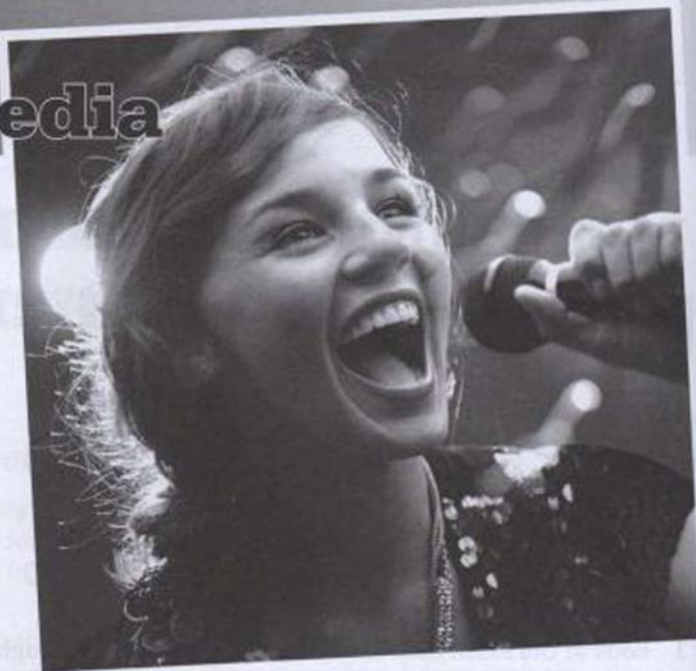
- 1 Look at the exam task instructions. Who will you hear and what will she be talking about?
- 2 Underline the key words in the first line of each question.

 **11** Now listen and do the exam task, listening for similar ideas to those in the words you have underlined.

### Exam task


You will hear an interview with singer Alisha Ryan, in which she talks about fame. For questions 1–7, choose the best answer (A, B or C).

- 1 Alisha realised she wanted to be famous when  
A her boyfriend encouraged her to go on a TV show.  
B she was still a pupil at secondary school.  
C someone she knew appeared on television.
- 2 How did Alisha feel when she heard the result of the talent competition?  
A relieved  
B disappointed  
C angry
- 3 What did the newspapers say the day after the talent show?  
A They criticised something she said.  
B They commented on her appearance.  
C They praised her singing ability.
- 4 What does Alisha now regret doing?  
A upsetting her family  
B refusing to talk to the press  
C treating her boyfriend badly
- 5 Alisha was earning most of her money by  
A being paid to advertise certain products.  
B going on tour in various countries.  
C selling large numbers of albums.
- 6 What did Alisha enjoy about being a celebrity?  
A being able to get into nightclubs easily  
B having everyday tasks done for her  
C appearing on the cover of a magazine
- 7 What advice does Alisha give about friends?  
A Keep your old friends in case your fame doesn't last.  
B Avoid becoming friends with other famous people.  
C Make friends with people who can help you succeed.



### Grammar

#### Reported speech and reporting verbs

 Correct the reported speech and reporting verb mistakes in these sentences written by exam candidates.

- 1 The TV repairman said that he came next Friday morning at 10.30.
- 2 We asked the woman at the hotel whether they have a room or not.
- 3 I insisted on get some of my money back.
- 4 Juan had broken a precious Chinese vase but he said that Laura did it.
- 5 Amelie and I decided that we will go out without permission last night.
- 6 In the last episode, the gardener threatened of killing the cook.
- 7 I asked her what it was happened and she said that the man took her jewellery.
- 8 The couple invited me for have lunch with them.
- 9 A criminal was arrested and he said that I have helped him.
- 10 She reminded him do not to take off your jacket.



## Exam task

For questions 1–6, 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:

### Example:

- 0 'Let's get rid of our car,' Lola said.

### SUGGESTED

Lola SUGGESTED GETTING RID OF THEIR CAR.

- 1 'Can I sit next to you, Chloe?' said Linda.

### WHETHER

Linda asked .....  
..... next to her.

- 2 'Where will you stay tonight?' our friends asked us.

### WE

Our friends asked us .....  
..... night.

- 3 'Don't look into the camera all the time,' the producer said to Helen.

### TOLD

The producer .....  
..... into the camera all the time.

- 4 'I'm going to shoot you both,' Tony said in the last episode.

### THREATENED

Tony ..... in  
the last episode.

- 5 'I'll fix your TV for you tomorrow,' my neighbour said to me.

### OFFERED

My neighbour .....  
..... the following day.

- 6 'Can I borrow some money, Emily?' asked David.

### LEND

David asked Emily .....  
..... some money.

## Noun suffixes

- 1 Complete the crossword with nouns formed from these words.

### Across

- 1 able  
5 reduce  
7 die  
8 prove  
10 view  
11 admire

### Down

- 1 amuse  
2 intend  
3 assist  
4 long  
6 deep  
9 hot



- 2 Complete the sentences using a form of the word in brackets. Use prefixes and suffixes or make internal spelling changes.

- They have made all the necessary ..... (arrange) for the visit of such a famous person.
- I don't enjoy watching talent shows, and I like *The X Factor* ..... (less) of all.
- My ..... (prefer) is for a smaller TV set rather than one with a big screen.
- Following the ..... (appear) of the jewellery last week, two men have now been arrested.
- We want to thank everyone who made a ..... (contribute) to the success of this show.
- The magazine had some lovely photos of polar bears on the ..... (freeze) surface of the sea.
- It was quite a ..... (coincide) that both my sister and I were on TV at the same time!
- There was a short ..... (introduce) to the book before the main part of the story began.
- Sandra likes to watch a ..... (vary) of programmes, from documentaries to comedies.
- The robbery was caught on film but the thieves wore masks, making ..... (identify) impossible.



# READING AND USE OF ENGLISH

## Part 3

Quickly read the text without filling in any gaps. Which two kinds of newspaper does the text contrast?

Now do the exam task.

## Exam task

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).

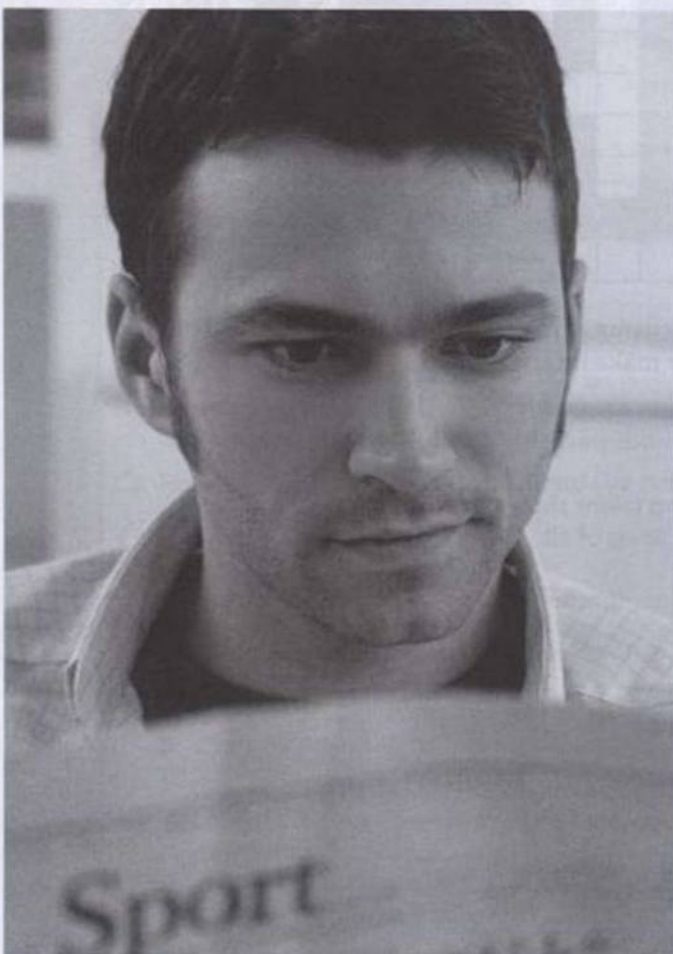
Example: 0 EDITORS

### The newspaper front page

What goes on the front page? That's the question which (0) \_\_\_\_\_ ask themselves every EDIT night before their newspapers are printed. They may have a (1) \_\_\_\_\_ of important stories CHOOSE to lead with, and they can end up putting off a final (2) \_\_\_\_\_ until the very last moment. DECIDE

The answer may seem obvious: the most significant news event of the day. But with such wide (3) \_\_\_\_\_ in the political, economic VARY and social priorities of the national papers, there is rarely (4) \_\_\_\_\_ among their editors AGREE about what that event actually is.

A (5) \_\_\_\_\_ also needs to be drawn DISTINGUISH between the so-called serious papers and the tabloids, which have a (6) \_\_\_\_\_ for PREFER stories involving celebrities and scandal. The aim of the front page of a tabloid is to attract the reader's (7) \_\_\_\_\_, often by using very ATTEND large pictures accompanied by headlines that are much greater in (8) \_\_\_\_\_ than those in a HIGH serious paper.





# WRITING

## Part 2 report

1 Look at the exam task and answer these questions.

- 1 What is the situation?
- 2 Who will you be writing a report for?
- 3 What three things must you do?
- 4 What would be the most suitable style to write in?

## Exam task

You have had a class discussion about the possibility of setting up a new college magazine. Your teacher has asked you to write a report about:

- whether the magazine should be published on paper or online
- what sections it should contain
- how often the magazine should be published.

Write your **report** in 140–190 words.

2 Read the model report and fill in the gaps with these words.

aim carried challenge majority recommend recommendation  
step sum

### A magazine for our college

#### Introduction

The (1) \_\_\_\_\_ of this report is to put forward suggestions for the form, contents and frequency of a new college magazine.

#### Form

In view of the fact that the (2) \_\_\_\_\_ of students have computers, it would seem sensible to publish the magazine online, which is also more environmentally friendly than using paper. For those without Internet access, a hard-copy edition could easily be printed out.

#### Contents

A study (3) \_\_\_\_\_ out of other colleges' publications shows that most contain college news, photos of recent events and a calendar of upcoming events. A key (4) \_\_\_\_\_ would be to make our magazine more lively, perhaps by having an editorial column plus letters to the editor, and also puzzles and quizzes.

#### Frequency

Ideally it would be a weekly publication, but that may not be possible, particularly at exam times. The next (5) \_\_\_\_\_ would be to ask likely contributors how often they could write.

#### Conclusion

To (6) \_\_\_\_\_ up, my (7) \_\_\_\_\_ is that we publish the magazine online, preferably weekly. It should cover college news and events, and I also (8) \_\_\_\_\_ including an opinion section and some fun activities.

3 Read the model report again and answer these questions.

- 1 What headings does the writer use?
- 2 Is the text written in an appropriate style?
- 3 How does the writer answer each of the three points in the instructions?

4 Plan and write your report. Follow the instructions in the exam task.




# 10 Clothing and shopping

## LISTENING

### Part 3

- Look at the exam task. What is the topic?
- Underline the key words in questions A–H.

 **12** Now listen and do the exam task, listening for expressions with similar or opposite meanings to the words you have underlined.

### Exam task

You will hear five different people talking about their jobs in shops, supermarkets or department stores. For questions 1–5 choose from the list (A–H) what each speaker says about their work. Use the letters only once. There are three extra letters which you do not need to use.

- A They pay me a good salary for the work I do.
- B I can buy things more cheaply because I work here.
- C Most of the customers are children.
- D At certain times of the working day I don't have much to do.
- E I hope to get a better job soon.
- F You need good communication skills in this job.
- G Some of the customers annoy me.
- H I like the fact that my working hours vary.

- |           |                      |          |
|-----------|----------------------|----------|
| Speaker 1 | <input type="text"/> | <b>1</b> |
| Speaker 2 | <input type="text"/> | <b>2</b> |
| Speaker 3 | <input type="text"/> | <b>3</b> |
| Speaker 4 | <input type="text"/> | <b>4</b> |
| Speaker 5 | <input type="text"/> | <b>5</b> |

### Vocabulary

- Replace the underlined expressions with phrasal verbs with *out*. Use the correct form of the verbs.

back run sell spell stay throw turn wear

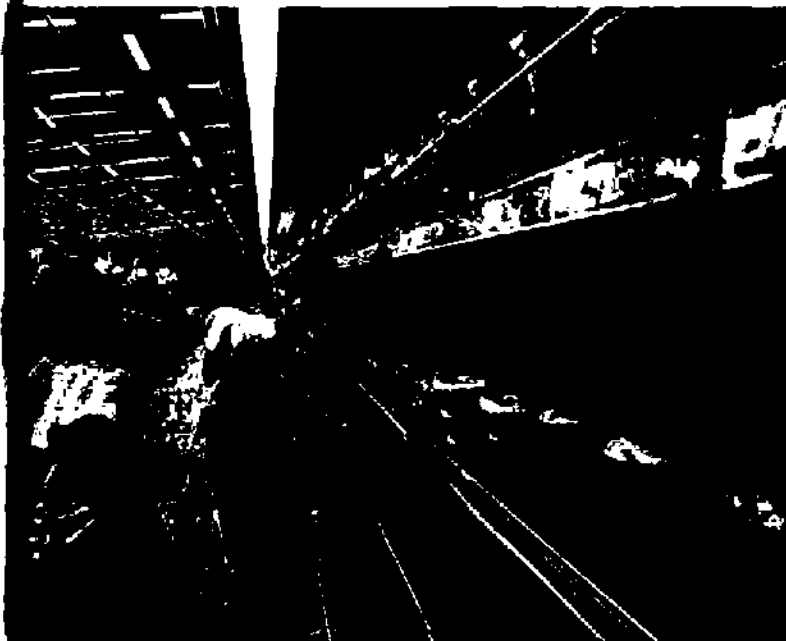
- All that food has been put in the bin. It's a terrible waste.
- I bought lots of food, but we ate so much that now we've got none left.
- It was foggy at first, but the weather eventually became very pleasant.
- We were going to open a shop together, but my partner changed his mind in the end.
- Tickets for the fashion show were all bought within minutes of going on sale.
- The teacher asked the beginners class to say every letter of the new words.
- I never come home late during the week, but weekends are different!
- I feel extremely tired after studying hard all day.



- Write words with these meanings. The first letter of the words is given.

- very pleasant d.....
- extremely big m.....
- especially suitable i.....
- extremely angry f.....
- really beautiful s.....
- really strange b.....
- very silly a.....
- extremely bright v.....
- really bad d.....
- high quality f.....





## Grammar

### wish and if only

- 1 Some of these sentences written by exam candidates contain mistakes. Correct any mistakes.

- 1 I wish I could to spend my birthday with you next month.
- 2 I wish I had enough money with me when I saw that dress.
- 3 If only you could have been there to share that moment with me!
- 4 I liked it very much and I wish you would have been able to go there with me.
- 5 We got angry and later we both wished that never happened.
- 6 I wish you would let me help you choose your clothes when you go shopping.
- 7 I wish people took their litter home because our town is dirty.
- 8 If only I could stay with you a little bit longer last night.
- 9 Sometimes I wish people are going to dress more as they did in the past.
- 10 I have some free time in the summer and I wish I can earn some money then.

- 2 Complete the sentences with suitable verbs.

- 1 Julian is a wonderful musician. I wish I ..... the piano as well as he does.
- 2 I've been waiting all day for Carolina to phone. I wish she ..... me a call.
- 3 I can't afford to buy any new clothes. If only I ..... more money!
- 4 It takes hours to get to Jamie's house. I wish he ..... so far away.
- 5 I like the things in that shop, but I wish they ..... that horrible music all the time.
- 6 I'm really sleepy this morning. I wish I ..... to bed earlier last night.
- 7 We had great fun shopping. I wish you ..... with us, but I know you were busy.
- 8 I nearly passed that difficult exam. If only I ..... a bit more revision!

### Causative have and get

- 3 Some of these sentences written by exam candidates contain mistakes with causative *have* or *get*. Correct any mistakes.

- 1 Last year, in fact, I have my wallet stolen in a supermarket.
- 2 I had to get repaired my computer last week.
- 3 I'll do my best to have my article published in your magazine.
- 4 Before they travelled, they had to make a service to their car.
- 5 It's such a shame I can't invite you to stay, but I'm having my house redecorated right now.
- 6 You should take care to have not your handbag stolen.
- 7 Normally, I get my photos developed in a local shop.
- 8 I went to the optician's to have my eyes checked.
- 9 At the airport they said all passengers must be checked their passports.
- 10 She gave us her autograph and we even took photos with her by her assistant.



- 4 Put the words in the correct order to form questions. Then give full answers.

1 you / do / hair / often / done / have / how / your ?

2 temperature / you / when / taken / your / do / have ?

3 to / room / your / would you like / redecorated / have ?

4 stolen / anything / you / had / have / ever ?

5 you / stamped / get / have to / passport / when / do / your ?

6 out / you / ever / will / have / taken / do you think / a tooth / need to ?

7 any of / to / would you like / made / have / clothes / to measure / your ?

8 your / ever / you / toenails / have / painted / had ?

## READING AND USE OF ENGLISH

### Part 4

Look quickly at questions 1–6 in the exam task and decide what grammar and/or vocabulary point each question mainly tests.

Now do the exam task.

### Exam task

For questions 1–6, 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:

Example:

0 They are putting prices up all time!

**WISH**

I WISH THEY WOULDN'T put up prices all the time!

1 They're going to repair those shoes for me tomorrow.

**GET**

I'm going \_\_\_\_\_ tomorrow.

2 It's a pity we started our trip to the seaside so late.

**OUT**

I wish \_\_\_\_\_ for the seaside much earlier.

3 Somebody stole my wallet while I was in the store.

**HAD**

I \_\_\_\_\_ while I was in the store.

4 It's a shame I didn't see that special offer!

**ONLY**

If \_\_\_\_\_ that special offer!

5 The manager has rejected Michael's application.

**HAD**

Michael \_\_\_\_\_ by the manager.

6 Unfortunately, the result of the match was not what I'd hoped for.

**TURNED**

I wish the match \_\_\_\_\_ as I'd hoped.





# WRITING

## Part 1 essay

1 Look at the exam task. Then answer these questions.

- 1 What is the situation and what do you have to do?
- 2 Which points must you discuss?
- 3 Do you agree with the statement?

## Exam task

In your English class you have been talking about how much people enjoy shopping. Now, your English teacher has asked you to write an essay for homework.

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

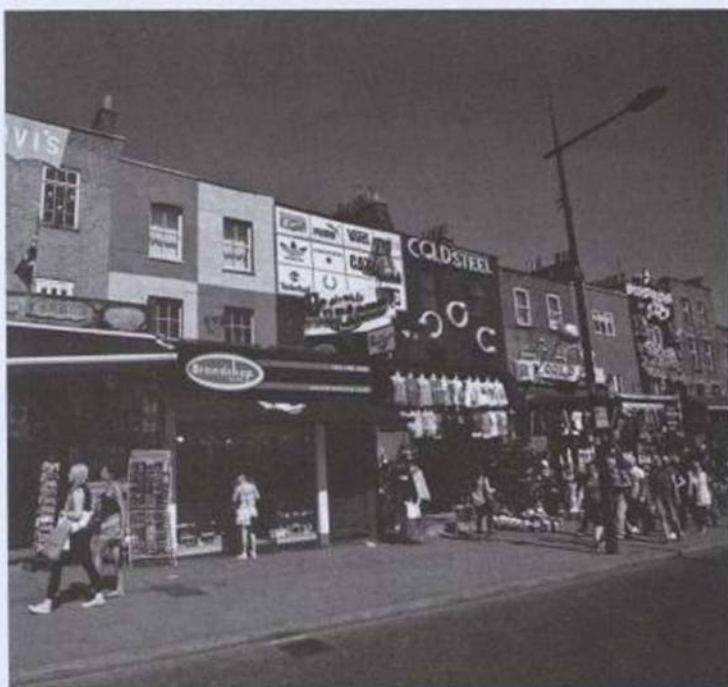
*Nowadays people buy too many things that they don't really need. Do you agree?*

Notes

Write about:

- 1 how much people spend
- 2 what people like to buy
- 3 your own idea

Write your **essay** in **140–190** words. You must use grammatically correct sentences with accurate spelling and punctuation in an appropriate style.



2 Read the model essay and answer these questions.

- 1 Where does it deal with points 1 and 2 in the notes?
- 2 What is the writer's own idea?
- 3 Is the essay written in an appropriate style?
- 4 Which extreme adjectives does the writer use?

Even in times of severe economic difficulties, people seem to be buying more every year, especially now that the Internet makes it so much easier. But how much of this massive increase in shopping is really necessary?

Firstly, some believe we raise our standard of living when we buy more food, or purchase electrical appliances to help us with the housework. Others, however, point to the dreadful waste when good food is thrown out, and question the need for environmentally harmful goods such as dishwashers.

In addition, increased spending does not necessarily reflect higher earnings. Sadly, many people cannot afford the things they buy with their credit cards, and end up having to borrow more money, at even higher interest rates, just to pay off what they owe.

Furthermore, we live in a consumer society, constantly persuaded by advertisers to acquire ever more material possessions in an absurd attempt to impress others. Many people become greedy and selfish as a result.

To sum up, buying so many things is expensive, unnecessary and often harmful to ourselves and to our world. Spending more and more money cannot bring us happiness.

3 Plan and do the following exam task.

## Exam task

In your English class you have been talking about different types of shop. Now, your English teacher has asked you to write an essay for homework.

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

*Is it better to go shopping in big supermarkets rather than small shops?*

Notes

Write about:

- 1 convenience
- 2 prices
- 3 your own idea

Write your **essay** in **140–190** words. You must use grammatically correct sentences with accurate spelling and punctuation in a style appropriate for the situation.



# Answer key

## 1 Yourself and others

### READING AND USE OF ENGLISH

#### Part 7

- 1 people talking about their friends 2 four 3 which person says, thinks or does each of the things 4 ten

#### Exam task

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

#### Grammar

- 1 1 I belong 2 when you arrive 3 correct 4 we spend  
5 When you receive 6 needs 7 it is becoming  
8 correct 9 I'm / I am applying 10 who drive  
2 1 'm/am taking 2 's/is getting 3 ends 4 own  
5 'm/am seeing 6 'm/am trying 7 rises 8 hear

### LISTENING

#### Part 1

**question 1:** 1 one, 2 female, 3 she is talking about her new bedroom, 4 what she likes / her opinion

**question 2:** 1 two, 2 one male, the other probably female (normally, if there are two speakers they are different genders), 3 on a bus, 4 a place

**question 3:** 1 one, 2 male, 3 one half of a phone conversation, 4 reason/function

**question 4:** 1 two, 2 one female, the other probably male, 3 an interview, 4 job / line of business

#### Exam task

- 1 A 2 B 3 A 4 C

#### Recording script Track 2

You will hear people talking in four different situations (in the exam you will hear eight). For questions 1–4, choose the best answer (A, B or C).

- 1 You hear a teenager talking about her new bedroom.  
It might not be the perfect room, for instance it's a bit too narrow for a really large bed, but I'd rather have this one than either of the other two in the house. The wallpaper and paint are really bright and they make it feel bigger than it really is, which is just as well because it has these rather old-fashioned wardrobes and cupboards that take up a lot of space. They certainly wouldn't be my choice if I were buying bedroom furniture, but I suppose I'll get used to them eventually.

- 2 You overhear a conversation on a bus.

Woman: Aren't you getting off at the next stop?

Man: You're right, that's where I usually get off for the office, but it's early so I thought I'd stay on as far as the High Street and do a couple of things there.

Woman: Some shopping?

Man: Yes, after I've taken this back. I've just finished the last chapter and it's a few days late so I'll have to pay a fine, but it was worth it.

Woman: Hmm, I must take that out myself sometime. Which shop are you going to?

Man: To the bookshop, as it happens. To pick up a copy of that new Steve Jones novel.

- 3 You hear a man talking on the phone.

When I got home this evening there was a note waiting for me saying that your company had called round with the new washing machine I'd ordered, but there was nobody in. To be honest I hadn't expected you to be so efficient, so when the salesman asked me when it could be delivered I just said 'anytime'. I realise I should've made it clear I'd be out in the afternoon, and I hope that didn't cause too much inconvenience. I'll be at home all day on Friday if you can bring it round then.

- 4 You hear part of an interview with a businesswoman.

Man: So tell me, have you always been in the hiring business?

Woman: Yes, originally it was motor vehicles such as cars and vans, but it was getting more and more difficult to compete with the big international car-hire firms so two years ago I switched to two wheels.

Man: And has that gone well?

Woman: Yes, there seems to be plenty of demand for bikes round here, and particularly in the current economic situation a lot of people are looking for something that uses less fuel, and of course is much easier to park.



READING AND USE OF ENGLISH

Part 3

- 1 1 worried 2 stressed 3 attractive 4 terrified  
5 unacceptable 6 surprising 7 crowded 8 enjoyable  
9 disorganised 10 impressive  
2 1 adjective 2 what causes a feeling 3 -ing

Exam task

- 1 tiring 2 sociable 3 increasingly 4 worrying  
5 enthusiastically 6 anxious 7 impractical or impracticable  
8 cautious

WRITING

Part 2 informal letter

- 1 1 Sam, an English-speaking friend  
2 a relative of yours who you see a lot, why you enjoy being with him or her  
3 Though, sister's, quite a bit, we're, I, So tell me, a lot, -, Hope to hear from you soon.  
2 1 yes, in the second paragraph  
2 after in the holidays and before We've got so each paragraph answers one of the questions  
3 yes: begins Hi + first name, informal words (e.g. Thanks, nice, great, get on, kids, love, fantastic), contracted forms (e.g. It's, sister's), punctuation (!, -), no personal pronoun (Hope), short sentences, friendly tone, simple linking words (and, but, though, because), ends Bye for now, then first name only  
4 a older than, b we're seeing / we see, c mountain biking without the, d excited exciting, competitive competitive, sympatie sympathetic  
5 Suggested answers: close friendship, get on really well, We've been friends since we were, things in common, something I really like about, whenever, In short

2 Eating and meeting

LISTENING

Part 2

- 1 artist Leonie Meyer, making new friends online  
2 1 adverb or adverbial phrase 2 number or distance  
3 noun 4 noun or adjective 5 noun or verb 6 adjective  
7 month or adjective 8 noun or noun phrase  
9 noun or noun phrase 10 noun or job

Exam task

- 1 alone or on her own or by herself 2 60/sixty kilometres/km  
3 Internet (connection) 4 friendship 5 walking  
6 friendly 7 May 8 sense of humour 9 hills 10 farmer

Recording script Track 3

You will hear artist Leonie Meyer talking about making new friends online. For questions 1–10, complete the sentences.

A question I'm sometimes asked is why I chose the Internet as a way of making new friends. Well, most people are surrounded by colleagues or fellow students or whoever, and they naturally tend to form friendships within that group, but for (1) someone like me whose job means I'm alone most of the time that obviously doesn't happen. And that's particularly the case now I'm living in a cottage in a remote part of the countryside.

I remember thinking when I first saw the place that there couldn't be a town within 50 kilometres. Actually (2) it must be over 60, because it's 30 kilometres to the river, and that's not even halfway. It takes ages to get there. But it's got all the features of a modern house, and it was like that when I moved in. It had all the basics like water and electricity, and there was already a surprisingly good mobile phone signal, but (3) I did have to have an Internet connection installed. That works well, it's very fast and reliable, and I soon decided to use it to find a new friend.

I wasn't interested in dating, and I'd thought of putting my details on a social networking site like Facebook, but in the end (4) I went for a friendship one because I was only really looking for one or two friends. When I registered I had to say what kind of person I was looking for, in terms of their interests, so I mentioned my work, but it was never really my aim to meet another painter because that might restrict the conversation to art, which I didn't want. Instead (5) I gave walking as my favourite hobby, and said I hoped it would be a shared interest.

I also listed the types of music I like, where I like travelling and so on, and also gave a brief description of my personality. I wasn't sure what to say about myself but in the end (6) I put 'friendly', though my brother said anyone who chooses to live that far from civilisation should be considered 'highly unsociable'! He was joking, though, and I was quite looking forward to people getting in touch via the site once I'd signed up in March last year. Then in April there were a couple of messages from people who turned out to be wasting my time, so (7) it was May before I heard from anyone I felt I wanted to correspond with. That was Hannah, who's now become one of my best friends.



Sometimes you feel immediately that you have things in common with someone you meet, but actually the first things I noticed with her were the ways we differ, such as our ages – she's quite a bit older than me – and also the fact that she's from a much wealthier background. But gradually (8) I realised her sense of humour was just like mine, and we began to chat online with each other more and more often, until eventually we agreed to go for a walk together.

She lives about ten miles away and has her favourite walk there, by the lake, whereas I like to go up and down the river valley near here. So we agreed to compromise and (9) nowadays we walk in some hills that lie about halfway between the two, several times a week. We get on really well, and have some great chats, and laughs.

I've made other friends online, too. For instance there's Nina, who I met for the first time just the other day. It turns out she lives quite near here, which was a nice surprise. (10) She's actually a farmer these days, after some years working as a company lawyer in the city. She much prefers the country life, and I must say so do I.

## Grammar

- 1 1 noticed 2 was snowing 3 kept 4 had already gone  
5 had fallen 6 wasn't going 7 used to be 8 seemed  
9'd been 10 was pedalling 11'd been riding  
12 crashed 13 realised 14'd cut 15 walked  
16 could 17 led 18 watched 19 did 20 decided
- 2 1 I had lost 2 asked 3 wrote or used to write or would write  
4 had started 5 didn't use to eat 6 was climbing  
7 had decided 8 included 9 had lived or had been living  
10 had disappeared

## READING AND USE OF ENGLISH

### Part 2

- 1 factual and historical  
2 Chinese, Egyptian, Indian, Greek  
3 1 preposition 2 preposition 3 auxiliary verb  
4 relative pronoun 5 adverb 6 preposition  
7 auxiliary verb 8 verb

### Exam task

- 1 to 2 from 3 had 4 which 5 why 6 for 7 would  
8 took

### Vocabulary

- 1 shape 2 heart 3 fed 4 alone 5 proposed 6 attracted  
7 ease 8 nerves 9 side 10 touch 11 company 12 sight

## WRITING

### Part 2 article

- 1 1 to take part in a competition in an international magazine, with the aim of having your article chosen as one of three for publication  
2 the food, the occasion  
3 neutral, neither too formal nor too informal
- 2 a paragraph 3  
b paragraph 4  
c paragraph 1, paragraph 2
- 3 1 The moment 2 Once 3 before long 4 in the meantime  
5 simultaneously  
You would be right to say, you may not be surprised to hear

### 3 Getting away from it all

## LISTENING

### Part 3

- 1 five people talking about a journey they have recently made  
2 A arrived late B friend, drove C glad, expensive ticket  
D didn't feel safe E enjoyed, conversation, passenger  
F marvellous view G ate well, during H should, different, transport

### Exam task

- 1 F 2 H 3 G 4 A 5 D

#### Recording script Track 4

You will hear five different people talking about a journey they have recently made. For questions 1–5, choose from the list (A–H) what each speaker says about the journey. Use the letters only once. There are three extra letters which you do not need to use.

#### Speaker 1

There was a strong wind when we took off so the plane was shaking a bit and some passengers were obviously getting scared, but I'd flown in much worse conditions and I wasn't bothered. For much of the flight (F) I spent my time admiring the mountain scenery from 10,000 metres, or whatever height we were above those peaks. We were served a tasteless sandwich, which compared unfavourably with the delicious-looking hot meal being served to the lucky few in first class. I know flying is bad for the environment, but when you live on an island there really is no alternative unless you fancy spending hours on a ferry. And in a storm like that that really can be scary.



### Speaker 2

It was midwinter and it'd seemed a good idea at the time to take the train rather than go by car. As I bought the tickets online at home I thought about relaxing while I ate a tasty meal, admiring the beautiful countryside from the window, and maybe even having a good chat with an interesting stranger sitting next to me. But in the event the window was too dirty to see through, the food tasted like cardboard and the man in the next seat spent the entire journey snoring loudly. The train got in on time, but long before then (H) I was wishing I'd driven instead, whatever the risk of hold-ups and accidents that might have involved.

### Speaker 3

It'd been a pretty good crossing for the first couple of hours, but then the waves got much bigger and the ship started rolling around. It wasn't that I was worried it would sink or anything like that, but I did regret (G) having that excellent meal when I first came on board as I began to feel quite seasick. That uncomfortable feeling in my stomach lasted the whole voyage, and I was relieved to see the harbour eventually appear in front of us, even though it was in a rather unattractive port city. Fortunately we got in well ahead of schedule, no doubt assisted by the very strong wind blowing in the same direction as us.

### Speaker 4

I was meeting my parents at the airport and as it would've taken nearly three hours by train I took a cab instead. It was a long way on boring motorways through dull countryside and I thought I might regret going by road, but I had such a good chat with the driver that the time just flew past. Which was just as well because we were held up for ages in a really bad jam, and despite all the driver's best efforts – without taking any risks, I should add – (A) we were never going to make it on time. To make matters worse my parents' flight arrived early, but at least they were able to have a good meal at the airport while they waited for me.

### Speaker 5

As a student I'd done that overnight bus journey before and I knew how boring it was. Outside there was wonderful tropical scenery but it was dark all the way, and of course you don't get a meal on a coach. It was just as well I'd had that fantastic curry before setting off. At least, though, I thought to myself, it was safer than going in a friend's car. Until, that was, a huge lorry suddenly cut in front of us and (D) for a moment I wished I'd put my safety belt on. I mentioned this to the guy next to me but he just nodded. He wasn't very friendly, and I was glad when we finally pulled in at the bus station right on time.

## Grammar

- 1 1 may, might 2 don't have to, needn't 3 could, might  
4 can, could 5 can't, mustn't 6 should, ought to  
7 didn't have to stay, didn't need to stay 8 can't, couldn't  
2 1 b 2 c 3 b 4 a 5 c 6 a 7 b 8 a

## Vocabulary

- 1 1 in response to 2 in need of 3 obsessed with  
4 fed up with 5 had nothing to do with 6 conscious of  
7 capable of 8 supposed to be 9 With regard to  
10 familiar with  
2 Across  
3 client 9 shrink 11 scheme 12 process 16 major  
18 founder 19 actively  
Down  
1 resource 2 factor 4 feature 5 seek 6 assess  
7 waste 8 distant 10 impact 13 concern  
14 standard 15 promote 17 host

## READING AND USE OF ENGLISH

### Part 1

- 1 b  
2 1 adverbs 2 nouns 3 prepositions 4 prepositions  
5 nouns 6 adjectives 7 adverbial phrases  
8 prepositional phrases

### Exam task

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

## WRITING

### Part 1 essay

- 1 1 You have had a discussion in your English class; you have been talking about the advantages and disadvantages of having a tourist industry that involves building in beautiful parts of the country.  
2 your teacher  
2 1 which is better for the country's economy: third paragraph  
which is better for local people: second paragraph  
your own idea: fourth paragraph  
2 firstly, then, in addition, last but not least  
3 They've – They have, if you ask me – I believe/think or  
In my opinion, messed up – destroyed/ruined, 100s –  
hundreds, e.g. – for instance / for example / such as, Loads  
– Much/Most, etc. – and so on / and similar vehicles,  
should've – should have  
4 the three points that are given in the notes, with reasons



## 4 Taking time out

### READING AND USE OF ENGLISH

#### Part 6

- 1 storytelling is becoming more popular again, especially among young people  
2 Suggested answers  
B the (musician), he C The (group), the next decade  
D this E Unlike all those kinds  
F Since then, it G back then, them, he

#### Exam task

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

#### Grammar

- 1 I have already booked 2 dislikes living 3 enough time to go  
4 I have just bought 5 finish working or work  
6 I haven't yet seen or I still haven't seen  
7 too far for us to walk 8 regretted sending  
9 miss watching 10 for some years

### READING AND USE OF ENGLISH

#### Part 4

*was* becomes negative, *too* changes to *enough*, *late* changes to *early*, *too* goes before *late* but *enough* follows *early*

#### Exam task

- 1 went on | to do (*once + past perfect*)  
2 never forget | visiting Hollywood (*always remember*, noun)  
3 refused to | let photographers take (*said ... couldn't take*)  
4 have been waiting here | for (*past simple, ago*)  
5 not cheap enough | for students (*so ... that*)  
6 hasn't / has not managed to | become (*succeeded in + -ing*)

### LISTENING

#### Part 4

- 1 1 a radio interview 2 Lily Alonso 3 a singer  
2 B See recording script below.  
3 Suggested answers  
1 relax 2 What, practise 3 Why, look, stage  
4 Which, herself 5 difficult, decide 6 wears, lucky  
7 best, drink

#### Exam task

1 A 2 C 3 B 4 B 5 A 6 A 7 B

### Recording script Tracks 5 and 6

You will hear a radio interview with singer Lily Alonso. For questions 1–7, choose the best answer (A, B or C).

- Interviewer: I'm very pleased to have with me this afternoon Lily Alonso, and I'll be asking her about how she prepares for a concert. The first and most obvious question, Lily, is whether you get a bit tense before you perform?
- Lily: It depends when and where, really. If you're talking about several hours ahead of a show then yes, I often am. Though once or twice I've felt quite confident at that point because it's a place I'd played before and the show had gone well. But (example) if you mean when I'm just about to go on stage, then I'm probably a bit fed up with hanging around, and I just want to get on with it and see how it goes.
- Interviewer: Do you have any particular way of making yourself feel more relaxed?
- Lily: In my early days I was in a band and we were always telling each other jokes and having a good laugh, and that certainly helped. But now I'm solo (1) I spend a few minutes taking some calm, slow breaths, not too deep. I've heard yoga helps, too, though I've never actually tried it.
- Interviewer: And on the day of the show, do you practise everything on the stage first?
- Lily: (2) I always go there but just to get the feel of moving around it, making a mental note of how many steps I can take in any direction. I want songs to sound fresh when I do them, which they don't if you've been singing them all day. And I find the quickest way to forget the words is to keep trying to remember them.
- Interviewer: What do you do after that?
- Lily: I often go and take a seat in one of the front rows, where the audience will be watching me in the evening.
- Interviewer: Why do you do that?



Lily: I try to imagine myself up there later on, giving a really great performance, fans clapping and cheering, things like that. Whether or not that actually happens (3) it certainly makes me feel I can do it, and that's the important thing. Then I go back to my dressing room, which is usually nice and quiet, and get ready.

Interviewer: Do you have people to help you with that?

Lily: Well, I normally have my make-up done for me, and – if they need doing – my nails, too. Someone always used to do my hair for me, too, but I was never entirely happy with the way it looked so (4) nowadays I tell them I'd rather they left it to me.

Interviewer: And how do you decide what to wear?

Lily: Some things are easier to choose than others. Shoes, for instance. I have my favourite pair and that's that. For trousers, too, I know pretty well in advance which I'm going to wear on any given night. But (5) I've got so many T-shirts that there are times I can't make my mind up and I get one of the assistants to pick one.

Interviewer: Do you ever wear anything that brings you luck? I ask because quite a few performers I've spoken to seem to do that.

Lily: Yes, I know what you mean. One of the girls I used to sing with simply wouldn't go on stage without her lucky earring. Just one – she'd lost the other, unfortunately. (6) In my case it's a bracelet, though for years I always wore a special necklace that I was convinced brought me good luck during live performances.

Interviewer: And one final question, what do you drink before you perform?

Lily: Well, sometimes when you're tired in the middle of a tour you're tempted to have a nice cup of coffee, but that's not good for your voice because it dries out your mouth and throat. Tea and cola are also best avoided for the same reason, whereas milk leaves a thin layer of fat there which doesn't help either, though (7) that can be cleared by having a glass of freshly-squeezed lemon or orange. So that's what I'd recommend. Or, if it's not available, just a simple glass of water.

Interviewer: Thank you, Lily. And good luck with your next tour.

Lily: Thanks.

## Vocabulary

### Across

2 step 3 count 5 based 8 play 9 kept 11 rely

### Down

1 focus 2 sat 4 jump 6 depend 7 carry 10 turn  
12 log

## WRITING

### Part 2 review

- 1 1 a cinema which you have visited recently
- 2 on a website that compares entertainment facilities
- 3 describe the cinema, say what you think of the cinema, recommend or not recommend it to others
- 2 1 a second, b fourth, c first, d third
- 2 fairly formal / neutral
- 3 watch films at the Odeon, but only during the week; take your own refreshments, rather than buy them there
- 3 a fine or superb building, a fine or superb sound system, a breathtaking experience, customer service there is poor, the queues to get in are dreadful, which is absurd nowadays

## 5 Learning and earning

## READING AND USE OF ENGLISH

### Part 7

- 1 1 a magazine article
- 2 four university students describing how they became interested in particular subjects when they were at school
- 3 what these students did, felt and thought
- 2 Suggested answers
- 2 surprised, quickly, time 3 mysterious event
- 4 enjoyed, few people 5 later, specialise, subject
- 6 lesson, interesting 7 difficulty, decision 8 book useful
- 9/10 background research

### Exam task

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



## Grammar

- 1 homework 2 help 3 correct 4 knowledge 5 correct  
6 advice 7 rubbish 8 leisure 9 earnings 10 correct

## READING AND USE OF ENGLISH

### Part 3

- 1 a student thinking about possible future jobs  
2 1 uncountable 2 singular (there is no plural form)  
3 the suffix -ation

### Exam task

- 1 advice 2 historians 3 employers 4 possibility  
5 researcher 6 fascinating 7 librarian 8 trainee

## LISTENING

### Part 2

- 1 fashion photographer Aldo Lombardi, Aldo's work  
2 1 noun 2 place 3 time 4 noun 5 (uncountable) noun  
6 (uncountable) noun 7 place or city 8 noun 9 noun  
10 number

### Exam task

- 1 wedding 2 home 3 nearly a year or almost a year  
4 (fashion) magazine 5 variety 6 communication  
7 New York 8 websites 9 contacts 10 20/twenty

### Recording script Track 7

*You will hear fashion photographer Aldo Lombardi talking about his work. For questions 1–10, complete the sentences.*

Even as a kid I was always the one with the camera, whether I was out with the family at the seaside or on a school trip. But (1) it wasn't until I took some wedding pictures that I realised that was what I wanted to do for a living. It was the feeling of capturing the emotion of the occasion that did it for me.

I suppose I would like to have gone to a photography school, but my family couldn't afford it so (2) I did a 12-month online course instead, learning technical skills in my own home. That was good in some ways, though I missed out on things I would've learnt if I'd been at college. Or at university doing a photography degree, which would be a possibility these days.

I'd also rather optimistically assumed I'd just walk into a job within a few days of completing the course, but six months went by and I was still applying for work and being rejected, and (3) after nearly a year of that I was on the point of giving up when a firm at last agreed to take me on. I must say that was quite a relief.

I'd sent most of my applications to national agencies providing photographers for social occasions and schools, but (4) the one that turned out to be successful was to a fashion magazine. I had to be trained on the job, of course, though that would also have been the case if I'd been taken on by a newspaper, say, or a marketing organisation. And I really enjoyed the work, right from the start.

Sometimes I'm asked what my favourite aspect of it is, and certainly the money's pretty good, but (5) it's the fact that there's so much variety that really makes it worthwhile. In a typical day, for instance, I might spend time on the phone talking to clients to get an idea of their needs, find a suitable location for the photo session, rent any equipment we need, then set up lighting and backgrounds. And that's before I've actually taken any photos.

Of course, doing that well is the main skill you need in this job. But you also have to give the people you're photographing clear instructions and advice if you are to get the shot just right, so (6) there always has to be effective communication between you and them. If you're self-employed you also need good business skills, but of course that's not my case. Not yet, anyway.

One day, though, I'd like to work for myself, so that I could choose which city to work in rather than have that decided by the magazine. Obviously Milan or Paris would be great places to be, but (7) it's always been my dream to be based in the English-speaking world. It'd be a difficult decision but if I had to choose I think my preference would be for New York rather than London. Sydney comes a close third, by the way. I really like Australia.

And photography is definitely a profession with a future. Employment of photographers in the USA, for instance, grows about ten per cent every year, and although the decline in newspaper sales may lead to fewer jobs in the press, (8) this will be more than made up for by websites.



My advice to a young person thinking of becoming a photographer would be to consider going to a photography school, or doing a degree in photography – even though I didn't do either. Times were different then. And although I got lucky in the end, I did spend a long time looking for my first job. At a school you'd be meeting lots of people in the industry, (9) building up useful contacts for the future. And of course you'd also be learning from experts, experimenting with the latest equipment and so on.

Finally, if you're someone who's actually looking for a job as a photographer, remember that the most important thing is to show potential employers what you can actually do. So when you're applying you should send perhaps fifteen but (10) certainly no more than twenty examples of your work. Sending in thirty or forty photos, for instance, risks giving the impression you don't know how to edit your own work, which doesn't look good from the employer's point of view. Oh, and make sure they really are your best ones. Not just your favourite holiday pics.

### 3 Suggested replacements:

Dear Mr O'Leary,

I **have** just seen your **advertisement** in the **newspaper** and I **am** writing to apply for a job on the summer camp.

I **am** aged 18 and I **will** be leaving school this summer. As I **have** studied English for several years my level is **quite good**, and I hope to pass Cambridge First when I take it later this year.

I **have a lot** of experience of looking after **children**, **especially** the age group mentioned, because for the last two years I **have** been helping to organise trips to the countryside for inner-city children. As well as that, I have three brothers and sisters **who are all considerably** younger than me.

I also **very much** like going camping and taking part in a wide range of sports and activities, **such as** walking, rock-climbing and canoeing, and I **am** a qualified swimming instructor.

Please find enclosed my CV / curriculum vitae. I am available for interview **at any time**, and I **look forward to hearing from you**.

Yours sincerely,

Alexia Kallis

## WRITING

### Part 2 formal letter of application

- 1 1 helping children enjoy themselves on a summer adventure camp
- 2 whether you want to spend a month doing this, whether you like camping and outdoor activities, whether you have a good level of English
- 3 say why you would be suitable for the work
- 4 Mr O'Leary, formal
- 2 1 yes 2 yes 3 a-e yes to all 4 yes 5 no 6 no – too informal

## 6 Getting better

### LISTENING

#### Part 1

**question 1:** 1 one, 2 female, 3 talking about a recent holiday, 4 reason

**question 2:** 1 two, 2 male and female, 3 conversation, 4 agreement

**question 3:** 1 one, 2 male, 3 talking about a journey, 4 place

**question 4:** 1 two, 2 one male and the other probably female (normally, if there are two speakers they are different genders), 3 conversation with a doctor's receptionist, 4 purpose/function

#### Exam task

1 B 2 A 3 B 4 C



## Recording script Track 8

You will hear people talking in four different situations (in the exam you will hear eight). For questions 1–4, choose the best answer (A, B or C).

### 1 You hear a woman talking about a recent holiday.

Things started going wrong from the start, when the cab turned up late at our house. We nearly missed the plane because of that, and I'm going to complain to the taxi firm. The flight was delayed, too, and when we landed one of our cases was missing. Also, the accommodation at the resort was completely inadequate for two people, with no view at all from the window. The brochure was full of lies and I'm determined to get our money back. Oh, and as soon as we got to the beach it started to pour with rain, which made us even angrier. Though I've got over that now because I suppose it could happen anywhere.

### 2 You hear a teenage boy and his mother talking.

Boy: I can't go to school today, Mum. I've got flu.

Woman: You certainly don't look very well, but I'm not sure it's flu. It's probably a cold, though I know that can be nasty, too. You most likely caught it watching football the other day, surrounded by all those people coughing and sneezing.

Boy: I definitely caught it at school, Mum. And anyway I'm going to see another match on Saturday. I'll be better by then.

Woman: Oh, we'll have to see about that. If you're not well enough to go to school, then I'm not having you sitting around in that freezing stadium. That'd just make it worse, whatever it is you've got.

Boy: I think it is just a cold, Mum, actually.

### 3 You overhear a man talking about a journey.

I do this route quite often and normally it leaves on time, more or less. Though I suppose in the middle of winter you have to expect the occasional delay here, in the same way that the trains get held up by ice on the lines or the planes by fog on the runway. Actually, it's probably fog that's holding things up for us right now. I heard on the radio before I came out that there are some massive jams this morning, so even when we do eventually get moving we'll probably find that it's slow going, especially as the rush hour's now about to start.

### 4 You hear a man talking to a doctor's receptionist.

Man: Yes, I was here last week. The doctor gave me a prescription and advised me to take things easy. But now I feel even worse, so I wonder if there's any chance I could have a word with her later this morning?

Woman: I'm afraid not. She's fully booked until this afternoon.

Man: Not even five minutes? I'm incredibly busy at the moment and I really can't come all the way back here after lunch.

Woman: Maybe if the doctor told you to take it easy you shouldn't be working quite so hard. That might be part of the problem.

Man: Yes, I know it's probably my fault, but this couldn't have come at a worse time for me at the office.

## Grammar

- 1 1 correct 2 who or that 3 which 4 tennis, 5 correct  
6 whose 7 On the 20th of July, when you return, we  
8 correct 9 mother, who lived miles away, nobody  
10 where  
2 1 where 2, who is a nurse, 3 which or that  
4 when I was in Tarifa 5 who or that 6 when  
7, which is now empty, 8 whose 9, where it is always cold,  
10, whose brother also plays in the team,  
Could be left out: 3, 6

## Vocabulary

- 1 1 rang up 2 speak up 3 healed up 4 ran up 5 tidy up  
6 speed up 7 stayed up 8 eat up 9 used up 10 dress up  
2 1 athlete 2 cyclist 3 diver 4 footballer 5 golfer  
6 gymnast 7 rider 8 sailor 9 skier 10 surfer

## READING AND USE OF ENGLISH

### Part 2

#### Exam task

- 1 when 2 whose 3 up 4 who 5 as 6 on  
7 where or when 8 doing



WRITING

Part 2 letter

- 1 1 a part of a letter from Ethan, an English-speaking friend
- 2 reply to Ethan's letter in 140–190 words in an appropriate style; write about either playing or watching the sport you most enjoy
- 3 informal
- 2 1 five 2 playing it 3 a fourth, b second, c third
- 3 1 a It was great to hear from you.  
b I'm very well too, thanks  
c Looking forward to hearing from you again.
- 2 pass – give the ball to someone else, bounce – make a ball move up after hitting the ground, shoot – try to score a goal, kit – clothes and equipment, rule – what you must or mustn't do in a game
- 3 to prepare, to answer, to keep fit, so that everyone gets involved
- 4 which, who, which,
- 5 yes: Hi, great, thanks, right now, Anyway, get stronger, lots of, Do try, love it, Looking forward, All the best; contracted forms (I'm, It's, don't, doesn't, there's, you'll); punctuation (dash, exclamation mark)

7 Green issues

READING AND USE OF ENGLISH

Part 6

- 1 1 no 2 yes
- 2 2 It seems to be taking place 3 It has existed 4 In fact 5 – 6 Now
- B Because, this C But, these D It E it, that F these G This, it

Exam task

1 D 2 B 3 G 4 E 5 A 6 C

Vocabulary

- 1 acid rain 2 animal conservation 3 carbon emissions
- 4 climate change 5 global warming 6 industrial waste
- 7 melting icecaps 8 oil spills 9 renewable resources
- 10 solar power 11 tropical storm 12 greenhouse gas

LISTENING

Part 3

- 1 jobs in nature conservation
- 2 A unpaid overtime B chose, so, friend  
C began, university D upsetting E leave, become, police  
F sad, trees, dies soon G wanted, since, young  
H volunteer before

Exam task

1 D 2 G 3 H 4 A 5 C

**Recording script Track 9**

You will hear five different people talking about their jobs in nature conservation. For questions 1–5, choose from the list (A–H) what each speaker says. Use the letters only once. There are three extra letters which you do not need to use.

**Speaker 1**

After completing my degree I went into teaching for a while, and I'm now a nature reserve manager – which isn't a position I ever imagined myself having when I was a kid. The hours can be long, but I do get a bonus for working evenings. One of my responsibilities is to watch out for people damaging the reserve in any way. That can range from picking wild flowers and letting dogs run free, to illegal hunting and deliberate starting of fires. (D) That happened last year and the effect on local wildlife was something I hope I'll never have to see again. Actually, the police are now training us in information-gathering and observation techniques, and even showing us how to set up our very own crime scene investigations, so we're doing what we can.

**Speaker 2**

(G) I suppose I've never really considered any other career. The idea of it was a childhood dream and that's never changed, so I'm really lucky to be doing this, especially as I'm not a graduate. I was actually going to do a degree in biology, like my best friend Marcos, but I didn't want to have to take out a loan to pay for my studies. Of course the job has its disadvantages, such as being outdoors in the middle of winter or working on Saturdays for very little extra pay, but it's rewarding in other ways. This week, for instance, I'm taking care of some old trees in the park. These are really old: they've been around for several hundred years and will last a lot longer if we look after them properly.



### Speaker 3

Since the Wildlife Association took me on, I've been involved in a project to convert an area of farming land into a nature reserve. I know one or two farmers weren't happy about losing part of their land, but most local people are in favour of the changes we're making, which include planting bushes and wild flowers, forming lakes with islands, and generally creating a place for birds, animals, fish, insects and other creatures to live. It's a great job to have, not just because you're doing something worthwhile, but because you often make friends with your colleagues. (H) It's best to have experience before you apply, which is why I first did unpaid work for a year, helping to clean up beaches near my home town.

### Speaker 4

Nowadays the majority of people working in nature conservation have diplomas or degrees, but I was the exception, going straight into full-time employment from school. I remember as a kid my schoolfriend Eva Martin used to talk about working with nature, and later on she did actually look at the possibility of working in conservation. But although she decided in the end it wasn't for her, she suggested I might be suited to it. And I'm so glad she did, because although (A) the salary's quite low and stays the same no matter how many extra hours you put in, I've thoroughly enjoyed every minute of it, even when I've found myself working well into the evening.

### Speaker 5

For the last six months I've been carrying out a wildlife survey, observing how some creatures have increased in number while others have declined. For instance, there are fewer deer round here than there used to be, and although some people are rather upset about that, the fact is that those which remain are much healthier. (C) I actually graduated in environmental conservation just last year and was taken on here straightaway, which was ideal because I love spending my time outdoors. It's a wonderful job, so good that I would probably still do it even if they didn't pay me. But please don't tell my employers that!

## Grammar

- 1 if I had more time 2 correct 3 If you hadn't helped  
4 we would never have got 5 correct 6 correct  
7 I wouldn't be in hospital now 8 correct 9 if I hadn't made  
10 correct

## READING AND USE OF ENGLISH

### Part 4

- 1 second conditional 2 comparative  
3 mixed conditional 4 comparative  
5 phrase with 'in', -ing form of verb after preposition  
6 third conditional

### Exam task

- 1 less meat | if I were  
2 aren't / are not as | good as or not so | good as  
3 if | they hadn't / had not taken 4 much more pleasant | than  
5 a / its part in | reducing 6 if they hadn't / had not | assisted

## WRITING

### Part 1 essay

- 1 1 you have had a class discussion on the harm cars do to the environment  
2 your teacher  
4 convenience for travellers, reducing the use of fuel, your own idea  
2 1 quite formal, yes  
2 for: second paragraph; against: third paragraph  
3 note 1: third paragraph; note 2: second paragraph; safety and security  
4 own opinion: fourth paragraph  
3 1 Nevertheless 2 Whereas or While 3 whereas or while 4 On the other hand 5 Despite

## 8 Sci & tech

## READING AND USE OF ENGLISH

### Part 5

- 1 addiction to using electronic devices, its consequences, and current research into it  
2 no

### Exam task

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

### Grammar

- 1 1 the United States 2 for a swim 3 correct  
4 a very nice person 5 waste energy 6 correct  
7 the environment 8 I am a student 9 the civilisation  
10 all inventions



- 2 1 The prize was given to a girl from my school.
- 2 The public must be told about the danger.
- 3 Has your computer been repaired yet?
- 4 Business messages used to be sent by fax.
- 5 It is thought that sales are still increasing.
- 6 The story has been denied by the government.
- 7 The Atacama Desert is believed to be the driest in the world.
- 8 A new study will be carried out by a team of scientists.
- 9 It is reported that millions of computers were affected.
- 10 Scientists are believed to have discovered a new type of plant.

## READING AND USE OF ENGLISH

### Part 1

- 1 b
- 2 1 computer 2 word processing, music player 3 the Internet
- 4 web page 5 computer 6 drive 7 line 8 the Internet

### Exam task

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

## LISTENING

### Part 2

- 1 1 a scientist, Alistair McGregor
- 2 a Dark Sky Park in Scotland where people go to look at the night sky
- 2 1 - 2 - 3 a year 4 an area 5 a (large) number 6 -
- 7 a fraction or percentage 8 - 9 - 10 a period of time

### Exam task

- 1 light pollution 2 birds 3 2009 / two thousand (and) nine
- 4 750 / seven-fifty / seven hundred (and) fifty
- 5 7,000 / seven thousand 6 satellites 7 ¾ / three-quarters
- 8 (popular) (scientific) magazines 9 a (small) torch
- 10 15/fifteen minutes

### Recording script Track 10

*You will hear scientist Alistair McGregor talking about a Dark Sky Park in Scotland where people can look at the night sky. For questions 1–10, complete the sentences*

One aim of Dark Sky Parks is to create the ideal environment for people to study the night sky, with or without telescopes, and to bring that about (1) we need to keep light pollution to an absolute minimum. That's why they tend to be well away from cities and lit-up roads, for instance. Other key objectives include energy saving, and protecting wildlife from the effects of night skies that are too bright.

And that can affect many creatures' habits. You only have to think of how lights in your home can attract unwanted insects. More seriously, (2) a bright sky can lead to birds singing all night, instead of waking up at dawn and starting to sing then. That can make them too tired to feed normally the next day.

Now the park I'd particularly like to talk about is the Galloway Dark Sky Park in Scotland. It was actually the first to be (3) set up in Europe, back in 2009, although the world's very first Dark Sky Park opened in 2006 in the state of Utah, USA. There was also another set up in Pennsylvania in 2008, and a couple of years later Europe's second park opened, in Hungary, though it's not as extensive as the Galloway one. Whereas the Hungarian dark sky park is just over 100 square kilometres, (4) the Scottish one covers around 750. Having said that, the Hungarians are now planning to open a second one that's 820 square kilometres, and some of the new ones in Canada are very big, too.

The wonderful thing about all these parks is that you can see things that just can't be seen elsewhere. To start with, a massive number of stars. On TV the other evening they were talking about being able to see over 10,000 there, and although I don't think you'd actually ever see that many, (5) there certainly may be up to 7,000 visible on a very clear night. You'd also see several planets, plus the moons and rings of the biggest ones.

Of course, you'd need a good telescope to spot things like those, though even with the naked eye there's a lot to see. The planet Venus, for instance, is very bright, and you may be able to spot satellites, too. Some of them are as bright as anything in the sky, but unlike stars or planets, for instance, (6) they may cross the part of the sky visible to you in a matter of minutes. Sometimes the light from them seems to flash, which also makes them different from other objects in space.



I'm often asked when's the best time to see the night sky in a park such as Galloway Forest, and the answer is: in winter. That far north, of course, it only gets dark for a few hours in mid-summer. You also have to remember you won't see much (7) when there are clouds in the sky, which weather statistics show is the situation there just under three-quarters of the time, day and night. And on around a quarter of the clear nights there's a bright moon that can make viewing difficult, so you have to plan your visits carefully. It's important, too, to take a good chart showing the positions of the stars in the night sky. Textbooks have them, of course, but they tend to be rather small and difficult to read when you're on a dark hillside. The same applies to those in newspapers, published at the beginning of each month, so (8) one of the popular scientific magazines is probably the best place to get a decent-sized one.

Even so, something like that may still be quite hard to follow at night, especially as you're probably avoiding nights with moonlight, and starlight is very weak. So (9) it's best to take a small torch with you. That's certainly better than using the interior light in a car or, worse still, turning on the headlights, as I've seen some people do. It must be really annoying for others there. And not only that, (10) it also spoils your night vision for around 15 minutes, as your eyes have to get used to the dark all over again. Which is quite a long time if, as often happens, there's a partially cloudy sky and you only get half an hour or so total viewing time in the whole night.

## WRITING

### Part 2 article

- 1 1 an English-language magazine called *Home Life*  
2 it will be published next month  
3 how people's homes will be different in the future, and how they might remain the same
- 2 1 yes – it is the correct length; the content is relevant to the topic: the two main paragraphs describe the possible differences, then say what will remain the same  
2 yes – the beginning asks the reader a question, then answers it in the main paragraphs; the ending makes the reader think back to the main content  
3 overall, yes – it is neutral in style, using complete sentences, passive forms and formal linking expressions, but also several informal linkers and a personal feeling (*I wish I could*) at the end

- 3 articles: a/one hundred years, to school, on a computer *or* on the computer, kind of online education  
spelling: temperature, climate, programme (program), automatically, possible  
the expression *Well, I suppose that ...* – the sentence could begin *Almost everything ...*

## 9 Fame and the media

### LISTENING

#### Part 4

- 1 singer Alisha Ryan, talking about fame
- 2 1 realised, wanted, famous, when    2 How, feel, result  
3 What, newspapers say    4 What, regret    5 most, money  
6 What, enjoy    7 What advice, friends

### Exam task

1 C   2 A   3 B   4 B   5 A   6 B   7 A

#### Recording script Track 11

You will hear an interview with singer Alisha Ryan, in which she talks about fame. For questions 1–7, choose the best answer (A, B or C).

Interviewer: Today's guest is singer Alisha Ryan, who I'm sure you will remember was the winner of a well-known TV talent show a few years ago, and she'll be talking to me about fame. Tell me, Alisha, was becoming a famous singer something you'd always wanted to do?

Alisha: Not really, no. As a child I dreamt of becoming a model, though I grew out of that in my teens. I'd always enjoyed singing, of course, but (1) the idea of becoming a star never occurred to me until I saw Katie Wyatt, who'd been in my class back in my school days, in a talent show. To be honest, she wasn't much good, and my brother said, 'You've got a better voice than her,' and I suddenly knew it was something I at least had to try to do. The boy I was going out with at the time wasn't exactly keen on the idea, but my mind was made up. And he soon became an ex anyway.

Interviewer: And how did you feel when you first went on live TV, and you had that victory?



Alisha: Well, I didn't actually sing that well. I was annoyed with myself and I think my family and friends were a bit disappointed with my performance, too. (2) At one point I was convinced I'd lost, so afterwards I was just glad when the scores were announced and it became clear I hadn't. I didn't even feel like celebrating much.

Interviewer: Though you did in fact become a celebrity overnight.

Alisha: Yes, I realised that the next morning, when the national press had all this stuff about me.

Interviewer: I imagine they said a lot of nice things.

Alisha: Yes, though (3) it was mostly about how I had the right look, how stylish my clothes were and that sort of thing, rather than how I'd actually performed or what they thought of my singing voice. But at least there was none of the criticism they directed at the others, especially one guy who said something very rude to the judges.

Interviewer: I think in general the media treated you quite well, didn't they?

Alisha: More or less, yes. Though that only lasted a year or so.

Interviewer: What went wrong?

Alisha: Well, that boyfriend I mentioned said some stupid things about me cheating on him to a tabloid – I don't know how much they paid him – and (4) I just said 'no comment', because none of it was true. Which was a mistake, because the next thing I knew they'd put that stuff onto their front page, followed by 'And Alisha doesn't deny it!' Worse still, they kept calling round at my parents' house asking for their reaction, which my mum and dad found really upsetting.

Interviewer: And what happened after that? Did you continue to be successful?

Alisha: Oh yes, for quite a while. They say there's no such thing as bad publicity and my songs, both on CD and as downloads, started selling better than ever. Though you only make any real money out of those if you write them yourself, which I don't. I also had plenty of work touring round the country and abroad, but (5) it was the income from sponsors, particularly clothing and make-up manufacturers, that I was mainly relying on. And when that started to decline quite sharply the following year I realised it'd soon be over for me, at least as an A-list star.

Interviewer: And you didn't mind that?

Alisha: Yes and no, really. On the one hand (6) it was good having plenty of money and a personal assistant to look after day-to-day matters for me, and it might have been nice to have been on the cover of a fashion magazine – not that I was ever actually asked to – but I never had much interest in things like invitations to 'hard to get into' nightclubs. And I didn't really become close friends with anyone I met then.

Interviewer: How do you feel about friendships among celebrities? Is it always a bad idea?

Alisha: I wouldn't say that exactly. You're bound to meet some good people in that world, and if you do then it's fine to be friends. But not just as a way of giving your career a boost. And remember (7) it's probably going to end sometime, and when it does you'll want to go back to those you were close to before you were famous, so don't lose touch with them. It's amazing how many people never think about that.

Interviewer: Thank you, Alisha.



## Grammar

- 1 he would come
- 2 whether they had
- 3 insisted on getting
- 4 Laura had done it
- 5 we would go, the night before
- 6 threatened to kill
- 7 what had happened ... had taken
- 8 invited me to have
- 9 said that I had helped him
- 10 reminded him not to take off his jacket

## Exam task

- 1 Chloe whether she | could sit
- 2 where we would stay | that
- 3 told Helen | not to look
- 4 threatened to shoot | them both
- 5 offered to fix | my TV or our TV
- 6 whether/if she would | lend him or to | lend him

### 1 Across

- 1 ability 5 reduction 7 death 8 proof 10 viewer  
11 admiration

### Down

- 1 amusement 2 intention 3 assistance 4 length  
6 depth 9 heat
- 2 1 arrangements 2 least 3 preference 4 disappearance  
5 contribution 6 frozen 7 coincidence 8 introduction  
9 variety 10 identification

## READING AND USE OF ENGLISH

### Part 3

#### Exam task

- 1 choice 2 decision 3 variation(s) 4 agreement  
5 distinction 6 preference 7 attention 8 height

## WRITING

### Part 2 report

- 1 1 you have had a class discussion about the possibility of setting up a new college magazine
- 2 your teacher
- 3 say whether the magazine should be published on paper or online; what sections it should contain; and how often it should be published
- 4 neutral or fairly formal

- 2 1 aim 2 majority 3 carried 4 challenge 5 step  
6 sum 7 recommendation 8 recommend
- 3 1 Introduction, Form, Contents, Frequency, Conclusion  
2 yes  
3 online, with a hard-copy edition for those without computers; college news, photos of recent events, calendar of upcoming events, editorial column plus letters to the editor, puzzles and quizzes; preferably weekly

## 10 Clothing and shopping

## LISTENING

### Part 3

- 1 people talking about their jobs in shops, supermarkets or department stores
- 2 A pay, good salary, work B buy things, cheaply  
C customers, children D times, don't have much to do  
E better job, soon F good communication  
G customers, annoy H like, hours vary

## Exam task

- 1 D 2 B 3 H 4 F 5 G

### Recording script Track 12

*You will hear five different people talking about their jobs in shops, supermarkets or department stores. For questions 1–5, choose from the list (A–H) what each speaker says about their work. Use the letters only once. There are three extra letters which you do not need to use.*

#### Speaker 1

I work in a small shop at the station, between platforms three and four. We sell the kind of things that passengers need: newspapers and magazines, snacks, drinks, and so on. It gets busy, of course, during rush hours; (D) far less so mid-morning and mid-afternoon, and I often end up reading one of the magazines to pass the time. I'd actually like to work more flexible hours and I'm hoping to talk to my boss about that, but otherwise it's not such a bad job to have. For instance, I can travel free on local trains early morning and late evening. And most customers are quite friendly, though as they're usually hurrying to catch a train there isn't much time to chat with them.



### Speaker 2

I've always loved books so for me a bookshop is the ideal place to work, really. Not that I have time during the day to read them, but I do get a chance to see all the latest titles as stock comes in, and (B) there's quite a generous discount for employees. The hours suit me too, as I have to be home at the same time each day for the kids when they get back from school. I suppose the only thing I miss about my old job – I was a representative – was persuading people to buy things and achieving sales targets, which I really enjoyed. Though of course some customers could be rather rude and annoying, something that never happens where I work now.

### Speaker 3

The supermarket where I work is open 24/7, so (H) the shifts change quite often. Some of the staff can't stand that, but the lack of routine actually suits me. It's quieter there at night, of course, although that doesn't mean I'm any less busy because at those times there are fewer checkouts open. One or two of the customers can get a bit impatient if there's a long queue, but I don't let that bother me and I just ignore them. I'm not paid enough to get upset about things like that, and I don't even get anything off when I buy my own food there. If I could find a better job I'd probably take it, but there's no chance of that at present.

### Speaker 4

I work six days a week, nine to five, and I wish I didn't have to. Just the occasional early finish would be nice. Apart from that, though, it's a nice job to have if you're interested in clothes, as I am. It's only a small shop in a very big mall, but there's a steady stream of customers and (F) I always seem to get on well with them. Which is essential in this kind of work, because very often they don't know exactly what they want, or else the things they're trying on make them look ridiculous, and you have to advise them, gently, without hurting their feelings. I buy most of my own clothes there, too, even though the firm no longer gives staff any price reductions.

### Speaker 5

Working in a department store has its good points and its not-so-good ones. There's no overtime, for instance, and there's never any time to get bored because there are always tasks like setting up displays if there aren't any customers around. Sometimes I actually prefer that, such as (G) when I'm not in the mood to hear complaints about the quality of the goods they've bought, as if I were somehow to blame. That can be quite irritating, and at times I've wondered whether I should try to get promotion. There would be other advantages like the higher salary, the flexible working hours and the large discounts on everything in the store. But I don't fancy the added responsibilities and in the end I've always decided to carry on doing what I'm doing now.

## Vocabulary

- 1 1 thrown out 2 run out 3 turned out 4 backed out  
5 sold out 6 spell out 7 stay out 8 worn out  
2 1 delightful 2 massive 3 ideal 4 furious 5 stunning  
6 bizarre 7 absurd 8 vivid 9 dreadful 10 fine

## Grammar

- 1 1 wish I could spend 2 wish I'd / I had had 3 correct  
4 wish you had been able to 5 that had never happened  
6 correct 7 wish people would take 8 could have stayed  
9 wish people would dress 10 wish I could earn  
2 Suggested answers  
1 could play 2 'd/would give 3 had 4 didn't live  
5 wouldn't play 6 'd/had gone  
7 could've / could have come 8 'd/had done  
3 1 I had 2 get my computer repaired 3 correct  
4 have their car serviced 5 correct 6 not to have 7 correct  
8 correct 9 must have their passports checked 10 had our  
photos taken with her



#### 4 Suggested and example answers

- 1 How often do you have your hair done?  
I have my hair done once a month.
- 2 When do you have your temperature taken?  
I have my temperature taken when I have flu.
- 3 Would you like to have your room redecorated?  
Yes, I would very much like to have my room redecorated.
- 4 Have you ever had anything stolen?  
Yes, I had my phone stolen last year.
- 5 When do you have to get your passport stamped?  
I have to get my passport stamped when I travel to another continent.
- 6 Do you think you will ever need to have a tooth taken out?  
I hope I'll never need to have a tooth taken out.
- 7 Would you like to have any of your clothes made to measure?  
Yes, I would like to have my suits made to measure.
- 8 Have you ever had your toenails painted?  
Yes, I once had them painted pink.

## READING AND USE OF ENGLISH

### Part 4

- 1 causative *get* 2 *wish* + phrasal verb 3 causative *have*  
4 *if only* 5 causative *have* 6 *wish* + phrasal verb

### Exam task

- 1 to get those shoes | repaired
- 2 we'd / we had | set out *or* started out
- 3 had my wallet | stolen
- 4 only | I'd / I had seen
- 5 's/has had his application | rejected
- 6 had | turned out

## WRITING

### Part 1 essay

- 1 1 in your English class, you have been talking about how much people enjoy shopping; write an essay for your teacher, using all the notes and giving reasons
- 2 how much people spend, what they like to buy, your own idea
- 2 1 note 1: third paragraph; note 2: second paragraph
- 2 the power of advertising in a consumer society, and its effect on people
- 3 yes – quite formal
- 4 severe, massive, dreadful, absurd