

Cambridge English



SECOND EDITION

Complete First



Workbook
with answers

Barbara Thomas & Amanda Thomas



English
Profile

For revised exam from 2015

Cambridge English

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Workbook **with** answers

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Amanda Thomas

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1

A family affair

Grammar

Present perfect simple and continuous

- 1 Read this email and put the verbs in brackets into the most appropriate form (present perfect simple or continuous).



Hi Stephanie

How are you? I (1) *'ve been having* (have) a lovely time here in Spain. Sorry I (2) (not write) to you for ages but I (3) (work) hard here in Spain since I arrived six weeks ago. The family I'm living with are very kind and I (4) (met) some really nice Spanish people of my age. They (5) (take) me out a few times. I think my Spanish (6) (improve) a lot because I (7) (not have) the opportunity to speak much English since I arrived, except to the children. My job is to look after the children, who are 5, 8 and 11. I'm normally not supposed to work at weekends but the parents (8) (go) to Madrid this weekend. I think the mother is missing the children a lot – she (9) (phone) six times already! The children (10) (play) in the garden since breakfast though and they're quite happy so I (11) (write) emails all morning. I (12) (send) six so far!

I won't see you now until the end of September because I (13) (change) my flight so that I can go travelling before I come home.

I (14) (wonder) what you (15) (do) since I left! Write back soon and tell me all your news.

Love Emily

Asking questions (present perfect simple and continuous)

- 2 A week later, Stephanie phones Emily and asks her some questions. Use the prompts to write her questions using the most appropriate form (present perfect simple or continuous) in the speech balloons.

- 1 you visit / Madrid yet?

Have you visited Madrid yet?

- 2 you get up early / every day?

.....

- 3 you buy / anything?

.....

- 4 you learn / how to cook Spanish food?

.....

- 5 How many times / you eat / paella?

.....

- 6 where / you decide / to go travelling?

.....

Vocabulary

Collocations with *make* and *do*

- 1 **EP** Complete each of the sentences below with the correct form of *make* or *do*.
- Don't worry about the exam. You can only*do*..... your best.
 - Carla dropped a whole bottle of olive oil and it a mess.
 - Everyone was asleep when I came home so I tried not to a noise.
 - I wanted to teach art but I didn't have the right qualifications so I decided to a course.
 - I needed to have my hair cut so I rang to an appointment.
 - The fridge was empty because I'd forgotten to the shopping.
 - William didn't want to send the original document so he a copy.
 - The sink was full of dirty dishes so I the washing up.
 - I only have a week's holiday and there are so many places I want to go, it's difficult to a decision.
 - We were all hungry so Andrea offered to a meal.

Adjectives

- 2 **EP** For each of the sentences below, make an adjective from one of the words in the box. Some gaps need a negative adjective.

aggression ~~criticism~~ enthusiasm organise
patience rely understand

- It's important not to be too*critical*..... when children make mistakes or they will lose confidence.
- Although Charlie wanted to see the show, he was too to stand in the queue for half an hour.
- Most animals will get if they feel their young are being threatened.
- Mark's family are so they can never find anything they need.
- When Petra explained why she was late, her boss wasn't very and got angry with her.
- Stacey is really She promises to do things but often changes her mind.
- I thought you'd be really excited about going to Amsterdam but you don't seem very

Phrasal verbs

- 3 **EP** Complete each gap with a phrasal verb which means the same as the word(s) in brackets. Use the verbs in the box in their correct form.

clear up ~~do up~~ go for go on pick up wear out

When my cousin comes to stay in the holidays she shares my room. Last summer I thought I'd give her a surprise and (1)*do it up*..... (*decorate it*) before she came. First of all, I had to (2) (*tidy*) and that took ages because it was a real mess. In fact, I was so (3) (*tired*) that I had to have a rest before going to the shop to buy the paint. I couldn't decide whether to (4) (*choose*) green or blue but in the end blue seemed best. When I came out of the shop, I realised I couldn't carry all the stuff I'd bought so my mum had to come and (5) (*collect me*). Then I only had a day to get it all done. I (6) (*continue*) painting nearly all night. The annoying thing was my cousin didn't even notice when she arrived.

Writing | Part 2 An article

Read part of an article written by a student for a magazine and correct the spelling and punctuation. There are 15 mistakes. The first one has been corrected for you.

Being a teenager

I ^{definitely}~~definitely~~ think that teenage year's should be the best in everyones life because you can have fun and you have fewer problems than adults teenagers know how to have a good time. Most teenagers have a lot of freinds and they discuss things that they are interested in. Teenagers have to be in fashion wearing up-to-date cloths and listening to modern music. They also like to do sports and compete in matchs. But teenager's parents sometimes have a difficult time and they dont understand why? Wouldnt you feel angry if someone went into your room without permission. So do teenagers. Teenagers stop thinking like children as they grow up and their believes and their interests change. My opinion is that teenage years are magical and Id like to stay a teenager forever.

Listening | Part 3

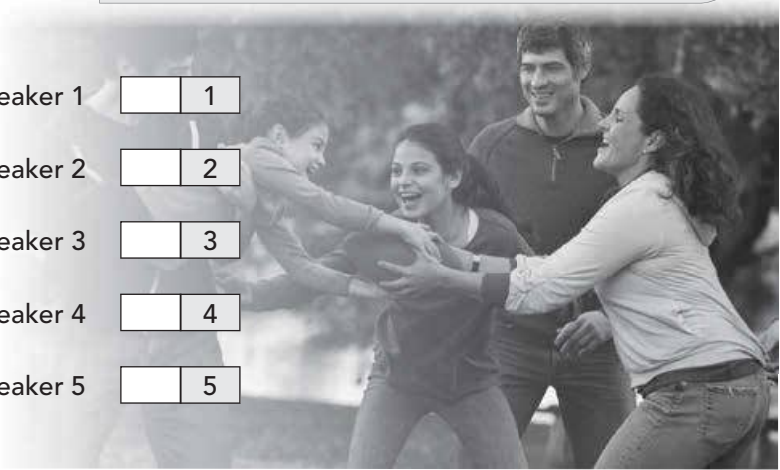
▶02 You will hear five short extracts in which teenagers are talking about a family day out. For questions 1–5, choose from the list (A–H) what each speaker says about the day. Use the letters only once. There are three extra letters which you do not need to use.

- A I got bored with what we were doing after a while.
- B I enjoyed the day more than I had expected.
- C I had a better time than some members of my family.
- D I was disappointed about something.
- E I was annoyed about a change of plan.
- F I didn't have time to do everything I wanted.
- G I regretted a decision I made.
- H I was relieved that the day was a success.

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

Exam advice

Read A–H and listen carefully to each speaker. The words you hear will be different from those below.



Reading and Use of English | Part 7

You are going to read a newspaper article about people who have no brothers or sisters. For questions 1–10, choose from the people (A–E). The people may be chosen more than once.

Which person

- realises that the positive relationship they had with their parents isn't shared by all only children?
- thinks people make a judgement about only children which is mistaken?
- thinks they developed a better understanding of adults because of being an only child?
- finds their present circumstances a challenge?
- says that only children have needs which can be difficult for others to deal with?
- realised at a particular point that they were happy being an only child?
- was unaware that their reactions to being an only child were not unique?
- had problems as a child because they lacked a necessary skill?
- says they accept their situation because they don't know anything different?
- mentions a positive benefit of spending a lot of time alone?

Exam advice

Read the questions, then quickly read the texts. When you find the part of a text which matches the question, underline it.

1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	

Being an only child

“What’s it like to spend a lifetime without brothers and sisters?” asks Joanna Moorhead.



A Sam Thompson, aged 10

When my mum’s friend had a baby, it made me think about being an only child for the first time. I thought, would I like to have brothers and sisters? But to be honest, my friend’s sister looked quite annoying – he was always having to watch her and I decided I was better off on my own. There are lots of good things about being an only child. I have privacy, and I like that; some of my friends have to share a bedroom and I know that will never happen to me. Plus I get time on my own with Mum and Dad, and that’s very special.



B Bethany Shaw, aged 15

One of the bad things about being an only child when you’re young is the reaction you get from other people. They think you’re spoilt – you see that look in their eyes. And then you have to prove you’re not spoilt, although you know you’re not and nor are most only children. In general, I think the negatives outweigh the positives, but on the other hand it’s all I’ve known and I’m OK with it.



C Leah Mitchell, aged 29

I went away to school when I was seven, and the hardest thing I found was making friends. Because I was an only child, I just didn’t know how to do it. The thing is that when you’re an only child, often there aren’t any other children at a gathering. I found being an only child interesting, in that it gave me a place at the grown-ups’ table and gave me a view into their world that children in a big family might not get. And I know it has, at least partly, made me into the person I am: I never like the idea of being one of a group, for example. I’m not comfortable with being one of a gang.



D Laura Arnold, aged 36

I know some only children feel stifled by their parents’ constant demands and worries, but that wasn’t my experience. I found being an only child enriching, which I think is mainly because we get on so well. I’ve got two children now and I do find that scary. The problem is I’ve absolutely no experience of this kind of situation; nothing in my past has prepared me for having to divide myself between the needs of these two little people, and the guilt is hard when I feel I’ve not been there enough for one of them. And on a practical level, things like sibling rivalry are going to be a whole new ball game.



E Jasmine Weller, aged 49

I always felt a little odd, and assumed it was something about me. It was only in my 30s, when I was training to be a psychotherapist, that I found myself with a group of only children, describing our experiences. It was a revelation because it made me realise that other people felt many of the same things. Growing up in a small unit means we need time to ourselves, which can cause problems with partners and friends, who might misinterpret it as rejection. There are pluses too. Being on your own helps you to become resourceful, and develop your imagination and creativity.

2

Leisure and pleasure

Grammar

Making comparisons



1 Circle the correct comparative form.

- I think people's health is getting *more and more* / *better and better* these days.
- The *most* / *more* hard-working people I know often have the least money.
- The *riskier* / *riskiest* sport I've tried is mountain biking.
- Learning to play the piano is *much more* / *much harder* than I thought.
- He doesn't play chess nearly as *well* / *good* as his brother.
- I'm earning *less* / *the least* money than my brother.
- You're *more* / *far better* at basketball than me because you practise more.
- He's the *least* / *less* sociable person I know.

2 Some of these sentences contain mistakes. Correct the mistakes and put a tick (✓) next to the sentences which are correct.

- Practising every day is the ^{best} ~~better~~ way to learn an instrument.
- Golf is the least enjoyable sport to watch on TV. ✓
- Tennis is the more hardest sport to learn.
- Riding a motorbike is more fun than taking the bus!
- It's less easier to learn a new sport as you get older.
- For me, playing computer games is the more relaxing way to spend my free time.
- Joining a sports club can help people to become more healthier.
- I am the fittest now than I have ever been in my life.

Adjectives with -ed and -ing

3 Complete the words to form adjectives with -ed or -ing.

- He's an amaz..... person; he's not afraid to do anything.
- Joseph can be really irritat..... when he's in a silly mood.
- I'm not interest..... in learning to drive.
- It was really embarrass..... I burnt all the sausages when my friends came over for a barbecue.
- I was quite disappoint..... not to win the tennis match, after I'd trained so hard.
- I don't find computer games at all relax.....

4 Complete the table with the verb and noun forms.

Adjective	Verb	Noun
amused / amusing	to amuse	
confused / confusing		
embarrassed / embarrassing		
exhaust / exhausting		
excited / exciting		
relaxed / relaxing		
shocked / shocking		
worried / worrying		

Writing | Part 2

Organising ideas into paragraphs Compound and complex sentences

1 Read the sentences about a children's game. Make complex sentences by joining the two sentences in each line with *and*, *but* or *because*.

1 My sister and I often talk about playing 'Pom Pom Home'.
We laugh about all the places we used to hide.
My sister and I often talk about playing 'Pom Pom Home' and we laugh about all the places we used to hide.

2 I would like to teach this game to my children.
They're too young at the moment.

3 I loved playing it with all the kids in the neighbourhood.
It was really exciting.

4 Any number of people can play.
It's more fun with between six and eight players.

5 My favourite game was called 'Pom Pom Home'.
I haven't played it since I was 12.

6 On long summer evenings we'd play for hours.
We'd come home completely exhausted.

7 To rescue someone you had to run and touch 'home'.
Then you had to run away quickly before you got caught.

8 It's basically quite similar to 'Hide and Seek'.
It's just a bit more complicated and active.

9 I was always really thrilled when my older brother played with us.
He was a fast runner and he would always rescue me if I got caught.

2 Now look at the exam task and a student's plan below. Match the combined sentences (1–9) from a student's answer to the correct paragraphs (A–D).

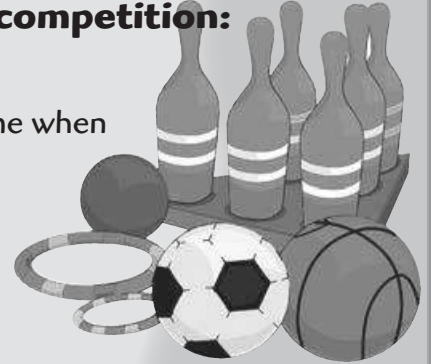
This month's writing competition: Children's games

What was your favourite game when you were a child?

Tell us:

- How to play the game
- Why you enjoyed it

The winning article will be published next month.



Student's plan

A Paragraph 1: Introduction – a brief description of the game and when you played it

Sentences5.....

B Paragraph 2: How to play the game

Sentences

C Paragraph 3: Why you enjoyed it

Sentences

D Paragraph 4: Conclusion – your feelings now about the game

Sentences

Vocabulary

Phrasal verbs with *up*

1 **EP** Which of these things can you *take up*, *start up*, *sum up* and *make up*? Write the words under the correct phrasal verb.

a hobby
an offer
a story
a business
a machine
the main points of an argument
a sport
an excuse

take up	start up	make up	sum up
a hobby			

Phrasal verbs with off

2 **EP** Match the phrasal verbs with their definitions.

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1 go off | A start a journey |
| 2 put off | B explode |
| 3 let someone off | C excuse someone from doing something |
| 4 show off | D interrupt a power supply |
| 5 set off | E postpone |
| 6 cut off | F boast |

3 Complete each sentence with the correct form of one of the phrasal verbs in Exercise 2.

- We cycled to the swimming pool but it was closed so we *set off* for the park instead.
- As soon as they heard the burglar alarm, the thieves drove off in their waiting car.
- She's always about her fancy house and expensive car.
- The lights aren't working. I think the electricity has been
- We didn't have to do the test again because the teacher
- The match was until the next day because of the rain.



Listening | Part 4

Exam information

In Listening Part 4, there are seven questions and you choose one answer from three possible options. You hear the recording twice.

03 You will hear part of a radio interview with Toby Lucas, a young chess player. For questions 1–7, choose the best answer (A, B or C).

- Toby joined his chess club because
 - he wanted to play in tournaments with a successful team.
 - he knew there were a lot of good players there.
 - he wanted to meet players of his own age.
- Why did Toby stop playing chess on the Internet?
 - He needed a greater range of players.
 - His chess wasn't progressing.
 - It had never really appealed to him.
- What does Toby like about his favourite grandmaster?
 - He takes risks.
 - He doesn't mind losing.
 - He always stays calm.
- When deciding which move to make, Toby usually chooses
 - the one that feels right.
 - an aggressive move.
 - one that he planned before the game.
- What does Toby say about becoming a top professional player?
 - He needs to work very hard to succeed as a professional.
 - He would enjoy playing professionally.
 - He thinks he lacks the necessary qualities to be a professional.
- Playing chess has taught Toby to
 - be a more confident person.
 - understand people better.
 - control his body language.
- According to Toby, how is life different to chess?
 - In chess it is easier to predict what's going to happen.
 - You don't need to plan life ahead as much.
 - In chess you have more choices.

Reading and Use of English | Part 2

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).



Singing in a choir

The benefits (0) singing in a choir are numerous. Research has shown that young people (1) sing in choirs do better (2) their studies and have a tendency to be healthier. If you are considering joining a choir, you need to be sure that you can sing in tune. This might seem obvious, but unless you can, (3) is little point in seeking out a choir (4) you'll only get rejected. Any choir you apply (5) join is likely to want to audition you. Don't worry if you can't read music; that can (6) taught later. If you're accepted, you'll find choir practices hard work, but great fun. You'll learn how to read music and how to sing (7) confidence. Your voice and technique will probably develop quite quickly and you may just end (8) wondering why you didn't do this years ago.

Reading and Use of English | Part 4

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 His sister plays chess better than he does.

AS

He doesn't play chess *as well as* his sister.

Write **only** the missing words **IN CAPITAL LETTERS**.

1 The ticket was cheaper than I had expected.

AS

The ticket
I had expected.

2 Eliza felt disappointed not to be chosen for the team.

FOR

It Eliza
not to be chosen for the team.

3 Taking regular exercise is how my grandmother lived to be 100.

BECAUSE

My grandmother lived to be 100
..... regular exercise.

4 She prefers tennis to hockey.

MUCH

She doesn't
as tennis.

5 I think golf is more boring than any other sport.

LEAST

I think golf
sport.

6 I was really excited during the race because I knew I was going to come first.

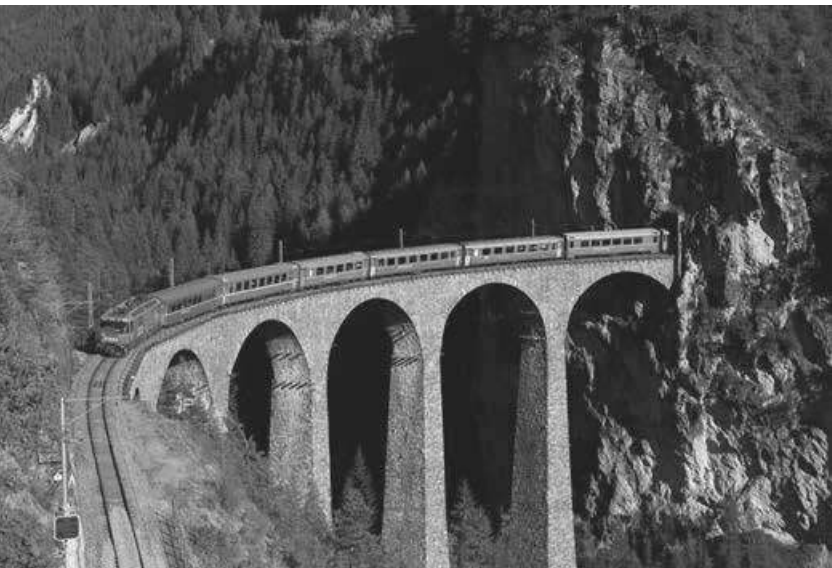
FOUND

I
because I knew I was going to come first.

Grammar

Past simple, past continuous, past perfect simple and past perfect continuous

- 1 Read these sentences about an overnight train journey from London to Switzerland and put the verbs in brackets into the past simple or the past continuous.



- 1 By the time the train left (leave), it was getting (get) dark.
- 2 I (still look) for my seat when the train (stop) for the first time.
- 3 I (meet) a family from Scotland, who (go) to a wedding in France.
- 4 In the evening I (sit) in the buffet. I (not eat) much but I (talk) to some interesting people.
- 5 When I (wake up) in the morning, we (travel) through the vineyards.
- 6 As soon as we (cross) the border, I (begin) to feel excited.
- 7 When we (reach) the mountains, we (know) our journey was almost over.
- 8 The train (arrive) late and my friends (not wait) for me so I (take) a taxi to their flat.

- 2 For each gap, choose a verb from the box and put it into the past perfect or the past perfect continuous.

feel forget own stand up try wait

- 1 The crowd had been waiting for over an hour for the match to begin.
 - 2 We to open the door for five minutes when Ali found her key.
 - 3 When he died, my grandfather the business for more than 50 years.
 - 4 David unwell for a few days so he went to the doctor's.
 - 5 Katrina was really angry with me because I to tell her the change of plan.
 - 6 I was really pleased to sit down as I at work all day.
- 3 For each gap, put the verb in brackets into the past simple, past continuous, past perfect simple or past perfect continuous.

Last week I (1) went (go) to the mountains with my cousins. None of us (2) (ever ski) before so we (3) (look) forward to it for months. While we (4) (drive) to the airport, it (5) (start) to snow and we were really excited. But when we (6) (get) off the plane in the mountains, there (7) (not be) any snow at all. Everyone there (8) (say) it was too warm for snow. We (9) (go) to bed feeling sad that we wouldn't be able to ski. But when we (10) (get) up the next morning and (11) (look) out of the window we realised that it (12) (snow) all night and we would be able to ski after all.

at, in and on in time phrases

4 Complete each gap in the email with *at*, *in* or *on*.

Dear Antonio

I'm glad you're visiting me (1) the summer but it's better if you come (2) August rather than September because I start college again (3) 12th September. I'm so looking forward to the holidays. I have to get up early (4) weekdays in term time because the bus to college leaves (5) 7.30. But I get up late (6) Saturdays and (7) the afternoon I meet my friends. I always play football (8) Sunday mornings so I get up quite early then too. (9) the holidays I spend a lot of time on the beach. Sometimes we don't come home till quite late (10) night as it's really hot here and it's better to be outside.

Can't wait to see you again.

Luke

Vocabulary

Suffixes

1 EP Make adjectives from the nouns in brackets.

- The shop assistant wasn't very friendly so I left without buying anything. (*friend*)
- Keep away from that snake. (*poison*)
- Greta is doing research. (*science*)
- It's a bit to drink that water. (*risk*)
- It's really hard to be when you don't have much money. (*fashion*)
- The children are so (*energy*)
- The film had a very ending. (*drama*)
- My family aren't very when we go on holiday. (*adventure*)
- I live near a big city. (*industry*)
- Ali is very selfish and (*thought*)
- Adam is very and always wants to be the best at everything. (*competition*)
- It's to feel a bit worried before a long journey abroad. (*nature*)

Travel words

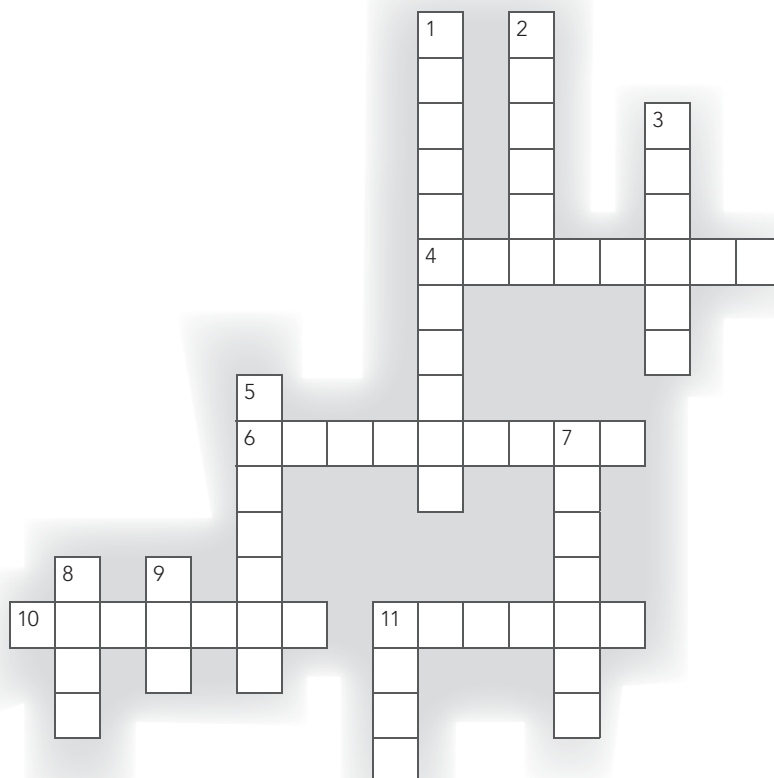
2 EP Complete the crossword puzzle.

Across

- I enjoyed trying different watersports on our holiday.
- It was too far to go for the day so we stayed
- Before people flew, they had to make long across the sea to get from Europe to America.
- Air has become increasingly popular as it has got cheaper.

Down

- is very popular with young people who want to see the world.
- If you don't get to the airport in good time, you might miss your
- On Vancouver waterfront you see lots of ships which are going to Alaska.
- It's only a two-hour train from Brussels to London.
- The cheapest places to stay are youth
- We didn't have much time so we went on a sightseeing with a guide.
- We took a wrong turning on our home and got lost.
- The round from home to the supermarket and back took two hours because of the traffic.

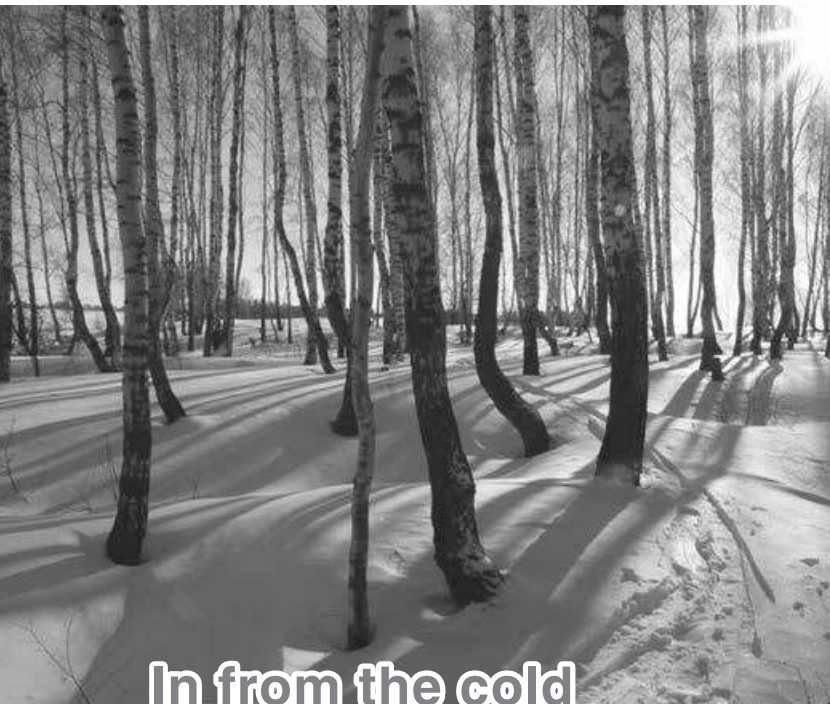


Reading and Use of English | Part 5

Exam advice

Check the other options are not correct before choosing your answer.

You are going to read a newspaper article about someone arriving home after a long trip. For questions 1–6, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text.



In from the cold

Jim Whyte flew out of Japan after spending four months crossing Siberia.

I got my usual seat on the plane, between the man with a large laptop and the woman with a screaming baby and directly in front of the kicking toddler. On this flight I had the added bonus of being at the front up against the wall which meant no legroom and no view of the movies. I'd read the in-flight magazine for the fifth time and discovered that the only film I hadn't seen was being shown on every flight operated by the airline except this one, all before the plane had finished taxiing down the runway.

line 8
line 9

The flight home followed almost exactly the route I'd taken since November, flying via Seoul, Beijing and Mongolia to Irkutsk and then across the frozen wastes to Moscow. I looked out of the window for any signs of something familiar but I could see nothing but a sea of frozen trees stretching north to the Arctic Sea. A journey

that had taken four months, several visas and huge quantities of thermal underwear to complete now took little more than 12 hours, three lousy films and two airline meals to undo.

As the plane came in to land over London in the late afternoon sunshine, the Japanese and Korean tourists peered out of the windows for their first view through the London clouds of the suburbs round Heathrow Airport with the same enthusiasm I'd had for my first view of Kyoto or Ulan Bator. After such a long time away, even I found the regimented streets a strange sight.

By the time I'd collected my luggage from the carousel, it was beginning to sink in that I was home. I was no longer some strange exotic creature attracting the stares and attention of the local people and I realised I resented this. At least with my long hair and shaggy beard it was a certainty that I would be stopped at customs. 'What was the purpose of your visit?' I was asked. I was really beginning to enjoy the reaction to my answers, but the customs officer had already had enough of me and let me go. The doors to the arrivals hall sprung open and I was greeted by a sea of smiling, welcoming faces which quickly turned blank again when they realised I wasn't their relative. By the time I'd reached the other side of the hall, I'd lost the 'I'm back! Guess where I've been!' look on my face.

Little had changed in the past four months. If you had arrived back from such a journey some years ago, the UK could have been struck by a hurricane and you wouldn't have known about it until the pilot started circling above looking for a place to land. These days email, the Internet and 24-hour news mean that, despite your best efforts, it's impossible to completely lose touch with home; well, except when you stay in a tent in the desert for a week or so.

It was with a sense of sadness that I unpacked my dirty clothes and put my trusty rucksack in the cupboard. Somehow it just didn't seem right to see a piece of luggage that had spent its whole life travelling through the wilds of the Arctic, Europe and the wide open spaces of Asia, now folded up and confined to a shelf above the towels and bed linen until I set off again.

I loved every minute of the trip especially seeing the northern lights in Abisko, the Trans-Siberian Railway, camping in Mongolia and New Year in China. I'm already planning my next journey and reckon that the perfect antidote to crossing Siberia in January is to cross the Sahara in August. What do you think?

- 1 What does Jim mean by 'I got my usual seat on the plane' in the first paragraph?
 - A He preferred to sit at the front of the plane.
 - B He always seemed to get the worst place to sit.
 - C He had got the seat he had asked for.
 - D He liked to sit in the same place on each flight.
- 2 What does 'this one' refer to in lines 8–9?
 - A the airline
 - B the film
 - C the flight
 - D the magazine
- 3 What did Jim have in common with the tourists?
 - A He was not pleased at the clouds blocking his view.
 - B He was not sure whether he had made a wrong decision.
 - C He did not know this part of London very well either.
 - D He had experienced the same feelings on arriving in a new place.
- 4 How did Jim feel after he left the arrivals hall?
 - A irritated that nobody was interested in his homecoming
 - B disappointed that there was nobody to meet him
 - C upset that people weren't friendly towards him
 - D annoyed that the customs official hadn't trusted him
- 5 What does Jim say about keeping in touch while he was away?
 - A He would have preferred to be out of contact for longer.
 - B He was grateful that he was able to use email and the Internet.
 - C He would have liked to have received more up-to-date news from home.
 - D He was relieved to get emails in some remote places.
- 6 What is Jim's main purpose in writing the article?
 - A to explain why he wanted to make the trip
 - B to point out the things that can go wrong on a trip
 - C to suggest a route across Asia for other people to follow
 - D to describe his reactions to the trip coming to an end

Listening | Part 1

Exam advice

Read the questions first as they tell you what to listen for.

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

- 1 You overhear someone talking to a tour guide.
Why is she talking to him?
 - A to make a complaint
 - B to make a suggestion
 - C to ask for advice
- 2 You hear a man talking on the radio about a place he visited on holiday. What does he recommend?
 - A the countryside
 - B the entertainment
 - C the shops
- 3 You overhear two people talking about a holiday.
What went wrong?
 - A The hotel was full.
 - B The suitcases got lost.
 - C The plane was delayed.
- 4 You overhear a woman leaving a message on an answerphone. She asks her friend to
 - A meet her at the airport.
 - B pick her up later than agreed.
 - C share a taxi with her.
- 5 You hear two people talking about a TV programme they saw. What irritated the man?
 - A the presenter's manner
 - B the way it was filmed
 - C the background music
- 6 You hear the following announcement on a train.
What is the man doing?
 - A warning about a cancellation
 - B making a recommendation
 - C confirming a change
- 7 You overhear two people arranging a trip together.
What is the woman most concerned about?
 - A seeing as much as possible
 - B how flexible they will be
 - C the cost of accommodation
- 8 You hear two people talking about something that happened on a journey. The girl feels
 - A embarrassed.
 - B relieved.
 - C confused.

Grammar

so, such, too, enough, little, few

1 Complete the sentences. Choose A, B or C.

- 1 We have (A) *too many* (B) *enough* (C) *so few* milk.
- 2 I only eat (A) *too few* (B) *a little* (C) *too much* meat.
- 3 It was (A) *such a* (B) *so* (C) *such* delicious meal.
- 4 I've got (A) *so much* (B) *so many* (C) *so little* tomatoes in my garden this year.
- 5 There aren't (A) *too little* (B) *so few* (C) *enough* eggs to make a cake.
- 6 The recipe was (A) *too much* (B) *so* (C) *such* hard to understand.
- 7 There's (A) *few* (B) *little* (C) *such* time to cook in the evenings.
- 8 The market has (A) *such* (B) *few* (C) *so* fresh food.
- 9 This coffee is (A) *too* (B) *enough* (C) *so much* hot to drink.
- 10 I don't eat (A) *so much* (B) *few* (C) *enough* vegetables.

2 Some of these sentences contain mistakes. Correct the mistakes you find and put a tick (✓) next to the sentences which are correct.

- 1 This is really tasteless. I don't think the sauce was cooked for long enough. ✓
- 2 It only takes ~~so few~~ time to make an omelette. a little
- 3 The problem is children generally eat too little vegetables.
- 4 Most of the food we buy in supermarkets has too much packaging.
- 5 It's been such long time since I've had fresh strawberries.
- 6 She's much too thin. I'm worried about her.
- 7 There's so many salt in this that I can't eat it.
- 8 The restaurant wasn't so good as I had expected.
- 9 He can cook much more better than I can.
- 10 There isn't enough tomatoes for the salad.

Vocabulary

Food and diet

1 Circle the correct word.

- 1 I generally prefer healthy (food) / *diet* like salads to things like hamburgers.
- 2 The dishes in this cookery book are very *elaborate* / *exclusive* and contain too many ingredients.
- 3 Athletes need to eat a very well-balanced *diet* / *food*.
- 4 Some people eat only raw *food* / *meals* because they think it's healthier.
- 5 You need to know how to cook a few *simple* / *fresh* dishes.
- 6 *Convenience* / *Organic* food often contains too much salt.
- 7 Don't eat *filling* / *heavy* snacks just before your main meal.
- 8 Experts have warned there may be a water *supply* / *shortage* this year.
- 9 Insects are becoming popular as a *food* / *diet* source.
- 10 We eat our main *meal* / *dish* at about 8 p.m.

2 Find the names of eight food-related words in the wordsearch. Use them to complete the sentences below.

H	B	A	N	A	N	S	J	F
S	M	A	N	P	P	P	U	A
E	P	R	O	T	E	I	N	D
A	D	L	E	L	O	N	K	A
W	H	E	R	B	S	A	A	I
E	R	A	F	E	A	C	N	R
E	Y	A	A	T	E	H	P	Y
D	E	T	T	A	R	G	A	E
S	C	A	N	T	E	E	N	S

- 1 Insects are a great source of
- 2 is a green vegetable which is often eaten raw in salads or in pasta dishes.
- 3 Milk and cheese are types of food.
- 4 is found growing on rocks in the ocean.
- 5 People should eat less food.
- 6 like mint are added to some dishes to improve the taste.
- 7 Chocolate isn't good for you because it contains sugar and
- 8 Students eat their meals at school in the

Writing | Part 2 A review

Read some restaurant reviews written by students. Their teacher has made some comments. Match each comment with a review.

Teacher's comments

- 1 The information isn't given in a logical order.
Review
- 2 The style is too informal.
Review
- 3 The use of descriptive language is repetitive.
Review
- 4 The grammatical range is very simple.
Review
- 5 It includes irrelevant information.
Review

Student reviews

- A For dessert we had a really nice cheesecake. It was the nicest cheesecake I had ever tasted. It was even nicer than the cheesecake my grandmother makes and her cheesecake is very, very nice.
- B It was my friend's 18th birthday so we ordered a big cake for her as a surprise. As soon as the waiter appeared with the cake, everyone in the restaurant started singing 'Happy Birthday'. My friend was really embarrassed.
- C We complained about the service but the manager didn't seem bothered. I think that's terrible. I mean, if a customer complains, the manager should do something about it. My dad says he doesn't know how a restaurant like that can survive. The food's rubbish anyway; it's not just the service that's bad.
- D I like Dylan's restaurant because the food is delicious. The waiters are really friendly and there is a good atmosphere there. All my friends like this restaurant because the food is good and it isn't expensive.
- E It's an unusual place because everyone sits together at long tables, so you have to talk to people you have never met before. There's no menu, only a list of two or three dishes on a blackboard. This means the food is always really fresh. I like sitting with people I don't know because you meet some interesting people that way.

Reading and Use of English | Part 4

Exam advice

Make sure you use the word given without changing it.

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 They only had a little money to spend at the supermarket.
MUCH
They *didn't have much*
money to spend at the supermarket.

Write **only** the missing words **IN CAPITAL LETTERS**.

- 1 I'd rather eat at home than go out.
INSTEAD
I'd rather eat at home
..... out.
- 2 'I suggest you have the fish,' the waiter said to me.
ADVISED
The waiter
the fish.
- 3 There weren't enough eggs to make pancakes for breakfast.
FEW
There
eggs to make pancakes for breakfast.
- 4 This dish needs more salt in it.
ENOUGH
This dish
in it.
- 5 'I'm sorry, Madam, the fish has all gone.'
LEFT
'I'm sorry, Madam, there
..... now.'
- 6 This chocolate cake recipe is better than the one my mother uses.
AS
The chocolate cake recipe my mother uses
..... this one.

Listening | Part 2

Exam advice

Before you listen, read the questions and think about the kind of word or words which might fit each gap.

05 You will hear an interview with Ivor Roberts, a chef who owns several restaurants. For questions **1–10**, complete the sentences with a word or short phrase.



RUNNING A RESTAURANT

Ivor enjoys the **(1)** of running the restaurants, although he also finds it worrying.

Ivor thinks customers return to the restaurant because of the **(2)**

Ivor says creating a good **(3)** is very important for developing a successful restaurant.

Ivor's cooks have to identify the **(4)** before they make one of his dishes.

Ivor doesn't think it's helpful for staff to see an excellent **(5)**

There was a problem with a restaurant a few years ago because people only went there for a **(6)**

Ivor says paying attention to **(7)** is how he maintains a consistent level of service.

More than **(8)** people phone to book a table at the riverside restaurant every day.

Ivor likes the fact that cooking is **(9)** so the menu changes regularly.

In **(10)** they begin to cook richer food.

Reading and Use of English | Part 3

For questions 1–8, read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of some of the lines to form a word that fits in the gap **in the same line**. There is an example at the beginning (0).



Edible rooftops

With the cost of producing and distributing food becoming (0)increasingly..... expensive, consumers are having to pay far higher prices for their food. In many cities around the world this has led to a new (1) to produce food which is grown (2) The idea is to cut the distances food has to travel and to have (3) sources of fresh vegetables available for people living in big cities.

INCREASE

MOVE

LOCAL

RELY

The main (4) with growing vegetables in a city is that land is very expensive, so using space which is currently being wasted, such as rooftops, is seen as one (5) There are hundreds of unused places that could play an important role in creating a more sustainable environment, although clearly it would be (6) for rooftop gardens to provide all the vegetables needed for a whole city, especially as rooftops are not the (7) places to grow vegetables. There needs to be a good supply of rainwater and plants need some (8) from the wind.

DIFFICULT

SOLVE

POSSIBLE

EASY

PROTECT

Grammar

Zero, first and second conditionals

Complete each sentence with the correct tense of the verb in brackets.

- 1 I would enjoy (enjoy) shopping if I could buy anything I wanted.
- 2 You wouldn't catch cold all the time if you (wear) warmer clothes.
- 3 We'll never finish getting the room ready unless everyone (help).
- 4 You will lose your friends if you (not make) more effort to see them.
- 5 If we (want) to improve our quality of life, we will have to use our cars less.
- 6 Don't miss any lessons unless you (be) ill.
- 7 If I (have) more spare time, I would spend it at the cinema.
- 8 Please contact me if you (need) to ask any questions.
- 9 If I were free, I (come) to the concert.
- 10 If you follow the river, you (see) the college on the right.

Vocabulary

Words often confused

- 1  These sentences contain incorrect words. Use the words in the box below to help you correct them.

attend (x2) expect find out get to know
join see ~~teach~~

- 1 I've ~~learned~~ lots of children how to swim. taught
- 2 Your train doesn't arrive till 7.45 so I'll attend you to arrive here at about eight.
- 3 I assist the same school as my brother.
- 4 Every student was given a questionnaire to know what their likes and dislikes were.
- 5 Membership of the sports club didn't cost much so I decided to take part in it.
- 6 There is a party on the first night of the course so students can know each other.
- 7 One hundred guests took part in the wedding.
- 8 We bought two tickets to attend the new film.

Phrasal verbs

- 2  Replace each underlined word or phrase with a phrasal verb from the box. Put it in the correct tense.

find out get through get away with ~~look back~~
point out put off sort out turn out

When I (1) think about the past look back, one of the happiest periods of my life was between the ages of 5 and 11 when we lived on a tiny island. There were about six children on the island and we were taught by our parents. We spent a lot of time playing on the beach and in the fields as our parents thought that was a good way to (2) learn about life. They (3) told us about any activities that were really dangerous but most of the time we (4) weren't punished for doing all kinds of naughty things and we had to (5) solve any problems or arguments ourselves. Of course, we all preferred being outside to studying and (6) delayed doing our homework as long as we could. Despite this, we (7) succeeded in our exams and it all (8) ended well as most of us have good jobs now, but none of us still lives on the island.



Study words

- 3 **EP** Read this conversation between two students.
Find the missing words in the wordsearch. Look in all directions.

Martha: Are you studying psychology now, Adam?

Adam: Yes, it's quite hard. In fact, I didn't think I'd get through the (1)admission..... process because there's so much competition for the (2) I chose.

Martha: Well, you did well in your end-of-school exams so you deserved to get a place.

Adam: I got good (3) in most subjects but my best results weren't in (4) subjects. I've always done really well at art and technology. I hope I've made the right choice.

Martha: You'll have a (5) in psychology at the end. I'm sure the job (6) are very good – there are lots of things you could do afterwards.

Adam: I expect you're right. I've got to do my first piece of (7) this weekend. I've done all the (8) but I'm not sure if I'm doing it right.

Martha: Don't you have a (9) who can help?

Adam: I've had a couple of (10) with him but I didn't ask the right questions.

Martha: I'm sure you'll be fine.

C	L	T	T	F	E	F	U	E	T	N
W	O	E	O	E	L	R	E	G	U	H
N	D	U	R	O	T	U	T	S	T	J
E	E	G	R	T	E	A	N	U	O	A
P	E	S	U	S	A	E	R	E	R	C
D	E	T	E	D	E	O	C	O	I	A
M	A	R	K	S	A	W	A	H	A	D
C	O	U	R	S	E	D	O	A	L	E
R	E	S	E	A	R	C	H	R	S	M
P	R	O	S	P	E	C	T	S	K	I
N	O	I	S	S	I	M	D	A	C	C

Word formation – suffixes

- 4 **EP** Use the following suffixes to change the verbs in the box into nouns:
-ation, -ence, -ment or -ance. Write them in the correct column.

admire amaze appear apply arrange assist concentrate encourage
exist differ guide identify perform prefer publish punish

-ation	-ence	-ment	-ance
admiration			

- 5 Complete these sentences with appropriate nouns from the table.

- Julie's 40th birthday coincided with the of her first novel.
- Having a car would make a huge to my life.
- To my, I won a prize for the song I wrote.
- People didn't know of the of the planet Uranus until Hirschel discovered it in 1871.
- Staff are available to offer to anyone who needs help carrying their luggage.

Reading and Use of English | Part 6

You are going to read an article for American teenagers going overseas to study. 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.



Studying Abroad

Have you always dreamed of traveling, meeting lots of different people, and maybe picking up a language or two? No matter what country you live in, you can fly over the world's highest waterfalls in Venezuela, learn world trade in Japan, study in France, or take dancing lessons in Ghana.

How? 1 Semester, summer, and year-long programs allow you to attend school, take intensive language courses, or perform community service in another country. Read on to learn more about study abroad programs.

Besides the excitement of travel, you will experience new customs, holidays, foods, art, music, and politics firsthand. 2 This is because your viewpoint will be of an active member of the community, not as a tourist.

Another reason for studying abroad is that you'll become more self-assured. Christina studied in Caracas, Venezuela, a city of ten million people and a huge change from her

Exam advice

When you have chosen a sentence for each gap, read the text before and after the gap again to check your answers.

hometown of 35,000! Christina says she learned how to be better at standing up for herself and her beliefs, and to express herself in another language. 3 In addition, living away from home can also help you adjust in the transition to college and adulthood. Matthew says when he returned from studying in Australia, he was more mature and had a genuine interest in international affairs that really set him apart from his peers. 'After having gone abroad in high school, I found the transition to college to be straightforward – moving 560 miles from home didn't seem particularly daunting after having lived thousands of miles away.'

Although many academic programs abroad have academic requirements, you do not necessarily have to have the highest grades or marks to be eligible. 4 Who you are is as important as your academic record. Study programs abroad look for students who are independent, self-assured, enjoy having new experiences and meeting different types of people, and can handle challenges.

If you really hate change and don't like the idea of figuring things out all on your own, then studying abroad may not be for you. It's important to be honest with yourself and really think about what you expect. 5 Of course, if you want to change those things about yourself and don't mind tackling them head on, then studying abroad may be an ideal way to take the plunge.

Are you convinced that a year abroad is for you, but you're worried that your parents will never go for it? 6 Explain that studying abroad is a chance of a lifetime and that it offers great academic opportunities.

You might also sell them on the idea that students in study programs abroad gain experiences by being in a new culture, broaden their horizons, and increase their maturity and self-confidence levels. And by studying abroad you will have an educational advantage when entering college or starting a career.

- A** Use some of the points of view that sold you on the idea to explain why you want to study overseas.
- B** But perhaps more importantly, the different circumstances mean you will learn a lot not only about cultures and people but also about yourself.
- C** You could join a study program abroad, where high-school and college students live with a host family in a foreign country.

- D** What could give you more self-confidence than that?
- E** You will have forgotten any doubts you once had about your decision.
- F** And most do not have language requirements.
- G** You could end up having a miserable time if you don't!

Listening | Part 3

06 You will hear five short extracts in which people are talking about why they are doing a course. For questions 1–5, choose from the list (A–H) the reason each speaker gives. Use the letters only once. There are three extra letters which you do not need to use.

- | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|------------------------|
| A to update some skills | Speaker 1 | <input type="text"/> 1 |
| B to get a particular job | Speaker 2 | <input type="text"/> 2 |
| C to gain promotion | Speaker 3 | <input type="text"/> 3 |
| D to enable further study | Speaker 4 | <input type="text"/> 4 |
| E to meet similar people | Speaker 5 | <input type="text"/> 5 |
| F to learn something creative | | |
| G to continue a previous interest | | |
| H to start a business | | |

Reading and Use of English | Part 3

For questions 1–8, read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of some of the lines to form a word that fits in the gap in **the same line**. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Exam advice

Check you have spelt your answers correctly.

Abroad with us!

The company *Study Abroad* was (0)^{originally}..... founded in 1991 for students who wished to study French in France. Its success led to other schools around the world.

ORIGIN

Learning a language in the country in which it is spoken is, of course, a far more (1) and faster process than studying in your own country. It is also an opportunity to mix with local (2) and in this way you can acquire a greater and deeper (3) of the people whose language you are studying.

**EFFECT
INHABIT
KNOW**

In order to choose the right course for you, we suggest you contact us to discuss your particular (4) From the information you give us, we can make some (5) and suggest several different (6) We want to avoid you choosing something (7) which you won't enjoy. Our aim is that all our students have a truly (8) experience.

**REQUIRE
RECOMMEND
POSSIBLE
SUIT
MEMORY**

Grammar

Articles

1 Complete each gap with *a*, *the* or *-*.

Working in films

You don't need to be (1) famous actor to get (2) part on (3) film set but you need to be willing to start at (4) bottom. For example, you could spend hours standing in (5) rain by (6) gate in (7) field stopping (8) people from coming in.

In (9) Britain and most other countries, you should look for (10) job as (11) 'runner'. Runners fetch things and help generally. This is (12) most junior job and even if you want to be (13) camera operator, it's (14) good place to start. You could do (15) training course but (16) best qualification is (17) experience.



Countable and uncountable nouns

2 Complete each sentence with a word from the box. You don't need to use all the words but you will need to make some of them plural.

advice dish equipment experience food
information knowledge luggage ~~meat~~
scenery suggestion suitcase tool view

1 There are few meals of two courses which can be prepared in less than 20 minutes.

- 2 If you need any climbing like a helmet or ropes, that shop over there is the place to go.
- 3 The amount of the average family eats in Britain seems to go up every year.
- 4 If you take a large number of onto the plane, you have to pay extra.
- 5 Jack sends long emails but they contain little about what he's doing.
- 6 We climbed to the top of the tower where the were spectacular.
- 7 Here are a few on how to get a job in the music industry.
- 8 If you come to dinner, I will make you a traditional like beetroot soup.
- 9 You can walk to the hostel from the station unless you have a great deal of
- 10 You might not get the job because you have little in advertising.

Vocabulary

Adjective collocations with *job* and *work*

1 **EP** For each sentence, choose a word from the box. Then circle *job* or *work* in each sentence.

weekend outdoor paid skilled
full-time temporary

- 1 I have a *job / work* – I work eight hours a day, five days a week.
- 2 I can't afford to live on what I earn – I need to find a well-..... *job / work*.
- 3 I'm looking for *job / work* – I don't mind what it is but I'm only free on Saturdays and Sundays.
- 4 I'm only working here for six weeks because this is a *job / work*.
- 5 You need qualifications and training to be a mechanic – it's *job / work*.
- 6 *job / work* can be very demanding in the winter but I prefer it to working in an office.

Words often confused

- 2  Five of the sentences below contain an incorrect word. Correct them and put a tick (✓) next to the sentences which are correct.

- 1 I saw a really funny programme on TV last night. ✓
- 2 I'm not working tomorrow so I'll take the ~~possibility~~ to play tennis. opportunity
- 3 Thirty years ago, people didn't have so many occasions to travel.
- 4 My father's written a novel and there's an opportunity it might be published.
- 5 The course will be funny as the other students are friendly.
- 6 I'll lend you my necklace as it's a special occasion.
- 7 Is there a possibility that you could work on Saturday instead of Friday?
- 8 I've been offered a wonderful occasion to play at a music festival.

Dear Jay, Thank you for your letter. I have a job in a shop near where I live. I work every Saturday (1) but in the holidays I work full-time. (2) I enjoy the contact with people, it's a shoe shop and I'm not really interested in what I'm selling! Most people don't want to work in the evening (3) it's not too difficult to get an evening or weekend job in a supermarket. Some even stay open all night! (4) students often work in restaurants and cafés because that's usually evening and weekend work too so you could look for a job as a waiter. (5) the weekends are probably when you want to spend time with your friends. (6) you might get free food and that will save you money! I hope that's helpful. (7) the jobs I suggest are hard work. However, I think working in a restaurant is more interesting. (8) I can send you details of some websites you could look at which advertise summer jobs. I look forward to seeing you in the summer. Best wishes, Ben

Writing | Part 2 A letter

- 1 Read the exam question below. Then complete each gap in the reply with a linking word or phrase from the box.

You have received a letter from an American student called Jay. Read this part of the letter and then write your letter to Jay.

When I finish school, I'm going to spend the summer in your country and I'd like to get a job. Can you tell me what kinds of jobs are available for students and which you think is best to apply for?

Thanks,
Jay

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

although both but for the same reason,
if you like, so as a result
the disadvantage is that on the other hand,

- 2 Answer these questions.

- 1 Which jobs does Ben write about?
- 2 What explanation does he give for suggesting these jobs?
- 3 Which job does he suggest is best? What reasons does he give?

- 3 The letter doesn't have any paragraphs. Mark where they should go.



Listening | Part 1

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

- 1 You overhear two people talking at the end of the day. Where are they?
A in a shop
B in an office
C at home
- 2 You hear a man talking on the phone about a job he has been offered. How does he feel?
A confused
B upset
C disappointed
- 3 You hear a woman talking on the radio about her job. She says it's
A tiring.
B interesting.
C exciting.
- 4 You hear a woman talking to a group of students. What is she doing?
A asking for information
B giving advice
C explaining a decision
- 5 You hear two people talking about their office. What do they agree about?
A They need more places for storage.
B There are too many people in it.
C There's too much noise.
- 6 You hear a teenager talking to his boss. What excuse does he give for being late?
A He didn't have any transport.
B He wasn't given information he needed.
C He had to help someone.
- 7 You hear a message on a telephone answering service. The speaker wants to
A offer thanks
B make a suggestion
C change a plan
- 8 You hear a girl talking to a friend. What job does she prefer?
A waitress
B kitchen assistant
C receptionist

Reading and Use of English | Part 7

You are going to read an article about being a newspaper reporter. For questions **1–10**, choose from the people (**A–D**). The people may be chosen more than once.

Which person says

- | | |
|--|-------------------------|
| they had a particular advantage when applying for one job? | 1 <input type="text"/> |
| time for research is often limited? | 2 <input type="text"/> |
| their present job is good training for their future career? | 3 <input type="text"/> |
| they find it difficult when they are not permitted to finish something? | 4 <input type="text"/> |
| it is important to take advantage of subject areas you know a lot about? | 5 <input type="text"/> |
| a wide range of general knowledge is important? | 6 <input type="text"/> |
| it is important not to make mistakes? | 7 <input type="text"/> |
| they have not advanced steadily in their career? | 8 <input type="text"/> |
| it is important for them to build links with the community? | 9 <input type="text"/> |
| that journalists should not let their own point of view influence what they write? | 10 <input type="text"/> |



Working in the news

Newspaper journalists or reporters source, research and write stories for publication in local, regional and national press. Four young reporters tell us what it's like for them and offer tips for those who are hoping to become journalists.



A Craig

As a reporter, you really have to be ready for anything. A story could come up on a subject you know nothing about and you may have just half an hour to read a report or past stories before you interview someone. I spend most of my time in the office, unfortunately. My advice for potential journalists is that you need to be able to speak to anyone in all walks of life. A story could come up where the subject is close to your heart but you have to be unbiased and open to other people's opinions, even if you do not agree with them. Every subject is useful – you need to know a little bit about everything.

B Beth

I would say about 60% of my time is spent inside the office. It is always better to visit someone in their house as it makes for a much better story, but due to time constraints unfortunately this is not always possible. The experience I'm gaining at a local newspaper will set me up for a job on a bigger newspaper. Local newspapers are a great source of news for national newspapers. The general agreement at my newspaper is that the story can be passed on as long as it has appeared in our paper or on our website first. To be a journalist you must be outgoing and professional, and you also have to ensure accuracy in all stories. You will often find yourself in a situation where you have to generate a conversation with a complete stranger who may not want to speak to you!

C Andrew

My first job was with a regional paper. I think the editor was impressed by the fact that I come from the area and know about local issues. I now work from home on a freelance basis, writing features for the Sunday newspapers. You have to be very self-motivated and able to generate ideas for new stories all the time. In a good week I'll sell two or three features to magazines. Some weeks I'll sell nothing. Journalism isn't a profession where you progress upwards from one position to the next. I've made several moves already but it's not clear whether they were upwards, downwards or sideways! You need to be prepared to work hard to get work experience, get a qualification and demonstrate your commitment. If you're a specialist in anything (sport, music, computer games), write about it.

D Deborah

I had no career plan at all when I graduated – I found work with a very small family-owned paper where I found myself doing all sorts of jobs. While there I decided to train as a journalist. I must be the only person in the universe to 'fall into' journalism! A crucial part of my job is building contacts locally. I attend a lot of council meetings to try to find out what is going on with the 15,000 employees and attend numerous other meetings. Why do I do it? It's certainly not for the money, which is very poor. I really enjoy seeing my words change things. The frustrations include leaving a story I'm enjoying working on because the editor wants something else.

Grammar

Infinitive and verb + *-ing*

- 1 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb in brackets (the infinitive or *-ing* form). In some of the sentences, both are correct.
 - 1 I began (go) snowboarding when I went to stay with my uncle in the mountains.
 - 2 There was no point (try) to windsurf yesterday because there wasn't enough wind.
 - 3 We continued (train) for the race even though the weather was terrible.
 - 4 I stopped (rest) after running for five kilometres.
 - 5 Remember (not go) to college tomorrow as it's closed.
 - 6 I started (do) rock climbing when I was a university student.
 - 7 Don't forget (bring) plenty of water on the climbing trip.
 - 8 It wasn't worth (continue) up the mountain because we couldn't see anything through the mist.
 - 9 My family stopped (visit) Scotland every summer when my grandparents moved.
 - 10 I prefer (sail) on the sea to on a lake.
 - 11 I was offered a place in the regional swimming team but it meant (travel) to competitions every weekend.
 - 12 I meant (tell) Oliver about my new job when I saw him but I forgot.

- 2 Complete the sentences with a verb from the box that both fits grammatically and makes sense. There are two verbs which you don't need to use.

admitted allowed avoided decided
 expected failed promised succeeded
 thought warned

- 1 My parents weren't happy about it but they me to go paragliding when I was 14.
- 2 My father only to learn how to snowboard when he was 50 and now he's better than me!
- 3 Everyone Daniel to win the race so they were surprised when he lost.
- 4 The ski instructor taking us on the higher slopes because it was our first lesson.
- 5 The guide was really embarrassed when he not knowing the way home.
- 6 Unfortunately we to reach the top of the mountain because of the bad weather.
- 7 Nobody had about bringing a map in case we got lost.
- 8 The team were so happy when they in winning the silver cup.

Vocabulary

Phrasal verbs and expressions with *take*

- 1 **EP** Complete the sentences using the correct form of one of the expressions.

take turns take part in take a risk take exercise
 take up to take someone's place

- 1 Everybody is welcome to the race.
- 2 Jack was injured so Andy on the team and played in the final instead.
- 3 A professional tennis match can five hours to complete.
- 4 If you don't when you're young, your health may suffer when you're older.
- 5 We decided to and go sailing even though the wind was quite strong.
- 6 There weren't enough tennis rackets for everyone so we had to playing.

- 2 **EP** Look at the phrasal verbs and their definitions. Then complete the sentences with the correct verb.

take sthg up	to start a new hobby or activity
take to sthg	to be good at, or enjoy something new
take after	to be similar to a member of your family
take off	to be a success, become established
take sthg on	to accept new challenges or responsibilities
take away	to remove

- I take my father. He was scared of heights too.
- I've been asked to take the role of group leader on the next climbing expedition.
- Her career as an underwater photographer has really taken Her photos are always in different magazines.
- I think he should take a new challenge. Something like cross-country running would be good.
- The injured rugby player was taken by ambulance.
- I didn't think I'd enjoy it much but I really took snowboarding. It wasn't as difficult as I'd expected.

Verb collocations with sporting activities

- 3 **EP** Circle the correct word.
- I didn't realise so many people were *watching* / *looking* me when my windsurf crashed into a boat.
 - People who enjoy *playing* / *doing* judo must be so fit.
 - What kind of sports do you enjoy *playing* / *doing*?
 - The crowd was cheering so loudly I couldn't *listen* / *hear* a word the referee was saying.
 - Shall we *watch* / *see* the football match you recorded this evening?
 - Alisha has been *doing* / *going* climbing every weeker for the last three months.

Writing | Part 2 A report

Find ten spelling mistakes in this report.

Report on college trip to Brookwood Adventure Centre

Introduction

The aim of this report is to evaluate the recent college trip to Brookwood Adventure Centre and to make recommendations about future college visits to this centre.

College trip, 19–23 June

Brookwood is conviniently situated from the college (two hours by bus) near Bluewater Lake. 20 students from the college spent five days there and took part in a sailing course.

The facilities

The acommodation was very confortable and spacious. The food was excelent, although some students said there wasn't enough choice. There are also cheap restaurants a short bycycle ride away.

The courses

The activities were well organised and safety standards were high. Students said they enjoyed the course despite the bad wether. Some students thought there weren't enough oportunities to practise sailing but they were impressed with the instructors, who were all extremely experienced. Each student was given a lot of personal attention wich helped them to develop their confidence.

Conclusion

I belive this course was beneficial for all the participants. It was also good value for money. For these reasons I would suggest organising the same trip next year.



Listening | Part 2

08 You will hear part of a radio interview with Barry Helman, a cave-diving expert. For questions **1–10**, complete the sentences with a word or short phrase.



CAVE DIVING

Barry says it is the incredible beauty and **(1)** of the caves that attracts him to diving.

Barry compares himself to an **(2)**

Other divers say the danger is a **(3)**

Barry says the most frightening thing about cave diving is the complete **(4)**

Because it's not possible to get to the surface easily, having good **(5)** skills is essential for survival.

Most accidents involve people who take **(6)** when diving.

(7) Not having enough is a potentially dangerous problem.

You need to have proper **(8)** to do cave diving.

A good cave diver should never **(9)** when facing a serious problem.

Barry thinks being a good diver increases your **(10)** in normal life.

Reading and Use of English | Part 2

Exam advice

Read the whole text when you have finished to make sure the words you have written make sense.

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)**.

What is ski touring?

Ski touring is exactly that – touring on skis. It combines **(0)**the..... best bits of skiing and mountaineering and provides the perfect way to explore the mountains in winter. The advantages **(1)** ski touring are that you can really escape the crowds, enjoy the solitude of the mountains and **(2)** rewarded with breathtaking views and exhilarating descents.

Ski touring involves both going up and down the mountain, so even for experienced skiers new skills **(3)** to be acquired. **(4)** is much to learn about 'skinning up' (getting up the mountain) that improves efficiency and saves energy. Similarly, you want to be **(5)** to enjoy going down, which means learning to cope with the variety of snow conditions you will encounter off-piste. **(6)** all ski touring is very demanding, you must be **(7)** good physical condition. The fitter you are, the **(8)** fun you will have.



Reading and Use of English | Part 1

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).

Exam advice

Some questions test words which are part of fixed expressions.

Example:

0 (A) make B do C ensure D have

Planning an adventure trip

Researching your destination properly will (0) all aspects of your adventure trip easier, as well as helping you to (1) the most out of the experience. Research will help you pick the best places to go but you'll also learn what you need to pack, and also what cultural (and sometimes political) issues you should be (2) of.

Climate and seasonal pricing are important (3) in your decision about when to go.

For adventure travel, bad weather or weather you're not (4) for can ruin the trip.

While you can't predict what the (5) weather will be, find out as much as you can about the climate in advance.

While some research is absolutely (6) , don't plan every moment of your trip in advance. Over-planning tends to make people less (7) to take part in the surprising and spontaneous (8) that are part of any sort of adventure travel. It's really important to keep a big reserve of excitement and energy ready for the unpredictable.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|-------------|-----------------|
| 1 A take | B get | C find | D set |
| 2 A aware | B familiar | C informed | D knowledgeable |
| 3 A points | B reasons | C factors | D details |
| 4 A anticipated | B prepared | C expected | D planned |
| 5 A accurate | B correct | C true | D exact |
| 6 A needed | B essential | C ideal | D useful |
| 7 A curious | B interested | C attracted | D willing |
| 8 A circumstances | B performances | C events | D chances |

Grammar

Reported speech

- 1 Anita asked her friends what they thought about a television programme and wrote down what they told her. Write the words each person actually said.

For my English homework, I want to write about a television programme called *Life swap*. What do you think about it?



Anita

- 1 Lucy told me she would definitely watch the whole series.
- 2 Jessica said her whole family had watched it the day before and they had all liked it.
- 3 Harry said he had never seen it and he didn't want to.
- 4 Grace said she was going to watch it the following week.
- 5 Daniel told me he couldn't wait for the next episode because he was really enjoying it.
- 6 Charlie said he had only seen one episode and it had been a bit boring but he might watch it again.

- 1 Lucy: *I'll definitely watch the whole series.*
- 2 Jessica:
.....
- 3 Harry:
.....
- 4 Grace:
.....
- 5 Daniel:
.....
- 6 Charlie:
.....

Reporting verbs

- 2 Match what the people said (A–G) with a reporting verb from the box.

admit announce complain ~~inform~~
promise recommend warn

- A The bus leaves at two thirty.

.....*inform*.....

- B The city centre can be dangerous at night.

.....

- C This food tastes disgusting.

.....

- D I will give the money back tomorrow.

.....

- E I'm going to live in Brazil.

.....

- F I told a lie.

.....

- G You should watch the new James Bond film.

.....

- 3 Now report what the people in Exercise 2 said.

- 1 The bus driver informed us that
.....*the bus left at two thirty.*.....
- 2 Filip complained that
.....
- 3 Beatriz promised that
.....
- 4 Paul announced that
.....
- 5 Karima recommended that
.....
- 6 Roberto warned that
.....
- 7 Tereza admitted that
.....

Vocabulary

Entertainment

1 **EP** Read the clues and complete the crossword.

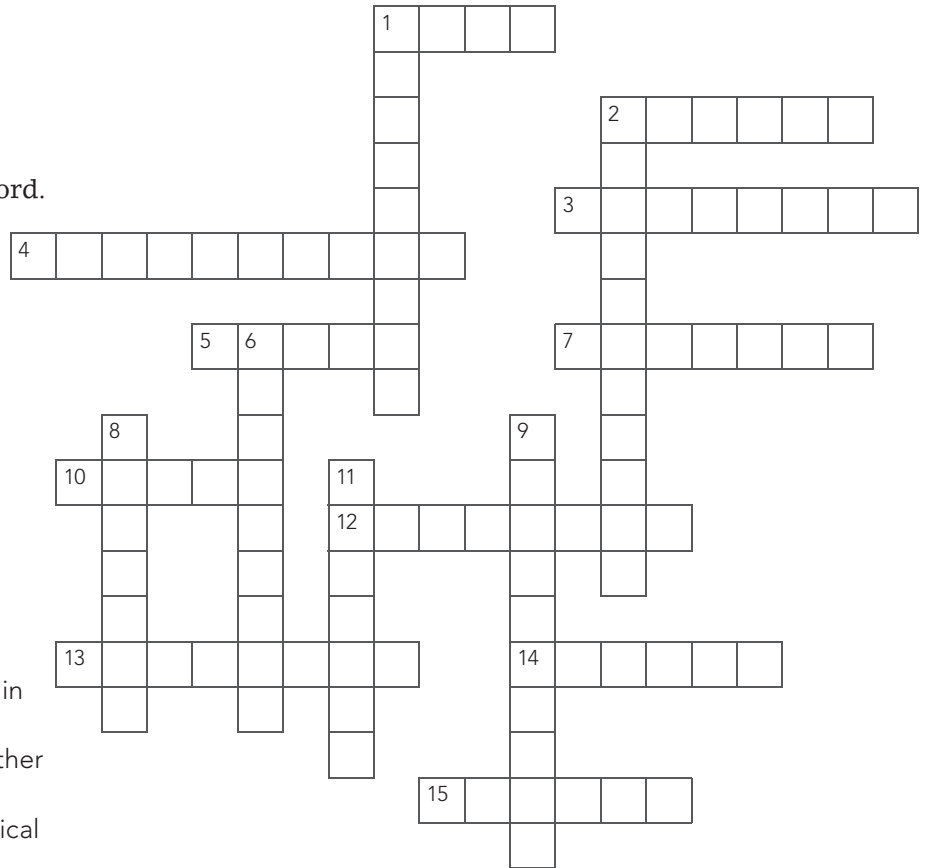


Across

- 1 The was first performed in this theatre in 1934.
- 2 This entrance is for actors only whereas the other entrance is for the general
- 3 I'm a TV so I have to make all the practical arrangements for a programme.
- 4 The first on last night's quiz show won £10,000.
- 5 My favourite actor was only in the first of the play unfortunately.
- 7 A law was passed to give famous people greater from the press.
- 10 The two singers sang together on for the first time in 20 years.
- 12 The started clapping as soon as the band were announced.
- 13 The film was made on in Hawaii.
- 14 The was excellent, despite none of the actors being professional.
- 15 The second episode in the new about musicians was much better than the first.

Down

- 1 At the beginning of the show, the told everyone what the prizes were.
- 2 The main actor's wasn't as good as usual tonight.
- 6 This magazine always has an article about the life of a famous
- 8 Most Bollywood films are made in film in Mumbai.
- 9 There were more than usual at the football match.
- 11 A is a newspaper which has short reports and a lot of photos.



Verb collocations with *ambition*, *career*, *experience* and *job*

2 **EP** Choose the correct word, A–D, for each gap.

- 1 Anna had a real talent for dance and eventually *fulfilled* her ambition to dance at the Lincoln Center in New York.
A fulfilled B concluded C succeeded D convinced
- 2 If you experience, you'll never get anywhere as a designer.
A miss B abandon C lack D deny
- 3 Gerry was determined to a career with animals and eventually he succeeded in setting up his own practice as a vet.
A launch B pursue C realise D perform
- 4 If you want to experience of working with children, you could do some babysitting for your cousins.
A get B achieve C earn D make
- 5 I turned a job in Thailand and I've regretted it ever since.
A up B out C back D down

Listening | Part 3

09 You will hear five short extracts in which people are talking about a film they have seen. For questions 1–5, choose from the list (A–H) what each person thinks about the film. Use the letters only once. There are three extra letters which you do not need to use.



- A It was boring.
- B It was too brief.
- C It was set in the wrong location.
- D The action scenes were unconvincing.
- E The plot was too complicated.
- F It was too serious.
- G One of the actors let the others down.
- H The acting was poor.

Speaker 1 1

Speaker 2 2

Speaker 3 3

Speaker 4 4

Speaker 5 5

Reading and Use of English | Part 4

For questions 1–6, complete the second sentence so 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 The train driver said, 'The train will be 30 minutes late.'

DELAY

The train driver announced that there *would be a delay* of 30 minutes.

- 1 I had an invitation from Miranda to join her ice skating tomorrow.
GO
Miranda invited ice skating with her and her friends the next day.
- 2 Lee told us he was sorry that he hadn't come to our party.
FOR
Lee apologised to our party.
- 3 Alice told Tom she thought he had scratched the car.
OF
Alice accused the car.
- 4 In the end I got my sister to agree that I could borrow her dress.
LEND
I finally persuaded her dress.
- 5 I told the hotel receptionist that my room was too small.
ABOUT
I complained too small to the hotel receptionist.
- 6 We were warned by the policeman about the traffic jam ahead.
THERE
The policeman warned a traffic jam ahead.

Reading and Use of English | Part 6

You are going to read an article about a woman who works with celebrities as a fashion stylist. 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.

‘I often spend the day shopping’



Rachel Fanconi is a fashion stylist who has worked with many stars. She was interviewed by Alex McRae

Fashion styling is basically about making people look nice. I work on editorial photo shoots, styling models for fashion spreads in magazines and newspapers, and I also style celebrities for big awards ceremonies. 1 There's actually a strong commercial element to styling.

A typical day usually starts with me packing up and returning clothes worn at an awards ceremony the night before, then heading out to find new things for my next assignment. Some stylists go through public relations agencies to find clothes. 2 As a stylist, your contacts are extremely important, so I'm very protective of mine. If I'm finding clothes for someone new, I'll call the person first to discuss their likes and dislikes, which helps me to put together a profile. Then I'll spend the day shopping and bring back lots of different outfits for them to choose from.

The best thing about my job is shopping. I hope that doesn't sound too shallow. 3 I work with a big list of people – models, make-up artists, photographers – on various different assignments, and it's lovely checking in with them if I haven't seen them for a few months. You're collaborating together to make something look gorgeous, and when things come together, it's hugely satisfying.

It's easy, however, to get caught up in the glamour of the job. I feel that with any demanding career, it's important to have a balance. 4 My husband

and I are both stylists and we try to avoid this. We're great football fans – we go to lots of games and try to keep one part of our lives separate from our jobs.

There are a range of skills you need to be a top fashion stylist. It's not enough to have an artistic eye. 5 For example, if you go to gigs, exhibitions and plays, it will inform your work. During a fashion shoot, you have to be hawk-eyed, ready to swoop on any uneven hemlines. It is important to be really thorough and careful. I take digital photos and print out suggestions of shoe, bag and outfit combinations, to make sure everything goes together.

So the reality is that it's a lot of hard work. If you want to be a fashion stylist, get a qualification under your belt – not necessarily a degree in fashion styling, but maybe in design. 6 Then do work experience with a stylist in the most stressful environment possible – probably fashion shoots for a newspaper – so you learn to work under pressure to a deadline. Try to learn your craft from a stylist you admire, be as professional as you can, and be prepared to do a lot of work for free.

- A** Otherwise, you could let styling take over your life and become a caricature 'fashion' person, in a bubble.
- B** You should try to find inspiration in unexpected places.
- C** I work differently in that I prefer to deal with people directly, and I try to support London designers.
- D** More important is planning and organisation.
- E** Their clothes are usually loaned, because when an outfit appears in a magazine or on a celebrity, it's advertising.
- F** That will give you a useful range of skills.
- G** Apart from that, it's the social aspect of the job which is important to me.

Grammar

Modal verbs to express certainty and possibility

1 Rewrite the sentences in *italics* using a modal verb: *might, may, could, must* or *can't*.

1 Ryan is behaving very strangely. *I'm sure he's in love.*
He *must be* in love.

2 Deborah is looking a bit tired. *Perhaps she's working too hard.*
She

3 He never goes on holiday. *I don't suppose he earns much.*
He

4 She is studying full-time and she has a job in a restaurant. *I imagine that's very hard.*
That

5 That man's quite young. *He's definitely not Claire's grandfather.*
That

6 He's just bought a new car and a yacht. *He obviously sold his business for a lot of money.*
He

7 Andy and Sarah aren't speaking to each other. *I don't believe they've had another argument.*
They another argument.

8 You seem very familiar. *Perhaps we've met before.*
We

9 She says she doesn't like children. *I'm sure she didn't have a happy childhood herself.*
She a happy childhood.

10 I don't know why she didn't tell me she'd left her job. *It's possible she thought I would be angry.*
She

2 Read the paragraph about risk-taking. Circle the correct modal verbs.

Psychologists believe that taking risks has always been part of human nature. For early humans, risk-taking (1) *must / can't* have been part of everyday life. Psychologists think that early human risk-takers (2) *may / can't* have been more likely to explore new places, possibly finding a new source of water or food. Such individuals (3) *can't / might* also have risked doing things differently, such as using a new kind of weapon or animal trap. These acts (4) *must / mustn't* have given the risk-taker a great sense of achievement, but (5) *can't / could* also have profoundly benefited his or her group by improving their lives in some way.

Writing | Part 2 An article

You see this advertisement in your college magazine.

Articles wanted

Who has inspired you most?

A friend? A family member? Someone famous?

Tell us why you admire them and describe the influence this person has had on you.

The best article will appear in next term's magazine.

Write your article in 140–190 words.

1 Read the following introductory paragraphs.

- 1 Which title do you think has the most impact?
- 2 Which paragraph is about the right length?
- 3 Underline all the adjectives which describe personality and feelings.
- 4 Which paragraph repeats the same vocabulary and structures too often?

A

A living example

My favourite aunt has had a very big influence on me. She is my father's oldest sister and I spent a lot of time with her when I was growing up. She didn't have any children of her own so she treated all her nephews and nieces as if they were her own children. She was quite old-fashioned in many ways and could be quite critical if she didn't approve of our behaviour or our clothes. But at the same time she was always ready to listen to us and discuss our feelings without getting shocked or angry.

B

My favourite cousin

My family have all influenced me in different ways. My parents taught me to be responsible and to work hard. My grandmother taught me how to cook. But the person who has had the biggest impact on me is my cousin Robert because he taught me how to have fun and how to enjoy life.

2 Read the rest of *My favourite cousin*.

- Find more adjectives that describe personality and feelings.
- Replace the word *very* with a word from the box to add variety and interest. Can you use the modifying adverbs in the box in all the examples?

extremely particularly really quite

Robert was **(1)** *very* confident whereas I used to be **(2)** *very* shy and always stressed. But Robert taught me that being stressed doesn't help solve problems. Robert never got upset when things went wrong and I decided I wanted to be like him. So I stopped worrying so much and soon I began to enjoy life more.

A cousin who is a few years older can have a **(3)** *very* big influence. In my case Robert had a bigger influence than my older brother because that relationship was always **(4)** *very* competitive and my brother never wanted to spend time with me.

Now Robert and I have **(5)** *very* different jobs and interests but I will always be **(6)** *very* grateful to him for showing me that it's easy to have fun and enjoy life.

Vocabulary

stay, spend and pass; make, cause and have; achieve, carry out and devote

1 Circle the correct verb.

- Did you *stay / spend* at the party till the end?
- Reading is the best way to *spend / pass* the time when you are travelling.
- I used to *spend / pass* all my holidays at my grandparents' house.
- Studies have shown that teenagers *spend / pass* more time playing computer games than watching TV.
- Some people prefer *staying / spending* at home to going out.
- A lot of time has *spent / passed* since we saw each other.

2 Which verbs in the table collocate with the nouns in the box? Put the nouns in the correct column. Some can go in more than one column.

progress fun patience confusion trouble
a shock peace an effort damage an impact on
changes offence a mistake unhappiness

make	cause	have

3 Match the two parts of the sentences.

- During the exam the students tried to carry out ...
- Their marriage was successful because they devoted ...
- Ella finally achieved ...
- Scientists have been carrying out ...
- Some scientists devote ...
- It can take a long time to achieve ...

- A new research on what makes people happy.
B her ambition to become a doctor.
C their teacher's instructions perfectly.
D their lives to finding a cure for diseases.
E a lot of time to each other.
F success in your career.

- 1 2 3
4 5 6

Adjectives describing personality

4 EP Match the adjectives with the definitions.

- | | |
|---------------|--|
| 1 creative | A Someone who wants to get a good job and make a lot of money. |
| 2 sociable | B Someone who is imaginative and has lots of ideas. |
| 3 adventurous | C Someone who is friendly and likes meeting new people. |
| 4 shy | D Someone who worries a lot and gets stressed easily. |
| 5 ambitious | E Someone who finds it difficult to meet new people. |
| 6 nervous | F Someone who enjoys risky and challenging experiences. |

5 Now choose one adjective from above to describe the people in each photograph.



Listening | Part 4

▶ 10 You will hear an interview with Professor Jackson, a psychologist, talking about the science of happiness. For questions 1–7, choose the best answer (A, B or C).

- 1 Professor Jackson thinks surveys on happiness
 - A are less accurate than economic studies.
 - B will be used to measure the success of governments.
 - C will become less useful in the future.
- 2 What does Professor Jackson suggest about diet?
 - A It is given more attention by happy people.
 - B People feel happier if they have a good diet.
 - C It has less effect on life expectancy than happiness.
- 3 What seems to be the relationship between standard of living and happiness?
 - A People are happier now than in the past.
 - B People in rich countries are getting happier.
 - C People need to achieve a basic income to be happy.
- 4 People who buy material goods to make them happy are
 - A usually dissatisfied with their purchases.
 - B confusing happiness with pleasure.
 - C only happy for a short time.
- 5 What does Professor Jackson say about the effect of relationships on happiness?
 - A Having strong friendships may improve health.
 - B People with a lot of friends seem to be the happiest.
 - C Close friends are more important for happiness than family.
- 6 What do recent studies say about happiness at work?
 - A People need to feel useful.
 - B People need to enjoy their work.
 - C People need to have goals.
- 7 Professor Jackson says the easiest way to increase happiness is to
 - A smile more often.
 - B stop comparing yourself to others.
 - C do something kind every day.

Reading and Use of English | Part 3

For questions 1–8, read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of some of the lines to form a word that fits in the gap **in the same line**. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Personality types

It's often said that no two people are exactly (0)*alike*....., but according to one (1) theory, we all share one of 16 distinct personality types, which are formed by several (2) of personality traits.

(3) can be made between personality and left- or right-handedness. Most people are born with a (4) for one hand, and all of us are born with a personality type. Experts say that we (5) develop our personality type through the course of our lives in (6) to our (7) and experiences – school or work, for example. However, it should be emphasised that personality type doesn't explain everything about us and that the (8) of people with the same personality type can differ hugely.

LIKE

PSYCHOLOGY

COMBINE

COMPARE

PREFER

TYPICAL

RESPOND

SURROUND

BEHAVE

Reading and Use of English | Part 2

Exam advice

Read the whole text when you have finished to make sure the words you have written make sense.

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).

The happiest day of the year



A British psychologist says he can prove that the last Friday in June is the happiest day of the year.

Cliff Arnall, a University of Cardiff psychologist specialising (0)*in*..... seasonal disorders, (1) created a formula for finding happiness. The research looks (2) everything from increased outdoor activity and rising energy levels, to picnics and beach trips with families.

Mr Arnall's happiness formula depends (3) six factors: outdoor activity, nature, social interaction, positive memories of childhood summers, temperature, and holidays and anticipation of time off.

'At the end of June, the days are at their longest (4) means there are more hours of sunshine to enjoy. It's (5) people tend to have lots of gatherings with friends and family,' Mr Arnall said.

'Happiness is associated with many things in life and can (6) triggered by a variety of events. Whether it's a sunny day (7) a childhood memory that triggers a feeling of happiness, I think this formula proves that the path to finding happiness is very (8) simpler than people imagine.'

Grammar

Modals expressing ability

- 1 Complete these sentences with *can*, *could* or the correct form of *able to*. In three of the sentences, there are two possible answers so write both.
- I might be able to give you a lift but I'm not sure yet.
 - I (not) swim till last year. Until then I was nervous about going in a boat.
 - I see Sarah in the distance. She'll be here soon.
 - I've made the main course for dinner but I've been talking on the phone so I (not) make the dessert yet.
 - When I was 14, I run from my home to the school in four minutes.



- (you) speak Chinese by the end of the course next month?
- I go to last Saturday's match in the end because my friend had a spare ticket.
- My brother (usually) fix the computer when it goes wrong.

*as* and *like*

- 2 Are *as* and *like* used correctly in these sentences? Correct any mistakes and put a tick (✓) next to the sentences which are correct.
- As you know, this school has been here for more than 100 years. ✓
 - I bought Jack the same CD as you.
 - Tommy looks as his grandfather did at the same age.
 - As far as I remember, I don't think it was possible to fly direct to Mexico 20 years ago.
 - I really admire Jason as an actor, but I don't really get on with him.
 - A loganberry is a bit like a raspberry but bigger.
 - Your hands are as cold like ice.
 - We didn't talk about the important things as where we would live.
 - The beginning of this film was exactly the same as the one we saw last week.
 - I'm working in Italy at the moment like a tour guide.

Vocabulary

arrive, *get* and *reach*

- 1 Circle the correct word in *italics*.
- By the time we *arrived* / *reached* / *got* the coast we'd been walking for four hours.
 - Did you *arrive* / *reach* / *get* in Brazil today?
 - When you *arrive* / *reach* / *get* to the restaurant, will you order me a salad?
 - The temperature *arrived* / *reached* / *got* almost 40 degrees yesterday.
 - When Pablo *arrived* / *reached* / *got* at the hostel, the door was locked and he couldn't get in.
 - We spent ages talking about what to do but we couldn't *arrive* / *reach* / *get* a decision.

Shopping

- 2 **EP** Read a conversation which took place in a sports shop and choose one word from the box for each gap. Some of the words need to be plural.

bargain brand catalogue ~~chain~~ competitor
counter guarantee refund sale stock

- Manager:** So, Emma, I'm going to show you round before you start work here.
- Emma:** I'm looking forward to working in a sports shop.
- Manager:** Good. As you know we're part of a (1) *chain* There are nearly 200 of our stores across the country and we're one of the biggest. We do have some (2) in the town though so we have to watch our prices. Everyone comes in looking for a (3) and they won't come back here if they find something cheaper elsewhere. And of course we have a big (4) twice a year when we reduce everything. That's a very busy time.
- Emma:** Do you keep everything in (5) or do customers sometimes have to order things?
- Manager:** We keep most of the main (6) here but we also have a (7) that people can look through while they're in the shop or they can order from our website. On the (8) here by the till we keep lots of small items that customers often pick up while they're waiting to pay. One other thing about us, and it's important to tell customers this, we offer a two-year (9) on all the equipment we sell. So if anything goes wrong we will give customers a full (10) or exchange.

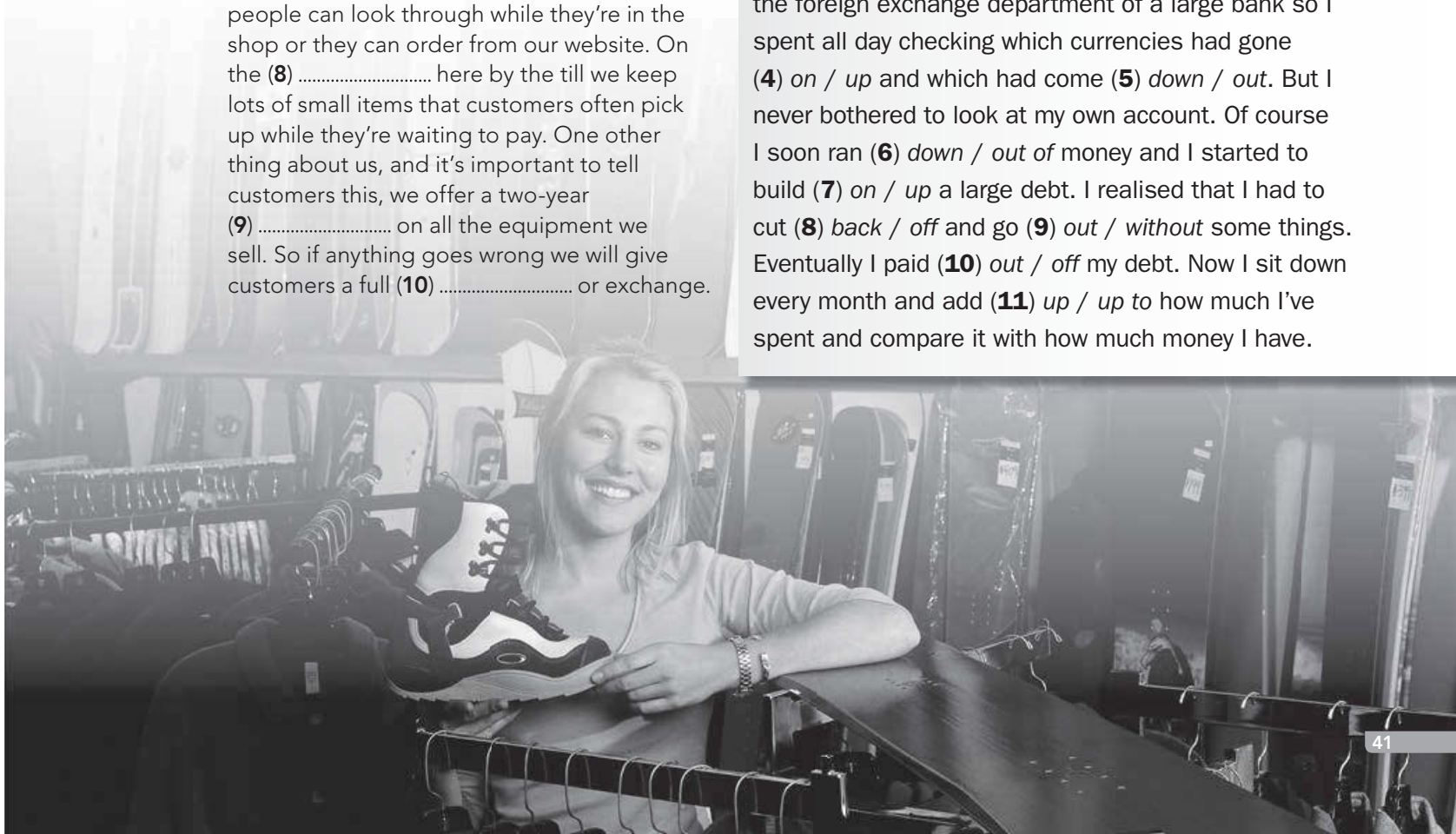
Phrasal verbs

- 3 **EP** Read the text below. Circle the correct words.

LIFE'S LESSONS Andrew, 25



When I moved out of my parents' home into my first flat, I got into big trouble with money. I never looked at my bank statements. I knew my salary was paid (1) *back* / *in* every month but I just took (2) *away* / *out* however much I needed. I sometimes even gave money (3) *in* / *away* to friends who didn't have enough. The stupid thing was that I worked in the foreign exchange department of a large bank so I spent all day checking which currencies had gone (4) *on* / *up* and which had come (5) *down* / *out*. But I never bothered to look at my own account. Of course I soon ran (6) *down* / *out of* money and I started to build (7) *on* / *up* a large debt. I realised that I had to cut (8) *back* / *off* and go (9) *out* / *without* some things. Eventually I paid (10) *out* / *off* my debt. Now I sit down every month and add (11) *up* / *up to* how much I've spent and compare it with how much money I have.



Reading and Use of English | Part 6

You are going to read an article about the psychology of shopping. 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.

Who's playing mind games with you?

Designing a shop is a science, as we found out when we did some research

A bit of retail therapy is supposed to be good for you. You stroll round the shops at leisure, try on items which catch your eye, make those purchases you've been meaning to get for ages. But who's really making the choices? You're certainly picking up the bill, but the shops could be having a bigger say than you think.

We all know how supermarkets use the smell of baking around the store to draw shoppers in and how soothing music can make you stay longer while faster tunes are designed to keep you on the move. **1** Tim Denison, who is a retail psychologist, confirmed this increase and he let me in on some of the secrets of the retail sector.

The shops are clearly far more sophisticated than you might think. **2** In fact this can start before you even get that far, with warm air over the doorway to encourage you in. Of course, that wouldn't work in hot countries. They have their own version with air conditioning at the entrance.

Smells are still a favourite – travel agents sometimes release a coconut odour to get you in the holiday mood. Items placed at eye level are supposed to sell better, and the end-of-aisle displays are best for persuading people to buy food they hadn't intended to. **3** You're then more likely to stop and buy something. Colours are also used successfully.

But where the art is really catching on is in the way it differentiates between women and men. A woman entering a shop might well find party clothes, with lots of frills and special materials, at the front. 'The key to effective retailing for women,' explains Tim, 'is to make the buying of clothes an engaging experience.' **4** They will be grouped not by what they are but their style – classic or casual, for instance.



When men go shopping it's a different ball game. They want to buy a pair of jeans because their old ones have worn out. In fact, they probably want to get exactly the same jeans.

5 So menswear shops are laid out with everything in its place and men can buy what they want and go. 'We all know that men hate shopping,' says Tim, 'so what we have to do is make it as simple and spartan as we can.'

But just as the shops are becoming more sophisticated, so are the shoppers. If you're looking for a flat to buy or rent and you notice the smell of freshly brewed coffee, you're likely to get suspicious because this is an old trick to convince people it's a nice place to live. So while the mind games are targeting our subconscious, they tend to work well.

6 We don't mind spending our hard-earned cash, but we want to feel we're making the choices, not them.

- A** Such items are placed near each other so they can be visualised together, as an outfit.
- B** These kinds of techniques have been around for a while, but there's evidence that their use is growing.
- C** When those decisions are made for us, it can stop us from buying anything at all.
- D** You spend longer turning corners with awkward trolleys, so they catch your eye.
- E** These shoppers don't want to be faced with ideas and suggestions.
- F** But if they become too obvious, we're likely to resist, and things can backfire for shop-owners.
- G** The minute you walk through their front doors, most of your senses are attacked.

Listening | Part 1

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

- 1 You hear a woman talking to her son. Why is she talking to him?
A to refuse permission
B to make a suggestion
C to give a warning
- 2 You overhear a teenager talking to a shop assistant. What does he want to do?
A get a refund
B try something on
C exchange something
- 3 You overhear two people talking. The woman dislikes
A having to work all weekend.
B working in the stock room.
C people not being polite.
- 4 You hear the following on the radio. What does the man do?
A advertise a product
B give some advice
C announce a decision
- 5 You hear two people talking about their holiday plans. What do they agree about?
A how much cash to take
B where to exchange their money
C how to carry their money
- 6 You overhear a woman talking to a friend. The woman thinks the shop assistant was
A well informed.
B helpful.
C efficient.
- 7 You hear a teenager talking to his friend about buying clothes online. What does he think is the main advantage?
A You can get a good price.
B You can avoid going to the shops.
C You have a wide choice of styles.
- 8 You hear a message on an answerphone. How does the speaker feel?
A sympathetic
B determined
C optimistic

Reading and Use of English | Part 3

For questions 1–8, read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of some of the lines to form a word that fits in the gap **in the same line**. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Designer labels

The biggest and most (0) *profitable* **PROFIT** companies have large advertising budgets which they use to make their name familiar. When we are looking for new trainers, clothes or household goods and we have a (1) between two different **CHOOSE** products – one with a label we have heard of and one which by contrast is (2) to us – we often decide on **KNOW** the product whose name we recognise. It makes us think that we are buying something of (3) quality which we **REASON** can trust. However, if we looked carefully at them, we might find the number of (4) between the two products **SIMILAR** quite (5) We often willingly **SURPRISE** pay extra for the name of the designer or company without (6) gaining **ACTUAL** very much in quality or style. If we are (7) , we should therefore not **SENSE** be persuaded that something is better because of the label on it. But advertising is very (8) and, however hard **EFFECT** we try, it is always going to influence our decisions.

Grammar

Relative pronouns and relative clauses

- 1 a Complete the sentences with the correct relative pronoun from the box.

which who whose where

- 1 There are a lot of after-school sports activities at my school but the people^{who}..... most need exercise don't go.
- 2 Schools provide relaxation classes for students get better exam results.
- 3 At my school there are lots of children parents belong to the local sports club.
- 4 The diet children had 30 or 40 years ago was much healthier.
- 5 The government job it is to promote healthy eating is not doing enough to encourage parents to change their shopping and cooking habits.
- 6 It's the unhealthy options on our school menu are always the cheapest.
- 7 Childhood obesity is now a huge problem in Europe may have a significant impact on life expectancy.
- 8 There aren't many sports activities available for boys aren't interested in football.
- 9 The biggest problem many schools have is preventing pupils from bringing unhealthy snacks into school.
- 10 Having a place children can do sports outside school is also really important.

- b Add commas to the sentences containing non-defining relative clauses.
- c Which relative pronouns can be replaced by *that*?
- d Which relative pronouns can be omitted?

- 2 Match the two halves of the sentences.

- 1 The doctor, whose name I can't remember, ...
- 2 The doctor recommends that I eat less meat, ...
- 3 The treatment I've been having ...
- 4 I don't know where ...
- 5 People who are over the age of 50 ...
- 6 Supplements of vitamin C, which may help to fight infection, ...

- A doesn't seem to be working very well.
 B need to have a check-up every year.
 C I caught this cold.
 D gave me some good advice.
 E should be taken during winter.
 F which I will find very difficult.

- 1 2 3
 4 5 6

Vocabulary

Word formation

- 1 EP What are the noun forms of these adjectives?

possible	 ^{possibility}
satisfied	.....
willing	.....
helpful	.....
aware	.....
patient	.....
able	.....
experienced	.....
convenient	.....
accurate	.....
secure	.....
certain	.....
happy	.....
honest	.....

- 2 Now write the negative of the adjective forms in the correct column. One word has two negative forms.

dis	im	in	un
	impossible		

Writing | Part 1 Developing your argument

- 1 Read part of the first draft of a student's answer to this essay and the teacher's comments.

In your English class, you have been talking about people's eating habits now and in the past. 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.

Essay question

Children's diets are unhealthier today than in the past.

Notes

Write about:

- 1 unhealthy snacks
- 2 cooking habits
- 3 your own idea

There is a lot of evidence to show that children's diets are unhealthier today than in the past. **(1)**

Today children's diets are unhealthier than in the past because they eat too many unhealthy snacks. **(2)**

In the past children didn't buy so many snacks **(3)**

Children's diets are also unhealthier because they eat too much fast food **(4)** Nowadays a lot of mothers don't have time for cooking **(5)** so they buy supermarket meals to put in the microwave instead. In the past people didn't have microwaves.

On the other hand, children's diets have improved a lot in the last 50 years. **(6)**

There is a lot of information for parents about the kinds of food they should give their children. **(7)** Children are also taught about the importance of a good diet in school.

Explain why this is a problem

Give an example

Explain why not

What is wrong with fast food?

Explain why not

Give an example

In what way?

- 2 Now match the sentences/clauses from the student's second draft (A–H) to the correct part (1–7) of the essay. There is one extra sentence which does not match.

- A** Most tins and packets that we buy today, for example, have labels on them saying exactly what they contain.
- B** which is bad for their health because this type of food isn't fresh and contains too much sugar, fat and salt.
- C** This means children don't eat as much healthy food as they should and so many of them are overweight.
- D** For example, children see these snacks advertised on television.
- E** Although many children in some countries still suffer from malnutrition, in richer countries most parents can afford to buy meat and fresh fruit for their children, which was not possible for a lot of families in the past.
- F** A good example of this is the fact that in many parts of the world childhood obesity has increased dramatically recently.
- G** because they have full-time jobs
- H** because they didn't have as much money as children today.

- | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 7 | | |

Reading and Use of English | Part 3



For questions **1–8**, read the text below. Use the words given in capitals at the end of some of the lines to form a word that fits in the space **in the same line**. There is an example at the beginning **(0)**.

Taking care of nurses

It's a nurse's **(0)** ...responsibility... to care for her patients and help them recover from their illness. This doesn't just mean giving patients medicine. Part of the **(1)** may involve giving them advice on improving their diet and exercise routines so they can increase their **(2)** and avoid becoming ill again. But who looks after the well-being and **(3)** of nurses?

RESPONSIBLE

TREAT

STRONG

FIT

While trying to satisfy the demands of a busy schedule, some nurses find it difficult to take the time to take care of themselves. This is especially true of young, **(4)** nurses.

EXPERIENCE

Because nurses have a very **(5)** lifestyle and are constantly rushed off their feet, they're unlikely to need any **(6)** exercise. However, many nurses often don't have a **(7)** diet because they're too busy to eat properly during the working day. This can mean relying on snacks instead of having **(8)** meals. So some nurses may not be getting the nutrition they need to maintain energy levels or fight off infectious diseases.

ACTION

ADD

BALANCE

HEALTH

Reading and Use of English | Part 4

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 Children's diets are not as healthy as they used to be.
MORE

Children's diets are *more unhealthy than* they used to be.

- 1 The doctor said I should give up smoking.
ADVISED

The doctor
smoking.

- 2 You won't lose weight unless you stop eating junk food.
IF

You won't lose weight
eating junk food.

- 3 'Why don't we go for a jog?' Mike said.
SUGGESTED

Mike for a jog.

- 4 I expect people ate more vegetables in the past.
MUST

People in the past.

- 5 'I'll give you a check-up next week,' said Amy's doctor.
EXPLAINED

The doctor give Amy a check-up the following week.

- 6 Ella was so tired she couldn't study properly.
TOO

Ella study properly.

Listening | Part 4

▶ 12 You will hear a high-school student interviewing a doctor as part of his research for a project on sleep. For questions 1–7, choose the best answer (**A**, **B** or **C**).



- 1 Compared to the past, people now sleep at night
A less heavily.
B longer than recommended.
C for a shorter time.
- 2 The doctor says a natural pattern of sleep includes
A one long sleep at night.
B a short sleep in the afternoon.
C frequent short sleeps.
- 3 Research has already shown that a lack of sleep can affect teenagers'
A long-term health.
B performance at school.
C emotional well-being.
- 4 What does the doctor say is to blame for teenagers not getting enough sleep?
A poor diet
B lack of exercise
C lack of discipline at home
- 5 What advice does the doctor give for teenagers who have trouble getting to sleep?
A read a favourite book
B listen to music
C drink hot chocolate
- 6 What does the doctor think schools should do?
A shorten the school day
B offer classes in the evenings
C start lessons later
- 7 The doctor says that you may find when you wake up
A you have forgotten a problem.
B you can see a solution to a problem.
C you think a problem is less important.

Grammar

Third conditional

- 1 Read about the morning when Rose met her husband. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.



Rose: If I *I had woken up* (wake up) earlier, I
 *would have walked* (walk) to work.



Rose: If my car (start), I
 (drive) to work.



Rose: I (catch) the bus if I
 (run) faster.



Rose: I (sit down) if there
 (be) some empty seats.



Rose: If I (not feel) bored, I
 (not chat) to the man
 standing next to me.



Rose: If I (not catch) that bus,
 I (not met) my husband.

wish, if only and hope

- 2 Complete each sentence with *wish* or *hope*.

- I *hope* you understand what I'm trying to say.
- My class has entered a competition and we we've won first prize.
- I you could come to New York with us but I know your parents won't let you.
- I Yusuf will be back in time for dinner because I've cooked his favourite meal.
- I I'm not disturbing you but I need to talk to you.
- We all you were here because we miss you.
- I someone would invent a mobile phone that would work everywhere.
- I you had a good time on your trip to Thailand.
- I I hadn't said exactly what I thought.
- I Anton wouldn't watch TV all the time.

3 If a pair of sentences has the same meaning, put a tick (✓) next to them. If they have different meanings, rewrite the second sentence so it means the same as the first.

- 1 a What a pity I didn't bring my camera.
b If only I ~~hadn't~~ brought my camera. ~~X~~ had
- 2 a I would like the elephants to come closer.
b I wish the elephants had come closer.
- 3 a It's a shame we didn't see any giraffes.
b If only we had seen some giraffes.
- 4 a We made a lot of noise so we didn't see many animals.
b If we had made a lot of noise, we would have seen more animals.

Vocabulary

avoid, prevent and protect; check, control and supervise

EP Circle the correct word in each sentence.

- 1 The zoo keeper sometimes has to *control* / *prevent* people from feeding the animals.
- 2 You should *check* / *avoid* when the rainy season is before booking your holiday.
- 3 It's best to *prevent* / *avoid* going on safari during the busiest months of the year.
- 4 Children need to be *supervised* / *checked* at all times when visiting the zoo.
- 5 It's dangerous to ride a horse if you can't *control* / *supervise* it.
- 6 What's the best way to *protect* / *avoid* some rare animals from extinction?

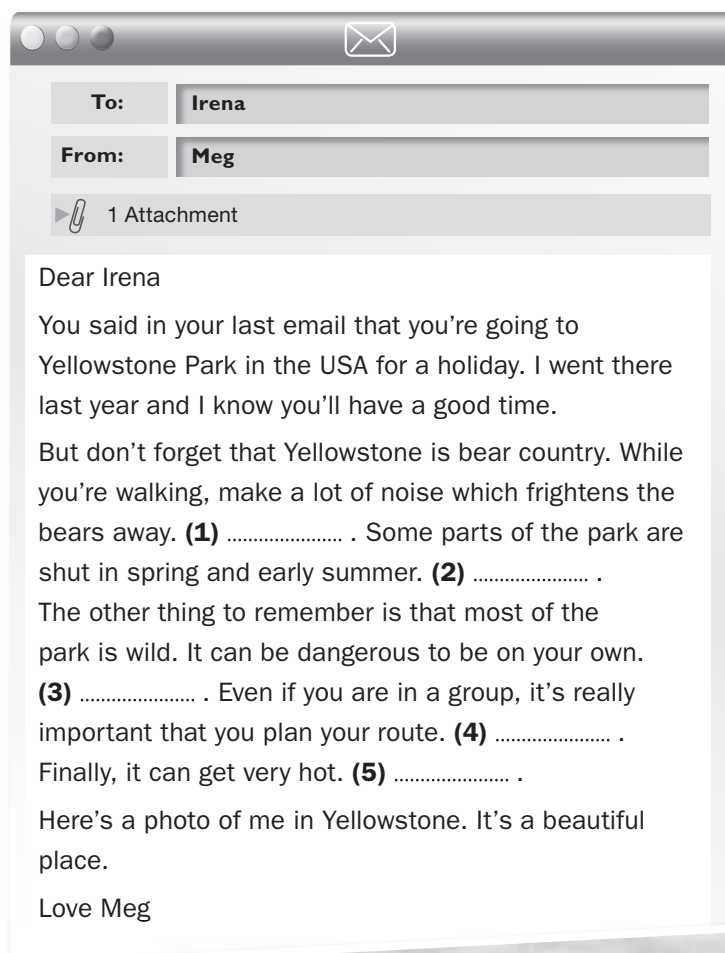
Writing | Part 2 An email

1 Look at the beginnings of five sentences below. Choose endings from A–E to give advice about visiting Yellowstone Park in the USA. There are several possible answers.

- | | |
|----------------------|---|
| 1 I'd advise you | A I'd check if any paths are closed before you set out. |
| 2 Make sure that you | B to wear a bell. |
| 3 The best idea is | C to carry lots of water with you. |
| 4 You should always | D tell someone where you are going. |
| 5 If I were you, | E walk with other people. |

Example: I'd advise you to wear a bell.

2 Now read the email. Complete each gap with one of the sentences from Exercise 1.



Reading and Use of English | Part 5

You are going to read an article from a magazine about a holiday in Africa. For questions 1–6, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text.

African Safari

Martin Symington went on a camping safari holiday with his wife and three teenagers

We stood silently under the stars, just metres from our tent, hardly daring to breathe. Adam, one of the camp staff, swept a torch beam across a clearing where four impala stood, panicky on their nimble legs. Could they sense the danger they were in? Did they know, as we did, that a female leopard lay under a thorn bush?

She sprang. Four shadowy shapes bounced into the woods. Had the leopard made a successful kill? We all had our theories, but in truth the whole scene had taken place too quickly, and in insufficient light, for any of us to be sure. Now we understood why we had been warned not to go out of our tent after dark, except when accompanied by a staff member. In fact, we had been on our way from the tent to the supper-time camp-fire when Adam's torch had unexpectedly caught the leopard's glinting green eyes. Half an hour later we had a tale to outdo most told around the fire. 'This has got to be the best nightlife in the world,' replied Toby, when some middle-aged fellow safari enthusiast asked him how he was enjoying his holiday.

So much for the assortment of self-appointed experts who doubted that safaris and teenagers would be a workable mix. True, this is a difficult age, with adolescents beginning to sense that they are too old for family holidays. But nor did ours want to return to beach resorts with the kind of 'teen clubs' they wouldn't be seen dead in. So, my wife Hennie and I reckoned, if we were going to have one really good family holiday, why not Africa?

Our holiday began with a flight to Arusha airport, then a long drive to West Kilimanjaro Camp – a semi-permanent gathering of explorer-style tents near the base of the great volcano which was to tease us with rare glimpses of her snowy summit which is 5,895 metres high.

Next we took to the hot African sky in a small plane and headed south. Unlike in West Kilimanjaro, there is no human population in the Ruaha other than a lodge for the park rangers, and four small safari camps. We chose to stay at Mdonya Old River Camp because this



is one that avoids luxuries such as soft beds and fluffy towels; these, to my mind, can become obstacles to connecting with nature in the raw. Instead, the five of us shared a simple, yet adequate, tent at the edge of a dried-up sand river.

If there was one disappointment about the wildlife viewing in Tanzania, it was that game drives are not permitted in any of the country's national parks after dusk. But if anything, this made our night-time meeting *line 51* with the leopard and impala outside our tent even more special, bringing home to us the rewards of staying at camps where there are no fences, distractions or even electricity.

By day we mixed game drives with walks through the bush under the protection of our guide Esau for the time we spent in Ruaha. He taught us about bush safety: stay attentive and at a distance from the wildlife, and always stand still if you see an animal approaching you. We spotted only plant-eating animals – elephant, zebra and a pair of giraffes – but we all listened carefully to his repeated message to 'remember that you will see less than one per cent of what sees you'.

Our final hop was over to Zanzibar where we sailed out to a sandbank, swam through bright yellow and pink-and-blue fish and watched a crimson sun set. And we concluded that if there is one family holiday that will have undying teen appeal, it is a safari.

- 1 How did the family feel when they were sitting round the camp-fire?
 - A interested in the stories of the other campers
 - B proud of what they had seen earlier
 - C sorry they had disturbed the leopard
 - D annoyed they didn't know what happened in the end

- 2 Why did the writer and his wife decide to choose a safari holiday in Africa?
 - A They didn't want to be with other families.
 - B They wanted their children to learn some independence.
 - C They wanted to do something different from usual.
 - D They were advised that teenagers often enjoy safaris.

- 3 They chose the Mdonya Old River Camp because
 - A there was water nearby.
 - B it wasn't easy to get to.
 - C the tents were of good quality.
 - D it was fairly basic.

- 4 'this' in line 51 refers to
 - A the dusk
 - B a rule
 - C their disappointment
 - D a plan

- 5 What did Esau warn them about?
 - A There were many more animals than they could actually see.
 - B They should move slowly if an animal came towards them.
 - C They shouldn't go into the bush alone on foot.
 - D Some animals were more dangerous than others.

- 6 Which of the following describes how the writer felt about the holiday?
 - A unsure whether they would come back again
 - B frustrated they hadn't seen more animals
 - C relieved they hadn't been attacked
 - D satisfied the children had enjoyed it

Listening | Part 2

13 You will hear a woman called Kirsty Willis, who works in a zoo, giving a talk to students about careers with animals. For questions **1–10**, complete the sentences with a word or short phrase.



Careers with animals

Working in a zoo

You have more chance of getting a job if you have

(1)

You will have little **(2)** with the animals.

You must be good at **(3)**

It's ideal for people who like to have daily

(4)

Working in an aquarium

You should be able to handle a **(5)**

You will **(6)** at the end of the day!

Working as a vet

Animals often have a **(7)** attitude towards vets.

You need to be able to **(8)** well.

Working as a trainer

Most opportunities are in **(9)**

A typical day lasts **(10)** hours.

Grammar

Causative *have* and *get*

- 1 a What does the woman need to have done? Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs from the box.

clean remove replace ~~fix~~ cut

- 1 She needs to have/get the roof fixed.
- 2 She wants the windows
- 3 She is going the hedge
- 4 She would like the rubbish
- 5 She thinks she should the gate



- b What has the woman had done? Write sentences.

- 6 She has had the roof fixed.
- 7
- 8
- 9
- 10

Expressing obligation and permission

- 2 Circle the correct words in each sentence.

- 1 You're not supposed to / You are allowed to bring your dog into this building but it won't matter if no one sees him.
- 2 I needn't have bought / I didn't need to buy a washing machine for my new apartment. I'll have to sell it on eBay.
- 3 My parents weren't allowed to have / wouldn't let me have a TV in my bedroom, which meant I used to read a lot.
- 4 You don't have to / mustn't carry that heavy box up the stairs. There's a lift over there.
- 5 We can't / needn't play loud music after 11 p.m., or the neighbours will complain.
- 6 You shouldn't have / couldn't have left the door unlocked. Go back and lock it!
- 7 The builders were supposed to / had to finish work on 21st June but the kitchen isn't ready yet.
- 8 Don't let the children / The children don't have to climb that tree. It's not safe.
- 9 You should / must turn the gas fire off before you go to bed or there could be a fire.
- 10 My mum says we should / are allowed to have the party at our house if we promise to clear up afterwards.

at, in and on to express location

- 3 Complete the sentences with the correct preposition: *in, on, at*.

- 1 Our apartment is the first floor.
- 2 I'll meet you the entrance to the cinema.
- 3 The airport is the outskirts of the city.
- 4 The building doesn't look very exciting the outside but it's amazing inside.
- 5 You can park the back of the hotel.
- 6 We put all the furniture the middle of the room when we were decorating.
- 7 There's plenty of storage space the basement.
- 8 There's a huge mirror the top of the stairs.

Vocabulary

Collocations describing where you live

EP Cross out the option in *italics* which is NOT correct.

- 1 The new development is *conveniently* / ~~*comfortably*~~ / *ideally* located.
- 2 The neighbourhood used to be quite run-down but in the last few years it has become much more *desirable* / *fashionable* / *likeable*.
- 3 Because there was only one bathroom we *converted* / *installed* / *turned* the smallest bedroom into a shower room.
- 4 The master bedroom on the second floor *overlooks* / *looks onto* / *gives an overview of* the garden.
- 5 Her apartment is quite small but there's *enough* / *sufficient* / *convenient* space for one person.
- 6 The house is furnished very *luxuriously* / *expensively* / *richly*.
- 7 When we first moved in we could only afford *poor* / *cheap* / *second-hand* furniture.
- 8 The design of the bathroom is very *simple* / *stylish* / *well-equipped*.
- 9 Unfortunately there isn't much *room* / *place* / *space* for us to have a party at home.
- 10 The main square is a good *place* / *location* / *area* for meeting friends.



Listening | Part 4

14 You will hear a journalist talking on the radio about adults in their 20s and 30s who still live with their parents. For questions 1–7, choose the best answer (**A**, **B** or **C**).

- 1 The survey shows that the European country with the lowest number of 'boomerang kids' is
A France.
B Sweden.
C the UK.
- 2 In southern Europe young adults continue to live at home because of
A low salaries.
B close family ties.
C a shortage of affordable housing.
- 3 In the USA people are leaving home later because
A they are getting married later.
B they have to pay off student debts.
C their relationships with their parents are good.
- 4 Young adults living at home say the main advantage is
A being able to save up.
B having someone to do their washing and ironing.
C being free from responsibilities.
- 5 One disadvantage mentioned by 'boomerang kids' in the survey is
A the lack of time spent alone.
B worrying what people think of them.
C being treated like a child.
- 6 Having adult children at home can be a problem for parents because it can
A restrict their freedom.
B be expensive.
C make them tired.
- 7 The most common source of conflict between parents and their adult children are
A household chores.
B mealtimes.
C financial arrangements.

Writing | Part 2 Adding detail

- 1 Read some sentences from an article a student wrote about her grandparents' kitchen. Then match them to the type of detail they provide (A–F).



- 1 I always associate the kitchen with my grandmother.
- 2 The house was built in 1910 and the kitchen was extended in the 1970s.
- 3 My grandfather prefers to eat in the dining room because the chairs are more comfortable but my grandmother thinks it's too formal in there.
- 4 There are usually some flowers from the garden on the table and the smell of something wonderful cooking in the ancient oven.
- 5 It's difficult to choose my favourite dish but most people agree that my grandmother's fruit cake is delicious.
- 6 She's a very generous person; she makes jam for all her neighbours and gives them cherries and strawberries from her garden.

Type of detail

- A providing a description
- B making a comparison
- C giving an opinion
- D giving an example
- E providing facts
- F describing feelings

- | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 4 | 5 | 6 |

- 2 Now look at this examination task. Which of the sentences in Exercise 1 do you think would be relevant for this article? Tick them.

My favourite room

Tell us about your favourite room and why it's special for you.

The best article will be published in next month's magazine.

- 3 Plan your answer for this task. What type of detail would you include?

My favourite room

Facts?

Description?

Feelings?

Opinions?

Reading and Use of English | Part 1

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).

0 A knowledge **B** idea C understanding D suggestion

A writer's room

It may not look like an office, but that's the point. The (0) of having to work all day in an office would mean I never went there. So there are no filing cabinets or piles of mail and no distracting shelves of books.

All over the flat there are photographs I've taken of (1) countries I've visited; in here they're (2) of New Zealand – and I keep my travelling hat and my travelling bag hanging here to make me (3) that I could pack up and leave at any (4) I can't, but it's nice to (5)

If I'm doing serious writing, I prefer to be in here at night, typing on a laptop because I don't have a desk and have no (6) for one. When I injured my back, I saved up and bought the monster black leather chair. I try not to (7) anyone else sit in it, because they usually (8) to get out again – it's just too comfortable.



- | | | | |
|----------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1 A various | B broad | C general | D widespread |
| 2 A completely | B especially | C extensively | D primarily |
| 3 A consider | B dream | C imagine | D expect |
| 4 A moment | B event | C date | D occasion |
| 5 A invent | B pretend | C suppose | D believe |
| 6 A hope | B obligation | C demand | D desire |
| 7 A permit | B allow | C let | D authorise |
| 8 A disagree | B refuse | C reject | D deny |

Grammar

The passive

- 1 Complete the newspaper article below by putting the verbs in brackets into the correct form of the passive.



Join us at the Festival of Dance

A dance festival (1) *has been held* (hold) in our town every summer since 2005. It (2) (organise) every year by three local schools and each child (3) (give) the opportunity to take part in a performance, competition or street parade.

This year's festival will take place on 15 July and will be bigger than ever because £3,000 (4) (raise) for the prizes and there's more to come, we hope. Last year, 15 prizes of £100 (5) (award) but this year there will be at least 30 prizes. At last summer's festival, a local boy, Marcus Aston, (6) (choose) to go into a national competition. It (7) (hope) that other children (8) (offer) that chance this year.

At the end of the day, there will be a special performance by the City Schools Dance Troupe which (9) (form) in 2006 and has won many prizes. They can also (10) (see) later in the summer at the Victoria Hall and the Thames Festival.

Plans (11) (already make) for next year's festival so if you would like to help, please get in touch via the website (www.dancewithus.co.uk). If you would like your name (12) (add) to the mailing list, you can also do that on the website.

The passive with reporting verbs

- 2 Rewrite the newspaper headlines as sentences, using the verb in brackets. You will need to add some extra words.

1 PRIME MINISTER TO RESIGN TOMORROW

The Prime Minister is expected to resign tomorrow.
..... (expect)

2 New Airport Runway Will Probably Be Built Next Year

It
..... (think)

3 NEW TEAM HAS BEEN SELECTED

It
..... (report)

4 FEDERER IS THE BEST TENNIS PLAYER EVER

Federer
..... (consider)

5 Report Proves this Summer is Hottest for 50 Years

This summer
..... (report)

6 BONES FOUND ON BEACH BELONGED TO DINOSAUR

It
..... (believe)

Writing | Part 2 A report

- 1 Read the exam task below and the student answer. Write *this, that, them, these* or *it* in each gap. In some gaps, more than one answer is possible.

A group of you organised a music festival at your college recently. The director of the college has asked you to write a report on it. You should describe what happened and make some recommendations for a future festival.

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

A group of six students organised a music festival last Saturday. There was a huge range of events including two choirs, an orchestra, a jazz band and a rock band. Each of (1) ~~these/them~~ did a concert. More than 150 students took part, some of (2) in more than one event.

We used the hall for the main choirs and orchestra concerts. (3) were very well attended not just by students and their families but by some local people too. Other events took place in the courtyard and the canteen was open at lunchtime for people to have lunch.

There are some changes we would make for future events. We didn't allow enough time for people to get from one event to another and (4) meant people arrived late. Also people wanted coffee to be served all day. To do (5) the canteen would need to be open the whole time. The performances in the courtyard were too loud which made (6) difficult to hear some of the quieter events. (7) was because we put mostly rock bands in the courtyard. Apart from (8) , everybody enjoyed the day.



- 2 Choose one of the headings for each paragraph of the student answer. Why aren't the other headings suitable?

The arrangements
Disadvantages
Suggestions
Audience
Introduction
Students

Think of a main heading for the whole article.

- 3 Now write your answer to the question below. Use the same paragraph headings as in Exercise 2. Use your own plan or the one below.

A group of you organised a drama festival at your college recently. The director of the college has asked you to write a report on it. You should describe what happened and make some recommendations for a future festival.

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

Plan of report

Paragraph 1: plays, poetry, comedy
Paragraph 2: where it took place, who came
Paragraph 3: changes for next time, e.g. snacks, timetable, popular/unpopular events.

Vocabulary

Word formation – suffixes

EP Add suffixes to these words to make personal nouns. Then underline the word which is the odd one out in each case.

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1 electric | politics |
| photograph | music |
| 2 account | pharmacy |
| psychology | economy |
| 3 fish | entertain |
| bank | support |
| 4 lecture | produce |
| manufacture | investigate |
| 5 history | library |
| sports | comedy |
| 6 contest | inhabit |
| assist | employ |

Listening | Part 3

15 You will hear five short extracts in which people are talking about something they are going to celebrate. For questions 1–5, choose from the list (A–H) what each person is going to celebrate. Use the letters only once. There are three extra letters which you do not need to use.

- A a place on a particular course
- B an old friend getting in touch
- C an increased salary
- D the announcement of an engagement
- E the offer of a new job
- F a move to a new flat
- G an invitation to a job interview
- H the arrival of a new baby

Speaker 1 1

Speaker 2 2

Speaker 3 3

Speaker 4 4

Speaker 5 5

Reading and Use of English | Part 7

You are going to read some texts about different festivals. For questions 1–10, choose from the texts (A–E). The texts may be chosen more than once.

Which text mentions

- | | |
|---|-------------------------|
| specific rules for some events? | 1 <input type="text"/> |
| the fact that there is no other similar festival? | 2 <input type="text"/> |
| a range of themes within a festival? | 3 <input type="text"/> |
| a regional variation? | 4 <input type="text"/> |
| a suggestion for getting a good view? | 5 <input type="text"/> |
| a festival which has been lengthened? | 6 <input type="text"/> |
| a lack of cooperation posing a problem? | 7 <input type="text"/> |
| a festival's aim to attract people who would not normally attend such an event? | 8 <input type="text"/> |
| reduced interest in a particular tradition? | 9 <input type="text"/> |
| the origins of a festival? | 10 <input type="text"/> |

Festivals around the world



A Festival of Candelaria

The festival which takes place in Puno each year is one of the largest, longest and most extravagant celebrations in fiesta-mad Peru. So many local dance clubs now compete that the contest is spread over two weeks instead of one as in the past. There is nothing casual about these competitions. Groups must have precise numbers of participants, depending on the dance, and perform for exactly eight minutes in front of a packed stadium of transfixed spectators. After competing, many groups just keep on dancing in the narrow streets of the town.

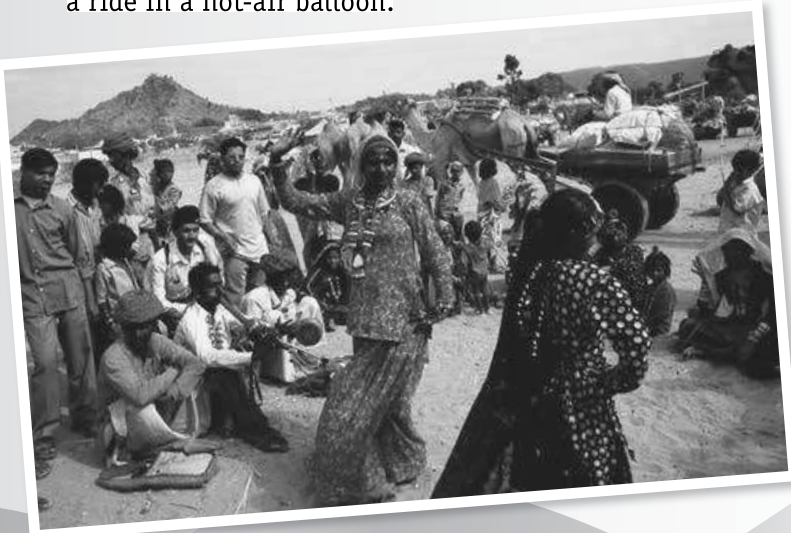
B The Edinburgh Festival

Late summer is the only period in the calendar when the cultural focus of Great Britain really shifts away from London to Scotland. For those four weeks, television crews normally based in London send their researchers searching frantically for stories and celebrities in Edinburgh. What draws the attention of the international arts world is the extraordinary cultural mix that is the Edinburgh Festival. The scale and range of its ingredients make it unique. Hundreds of events are free, many take place in the street and the festival has always recognised the vital need to involve people with no money and little experience of the arts.



C The Pushkar Fair

Once a year the Pushkar Fair takes place in India's state of Rajasthan. For five days, approximately 20,000 camels are dressed up, paraded, shaved, entered into beauty contests, raced and traded. A huge carnival is held, with musicians, magicians, dancers, acrobats, snake charmers and carousel rides to entertain the crowd. And there are camels as far as the eye can see of course. Unfortunately, camels aren't the friendliest of animals and can be obstinate creatures. More than a few camel traders seem to struggle handling their animals, who aren't interested in charming potential buyers, or even in standing up. An excellent way to witness the spectacle of the camel fair is from above by booking a ride in a hot-air balloon.



D Notting Hill Carnival

West London comes alive to the sights, sounds and colour of the Caribbean on the last weekend in August. The event has come a long way since 1964 when the local Afro-Caribbean community took a small steel band procession onto the streets. In recent years, more than two million people have taken to the streets of West London, making it second only to the Rio Carnival in size. The costumed parades form the backbone of the carnival, hoping to impress the judges with their interpretation of a chosen topic: aliens and the Wild West are just a couple of the storylines to look out for.



E The Moon Festival

'We've been working every day now for the last 60 days,' said Johnny Chan. 'We've made about three million mooncakes so far.' Mooncakes mean the Mid-Autumn Festival, or Moon Festival, which lasts for three days. The Kee Wah bakery in Hong Kong makes dozens of different types of mooncakes. 'The Cantonese-style cakes have a shiny finish, and are filled with a lotus seed paste,' said Johnny Chan. 'In the northern regions, the cakes are less sweet and are often filled with nuts or even meat,' he added. But despite their central role in the Mid-Autumn Festival, Mr Chan said that mooncake orders had declined over recent years. Part of the reason, he said, was that people think mooncakes are bad for them and prefer low-fat, low-sugar ones, but also the Moon Festival was becoming more commercialised and people focused more on the exchange of gifts.



Answer key

1 A family affair

Grammar

- 1 2 haven't written 3 've/have been working
4 've/have met 5 've/have taken 6 has improved
7 haven't had 8 have gone 9 's/has phoned
10 have been playing 11 've/have been writing
12 've/have sent 13 've/have changed 14 've/have
been wondering 15 've/have been doing
- 2 2 Have you been getting up early every day?
3 Have you bought anything?
4 Have you been learning how to cook Spanish food?
5 How many times have you eaten paella?
6 Where have you decided to go travelling?

Vocabulary

- 1 2 made 3 make 4 do 5 make 6 do 7 made
8 did 9 make 10 make
- 2 2 impatient 3 aggressive 4 disorganised
5 understanding 6 unreliable 7 enthusiastic
- 3 2 clear up 3 worn out 4 go for 5 pick me up
6 went on

Writing | Part 2

I ~~definitely~~ [definitely] think that teenage ~~year's~~ [years] should be the best in ~~everyones~~ [everyone's] life because you can have fun and you have fewer problems than adults [add full stop]. ~~teenagers~~ [capital T] Teenagers know how to have a good time. Most teenagers have a lot of ~~freinds~~ [friends] and they discuss things that they are interested in. Teenagers have to be in fashion, [add comma] wearing up-to-date ~~cloths~~ [clothes] and listening to modern music. They also like to do sports and compete in ~~matches~~ [matches]. But ~~teenager's~~ [teenagers'] parents sometimes have a difficult time and they ~~dont~~ [don't] understand why? . [full stop, not question mark] ~~Wouldnt~~ [Wouldn't] you feel angry if someone went into your room without permission? [question mark, not full stop] So do teenagers. Teenagers stop thinking like children

as they grow up and their ~~believes~~ [beliefs] and their interests change. My opinion is that teenage years are magical and ~~Id~~ [I'd] like to stay a teenager forever.

Listening | Part 3

1 B 2 H 3 C 4 F 5 D

Track 02

Speaker 1: Every year my family get together and go down to the river for a picnic. There's usually about 12 of us – kids and grown-ups. We always do the same thing and this year I said I wasn't going. But my parents insisted because they said it would look rude. I wouldn't have minded if it was just the afternoon but I wasn't looking forward to the whole day. When I got there though my cousin had brought a couple of her friends and we sat together. I had a good time but I would still have preferred to stay at home.

Speaker 2: Every year someone in my family arranges a day out in London for all of us. This year my mum and I did it and we chose to go to a musical. It was difficult to find a show that would appeal to everyone and we were a bit worried that my granny or my cousins wouldn't like it, as in my family everyone says what they think. So when everyone said they'd had a great time, we knew we'd made the right choice. Nobody complained, even when we missed the train home and we had to wait an hour in the station.

Speaker 3: Last weekend my aunt and uncle and cousins were staying and we decided to go out for the day. We were going to the seaside but we hadn't gone far when we drove past the zoo and my cousins said they wanted to go in. So we decided we'd go in for an hour and then carry on to the seaside. But there was so much to see that we stayed there all day. My mum and dad and my granny really aren't keen on zoos and were looking forward to a day on the beach but the rest of us didn't mind at all.

Speaker 4: My sister's birthday's in the summer so we usually go out somewhere for the day. She said she wanted to go to a theme park this year which was good for me as I don't usually want to do what she suggests. It's a new park quite near where I live. I only went on half the rides I wanted to because it's huge. The whole park shut at six – I suppose because it was getting dark. It didn't matter though because Mum

and Dad said we can go again. They enjoyed sitting in the café and reading the newspapers.

Speaker 5: Last Sunday I went to the seaside with my family. My brother and sister are older than me and they didn't really want to come but I persuaded them as otherwise it would have been a bit boring with Mum, Dad and my grandparents. When we got there, we had a swim in the sea and a lovely picnic which my granny made. We agreed that we'd take a boat out in the afternoon but when we went to get one they were all out, which was a real shame. Unfortunately, we hadn't realised we needed to book. So we just went for another swim and then came home.

Reading and Use of English | Part 7

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

2 Leisure and pleasure

Grammar

- 1 2 most 3 riskiest 4 much 5 well 6 less
7 far 8 least
- 2 3 Tennis is the ~~more~~ *hardest* sport to learn.
4 ✓
- 5 It's less ~~easier~~ *easy* to learn a new sport as you get older.
- 6 For me, playing computer games is the ~~more~~ *most* relaxing way to spend my free time.
- 7 Joining a sports club can help people to become ~~more~~ *healthier*.
- 8 I am the fittest now ~~than~~ *that* I have ever been in my life. / I am the ~~fittest~~ *fitter* now than I have ever been in my life.
- 3 1 amazing 2 irritating 3 interested 4 embarrassing
5 disappointed 6 relaxing
- 4 to amuse, amusement; to confuse, confusion; to embarrass, embarrassment; to exhaust, exhaustion; to excite, excitement; to relax, relaxation; to shock, shock; to worry, worry

Writing | Part 2

- 1 2 I would like to teach this game to my children but they're too young at the moment.
3 I loved playing it with all the kids in the neighbourhood because it was really exciting.
4 Any number of people can play but it's more fun with between six and eight players.
5 My favourite game was called 'Pom Pom Home' but I haven't played it since I was 12.
6 On long summer evenings we'd play for hours and we'd come home completely exhausted.
7 To rescue someone you had to run and touch 'home', and then you had to run away quickly before you got caught.
8 It's basically quite similar to 'Hide and Seek' but it's just a bit more complicated and active.
9 I was always really thrilled when my older brother played with us because he was a fast runner and he would always rescue me if I got caught.

- 2 A: Sentences 6 and 8 B: Sentences 4 and 7
C: Sentences 3 and 9 D: Sentences 1 and 2

Vocabulary

- 1 take up: an offer, a sport
start up: a business, a machine
make up: a story, an excuse
sum up: a story, the main points of an argument
- 2 1 B 2 E 3 C 4 F 5 A 6 D
- 3 2 go off 3 showing off 4 cut off 5 let us off
6 put off

Listening | Part 4

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

 Track 03

Interviewer: So Toby, how did you get into playing chess?

Toby: Well, I started playing with my dad when I was about 11 and I joined my club four years ago when my mom found an article in a local newspaper about the team from our local chess club winning a national tournament. My mom thought I would learn a lot from these guys. Now I'm one of the best players. All my opponents are much older than me but I'm used to it because it's like that everywhere. Anyway there are not too many players my age.

Interviewer: Playing chess on the Internet is very popular now, isn't it? Would you recommend that to new players?

Toby: I used to play chess on the Internet a lot and it was good up to a point. But I don't any more because I found my game wasn't developing. Anyway, there's nothing like the thrill of playing face to face. It's more exciting and more challenging.

Interviewer: Has watching the grandmasters play helped to develop your game?

Toby: Oh, definitely. Veselin Topalov is my favourite player of all time. He's an aggressive player and risks everything to win, and he doesn't mind sacrificing pieces if he has to. Sometimes I think he's going to lose and then I'm really surprised when he wins.

Interviewer: So what's the secret of your success? How do you decide which moves to make?

Toby: When making a move, I normally go on intuition. I'll look at the position and say, 'Which move looks comfortable to me?' After that, I choose about three moves and analyse them. I play some variations in my head. What would the position be after three moves or five moves? I look at the plans of the opponent to see if I have to do something against them or not. There is no best way to play a position. It depends on the player. But most of the time, it's just a question of knowing when to make an aggressive move and when to play a defensive move. It comes with experience.

Interviewer: Do you think you'll ever get to be a grand master yourself?

Toby: At the moment my ambition is to be ranked inside the top 100 players younger than 21 in the US Chess Federation. I'm currently ranked in the top 150 but I don't see my future career in chess.

Interviewer: Why's that?

Toby: Well, for one thing, I don't think I have the personality you need to be one of the top players. I probably could, if I really put a lot of effort into it, be a chess trainer but it doesn't pay well. So it's better for me to play for fun.

Interviewer: Experts always recommend that parents teach their children chess to help them learn about logic. Do you think that's useful?

Toby: Yes. I think chess can teach you a lot of things. You learn how to read a person by analysing the way they play chess. You find out what kind of person they are; whether they're creative or analytical. For example, some people's body language also helps you to see if they are confident or worried but the best players are very controlled.

Interviewer: Some people say that a game of chess is like the game of life. Do you agree with that?

Toby: No, I don't think chess is like life. I mean in some ways I suppose you could say it's similar. Many people set themselves targets and plan ahead for the future, for example. But in my mind, it's really important to separate chess and life because in chess, you can plan every move you make and you have a fairly good idea of what will happen next. And that's not true in life.

Interviewer: OK, we'll take a break now and ...

Reading and Use of English | Part 2

1 who/that 2 in/with 3 there 4 because/as/
or/since 5 to 6 be 7 with 8 up

Reading and Use of English | Part 4

1 wasn't/was not as expensive as
2 was disappointing for 3 because/since she took
4 like/enjoy hockey as much 5 is the least
interesting 6 found the race very/really exciting

3 Happy holidays?

Grammar

1 2 was still looking; stopped 3 met; were going
4 sat; didn't eat; talked 5 woke up; were
travelling 6 crossed; began 7 reached; knew
8 arrived; weren't waiting; took

- 2 2 had been trying 3 had owned 4 had been feeling 5 'd/had forgotten 6 'd/had been standing up
- 3 2 had ever been skiing 3 had been looking 4 were driving 5 started 6 got 7 wasn't/was not 8 said 9 went 10 got 11 looked 12 had been snowing
- 4 2 in 3 on 4 on 5 at 6 on 7 in 8 on 9 In 10 at

Vocabulary

- 1 2 poisonous 3 scientific 4 risky 5 fashionable 6 energetic 7 dramatic 8 adventurous 9 industrial 10 thoughtless 11 competitive 12 natural
- 2 **Across:** 4 activity 6 overnight 10 voyages 11 travel
- Down:** 1 backpacking 2 flight 3 cruise 5 journey 7 hostels 8 tour 9 way 11 trip

Reading and Use of English | Part 5

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

Listening | Part 1

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

Track 04

Presenter: One. You overhear someone talking to a tour guide.

Tourist: I just wanted to say, yesterday evening, when we went round the town, sightseeing, it was really good to have you show us everything and tell us where to go and what to do. I know later in the week we're going on another tour which is in the afternoon this time. So it'll be hot and I think it would be a good idea to have a break and get a drink in a café in the middle of the tour. It was OK yesterday because it was evening but I don't think I can manage to walk round for two hours in the heat.

Presenter: Two. You hear a man talking on the radio about a place he visited on holiday.

Man: It's not yet been discovered by most tourists so don't bother going there if you're looking for nightlife.

You will though want to have space in your suitcases to bring home some of the local crafts and you can spend hours wandering the streets going in and out of the souvenir places spending your money. Apart from that, there's not really much else to do. You can get a bus into the surrounding countryside but, to be honest, it's a bit dull. You'll have to entertain yourself by sitting in a café and watching people. That always fascinates me – other people's lives are more interesting than mine!

Presenter: Three. You overhear two people talking about a holiday.

Man: Well, the holiday could have been better.

Woman: Oh, it wasn't that bad. I mean, when I realised our flight was going to be held up because of fog, I thought, 'Oh no, that's when the bags get on the wrong plane and go to the wrong place'.

Man: I know. I was worried too. I hate not having all my things.

Woman: But we were lucky there.

Man: Not so lucky with the hotel though.

Woman: Our room was OK.

Man: Well, I'm not surprised it wasn't fully booked even at the busiest time of year. I won't go back there again.

Presenter: Four. You overhear a woman leaving a message on an answerphone.

Woman: Hi, Janey. Look, I know we made all the arrangements the other day about getting to the airport, and we agreed you would give me a lift, but I think we've allowed far too much time to get there. I was talking to a friend of mine who drives a taxi and he said it's a very straightforward journey. He said another time he'll take us in his taxi. So, anyway, shall I see you at mine about 8.30 instead of 8? Let me know. I can still get the bus and see you at the check-in if it's easier for you.

Presenter: Five. You hear two people talking about a TV programme they saw.

Woman: I enjoyed that documentary about Africa but I wonder how they filmed some of it. I've heard that occasionally they film in a zoo to get good pictures.

Man: I'd be really annoyed if they'd done that. But it's unlikely as they showed how they'd made it afterwards. I could have done without that presenter though who seemed to think he was talking to a bunch of school kids.

Woman: Well, the alternative was more of that awful music in the background.

Man: True. TV producers seem afraid of silence but I've watched so many of these programmes, it didn't bother me.

Presenter: Six. You hear the following announcement on a train.

Announcer: This is the 4.15 service to Birmingham. This is to inform passengers travelling on this train that there will be two extra stops as stated on the departure board in the station. This is because the train which was due to depart for Birmingham at 12 minutes past four was cancelled. Passengers due to travel on that train were told to catch this one instead.

This train is usually a non-stop service so we apologise for a slight delay in arriving at our destination. We also apologise to those passengers who were due to catch the earlier train.

Presenter: Seven. You overhear two people arranging a trip together.

Woman: So, I know you want to plan where we'll go in New Zealand but what happens if we arrive somewhere and we really like it and want to stay longer? If we've already booked a hotel in the next town, we'll have to move on.

Man: But we can save a lot of money by booking in advance on the Internet.

Woman: Sometimes you also get a good deal when you book on the day, so I don't think that matters. And if you're worried about money, we could just stay in cheaper places.

Man: And I suppose if we don't manage to see everything we want, we'll have to go back on another trip!

Presenter: Eight. You hear two people talking about something that happened on a journey.

Man: Hi, Tara. How was the long train journey from Edinburgh?

Woman: Well, it went really fast because I started talking to the man sitting opposite me. I told him all about how I want to study literature and the novel I've been writing.

Man: So, he must have been interested if he kept listening.

Woman: He was very polite. The thing is I talked a lot about creative writing and how you do it. Then when he got off, he gave me his card and he's a well-known author. I was really ashamed of myself as I didn't give him a chance to say very much so I had no idea.

4 Food, glorious food

Grammar

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

2 3 little → few

4 ✓

5 such long time → such a long time

6 ✓

7 many → much

8 so good as → as good as

9 much more better → much better

10 isn't → aren't

Vocabulary

1 2 elaborate 3 diet 4 food 5 simple
6 Convenience 7 filling 8 shortage 9 food
10 meal

2 1 protein 2 spinach 3 dairy 4 seaweed 5 junk
6 Herbs 7 fat 8 canteen

H	B	A	N	A	N	S	J	F
S	M	A	N	P	P	P	U	A
E	P	R	O	T	E	I	N	D
A	D	L	E	L	O	N	K	A
W	H	E	R	B	S	A	A	I
E	R	A	F	E	A	C	N	R
E	Y	A	A	T	E	H	P	Y
D	E	T	T	A	R	G	A	E
S	C	A	N	T	E	E	N	S

Writing | Part 2

1 E 2 C 3 A 4 D 5 B

Reading and Use of English | Part 4

1 instead of going 2 advised me to have / advised having 3 were too few 4 doesn't have / hasn't got enough 5 isn't any / is no fish left 6 isn't as good as

Listening | Part 2

1 responsibility 2 quality 3 team 4 ingredients
5 review 6 celebration 7 detail 8 500 9 seasonal
10 September

Track 05

Interviewer: Today we welcome Ivor Roberts who owns a chain of restaurants and he's going to tell us what it's like for him.

Ivor: Thank you. I now have six restaurants but I started off with one small one in the town where I grew up. The job of running the restaurants is exhausting but enjoyable at the same time because of the responsibility. That side of it can also be quite frightening at times. The restaurants are now really popular and I don't want that to change. We get a lot of repeat business, you know, customers coming back to us again and again. I think the reason for that is that they're looking for the kind of quality that's not easy to find in most restaurants. In fact, it's not easy for us to achieve day in and day out but we get close. Looking back, the best piece of advice I'd give to someone starting a restaurant is that it's essential to build a strong team and that's what I did from day one. Without that the business can't succeed.

We're like a family. Everyone has to play their part. Training the cooks is a really important part of my job. The first thing I tell them to do before they try and make a dish is to work out what the ingredients are. That's the starting point. How can they cook something if they can't taste what's in it? Most people learn very quickly.

Another thing I focus on is keeping my staff motivated and interested. When they've done a good job, I tell them but one thing I don't do is to let them see each fantastic review we get. I'm more interested in finding out what we can do better and how we can continue to learn.

I don't want to give the impression that I don't get it wrong sometimes because of course I do. We had one restaurant a few years ago that wasn't doing very well. It was full at the weekends but empty during the week. People were only booking it for a celebration of some

kind. So we made a few changes, made it more relaxed so people felt it was somewhere they could go every day of the week.

Another thing I am passionate about is that every customer receives a level of service which never changes, whatever time or day of the week it is. And I think commitment to detail is the way to do that. In fact, we hardly ever get any complaints and rarely about the food. But sometimes people aren't happy because they can't get a table. At one of our restaurants which is by the river, where there are just 20 tables, we get over 500 calls a day for reservations. That's about 3,000 calls a week! Demand is really high and we have to make sure that people aren't disappointed when they do get a table. I do that by making sure the menu is always exciting.

My favourite part of the job will always be choosing what goes on the menu. I still get involved in that and it never gets boring. That's what's so wonderful about cooking; it's seasonal, so the kind of things we cook changes every three months or so. In summer, it's really light and fresh with lots of fish and salads and more cold food, of course. Then after that, the food starts to get richer and heavier in September. There's more red meat and game on the menu, for example.

Well, I think the only thing left to say is that if you haven't been to one of my restaurants, I do hope you'll come and see for yourself.

Reading and Use of English | Part 3

1 movement 2 locally 3 reliable 4 difficulty
5 solution 6 impossible 7 easiest 8 protection

5 Study time

Grammar

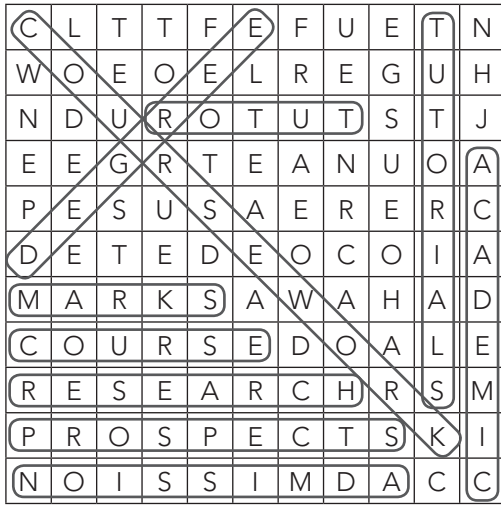
1 2 wore 3 helps 4 don't make 5 want 6 are
7 had 8 need 9 would come 10 'll/will see

Vocabulary

1 2 attend → expect 3 assist → attend 4 know → find out
5 take part in → join 6 know → get to know 7 took part in → attended 8 attend → see

2 2 find out 3 pointed out 4 got away with 5 sort out
6 put off 7 got through 8 turned out

- 3 2 course 3 marks 4 academic 5 degree
6 prospects 7 coursework 8 research 9 tutor
10 tutorials



- 4 -**ation**: application, concentration, identification, publication
-**ence**: existence, difference, preference
-**ment**: amazement, arrangement, encouragement, punishment
-**ance**: appearance, assistance, guidance, performance
5 1 publication 2 difference 3 amazement
4 existence 5 assistance

Reading and Use of English | Part 6

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

Listening | Part 3

- 1 H 2 D 3 C 4 F 5 B

Track 06

Speaker 1: A friend suggested I should do this course because I've been going from job to job recently. I'd love to be a bit more settled and do something I can really get satisfaction from. The best answer seems to be to set up on my own making jewellery which I enjoy. I'm quite good at it and I think I can do it if I can get enough money to buy the materials. The course itself is quite expensive but I don't know anything about finances and planning so it's exactly what I need. I don't want to make any mistakes.

Speaker 2: I was always good at languages and history and got really good marks in those subjects at school but I didn't want to go on with them. I've now decided I want to do something with science – I'd like to be able to research new drugs or maybe become a doctor. The problem is I've hardly done any science until now so I'm doing a course to catch up. Then I will apply to do a biology degree or even medicine. I really want to have a skill I can use to help other people and maybe travel abroad, too. Then I'd be able to use my languages as well.

Speaker 3: I'm doing a course in marketing as it's an area I know very little about. The other people on the course are really friendly but mostly older than me and I sometimes end up helping them with some of the computer programs we have to use. That's good for my confidence. I'm hoping the course will help my prospects at work – I want to apply for something with more responsibility. I didn't go to university and this course might help me to show my company that I'm capable of much more than I'm doing at the moment.

Speaker 4: I work for an accountant and I love my job because I've always been good at maths. I get on well with my colleagues and I'm already in charge of a department. My only problem is I don't get much free time as I often have to work late. It's really easy to just sit in front of the TV when I get home, so I decided to do a photography course. It makes me go out and about taking photos, and it also means I'm doing something which uses the opposite part of my brain from my job, which is all facts and figures.

Speaker 5: My main thing in life is swimming. I'm still at school, and in my holidays and at weekends I work as a lifeguard in the local pool. I'm saving up all the money I earn as I want to travel to Australia and spend a year there. I'm doing a scuba-diving course at the moment because I've been told that I should get work teaching tourists to dive off the Barrier Reef if I'm properly qualified. That would be fun and I'd get to know some people of my own age too, hopefully. After that, I'll probably go to university.

Reading and Use of English | Part 3

- 1 effective 2 inhabitants 3 knowledge
4 requirements 5 recommendations
6 possibilities 7 unsuitable 8 memorable

6 My first job

Grammar

- 1 2 a 3 a 4 the 5 the 6 a 7 a 8 – 9 – 10 a
11 a 12 the 13 a 14 a 15 a 16 the 17 –
- 2 2 equipment 3 food 4 suitcases 5 information
6 views 7 suggestions 8 dish 9 luggage
10 experience

Vocabulary

- 1 1 full-time job 2 paid job 3 weekend work
4 temporary job 5 skilled work 6 outdoor work
- 2 3 occasions → opportunities 4 an opportunity →
a possibility / a chance 5 funny → fun 6 ✓
7 ✓ 8 occasion → opportunity / chance

Writing | Part 2

- 1 2 Although 3 so as a result 4 For the same
reason, 5 The disadvantage is that 6 On the other
hand, 7 Both 8 If you like,
- 2 1 He writes about jobs in a supermarket and jobs as a
waiter in a restaurant or café.
2 There are jobs available because people prefer not
to work in the evening and at weekends.
3 Working in a restaurant because it's more
interesting and you might get free food.
- 3 *Suggested paragraph breaks:* after Jay, selling!,
money!, summer, wishes

Listening | Part 1

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

Track 07

Presenter: One. You overhear two people talking at the end of the day.

Man: Oh, I'm ready to put my feet up on the sofa now. What a day!

Woman: I've had quite a good day but I'm looking forward to watching TV tonight. I don't have any work to take home for once.

Man: I've got loads to do but it'll wait till Monday.

Woman: I'll walk with you if you're ready. I need to stop at the supermarket though to get something for dinner.

Man: Oh, could you get me some milk? I just need to send a couple of emails. I'll see you outside the supermarket entrance in five minutes.

Presenter: Two. You hear a man talking on the phone about a job he has been offered.

Man: Yeah, they've offered it to me. Well, as soon as I went into the interview I kind of knew I was right for the job, so I was really expecting to be offered it. But now it's actually happened, I've realised that I've got to move to Germany and I don't know anyone there. It's a good job of course so I should take it. In fact, it's the job of my dreams but now I've also been offered one nearby. If I took that one, I wouldn't have to move but it's not so interesting.

Presenter: Three. You hear a woman talking on the radio about her job.

Woman: Well, my job is quite varied and I really enjoy it. I know there are some photography jobs which take you to all kinds of amazing places so some people would find my job a bit boring maybe, taking photos of children all day long. It's mainly children. Their parents bring them to the studio and sometimes I take family groups. But I love it and the day passes so fast because the whole process fascinates me – getting the right shot and every one is different. I'm on my feet nearly all day but I'm used to that so it doesn't bother me.

Presenter: Four. You hear a woman talking to a group of students.

Woman: Welcome everybody. Now, I know you're all interested in a career in publishing so we're very pleased to have you here for a week as work experience. You all filled in a form saying what you are particularly interested in. It's been a bit difficult as the majority of you have asked to be placed in the same department so, to give everybody the same chance, you'll spend a day in each department rather than a week in the same one. If you look in your folder, you will find a map and a list of where you are all starting today. Now are there any ...

Presenter: Five. You hear two people talking about their office.

Man: Do you like our new office? It's much more comfortable than the old one, isn't it? Although I'm finding it difficult to concentrate with everyone on the phone.

Woman: Oh, most people have quiet voices and the desks are really far apart. What I don't understand is why they haven't filled that extra space with cupboards and filing cabinets.

Man: I know. I've got piles of stuff under my desk because there's nowhere to put it. And we've been told to keep it tidy.

Woman: Maybe they're going to move more people in. That would be a shame as it's nice having the extra space.

Presenter: Six. You hear a teenager talking to his boss.

Woman: Peter, you should have been here an hour ago. We need you to help the chef in the kitchen. Was your bus cancelled or something?

Teenager: But I'm early – I don't start for another half an hour. I've come to leave my bag and I'm going to give my mum a hand with the shopping. She dropped me off in the car and now she's gone to the supermarket.

Woman: But you're standing in for Sarah who can't work today. She said she'd ring you.

Teenager: She did but she was so busy telling me where she's going today, she didn't say anything about you needing me to do extra.

Woman: Ohhh ...

Presenter: Seven. You hear a message on a telephone answering service.

Man: Hello, Emily. I'm just ringing about tomorrow. I know you don't usually work in the shop on Saturday because of your drama group, but there just isn't anyone else this week because of Michael being ill. I've just got your text saying you can work all day and I'm really grateful as I don't know what we would have done – it's really good of you. I'm going to a wedding so you won't be able to contact me but I know you'll manage. Let me know which day off you'd like instead. As soon as Michael is better, we'll be back to normal.

Presenter: Eight. You hear a girl talking to a friend.

Girl: Hi, Colin. You work in that hotel, don't you? I really need a job.

Boy: I can check to see if there are any vacancies. I'm learning quite a bit about different recipes. I do all the preparation and I'm getting really fast at chopping veg.

Girl: Mmm ... not sure if that would suit me. I'm better at dealing with people.

Boy: Like in the restaurant or the front desk you mean?

Girl: Yeah, but I'm quite clumsy carrying plates and things. I'd really enjoy booking people in and that sort of thing though.

Boy: I'll ask if they need anyone.

Reading and Use of English | Part 7

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

7 High adventure

Grammar

1 1 going / to go 2 trying 3 to train / training
4 to rest 5 not to go 6 doing / to do 7 to bring
8 continuing 9 visiting 10 to sail / sailing
11 travelling 12 to tell

2 1 allowed 2 decided 3 expected 4 avoided
5 admitted 6 failed 7 thought 8 succeeded

Vocabulary

1 1 take part in 2 took his place 3 take up to
4 take exercise 5 take a risk 6 take turns

2 1 after 2 on 3 off 4 up 5 away 6 to

3 1 watching 2 doing 3 doing 4 hear 5 watch
6 going

Writing | Part 2

recomendations → recommendations

conviniently → conveniently

acommodation → accommodation

confortable → comfortable

excelent → excellent

bicycle → bicycle

wether → weather

oportunities → opportunities

wich → which

belive → believe

Listening | Part 2

1 size 2 explorer 3 challenge 4 darkness
5 problem-solving 6 risks / a risk 7 gas 8 training
9 panic 10 confidence

▶ Track 08

Cave diving, officially the world's most dangerous sport, isn't for everyone. If you're the kind of person who enjoys being underwater in dark, enclosed spaces then it's probably the ultimate adventure sport. People often say cave diving sounds like their worst nightmare but for people like me it's a real passion. It's like the caves have a power over me. What I love about it most is the amazing beauty of these caves, not to mention their incredible size. It's like nowhere else. You're looking at rock formations that are millions of years old and the water is crystal clear.

Another thing I like is that I'm seeing things that no one has ever seen before; I'm like an explorer discovering new places. This is especially true now that I go down on my own. When I was first learning how to dive, I went down with an instructor who showed me where to go so that wasn't the same. But you shouldn't go alone until you've had lots of practice and experience. Even then it can be very dangerous but that's what some divers say they love about it. They enjoy the challenge. I always plan my dives as much as I can as I prefer to be in control. If I feel stressed, I make mistakes. But if you know what you're doing, then you shouldn't have a problem. I think the worst thing that can happen is if your lights go out for some reason; it's really scary being in total darkness. So that's why it's important to take two sets of lights with you. Something you need to be aware of is that you can't immediately escape to the surface if you get into difficulties, which means your survival depends on your problem-solving abilities. You need to recognise what is happening and follow all the correct procedures you've been taught.

Having said all that, cave diving isn't dangerous if you follow a few simple rules. Most of the accidents you read about could have been avoided if these people had followed simple steps to reduce the risks involved. Usually they've done something which wasn't safe and they should have known better. It's also very important to know when to 'call a dive', or go back. Another big danger is getting lost. Imagine entering an underwater room and looking back to

see there is not one, but dozens of passages, and not knowing which way leads back to the entrance. The longer you spend under water, the more gas you need on your back to help you breathe. You need enough to allow you the time to get back to the entrance if something goes wrong. So it's obviously only a sport for experienced divers. Even if you have all the right equipment, that won't help you if you don't know what you're doing so you should never attempt cave diving without adequate training. There are lots of good courses to choose from.

It takes a special sort of person to become a good cave diver. You must be the kind of person who doesn't panic if something goes wrong, and that takes a great deal of self-control. However, you can learn a lot about yourself from diving and I think knowing you can survive in such a demanding environment gives you greater confidence, both at work and socially. It won't help you get a job or make friends but it will make you feel better about yourself. If you're interested in finding out more, there are a couple of great websites I can recommend ...

Reading and Use of English | Part 2

1 of 2 be / get 3 have / need 4 There 5 able
6 Because / Since / As 7 in 8 more / better

Reading and Use of English | Part 1

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

8 Dream of the stars

Grammar

- 1 2 My whole family watched it yesterday and we all liked it.
3 I've never seen it and I don't want to.
4 I'm going to watch it next week.
5 I can't wait for the next episode because I'm really enjoying it.
6 I've only seen one episode and it was a bit boring but I might watch it again.
- 2 B warn C complain D promise E announce
F admit G recommend

- 3 2 the food tasted disgusting.
 3 she would give the money back the next day.
 4 he was going to live in Brazil.
 5 I / we (should) watch the new James Bond film.
 6 the city centre could be dangerous at night.
 7 she had told a lie.

Vocabulary

- 1 Across:** 1 play 2 public 3 producer
 4 contestant 5 scene 7 privacy 10 stage
 12 audience 13 location 14 acting 15 series

- Down:** 1 presenter 2 performance 6 celebrity
 8 studios 9 spectators 11 tabloid

- 2 2 C 3 B 4 A 5 D

Listening | Part 3

- 1 B 2 E 3 A 4 H 5 F

Track 09

Speaker 1: Have you seen *Black Watch 3* yet? I really enjoyed the other *Black Watch* films and this one is just as funny. It's got the same actors in it as the others and they're really good as usual. The story continues from the last film – you know when they were on that desert island – but even if you hadn't seen that, you'd still be able to follow what was happening. But I was just getting involved in the story when it suddenly finished. It's only half the length of the other two films. It started well but didn't get a chance to develop properly.

Speaker 2: I'd read about *The Purple Rose* and it sounded really good. I hadn't heard of any of the actors but they should get a lot more parts now after their performances in this film. The only problem was that there were five or six different storylines which made it very difficult to follow. It's full of action which meant I couldn't take my eyes off the screen and there are some good comedy scenes but I wasn't sure half the time why something was happening. It could have been shorter too and it wouldn't have lost anything.

Speaker 3: *A Beautiful Land* is set in New Zealand and is based on a book of the same name. They'd obviously gone to a lot of trouble to make sure they followed the story and the locations in the book. There are lots of beautiful shots. It's about two people who emigrated there a hundred years ago so it's a love story really and the two main actors are really good. But there's not much else to it and, to be honest, I couldn't wait for it to finish. It could have been at least 30 minutes shorter. It really wouldn't have made much difference.

Speaker 4: Stephen Chadley is my favourite director so I was looking forward to his new film *Out of the Blue*. He always chooses at least one unknown actor as one of the stars and he's never got it wrong before. So, despite being set in a wonderful location in southern Thailand and having a really good script and gripping storyline, I didn't think any of the actors did a very good job, even those who are quite well-known. There were some funny moments though and it's got a very good ending – not what you'd expect at all.

Speaker 5: Jack Bradley and Manuel Gonzalez star in *A Long Ride*. They are apparently good friends in real life. That came across in the film which is about a trip on a motorbike across South America. They didn't have a script – they just filmed what happened and a lot of interesting things did happen! The acting was of a really high standard but they are both very good comic actors and it was a shame they didn't take advantage of that – it could have been quite funny but was actually rather depressing. Although it was quite long, because they're always moving on to a new location, it didn't seem to matter.

Reading and Use of English | Part 4

- 1 me to go 2 for not coming / having come 3 Tom of scratching / having scratched 4 my sister to lend me
 5 about my room being 6 us (that) there was

Reading and Use of English | Part 6

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

9 Secrets of the mind

Grammar

- 1 2 She could / might / may be working too hard.
 3 He might not / may not / can't (NB NOT could not) earn very much.
 4 That must be very hard
 5 That can't be Claire's grandfather.
 6 He must have sold his business for a lot of money.
 7 They can't have had another argument.
 8 We may / might / could have met before.
 9 She can't have had a happy childhood.
 10 She may / might / could have thought I'd be angry.
- 2 1 must 2 may 3 might 4 must 5 could

Writing | Part 2

- 1 1 A 2 B 3 old-fashioned, critical, shocked, angry, responsible 4 B
- 2 1 confident, shy, stressed, upset, competitive, grateful
 2 All can be used in 1, 2, 4 & 6; 3 really, (an) extremely, (you can say *quite a big influence*);
 5 quite, really, extremely

Vocabulary

- 1 1 stay 2 pass 3 spend 4 spend 5 staying
 6 passed
- 2 *make*: progress, trouble, peace, an effort, changes, a mistake
cause: confusion, trouble, damage, offence, unhappiness
have: fun, patience, a shock, an impact on
- 3 1 C 2 E 3 B 4 A 5 D 6 F
- 4 1 B 2 C 3 F 4 E 5 A 6 D
- 5 creative, adventurous, nervous

Listening | Part 4

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

Track 10

Interviewer: My guest this morning is Professor Martin Jackson from the Weller Institute, who's been doing some research into scientific studies on happiness. Welcome to the programme.

Professor: Thank you.

Interviewer: Is happiness something that can really be measured scientifically?

Professor: Oh, very much so. It's something psychologists have been studying for decades. Worldwide surveys investigating political changes have given us a very clear picture of how satisfied people are with their lives in different countries, for example. And we've discovered that simply by asking people how happy they are, we get a measure of happiness that is as good as the economists' measure of poverty or growth. What's new is that, in the same way that economic performance is used to measure government success, we expect that within ten years, governments will be judged on how happy they have made us.

Interviewer: That's very interesting. So individual happiness can really have an impact on society?

Professor: Yes. Some studies have shown that happy people live longer than depressed people. The difference can be as much as nine years between the happiest and unhappiest groups, which is very significant if you consider that a good diet has been shown to only increase life expectancy by an average of five or six years. That's probably not what most people expect to hear as we're told so much about the importance of diet.

Interviewer: That is quite surprising. Do the studies show if people are getting happier?

Professor: Interestingly, happiness levels have remained stable in industrialised countries for the last 50 years, despite dramatic increases in the standard of living. So, being richer isn't making us happier, although being poor does make people unhappy. But once you have enough money for a home, food and education for your children, extra money doesn't affect happiness.

Interviewer: So it's true that money can't buy happiness?

Professor: Well, we think that what happens when people buy things they think will make them happy, whether that's a new car or a bar of chocolate, is that the happiness they get from these things doesn't last. And so they need to buy more to get another short burst of pleasure.

Interviewer: I see. So I suppose what really makes people happy are their relationships with others.

Professor: Yes. This is the most important key to happiness. And it's the quality of those relationships that counts. So having one or two close friends is just as beneficial for happiness as having a wide circle of family and friends. It's even been suggested that friendship can protect against illness, and that continues throughout our lives.

Interviewer: Really? What about work? Is that important for happiness?

Professor: Indeed it is. We've always known that people need to feel valued at work in order to be happy, and it goes without saying that people will feel happier if they actually enjoy what they're doing. But what we're discovering now is that having targets, which develop our skills and abilities, so that we reach our full potential, is essential for our happiness.

Interviewer: I suppose that makes sense. So is there a magic formula for happiness? I mean, is there anything people can do to make themselves happy?

Professor: Well, this is something that psychologists are trying to find out. There are action points which include things like smiling more and being helpful to other people, but there's no hard evidence yet that these things significantly improve happiness. What we do know, however, is that the biggest barrier to happiness is envy. So if we can try not to judge ourselves against other people, we'd certainly be happier.

Interviewer: Well, that sounds like really sound advice. Thank you very much. And if you've got any questions for Professor Jackson ...

Reading and Use of English | Part 3

1 psychological 2 combinations 3 Comparisons
4 preference 5 typically 6 response 7 surroundings
8 behaviour

Reading and Use of English | Part 2

1 has 2 at / into 3 on 4 which 5 when 6 be
7 or 8 much / often

10 Spend, spend, spend?

Grammar

- 1 2 wasn't able to / couldn't 3 can 4 haven't been able to 5 was able to / could 6 Will you be able to 7 was able to 8 can usually / is usually able to
- 2 3 as → like
7 like → as
8 as → like / such as
10 like → as

Vocabulary

- 1 2 arrive 3 get 4 reached 5 arrived 6 reach
- 2 2 competitors 3 bargain 4 sale 5 stock
6 brands 7 catalogue 8 counter 9 guarantee
10 refund
- 3 2 out 3 away 4 up 5 down 6 out of 7 up
8 back 9 without 10 off 11 up

Reading and Use of English | Part 6

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

Listening | Part 1

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

Track 11

Presenter: One. You hear a woman talking to her son.

Woman: I'm happy for you to go on holiday with your friends and I'm sure you'll have a good time. I know you need some pocket money though and it really isn't going to help you if I give you money every time you need it. You already have your allowance – I don't know where that's all gone. It would be a good idea for you to earn some money by getting a weekend job. You've got time to save up. Then you might be more careful with it when you've got more idea of the value. So it's up to you to make a decision now.

Presenter: Two. You overhear a teenager talking to a shop assistant.

Teenager: I bought this jacket last week and I really like it. I didn't have time to try it on so I took it home with

me and tried it on there but it's too small. I'm afraid I'll have to ask you for my money back. There isn't anything else here that I want at the moment or I could have exchanged it. I could try a bigger one but they really look much too big and also they're not in the colour I want. I've got it here in the bag.

Presenter: Three. You overhear two people talking.

Man: I'm working all weekend because it's going to be really busy apparently.

Woman: Me too but I need the money so I don't mind. I hope I get to be in the stock room rather than being on the till. People are in such a rush at the weekend.

Man: Yeah, and some people just come in for a newspaper and they have to stand in a long queue.

Woman: And they can be really rude sometimes even though it's not our fault. It isn't right – they should think about what it's like for us.

Man: Oh, I just ignore them. I can't be bothered to get annoyed.

Presenter: Four. You hear the following on the radio.

Man: ... and if anyone would like more information on any of the topics we've discussed, it's all on our website, www.looknorth.com. Before we move on to our weekly programme, *On the Coast*, I need to remind you that our wonderful new shopping centre is opening today with lots of new and exciting shops. The main street is now pedestrian only so best to leave the car at home – there are plenty of buses. If I didn't have to be here, I'd certainly get down there myself. And now, we join Mark Priestley who's out and about ...

Presenter: Five. You hear two people talking about their holiday plans.

Man: Shall I get some foreign currency from the bank for our trip?

Woman: We could do it at the airport.

Man: But you get poor exchange rates there. I'll check it out on the Internet. I've bought one of these body belts so I can put my money in it. I know some people think they're a waste of time.

Woman: Oh, I use one of those – I prefer it to having a bag. Let's not change too much money. We can always get more cash when we get there.

Man: But we're not going to be near many towns and we don't want to run out – better to have a bit extra.

Presenter: Six. You overhear a woman talking to a friend.

Woman: I bought a new computer yesterday. A young man showed me what they had in the shop – everything has changed so much since I last bought one. He couldn't do enough for me – checking out what I asked him. But it took forever because he had to keep looking everything up and he didn't go about it in a very logical way. He came up with all the answers in the end but he didn't seem to know much more than me. But I was really pleased with what I got thanks to his efforts. It was just lucky I wasn't in a hurry.

Presenter: Seven. You hear a teenager talking to his friend about buying clothes online.

Girl: Hi, James. Those are nice jeans.

Boy: They just came in the post. I got them from a website which specialises in this style of jeans.

Girl: Oh, I prefer looking round the shops and trying things on.

Boy: I do too, but on the Internet you can compare all the different sites – lots of them have the same thing on them – then you know you're really getting a bargain.

Girl: I find there's so much to choose from on the Internet I don't know where to start.

Boy: I know. That's why I usually find what I want in the shops and then get it online.

Presenter: Eight. You hear a message on an answerphone.

Boy: I'd love to come climbing with you but the thing is I haven't got any of the gear and it costs a lot to hire it. My brother has everything I need but he won't lend it to me even if I ask him nicely. I was telling my granny and she said it was a real shame that I can't go, so she's going to talk to my brother. He adores Granny and she can usually persuade him to do something. So, I'm pretty hopeful but if he says no, there aren't any other options. I'll have to come with you when you do something else.

Reading and Use of English | Part 3

1 choice 2 unknown 3 reasonable 4 similarities
5 surprising 6 actually 7 sensible 8 effective

11 Medical matters

Grammar

- 1 a 2 which 3 whose 4 which 5 whose
6 which 7 which 8 who 9 which 10 where
- b 5 The government, whose job it is to promote healthy eating, is not doing enough to encourage parents to change their shopping and cooking habits.
7 Childhood obesity, which is now a huge problem in Europe, may have a significant impact on life expectancy.
- c 1, 2, 4, 6, 8, 9
- d Relative pronouns can be omitted from sentences 4 and 9.
- 2 1 D 2 F 3 A 4 C 5 B 6 E

Vocabulary

- 1 satisfaction willingness helpfulness
awareness patience ability experience
convenience accuracy security certainty
happiness honesty
- 2 *able* has two negative forms: disabled, unable
dis: dissatisfied, disabled, dishonest
im: impossible, impatient
in: inexperienced, inconvenient, inaccurate, insecure
un: unwilling, unhelpful, unaware, unable,
uncertain, unhappy

Writing | Part 1

- 2 1 F 2 C 3 H 4 B 5 G 6 E 7 A

Reading and Use of English | Part 3

- 1 treatment 2 strength 3 fitness 4 inexperienced
5 active 6 additional 7 balanced 8 healthy

Reading and Use of English | Part 4

- 1 advised me to give up 2 if you don't stop
3 suggested going / that we go 4 must have eaten
more vegetables 5 explained (that) he / she would
6 was too tired to

Listening | Part 4

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

Track 12

Jake: Thank you for seeing me, Doctor Reid. I've got some questions I need to investigate for my project on the effect of sleep on school students.

Dr Reid: OK. Well, fire away!

Jake: Well, the first thing I'm not sure about is whether people in general are sleeping less than in the past. I've read some reports on the Internet which give conflicting information.

Dr Reid: It's good to see you are checking your facts; the Internet can be unreliable. As you know, today the average person gets about seven and a half hours' sleep every night, which is a bit less than the recommended eight hours. However, without the interference of electric light bulbs and alarm clocks, people usually sleep for nine hours and this was the case up to the early part of the 20th century.

Jake: I thought so. And is it natural for people to just sleep at night like most people do now?

Dr Reid: If allowed to, we would sleep for two periods in the night and get up and do things in the middle. We just don't do that now because of our working days. Also, most people have a tendency to feel sleepy after lunch but because of the way our days are structured, most of us just have a cup of coffee and carry on, when we should let ourselves have a nap – just for half an hour at the most. But a constant need to nap is a sign that people aren't getting enough sleep at night, which is a problem that seems to be getting worse.

Jake: I've read that it's a problem that affects teenagers in particular.

Dr Reid: That's correct. A lot of teenagers are getting far too little sleep and there are concerns that this could have a serious long-term impact on their health, but we don't know for sure yet. Researchers are also looking into how far a lack of sleep affects young people with depression. But one study has clearly demonstrated that high-school students getting low grades also get on average one hour less sleep than students getting As and Bs.

Jake: Really? Why do you think teenagers aren't getting enough sleep?

Dr Reid: It's an interesting question. It's a problem that seems to affect all teenagers, not just the ones who eat the wrong things and who don't take any exercise. So my feeling is that parents need to take more responsibility. Too many teenagers watch TV in their rooms or play computer games until very late, or they're allowed to go out on school nights.

Jake: Some of my friends say they stay up late because they can't get to sleep if they go to bed earlier.

Dr Reid: Well, there are things you can do to make yourself feel sleepy. Your brain needs to switch off and relax so don't have any drinks that contain caffeine, which includes hot chocolate and a lot of soft drinks. Reading a book you know well or listening to a story, rather than music, should help your brain to relax.

Jake: So you shouldn't do your homework just before going to sleep?

Dr Reid: Definitely not! Schools should be careful how much homework they set because working late in the evening doesn't help people to get a good night's sleep. It would be better for schools to stay open for longer so that pupils can do their homework before they get home to avoid this problem. Another thing that some schools have tried successfully is to begin the school day half an hour later, which seems like a good idea to me.

Jake: Well, that's very interesting. Thank you, Doctor Reid. Just one last question. Is it true that our brains are actively thinking while we're asleep?

Dr Reid: Well, our brains are good at sorting information while we are asleep. It's often the case that we wake up having found the answer to a problem that we'd been worrying about the day before. But it's important to write it down immediately as we can forget it easily.

Jake: Great. That's all the information I need. Thanks very much for your help.

12 Animal kingdom

Grammar

1 **2** had started, would have driven **3** would have caught, had run **4** would have sat down, had been **5** hadn't felt, wouldn't have chatted **6** hadn't caught, wouldn't have met

2 **2** hope **3** wish **4** hope **5** hope **6** wish **7** wish
8 hope **9** wish **10** wish

3 **2b** I wish the elephants ~~had~~ come closer. → would **4b** If we ~~had~~ made a lot of noise, we would have seen more animals. → hadn't

Vocabulary

1 prevent 2 check 3 avoid 4 supervised
5 control 6 protect

Writing | Part 2

1 **1** B or C **2** D or E **3** B or C **4** D or E **5** A

2 *Suggested answers*

1 1B or 3B **2** 5A **3** 2E or 4E **4** 2D or 4D **5** 1C

Reading and Use of English | Part 5

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

Listening | Part 2

1 a degree **2** contact **3** public speaking
4 routine(s) **5** boat **6** smell (of fish)
7 negative **8** communicate **9** films **10** 14/fourteen

Track 13

Kirsty: Good morning. My name's Kirsty Willis and I'm here to talk to you about what it's like to work in a zoo and about some other careers you may be interested in that also involve working with animals.

OK. The job that most people associate with working with animals is in a zoo. Although there are job openings which don't require many qualifications, for most posts there's a lot of competition so it's unlikely that you'll be considered without a degree. Zoos have

changed a lot over the years and focus on a conservation role nowadays which involves care, education and study. But don't expect to have very much contact with the animals because they tend to be left as much as possible to live as they would in the wild. Although you still may help with normal tasks of feeding, keeping records, etc., a lot of the time is spent on education, so you should have excellent public-speaking skills. You'll be talking to visitors to the zoo and showing groups of schoolchildren round, so you need to be able to get your enthusiasm across to them. Because what happens in a zoo is more or less the same each day, the job will appeal to you if you like to have routines in your life. You will have to deal with unexpected problems and challenges on occasions of course, but that's the same in most jobs.

Another related area is working in aquariums with sea mammals and fish. You need similar skills to those required for working in a zoo but you also need to be able to swim well and have experience of using a boat as most of the aquariums have large areas of water. You'll spend a large part of the day preparing and distributing the fishy diets, and dealing with chemicals that are used in the tanks. The job isn't as physically tiring as working in a zoo but by the time you go home, you will almost certainly smell. It will be obvious to everyone that you've been working with fish!

One job that immediately springs to mind when we mention working with animals is working as a vet. Training for this takes a long time, as long or even longer than for a doctor. You can work with all kinds of animals but you have to take into consideration that it can be frustrating because the animals can be very negative towards the vet. Conditioning tells them that every time this guy comes around, they aren't feeling well or it's going to be an uncomfortable, scary experience. To be a good vet, you don't just need knowledge of the science, you should be able to communicate with both animals and humans. That skill is really important – much more than making a quick decision about what is wrong with an animal.

The last job I'm going to talk about is being an animal trainer. There used to be opportunities in circuses but animals are used much less now to perform, but animal trainers are still required in films so it's worth thinking about that. The training required is primarily experience. The pay for these jobs can be pretty low and many people will work for free at first.

It's also very hard work. The day starts early, as early as four or five in the morning and in most cases won't finish till 14 hours later. Don't forget in most jobs you work eight hours a day maximum. This is definitely not a nine to five job!

There are other jobs of course like research or working for the government but I don't think we've got time to go into those here. But if you'd like any more information, there are a number of websites that will ...

13 House space

Grammar

1 a

2 She wants to have / get the windows cleaned.

3 She is going to have / get the hedge cut.

4 She would like to have / get the rubbish removed.

5 She thinks she should have / get the gate replaced.

b

7 She has had / got the windows cleaned.

8 She has had / got the hedge cut.

9 She has had / got the rubbish removed.

10 She has had / got the gate replaced.

2 2 I needn't have bought 3 wouldn't let me have

4 don't have to 5 can't 6 shouldn't have 7 were supposed to 8 Don't let the children 9 must

10 are allowed to

3 1 on 2 in / at 3 on 4 on 5 at 6 in 7 in 8 at

Vocabulary

Options which are not correct

2 likeable 3 installed 4 gives an overview of

5 convenient 6 richly 7 poor 8 well-equipped

9 place 10 area

Listening | Part 4

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

Track 14

Matt: Hello and welcome to the programme. This morning we're going to discuss 'boomerang kids': adults that stay at home or return after university to live with their parents until they're in their mid-twenties or even their mid-thirties. And here to tell us about the results of a recent survey on this subject is Sadie Andrews.

Sadie: Thanks, Matt. Yes. Well, the results show that the number of 18 to 24 year olds in Europe still living at home has reached 67%, although that figure is much lower for countries in northern Europe – Sweden has overtaken the UK and France as the country with the fewest 'boomerang kids' with only 46% of this age-group still living at home. As you might expect, that figure rises to over 90% for countries in southern Europe such as Spain and Italy, where young people have traditionally lived with their parents for longer. And despite relatively low rents, there's little change here because family relationships remain very strong.

Matt: That's very interesting. And what about outside Europe?

Sadie: Yes. The survey also covered the United States where the trend is also for people to live at home longer, though here the reason given wasn't to do with people having to pay back huge student loans, as this is nothing new. 'Boomerang kids' here said there was no reason for them to leave home because they got on so well with their parents. Many people reported continuing to live at home even after they got married. So there's obviously less of a generation gap than there used to be.

Matt: I can see there are advantages. Having your mum to do your washing and ironing, for example.

Sadie: People interviewed for the survey didn't admit to that – even if it were true – though I know my mum wouldn't be prepared to do my washing and ironing. In fact, the impression I get is that boomerang kids are pretty responsible people. What they seem to appreciate most is that they're not spending vast sums of money on rent and other bills so they can put money aside for when they do leave. But of course, there are disadvantages. Interviewees report that having to tell their parents what time they'll be home or not being able to spend time at home with friends without first asking permission is a frustrating experience and they complain that a lot of parents still think of 'boomerang kids' as just kids.

Matt: Yes. That must be difficult. What about the parents? What do they think?

Sadie: On the whole, most don't seem to mind and are willing to help their adult children out wherever possible. However, in some cases parents find that just when they've reached the point in their lives when they have the time and the money to do whatever they want, they are held back because of their adult children's needs. On the other hand, there is evidence to show that having boomerang kids back at home does keep them young – they're more likely to be in touch with the latest ideas in fashion and watch different TV programmes. And some parents say they feel less tired because there's more going on at home – maybe their children's friends coming in and more people to talk to.

Matt: Right. So, before we hear from the listeners, what advice would you give for families in this situation?

Sadie: Well, obviously things are going to run more smoothly if everyone involved does their fair share, so it's a good idea to work out a fair contribution for bills and jobs such as shopping and washing-up. However, feedback from the results of the survey suggests that deciding in advance how often they are going to eat together, if at all, and at what time, will avoid resentment building up on both sides. This causes more arguments than any other issue.

Matt: Thanks, Sadie. Right, if you've got any comments to make, please call ...

Writing | Part 2

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

2 1, 2 and 4

Reading and Use of English | Part 1

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

14 Fiesta!

Grammar

- 1 2 is organised 3 is given 4 has been raised
 5 were awarded 6 was chosen 7 is hoped
 8 will be offered / are offered 9 was formed
 10 be seen 11 are already being made / have
 already been made 12 to be added
- 2 2 It is thought that a new airport runway will
 probably be built next year. 3 It is reported that
 the new team has been selected. 4 Federer is
 considered to be the best tennis player ever.
 5 This summer is reported to be the hottest for 50
 years. 6 It is believed that the bones found on the
 beach belonged to a dinosaur.

Writing | Part 2

- 1 2 them 3 These 4 this/that 5 this/that 6 it
 7 This/That 8 that
- 2 Paragraph 1: Introduction Paragraph 2: The
 arrangements Paragraph 3: Suggestions
Audience and *Students* are too specific, and the last
 paragraph mentions some things that went wrong
 but isn't about disadvantages.
 Suggested main heading: College Music Festival
- 3 *Sample answer*

College Drama Festival

Introduction

A group of students organised a drama festival last weekend. There were lots of exciting events including performances of plays, some comedy and students reading poetry, some of which they had written themselves.

In total, about 100 students took part, many of them helping backstage with scenery, costumes and lighting.

The arrangements

Events took place in the drama studio as well as in some classrooms. It was well advertised and most students from the college attended as well as their families and some local schoolchildren. Some students volunteered to do workshops with the children. These were very popular and went on all day.

Suggestions

There are some changes we would make for future events. There were too many performances going on at the same time and this meant that some people had to miss things which they really wanted to go to. Some of the poetry performances were less popular than the comedy so we would have more comedy next time. We also need to have snacks on sale for the children. Apart from that, everybody had a fantastic day.

Vocabulary

- 1 electrician politician photographer musician
 2 accountant pharmacist psychologist economist
 3 fisherman/woman entertainer banker supporter
 4 lecturer producer manufacturer investigator
 5 historian librarian sportsman/woman/person
 comedian
 6 contestant inhabitant assistant employee
 employer

Listening | Part 3

- 1 C 2 H 3 E 4 D 5 A

Track 15

Speaker 1: We're going out later to celebrate my good news. For ages now I'd been looking for another job nearer to where I live because it costs me quite a lot to get to work on the train. My flat is on the outskirts of the city and I work in the centre. I had an interview last week at a firm where a couple of my friends work but I wasn't that impressed, then today my boss said he was going to give me a pay rise. So I'll stay there now even though I have quite a long journey every day.

Speaker 2: I called on Anita. She looks really well and is obviously delighted. They haven't decided on a name yet but 'Sam' is the favourite at the moment. That's what her husband's best friend is called, apparently. Anyway, he's beautiful and looks just like her. She wants us all to go round on Sunday to meet him properly and we can celebrate then. And they only moved to that flat recently so she's been very busy, what with the move and finishing her course to qualify as a lawyer. She hasn't got the results yet but I'm sure she did OK.

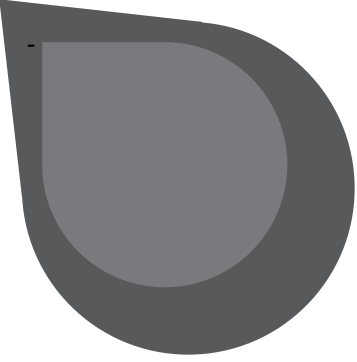
Speaker 3: I just bumped into my cousin Olivia. She's finished her nursing course. She's going to work in a hospital in London as a midwife delivering babies. She had an interview last week and she only found out she got it today. She's so pleased as it's what she really wants to do and she'll be on a reasonable salary so she'd like us to help her celebrate by going out for a meal tonight. She'll have to move to London of course, and it's really expensive to find a flat there but we'll be able to go and see her.

Speaker 4: I've known George nearly all my life because his family moved into the flat next door to us when we were both babies. We went to the same school and revised for our exams together but it was only last week that we decided to get married. He gave me this beautiful ring and we're having a party next weekend. The wedding will be in the summer and we're looking for a flat near the railway station because I need to catch the train to work and I don't want to have to change my job.

Speaker 5: I decided to do another course rather than go for that job I applied for. It'll mean I can start off at a higher level if I have better qualifications. Anyway, I needed certain grades and I got what I wanted! I got the results today so a few of us are going to have a party tonight to celebrate. Most people did well. Mark and I are thinking of getting engaged but we won't get married till after I've finished and found a job, because we won't know where we want to live.

Reading and Use of English | Part 7

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



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