

 CAMBRIDGE



# IELTS

# General 20

WITH ANSWERS

AUTHENTIC PRACTICE TESTS



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# LISTENING

## PART 1: QUESTIONS 1-10

Complete the notes below. Write **ONE WORD AND/ OR A NUMBER** for each answer.

<i>Name of restaurant</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Reason for recommendation</i>	<i>Other comments</i>
<i>The Junction</i>	Greyson Street, near the station	Good for people who are especially keen on ..... (1)	Quite expensive The ..... (2) is a good place for a drink
<i>Paloma</i>	In Bow Street next to the cinema	..... (3) food, good for sharing	Staff are very friendly Need to pay £ 50 deposit A limited selection of ..... (4) Food on the menu
<i>The ..... (5)</i>	At the top of a ..... (6)	A famous chef All the ..... (7) are very good Only uses ..... (8) ingredients	Set lunch costs ..... (9) per person Portions probably of ..... (10) size

**PART 2: QUESTIONS 11 – 16**

Choose the correct letter, A, B or C.

11. Heather says pottery differs from other art forms because

- A) it lasts longer in the ground.
- B) it is practised by more people.
- C) it can be repaired more easily.

12. Archaeologists sometimes identify the use of ancient pottery from

- A) the clay it was made with.
- B) the marks that are on it.
- C) the basic shape of it.

13. Some people join Heather's pottery class because they want to

- A) create an item that looks very old.
- B) find something that they are good at.
- C) make something that will outlive them.

14. What does Heather value most about being a potter?

- A) its calming effect
- B) its messy nature
- C) its physical benefits

15. Most of the visitors to Edelman Pottery

- A) bring friends to join courses.
- B) have never made a pot before.
- C) try to learn techniques too quickly.

16. Heather reminds her visitors that they should

- A) put on their aprons.
- B) change their clothes.
- C) take off their jewellery.

**Questions 17 and 18** ---- Choose **TWO** letters, A-E.

Which **TWO** things does Heather explain about kilns?

- A) what their function is
- B) When they were invented
- C) ways of keeping them safe
- D) where to put one in your home
- E) what some people use instead of one

**Questions 19 and 20** ---- Choose **TWO** letters, A E.

Which **TWO** points does Heather make about a potter's tools?

- A) Some are hard to hold.
- B) Some are worth buying.
- C) Some are essential items.
- D) Some have memorable names.
- E) Some are available for use by participants.

**PART 3: QUESTION 21 -30**

**Questions 21 and 22** ---- Choose **TWO** letters, A-E.

Which **TWO** things do the students both believe are responsible for the increase in loneliness?

- A) social media
- B) smaller nuclear families
- C) urban design
- D) longer lifespans
- E) a mobile workforce

**Questions 23 and 24** ---- Choose **TWO** letters, A-E.

Which **TWO** health risks associated with loneliness do the students agree are based on solid evidence?

- A) a weakened immune system
- B) dementia
- C) cancer
- D) obesity
- E) cardiovascular disease

**Questions 25 and 26** ---- Choose **TWO** letters, A-E.

Which **TWO** opinions do both the students express about the evolutionary theory of loneliness?

- A) It has little practical relevance.
- B) It needs further investigation.
- C) It is misleading.
- D) It should be more widely accepted.
- E) It is difficult to understand.

**Questions 27-30** ---- Choose the correct letter, A, B or C.

### **Loneliness and mental health**

27. When comparing loneliness to depression, the students

- A)** doubt that there will ever be a medical cure for loneliness.
- B)** claim that the link between loneliness and mental health is overstated.
- C)** express frustration that loneliness is not taken more seriously.

28. Why do the students decide to start their presentation with an example from their own experience?

- A)** to explain how difficult loneliness can be
- B)** to highlight a situation that most students will recognise
- C)** to emphasise that feeling lonely is more common for men than women

29. The students agree that talking to strangers is a good strategy for dealing with loneliness because

- A)** it creates a sense of belonging.
- B)** it builds self-confidence.
- C)** it makes people feel more positive.

30. The students find it difficult to understand why solitude is considered to be

- A)** similar to loneliness.
- B)** necessary for mental health.
- C)** an enjoyable experience.

**PART 4: QUESTION 31 -40**

Complete the notes below. Write **ONE WORD ONLY** for each answer.

**Reclaiming urban rivers****Historical background**

Nearly all major cities were built on a river.

Rivers were traditionally used by city dwellers for transport, fishing and recreation.

Industrial development and rising populations later led to:

- more sewage from houses being discharged into the river
- pollution from ..... (31) on the river bank.

In 1957, the River Thames in London was declared biologically ..... (32)

**Recent improvements**

Seals and even a ..... (33) have been seen in the River Thames.

Riverside warehouses are converted to restaurants and ..... (34)

In Los Angeles, there are plans to:

- build a riverside ..... (35)
- Display ..... (36) projects.

In Paris, ..... (37) are created on the banks of the river every summer.

**Transport possibilities**

Over 2 billion passengers already travel by ..... (38) in cities round the world.

Changes in shopping habits mean the number of deliveries that are made is increasing.

Instead of road transport, goods could be transported by large freight barges and electric ..... (39) or, in future, by ..... (40)

**READING****SECTION 1**

Read the text below and answer questions 1-5.

**Top campsites to visit****A) Woodside Park**

This campsite, which opens in the summer months only, is in the middle of a country park. The site is next to a large lake and there's woodland nearby to explore. If you don't fancy sleeping in a tent, you can book a pod. These are all heated and furnished with beds. Facilities on site include hot showers and a small shop.

**B) Treetops Farm**

This campsite, which is on a working farm, is open all year. The site itself is a car-free zone and you'll need to park near the farmhouse and carry your belongings and tent to the camping area. The facilities are simple but the washrooms, which are closed daily for an hour from midday for cleaning, have free hot water for showers.

**C) The Downs**

This campsite, which is open from April to November but closed during the coldest months, is surrounded by beautiful countryside that's perfect for cycling and walking. Facilities on site include a laundry room as well as showers and a small shop. There's a pub that serves hot food each evening in the nearby village, which is only a ten-minute drive away.

**D) Bluewater Bay**

This perfectly flat grass campsite, which is open in the summer months only, is only a few minutes' walk from the beach. There's a shower room on site and also a farm shop (which is open until 8 pm), where you can buy anything you need for a BBQ. If you haven't got a tent, the site offers pre-pitched ones that can be rented by the day.

**E) Dean Park**

This large campsite, which is open all year, offers a range of facilities. As well as several shower rooms and a cafe serving cooked meals daily, there's an indoor pool and games room. For anyone keen on countryside walks there are miles of footpaths in the nearby national park.

**F) Rock Harbour**

This small, family-owned campsite has space for 50 tents and is only open in the summer. It's just a five-minute walk to the sea so is perfect for anyone looking for a

beach holiday. There's a small shop on site and there's always someone in the campsite office from 9 am-9 pm if you need assistance or have a problem.

**Questions 1-5**

Look at the six reviews of campsites, A-F. For which campsite are the following statements true? Write the correct letter, A-F, in boxes 1-5 on your answer sheet.

1. You can pay to hire a tent at this campsite.
2. There is a short period each day when you cannot use the showers.
3. There is a place on site where you can wash clothes.
4. A member of staff is available all day to help visitors.
5. Visitors to this campsite can go swimming in the winter.



Read the text below and answer Questions 6-14.

## **Cycling in Plymouth**

Cycling in the city is relatively stress free. As well as providing a growing number of cycle paths that are traffic free, local government has also added dedicated cycle lanes to many routes. A journey in the city by bike is generally quicker than the same journey by car – especially at peak times, and you can travel door to door, which saves additional time. A further benefit of cycling is that it's cheaper than running a car – even if you include the cost of an occasional taxi, it's also good for you: you'll need to cycle for a recommended minimum of twenty minutes a day if you want to improve your overall fitness.

If you've only recently decided to take up cycling, summer is a good time to start. However, the weather is rarely so bad in Plymouth that it will stop you cycling. To get started, you can hire a bike – various apps are available where you are charged by the hour. If you want to buy a bike, you should think first about the size you'll need and what you plan to use it for – commuting, shopping or recreation. When selecting your bike, it's helpful to remember that ones with lighter frames and good gears make cycling easier, but are more expensive.

Although most train companies allow bikes on their trains, there are peak-time restrictions. Therefore, if you want to take a bike on a local train at peak times, you will need one that folds up. Even outside peak times, most trains have limited space for bikes of any kind so a reservation in advance of your journey is essential.

If you plan to maintain your bike, you'll also need to buy certain equipment: a pump, a spare inner tube, and tyre levers for mending punctures. If you get a puncture, see if you can find out the cause, such as a piece of broken glass, and remove it. If you need to replace an inner tube, its size is usually shown on the tire.

**Questions 6-14**

Do the following statements agree with the information given in the passage? In boxes 6-14 on your answer sheet, write

**TRUE**                      if the statement agrees with the information  
**FALSE**                     if the statement contradicts the information  
**NOT GIVEN**            if there is no information on this

6. The number of traffic-free cycle paths in the city is increasing.
7. You are likely to reach your destination faster if you drive in the city than if you cycle.
8. There are numerous days in the winter when the weather prevents you cycling.
9. Using a bike app to hire a bike is very popular.
10. You will have to pay a higher price to buy a bike that is light.
11. Only folding bikes can be taken on local trains at any time.
12. You need to book to take a bike on a train at least a week before you travel.
13. If you are repairing a puncture, you will need a piece of equipment called a tire lever.
14. Broken glass is the most common cause of tire punctures.

## SECTION 2

Read the text below and answer Questions 15-21.

### Learning to conduct difficult conversations in the workplace

Many of us struggle to say what we need to at work. Whether it's asking for a pay rise, or confronting a co-worker over unsatisfactory behaviour, these conversations can be difficult to have without appearing offensive.

There are several reasons why we don't raise difficult topics at work. Perhaps we've learned not to rock the boat, we fear being responsible for conflict, or we think that nothing will change even if we do pluck up the courage to speak out. So we stay quiet.

Here are some tips on how to tackle your next difficult conversation:

First, you need to plan what you're going to say. Think about how long you need for the conversation and where to have it. The right environment is key – you don't want somewhere too formal that will intimidate your colleague, or somewhere too casual where you may be overheard.

The second thing you need to do is write down the key messages you want to get across in the conversation. Practise saying them out loud (I like to record them on my phone and play them back). You are not preparing a script, but this preparation helps you to be brief and clear. If you are particularly nervous, rehearse what you plan to say in front of a friend so you know you are coming across as you wish to.

The language you use is also important. Consider the difference between these two phrases: 'Steve, we're very close to deadline date and you told me you're a bit behind. I'd like to support you and agree a way to get the deadlines met.' and 'Steve, you're behind again. This has got to stop!' If you use the first example, you come across as looking for solutions together. That creates trust and openness. The second example is less likely to get a successful outcome.

Finally, put yourself in the other person's shoes – however frustrating that person might be. The useless boss who never gives you feedback is simply struggling with her own extremely heavy workload. The team member who only has negative comments to make in the team meeting simply doesn't have the skills to ask for what he wants directly.

To manage your emotions during a difficult conversation, it helps to calm things down by taking some long breaths. And finally, if you feel under pressure, remember to respond slowly rather than reacting quickly.

**Questions 15-21**

Complete the sentences below. Choose **ONE WORD ONLY** from the text for each answer.

15. A lot of people find it hard to challenge colleagues about their poor .....

16. People are often afraid of causing ..... with colleagues if they raise tricky issues.

17. It is important to select the most suitable ..... for a difficult talk.

18. It may help to consult a ..... for feedback on how you are communicating the main points.

19. It often works best if the speaker sounds as if they want to find ..... to the problem under discussion.

20. A line manager that fails to communicate may have an excessive .....

21. If colleagues never have anything good to say, they may lack the appropriate to ..... make requests appropriately.



Read the text below and answer Questions 22-27.

### **Making a success out of a new business**

Running your own business can be very rewarding, but success is not always guaranteed. Half of small businesses fail in the first couple of years, according to official reports, but there are certain steps you can take to give your business the best chance.

First, does your business have a clear mission, yearly goals and a long-term business plan? Ensure your goals are specific, measurable and achievable. Introduce regular reviews of these goals and set new ones when appropriate. Most importantly, communicate your mission and goals to your employees. Their livelihood is tied to the success of your business, so make sure they know what they need to do to keep your business healthy.

A shortage of cash is generally what sinks small businesses, so learning to monitor your cashflow is critical. Check the dates of major outgoings, such as tax and payments for rent and rates, to ensure that you have enough cash for when these need to be paid.

If you're setting up a partnership, choosing the right person is vital. Once you have made your choice, put in place an agreement which sets out the rights and responsibilities of each partner in the business. The agreement should also deal with what happens when difficulties arise; for example, does one partner have the ability to buy the other out? Or should the business simply be closed down – which could result in the end of a successful business?

Knowing your market and accurately assessing the potential demand for a product is the key to an idea succeeding or failing. If your product has a very limited market, you won't be able to sell enough to create a successful business. You should take time to understand who your competitors are and identify what distinguishes your business from theirs. Perhaps you can provide a better service or compete on price. It all boils down to understanding why customers would rather buy from you than other companies in the field.

There is a lot to think about when starting your own business, but avoiding these common pitfalls will give your business a good chance of success.

**Questions 22-27**

Complete the notes below. Choose **ONE WORD ONLY** from the text for each answer.

**Creating a successful business**

Statistically, out of all new business ventures, (22) ..... will not survive two years.

To avoid this possibility; set clear targets and arrange frequent (23) ..... to ensure these goals are still practicable make sure all (24) ..... are fully aware of them ensure the projected cashflow will be adequate to get through the year by noting (25) ..... for paying tax and other outgoings

Select business partners carefully and draw up a document stating their (26) ..... and what they are responsible for doing in the business the procedure to follow if the business faces difficulties

Research the market; find out how your product differs from what (27) .....  
Offer consider if the price of the product could be lowered

## SECTION 3

Read the text given below and answer Questions 28-40.

**A)** A group of excited children are instructing community archaeologist Colin Shepherd when to drop a china mug on the floor so that they can see how it breaks on impact. They will use the results of this experiment to better understand an archaeological find: the broken pieces of an old marmalade jar, last used for breakfast around 100 years ago. The children had recently excavated the jar from woodland as part of an archaeological investigation.

**B)** When schoolchildren are invited to visit archaeological excavations, they rarely have much specific knowledge about the site's history. They are normally given straightforward tasks like washing and sorting finds, that is, any discoveries that are of archaeological interest. What is less common is to find primary school pupils working as partners with an archaeologist. Our project lets primary school children take a joint role in an archaeological investigation, working actively alongside an expert in the field.

**C)** The children's archaeological investigations were part of a larger project initiated by a community group which works to study and preserve the landscape of the Bennachie hills region in Aberdeenshire, Scotland. The main project was developed with a team from the University of Aberdeen and funded by a Community Heritage fund and the National Lottery. It focused on the history and archaeology of an abandoned mid-19th-century settlement, located on common ground on the lower slopes of the Bennachie hills. Colin Shepherd set up two additional archaeological projects with local primary school children and their teachers. Each project investigated the history of the place in which the pupils live and go to school.

**D)** At one of the schools, the excavation took place in woodland where pupils usually take part in outdoor learning. Before the archaeology project began, the children viewed the woodland as existing only in the present. Through their work, they became aware of its history and the people who lived and worked on the land near their school in the past. Taking on the role of historians and working with primary source materials, such as maps, census returns and tax payments, the children were able to develop their own lines of enquiry. Their research suggested that there had been a water mill in the area, so their excavations set out to find it. The children, working with the community archaeologist, found evidence for this. They also discovered the remains of a 19th- or 20th-century midden, or rubbish dump, containing many pieces of broken pottery.

**E)** My role as a teacher educator specialising in history education was to work alongside pupils and staff to create an exhibition for their families and the general

public. Following a visit to the university to see the museum there, the children produced a timeline of everything they had found to show the period in history to which each item belonged. They went on to invent a 'guess the object' game to engage visitors in their discoveries. The children were given the use of the museum's replica of a 17th-century collector's cabinet for their exhibition. During the identification of the pottery pieces, one was identified as coming from the distinctive Seaton workshop in Aberdeen, so a complete example was borrowed from the museum and included in the cabinet alongside it. Because it used a high-quality display cabinet, the children's exhibition gained a similar status to that of a real museum for the parents and community members who came to see it.

**F)** The project meant the children could lead their own historical investigations and expand their understanding of the places in which they live and the heritage of their family and community. This is a key principle in the Social Studies section of Scotland's Curriculum for Excellence, the national framework for learning for children between the ages of three and 18. Not only did the children learn the history of the place, they learned to understand the process of creating historical knowledge. Through their museum visit, they learned how to select items for display and to think about how to talk to other people about the history they had created.

**G)** Setting up the exhibition and showing it to people aided conversations between children and their community. One of the children discovered that their great-grandfather had once owned the Seaton workshop. The grandmother of another child recounted her memories of making oatmeal porridge in a small bowl decorated with the same floral design as a pottery piece on display. The archaeological investigations carried out by the children created a real-life context for them to play an active part in learning – educating not just themselves but their community too.

**Questions 28-32**

The passage has seven paragraphs, A-G. Which paragraph mentions the following?  
Write the correct letter, A-G, in boxes 28-32 on your answer sheet.

28. how unusual it is for archaeologists and children to have equal responsibilities

29. the relevance of the children's achievements to a country's educational requirements

30. the location of the archaeologists' main project

31. a place where a large amount of archaeological material was found

32. a relative's connection to a local business

**Questions 33-36**

Choose the correct letter, A, B, C or D.

33. The experiment described in paragraph A is designed to show

- A)** why objects break up when they are left in woodland.
- B)** how modern objects differ from those made in the past.
- C)** what happens to a breakable object when it hits the ground.
- D)** how long it takes to put a broken object back together again.

34. In paragraph B, what does the writer say most schoolchildren do when they visit archaeological sites?

- A)** They meet with experts at the site.
- B)** They talk to people living near the site.
- C)** They are given information about the site.
- D)** They engage in simple activities at the site.

35. The water mill is an example of something that the children A had read about in history lessons.

- B)** discovered using written documents.
- C)** had heard about from local people.
- D)** remembered from previous activities.

36. What does the writer say about one child's grandmother?

- A)** She recognised the pattern on some pottery.
- B)** She showed the children how to decorate pottery.
- C)** She regularly cooked using a pot that was very old.
- D)** She offered the children an old pot that she had kept.

**Questions 37-39**

Complete the summary below. Choose **ONE WORD ONLY** from the text for each answer. Write your answers in boxes 37-39 on your answer sheet.

**The children's exhibition**

The writer helped the children to exhibit what they had found. First the children went to look at the exhibits on display at the (37) ..... museum. After that, they placed their discoveries on a timeline to show the age of the objects. Then they created a (38) ..... for visitors to test their knowledge of the items.

The children were allowed to use a cabinet that belonged to the museum to display all the things they had found. One piece of pottery was recognised as being made at a particular (39) ..... It was placed next to an unbroken example of the pottery.

The quality of the display area raised the status of the children's exhibition for everyone who went to see it.

**Question 40**

Choose the correct letter, A, B, C or D.

40. What would be a suitable title for the article?

- A)** Children make an exciting archaeological discovery
- B)** Archaeology is becoming a new hobby for children
- C)** The benefits for children of working with archaeologists
- D)** Communities appreciate the teachings of archaeologists

**WRITING****WRITING TASK 1**

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

*It is ten years since you left college. You'd like to organise an event to celebrate this anniversary with all your friends and classmates from college.*

*Write a letter to one of your college friends. In your letter*

- *say what kind of celebration event you'd like to organise*
- *explain why you think it would be good to celebrate in this way*
- *describe what help you need to organise this event*

Write at least 150 words.

You do NOT need to write any addresses.

Begin your letter as follows:

Dear .....,



## WRITING TASK 2

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the following topic:

*It is important for children, young adults, working people and the retired to have at least one hobby.*

*What's your opinion about this?*

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience.

Write at least 250 words.



**SPEAKING****PART 1**

1. How much walking do you do in your daily life?
2. Did you walk more when you were at school than now?
3. What places are there to go for a walk near where you live?
4. Would you ever like to go on a walking holiday?

**PART 2**

*Describe a play or a film you have seen that you would like to see again with friends.*

*You should say:*

- *what play or film you'd like to go to see again*
- *who you would go with*
- *what other people have said about this play or film*
- *and explain why you would like to see this play or film again with friends.*

**PART 3****Discussion topics**

1. What are the most popular kinds of plays or shows at theatres in your country?
2. How easy is it to get tickets to the theatre?
3. Do you think theatres need to do more to attract younger audiences?
4. What do you think attracts people to working as an actor?
5. What are some of the qualities that a person needs to have if they want to
6. Can you think of any disadvantages of working as an actor?

## LISTENING

### PART 1: QUESTIONS 1-10

Complete the notes below. Write **ONE WORD AND/ OR A NUMBER** for each answer.

Local councils can arrange practical support to help those caring for elderly people at home.

This can give the carer:

- time for other responsibilities
- a ..... (1)

### Assessment of mother's needs

This may include discussion of:

how much ..... (2) the caring involves

what types of tasks are involved, e.g.

- help with dressing
- helping her have a ..... (3)
- shopping
- helping with meals
- dealing with ..... (4)

any aspects of caring that are especially difficult, e.g.

- loss of ..... (5)
- ..... (6) her
- preventing a ..... (7)

### Types of support that may be offered to carers

- transport costs, e.g. cost of a ..... (8)
- car-related costs, e.g. fuel and ..... (9)
- help with housework
- help to reduce ..... (10)

**PART 2: QUESTIONS 11-16**

What is the role of the volunteers in each of the following activities? Choose SIX answers from the box and write the correct letter, A-I, next to Questions 11-16.

- A)** providing entertainment
- B)** providing publicity about a council service
- C)** contacting local businesses
- D)** giving advice to visitors
- E)** collecting feedback on events
- F)** selling tickets
- G)** introducing guest speakers at an event
- H)** encouraging cooperation between local organisations
- I)** helping people find their seats

- 11. walking around the town centre .....
- 12. helping at concerts .....
- 13. getting involved with community groups .....
- 14. helping with a magazine .....
- 15. participating at lunches for retired people .....
- 16. helping with the website .....



**Questions 17 – 20**

Choose the correct letter, A, B or C.

17. Which event requires the largest number of volunteers?

- A) the music festival
- B) the science festival
- C) the book festival

18. What is the most important requirement for volunteers at the festivals?

- A) interpersonal skills
- B) personal interest in the event
- C) flexibility

19. New volunteers will start working in the week beginning

- A) 2 September.
- B) 9 September.
- C) 23 September.

20. What is the next annual event for volunteers?

- A) a boat trip
- B) a barbecue
- C) a party

**PART 3: QUESTIONS 21-25**

What is Rosie and Colin's opinion about each of the following aspects of human geography? Choose FIVE answers from the box and write the correct letter, A-G, next to Questions 21-25.

**Aspects of human geography**

- A)** The information given about this was too vague
- B)** This may not be relevant to their course.
- C)** This will involve only a small number of statistics.
- D)** It will be easy to find facts about this.
- E)** The facts about this may not be reliable.
- F)** No useful research has been done on this.
- G)** The information provided about this was interesting.

- 21. Population .....
- 22. Health .....
- 23. Economies .....
- 24. Culture .....
- 25. Poverty .....

**Questions 26-30**

Choose the correct letter, A, B or C.

26. Rosie says that in her own city the main problem is

- A) crime.
- B) housing.
- C) unemployment.

27. What recent additions to the outskirts of their cities are both students happy about?

- A) conference centres
- B) sports centres
- C) retail centres

28. The students agree that developing disused industrial sites may

- A) have unexpected costs.
- B) damage the urban environment.
- C) destroy valuable historical buildings.

29. The students will mention Masdar City as an example of an attempt to achieve

- A) daily collections for waste recycling.
- B) sustainable energy use.
- C) free transport for everyone.

30. When discussing the Eco town of Greenhill Abbots, Colin is uncertain about

- A) what its objectives were.
- B) why there was opposition to it.
- C) how much of it has actually been built.

**PART 4: QUESTIONS 31 – 40**

Complete the notes below. Write **ONE WORD ONLY** for each answer.

**Developing food trends**

- The growth in interest in food fashions started with ..... (31) of food being shared on social media.
- The UK food industry is constantly developing products which are new or different.
- Influencers on social media become ‘ambassadors’ for a brand.
- Sales of ..... (32) food brands have grown this way.
- Supermarkets track demand for ingredients on social media.
- Famous ..... (33) are influential.

**Marketing campaigns****The avocado:**

- ..... (34) were invited to visit growers in South Africa.
- Advertising focused on its ..... (35) benefits.

**Oat milk:**

- A Swedish brand’s media campaign received publicity by upsetting competitors.
- Promotion in the USA through ..... (36) shops reduced the need for advertising.
- It appealed to consumers who are concerned about the ..... (37)

**Norwegian skrei:**

- has helped strengthen the ..... (38) of Norwegian seafood.

**Ethical concerns****Quinoa:**

- Its success led to an increase in its ..... (39)
- Overuse of resources resulted in poor quality ..... (40)

**READING****SECTION 1**

Read the text below and answer questions 1-7.

**Great cycling trails**

Why not take the bike and try one of these wonderful cycling routes next weekend?

**A) Bo'ness to Blackness Castle, Edinburgh**

If you like cycling on flat ground and enjoy having interesting things to look at, this is one of the best trails in Scotland. Among its plus points, there are fantastic views of three of the bridges across the river Forth. Simply return by the same path or continue on to South Queensferry for a longer day out.

**B) The Montgomery Canal cycle path, Wales**

Dragonflies, swans, buzzards, fish and other creatures can be spotted as you cycle alongside the canal. The path is in good condition and broad enough for a family to ride safely. A day out cycling in the area can also include a visit to the nearby thirteenth-century Powis Castle and its beautiful gardens.

**C) A walking and cycling path in Birmingham, West Midlands**

The busy city of Birmingham has several well-known bike trails, including a quiet route along the Bourn Brook to Woodgate Valley country park. One hump-backed bridge is best walked across, but the rest of the route is flat and suitable for a range of bikes. It's then 2km along the signposted path to Woodgate Valley, which is perfect for picnics, has a family-friendly visitor attraction especially known for its sheep, and offers a break from cycling.

**D) The Cycle Trail in the Forest of Dean, Gloucestershire**

The path is on a former railway route from the time when the area was involved in coal mining. Cyclists can visit sites from this period on the way, but those just along for the views won't be disappointed. Stop for lunch at one of the numerous picnic spots along the way. The route is circular, fully marked and suitable for the whole family, including the dog.

**E) The Wirral Trail, Liverpool**

The trail is safe, fiat and with plenty of cafes on the way. Take in the views of North Wales, have a rest on the beach at Caldy or Thurstaston, then cross the border into Cheshire and on towards Chester. Both West Kirby and Chester have regular direct trains back to Liverpool.

**Questions 1-7**

Look at the five descriptions of cycle trails, A-E. For which cycle trail are the following statements true?

Write the correct **letter, A-E**, in boxes 1-7 on your answer sheet.

**NB You may use any letter more than once.**

1. People who like finding out about industrial history may find this cycle trail interesting.
2. Cyclists might find it advisable to get off their bikes on this trail and go a short distance on foot.
3. It is possible to buy something to eat when cycling along this trail.
4. People can stop on this trail and see some farm animals.
5. Cyclists can stop for a while on this trail and sit by the sea.
6. A very old building is close to this trail and is open to the public.
7. Riders can extend the distance they cycle if they take this trail.



Read the text below and answer Questions 8-14.

### **What steps to take to become a fashion designer**

First, it's important to think about what types of fashion designers are in demand currently. There are so many womenswear designers, yet not as many menswear, sportswear or accessories designers. Opportunities might be greater in those categories.

When applying for internships, think about what you'll bring to the company as well as what they can offer you: Is the company going to teach you skills that are relevant to your future career? What mix of skills can you bring to the company that is relevant to their needs? Try to find the company that's the right fit for you, and you are much more likely to be what the company is looking for as well.

Knocking on doors can lead to fantastic opportunities: Designers are very busy and overwhelmed with people applying to work with them, but they're far more impressed by people that try that little bit harder. For example, some graduates go overseas to New York or Milan to deliver a self-directed design project and CV to the designer of their choice. Of course that can lead to considerable expense, but it often results in success.

Make use of online fashion and business networking sites. Create your profile on each one, as you never know who might be looking. Apply to as many fashion hiring agencies as you can – there are more than 20 in the UK alone. Not all of them take on new graduates, but try them all anyway.

Consider your training and fill in any gaps in it. Assistant designers and interns can make themselves more employable through investing time in obtaining, for example, computer-aided design (CAD) skills. Unfortunately, not all colleges and universities have CAD as an integral part of their courses. If this has affected you, you should study using online learning applications.

Finally, talent is not enough – you need to get out there and make sure everybody knows about your skills. Graduates should be aware that they need to be proactive and persistent. It's all down to developing new contacts and utilising the ones you already have.

**Questions 8-14**

Complete the flow-chart below. Choose **ONE WORD ONLY** from the text for each answer. Write your answers in boxes 8-14 on your answer sheet.

**Design graduates – how to get work in the fashion industry**

Consider whether to specialize in a less popular area, such as (8) ..... rather than clothing

Try to get an internship in a business where you will be a good (9) .....

Having identified a business where you want to work, go and hand in the application personally, even if this involved significant (10) .....

To get your work seen, make sure you produce a (11) ..... on various digital platforms and approach specialist (12) ..... involved in recruiting fashion designers

Review the (13) ..... you have done and make sure it is as comprehensive as possible by gaining further expensive

Do not rely on your ability alone, and establish as many useful (14) .....as possible

## SECTION 2

Read the text below and answer Questions 15-21.

### Types of training in business

The type of training provided in a business will depend on the resources available for training, the type of company, and the priority the company places on training.

Technical training is a type of training meant to teach the new employee the technological aspects of the job. For example, in a consulting business, technical training might be used so the consultant knows how to operate the system to input the number of hours that should be charged to a client. In a restaurant, the server might need to be trained on how to process customers' orders using a tablet.

In production focused businesses, quality training involves familiarizing employees with the means of preventing, detecting, and eliminating non-quality products. In a world where quality can set your business apart from competitors, this type of training provides employees with the knowledge to recognize products that are not up to quality standards and teaches them what action to take in this scenario. This type of training can result in cost savings in production as well as provide an edge in the marketing of the product.

Skills training includes proficiencies needed to actually perform the job. For example, an administrative assistant might be trained in how to answer the phone, while a salesperson might be trained in assessment of customer needs and on how to offer the customer the necessary information to make a buying decision. A cashier needs to know not only the technology to ring something up on the till, but what to do if something has been given the wrong price.

A fourth type of training is called 'soft skills' training. Soft skills refer to personality traits and personal habits that may influence relationships with other people.

Executives say there is an increasing need for people who have not only the technical skills to do a job but also the necessary soft skills, such as being good at different types of communication, including listening to colleagues and customers. In a retail or restaurant environment, essential soft skills might include how to motivate others, establish rapport and keep a conversation going. Skills

such as these are used in every interaction with customers and are a key component of the customer experience.

**Questions 15-21**

Complete the table below. Choose **ONE WORD ONLY** from the text for each answer.

Types of training business		
Type of training	Aim	Examples
<b>Technical</b>	To teach technological aspects of the job	Consulting: keeping a record of the (15) ..... worked  Restaurants: dealing with computerised (16) .....
<b>Quality</b>	To avoid the production of non-quality items	Factory workers: identification of low-quality products and the appropriate action resulting in lower production costs and more effective (17) .....
<b>Skills</b>	To teach necessary proficiencies for the job	Administrative assistant: using the (18) .....  Sales: evaluating the (19) ..... of clients and providing assistance  Cashier: using a cash till and dealing with an incorrect (20) .....
<b>Soft skills</b>	To teach skills that affect human relationships	Skills in communication, e.g. (21) .....

		Retail/restaurants: interacting effectively with customers
--	--	--

Zandi

Read the text below and answer Questions 22-27.

### **The small business lifecycle**

From the moment you make the decision to set up a business, you're in the 'business lifecycle'. This will see you progress from idea to startup, and if successful, through to the growth and maturity phases.

Stage 1 is Initial Development. This is the very beginning of the business lifecycle. You've got your business idea and you're ready to take the plunge. But before you do this you should get as many opinions as possible from friends, family, colleagues, or any industry specialists you have access to. Ultimately, the success of your business will come down to your own abilities, the state of the market and, of course, the decisions you make about the source of finance for your startup.

Once you're satisfied that your idea is ready to go, you move on to Stage 2, which is Startup. Many believe this is the riskiest stage of the entire lifecycle, since mistakes made then can have an impact many years later. Based on the feedback from your first customers, you have to be ready to adapt your product or service. It can even get to the point where you are making so many changes to it that you start to feel a bit confused about what you're doing. Don't worry—this feeling will soon disappear as your company develops.

Stage 3 is Establishment. You should now be seeing your profits improve slowly and steadily, but you may struggle to divide the time available to you between the growing demands of your business. Employing the right people is essential, so you need to take a major part in recruitment. It is your job now to start establishing order and cohesion as you mobilize your team according to clearly defined and communicated goals.

By Stage 4, Expansion, you may see rapid growth in profits and wish to move forward. However, you need to be aware of the risks of expanding too carelessly, and should keep an eye on how far expansion might affect the quality of what you provide to your existing customers.

Stage 5 is Maturity. Here you may wish to further expand the business. Many companies in this situation bring in a new leader at this stage, to face the new challenges. Other entrepreneurs may decide that they should sell the company at this stage, and move on to a new project.

**Questions 22-27**

Complete the flow-chart below. Choose **ONE WORD ONLY** from the text for each answer.

**The small business lifecycle**

**Stage 1: Initial development** – Once you have your business idea, ask for different people's (22) ..... about it. You need to be clear about what you can do, whether your idea will find a market, and where the finance will come from.

**Stage 2: Startup** – Remember that (23) ..... at this stage can affect the future success of the business. Listen to what your customers say and be prepared to adapt your original idea. Don't worry if you are (24) .....by all the changes at this stage.

**Stage 3: Establishment** – You should now be seeing increase in profits. The demands of this stage mean you must be good at managing your time. It's particularly important to be personally involved with (25) ..... and to build up an effective team with clear goals.

**Stage 4: Expansion** – It's important to expand but the risks involved must also be considered. Careful planning is necessary to ensure that (26) .....is not affected.

**Stage 5: Maturity** – To maintain growth rates, it may be necessary for the company to have a different (27) ..... Another possibility is to sell the business.

### SECTION 3

Read the text below and answer Questions 28-40.

#### **The nursery that took all the children's toys away**

Do toys stifle children's creativity? One Munich nursery decided to find out. Sarah Jewell reports

Children are ready consumers, particularly of toys. Their toy chests may be bursting but they are still desperate for the latest doll or train set. Depriving children of their toys seems unkind, yet a growing number of nurseries in Germany do just this. For three months of the year they put away their toys and all that is left to play with are the tables, chairs and a few blankets.

The project is called Der Spielzeugfreie Kindergarten (the nursery without toys) and was founded by Rainer Strick and Elke Schubert, public health officers who worked with adults suffering from various forms of addiction. They were concerned about the addictive habits that start early in childhood and wanted to show that children can play happily and creatively when they are not being 'suffocated' by their toys.

One of the nurseries that has been following this project for the past two years is the Friedrich-Engels-Bogen nursery in Munich. Gisela Marti, a teacher there, says: 'In these three months we offer the children space and time to get to know themselves.' The aim is to make the children 'self-confident, able to bear conflict and frustration, able to say "yes" as well as "no" and also aware of their weaknesses and strengths'. According to Gisela Marti, the children's day is deliberately unstructured as one of the basic beliefs of the project is that children spend too much time being rushed around from one activity to another and they end up with a 'reduced space for life'. The children are encouraged to do what they want, in their own way.

A video taken of the children during the three-month toy-free period shows them on the first day staring at each other hesitantly and looking apprehensively around the big, empty classroom. One of the nursery teachers, Gudrun Huber, says: 'We left them alone, even if they were bored, because sometimes things in life are boring and you have to learn to cope.' On the second day the children are filmed playing with the chairs and blankets. They make a den by draping the blankets over the tables and weighing them down with shoes, and then they start running around the room, chatting and laughing excitedly. Gudrun Huber explains how this put them in an entirely different mood: 'Once the children realised they

could do what they liked and they were in control, they really went a bit mad – they got very boisterous and excited, climbing all over the furniture.’ Initially it was difficult for the staff, not just because it was unbearably noisy, but because, as Gudrun Huber says: ‘It was difficult to hold back and let the children be.’

Like Gudrun Huber, Gisela Marti found it hard to re-evaluate the rules she was used to: They weren’t allowed to do anything really dangerous, but they were allowed to jump on the chairs and tables, and that is not something they would normally be allowed to do. As a teacher you do have to have confidence in the children.’ But she adds: ‘Everyone has to work within their own boundaries and some teachers will allow more dangerous and active play than others.’

Gisela Marti found that once the children settled down to the new regime, they invented games: ‘They loved acting and putting on a show, or pretending to be in a circus or on a train, but most importantly, all the time they were playing, they were learning to socialise.’

Two weeks before the end of the project the teachers and children had a group discussion about which toys they would like brought back. The children were happy to get their toys back, but they were also aware that they had fun without them. As one little boy in Gudrun Huber’s class said: ‘I like having no toys because then you can use your imagination instead.’

At the end of the project, Elke Schubert thought there were definite benefits. ‘We find that children on the project concentrate better when they work, integrate better into groups and communicate better than the children who didn’t take part.’

The parents were also positive about how the ‘time without toys’ affected their children. Some parents have even copied the nursery’s example. As one father said: ‘Klaus used to get out all his toys and spread them all over the room and they got in such a mess that he wasn’t playing properly with any of them. So, we put all the toys away in the cellar and now we only get out what he actually wants to play with and he gets much less frustrated.’

Elsa Davies is Director of the National Playing Fields Association. She says: ‘The most natural and durable learning happens through play and often play which is freely chosen by the child. Teachers often underestimate the power of that learning.’

**Questions 28-30**

Choose the correct letter, A, B, C or D.

**28.** What does Gisela Marti criticise about nurseries in the third paragraph?

- A)** the length of time children spend there
- B)** the number of arguments children have there
- C)** the lack of physical space for children's play there
- D)** the amount of organisation children are exposed to there

**29.** When talking about danger, Gisela Marti suggests that teachers may have to

- A)** learn how to reduce it.
- B)** adjust their response to it.
- C)** explore what causes it.
- D)** agree when to avoid it.

**30.** How did the children feel about getting their toys back?

- A)** They were impatient to get them back.
- B)** They had not expected to get them back.
- C)** They had lost interest in getting them back.
- D)** They had mixed feelings about getting them back.

**Questions 31-35**

Look at the following statements (Questions 31-35) and the list of people below. Match each statement with the correct person, A-E. Write the correct letter, A-E, in boxes 31-35 on your answer sheet.

31. Those children who are not part of the project have poorer social skills than those who are.

32. A goal of the project is to enable children to express both agreement and disagreement.

33. An excess of toys can lead to irritation in a child.

34. People working in education may fail to appreciate the importance of children deciding themselves how to fill their time.

35. At first, the employees at the nursery found it hard to allow the children to do whatever they wanted to do.

**List of People**

- A)** Gisela Marti
- B)** Gudrun Huber
- C)** Elke Schubert
- D)** Klaus's father
- E)** Elsa Davies

**Questions 36-40**

Complete the summary below. Choose **ONE WORD ONLY** from the text for each answer. Write your answers in boxes 36-40 on your answer sheet.

**The 'nursery without toys' project**

On the first day of the project, a video shows that the children at the nursery did not know what to do in the (36) ..... because it contained no toys. The next day, they used tables, blankets and (37) ..... to build a den. The excitement of doing this changed their mood and resulted in a lot of noise and activity.

According to Gisela Marti, once they had adapted to the new approach, they began to make up (38) ..... and do shows. They might have imagined they were in the (39) ....., for example, or travelling on a train. All these activities taught them how to (40) .....

Zandi

**WRITING****WRITING TASK 1**

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The younger sister of one of your friends is thinking about spending a year studying abroad as part of her university course. You did this recently, and she has asked you about your experience.

Write a letter to your friend's sister. In your letter

- tell her where you studied during your year abroad
- describe what you learnt about the country you studied in
- explain why your year abroad was helpful for your studies

Write at least 150 words.

You do NOT need to write any addresses.

Begin your letter as follows:

Dear .....,

## WRITING TASK 2

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the following topic:

In many countries, family members work together in their family business.

Do you think family businesses have more advantages than disadvantages?

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience.

Write at least 250 words.

Zandi



**SPEAKING****PART 1**

1. What's your favourite fruit?
2. Are there any kinds of fruit that you don't like eating?
3. Do you like eating cooked food that has fruit in it?
4. Where's the best place to buy fruit where you live?

**PART 2**

Describe a time when you changed a plan you had made.

You should say:

- what your original plan was
- why you changed it
- what new plan you made and explain how you felt about changing your plan.

**PART 3****Discussion topics**

- Describe a time when you changed a plan you had made.
- What kinds of plans do friends make together?
- Do you think it's better to discuss future plans with friends or with family?
- When making plans for the future, is it important not to copy friends?
- When people are choosing what to study, how important is it that their course should lead directly to a career?
- Why is it a good idea to get some work experience before deciding on a future career?
- How easy do you think it is for people to change from one career to another?

# LISTENING

## PART 1: QUESTIONS 1-10

Complete the table below. Write **ONE WORD AND/ OR A NUMBER** for each answer.

<b>Furniture Rental Companies</b>		
<b>Name of company</b>	<b>Information about costs</b>	<b>Additional notes</b>
Peak Rentals	Price ranges from \$105 to \$ ..... (1) per room per month	The furniture is very ..... (2)  Delivers in 1-2 days  Special offer:  Free ..... (3) with every living room set
..... (4) And Oliver	Mid-range prices  12% monthly fee for ..... (5)	Also offers a cleaning service
Larch Furniture	Offers cheapest process for renting furniture and ..... (6) items	Must have own ..... (7)  Minimum contract length: Six months
..... (8) Rentals	See the ..... (9) for the most up-to-date prices	..... (10) are allowed within 7 days of delivery

**PART 2: QUESTIONS 11 – 16**

Choose the correct letter, A, B or C.

11. Who was responsible for starting the community project?

- A)** the castle owners
- B)** a national charity
- C)** the local council

12. How was the gold coin found?

- A)** Heavy rain had removed some of the soil.
- B)** The ground was dug up by wild rabbits.
- C)** A person with a metal detector searched the area.

13. What led the archaeologists to believe there was an ancient village on this site?

- A)** the lucky discovery of old records
- B)** the bases of several structures visible in the grass
- C)** the unusual stones found near the castle

14. What are the team still hoping to find?

- A)** everyday pottery
- B)** animal bones
- C)** pieces of jewellery

15. What was found on the other side of the river to the castle?

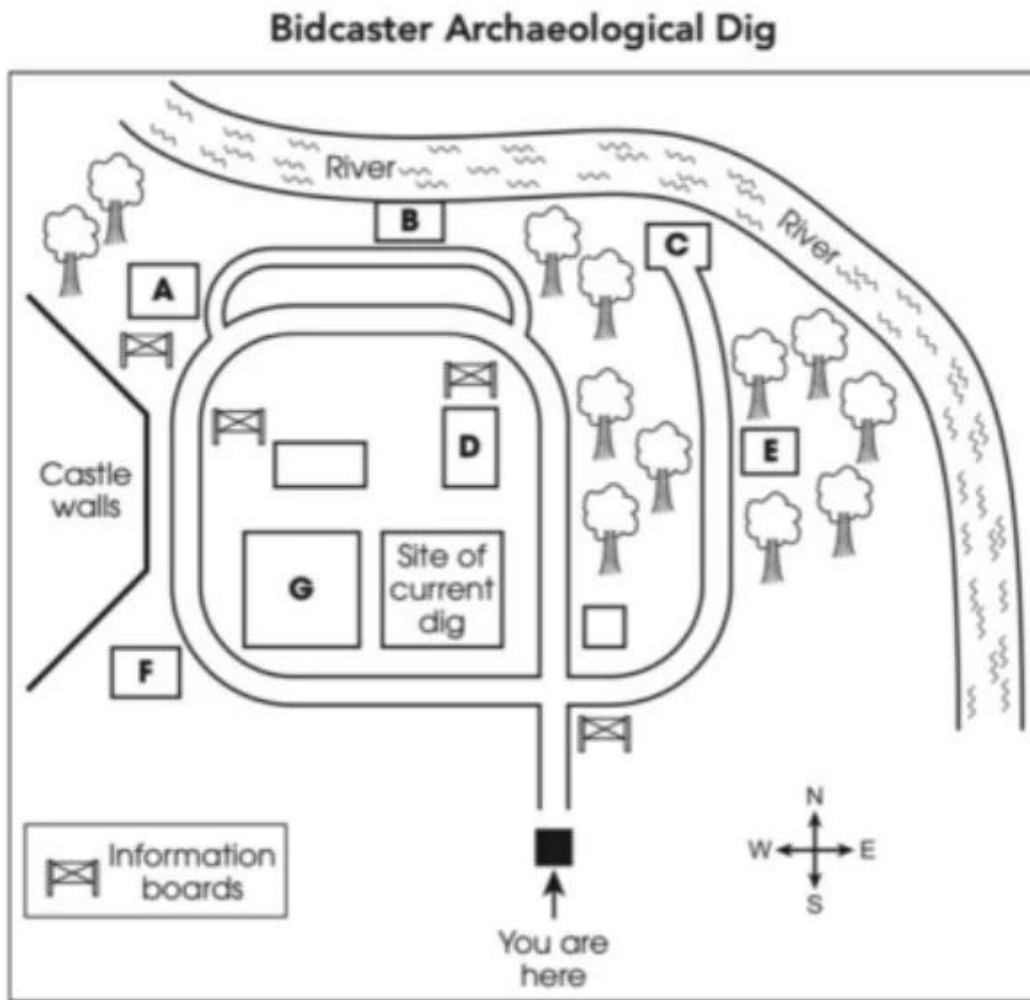
- A)** the remains of a large palace
- B)** the outline of fields
- C)** a number of small huts

16. What do the team plan to do after work ends this summer?

- A)** prepare a display for a museum
- B)** take part in a television programme
- C)** start to organise school visits

Questions 17 – 20

Label the map below. Write the correct letter A-G next to questions 17-20.



17) .....

18) .....

19) .....

20) .....

**PART 3: QUESTIONS 21 – 26**

Choose the correct letter, A, B or C.

21. Finn was pleased to discover that their topic

- A)** was not familiar to their module leader.
- B)** had not been chosen by other students.
- C)** did not prove to be difficult to research.

22. Maya says a mistaken belief about theatre programmes is that

- A)** theatres pay companies to produce them.
- B)** few theatre-goers buy them nowadays.
- C)** they contain far more adverts than previously.

23. Finn was surprised that, in early British theatre, programmes

- A)** were difficult for audiences to obtain.
- B)** were given out free of charge.
- C)** were seen as a kind of contract.

24. Maya feels their project should include an explanation of why companies of actors

- A)** promoted their own plays.
- B)** performed plays outdoors.
- C)** had to tour with their plays.

25. Finn and Maya both think that, compared to nineteenth-century programmes, those from the eighteenth century

- A)** were more original.
- B)** were more colourful.
- C)** were more informative.

26. Maya doesn't fully understand why, in the twentieth century,

- A)** very few theatre programmes were printed in the USA.
- B)** British theatre programmes failed to develop for so long.
- C)** theatre programmes in Britain copied fashions from the USA.

**Questions 27-30**

What comment is made about the programme for each of the following shows?  
Choose FOUR answers from the box and write the correct letter, A-F, next to  
Questions 27-30.

**Comment about programme**

- A)** Its origin is somewhat controversial.
- B)** It is historically significant for a country.
- C)** It was effective at attracting audiences.
- D)** It is included in a recent project.
- E)** It contains insights into the show.
- F)** It resembles an artwork.

**Show**

Ruy Bias ..... (27)

Man of La Mancha ..... (28)

The Tragedy of Jane Shore ..... (29)

The Sailors' Festival ..... (30)

**PART 4: QUESTIONS 31 – 40**

Complete the notes below. Write **ONE WORD ONLY** for each answer.

**Inclusive design****Definition**

Designing products that can be accessed by a diverse range of people without the need for any ..... (31)

Not the same as universal design: that is design for everyone, including catering for people with ..... (32) problems.

**Examples of inclusive design**

..... (33) which are adjustable, avoiding back or neck problems

..... (34) in public toilets which are easier to use

To assist the elderly:

- designers avoid using ..... (35) in interfaces
- people can make commands using a mouse, keyboard or their ..... (36)

**Impact of non-inclusive designs****Access**

- Loss of independence for disabled people.

**Safety**

- Seatbelts are especially problematic for ..... (37) women.
- PPE Jackets are often unsuitable because of the size of women's ..... (38)
- PPE for female ..... (39) officers dealing with emergencies is the worst.

**Comfort in the workplace**

- The ..... (40) in offices is often too low for women.

**READING****SECTION 1**

Read the text below and answer questions 1-7.

**Why not visit Wales and go to a festival?****A) Winter Food and Craft Festival**

Our ever-popular Winter Food and Craft Festival is back! This year it's going to be bigger and better than ever. The event will host a variety of stalls, selling items ranging from fashion and personal ornaments, including beautiful necklaces or earrings, to handmade gifts. There will also be a large seating area where visitors can enjoy some of the hot and cold ready-to-eat delights on offer.

**B) Other Voices**

On 1st and 2nd November, Other Voices makes its way from its home in Dingle on the west coast of Ireland to the town of Cardigan on the west coast of Wales, for a phenomenal weekend which celebrates the longstanding cultural and musical ties between these regions. Over the weekend we will showcase a line-up of over 30 free musical and cultural events, featuring incredible vocal performances.

**C) Festival of Senses**

Festival of Senses is an annual free festival in the West Wales town of Llandeilo. It offers craft and fashion stalls, food stalls and more. The Country Market will be open all day on Friday and Saturday. Do visit us for light snacks and to view our wide range of goods, all produced in the area by our cooks, crafters and growers.

**D) Craft Festival Cardiff**

Craft Festival Cardiff (formerly Made by Hand Cardiff) moved to City Hall, Cardiff in 2014. There is a range of bookable workshops for all ages. Our workshops are very popular and most sell out quickly. To book you must be over 16 years of age. We also have a range of free workshops for children between the ages of 2 and 18.

**E) Sparks in the Park**

Our annual event enables up to 20,000 people to view one of the UK's largest firework displays, accompanied by live presenters from HeartFM radio, a full fun-fair, food and drinks stalls and a carnival atmosphere. Two displays will be taking place again this year: a children's firework display from 6 pm and Wales's largest firework display from 7 pm onwards. All funds raised will be distributed to organisations that help people in need.

**Questions 1-7**

Look at the five advertisements for entertainment events in Wales, A-E. For which event are the following statements true? Write the correct letter, A-E, in boxes 1-7 on your answer sheet. NB You may use any letter more than once.

1. This event used to be known by a different name.
2. At the end of this event any profits are handed over to charities.
3. People can buy refreshments here that have all been made locally.
4. This event has increased in size since it was last held.
5. It is advisable to reserve places for certain activities at this event.
6. This event also takes place in another country.
7. People can listen to a range of singers here without paying.

Read the text below and answer Questions 8-14.

### **The benefits of taking an advanced driving course**

Once you have passed the practical and theory components of the driving test and have your full driving licence, you may think you are an expert driver. However, there are lots of things you can do to improve your road skills, making you a safer and more competent driver.

#### **What is an advanced driving course?**

The course gives you advanced feedback and guidance on your driving habits. The series of lessons provides you with the opportunity to learn additional skills that will help you to anticipate hazards when you are driving and turn you into a more systematic and disciplined road user.

Each available course differs in structure depending on the company that you choose to use. However, they all have the same goal. And as well as producing safer drivers, the advanced driving course may help reduce your fuel consumption and keep your car in better shape for longer.

There are a few advanced driving courses you can choose from, depending on which driving skills you need to work on. Here are two examples:

#### **IAM Roadsmart**

Once you have purchased the course, the company will match you with a local expert who will observe your driving habits over a series of lessons. The instructor will then give you personalised feedback which will help ensure that you are driving in the safest way possible.

IAM Roadsmart offers a number of different advanced packages, including courses intended for users of both cars and motorcycles.

#### **The BAC**

The BAC has a wide range of specialist courses suitable for every type of driver. If there are certain elements of road use that you find particularly challenging, such as driving at night or using rural roads, you will be able to find a course that is tailored to suit you. The BAC also has a course intended to help improve confidence for more general road use.

Prices vary depending on how many hours you wish to undertake and what you wish to practise, so it is best to contact the BAC directly for more information.

**Questions 8-14**

Do the following statements agree with the information given in the text? In boxes 8-14 on your answer sheet, write

- TRUE** if the statement agrees with the information  
**FALSE** if the statement contradicts the information  
**NOT GIVEN** if there is no information on this

8. An advanced driving course aims to teach drivers to predict problems on the road ahead.
9. Every advanced driving course follows a standard format.
10. An advanced driving course can show participants how to use less petrol.
11. IAM Roadsmart courses are becoming available in more places.
12. IAM Roadsmart courses operate on a one-to-one basis.
13. IAM Roadsmart runs courses for professional drivers.
14. The BAC only provides lessons to people who have particular driving requirements.



## SECTION 2

Read the text below and answer Questions 15-21.

### Cambridge is a city of cycles

For anyone in Cambridge for a few hours or a few days, hiring a bike is the easiest way to get the freedom of the city.

Come to Darren's Bike Hire, where a large selection of bikes are all available for hire at only £25.00 a day (cost of basket and lock inclusive). They are also fitted with lights front and rear for those wishing to retain the bike overnight.

### Booking

Just email [info@DBH.com](mailto:info@DBH.com) to ensure that there is a bike waiting for you when you need one. This is particularly necessary during the school holiday period of July and August.

### Cycling is for all the family

All sizes of bikes are available for hire and, for those too small to pedal themselves, there are bikes fitted with child seats.

### Hire charges

1 day £25.00

2 days £30.00

3 days £35.00

1 week £45.00

2 weeks £55.00

3 weeks £70.00

4 weeks £80.00

The hire charge must be paid in advance. In addition, a £40.00 deposit must be paid. This is returned to the hirer on the safe return of the bicycle. Rates are reduced for longer periods, especially in winter.

**Questions 15-21**

Do the following statements agree with the information given in the text? In boxes 15-21 on your answer sheet, write

**TRUE** if the statement agrees with the information  
**FALSE** if the statement contradicts the information  
**NOT GIVEN** if there is no information on this

15. Darren's Bike Hire is open 7 days a week.
16. All bicycles cost the same to hire.
17. You have to pay extra for a basket and lock.
18. Reservations are advised at some times of year.
19. All bikes come with child seats.
20. The deposit is non-refundable.
21. It can be cheaper to hire a bike during the winter months.



Read the text below and answer Questions 22-27.

## **Natural Environment Research Council HOW TO APPLY FOR A JOB ONLINE**

### **How do I start an application?**

Once you've found a post in the Current Vacancies that you'd like to apply for and viewed the job description, click the Apply Now tab below. Then you will be presented with a screen that asks you to create a new account. Scroll down the section that says First Time Applicant to enter your email address, which is used to create your account. You also have to agree to the data collection policy before an application form will appear on screen.

### **How do I fill the application form in?**

The form has a series of tabs at the top, with names such as Personal Details, Education, etc. These are split up to enable you to work on small sections of the application at any one time. Every time you click a tab, the data is saved. You can also alter your application at any point and then click Save Changes at the bottom of the form.

### **Can / save my application and come back and work on it later?**

The application does not need to be completed in one sitting. When you sign up for the first time, you will be sent the password for your account. You can use this to log in and continue your application. Click the login link; there will be an option on the left called My Applications. This contains a list of your applications that are in progress at the current time.

### **How do I apply for more than one vacancy at the same time?**

You will need to submit an application form to the recruitment office for every position you are interested in being considered for. Please do not submit one application form to apply for a number of different posts.

**Questions 22-27**

Complete the sentences below. Choose **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER** from the text for each answer. Write your answers in boxes 22-27 on your answer sheet.

**Applying for jobs online**

22. Select a job you like in the ..... section, Read the job description and click Apply Now.

23. Sign up for a new account in the section named ..... Accept the terms of the data collection policy.

24. Work on your application form. You can move between tabs, and this allows you to fill in ..... of the application form, completing one at a time.

25. When you're satisfied with your application, click the Complete tab, and then click Submit after putting in your .....

26. You do not have to finish your application in ..... You can have a break and then go into My Applications to continue working on applications currently in progress there.

27. NB If you are applying for multiple posts, the ..... separate application for each post.

## SECTION 3

Read the text on pages 67 and 68 and answer Questions 28-40.

### WIND POWER – A TURN FOR THE BETTER

In an effort to find alternative sources of energy, some governments have turned to wind power as a possible solution. However; this has proved controversial, as Steve Rose reports

**A)** Think of wind power and the first image to spring to mind is most likely a giant, three-bladed propeller spinning atop a slim tower, probably in a rural area. Chances are that's actually the only image that springs to mind – and that's the problem.

**B)** To renewable-energy supporters, wind turbines symbolise the hope of a green, clean future, but to opponents, they might as well be invaders from outer space. In the UK, with plans for new wind farms proceeding apace in an effort to meet the government's interim target for renewable-sourced energy, the debate has reached crisis point. Anti-wind farm groups have been springing up wherever wind farms are proposed; some opponents say they would rather have a nuclear power station in their backyard than see the rural landscape covered in propellers on sticks. And as long as propellers on sticks are the only option, pro- and anti-wind farm camps are unlikely ever to agree. The debate is clearly as much about the aesthetics of wind power as the politics and practicalities but, at present, wind turbines barely rank above electricity pylons in terms of aesthetic consideration. Members of the design community are, however, rising to the challenge.

**C)** One of the most striking projects rethinks the idea of the turbine entirely. It is called an Aerogenerator and it looks nothing like a propeller on a stick. The Aerogenerator, designed by Grimshaw Architects, is arguably the first wind turbine design to capture the spirit of pioneering optimism that these structures sought to express. It could also be a very practical option, especially since it would be situated offshore, far away from anyone's backyard. While conventional turbines rotate on a horizontal axis, the tall, V-shaped Aerogenerator spins on a vertical axis, like a record. Unlike horizontal-axis designs, vertical-axis turbines can harness wind energy from any direction, and because the moving parts and the generator are at ground level, they are easier to maintain.

**D)** 'Our engineer thought about the problems with traditional turbines and developed a new design,' says Theo Bird, founder of Windpower Ltd., who is funding this new Aerogenerator project through a combination of a government

grant and the money he was saving to buy a new house. 'By making our turbine so large, we can build offshore, where there's more wind. It's got to be something strong and simple to work at sea. And in the future, you could possibly double the power from each turbine by harnessing tidal power beneath the surface of the sea.' 'Also,' adds Bird, 'we saw it as a striking landmark that could enhance the entrance of a harbour or an industrial port.'

**E)** Beyond making more attractive wind farms, there is also potential for integrating turbines directly into buildings. After all, if nobody wants wind turbines in the countryside, why not put them in the cities? Cities already have high-rise structures in which to incorporate turbines that would be in tune with a man-made environment. Added to this, there would be less need to transport the electricity large distances to its users.

**F)** It took a long time for architects to successfully incorporate effective wind turbines into buildings. The architect Richard Rogers proposed an integral turbine for the Tomigaya Tower in Tokyo in 1993, but his plan was turned down. In more recent efforts, such as William Pedersen's sports centre in New York, wind turbines seem to be environmentally friendly but do not provide a real solution to energy requirements.

**G)** Going a step further, several years ago a European Commission-sponsored organisation named Project WEB (Wind Energy for the Built Environment) investigated in detail the possibility of constructing a purpose-built wind-powered skyscraper. According to Project WEB's environmental engineer, Sinisa Stankovic, under the right circumstances such a building could generate nearly all of its own energy needs. Yet despite the proven effectiveness of Project WEB's designs (which also included a four-tower design that could harness wind from any direction), the realities of the construction industry kept them on the drawing board.

**H)** A project that came closer to realisation was the controversial Freedom Tower in New York. At the top of this enormous tower, architects intended to create a 150 m-high open cage structure containing a wind turbine. The skyscraper beneath it was shaped to channel the wind up into it, and it could have generated a quarter of the building's needs – a genuine urban wind farm. Despite this design receiving widespread approval, other factors came to take precedence over environmental considerations. So instead of a powerful advertisement for wind power's potential to the world, the Freedom Tower became a rather ordinary office block. Guy Battle, a much respected expert in the field of environmental and sustainable architecture, was consulting engineer for the project.

I) As energy from fossil fuels becomes more scarce and expensive, the energy performance of buildings can only increase in importance. Traditional buildings have been a drain on infrastructure – water, electricity, waste disposal, etc.’ says Battle. ‘It’s no longer about just responding to cultural and social urban factors. It’s a whole different layer of architecture coming through that will begin to change the face of our cities.’

**Questions 28-34**

The text has nine paragraphs, A-I. Which paragraph mentions the following?  
Write the correct letter, A-I, in boxes 28-34 on your answer sheet.

28. a comparison between new and traditional turbine designs
29. two unsatisfactory attempts to include wind turbines in buildings
30. an official policy relating to energy production
31. disappointing modifications to plans for an innovative corporate building
32. a claim that changes in building design will impact the way urban areas look
33. wind farms in urban areas as one solution to the problem of appearance
34. a source of finance for the development of a new turbine for an offshore project



**Questions 35-40**

Look at the following projects (Questions 35-40) and the list of people below. Match each project with the correct person, A-E. Write the correct letter, A-E, in boxes 35-40 on your answer sheet. NB You may use any letter more than once.

- 35. an ambitious design which resulted in a boring building
- 36. a venture partially financed by personal wealth
- 37. a building designed for leisure activities
- 38. a design for a building capable of producing virtually all its own energy
- 39. a project supported by a group of countries
- 40. a structure that may make use of more than one natural energy source

**List of People**

- A)** Theo Bird
- B)** Richard Rogers
- C)** William Pedersen
- D)** Sinisa Stankovic
- E)** Guy Battle

**WRITING****WRITING TASK 1**

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

You work for an entertainment company which plans to open a new theatre soon. You want to invite a famous actor to open the new theatre.

Write a letter to this famous actor. In your letter

- give some information about the new theatre
- invite her/him to open the new theatre
- explain why she/he would be a good person to open the theatre

Write at least 150 words.

You do NOT need to write any addresses.

Begin your letter as follows:

Dear \_\_\_\_\_ ,

## WRITING TASK 2

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the following topic:

Nowadays it's possible for people to buy many products or pay for treatments that help them to look younger.

Is this a good thing or a bad thing?

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience.

Write at least 250 words.



**SPEAKING****PART 1**

- Did you enjoy going to museums when you were a child?
- Are there any interesting museums near where you live now?
- Do you think it is best to go to museums by yourself or with friends?
- When you visit another city or country, do you think it's important to go to a museum there?

**PART 2**

Describe a piece of work you did for your job or your studies that you felt very satisfied with.

You should say:

- what this piece of work was
- why you did this piece of work
- who or what helped you to do this work and explain why you felt so satisfied with this piece of work.

**PART 3****Discussion topics**

- What are some aspects of people's lives that they can often be dissatisfied with?
- Would you say that having ambitions in life is always a positive thing?
- What do you believe the most important components are of a satisfying life?
- What makes a job more satisfying: a high salary or having good colleagues?
- Do you think people need to change jobs regularly if they want to stay satisfied at work?
- Is it possible to find job satisfaction in all types of work?

**LISTENING****PART 1: QUESTIONS 1-10**

Complete the notes below. Write **ONE WORD AND/ OR A NUMBER** for each answer.

**Advice on family visit****Accommodation**

..... (1) hotel on George Street

cost of family room per night: £ ..... (2) (approx.)

**Recommended trips**

a ..... (3) tour of the city centre (starts in Carlton Square)

a trip by ..... (4) to the old fort

**Science Museum**

best day to visit: ..... (5)

see the exhibition about ..... (6), which opens soon

**Food**

Clacton Market:

- good for ..... (7) food
- need to have lunch before ..... (8) p.m.

**Theatre tickets**

- save up to (9) % on ticket prices at bargaintickets.com

**Free activities**

Blakewell Gardens:

- Roots Music Festival
- climb Telegraph Hill to see a view of the (10)

**PART 2: QUESTIONS 11 AND 12**

Choose **TWO** letters, A-E.

Which **TWO** things does the speaker say about visiting the football stadium with children?

- A) Children can get their photo taken with a football player.
- B) There is a competition for children today.
- C) Parents must stay with their children at all times.
- D) Children will need sunhats and drinks.
- E) The cafe has a special offer on meals for children.

**Questions 13 and 14**

Choose **TWO** letters, A-E.

Which **TWO** features of the stadium tour are new this year?

- A) VIP tour
- B) 360 cinema experience
- C) audio guide
- D) dressing room tour
- E) tours in other languages



**Questions 15 – 20**

Which event in the history of football in the UK took place in each of the following years? Choose SIX answers from the box and write the correct letter, A- H, next to Questions 15- 20.

**Events in the history of football**

- A)** The introduction of pay for the players
- B)** a change to the design of the goal
- C)** the first use of lights for matches
- D)** the Introduction of goalkeepers
- E)** the first international match
- F)** two changes to the rules of the game
- G)** the introduction of a fee for spectators
- H)** an agreement on the length of a game

- 15. 1870 .....
- 16. 1874 .....
- 17. 1875 .....
- 18. 1877 .....
- 19. 1878 .....
- 20. 1880 .....

**PART 3: QUESTIONS 21 AND 22**

Choose **TWO** letters, A-E.

Which **TWO** benefits for children of learning to write did both students find surprising?

- A improved fine motor skills
- B improved memory
- C improved concentration
- D improved imagination
- E improved spatial awareness

**Questions 23 and 24**

Choose **TWO** letters, A-E.

For children with dyspraxia, which **TWO** problems with handwriting do the students think are easiest to correct?

- A not spacing letters correctly
- B not writing in a straight line
- C applying too much pressure when writing
- D confusing letter shapes
- E writing very slowly

**Questions 25-30**

Choose the correct letter, A, B or C.

**Teaching handwriting**

25. What does the woman say about using laptops to teach writing to children with dyslexia?

- A)** Children often lack motivation to learn that way.
- B)** Children become fluent relatively quickly.
- C)** Children react more positively if they make a mistake.

26. When discussing whether to teach cursive or print writing, the woman thinks that

- A)** cursive writing disadvantages a certain group of children.
- B)** print writing is associated with lower academic performance.
- C)** most teachers in the UK prefer a traditional approach to handwriting.

27. According to the students, what impact does poor handwriting have on exam performance?

- A)** There is evidence to suggest grades are affected by poor handwriting.
- B)** Neat handwriting is less important now than it used to be.
- C)** Candidates write more slowly and produce shorter answers.

28. What prediction does the man make about the future of handwriting?

- A)** Touch typing will be taught before writing by hand.
- B)** Children will continue to learn to write by hand.
- C)** People will dislike handwriting on digital devices.

29. The woman is concerned that relying on digital devices has made it difficult for her to

- A)** take detailed notes.
- B)** spell and punctuate.
- C)** read old documents.

30. How do the students feel about their own handwriting?

- A)** concerned they are unable to write quickly
- B)** embarrassed by comments made about it
- C)** regretful that they have lost the habit

**PART 4: QUESTIONS 31 – 40**

Complete the notes below. Write **ONE WORD ONLY** for each answer.

**Research in the area around the Chembe Bird Sanctuary**

**The importance of birds of prey to the local communities**

They destroy (31) ..... and other rodents.

They help to prevent farmers from being bitten by (32) .....

They have been an important part of the local culture for many years.

They now support the economy by encouraging (33) ..... in the area.

**Falling numbers of birds of prey**

The birds may be accidentally killed

- By (34) ..... when they are hunting or sleeping
- by electrocution from contact with power lines, especially at times when there is a lot of (35) .....

Local farmers may illegally shoot them or (36) ..... them.

**Ways of protecting chickens from birds of prey**

clearing away vegetation from the area (unhelpful)

providing a (37) ..... for chickens (expensive)

frightening birds of prey by

- keeping a (38) .....
- making a (39) .....
- e.g. with metal objects

A (40) ..... of methods is usually most effective.

**READING****SECTION 1**

Read the text below and answer questions 1-7.

**The best bags for taking things to the sports centre or gym****A) Fjallraven vardag duffel 30**

This premium outdoor brand has a newly released lightweight bag in its product range. Constructed from the brand's special water-resistant fabric, it's also great from an eco-perspective, as it's made from 65 per cent recycled polyester and 35 per cent organic cotton. This bag is definitely strong, and you'll be able to squeeze it into a tight space without worrying about damaging it.

**B) Filson medium rugged twill duffel bag**

This brand has a great tradition of producing simply the best quality gear. If you're inclined to treat yourself to a bag that should last you a lifetime, this is for you. Admittedly it's likely you'll need to save up for this one, but it's well worth it.

**C) Deuter trans alpine pro 28**

This pack has got so many features, which does, however, make it on the heavier side. For example, the pouch at the back is expandable to put your bike helmet (or trainers / towel / other sizeable gear) in, and the side pockets are perfect for water bottles.

**D) Columbia unisex convey 25l rolltop daypack**

The full-width zip means you can easily push stuff in. There's one main compartment which also has a separate padded sleeve for a tablet plus an extra zip pocket for valuables at the top and convenient metal rings to attach items like bike helmets if required.

**E) The North Face base camp duffel**

This top-of-the-range bag has a very generous 50 litre storage capacity. If that's too much for you, there's always the trimmer 31 litre equivalent (which retails a little cheaper). There's an internal pocket to separate some gear out and an extra small external zip pocket on one of the ends.

**F) Under Armour sports style duffel**

A simple yet effective and stylish bag. At 24 litres it's neat in size, and a separate smaller waterproof compartment at one of the ends is ideal for putting damp gear in so that everything else is unaffected by it. It also comes with a removable

strap so you can wear it over one shoulder. It's a decent option for an everyday gym bag that won't break the bank.

### Questions 1-7

Look at the six reviews of gym bags, A-F. For which gym bag are the following statements true? Write the correct letter, A-F, in boxes 1-7 on your answer sheet. NB You may use any letter more than once.

1. Owners of this bag can put wet swimwear in it and keep other items dry.
2. This bag will not wear out quickly.
3. If someone is looking for an environmentally friendly bag, this one would be appropriate.
4. People can choose from two different sizes of this bag.
5. This bag would suit someone who does not want to spend too much.
6. This bag has only just appeared on the market.
7. This bag weighs more than some other gym bags.

Read the text below and answer Questions 8-14.

### **Why not try coasteering in North Devon?**

Coasteering is an adventure sport which involves coastal exploration. When you try coasteering from our centre, you go along the local coast, staying at sea level. You do this by, for example, running over rough ground, climbing rocks, swimming, and jumping off cliffs into the sea. In this way you can explore the impact zone, which is the area where the sea and the land meet and you will get an entirely new view of the coast and on some days you may even be able to observe a variety of marine wildlife.

Our centre is located in the centre of the village of Croyde in the south-west of England, which has some very beautiful coastal scenery. From our centre you're transported to the coasteering location on Baggy Point. Once you've completed your coasteering experience we'll return you to our centre, which has changing facilities and warm showers, and you can also get a drink or snack in the cafe.

Your coasteering guide will check the tide and conditions at sea before your trip. Checks on your safety equipment to make sure it fits effectively are important too. If your guide feels that the risks are too high, then your trip will be rescheduled. It should be noted that the minimum age is 8 years old.

We have a range of experiences for participants to try, such as the family coasteering route, which includes a variety of exciting things to look at. Then there is the adventurer challenge and the more challenging thrill-seeker route. Coastal adventures can be arranged as a part of a group or in a private session. The choice is entirely yours. Sessions are £40 per person, which covers the use of wetsuits, helmets and a buoyancy aid to help you float in the sea. Towels can be hired for a small fee. You'll need to bring a pair of shorts to wear over your wetsuit to protect it when you slide over rocks and a pair of trainers to help you grip on slippery surfaces.

If you're also interested in surfing, you can add lessons to your coasteering sessions at our centre in Croyde.

**Questions 8-14**

Do the following statements agree with the information given in the text? In boxes 8-14 on your answer sheet, write

<b>TRUE</b>	if the statement agrees with the information
<b>FALSE</b>	if the statement contradicts the information
<b>NOT GIVEN</b>	if there is no information on this

8. The coasteering centre guarantees participants will see animals in the sea during their session.
9. Participants need to walk from the centre in Croyde to the start of their coasteering session.
10. Refreshments in the cafe are included in the fee for the course.
11. The thrill-seeker route is the most popular one.
12. Participants need to pay extra to hire the necessary items of safety equipment.
13. The centre recommends participants put on a particular type of footwear.
14. It is possible to combine coasteering with learning another sport.



## SECTION 2

Read the text below and answer Questions 15-21.

### **Opportunities for graduates – freelance writing**

If you want to start a career in writing or journalism, freelancing could be for you. Here is some advice on finding opportunities, and building your portfolio: There are more graduates than ever entering an increasingly diminished market, so they are having to be more creative in the ways they get income and gain experience in their chosen field. For those with a talent for writing, working freelance can be worthwhile.

When starting out, many people turn to specialist websites listing a range of current writing projects offered by different organisations, which freelancers can apply to complete. These sites can be useful but just make sure any organisation is genuine first. Otherwise you might find you've spent hours on work which you never get paid for.

When looking to get work for magazines and newspapers, keep the pitches – in which you present what you could write for them – brief and interesting. Even if you're sending your fifth in a row of rejected ones, be polite and professional.

### **The advantages**

The positives of freelancing as a graduate are numerous. It's incredibly satisfying to be working for yourself and having the responsibility of determining your own workload. Making a living doing what you love is hugely rewarding, and of course the flexibility of the work hours may suit you. New graduates are generally used to working unusual hours, so if you're most comfortable working late at night or at the weekend, then freelancing may be the way to go. Depending on how much work you manage to get, which can vary wildly, especially when you're just starting out, it also leaves it open for you to get a part-time job, however basic, which would bring in a regular amount.

### **The disadvantages**

It is not steady and it is not always profitable. Graduate writers are notorious for working for no actual payment, and it's because there are so many people willing to do it that companies simply assume that it's acceptable, and of course this suits the companies.

Freelancing is probably not for people who lack motivation. If you don't go looking for work, spending your days shooting off emails, then it is very unlikely

the work will come to you. For most people, freelancing does not provide regular work at the beginning. So if you find it stressful not getting paid at the end of every week or month, then it's worth looking at other options.

### Questions 15-21

Complete the notes below. Choose **ONE WORD ONLY** from the text for each answer. Write your answers in boxes 15-21 on your answer sheet.

#### How to become a freelance writer

Freelancing gives would-be writers a chance to get some paid experience

#### Sources of work

specialist websites; best to check out that potential employers are (15) ..... before agreeing to do any work

the press; ensure all (16) ..... are persuasive and kept to a minimum length

#### Advantages of freelance writing

the power to decide on the size of the (17) .....

the (18) ..... in the scheduling of the work

the chance to commit to a second (19) ..... to generate income

#### Disadvantages of freelance writing

it is largely expected that young freelancers will be happy to complete assignments without (20) .....

graduates whose (21) ..... is limited may not get any work

it may be hard trying to live without money coming in at fixed times

Read the text below and answer Questions 22-27.

### **How to make sure your CV catches the hiring manager's eye**

To be successful in today's job market, it pays to put yourself in the shoes of the hiring manager. After all, their perception of your CV could result in a job interview or a rejection.

Hiring managers are pushed for time, so they will usually spend a few seconds skimming your CV for must-have terms before they decide to commit to reading it fully. To pass this preliminary test, make sure your CV is extremely easy to read and is divided into appropriate sections.

Never make readers wade through large amounts of writing or you will risk losing their interest quickly. You should also research your target role thoroughly to identify what skills are most needed and ensure these are clearly included near the beginning of your CV. Providing a pleasant reading experience and reflecting the company's needs in your CV will create a perfect first impression.

Once managers have scanned your CV quickly, they will look at your present or most recent post. This is easily the best way to assess you, so managers will review this part of your CV thoroughly. Give this description your full attention and think about the questions that managers will want answers to, such as 'Where do you sit within the organisation?' and 'How do you contribute to the company?'

Many job seekers make bold claims in their CVs, but very few back them up with facts. Demonstrate the scale of your responsibilities by including numbers such as the size of budget you control, or the number of locations you work in. These numbers provide a scale that everybody can understand and leave readers in no doubt of the level you work at. You can also prove your impact by including quantifiable achievements you have had. Perhaps you have generated sales of £300k within six months, or maybe you have delivered a project that affected 3 million customers.

Even the smallest weakness can deter managers from shortlisting you. Obvious spelling and grammar mistakes will be warning signs, but they will also be on the lookout for gaps in the list of posts you have held, or facts that just don't add up. Proofread your CV thoroughly, including all of your dates, and don't be tempted to add any white lies. Keep everything looking as professional as possible and don't give them any reason to doubt you.

**Questions 22-27**

Complete the sentences below. Choose **ONE WORD ONLY** from the text for each answer.

22. The writer should make sure that they have separated the CV into suitable .....

23. If the text of a CV is too long, there is a risk that the reader's ..... will not be held.

24. It is advisable to highlight the essential ..... for the post early on in the CV.

25. Writers should support statements in their CV with facts, for example how big is the ..... that they are in charge of.

26. It is worth giving details of any past ....., together with any relevant statistics.

27. Checking that no ..... appear in the language used in the CV is vital.

## SECTION 3

Read the text below and answer questions 28-40.

### How archaeologists made some exciting discoveries in southeast Turkey

**A)** It's a sad fact of archaeological life that we can often only find things when they're about to be lost forever. Construction of the Ilisu Dam, on the river Tigris in southeast Turkey, is now complete, and the flooding of 300 km<sup>2</sup> of land behind it has begun. The dam will provide much needed water and electricity to the local region, but it will flood up to 500 archaeological sites. However, its construction has also provided a great opportunity to learn about the past of this region, because when the dam was proposed in the early 1990s, the government invited teams of local and international archaeologists to work in the Tigris valley upstream of Ilisu to recover as much as they could before the dam was completed. The result was a series of intensive survey projects, followed by more than twenty excavations, which amazingly came across places with archaeological remains ranging from deep prehistory to the Ottoman period. The area to be flooded is now the best-studied archaeological landscape in eastern Turkey.

**B)** One of the biggest Ilisu Dam salvage excavations was at the site of Ziyaret Tepe, an imposing mound rising 22 metres above the plain, within which lies the ancient Assyrian city of Tushan.

Tushan was a provincial centre which guarded the northern border of the mighty Assyrian Empire for almost 300 years (882-611 BCE). It never approached the grandeur of the Assyrian capital Nineveh, but it was part of the Assyrian network of imperial control which imposed authority over conquered regions. Tushan was home not just to Assyrian settlers, but to deportees from all over the empire, who had been uprooted from their homelands as a further means of subjugation.

**C)** Archaeological work at Ziyaret Tepe began in 1997 and ran for eighteen years. The results of all those long hot summers in the field are now finally ready to be presented, with the publication of the project's first book. It provides the most complete picture of an Assyrian imperial town yet known. It includes a mass of information on the governor's palace at Tushan, which sat on the eastern side of the high mound. It was built under King Ashurnasirpal II, who boasted about its construction in an inscription found not far away. Unlike Ashurnasirpal's magnificent palace at Nimrud, Tushan's provincial palace had no raised stone carvings of historical figures. Instead, its white plastered walls were decorated with finely painted geometric patterns in blue, red, orange and black. The

reception suite was equipped with a trackway for a moveable heating brazier and with neatly tiled bathrooms, giving it a touch of luxury.

The remains of some of the governors themselves may have been found. Under the paving of the palace, five intact burials of human ashes were excavated. Whether or not these were the governors of Tushan, they were certainly important people, whose bodies had been burnt on beds with ivory fittings, and provided with bronze bowls, lamps and ornaments. Intriguingly, cremation was not an Assyrian practice and these burials suggest that Tushan's ruling elite had either adopted local customs, or were not themselves Assyrians.

**D)** To the south of the high mound, Tushan had a substantial lower town and this is where the real work of the city took place. Over many seasons, the excavation team uncovered a series of sizeable structures, all set around large courtyards paved with beautiful black and white mosaics made of thousands of small, plain black or white pebbles collected from local river beds. Most were high-status homes but one had more complex functions. The entrance chamber to this building yielded hundreds of tiny tokens in a range of forms standing for different numbers and commodities. These are thought to have been used for keeping records as merchandise and people passed in and out. The administrative function of the building was confirmed when an archive of 28 tablets with cuneiform writing was found. These include lists of different personnel, but most concern the movement of barley. These transactions are visible throughout the building in the form of standardised weights and huge jars to keep it in. This building was the commercial and administrative centre of Tushan.

**E)** The frontier character of the city, which stood on the border with hostile Shubria, is clear from the massive fortifications which surrounded both the high mound and the lower town. The mudbrick city wall was two kilometres long and almost three metres thick, with a substantial ditch in front of it. Despite these precautions, Tushan fell with the rest of the Assyrian Empire. The imperial capital at Nineveh fell after a dramatic siege in 612 BCE, after which the remaining Assyrian forces retreated steadily north-westward towards the site of the empire's last stand at the city of Harran. In the path of the army of Medes and Babylonians as they marched up the Tigris River lay Tushan.

**F)** Now Tushan faces another threat, as the water from the Ilisu Dam advances along the same route as that used by the Medes and Babylonians 2,600 years ago. It remains to be seen to what extent the site will eventually be flooded, but even though its physical remains may be lost, along with the other Ilisu sites, there is some consolation in the fact that a rich record of the town of Tushan, some of its

history, its people and way of life, is now preserved in the archives and publications of the Ziyaret Tepe project.

### Questions 28-33

The text has six sections, A-F. Choose the correct heading for each section from the list of headings below. Write the correct number, i-viii, in boxes 28-33 on your answer sheet.

#### List of Headings

- i) Defences which proved inadequate
- ii) Why Tushan's governors were so important
- iii) An approaching force of a different type
- iv) A detailed description of one building on the site
- v) An important link in the chain of defences
- vi) How domestic buildings in the lower town were furnished
- vii) The main reason for the archaeological investigations
- viii) Where the trade deals were done

28. Section A

29. Section B

30. Section C

31. Section D

32. Section E

33. Section F

**Questions 34-37**

Complete the summary below. Write your answers in boxes 34-37 on your answer sheet.

**Tushan's lower town**

Below the mound where the governor's palace stood was a large lower town. Archaeologists found some houses of considerable size there, which had spacious courtyards in the middle. These had attractively patterned (34) ..... on the floors.

Archaeologists discovered a large number of differently shaped artefacts in one of the buildings. They discovered a large number of very small (35) ..... which represented a variety of goods and quantities. They were probably adopted by the townspeople to maintain (36) ..... of goods, as well as men and women, that entered and left the town. Later, a number of inscribed tablets were discovered, which mostly recorded the transport of (37) ..... This trade was also evident in the remains of some enormous jars that were found, which had been used for storage.



**Questions 38-40**

Choose the correct letter, A, B, C or D.

38. What do we learn about the ancient city of Tushan?

- A)** It was built in an area which the Assyrians had taken over.
- B)** It was an impressive city the same size as Nineveh.
- C)** It was situated in the middle of the northern region of Assyria.
- D)** It was inhabited mainly by Assyrian soldiers and their families.

39. Why do archaeologists consider the burials under the palace significant?

- A)** Assyrian cremations did not generally include any bronze bowls.
- B)** They indicate that some governors may have been foreigners.
- C)** The furniture that was found there was unusual for the period.
- D)** They were the only bodies that were excavated in Tushan.

40. In Section F, what conclusion does the writer come to?

- A)** It is clear that Tushan will soon be completely under water.
- B)** Everything is now known about the history of the Tushan area.
- C)** Other cities will be researched through the Ziyaret Tepe project.
- D)** It is likely that documents will be the only source of information on Tushan.

**WRITING****WRITING TASK 1**

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

You recently used a company to help you move your furniture and possessions to your new apartment. The removal company has now asked for your feedback about the service they provided.

Write a letter to the removal company. In your letter

- explain what went well on the day you moved house
- praise an employee who was particularly helpful
- mention an aspect of the service that you were not happy with

Write at least 150 words.

You do NOT need to write any addresses.

Begin your letter as follows:

Dear Sir or Madam,

## WRITING TASK 2

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the following topic:

In some parts of the world, people buy far too many clothes.

What are the reasons for this?

How can people be persuaded to reduce the number of clothes they buy?

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience.

Write at least 250 words.



**SPEAKING****PART 1**

- What do you think your best personal qualities are? [Why?]
- Do you have the same personal qualities as your parents? [Why/Why not?]
- What personal qualities are important to you in a friend? [Why?]
- Do you think you have the personal qualities to be a good/successful leader? [Why/Why not?]

**PART 2**

Describe a time when you had a long discussion about a news story.

You should say:

- what the news story was about
- who you discussed this news story with
- what people's opinions were and explain why you had such a long discussion about this news story.

**PART 3****Discussion topics**

- How do most people find out about the news in your country?
- Are people more interested in local news than national news?
- How important is it to know about international news?
- Why are discussion programmes involving members of the public popular on [TV and radio]?
- What kinds of people want to take part in discussion programmes?
- Do discussion programmes influence people in a good or bad way?

# Audio scripts

## TEST 1

### PART 1

**WOMAN** I've been meaning to ask you for some advice about restaurants. I need to book somewhere to celebrate my sister's 30th birthday, and I liked the sound of that place you went to for your mum's 50th.

**MAN** The Junction. Yeah, I'd definitely recommend that for a special occasion. We had a great time there. Everyone really enjoyed it.

**WOMAN** Where is it again? I can't remember.

**MAN** It on Grayson Street only about a two walk from the station.

**WOMAN** Oh that's good I prefer not to have to drive anywhere but I don't want to have to walk too far either.

**MAN** Yes, the location's perfect, but that's not necessarily why I'd recommend it. The food's amazing. If you like fish, it's probably the best restaurant in town for that. It's always really fresh and there are lots of interesting dishes to choose from But all the food is good there.

**WOMAN** Is it really expensive?

**MAN** It's certainly not cheap, but for a special occasion I think it's fine It's got a great atmosphere and before dinner you can go up on the roof and have a drink It's really nice up there, but you need to book It's very popular as the views are spectacular.

**WOMAN** Sounds good. So that's definitely a possibility then. Is there anywhere else you can think of?

**MAN** If you want somewhere a bit less formal, then you could try Paloma.

**WOMAN** Where's that? I haven't heard of it.

**MAN** No, it's quite new. It's only been open a few months, but it's got a great reputation already. It's in a really beautiful old building on Bow Street.

**WOMAN** Oh, I think I know where you mean. Right beside the cinema.

**MAN** Yes, that's it. I've only been there a couple of times, but I was really impressed. The chef used to work at Don Felipe's, apparently. I was really sorry when that closed down.

**WOMAN** So is all the food they serve Spanish, then?

**MAN** Yeah. You can get lots of small dishes to share, which always works really well if you're in a group.

**WOMAN** Hmm. Worth thinking about.

**MAN** Yeah. There's a lively atmosphere and the waiters are really friendly. The only thing is that you need to pay a £50 deposit to book a table.

**WOMAN** A lot of restaurants are doing that these days. I should have a look at the menu to check if there is a good choice of vegetarian dishes. A couple of my friends have stopped eating meat

**MAN** Not sure I say the selection of those would be quite limited.

*Before you hear the rest of the conversation, you have some time to look at questions five to ten. Now listen and answer questions 5 to 10.*

**MAN** I've just thought of another idea. Have you been to the Audley?

**WOMAN** No, don't think I've heard of it. How's it spelt?

**MAN** A-U-D-L-E-Y. You must have heard of it. There's been a lot about it in the press.

**WOMAN** I don't tend to pay much attention to that kind of thing. So where is it exactly?

**MAN** It's in that hotel near Baxter Bridge, on the top floor.

**WOMAN** Oh, the views would be incredible from up there.

**MAN** Yeah, I'd love to go. I can't think of the chef's name, but she was a judge on that TV cookery show recently. And she's written a couple of cookery books.

**WOMAN** Oh, Angela Frayne.

**MAN** That's the one. Anyway, it had excellent reviews from all the newspapers.

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## PART 2

Hello and welcome. My name's Heather McCallum and I'm one of the potters who work here at Edelman Pottery. Before we go into the workshop, I just want to say a bit about the craft of pottery. Then we'll have a look at the equipment and you can try making a pot of your own. Like many people, I'm sure you know that pottery as an art form is tens of thousands of years old. And we know this because it stands the test of time. Things like baskets and pictures don't survive on the earth in the same way that pots do. and even if ancient pots are found in small pieces they still provide a lot of information about the past. There no doubt that pottery has given archaeologists a fascinating insight into how ancient hills lived The shape of an artefact may have been lost but archaeologists can tell whether the pots were for, say, storage or cooking by examining the impressions on the clay, the scratches from tools, and the clay itself can reveal where the pots came from. When I ask people why they want to take a pottery class with me, they sometimes talk about these things. Like our ancestors, they hope that something they create will also last longer than they do, that their work, whether it is good or not, might say something about humanity many years after their death. Of course, you will all have your own reasons for coming here. As far as I'm concerned, what I love most is the concentration you need to make a good pot. That focus takes you away from the stresses of everyday life. If you're elderly, it's also good exercise for hands and wrists and helps with arthritis. And of course, it's a fun activity for children because it's so messy. Here at Edelman Pottery, we show you some of the basic pottery techniques so that you can use these to create whatever you wish. A gift for a friend, perhaps. Like nearly everyone who comes here, I'm sure this is the first time you will have tried the art so we'll keep things simple today. Now, before we move on, can I just say a word about what you're wearing? As we said in our email please remove any watches, necklaces etc and put them somewhere safe. If you have long hair do tie it back now. We provide aprons later but I trust your clothes are old but comfortable, not your favourite T-shirt or jeans.

*Before you hear the rest of the talk, you have some time to look at questions 17 to 20. Now listen and answer questions 17 to 20.*

So now we're in the workshop. Have a look around. There's a lot going on. To make pottery that will last, you need a potter's wheel, a kiln, which is basically a very hot oven where you fire the pottery, and some tools. So, first, the kiln. If you look over in the far corner, you'll see one of ours. Since their invention, kilns have changed very little, though in the past 20 years a lot of progress has been made in temperature control. Basically, a kiln removes the water from clay at temperatures of around 1000 degrees Celsius. This allows anything you've made to set permanently in shape. It's a pretty ugly heavy object that's hard to keep in a house or flat, so most people don't have one.

You may think, can't I use my oven? Well, that's possible, but domestic ovens don't really get hot enough and eventually the clay will crack and fall apart. Some people fire pottery in a fire pit outside but bear in mind... that can be dangerous. You also need to know about safety procedures for kilns as they release toxic compounds into the air. Every potter needs a potter's wheel. This machine is used to shape the clay into an object with circular walls or sides, such as a bowl. Its invention revolutionised the pottery industry, allowing multiple items to be produced in a day. Lastly, there are a number of different tools that potters use, depending on what they want to make. When you start, your hands can make all kinds of shapes and curves without relying on a sculpting tool. However, there are some basic tools that you will need to handle the clay on the wheel. Some look very strange and have even odder names that you may find hard to remember. Rather than go through them all now, I'll just name a few tools as we go along. We can provide these and I wouldn't recommend spending money on them yet. So, let's try making a pot of your own. If you sit down...

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## PART 3

**TAMARA** Shall we go through the notes we've made from our research into loneliness now, Dev?

**DEV** OK, Tamara. It's been a real eye-opener. I had no idea that loneliness has been increasing steadily for the last 20 years.

**TAMARA** I know. And it's the same all over the world. The downside of a modern lifestyle, I guess.

**DEV** Did you come to any conclusions about what the reasons for the increase are?

**TAMARA** Well, I'd assumed it was mainly an issue for the elderly, but in fact it's something which affects young people just as much.

**DEV** So nothing really to do with longer lifespans. What about social media? In my case, far from

making me feel isolated, it actually does the opposite. it?

**TAMARA** It definitely does more good than harm. I'd say loneliness has a lot to do with the way cities are designed. People living in high flats with not much opportunity to speak to their neighbours

**DEV** I think you right

**TAMARA** Another possible reason is that people are having fewer children and don't live in large extended family groups.

**DEV** But in this country anyway, that all changed decades ago. And yet loneliness is a more recent problem.

**TAMARA** I suppose so. A more plausible explanation is that people are having to move around for work and often end up living miles away from their family and friends.

**DEV** That's true.

**TAMARA** Looking at the studies on health risks and loneliness, there are claims that loneliness has as much impact as smoking 15 cigarettes a day.

**DEV** Or similar to the risks caused by obesity. But I'm not sure there's enough evidence for some of these claims.

**TAMARA** Well, what about that one in Finland, which showed that loneliness increased the risk of cancer by about 10%? And those findings have been supported by other studies too.

**DEV** You're right about that one. I was actually thinking of the studies on dementia. Some found no association between loneliness and dementia, and others found the opposite.

**TAMARA** Not exactly reliable, then. There's been a lot of research on cardiovascular disease and whether loneliness contributes to that.

**DEV** Yes, I read that it was hard to reach a judgment, as the definition of loneliness varied quite a lot, and the responses from participants were too subjective. But there's no doubt that loneliness contributes to a weakened immune system.

**TAMARA** Unquestionably. The data on that is sound.

**DEV** What did you think about the evolutionary theory of loneliness?

**TAMARA** Well I thought the idea that loneliness evolved because it motivated people to be with other people is quite convincing. Survival often depended on group cooperation.

**DEV** But I don't think there is enough evidence to claim that there must be a group of neurons in our brains which influence social behaviour by making us feel bad when we're alone.

**TAMARA** There are a few studies which support the theory, but not conclusively enough. More evidence is needed.

**DEV** And anyway, this theory's not really useful when it comes to solving the problem of loneliness today.

**TAMARA** True.

*Now listen and answer questions 27 to 30.*

**DEV** Should we look at the relationship between loneliness and mental health now?

**TAMARA** OK. So, loneliness and depression are clearly related and that's been recognised by various governments around the world. But unlike depression, loneliness has no recognised clinical form.

**DEV** There's no available diagnosis or effective treatment and that's not likely to change.

**TAMARA** I don't think so either I was thinking we should start our presentation with an example from our own experience I like to talk about how lonely I was when I started university being away from home for the first time and all that

**DEV** Good idea. Everyone will be able to relate to that although a lot of students were probably too embarrassed to admit to it.

**TAMARA** Yeah. We could discuss ways of dealing with loneliness as well, like just talking to strangers.

**DEV** Loads of studies have shown that interactions with shop assistants and bar staff make people feel more optimistic and relaxed.

**TAMARA** I don't know about that, but it must make people feel more connected with their community.

**DEV** True, although you need to be a certain kind of person to be able to just strike up a conversation.

**TAMARA** Good point. We should say something about solitude and how being alone and being lonely aren't the same thing. It's strange the way some people can't stand being by themselves while others love it.

**DEV** Yeah, the research shows a certain amount of solitude is beneficial for wellbeing, which I appreciate, but being alone isn't something I actually like. I'd never choose to go on holiday alone, for example.

**TAMARA** Me neither.

**DEV** Well, let's not... you

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## PART 4

It's quite hard to think of a city that doesn't have a big river running through it. If you think about the major cities in the world, Shanghai, New York, Mumbai, London, they're nearly all built on rivers. When these cities were established hundreds or even thousands of years ago, the rivers were a big part of people's lives. In 16th century London, the quickest way to get from one part of the city to another was by river. But people also used the river for fishing, as the water then was relatively clean, and they would also go on boat trips up and down the river just for pleasure, as a relaxing escape from the noise and bustle of the city streets. But as industries developed and populations increased, city rivers suffered. The rising number of people meant there was a huge increase in the amount of sewage discharged into the rivers. Rivers had always been used for this purpose, but when the number of inhabitants was so small, that wasn't such a problem. However, as cities grew to over a million inhabitants, the impact on the rivers became more serious. In addition, other types of pollution increased, as factories were built beside the river and discharged their waste materials into the water. This got worse over time. As recently as 1957, scientists at London's Natural History Museum declared that the River Thames was dead in biological terms, as the water was too filthy to support any kind of life. But in recent years, as rivers lost their industrial function, cities have begun to recognise their true value and to take steps to clean them up. For example, the River Thames is now cleaner than it's been for 150 years. These days you can see seals swimming in the water, and recently people had to try to rescue a whale, which had got lost and swam up the river from the sea by mistake. Unfortunately, they didn't succeed, but the problem was disorientation rather than the quality of the water. Then, all around the world, riverside areas are now seen as prime sites for development. Warehouses that were once used for storing goods are now being converted into expensive restaurants and also into apartments with river views, which are in great demand and sell for astronomical prices. In Los Angeles, on the west coast of the USA, an architect has plans to revitalise the banks of the river and to make a park there which can provide facilities for sports as well as a natural environment for relaxing in. It also hoped that the riverside can be

used for other purposes It's been proposed that facilities could be provided for displaying projects related to various kinds of art that have been produced by local people, for example. In the city of Paris, During the summer months of July and August, all the traffic is banned from the roads by the sides of the river, and the banks are transformed into beaches, where people can relax in deck chairs under potted palm trees, sunbathe or buy a drink or a snack while enjoying the view. But to make the most of our rivers in our increasingly crowded cities, we need to allow them to regain their original purpose and be used as a means of transport, reclaiming our streets from cars and lorries. To do this, we'll have to shift more traffic back to the river, but this time cleanly and silently, making the most of modern technology. Already, more than two billion passengers use the ferry to travel in cities around the world, like Istanbul, San Francisco and New York, and these numbers are set to rise further. Admittedly, it's not a fast way of travelling, but neither is a car when it's stuck in traffic. Of course, passenger traffic on roads might decrease as more people start working from home, but another recent development, the huge rise in online shopping, has meant that another form of urban traffic just keeps on growing, and that's deliveries. Trucks and vans in the city pollute and double-park while dropping off parcels. Imagine using the immense capacity of shipping to take these trucks off the road. One freight barge can replace 44 large trucks, uses far less energy and causes less pollution When the barge docks at the riverside the parcels could be taken the last few kilometres to their final destination on cargo bikes, electric ones of course. This is already happening in the Dutch city of Amsterdam, and in future the final stage could even be carried out by drone, although at present this isn't allowed. Wouldn't it be great to unblock our city centres in this way? Looking further ahead...

## TEST 2

### PART 1

**WOMAN** It's really good to see you, Tom. Since I had to give up work, I feel I'm losing touch with my friends and colleagues.

**MAN** We really miss you in the office. We were all so sorry you had to leave. But you must be relieved to have more time to look after your mother. How is she?

**WOMAN** Well she is very cheerful, but she needs a lot of help.

**MAN** Have you tried to get any support from the local council?

**WOMAN** No, I didn't know I could.

**MAN** Yes, they offer different kinds of practical support. They realise that carers sometimes need time for all the other responsibilities they have, apart from the person they're caring for, and also that they sometimes need a break.

**WOMAN** Absolutely. OK, so tell me more. How do I go about getting this support?

**MAN** Well, you'd have to have an assessment of your mother's needs. That means someone would come round and talk to you about the situation and what you need. So, for a start, they'd want to know the amount of time you spend looking after your mother every day.

**WOMAN** OK.

**MAN** Then they'll probably ask you what sorts of tasks you do for your mother during the day. Things like if she needs help with getting dressed, for example.

**WOMAN** Right. I help her with that. And also I help her get into the shower in the morning.

**MAN** Yes, that sort of thing.

**WOMAN** Yes, that's becoming a bit of a problem. She used to be very good at it, but not anymore.

*Before you hear the rest of the conversation, you have some time to look at questions five to ten. Now listen and answer questions 5 to 10.*

**MAN** And be ready to tell them about anything you find particularly difficult about caring for your mother.

**WOMAN** So, recently I've noticed she's started to have quite bad problems with her memory. If I wasn't there, I think she'd forget to eat, for example. And often she doesn't seem quite sure what day it is.

**MAN** Yes, tell them about that. And are there any physical difficulties you have caring for her? Lifting her, for example?

**WOMAN** Yes, she's quite heavy and I'm afraid of hurting my back. I'd be in real trouble if that happened.

**MAN** They can give you advice about that and also about how to avoid the possibility of your mum having a fall.

**WOMAN** Great. So once they've done this assessment, if I'm eligible, what happens next?

**MAN** Well, they might support you financially. So they might help you with transport costs, like if you have to get a taxi to take your mother for an appointment, for example.

**WOMAN** I usually drive her myself, actually. So, could I claim the petrol?

**MAN** You could. And you can claim for the insurance too.

**WOMAN** Oh, right.

**MAN** And if you need help with the housework, they can arrange for someone to come along once or twice a week. And one other thing. I hope you don't mind me saying this, but it important you

look after yourself And it seems to me you under quite a bit of stress

**WOMAN** I am yes

**MAN** Well tell the council because they may be able to give you some advice on how to minimise it

**WOMAN** Really? Though, actually, I feel so much better having talked to you. I'll get in touch with the council straight away. Now, shall we go for coffee or something?

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## **PART 2**

Good morning everyone. I'm Steve Wainwright from Elmley Town Council and I organise the town's volunteer scheme. I'm delighted you're all interested in joining the scheme. Our volunteers help to create a sense of community among the many people who live in our historic town of Elmley and make residents and visitors feel welcome at local events. First, I'll mention just a few of the activities that volunteers carry out. One is to walk around the town centre streets wearing our volunteer T-shirt. Tourists often ask how to get to a particular shop, and they might also be grateful for recommendations about what to visit. The town holds a large number of concerts each year and part of the volunteers' role is to get everyone in the audience to the right place as smoothly as possible. You'd be surprised how many people buy tickets, then don't check them, and head for the wrong section of the hall. Volunteers may get involved with community groups, such as sports clubs or gardeners' associations. Here, the volunteers talk about how groups can help each other. For instance, a writing group might want to travel to another town to hear a talk by a well-known author, but may not know that another club has a coach they could travel in. The town produces a monthly magazine, and anyone who lives in the town can send in articles. It's free to residents and is paid for by local businesses. That's the responsibility of the council's advertising department we depend on volunteers though to find out what people think of events they've attended and any suggestions they have for the future the volunteers then send a summary to the editors there are a number of clubs for retired people and every year the council arranges lunch for all the members the volunteers welcome the guests and when everyone's sitting down and relaxing after the meal, some volunteers put on a show. Usually around half an hour of songs and short plays, the club

members really welcome the chance to chat to the volunteers at these events. The town council has a website, of course, and volunteers are asked to help by making sure residents know about it. It's updated every day with information about future activities and we want as many people as possible to use it.

*Before you hear the rest of the talk, you have some time to look at questions 17 to 20. Now listen and answer questions 17 to 20. OK, now you know some of the things our volunteers do, I'll go on to some practical matters.*

As you probably know, the town arranges three major festivals every year, and they all depend on a large number of volunteers. The book festival lasts three days, and uses several venues which all need volunteers. More are needed for the music festival because that lasts a whole week, and even more help is required for the science festival, even though it's only two days long. It involves quite a lot of venues, though. It's a good idea to help at the festival you're most interested in, because you can attend most of the events for free. We try to use volunteers who are flexible, though, because some festival events are held outdoors and the weather may affect the size of the audience and even whether the event can take place so there can be changes at short notice. What's essential though is being able to get on well with other people and also to deal with someone who's behaving badly, as occasionally happens. Our plan is to get you all working in September, after a week's training starting on the 2nd, so we'll be timetabling you for duties the following week from the 9th onward. Later in the week beginning September 23rd we have a chat with each of you to find out how you feel about being a volunteer and what extra support you need. As a thank you to the volunteers we arrange an annual event. In recent years we've had a party in the Town Hall and last year a barbecue in Chamber Park. Our forthcoming event is a trip along the canal from here to Dewhurst and back. It's on Saturday, September the 28th. And if you'd like to attend, you can sign up once you start work. Now, this is the Volunteer's T-shirt.

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## **PART 3**

**ROSIE** Colin, I'm really struggling to think of a topic for our human geography assignment.

**COLIN** Me too, Rosie. I'll tell you what, let's think about the different aspects of human geography and see if we can narrow the topic down a bit to help us decide.

**ROSIE** OK. So one aspect is population. That would be all about population density and migration and so on. Lots of facts and statistics. Maybe a bit boring?

**COLIN** Yeah, but quite straightforward to find on the internet.

**ROSIE** Suppose so. How about health? I'd never thought about the links between that and geography until Professor Lee gave us that lecture on cholera. How in the 19th century, a physician used street plans and plans of water supplies to find the source of a cholera epidemic.

**COLIN** Yes, fascinating, wasn't it? Or we could do something more general like economies

**ROSIE** So how financial and commercial factors are linked to the physical environment

**COLIN** Yeah

**ROSIE** I thought that had been taken off the syllabus for this year

**COLIN** Has it

**ROSIE** I not sure but it might be best to avoid it

**COLIN** OK. Maybe we could do something on culture. We had that lecture about culture and geography last week.

**ROSIE** I didn't get much out of that. It was all so general and the lecturer didn't give any useful examples.

**COLIN** Yeah, I hardly took any notes. It didn't seem worth it.

**ROSIE** Me neither.

**COLIN** We could focus on poverty. That's something that's a global problem.

**ROSIE** The trouble is, Dr Lee was saying, that you have to be careful with some of the figures relating to poverty. They're sometimes deliberately manipulated.

**COLIN** You mean the information gets changed for political reasons?

**ROSIE** That sort of thing, yes.

*Before you hear the rest of the discussion, you have some time to look at questions 26 to 30. you  
Now listen and answer questions 26 to 30.*

**ROSIE** So what are we going to do our assignment on? I'll tell you what. One of the possibilities we have discussed is urbanisation and now over half the world population lives in cities. That really important

**COLIN** OK good idea Rosie Let do that

**ROSIE** I love living in a big city but of course there are problems

**COLIN** Things like theft and robbery?

**ROSIE** Yes, but where I come from, that's linked to another more serious issue, which is that a lot of people don't have jobs. That's getting worse and worse. And we also still have quite a lot of people who are homeless, though that's not quite so bad as it was.

**COLIN** It would be nice to talk about some positive developments, like some of the new developments on the outskirts of cities.

**ROSIE** Yeah, they've opened some massive new shopping centres outside my city.

**COLIN** Yeah, the same with mine, but it means a lot of the shops in the city centre are closing down. But the outskirts are ideal for buildings that need a lot of space, like for conferences. They've opened a couple of big ones.

**ROSIE** Yes, we've got some too. It'd be nicer to have more facilities for things like football too, but that's not happening where I live.

**COLIN** Same in my area.

**ROSIE** We could include something about developing disused industrial sites. It seems like a good idea because you're not doing any harm to the natural environment.

**COLIN** Yeah, but aren't the buildings architecturally significant?

**ROSIE** Not really. And what people forget is that they often used quite dangerous materials, chemicals

and things, which haven't been properly cleared away, so the whole site has to be made safe.

**COLIN** Hmm, that can't be cheap. And I bet it's often not budgeted for.

**ROSIE** You're right.

**COLIN** Have you read about Masdar City?

**ROSIE** In Abu Dhabi? Yes. It was designed to be a green city, wasn't it? That might be a good example of a city which set out to depend entirely on renewable energy.

**COLIN** Yes we should say something about that It was designed to be totally pedestrianised too wasn't it with the transport underground

**ROSIE** Yes and they had big plans for recycling to reduce waste to the lowest possible level But let's stick to talking about power sources.

**COLIN** Then there's that ecotown in England, Greenhill Abbots. It set out to conform to the usual principles, sustainability and so on. A lot of people were against it at first. They said the plans were unrealistic. I'm not sure how far they've got with it. I'll check.

**ROSIE** Right. So it looks as if we have a sort of plan.

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## **PART 4**

There are trends in food much as there are trends in clothing. Interest in food fashions has risen rapidly since the birth of the smartphone when people first began taking photos of their food and instantly sharing them with their friends. The food industry in the UK in particular is obsessed with finding and exploiting the next big food trend. Marketeers aim to create a huge demand for a food item which was previously unknown or not needed. One of the most effective ways of promoting a new food product is by using social media influencers as brand ambassadors. In return for free samples many influencers will post content about a product although there are influencers with hundreds of thousands of followers who can command large fees for their services. Companies which sell vegan produce were pioneers in being able to increase sales really quickly in this way. For a food item to become really popular, it has to be readily available. So supermarkets have a role to play in creating a new food trend. They have dedicated teams closely following which new products or ingredients are trending on social media and are particularly interested in what well-known chefs are putting on their menus. I'd like to look at a few examples of marketing campaigns which were really successful in launching a new fashion trend. Starting in the 1990s with the avocado. A British PR company was hired to raise its profile and stimulate demand. They paid for a group of journalists to travel out to South Africa to meet avocado farmers. Articles written following this visit helped to educate the British public about the avocado, which at this time was certainly not the daily staple it's since become. Advertisements were designed to promote the avocado as a superfood, rich in nutrients and therefore beneficial for health. Avocados became hugely fashionable, and within a few years UK avocado sales had grown from £13 million annually to around £150 million, making it one of the most successful fresh produce campaigns in UK history. Oat milk is a recent example of a new product which became fashionable very quickly. Now there are many brands available but one company which had early success was the Swedish brand Oatly. They attracted a lot of attention with a media campaign which used provocation as a way of getting their message across effectively. The fact that this campaign aggravated competitors producing milk from dairy cows was seen as a plus, as it helped to make oat milk seem cool. In the USA, the

brand decided against a big retail launch in favour of getting the product into coffee chains, which removed the need for a big advertising budget. This proved far more effective than offering samples in supermarkets. Oat milk had an advantage over other alternative milk products, such as almond milk. Many consumers prefer it because it has less of an impact on the environment. It requires significantly less water to produce than other alternative milk products and it also has a relatively low carbon footprint. Norwegian scray, a rarely available seasonal fish delicacy, otherwise known as Arctic cod, is now found on the menus of Michelin-starred restaurants throughout Europe. The demand for Skre has been used by a food marketing agency to build the reputation of Norway's fisheries in general. Marketing surveys have shown that a significant number of shoppers now associate Norway with excellent seafood. Food trends can be considered a good thing in some ways, as they can benefit farmers and food producers enormously. The public can also be encouraged to buy things which are more sustainably produced. But ethical concerns have been raised about the effects a surge in demand can cause. Quinoa is a classic example. This plant is native to Peru and when demand peaked some years ago the price soared making it unaffordable for local people. While the popularity of quinoa has benefited farmers financially there have been other negative consequences. As demand grew, farmers began working the land all year round in order to produce more quinoa. One issue has been that the fertility of the soil decreased dramatically, which could potentially lead to desertification in some areas. Another example would be the case of...

## TEST 3

### PART 1

**MAN** Good morning

**WOMAN** Hi, this is Michelin Meyer. I'm renting your house on Archwood Avenue. I'm due to move in next week.

**MAN** Oh, yes. Hello, Ms. Meyer. What can I do for you?

**WOMAN** When I viewed the house, I told you I'll most probably need to rent some furniture, at least until I know whether my temporary work contract is going to be made permanent.

**MAN** Yes, of course. I remember. And I said I could give you some information about furniture rental companies in the city.

**WOMAN** That's right.

**MAN** Well, the biggest company is called Peak Rentals. I've recommended them to other people and have always heard positive reports about them.

**WOMAN** Could you give me an idea of their costs?

**MAN** Sure. I actually have one of their brochures here. It says the monthly price per room starts at \$105 and goes up to \$239. That depends on which rooms you need furniture for, of course.

**WOMAN** Sure. It's just to get a general idea of how much it's going to cost. And you said you had some positive feedback about this company?

**MAN** Yes. People have mentioned that the furniture from Peak Rentals is more modern than any of the other companies. And also, once you place an order, the furniture will be delivered to you in just one or two days.

**WOMAN** That would be really helpful.

**MAN** Oh, and the brochure says that there's a special offer at the moment. If you rent living room furniture, I believe that's a set of chairs and a TV table, you'll also get a lamp at no extra cost.

**WOMAN** Okay, but you know, that price range you gave is more than I was hoping to pay.

**MAN** Then you could try Aaron and Oliver.

**WOMAN** Sorry, what and Oliver?

**MAN** Aaron, double A-R-O-N

**WOMAN** OK, are they cheaper

**MAN** I say they are a mid company But if you chose them you need to be aware that they charge an extra 12 every month in case of damage

**WOMAN** Oh, I see. I'd have to do the math carefully then.

**MAN** Right. But one helpful thing is that they also do cleaning for customers.

**WOMAN** For the furniture?

**MAN** For the house.

**WOMAN** Oh, I see. I probably won't need that.

*Now listen and answer questions 6 to 10.*

**MAN** There's another company called Larch Furniture. It's quite new, and it has the lowest prices in town. That's for both furniture and also electronic equipment.

**WOMAN** Well, that would be good. I'm not bringing much with me, and I won't have much time to go shopping after I start my job.

**MAN** There are two things you need to know about large furniture. First of all you have to take out insurance on the furniture and you need to organize that yourself

**WOMAN** That wouldn't be too hard.

**MAN** Also you can take out a contract for less than six months but I figure that might not be a problem for you. You're renting the house for 12 months after all, aren't you?

**WOMAN** Yes, okay. Well, I...

**MAN** Sorry to interrupt. I just thought of another furniture rental company. It's called Space Rentals, and it's located very near to the house.

**WOMAN** Okay.

**MAN** I don't have any information about their charges, so it's best to use their app to find out what it would cost you to use them.

**WOMAN** Okay, thanks. I'll do that.

**MAN** One good thing about that company is that if you don't like the furniture once it's delivered, you can request exchanges, as long as you do that within a week of receiving it.

**WOMAN** That sounds really great. Okay, well, thanks very much. That's so helpful

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## **PART 2**

Hello, I'm Hayden. I'm one of the archaeologists investigating the site here at Bidcuster. This is the third summer for this community project, and most of the people digging here are volunteers. I'm a full-time archaeologist for the town council, but I was asked to join the project by NHA, a charity which sets up projects like this up and down the country. As you can see, we're next to Bidcaster Castle, which is great because the owners let us use their facilities. So, how did we get to where we are today?

Many archaeology projects happen when an ancient object is found, and in our case that object was a gold coin. Coins are often found by people using metal detectors to look for things buried in the ground or coins are uncovered when wild animals like rabbits have been digging tunnels. Here, a walker found it on the ground after a rainstorm washed away some of the earth and sand. When the story of the gold coin hit the news, Peter Swift, an amateur historian, contacted me to say he believed there had been a village on this site, centuries before the castle was built. Just by chance, the team found some old maps and documents in our library, which showed 500-year-old drawings of ruined buildings on the grassy area between the outer stone walls of the castle and the river. We knew then we were onto something. Over the three summers the team has been here, we've found the remains of several buildings, and more broken pots than you can count. Normally you'd expect to find brooches and other jewellery, but we're still waiting to uncover any such items. The people who once lived here were skilled at making tools from animal bones, as you'll see when you visit the exhibition. Besides the discovery of the village, we've also found evidence of human activity on the other side of the river. No other houses or huts so far, but we can see the borders of an ancient field system. At one point we found a long wall and thought it was an ancient palace, but it turned out to be a modern wall. This summer's work will end soon, but we'll be back next summer. In the meantime, we're putting on a series of guided tours for school groups this autumn. Oh, and maybe you saw the TV documentary about our project. That suggests the objects we've found are going to the town's museum, but we don't know that for sure yet.

*Before you hear the rest of the talk you have some time to look at questions 17 to 20 Now listen and answer questions 17 to 20.*

When you enter the site, please make sure you keep to the paths at all times. There are a few other things, the highlights of the site if you like, that I want to mention. Take a look at the map. Our present location is marked at the bottom. This year, we've identified the foundations of an ancient bridge, and it's really exciting today because a team of divers are in the river searching for lost objects. To reach the bridge, take the main path ahead of you, go straight on, and keep going till the path bends to the left. You'll see a smaller track leading off to the right. Follow that to take you to the river, where the divers are. You might be interested to see the rubbish pit. This is very near the castle walls in the north-west corner of the site. It actually dates to the time of the castle and not the ancient village. We found oyster shells and fish bones, and we assumed they were thrown from the castle kitchen above. One area we excavated in the first summer uncovered the site of a meeting hall. We knew it was an

important building because it had two rows of post holes, deep enough to support a large roof. It is the largest structure in the central area of the site next to the current excavation area. Last year we discovered a fish pond in the ancient village. Normally these were beside a river. The pond here is further away, but it's possible the river has moved slightly. Anyway, to get there from here, you turn right at the first information board you come to and follow the path into the trees. Before you come out of the trees, you'll see it on your right. If you reach the river, you've gone too far. So, does anyone have...

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## **PART 3**

**MAYA** So, Finn, I've done as much as I can for our project on theatre programmes. How's your research coming along?

**FINN** OK, Maya. I didn't know theatre programmes are called playbills in the USA till I started looking into the topic. Even though I struggled to find many useful websites, I'm glad we picked this subject. No one else on the course is doing the same as us, although it is one of the research areas of the module convener.

**MAYA** That might actually put some people off.

**FINN** I suppose so. Anyway I hadn't realised there are actually companies specialising in creating theatre programmes

**MAYA** Yes they are quite common nowadays. Contrary to what many people think, theatres don't hire people to do the programmes. In fact, companies buy the rights to publish programmes on the theatre's behalf and then make their money selling advertising space within the programme booklet.

**FINN** It must be easier for theatres to do it that way.

**MAYA** Yes.

**FINN** I remember reading something about programmes in early British theatre. It said that the cast was always very important.

**MAYA** Yeah, audiences were very familiar with leading actors and big names would draw huge crowds.

**FINN** But I hadn't realised that if the programme named a famous actor, that's who the public expected to perform. And if that didn't happen, people accused the theatre of breaking their

agreement with the audience. They would demand refunds and if they didn't get them, there were riots.

**MAYA** Outrageous! That'd never happen now.

**FINN** No, people are too polite, even when they're disappointed if the star of the show misses a performance.

**MAYA** We should definitely include that information about early audiences in our project. I also think it's important to mention that lots of ordinary people at that time were illiterate, so theatre programmes were of limited value in advertising plays. When a company of actors arrived in a town, they'd parade around the streets in their costumes, beating drums and announcing their upcoming performances.

**FINN** Interesting. I couldn't imagine that happening now either.

**MAYA** There's also an interesting comparison to make between 18th and 19th century programmes.

**FINN** Wasn't it in the 19th century that theatre programmes started to resemble programs today

**MAYA** Yes and unlike programs from the 18th century they always used colour

**FINN** And there was a greater variety of designs. But personally I think 18th century programmes were superior because they told the theatregoers so many things, including about the actors.

**MAYA** And about the writer, the plot and sometimes the history of the play.

**FINN** That's right. What should we say about theatre programmes in the 20th century?

**MAYA** I reckon the most important thing is the dramatic change they underwent during World War II.

**FINN** When the government imposed restrictions on the use of paper.

**MAYA** Yeah, but that was only in the UK. In the USA, programmes, or rather playbills, continued to be published in the same format.

**FINN** While here in the UK, programmes became merely a single sheet of paper folded to create four pages for text.

**MAYA** What I don't really get is that after the war they didn't go back to being more than one sheet or change in any way for over 25 years. I know there were paper shortages after the war, but only for five or ten years.

**FINN** Strange.

*Before you hear the rest of the discussion, you have some time to look at questions 27 to 30.*

*Now listen and answer questions 27 to 30.*

**MAYA** I got some pictures of programmes we could include on the slides for our presentation.

**FINN** I found a couple too Maya. Let go through and see what we think

**MAYA** Um oh this is an old one for a play called Ruey Blass

**FINN** Never heard of that. But the programme looks very decorative.

**MAYA** Good enough to put in a frame on the wall. The images are just beautiful. Finn, what did you find?

**FINN** I've got some pages from a programme for Man of La Mancha. I thought this was a good programme to show, not because of the pictures, but because it contains articles written by members of the theatre company, so we can learn how the production was created and the thoughts and feelings of the cast.

**MAYA** Good. I've got a copy of a programme that's now in a museum. It's for The Tragedy of Jane Shore and it's said to be the earliest surviving document to have been printed on Australia's first printing press

**FINN** Fantastic!

**MAYA** Another programme to talk about is for The Sailors Festival. It comes from the British Library's digitised collection of programmes that was started a few years ago. It already comprises over 200,000 programmes which is amazing!

**FINN** Huh. Wish I'd known about it while I was doing my research.

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## **PART 4**

It's only relatively recently that designers have become aware of the need to be inclusive when designing products. But what does that mean exactly? Well, it simply means designing products that span economic, social and cultural barriers. It means making sure products are accessible, so that as many different types of people as possible can use them, without any type of

adaptation having to be made to the original design. Inclusive design is often linked with universal design, although they are not quite the same thing. Universal design aims to make products that work for everyone and that includes considering the needs of people who have cognitive difficulties, which can present quite a challenge. Today examples of successful inclusive design can be seen all around us. In workplaces it is common to see desks which can be adjusted to suit people of different heights or for wheelchair users. This still isn't always the case, however, and is one reason why office workers often suffer from back or neck problems. You'll find another example in the public toilets of countless hotels, airports and offices. Taps that you activate by sensor require no pressing or twisting movements. These are not only more hygienic, they're also easier for people with dexterity or mobility issues. The tech industry has been criticised in the past for focusing too much on young consumers, but this is changing. Many products are now designed with the elderly in mind. For example, it's well known that vision declines with age and that we also become worse at distinguishing between similar colours, in particular shades of blue, which is why software designers rarely create interfaces with this colour. Motor skills also decline with age and some people have difficulty doing everyday things like picking up a cup or opening a door. This can also affect their ability to use a mouse or keyboard. So voice access is now a routine way of making commands. It's worth looking at the problems non-inclusive designs cause when not enough consideration is given to a range of users, as it can have a serious impact on people's lives. Access is one obvious example because it has such a huge impact on disabled people's independence. Not being able to access public transport because buses or trains are not wheelchair means many disabled people can go out unless someone goes with them. Safety is another issue. Inexplicably, most cars are still crash-tested using a dummy based on an average-sized male. This has safety implications for all women, particularly those who are pregnant, as the seatbelts worn by the dummy are not adapted to accommodate them. Over the past 100 years, workplaces in the UK have, on the whole, become considerably safer. Employers are legally required to provide well-maintained personal protective equipment, or PPE, anything from goggles to full bodysuits, to workers who need it, free of charge. But most PPE is designed to fit men. A recent report found that employers often think that when it comes to female workers, all they need to do to comply with this legal requirement is to buy jackets, for example, designed for a small man. The problem with this is that women can be tall and still have much smaller shoulders than the average man. Ill-fitting PPE such as high-vis jackets, vests and body armour can put women at risk. The report found that 95% of women said that their PPE often hampered their work and that this problem was worst in the emergency services. particularly the police. Another problem

is related to comfort at work. A very common scenario in offices in summertime is to see women wrapped in blankets or wearing sweaters while the air conditioning is on high. Meanwhile, the men are in shorts and T-shirts. This is due to differences in metabolic rates for men and women. There is a standard setting for air conditioning to be at a temperature of 21 degrees designed to suit men and in most modern offices it is not possible to turn the air conditioning up or down. This means that many offices which mainly employ women are wasting energy by having the air conditioning set too high. As you can see from the examples I've just mentioned, there are serious consequences for designs which don't consider the needs of all users.

## TEST 4

### PART 1

**MAN** Sandra, I seem to remember you had some family visitors staying with you recently

**WOMAN** Yeah that right. My brother and his family were here a couple of months ago.

**MAN** OK, good. Well, I wanted to ask for your advice. I got my cousin and her family visiting next month and as I don't have kids, I've no idea where to take them.

**WOMAN** Right. What about accommodation? Are they going to stay with you in your flat?

**MAN** No, thankfully. There wouldn't be room. My cousin wants me to recommend a hotel. Do you know anywhere?

**WOMAN** Yes, I do actually. I always recommend people stay at the King's Hotel.

**MAN** Where's that near?

**WOMAN** It's about a five minutes walk from Murray Station, so nice and central. It's actually on George Street.

**MAN** Oh yes, I know.

**WOMAN** I think they're on quite a tight budget, so how much roughly is it to stay there? If you book a family room, it's about £125 per night. My brother paid for two double rooms in the end, and I think that was around £95 for each room.

**MAN** Oh, that's not too bad.

**WOMAN** So how old are your cousins' kids?

**MAN** Twelve and nine. So I want to organise some trips while they're here. I was thinking of doing a bus tour of the city centre, as none of them have been here before.

**WOMAN** Those bus tours are quite expensive. I think it's better to do a walking tour. It gives you a much better feel for the city. There's one that starts from Colton Square. It takes a couple of hours and doesn't cost that much.

**MAN** Sounds good. I'll look that up. Thanks.

**WOMAN** If the weather's nice, one thing you could do is visit the old fort. You could get there by boat. The whole trip takes half a day.

**MAN** That's a really good idea. I'd like to do that myself. And if the weather bad I was thinking they could go to the science museum. But maybe they could do that when I at work.

**WOMAN** Yeah don forget it closed on Mondays

**MAN** They here from Saturday for four nights so Tuesday would be best I think

**WOMAN** And it won't be so crowded then. Saturdays are terrible. I took my kids to the exhibition on old computers there and it was far too crowded. I wanted to go back but it's finished now.

**MAN** That's a shame. My cousin's kids would have enjoyed that.

**WOMAN** There's another one starting soon on space, which looks really good too.

**MAN** OK, well, I'll mention that to my cousin.

*Before you hear the rest of the conversation, you have some time to look at questions 7 to 10.*

*Now listen and answer questions 7 to 10.*

**WOMAN** Have you thought about where to take them to eat?

**MAN** Well, I really like all the food stalls at Clacton Market. My cousin's vegetarian. I know it's one of the best places for that kind of food.

**WOMAN** Definitely, and there'll be loads of choices for the kids too. You need to get there quite early, though. At the weekend, most of the stores stop serving lunch at 2.30.

**MAN** Good point. It's all going to need careful planning. My cousin said she'd love to take the kids to a show at the theatre, but tickets are so expensive.

**WOMAN** I know. But you can get some good deals if you book online with bargained tickets for the following day. On some seats there a 75 discount

**MAN** Really. I must try and get some

**WOMAN** Yeah There are lots of things you can do for free as well. No need to spend a fortune.

**MAN** Like what?

**WOMAN** They're coming next month, right? Well, check and see if it's the same weekend as the Roots Music Festival in Blakewell Gardens.

**MAN** R-O-O-T-S?

**WOMAN** Yeah, check it out online. It's always a family-friendly event and there's no entry charge.

**MAN** That sounds perfect.

**WOMAN** And if you're in Blakewell Gardens, climb Telegraph Hill. You'll be able to look right down on the port. Everyone's always really impressed because it's so huge.

**MAN** Oh yeah, I've been meaning to do that for ages. I've heard the view's amazing.

**WOMAN** Yeah, it's really worth the effort.

**MAN** Well, that's given me loads of ideas. Thanks so much.

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## PART 2

Good morning and welcome to City Football Club. I'd like to give you some useful information about your visit to the stadium today and then we'll start the tour of the areas of the stadium that are open to visitors. I can see lots of children here today, so just to let mums and dads know a few things before we start. The stadium has lots of stairs and the players' tunnel is very dark. Please don't let your children wander off on their own, even for a minute. We don't want any accidents or anyone getting frightened. Cameras are permitted everywhere and you can take pictures of your child shooting a penalty. Assistants are helping to organise this and hopefully the queue won't be too long. It's very hot and sunny out on the pitch today. You can get food and drink at the cafe and I really recommend the healthy lunch boxes for children Also in the cafe children are invited to do a football drawing We pick the best one at the end of the afternoon so don't forget to put your name and contact details on the back That way if you've left the stadium before then, we'll send your prize, but sadly we can't return drawings. I'd like

to mention some features of the tour. We'll start with the 360 cinema experience, which has been very popular over the years, and then I'll take you to the players' dressing rooms, before going outside to the seating area and the pitch. I should say, if you'd prefer your visit to be self-guided, please collect headphones from the reception, and then you can listen to the pre-recorded information at your own speed. We've only just introduced this feature and would appreciate your feedback. We're thinking of offering tours in other languages in future, so if you have any thoughts on that, we'd welcome those too. If you plan to return another time, you might like to book one of our VIP tours. We've only just started offering these and they can be booked online. Now listen and answer questions 15 to 20

Now, the stadium you see today was built in 1989 as part of a three-year redevelopment project. While that project was going on, the team had to play its matches at the ground of another club. Apart from that, the club has been here on this site since 1870. As some of you may know, that was the start of a really important decade in the history of football in this country. For example, 1870 was also the year that football teams started to include a player whose role it was to guard the goal. It's hard to imagine what the game must have been like without someone in that position, isn't it? In 1872 and 73, many other clubs were established, both here and abroad. And the following year, in 1874, referees were allowed to send players off if they committed certain offences. and also in that year teams started having to swap ends at half-time. One fact I was interested to discover was that in early football games the aim was for the scorer to get the ball between two flag posts and later between sticks joined at the top with a piece of tape. In 1875, that tape was replaced with the solid crossbar that we're familiar with today. 1877 saw the founding of further new clubs and the history books tell us that in the same year all the clubs decided to set a limit of 90 minutes for each match Before that it was a more casual arrangement and this sometimes caused huge arguments and sometimes fights during matches when one team called the end of the game and the other team wanted to play on to try and score a winning goal. By 1878, the number of teams in the Football League increased again. In addition, referees started using whistles and electric lamps were installed on certain pitches. This was a significant change, as games could then be played in the evenings all year round. In 1880, clubs began to charge fans for admission to games, even though players were still amateurs and had other proper jobs. That's hard to imagine in the modern professional game. where top players earn significant sums of money from both playing and commercial activities.

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## PART 3

**MAN** How are you getting on with the assignment on handwriting?

**WOMAN** Not too bad. You know, I hadn't realised that children benefit in so many ways from learning to write. It's such an important skill, and yet most people think handwriting is less important than in the past, because people hardly ever write by hand these days.

**MAN** Yes, and all the evidence suggests children should learn to write by hand before they learn to type, not least because it helps their memory.

**WOMAN** That's right. The physical act of writing helps children to remember letters. That seems pretty obvious when you think about it.

**MAN** What's less obvious is how it helps develop their concentration. They have to sit still and focus on one thing.

**WOMAN** Yeah, that aspect of handwriting had never occurred to me before.

**MAN** Same here. I'm not sure I understand how it improves children's imagination, though.

**WOMAN** Well there was that study which showed that primary age children generated more ideas when they were writing by hand than using a keyboard I would have guessed that would be the case.

**MAN** Hmm yeah I never associated spatial awareness with handwriting either. I thought spatial awareness was more to do with knowing where you are in relation to objects or other people.

**WOMAN** I thought that too. But good spatial awareness is essential for writing because you have to space words correctly. It's not just fine motor skills that improve through writing, as I'd always assumed.

**MAN** Handwriting is so much harder for children with dyspraxia, who have problems coordinating movement. It's good there are lots of things you can do in the classroom to help them. They need so much more support with letter formation. You need to play lots of games to help them distinguish letter shapes. It takes a lot of patience.

**WOMAN** Yeah, I like the idea of using one of those pens that lights up if you press too hard. That seems like a really simple solution.

**MAN** Yes, absolutely. I'm not sure there's much you can do about children with dyspraxia writing very slowly. It's more important to focus on accuracy and as they get more confident, I think they eventually speed up.

**WOMAN** One quite simple thing you can do is to use grid paper. So they write each letter in a box and that trains them to space the letters correctly.

**MAN** Indeed, that's more important for legibility than trying to get them to write in a straight line.

*Before you hear the rest of the discussion, you have some time to look at questions 25 to 30. Now listen and answer questions 25 to 30.*

**MAN** For some children, it might be better to teach them to write on a laptop rather than by hand, like children with dyslexia. They often really struggle with handwriting and some just give up.

**WOMAN** Yeah, it's not as frustrating for them if they get things wrong. On a keyboard, they can be more willing to have a go. But I read that developing fluency isn't any faster.

**MAN** That's right. Did you read that article on the benefits of teaching print rather than cursive handwriting, where the letters are joined up?

**WOMAN** Yes. Well, in the past, cursive writing was certainly considered more stylish and educated, but not anymore. Teachers' attitudes have changed because it's been proved that cursive is more difficult to learn, especially for children with learning difficulties who find joining up letters really challenging.

**MAN** I agree. I was always worried that my poor handwriting affected my exam results, and now research shows that I was right to worry. I'm sure a lot of students think it's unfair that they're being judged on their handwriting, not just their knowledge.

**WOMAN** Marks are definitely affected if examiners can read the script. That is why it has always been so important to teach children to write legibly. Do you think the role of handwriting will change in the future

**MAN** I can't see that changing much. Touch typing still isn't taught in most schools, which is a shame. But maybe that won't be necessary in the future, because people will also be able to write by hand on digital devices. Anyway, teachers understand the value of handwriting. It's a basic life skill.

**WOMAN** True. However, the fact is that people are writing by hand less and less and relying on digital devices. That does cause some problems.

**MAN** You mean like note-taking. There are lots of apps for that.

**WOMAN** And for reading historical documents, apparently. But my mum is shocked by my awful spelling and the fact that my punctuation is really inconsistent. I think you can put that down to lack of practice.

**MAN** I expect so. Personally, I miss writing by hand. I hardly ever write anything now. I remember my

grandparents had such beautiful handwriting and it was so individual. Nobody I know would be able to identify my handwriting now. It's a shame.

**WOMAN** I know. I feel the same way. I used to write a diary by hand and now I do that digitally. It just

seems less effort to do it that way. So it's not just a problem...

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## **PART 4**

We've been looking at different types of conflicts that may arise between wildlife and humans at the boundaries of protected areas, such as national parks and animal sanctuaries. I'd like to illustrate this by telling you about some research that I've been involved in recently in the Central African country of Zambia in the area around the Chembe Bird Sanctuary which contains over 300 of the listed birds of Zambia. These include a number of birds of prey such as eagles, hawks and owls that live by hunting and killing other birds and animals. Now most of the people living in the local communities near to the bird sanctuary are small-scale farmers and these birds of prey provide important social and ecological benefits to them. For example, a lot of damage can be caused to farmers' crops by rodents, such as rats, which would consume the crops as they grow in the fields, as well as after harvesting if they weren't hunted and killed by the birds. And the predatory habits of these birds also protect farmers in other ways. For example, a major danger to rural workers is snakes, whose bite may be dangerous or even fatal, and birds of prey have a major role in keeping their populations under control. Local people have always been aware of these benefits and for years, even before the sanctuary was opened in 1973, the birds played a key role in the culture of the region. However, more recently, the sanctuary and its birds have also become increasingly important to the community in economic

terms, because at present, after a relatively slow start, tourism has become an important source of revenue for them. However, although these birds of prey are protected by the government, their numbers are falling. Some of these deaths are accidental. Fatalities occur when birds alight on roads to catch and eat their prey, and are hit by fast moving traffic. Drivers in Zambia have to take special care at night, as birds may regard the quieter roads as safe places to sleep. Accidental deaths may also occur if these birds fly close to high power lines as they may be electrocuted. This is a particular danger in the heavy rain which can occur in the region in the months from December to April. And local farmers also pose a threat to these birds. As well as growing crops, small-scale farmers in the area also rear chickens.

These provide food for the farmers' families, as well as being an important source of income. But they're also an easy target for birds of prey, and so farmers may shoot these birds, which is illegal but understandable, or they may poison the birds, which again is illegal and can have negative effects on the ecosystem. So how else can farmers protect their chickens from birds of prey? Some people believe that to prevent the predators from settling near the area where the chickens are kept, it's best to keep this area free from vegetation. But in fact, this is counterproductive, as it means the chickens have no cover to hide in and they'll be easier for the birds to see. Another possibility would be to prevent the chickens from going outside at all and to keep them safe from predators inside a building, but this would cost far too much to be a practical solution. Nearly all the farmers reported that they spent a lot of time and effort trying to frighten off the birds of prey without actually harming them. Most of the farmers had at least one dog and said this was a big help at scaring away the predators. Some of the farmers also reported that during the breeding season, when the chickens were particularly vulnerable, they encouraged their children to watch over the chickens and to hit pans with a metal spoon so that the resulting noise would succeed in driving away birds that were trying to seize the young chicks. None of these methods was 100% effective so as a result the village people told us that rather than just using one method, they were forced to use a combination for them to have any effect. And even so, these birds of prey remain a major threat to the chickens' survival and cause considerable economic loss to farmers. So we looked at the possibility of a longer-term solution to...

## LISTENING TEST 1

Q	Answer	Q	Answer
1	fish	21	C ( <i>in any order</i> )
2	roof	22	E ( <i>in any order</i> )
3	Spanish	23	A ( <i>in any order</i> )
4	vegetarian	24	C ( <i>in any order</i> )
5	Audley	25	A ( <i>in any order</i> )
6	hotel	26	B ( <i>in any order</i> )
7	reviews	27	A
8	local	28	B
9	30 / thirty	29	A
10	average	30	C
11	A	31	factories
12	B	32	dead
13	C	33	whale
14	A	34	apartments
15	B	36	park
16	C	36	art
17	A ( <i>in any order</i> )	37	beaches
18	E ( <i>in any order</i> )	38	ferry
19	C ( <i>in any order</i> )	39	bikes
20	E ( <i>in any order</i> )	40	Drone

## READING TEST 1

### SECTION 1

Q	Answer	Text Reference / Explanation
1	D	"...the site offers pre-pitched ones that can be rented by the day."
2	B	"...washrooms, which are closed daily for an hour from midday for cleaning..."
3	C	"Facilities on site include a laundry room..."
4	F	"...there's always someone in the campsite office from 9 am-9 pm if you need assistance..."
5	E	This site is "open all year" and features an "indoor pool".
6	TRUE	"...providing a growing number of cycle paths that are traffic free..."
7	FALSE	"A journey in the city by bike is generally quicker than the same journey by car..."
8	FALSE	"...the weather is rarely so bad in Plymouth that it will stop you cycling."
9	NOT GIVEN	The text mentions bike apps are available, but does not state if using them is popular.
10	TRUE	"...ones with lighter frames and good gears make cycling easier, but are more expensive."
11	FALSE	Train companies have peak-time restrictions where you need a folding bike, not all the time.
12	NOT GIVEN	It says "a reservation in advance... is essential" but doesn't state it must be a week before.
13	TRUE	"...you'll also need to buy certain equipment: a pump, a spare inner tube, and tyre levers..."
14	NOT GIVEN	Broken glass is listed as an example ("such as a piece of broken glass"), not the most common cause.

## SECTION 2

Q	Answer	Text Reference / Explanation
15	behaviour	"...confronting a co-worker over unsatisfactory behaviour..."
16	conflict	"...we fear being responsible for conflict..."
17	environment	"The right environment is key..."
18	friend	"...rehearse what you plan to say in front of a friend..."
19	solutions	"...you come across as looking for solutions together."
20	workload	"...is simply struggling with her own extremely heavy workload."
21	skills	"...simply doesn't have the skills to ask for what he wants directly."
22	half	"Half of small businesses fail in the first couple of years..."
23	reviews	"Introduce regular reviews of these goals..."
24	employees	"...communicate your mission and goals to your employees."
25	dates	"Check the dates of major outgoings, such as tax..."
26	rights	"...sets out the rights and responsibilities of each partner..."
27	competitors	"...understand who your competitors are and identify what distinguishes your business..."

### SECTION 3

Q	Answer	Text Reference / Explanation
28	B	"What is less common is to find primary school pupils working as partners with an archaeologist."
29	F	"This is a key principle in the Social Studies section of Scotland's Curriculum for Excellence..."
30	C	"...located on common ground on the lower slopes of the Bennachie hills."
31	D	"...discovered the remains of a 19th- or 20th-century midden, or rubbish dump, containing many pieces of broken pottery."
32	G	"One of the children discovered that their great-grandfather had once owned the Seaton workshop."
33	C	"...drop a china mug on the floor so that they can see how it breaks on impact."
34	D	"They are normally given straightforward tasks like washing and sorting finds..."
35	B	"Taking on the role of historians and working with primary source materials, such as maps, census returns... Their research suggested that there had been a water mill..."
36	A	"The grandmother of another child recounted her memories of making oatmeal porridge in a small bowl decorated with the same floral design..."
37	university	"Following a visit to the university to see the museum there..."
38	game	"They went on to invent a 'guess the object' game..."
39	workshop	"...one was identified as coming from the distinctive Seaton workshop in Aberdeen..."
40	C	The article centers on children collaborating directly with archaeologists to explore local heritage and the cognitive/community benefits of this dynamic.

## LISTENING TEST 2

Q	Answer	Q	Answer
1	assessment	21	D
2	time	22	B
3	shower	23	A
4	money	24	E
5	memory	25	C
6	lifting	26	A
7	fall	27	A
8	taxi	28	B
9	insurance	39	C
10	stress	30	B
11	D	31	photos / photographs / pictures
12	I	32	vegan
13	H	33	chefs / cooks
14	E	34	journalists / reporters
15	A	35	health
16	B	36	coffee
17	B	37	environment
18	A	38	reputation
19	B	39	price / cost
20	A	40	soil

## READING TEST 2

### SECTION 1

Q	Answer	Text Reference / Explanation
1	D	"The path is on a former railway route from the time when the area was involved in coal mining."
2	C	"One hump-backed bridge is best walked across..."
3	E	"...with plenty of cafes on the way."
4	C	"...has a family-friendly visitor attraction especially known for its sheep..."
5	E	"...have a rest on the beach at Caldy or Thurstaston..."
6	B	"...include a visit to the nearby thirteenth-century Powis Castle..."
7	A	"Simply return by the same path or continue on to South Queensferry for a longer day out."
8	accessories	"...yet not as many menswear, sportswear or accessories designers."
9	fit	"Try to find the company that's the right fit for you..."
10	expense	"Of course that can lead to considerable expense, but it often results in success."
11	profile	"Create your profile on each one [online fashion and business networking sites]..."
12	agencies	"Apply to as many fashion hiring agencies as you can..."
13	training	"Consider your training and fill in any gaps in it."
14	contacts	"It's all down to developing new contacts..."

## SECTION 2

Q	Answer	Text Reference / Explanation
15	hours	"...so the consultant knows how to operate the system to input the number of hours..."
16	orders	"...trained on how to process customers' orders using a tablet."
17	marketing	"...as well as provide an edge in the marketing of the product."
18	phone	"...an administrative assistant might be trained in how to answer the phone..."
19	needs	"...while a salesperson might be trained in assessment of customer needs..."
20	price	"...but what to do if something has been given the wrong price."
21	listening	"...necessary soft skills, such as being good at different types of communication, including listening..."
22	opinions	"...you should get as many opinions as possible from friends, family, colleagues..."
23	mistakes	"...since mistakes made then can have an impact many years later."
24	confused	"...start to feel a bit confused about what you're doing."
25	recruitment	"...so you need to take a major part in recruitment."
26	quality	"...should keep an eye on how far expansion might affect the quality..."
27	leader	"Many companies in this situation bring in a new leader at this stage..."

### SECTION 3

Q	Answer	Text Reference / Explanation
28	D	Paragraph 3 quotes Marti criticizing that children spend too much time "being rushed around from one activity to another" due to an over-structured day.
29	B	Paragraph 5 notes that "everyone has to work within their own boundaries and some teachers will allow more dangerous and active play than others," indicating an adjustment of personal response.
30	D	Paragraph 7 states that "the children were happy to get their toys back, but they were also aware that they had fun without them," which indicates mixed feelings.
31	C	Paragraph 8 states that children on the project "concentrate better... integrate better... and communicate better than the children who didn't take part."
32	A	Paragraph 3 mentions the aim is to make children "able to say 'yes' as well as 'no'".
33	D	Paragraph 9 quotes a father noting that a mess/excess of toys meant his son "wasn't playing properly" and got "frustrated."
34	E	Paragraph 10 states that "play which is freely chosen by the child... Teachers often underestimate the power of that learning."
35	B	Paragraph 4 states that for the employees, "It was difficult to hold back and let the children be."
36	classroom	Paragraph 4 notes they were "staring at each other hesitantly and looking apprehensively around the big, empty classroom."
37	chairs	Paragraph 4 states they "make a den by draping the blankets over the tables and weighing them down with shoes [and playing with the chairs]."
38	games	Paragraph 6 says "they invented games: 'They loved acting and putting on a show...'"
39	circus	Paragraph 6 mentions "or pretending to be in a circus or on a train..."
40	socialise	Paragraph 6 concludes "...but most importantly, all the time they were playing, they were learning to socialise."

## LISTENING TEST 3

Q	Answer	Q	Answer
1	239 / two hundred thirty-nine	21	B
2	modern	22	A
3	lamp	23	C
4	Aaron	24	A
5	damage	25	C
6	electronic	26	B
7	insurance	27	F
8	space / Space	28	E
9	app	29	B
10	exchanges	30	D
11	B	31	adaptation
12	A	32	cognitive
13	A	33	desks
14	C	34	taps
15	B	35	blue
16	C	36	voice
17	B	37	pregnant
18	A	38	shoulders
19	G	39	police
20	E	40	temperature

## READING TEST 3

### SECTION 1

Q	Answer	Text Reference & Explanation
1	D	<b>Craft Festival Cardiff:</b> "...(formerly Made by Hand Cardiff)..."
2	E	<b>Sparks in the Park:</b> "All funds raised will be distributed to organisations that help people in need."
3	C	<b>Festival of Senses:</b> "...view our wide range of goods, all produced in the area by our cooks, crafters and growers."
4	A	<b>Winter Food and Craft Festival:</b> "This year it's going to be bigger and better than ever."
5	D	<b>Craft Festival Cardiff:</b> "Our workshops are very popular and most sell out quickly. To book you must be over 16..."
6	B	<b>Other Voices:</b> "...makes its way from its home in Dingle on the west coast of Ireland to the town of Cardigan..."
7	B	<b>Other Voices:</b> "...we will showcase a line-up of over 30 free musical and cultural events, featuring incredible vocal performances."
8	TRUE	The text states lessons provide the opportunity to "...learn additional skills that will help you to anticipate hazards when you are driving..."
9	FALSE	The text explicitly states: "Each available course differs in structure depending on the company that you choose to use."
10	TRUE	The text notes that the course "...may help reduce your fuel consumption..." (using less petrol).
11	NOT GIVEN	The text mentions matching you with a local expert, but never states if the courses are <i>becoming available in more locations</i> .
12	TRUE	The text states: "...the company will match you with a local expert who will observe your driving habits over a series of lessons."
13	NOT GIVEN	The text mentions packages for cars and motorcycles, but does not state whether they run courses tailored for <i>professional drivers</i> .
14	FALSE	The text states the BAC has a course "...intended to help improve confidence for more general road use," meaning it is not <i>only</i> for specific/special requirements.

## SECTION 2

Q	Answer	Text Reference & Explanation
15	NOT GIVEN	The text mentions holiday bookings and overnight rentals, but never states whether they operate 7 days a week.
16	TRUE	The text states: "...where a large selection of bikes are all available for hire at only £25.00 a day..."
17	FALSE	The text states: "...at only £25.00 a day (cost of basket and lock inclusive)."
18	TRUE	The text states: "This is particularly necessary during the school holiday period of July and August."
19	FALSE	The text says "...for those too small to pedal themselves, there are bikes fitted with child seats," meaning not <i>all</i> bikes have them.
20	FALSE	The text explicitly states: "This [the deposit] is returned to the hirer on the safe return of the bicycle."
21	TRUE	The text states: "Rates are reduced for longer periods, especially in winter."
22	Current Vacancies	"Once you've found a post in the Current Vacancies that you'd like to apply for..."
23	First Time Applicant	"Scroll down the section that says First Time Applicant to enter your email address..."
24	small sections	"...These are split up to enable you to work on small sections of the application..."
25	password	"When you sign up for the first time, you will be sent the password for your account." ( <i>Required entry to save/authenticate changes</i> ).
26	one sitting	"The application does not need to be completed in one sitting."
27	must submit a / need to submit a	"You will need to submit an application form to the recruitment office for every position..."

### SECTION 3

Q	Answer	Text Reference & Explanation
28	C	Compares traditional horizontal-axis turbines ("propeller on a stick") with the vertical-axis Aerogenerator design features.
29	F	Mentions Richard Rogers' project in Tokyo (turned down) and William Pedersen's sports centre (did not provide a real solution).
30	B	Mentions the UK plans proceeding "...in an effort to meet the government's interim target for renewable-sourced energy..."
31	H	Discusses the Freedom Tower, where environmental plans were abandoned, making it a "rather ordinary office block."
32	I	Quotes Guy Battle: "...It's a whole different layer of architecture coming through that will begin to change the face of our cities."
33	E	Proposes putting wind turbines directly onto high-rise structures in cities as a solution to the countryside appearance problem.
34	D	Theo Bird funded his project "...through a combination of a government grant and the money he was saving to buy a new house."
35	E (Guy Battle)	He was the consulting engineer for the Freedom Tower project, which ended up as a "rather ordinary office block."
36	A (Theo Bird)	Funded the Aerogenerator development using the personal savings he was keeping to buy a house.
37	C (William Pedersen)	Designed the sports centre in New York, which qualifies as a building for leisure activities.
38	D (Sinisa Stankovic)	Stated that under the right circumstances, the Project WEB skyscraper could generate nearly all of its own energy.
39	D (Sinisa Stankovic)	Stankovic was the environmental engineer for Project WEB, which was a European Commission-sponsored (multi-country) organization.
40	A (Theo Bird)	Explains that his offshore turbine could double its power output in the future by also "harnessing tidal power beneath the surface."

**LISTENING TEST 4**

<b>Q</b>	<b>Answer</b>	<b>Q</b>	<b>Answer</b>
1	Kings / King's	21	C ( <i>in any order</i> )
2	125 / one hundred twenty-five	22	E ( <i>in any order</i> )
3	walking	23	A ( <i>in any order</i> )
4	boat	24	C ( <i>in any order</i> )
5	Tuesday	25	C
6	space	26	A
7	vegetarian	27	A
8	2.30 / two thirty	28	B
9	75 / seventy-five	29	B
10	port	30	C
11	B ( <i>in any order</i> )	31	rats
12	C ( <i>in any order</i> )	32	snakes
13	A ( <i>in any order</i> )	34	tourism
14	C ( <i>in any order</i> )	34	traffic
15	D	35	rain
16	F	36	poison
17	B	37	building
18	H	38	dog
19	C	39	noise
20	G	40	combination

## READING TEST 4

### SECTION 1

Q	Answer	Text Reference / Explanation
1	F	"...a separate smaller waterproof compartment... is ideal for putting damp gear in..."
2	B	"...treat yourself to a bag that should last you a lifetime..."
3	A	"...great from an eco-perspective, as it's made from 65 per cent recycled polyester..."
4	E	"...generous 50 litre storage capacity. If that's too much for you, there's always the trimmer 31 litre equivalent..."
5	F	"...It's a decent option for an everyday gym bag that won't break the bank."
6	A	"This premium outdoor brand has a newly released lightweight bag..."
7	C	"...which does, however, make it on the heavier side."
8	FALSE	The text states "you <i>may</i> even be able to observe", which is a possibility, not a guarantee.
9	FALSE	The text says "From our centre you're transported to the coasteering location..."
10	FALSE	It says "you can also get a drink or snack in the cafe" but explicitly lists the £40 fee covers wetsuits, helmets, and a buoyancy aid.
11	NOT GIVEN	The text mentions the thrill-seeker route exists but does not state whether it is the most popular.
12	FALSE	Safety equipment (helmets, buoyancy aid) is explicitly included in the £40 fee. Only towels cost extra to hire.
13	TRUE	The text notes: "You'll need to bring... a pair of trainers to help you grip..."
14	TRUE	The final sentence states: "...you can add lessons to your coasteering sessions..."

## SECTION 2

Q	Answer	Text Reference / Explanation
15	genuine	"...make sure any organisation is genuine first."
16	pitches	"...keep the pitches – in which you present what you could write for them – brief..."
17	workload	"...having the responsibility of determining your own workload."
18	flexibility	"...of course the flexibility of the work hours may suit you."
19	job	"...it also leaves it open for you to get a part-time job..."
20	payment	"Graduate writers are notorious for working for no actual payment..."
21	motivation	"Freelancing is probably not for people who lack motivation."
22	sections	"...make sure your CV is extremely easy to read and is divided into appropriate sections."
23	interest	"Never make readers wade through large amounts of writing or you will risk losing their interest..."
24	skills	"...identify what skills are most needed and ensure these are clearly included..."
25	budget	"...including numbers such as the size of budget you control..."
26	achievements	"You can also prove your impact by including quantifiable achievements..."
27	mistakes	"Obvious spelling and grammar mistakes will be warning signs..."

### SECTION 3

Q	Answer	Text Reference / Explanation
28	vii	<b>Section A:</b> Focuses on the construction of the Ilisu Dam as the driving force behind the salvage excavations.
29	v	<b>Section B:</b> Describes Tushan's role as a "provincial centre which guarded the northern border".
30	iv	<b>Section C:</b> Provides an breakdown of the governor's palace, its decorations, and specific layout features.
31	viii	<b>Section D:</b> Explains the lower town structures where tokens, weights, and tablets were used to manage commerce.
32	i	<b>Section E:</b> Details the massive walls and fortifications that ultimately failed to prevent the city from falling.
33	iii	<b>Section F:</b> Compares the rising dam reservoir water to the historical advancing armies moving up the Tigris.
34	mosaics	"...courtyards paved with beautiful black and white mosaics..."
35	tokens	"The entrance chamber to this building yielded hundreds of tiny tokens..."
36	records	"These are thought to have been used for keeping records as merchandise and people passed..."
37	barley	"...Lists of different personnel, but most concern the movement of barley."
38	A	Section B states it "imposed authority over conquered regions" and housed "deportees from all over the empire".
39	B	Section C points out that cremation was non-Assyrian, suggesting the ruling elite "were not themselves Assyrians".
40	D	Section F notes that while physical remains are being lost to water, a rich historical account is safely preserved in records and publications.