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SECTION

# Unit 1 Exam Analysis & Sample Tasks

## Listening - Section 1

### What type of task is it?

Section 1 comprises a 3-option multiple choice item type. Candidates listen **once** to ten short recordings, either monologues or dialogues, and answer a single 3-option multiple choice question for each. There are ten questions to answer; one per recording.

### What does it assess?

It assesses listening skills and tests ability to understand the main detail in short spoken utterances. Candidates will be expected to: identify the speaker's role, identify the speakers' relationship, identify the topic, identify the situation, recognize the function, understand idiomatic expression, understand expression of feeling and understand expression of attitude.

### What types of recordings are used?

Short authentic recordings are used, by one or two speakers, including transactional conversations, social conversations and public announcements. Language functions that are included are: request for goods or services, request for action, request for information, factual information, expression of feelings, offer, invitation, apology, criticism/expression of dissatisfaction, suggestion and persuasion.

### EXAMPLE SECTION 1

You will have 10 seconds to read each question and the corresponding options. Then listen to the recording. After the recording you will have 10 seconds to choose the correct option. Put a cross (X) in the box next to the correct answer, as in the example.

#### Example: How is the speaker feeling?

- A.  pleasantly surprised
- B.  quite angry
- C.  rather bored

#### Teacher's Transcript for Example.

(to be read by teacher)

**Example:** Listen to the speaker. How is the speaker feeling? (10 sec. pause)  
Then I checked the website's transaction page and I discovered that the company had withdrawn 168 euros from my bank account. I cancelled my order, but they still transferred the money from my account! Can you believe that?  
(10 sec. pause until next item)

#### 1. Who is the speaker?

- A.  a TV presenter
- B.  an environmental activist
- C.  a policeman

#### Teacher's Transcript for Number 1.

(to be read by teacher)

**Number 1:** Listen to the announcement. Who is the speaker? (10 sec. pause)  
One of China's most high-profile human rights activists says he is being held under house arrest. However, the Chinese authorities have not confirmed that Mr Chan is actually under house arrest. Live discussion will take place on our website once the programme has finished.  
(10 sec. pause until next item)

#### 2. What will the woman wear?

- A.  sports clothes
- B.  casual clothes
- C.  formal clothes

#### Teacher's Transcript for Number 2.

(to be read by teacher)

**Number 1:** Listen to the conversation. What will the woman wear?  
(10 sec. pause)  
**F:** Let me see the invitation again. That's funny; I always thought Jenny and Bill were so casual.  
**M:** Me too. They're always wearing tracksuits and trainers. And now they're having a black tie affair.  
**F:** I guess I'd better wear the black dress and high heels you like me in so much.  
(10 sec. pause until next item)

3. - 10. There will be ten such items in the exam.

### How is this section scored?

This item type is marked as either correct or incorrect. Each correct answer has a weighting of one score point. A maximum of ten score points can be achieved in this section of the test.

# Listening & Writing - Section 2

## What type of task is it?

Section 2 comprises a *dictation* item type. Candidates listen to one person speaking and write exactly what is heard with correct spelling. The extract is played **twice**; the second time with pauses, giving time to write down word-for-word what is heard. There is one dictation to complete and one recording.

## What does it assess?

It assesses listening and writing skills and tests ability to understand an extended utterance by transcribing a spoken text.

## What types of recordings are used?

The extracts are authentic, descriptive and contain relatively formal language and include instructions, news bulletins, announcements, broadcast features and factual information.

### EXAMPLE SECTION 2

You will hear a recording about computer graphics. Listen to the whole recording once. Then you will hear the recording again with pauses for you to write down what you hear. Make sure you spell the words correctly.

#### Teacher's Transcript for Section 2.

*(to be read by teacher)*

It was only at the beginning of the 1980s that computer graphics arrived on the scene, but developments in the past few years have been astonishing. Before the turn of the century, it took hours to create three-dimensional images. Nowadays, however, the relevant software works so rapidly that even simple desktop computers are able to process complicated scenes almost immediately.

**(5 sec. pause)**

It was only at the beginning of the 1980s

**(15 sec. pause)**

that computer graphics arrived on the scene,

**(15 sec. pause)**

but developments in the past few years have been astonishing.

**(15 sec. pause)**

Before the turn of the century,

**(15 sec. pause)**

it took hours to create three-dimensional images.

**(15 sec. pause)**

Nowadays, however, the relevant software works so rapidly

**(15 sec. pause)**

that even simple desktop computers

**(15 sec. pause)**

are able to process complicated scenes almost immediately.

11. It was only at the beginning of the 1980s that computer graphics arrived on the scene, but developments in the past few years have been astonishing. Before the turn of the century, it took hours to create three-dimensional images. Nowadays, however, the relevant software works so rapidly that even simple desktop computers are able to process complicated scenes almost immediately.

## How is this section scored?

This item type has a weighting of ten score points. A maximum of five score points for listening and five for writing can be achieved in this section of the test.

# Reading - Section 4

## What type of task is it?

Section 4 comprises a gap fill 3-option multiple choice item type. Candidates read five short texts, each containing a gap, and choose which of three answer options is the missing word or phrase. There are five gaps to complete; one per text.

## What does it assess?

It assesses reading skills and tests ability to understand the purpose, structure and main idea of short written texts.

## What types of text are used?

Authentic text types are used; for example, labels, instructions, signs, notices, menus, advertisements and announcements.

## EXAMPLE SECTION 4

Read each text and put a cross (X) by the missing word or phrase, as in the example.

**Example.** So, you're 13 and want to find a job, do you? If you've already searched for one, you've probably discovered that 'real' jobs for kids ..... 16 are hard to find.

- A.  over
- B.  around
- C.  under the age of

22. Take advantage of our special offer and subscribe to [celebreader.com](http://celebreader.com) now! Keep up to ..... with the latest celebrity gossip!

- A.  date
- B.  a point
- C.  the limit

25. Prison authorities have reported that 5 prisoners broke ..... the Sedgeway Prison Facility last night. The police are requesting residents in the vicinity to report any suspicious activity.

- A.  into
- B.  off from
- C.  out of

23. **WARNING!**  
10 mph speed limit for vehicles weighing over 4 tons.  
Loss of ..... may result in personal injury or death.

- A.  life
- B.  control
- C.  vision

26. **Fire Regulations**  
It is the property owner's responsibility, not the tenant's, to ensure that smoke alarms are ..... on every floor.

- A.  established
- B.  installed
- C.  equipped

24. **The MaxMap!** With advanced GPS features and voice prompted directions, you'll always know ..... where you are and where your next turn is.

- A.  vaguely
- B.  exactly
- C.  mainly



## How is this section scored?

This item type is marked as either correct or incorrect. Each correctly completed gap has a weighting of one score point. A maximum of five score points can be achieved in this section of the test.

# Reading - Section 5

## What type of task is it?

Section 5 comprises a 3-option multiple choice item type. Candidates read a text and answer five questions or complete five sentences from a choice of three answer options. There are five answers to choose and one text.

## What does it assess?

It assesses reading skills and tests ability to understand the main ideas in an extended written text.

## What types of text are used?

Authentic text types are used; for example, newspaper articles, magazine articles, leaflets, brochures and website articles.

## EXAMPLE SECTION 5

Read the passage and answer the questions that follow. Put a cross (X) in the box next to the correct answer, as in the example.

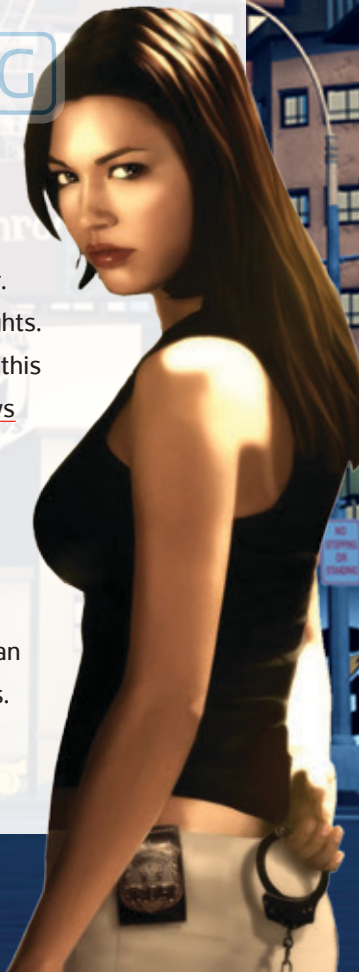
# The Art & Science of Computer Graphics

Computer graphics and animation have become familiar to all of us through popular video games and films. Highly sophisticated computer graphics are now used in the creation of special effects and many films already have 'fully computerised' heroes and villains.

- Just how do these graphics turn out looking like the real thing, though? There are two basic methods that graphic artists use. The first one, the paint system, is similar to the way artists create a simple painting. This method is almost always used to create the fixed background images that we see in computer games. In this method, the computer-user draws the picture on the computer screen using a special software program called a 'paint program'. However, the quality of a paint program image depends mostly on the user's drawing ability. The computer simply assists with such things as filling in areas with colour, changing specific colours or creating and 'playing around with' geometric shapes. Limited knowledge of computer programming is not a disadvantage in this method.
- The second method is quite different from the first because the designer does not do any drawing. Instead, the computer is given enough information to help it draw the scene itself. In this method, the user/designer has to describe the scene and its colours and textures to the computer. In addition, the computer must be programmed to be able to draw shadows, reflections and highlights. Describing these things to the computer requires skill too, but not an ability to draw well. Using this method, the user can easily change a scene by asking the computer to draw many different views of the same object. For this reason, most of the computer-generated images made for films and television, as well as many of those made by architects and interior designers, are created using the latter method.

A development that is most likely to have a great impact on film production in the future is that of 'synthetic actors', or 'virtual humans'. These are pieces of software that will represent human actors in the form of 'models', which will take the place of real actors in some movie scenes.

- Already developments are so impressive that we are likely to see much more frequent use of this technology. In all likelihood, we will soon be unable to tell them apart from real actors.



**Example.**

Computer graphics are...

- A.  used in all films.
- B.  not used outside the film industry.
- C.  essential to the cinema industry.

27. The paint system is used for...

- A.  creating backgrounds in scenes.
- B.  painting portraits.
- C.  moving special effects.

28. The paint system...

- A.  helps in the design of moving images.
- B.  doesn't need advanced computer skills.
- C.  can only be used by computer programmers.

29. The second method is different from the first in that...

- A.  it can be used to design buildings.
- B.  the computer is independent of the artist.
- C.  skill in drawing is not that important.

30. Filmmakers prefer using the second method because...

- A.  architects and interior designers use it.
- B.  graphics can be altered or adapted easily.
- C.  they have limited knowledge of computers.

31. In the future, ...

- A.  actors will no longer be used thanks to computer graphics.
- B.  computer graphics will become even more realistic.
- C.  many films will be made about computer graphics.

**How is this section scored?**

This item type is marked as either correct or incorrect. Each correct answer has a weighting of one score point. A maximum of five score points can be achieved in this section of the test.

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# Writing - Section 8

## What type of task is it?

Section 8 comprises a *write correspondence* item type. Candidates write an email, formal or informal letter, based on information given in Section 7. There is one text to write (90-120 words).

## What does it assess?

It assesses writing skills and tests ability to write a piece of correspondence.

## What instructions are given?

Instructions are given which include the purpose of the text, the intended content of the message and the recipient. The task gives the candidate the opportunity to convey emotion or highlight the personal significance of events and experiences.

### EXAMPLE SECTION 8

You have read the article about global employment trends. A woman friend of yours has been looking for work for quite some time without success. Write an email informing her about the situation. Write about 90-120 words and include the following information.

- the state of the global economy
- who is most affected by unemployment
- what she can do to find a job

Write your answer here. Do not write outside the box.

Hi Tammy,  
 Yesterday, I read an article that you'd be interested in - seeing that you're down in the dumps because you still haven't found a job.  
 It was based on a government report, which stated that the economies of industrialized countries are slowly improving.  
 Things also seem to be getting better in developing countries, such as Ukraine, but I wouldn't advise moving there.  
 However, despite this improvement, women and young men are still having a hard time finding work. In fact, the youth unemployment rate shot up last year.  
 So, be patient as it's not your fault. Keep sending off your CV and look for jobs in the papers and on the Internet. Something will come up sooner or later.  
 Bye for now,  
 Lee

## How is this section scored?

This item type has a weighting of ten score points and responses are scored according to how well candidates perform against the following criteria:

<b>Range</b>	Has sufficient range of language to be able to give clear descriptions, express viewpoints on most general topics using some complex sentence forms.
<b>Accuracy</b>	Shows a relatively high degree of grammatical and lexical control. Does not make errors which cause misunderstanding.
<b>Coherence</b>	Can use a variety of linking words efficiently to mark clearly the relationship between ideas. Can use a limited number of cohesive devices to link utterances into clear coherent discourse, though there may be some 'jumpiness' in a long contribution.
<b>Orthographic Control</b>	Can produce clearly intelligible continuous writing which follows standard layout and paragraphing conventions. Spelling and punctuation are reasonably accurate, but may show signs of mother tongue influence.
<b>Written Interaction</b>	Can express news and views effectively in writing, and relate to those of others.



## Speaking - Section 10 (Sustained Monologue)

### What type of task is it?

Candidate speaks without interruption in response to a main prompt posed by the oral examiner (up to 1 minute). Follow-up questions are asked to encourage the candidate to continue talking. Prompts focus on present circumstances, past experience, tastes, preferences and future plans. This section of the test is **1.5 minutes**.

### What does it assess?

It assesses ability to speak continuously about matters of personal information and interest.

### EXAMPLE SECTION 10

#### Main Prompt:

Tell me something about the kinds of films you like.

#### Follow-up Prompts:

What is your favourite film? Why?

Who is your favourite actor? Why do you like him/her?

Would you like to be a famous actor? Why/Why not?

Do you read magazines or newspapers? Why/Why not?

## Speaking - Section 11 (Discussion)

### What type of task is it?

Candidate gives and supports opinions on a topic in response to **oral prompts** put by the oral examiner. The oral examiner will take an opposing view and aid the flow of conversation. This section of the test is **2 minutes**.

### What does it assess?

It assesses ability to discuss a concrete or abstract issue.

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### EXAMPLE SECTION 11

**Many people today enrol in distance learning programs, where the Internet is used to get a degree or diploma, allowing students to study from home. What do you think about studying from home?**

#### Arguments in favour of distance learning:

- You can study at your own pace.
- It is possible to have a full-time job at the same time.
- It is much cheaper than attending college/university.
- You don't have the distractions of college/university life.

#### Arguments against distance learning:

- There is no personal contact with professors.
- You miss out on social life at college/university.
- You don't participate in study groups.
- You need to be disciplined and motivated to stick to schedules.

# Unit 2 OUR WORLD NEEDS HELP!



## WARM UP

### Rephrasing...

...with the appropriate phrasal verb.

cut down on, fight off, find out, go round, run out of, set up, take up, throw away

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. <b>Take Immuboo!</b><br>A weak immune system can't resist disease. | <i>Take Immuboo!</i><br>A weak immune system can't ..... <b>fight off</b> ..... disease. |
| 2. When was this volunteer group established?                         | When was this volunteer group ..... <b>set up</b> .....?                                 |
| 3. Reduce electricity bills! Use our new Glo-Right bulbs!             | ..... <b>Cut down on</b> ..... electricity bills! Use our new Glo-Right bulbs!           |
| 4. Did you discover anything useful during your trip?                 | Did you ..... <b>find out</b> ..... anything useful during your trip?                    |
| 5. Sorry, but I don't have any more ideas.                            | Sorry, but I've ..... <b>run out of</b> ..... ideas.                                     |
| 6. The WonderGrill doesn't occupy much space.                         | The WonderGrill doesn't ..... <b>take up</b> ..... much space.                           |
| 7. Is there enough food for everyone here?                            | Is there enough food to ..... <b>go round</b> .....?                                     |
| 8. Use the EcoBin to dispose of unwanted foodstuff!                   | Use the EcoBin to ..... <b>throw away</b> ..... unwanted foodstuff!                      |

...with the appropriate phrase.

broaden your horizons, endangered species, from bad to worse, in the long run, in the wild, make a difference, obsessed with, the key to

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. Whether you win or lose doesn't matter!           | Whether you win or lose doesn't ..... <b>make a difference</b> .....! |
| 2. Volunteer work is a valuable learning experience. | Volunteer work will ..... <b>broaden your horizons</b> .....          |
| 3. You must work hard if you want to be successful.  | ..... <b>The key to</b> ..... success is hard work.                   |
| 4. Our problems are becoming more serious.           | Our problems are going ..... <b>from bad to worse</b> .....           |
| 5. He can't stop thinking about going abroad.        | He is ..... <b>obsessed with</b> ..... going abroad.                  |
| 6. The cheetah is in danger of becoming extinct.     | The cheetah is a(n) ..... <b>endangered species</b> .....             |
| 7. Over time, you will save a lot of electricity.    | You will save a lot of electricity ..... <b>in the long run</b> ..... |
| 8. Animals are happy in their natural habitat.       | Animals are happy when they are ..... <b>in the wild</b> .....        |

...using the word provided. (Tenses & Modals)

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. The last time I wrote to you was a month ago. (for)     | I ..... <b>haven't written to you for a month</b> .....                   |
| 2. It wasn't necessary to bring this equipment. (needn't)  | You ..... <b>needn't have brought this equipment</b> .....                |
| 3. How long ago did you lose your job? (been)              | How ..... <b>long have you been unemployed/out of work</b> .....?         |
| 4. It would've been better if you'd let me know. (ought)   | You ..... <b>ought to have let me know</b> .....                          |
| 5. I had never seen a crocodile in the wild before. (time) | It ..... <b>was the first time I'd seen a crocodile in the wild</b> ..... |
| 6. I'm sure he didn't buy new light bulbs. (can't)         | He ..... <b>can't have bought new light bulbs</b> .....                   |
| 7. There was once a stream flowing through here. (used)    | There ..... <b>used to be a stream flowing through here</b> .....         |
| 8. I'm sure an illegal hunter shot the zebra. (must)       | An illegal hunter ..... <b>must have shot the zebra</b> .....             |

# READING

Read the magazine article and answer the questions that follow.

# VOLUNTEERING ABROAD!

**Do you ever get the feeling that you have a higher calling or a special purpose on this earth?  
If you do, then read on because volunteering abroad is one way to make a difference.**

## WHY SHOULD I VOLUNTEER ABROAD?

Some travellers are content partying their way around the world. You, however, want to profit from a trip abroad in another way - a more meaningful one. Volunteering not only gives you the opportunity to contribute, it gives you something to do, somewhere to go, and somewhere to stay. The goal is to challenge yourself every day, test your patience and courage, and broaden your horizons.



- ① By volunteering abroad you will learn so much about yourself. You will do things that you never imagined you were capable of.
- ② The biggest difference you will notice at the end of the programme will not be external. You will be changed forever because you will have a greater understanding of another culture, you will have challenged your personal limits, and developed new friendships.

## WHAT SHOULD I CONSIDER?



- ③ The majority of international volunteer programmes are hosted in underdeveloped
- ④ countries. Before you go, you should do your research properly. The last thing the volunteer organization and the locals need is someone complaining about the food! You will be surprised at how little you need in the way of modern comforts to be happy. However, if you know yourself and you know that you will have difficulty adapting, there are still opportunities for you.

- ⑤ Accepting and respecting another culture may be one of the most difficult aspects of your volunteer experience. No solitary volunteer can change centuries of tradition or culture. You must look deep inside yourself and decide if you are flexible enough to respect the local culture before you go.
- ① Volunteering abroad is truly a study abroad experience. Every minute of every day you will be a student. You may learn a new language, a new culture, a new way of life. But remember, being flexible and patient is the key to having a satisfying experience. Developing countries are not as obsessed with time as the US or Europe. Things may seem disorganized at times and you may have to work or contribute in ways that don't make any sense to you. You will have to accept the programme and offer your services within those limits.

## WHAT CHOICES DO I HAVE?

Volunteer projects are as varied as you can imagine. Generally, international volunteer experiences fall into four main arenas:

**Community Development:** placements might be building a school, setting up a water treatment facility, cleaning the streets or planting trees.

**Education:** teacher placement or acting as a teaching assistant in a local school or an adult education programme.

**Eco-Environmental Work:** placements might be in wildlife reserves or national parks, monitoring endangered species or working on a reforestation project.

**Social Welfare:** working with underprivileged children, working in a hospital or orphanage.





Try to find the answers and underline them in the text.

- 1. Volunteering abroad...
  - A.  is a great way to party.
  - B.  can lead to huge profits.
  - C.  is a learning experience.

Here, #1 assesses your ability to understand the main idea of the text (read paragraphs 3, 5 and 6)

- 2. After finishing a volunteer programme, ...
  - A.  the volunteer's appearance will have changed.
  - B.  the volunteer will notice a change inside him/herself.
  - C.  the volunteer will need to challenge him/herself every day.

The answers are in the text, but they are expressed in a different way.

...in #2, the difference you will notice will not be external

- 3. Most international volunteer programmes are held in countries...
  - A.  that are still developing.
  - B.  where there is not much food.
  - C.  that provide volunteers with modern comforts.

...in #3, underdeveloped countries

- 4. Before volunteering to go to a country, the volunteer should...
  - A.  make some friends in that country.
  - B.  find out as much as possible about it.
  - C.  be willing to change his/her culture.

...in #4, do your research properly

- 5. A volunteer will benefit from volunteering abroad if he/she...
  - A.  has had a previous job.
  - B.  adapts to and understands other customs and traditions.
  - C.  organizes his/her time properly.

...in #5, flexible enough to respect the local culture

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### WORD BUILDING

Complete with the correct form of the word in brackets.

- 1. Learning a second language is a great way to broaden your horizons. (broad)
- 2. Working with disabled children needs a lot of patience. (patient)
- 3. The article I read has improved my understanding of how electricity is produced. (understand)
- 4. This volunteer organization was set up in 2005. (organize)
- 5. Flexibility is essential if you want to be a professional dancer. (flexible)
- 6. This water treatment facility can handle 3,000 cubic metres a day. (treat)
- 7. The Leatherback Sea Turtle has been listed as a critically endangered species. (danger)
- 8. His parents had died, so he grew up in a(n) orphanage. (orphan)
- 9. The social workers distribute food to hundreds of underprivileged children every day. (privilege)
- 10. Commercial fishing boats cause a lot of harm to the sea bed. (commerce)
- 11. After many years in the same job, Martin suddenly found himself unemployed. (employ)
- 12. The United Nations sends medical supplies to many developing countries. (medicine)

# PRACTICE TEST 1



## SECTION 1

 (10 marks)

You will have 10 seconds to read each question and the corresponding options. Then listen to the recording. After the recording you will have 10 seconds to choose the correct option.

Put a cross (X) in the box next to the correct answer, as in the example.

**Example.** Who is the woman talking to?

- A.  a doctor
- B.  a teacher
- C.  a friend

1. Where is the conversation taking place?

- A.  in a hotel bar
- B.  at a hotel front desk
- C.  in a hotel restaurant

2. Who is the girl talking to?

- A.  her doctor
- B.  her cycling coach
- C.  her physics teacher

3. Who are the speakers?

- A.  Jim's parents
- B.  Jim's neighbours
- C.  Jim's friends

4. What are the speakers discussing?

- A.  a holiday
- B.  a traffic jam
- C.  a flight delay

5. How is the woman feeling?

- A.  happy
- B.  worried
- C.  sad

6. Who is the speaker talking to?

- A.  a tourist
- B.  the owner of the bar
- C.  a hotel receptionist

7. What is the speaker doing?

- A.  apologising
- B.  complaining
- C.  warning

8. What is the matter with the boy?

- A.  He misses his friends.
- B.  He is forgetful.
- C.  He is sick.

9. What is the speaker really saying?

- A.  There are not enough beds in the room.
- B.  The room is more expensive than she had expected.
- C.  The room is far too small for her family.

10. Who is the speaker?

- A.  an air hostess
- B.  a taxi driver
- C.  a hotel receptionist



## SECTION 2

 (10 marks)

You will hear a recording about weather conditions. Listen to the whole recording once. Then you will hear the recording again with pauses for you to write down what you hear.

Make sure you spell the words correctly.

11. *Most Europeans pray for a white Christmas. However, this year they had a little more of the white stuff than they hoped for. Freezing cold weather and heavy snow brought disruption across the continent, causing chaos from Moscow to Milan. To make matters worse, dozens of motorists were involved in traffic accidents on roads that resembled skating rinks.*

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## SECTION 3

 (10 marks)

You will hear a telephone conversation. First, read the notes below then listen and complete the notes with information from the conversation.

**Example.** The man has called to ask about *ticket prices*.

12. The man didn't know that Transport for London issued *combined tickets*.
13. Per trip, an annual ticket works out much *cheaper than* a six-month ticket.
14. The man is going to move into *a flat* in Harrison Street.
15. The man decides to buy a(n) *six-month* ticket.
16. Tickets can be paid for by check if a(n) *valid cash card* and recent photograph are produced.

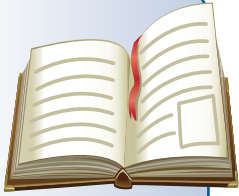


## SECTION 3 continued

You will hear a conversation. First, read the notes below then listen and complete the notes with information from the conversation.

**Example.** The man has just arrived in *Iceland*.

17. The flight took off about *one/an hour* later than it should have.
18. The plane was delayed by an erupting *volcano*.
19. There was a(n) *screaming baby* in front of the man.
20. When the man looked out of the window he saw a(n) *island*.
21. The city was covered by volcanic *dust*.



# SECTION 4

(5 marks)

Read each text and put a cross (X) by the missing word or phrase, as in the example.

**Example.** The new tourist facilities that have just been completed on the island of Crete offer visitors all the ..... that they could possibly desire.

- A.  itineraries
- B.  amenities
- C.  vicinities

22. Tourism is now one of the largest industries in the world and is the main ..... of income in many countries.

- A.  cause
- B.  basis
- C.  source



23. Air travel to faraway places results in huge amounts of carbon emissions which ..... to global warming and extreme weather conditions.

- A.  contribute
- B.  donate
- C.  supply



24. Probably the most recognisable bridge in the world, Tower Bridge is ..... so that its central section can be raised to allow ships to pass through.

- A.  intended
- B.  designed
- C.  considered



25. Eco-tourists choose their destinations carefully, and try to make sure that their visit has a negligible ..... on the environment.

- A.  outcome
- B.  impact
- C.  result

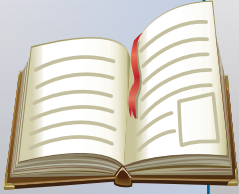


26. Just outside our village, the main road splits into two smaller ones, and if you take the one leading north, you will ..... the Forest of Dean.

- A.  turn up
- B.  get on
- C.  come to







## SECTION 5



Read the passage and answer the questions below.

Put a cross (X) in the box next to the correct answer, as in the example.

### The Millennium Dome

The Millennium Dome was originally erected to house the Millennium Experience, a temporary exhibition celebrating the beginning of the third millennium. In 2000, its first year in operation, it was the most visited tourist attraction in the UK, but even so, it failed to meet its proposed targets, as it attracted only half the visitors it needed to pay its way. Everybody thought that the project was a flop: badly thought-out, badly executed, leaving the government with the embarrassing question of what to do with it. (27)

In fact, the government closed down the Dome a year after it had opened and auctioned off most of the exhibits and artwork that had been on display. The building sat around empty for several years, costing taxpayers approximately one million pounds per month in maintenance costs. Then, despite the ongoing debate about the Dome's future use, it opened again in December 2003 for the Winter Wonderland 2003 Experience, which featured a large fun fair and ice rink. It also served as the venue for a number of free music festivals organized by the Mayor of London. Over the 2004 Christmas period, part of it was used as a shelter for the homeless. (28)

In 2005, the Dome was renamed The O2 in a deal with the telecommunications company O2. The company kept little beyond the walls and roof of the structure, and it has since been redeveloped into two indoor music venues and an exhibition centre. The larger music venue seats 20,000 people and is used for rock concerts and sporting events, while the smaller one, The O2 Indigo, has a seating capacity of 2,350 and is ideal for more intimate performances. The O2 also includes an 11-screen cinema complex, a music club, and numerous bars and restaurants. (29)

One of the finest views of the impressive O2 can be had from the Waterfront Pub at Greenwich. The river cruise that takes in the London Flood Barrier will also give you good views of the structure. (30)

**Example.**

What was the Dome initially built to accommodate?

- A.  an art gallery
- B.  a temporary exhibition
- C.  a music venue

27. What opinion did the general public have of the Dome?

- A.  They thought it was a successful project.
- B.  They thought it was a profitable tourist attraction.
- C.  They thought it was a complete failure.

28. Who arranged several free events after December 2003?

- A.  the Mayor of London
- B.  the O2 telecommunications company
- C.  the British government

29. Who stayed in the Dome temporarily in 2004?

- A.  tourists without money
- B.  ice skaters
- C.  homeless people

30. What was not demolished by O2 after it took over the Dome?

- A.  the concert venue
- B.  the cinema complex
- C.  the walls and roof

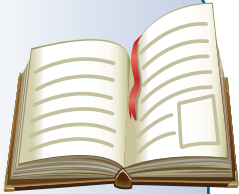
31. What does the Waterfront Pub provide?

- A.  a good view of the Dome
- B.  numerous bars and restaurants
- C.  a dock for the river cruise

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## SECTION 6

(8 marks)

Read the web article article below and answer the questions.

The screenshot shows a web browser window displaying the FAA website. The article title is "Flight Delays". The text discusses the FAA's role, a study on airline delays, and solutions like imposing fines. A large watermark "SUPER COURSE" is overlaid on the page.

**Flight Delays**

The Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) is the government agency that oversees air travel throughout North America. It <sup>(32)</sup> has recently completed a study with particular emphasis on the problem of airline delays.

The study found major delay problems and the FAA suggested that many of them would be solved if airports purchased <sup>(33)</sup> new computers in order to be able to deal with increased air traffic.

The FAA stated that more planes are flying than ever before, as a growing economy has more people using aeroplanes to get around. Aeroplanes are now a form of mass transportation, like trains and buses used to be in the past. However, the study found that 70% of all delays are caused by bad weather conditions and only the <sup>(34)</sup> remaining 30% are caused by increased traffic.

One of the FAA's solutions has been to impose fines on airlines that had their planes stuck on the tarmac for more <sup>(35)</sup> than 3 hours. This new measure took effect two months ago and last month, tarmac delays fell by 85%.

**Example.** What does the FAA do? It oversees air travel in North America.

32. What specific aspect of air travel did the FAA study concentrate on?

airline delays

33. What extra equipment do many airports need?

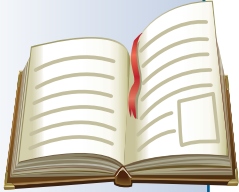
new computers

34. What causes the majority of aircraft delays?

bad weather conditions

35. How did the FAA manage to reduce tarmac delays?

by imposing fines



## SECTION 6 continued

Read the newspaper article below and answer the questions.

Week ending Friday, November 29

### A Monster Traffic Jam

On August 14th 2010, motorists in China were trapped in a traffic jam from hell. Thousands of drivers were stuck in their vehicles for many days on the Beijing to Tibet expressway just outside the Chinese capital.

The gridlock started when the Chinese authorities decided to carry out road works on one of the busiest roads in China. The bad news was that the chaos lasted for nine days and the traffic jam stretched back for more than 100 kilometres.

The situation was made worse by dozens of cars and trucks breaking down from overheating. Approximately 400 traffic police were assigned to patrol the expressway to make sure tension didn't rise.

This horrendous traffic jam was just another example of the dramatic increase in the number of cars on Chinese roads. As China becomes wealthier, more and more people are buying cars, thus causing more traffic problems.



**Example.** How many vehicles were stuck in the traffic jam? ..... *thousands* .....

36. What caused the traffic jam?

*road works*

37. How long did the traffic jam last?

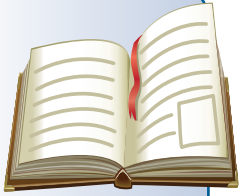
*nine days*

38. What happened to many vehicles during the traffic jam?

*they broke down / they overheated / they broke down from overheating*

39. Who tried to prevent drivers from losing their tempers?

*traffic police*



## SECTION 7

(7 marks)

Read the web article and complete the notes.

Write no more than three words from the article in each gap.

# Public Transport: Creating Efficient Cities

A new study conducted for the World Bank in thirty-seven cities around the world has demonstrated that public transport is more efficient than cars.

The study found that the Australian city of Perth is a good example of a city with poor public transport. As a result, 17% of the city's money went into transport costs. Some more efficient European and Asian cities, on the other hand, only spent as little as 5%. Professor Peter Newman pointed out that these cities have been able to use the difference to attract industries and jobs or create a better place for people to live.

According to Professor Newman, the Australian city of Melbourne is a rather unusual city in this sort of comparison. Melbourne's tram network has made car use in the inner city much lower, but the outer suburbs still have considerable traffic problems.

Bicycle use was not included in the study, but Newman noted that the two most 'bicycle friendly' cities studied - Amsterdam and Copenhagen - were very efficient, even though their public transport systems were 'reasonable but not special'.

Private car users object to the study. One objection they raise is climate, claiming that many cities cannot make more use of public transport because they are either too hot or too cold. Newman rejects this, pointing out that public transport has been successful in both Singapore and Toronto and, in fact, he has checked the use of cars against climate and found that there is no connection whatsoever.

There is a common belief that increasing wealth encourages people to live farther out, where cars are the only possible means of transport. However, European cities prove that wrong. In Stockholm, for example, car use has actually fallen in recent years as the city has become larger and wealthier. Underdeveloped cities in Asia, such as Jakarta and Bangkok, make more use of cars than wealthy Asian cities such as Tokyo and Singapore. In more recently built cities, the World Bank has discouraged the development of public transport systems and people have been forced to rely on their cars, resulting in massive traffic jams and smog.

**Example.** The study was carried out in ..... *thirty seven* ..... cities.

40. The better a city's public transport, ..... *the less* ..... it needs to spend on transport costs.
41. Cities with good public transport attract ..... *industries and jobs* .....
42. Due to its ..... *tram system* ..... the use of cars in the centre of Melbourne has been reduced.
43. The study excluded the use of ..... *bicycles* .....
44. Professor Newman says there is no relationship between the use of cars and ..... *climate* .....
45. In Stockholm, the use of cars has dropped, even though the city is getting ..... *larger and wealthier* .....
46. Some Asian cities with inefficient public transport systems suffer from huge ..... *traffic jams* ..... and air pollution.





## SECTION 8

 (10 marks)

Use the information in Section 7 to help you write your answer.

47. You have read the article about the public transport study. Write a letter to your City Council suggesting why your city should invest in an efficient public transport network. Write about 90 - 120 words and include the following information:

- the state of the present public transport system
- how the present public transport system can be improved
- the benefits of an efficient public transport system



Write your answer here.

Dear Sir/Madam,

I read an article about the benefits of an efficient public transport system and I want to suggest ways to improve the system in our own city.

To begin with, public transport here is out of date: the buses are old and unreliable, and services are inadequate for the growing population. The buses need replacing and more frequent schedules should be implemented, along with cheaper fares.

If this is done, more people will use the public network. Moreover, traffic in the centre will decrease, making it less congested. Last but not least, our city will become more environmentally friendly because traffic jams and smog will be reduced.

To conclude, if the Council invests in a better transport system, everyone will benefit.

Sincerely,

Philip Brown

# SECTION 9

(10 marks)



Choose one of the topics below and write your answer in 150 - 200 words.

Write your answer here.

## 48. A.

Your teacher gives you the following statement and asks you to write an essay.

**Should parents let their teenage children go on vacation with their friends?**

Write an essay expressing your views. Use specific reasons and examples to support your ideas.

## 48. B.

You see this post in an online magazine.

### Blog entries wanted!

Some people cannot do without their cars when it comes to going on holiday, others use public transport. We want to know what your opinion is.

Write a blog entry for the online magazine expressing your views on this statement. Include the following information:

- which type of holiday a car is suitable for and why
- which type of holiday public transport is suitable for and why
- how you prefer getting around when you are on holiday

### A.

Going on holiday is often a matter of debate between parents and their teenage children. The former want it to be a family event whereas the latter prefer to spend holidays with their friends. In my opinion, teenagers should be allowed to go on vacation with their peers, as it can prove beneficial for them.

To begin with, spending holidays with friends can be a very worthwhile and enjoyable experience for young people. In other words, they can share common interests with their peers, take part in the activities they prefer, and visit the places of their choice. What is more, this may even lead to stronger bonds between them.

Moreover, teenagers should be given the opportunity to stand on their own two feet. What I mean is that during holidays away from their parents, teenagers have to take care of themselves, get along with each other and get by on their own money. As a result, they become more responsible and feel more independent.

All things considered, I firmly believe teenagers should be given the chance to go on a trip with their friends. Parents may consider it risky, but this is an experience they should not deprive their children of.

### B.

During their holidays, some people prefer taking their cars, whereas others prefer to use public transport. Each option is appropriate for different kinds of holidays, but personally, I like travelling by car.

To begin with, public transport is suitable for teenagers because they do not have a driving-licence. So, in order to see interesting places, they can choose public transport. In addition, public transport is far more economical than driving your own car or renting one.

On the other hand, cars are more convenient for faraway destinations or places where public transport is not so efficient; for example, when you explore a remote island. Moreover, car trips are more suitable for families, as they are more comfortable and less tiring. Speaking for myself, I have a family of four and getting on and off buses is extremely inconvenient. Furthermore, I want to feel independent and go wherever I want, any time I want, not spend hours waiting at bus or train stations.

All things considered, it is up to each individual to choose between their own car and public transport while on holiday, depending on their personal needs.



# Practice Speaking Test 1

## Section 10 (Sustained Monologue)

1.5 minutes

I'd like you to speak on your own for about 1 minute.

### Main Prompt:

Tell me about an interesting place you have visited or would like to visit.

### Follow-up Prompts:

What other kinds of places do you like visiting?

Which places in your country are popular with tourists? Why?

What (else) can people do there?

Do you think tourism is good for a region? Why?

OR

### Main Prompt:

What kinds of sport do you enjoy playing?

### Follow-up Prompts:

What's the most popular sport in your country?

Which sports do you enjoy watching? Why?

What future sporting event are you looking forward to?

Do you think that sports are necessary? Why/Why not?

(Oral Examiner attempts to extend the conversation if the candidate responds with yes/no answers.)

## Section 11 (Discussion)

2 minutes

We are going to discuss something together. The question is:

**Reality shows are very popular with young people. Is this a good or a bad thing?**

What do you think?

### Reality shows are good for young people because:

- They show that people can learn new skills.
- They demonstrate how teamwork is beneficial to people's lives.
- They illustrate that striving for a dream is worthwhile.
- They prove that ordinary people can be inspired to do great things.

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### Reality shows are bad for young people because:

- They illustrate that bad behaviour is acceptable.
- They show people sitting around doing nothing all day.
- They give the impression that bad relationships are more normal than good ones.
- They imply that aggressiveness and rivalry between women and men is acceptable.

(Oral Examiner takes an opposing view so as to encourage the candidate to continue talking.)

## Section 12 (Picture Description & Discussion)

1.5 minutes

Here are two pictures showing the effects of natural disasters. Please tell me what you can see in the pictures.



Which of these two disasters has happened in your country? Can you tell me what happened?

## Section 13 (Role Play)

2 minutes

We are going to take part in a role play. Here is a card with the situation on it.

(Candidate is given 15 seconds to study the card)

### Candidate's Card

#### The situation:

It's snowing. You see an old man slip and fall over in the street. You rush to help him and you see blood flowing down his leg. The examiner is the old man.

#### Your goal:

Persuade the man to come with you to the local health centre for an X-ray and treatment.

### Oral Examiner's Script

I am the man who has fallen down.  
I'll start.

- I'm fine - thank you for helping me young man/woman.
- It's nothing - it's only a small cut.
- But I don't have time to go to the health centre.
- I'll go to the pharmacy and get something.
- Eventually agree to go to the health centre.

(Oral Examiner may extend the script to assist interaction.)

**Thank you. That is the end of the test.**

## GLOSSARY

## UNIT 1

## section 5 p.10

sophisticated εξελιγμένος, υπερσύγχρονος

villain κακούργος

fixed σταθερός, αμετάβλητος

software λογισμικό

assist (v) βοηθώ

texture χαρακτηριστική ιδιότητα, υφή

reflection (αντ)ανάκλαση

highlight (n) φωτεινό σημείο

interior εσωτερικός

impact αντίκτυπος

virtual εικονικός

impressive εντυπωσιακός

in all likelihood κατά πάσα πιθανότητα

tell sb/sth apart ξεχωρίζω, διακρίνω

## section 6 p.12

intake εισαγωγή, πρόσληψη

nostril ρουθούνι

highlight (v) προβάλλω, αναδεικνύω

feature (n) χαρακτηριστικό

respectively αντίστοιχα

transmit μεταδίδω, εκπέμπω

discipline άθλημα, αγώνισμα

mark (v) βαθμολογώ

merit αξία

## section 6 continued p.13

objective αντικειμενικός στόχος

welfare ευημερία

inspector επιθεωρητής

representative αντιπρόσωπος

inspectorate σώμα επιθεωρητών

honorary επίτιμος

investigate ερευνώ

neglect (n) αμέλεια

guidance καθοδήγηση

file (n) υποβάλλω

charge (n) κατηγορία

offender παραβάτης, υπότροπος

stray αδέσποτος

abandon εγκαταλείπω

fund χρηματοδοτώ

annual ετήσιος

budget προϋπολογισμός

wholly συνολικά

## section 7 p.14

slight περιορισμένος

pick-up (n) βελτίωση

evident προφανής

decrease (v) μειώνω

discrimination διάκριση, άνιση μεταχείριση

salary μισθός

lack (v) στερούμαι

insurance ασφάλεια

estimate εκτιμώ, υπολογίζω

constant συνεχής, σταθερός

industrialized βιομηχανικός

likewise παρομοίως

pick up βελτιώνομαι

## UNIT 2

## Reading p.22

external εξωτερικός

challenge (v) προκαλώ

host φιλοξενώ, διοργανώνω

underdeveloped υπανάπτυκτος

comfort άνεση

adapt προσαρμόζομαι

solitary μόνος, μοναχικός

flexible ευέλικτος, ευπροσάρμοστος

be obsessed with έχω εμμονή με

varied ποικίλος

fall into διαιρούμαι, χωρίζομαι

placement εγκατάσταση, τοποθέτηση

set up στήνω, ιδρύω

treatment επεξεργασία

facility εγκατάσταση, μονάδα

reserve (n) βιότοπος

monitor (v) εποπτεύω

reforestation αναδάσωση

underprivileged μη προνομιούχος

## Reading p.24

prey λεία

convert μετατρέπω

commercial εμπορικός

cattle βοοειδή

be classified as κατηγοριοποιημένος ως

range (v) περιφέρομαι, περιτριγυρίζω

critical ζωτικός, κρίσιμος

long-term μακροπρόθεσμος

## Reading p.25

struggle (v) παλεύω, πασχίζω

citizen πολίτης

multicultural πολυπολιτισμικός

immigrant μετανάστης

crop σοδειά

go round επαρκώ για όλους

starvation πείνα, αστία

medical ιατρικός

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