

Common European
Framework

MULTILEVEL EXAM BOOK

3 edition

B2 and C1 ACHIEVER



Listening



Writing



Reading



**Speaking with
sample answers**

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LISTENING

Questions 1 - 8

You will hear some sentences. Choose the correct reply to each sentence (A, B, or C). Mark your answers on the answer sheet.

1. A) It was big last year.
 B) Yes, I like everything.
 C) That's a lot.
2. A) It started well.
 B) It's all right.
 C) I think so.
3. A) Did I go?
 B) Has he come?
 C) Was it good?
4. A) I can't go there
 B) I didn't see it.
 C) I don't know how to
5. A) Sorry, can you say that again?
 B) I'm sorry. I'll call again later.
 C) I'm afraid I don't know.
6. A) I'm not sure.
 B) Where are you planning to go?
 C) I don't agree.
7. A) Who's the singer?
 B) It's in the record shop.
 C) I can hear it.
8. A) I'll just check for you.
 B) Afternoon and evening
 C) How much did you pay?

Questions 9 - 14

You will hear someone giving a talk. For each question, fill in the missing information in the numbered space. Write ONE WORD and / or A NUMBER for each answer.

Radio Programmes

There are **(9)** to some of our programmes this week.

The wildlife documentary looks at wild **(10)** and how to identify them.

In Writers' World, discover how to get your work **(11)** by using the web.

On Sports Night, there will be no discussions on last week's matches as they were **(12)**

Join Sally at the new time of **(13)** to ask questions on Money Matters.

You'll find Sally at the entrance to the **(14)** on Friday.

Questions 15 - 19

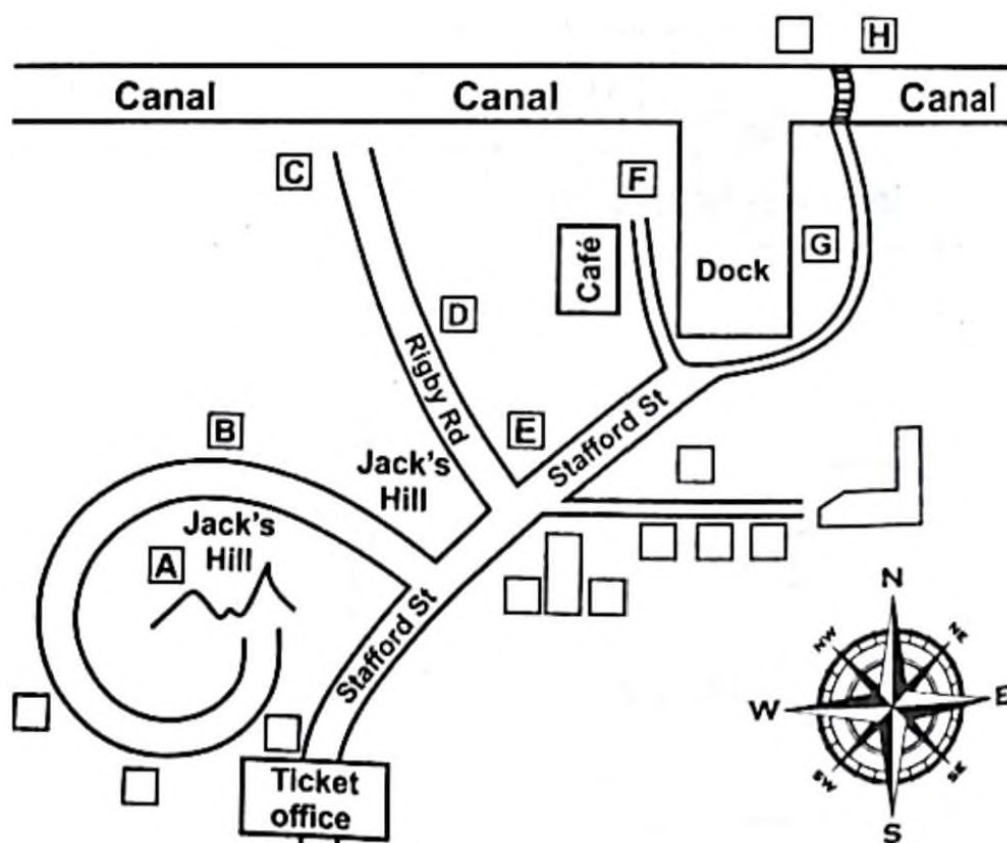
You will hear five short extracts in which people are talking about what makes a good teacher. For questions 15-19, choose from the list (A-H) what each speaker says a good teacher should do. Use the letters only once. There are THREE EXTRA letters which you do not need to use.

- | | |
|------------------|--|
| 15. Speaker 1... | A) set an example of hard work |
| 16. Speaker 2... | B) keep up-to-date with the latest ideas |
| 17. Speaker 3... | C) give information on individual progress |
| 18. Speaker 4... | D) be available outside class time |
| 19. Speaker 5... | E) give a lot of encouragement |
| | F) have an entertaining approach |
| | G) set a realistic amount of homework |
| | H) have good qualifications |

Questions 20 - 24

You will hear someone giving a talk. Label the places (20-24) on the map (A-H). There is some extra options which you do not need to use.

Mark your answers on the answer sheet.



20. old bakery

21. doctor's surgery

22. cooper's cottage

23. stables

24. old school

Questions 25 - 30

You will hear three extracts. Choose the correct answer (A, B or C) for each questions (25-30).

Mark your answers on the answer sheet.

Extract One**25. What is the situation?**

- A) They let their friend down
- B) They had an argument with their friend
- C) Their opinion of their friend has changed

26. How do the speakers feel about the situation?

- A) resigned
- B) upset
- C) uncertain

Extract Two**27. What is the man doing as he speaks.**

- A) justifying somebody's hobby
- B) showing concern for somebody's problem
- C) describing a problem in detail

28. The woman believes that the author of the letter should

- A) face the fact that people can be cruel.
- B) reassess his attitude to certain people.
- C) discuss the situation with his friends

Extract Three**29. The woman believes that punchlines**

- A) can be found in jokes that follow a certain structure.
- B) are usually more funny than catchphrases.
- C) are more accessible than inside jokes.

30. The man says that many professional comedians

- A) attempt to create context they can make jokes about.
- B) make events sound more exciting than they really were.
- C) find it difficult to tell made-up experiences from real ones.

Questions 31 - 35

You will hear a part of a lecture. For each question, fill in the missing information in the numbered space. Write no more than ONE WORD for each answer.

The Short Goodbye

The play takes place in an industrial city in 1950s Britain.

The protagonists were working in a company producing car engines.

An interesting thing about the play was that both main characters had a regional
(31)

The main characters spend much time exploring the topic of social (32)

The male character's plan was to get a degree and work as a (33)

The woman's desire was to earn a living using her talent in (34)

A noteworthy part of props is a (35) at the front part of the stage.

Easily noticeable, bookshelves standing at the back are another prominent feature of the play.

Questions 1 - 8

You will hear some sentences. Choose the correct reply to each sentence (A, B, or C).

Mark your answers on the answer sheet.

1. A) You are, too.
 B) It can, too.
 C) I do, too.
2. A) Thanks.
 B) I am afraid I can't.
 C) No, I will.
3. A) It is expensive.
 B) I think so.
 C) I'm sorry I can't.
4. A) Tomorrow.
 B) Yesterday.
 C) I'm sorry.
5. A) Yes, I shall.
 B) Yes, you will.
 C) Yes, please.
6. A) I'm afraid not.
 B) That's nice.
 C) He's fine.
7. A) She's Jane.
 B) She's at school.
 C) She's very well.
8. A) About two months.
 B) It's quite long.
 C) Almost 30 kilometres.

Questions 9 - 14

You will hear someone giving a talk. For each question, fill in the missing information in the numbered space. Write ONE WORD and / or A NUMBER for each answer.

My Vacation Job in Australia

Chris thinks the best place to find a job like he had is the Internet.

Chris is studying **(9)** at university.

For most of the time he was working for the travel company, Chris lived in a **(10)** outside of the town.

Chris was often asked to go to a **(11)** at the weekend.

In the mornings, Chris had to drive tourists to see the sunrise in the desert.

Many of the tourists were unaware of the need to keep their **(12)** covered up when they were in the sun.

The tourists particularly wanted to know how to tell the difference between the tracks of the wild animals.

In the afternoons, the tourists were able to see some **(13)** that had more than one use.

Chris says that the local government would like to have a larger airport to attract tourists.

Chris advises other students to send off their job application forms in the month of **(14)** at the latest.

Questions 15 - 19

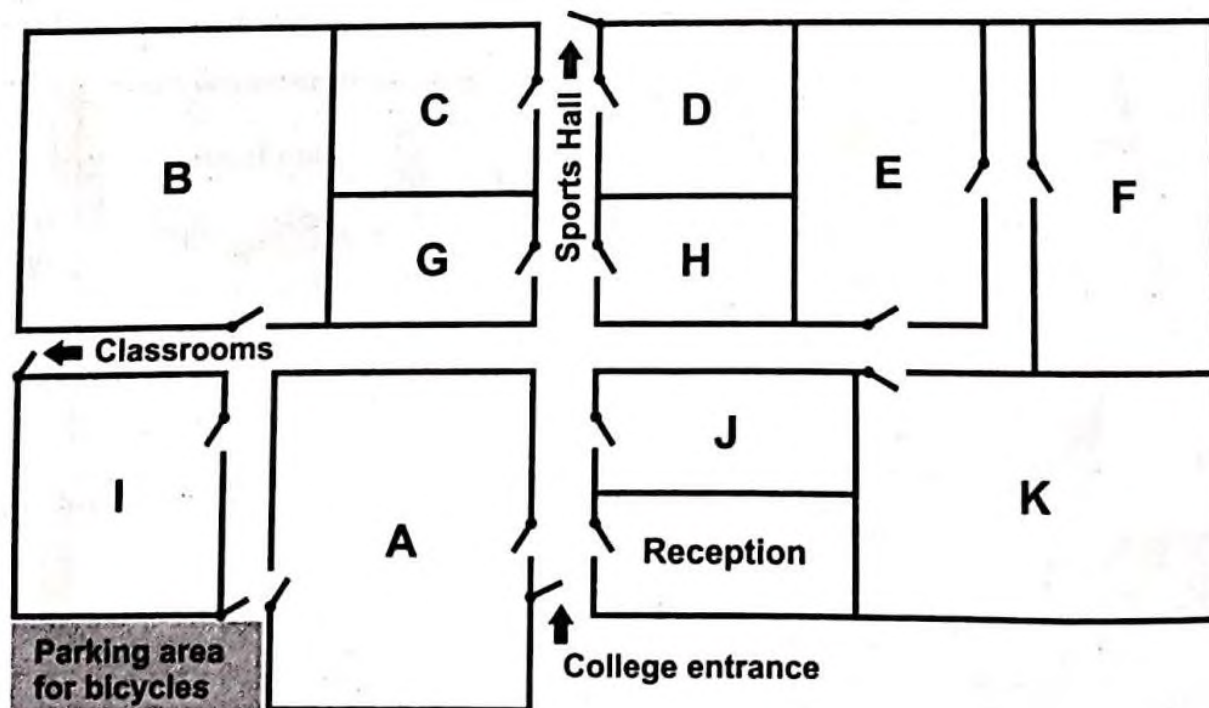
You will hear five different people talking about the business that each runs. For questions 15-19, choose from the list (A-F) which business each person is describing. Use the letters only once. Use the letters only once. There is ONE EXTRA letter which you do not need to use.

- | | |
|------------------|---------------------------|
| 15. Speaker 1... | A) a second-hand bookshop |
| 16. Speaker 2... | B) a driving school |
| 17. Speaker 3... | C) an antique shop |
| 18. Speaker 4... | D) a fitness centre |
| 19. Speaker 5... | E) a travel agency |
| | F) a computer shop |

Questions 20 - 24

You will hear someone giving a talk. Label the places (20-24) on the map (A-H).
There are **THREE** extra options which you do not need to use.

Mark your answers on the answer sheet.



- | | |
|---------------------------|-------|
| 20. Administration office | ..... |
| 21. Café | ..... |
| 22. Student common room | ..... |
| 23. Lockers | ..... |
| 24. Library | ..... |

Questions 25 – 30

You will hear three extracts. Choose the correct answer (A, B or C) for each question (25-30).

There are TWO questions for each extract.

Mark your answers on the answer sheet.

Extract One

25. The second speaker says that she believes that

- A) Her children enjoy listening to her read aloud
- B) She shares a reading habit with other parents
- C) Parents should read aloud to children

26. What do both speakers talk about?

- A) their children's reactions then they read aloud to them
- B) their selfish motives for reading aloud to their children
- C) their dramatic approach to reading aloud to their children

Extract Two

27. The presenter says that some people start a business with a friend because

- A) they have worked well together in the past
- B) their friend persuades them to do it
- C) they lack the courage to do it alone

28. What was Dean's problem with his partner?

- A) He refused to take part in an important aspect of the business
- B) His personality changed after they started the business
- C) He often criticized the business decisions Dean made

Extract Three

29. Who are the two speakers?

- A) successful athletes
- B) fitness experts
- C) sports journalists

30. Both speakers agree that, to improve as a runner, runners should

- A) limit the amount of training they do
- B) develop their own personal training methods
- C) vary the focus of their training

Questions 31 - 35

You will hear a part of a lecture. For each question, fill in the missing information in the numbered space.

Write no more than ONE WORD for each answer.

Computer Games

The speaker believes computer games industry is a great career choice because it is creative.

Back at university the speaker got a degree in economics.

She applied for the job when her **(31)** shared a contact name with her.

At first she worked as a **(32)** for a big name in the industry.

The first game she worked on was called **(33)**

The speaker was later transferred to companys **(34)** department.

She derives particular pleasure from working on **(35)** games.

The speaker uses the word 'satisfying' to describe her career in the industry.

Questions 1 - 8

***You will hear some sentences. Choose the correct reply to each sentence (A, B, or C).
Mark your answers on the answer sheet.***

1. A) I'll go with my children.
 B) I've just come.
 C) Nobody wants to.
2. A) Yesterday, I saw them at the swimming-pool.
 B) She is the very girl we need.
 C) Her friend doesn't study well.
3. A) I'll buy another one.
 B) I have made it myself.
 C) Your dress is too short.
4. A) They usually discuss their family problems.
 B) A woman always had something to tell.
 C) Some of the women prefer listening to men.
5. A) I suppose it began late.
 B) At that time, they were very far from the stadium.
 C) I think Nick didn't take part in it.
6. A) Please take a piece of cake.
 B) Yes, ice cream please.
 C) Thanks, I haven't eaten my first piece yet.
7. A) Oh, it is very difficult to get a good book these days.
 B) Pete is, but I read better than he does.
 C) We never read books during math lessons.
8. A) We bought some chocolate for our children.
 B) I would like to open a bank account.
 C) He didn't come to the school yesterday.

Questions 9 - 14

You will hear someone giving a talk. For each question, fill in the missing information in the numbered space. Write ONE WORD and / or A NUMBER for each answer.

The Model Maker

Before becoming a model maker, Peter did a course in woodwork at a college.

Peter compares his job to the type of work done by a **(9)**

In Peter's hardest job, he was given some **(10)** of the building to work from.

Peter's most enjoyable job was making a model of a theatre for an exhibition.

Most of Peter's work is exported to and Japan and Canada.

Peter says his models look best when they have **(11)** light directed onto them.

Peter's model of Marney House measures 140 cm in height.

The Marney House model took a long time to make because it had so many **(12)** and roof tiles.

The roof tiles on the model of Marney House are made of **(13)**

Peter uses watercolour paint to reproduce the effects of the weather and **(14)**

Questions 15 - 19

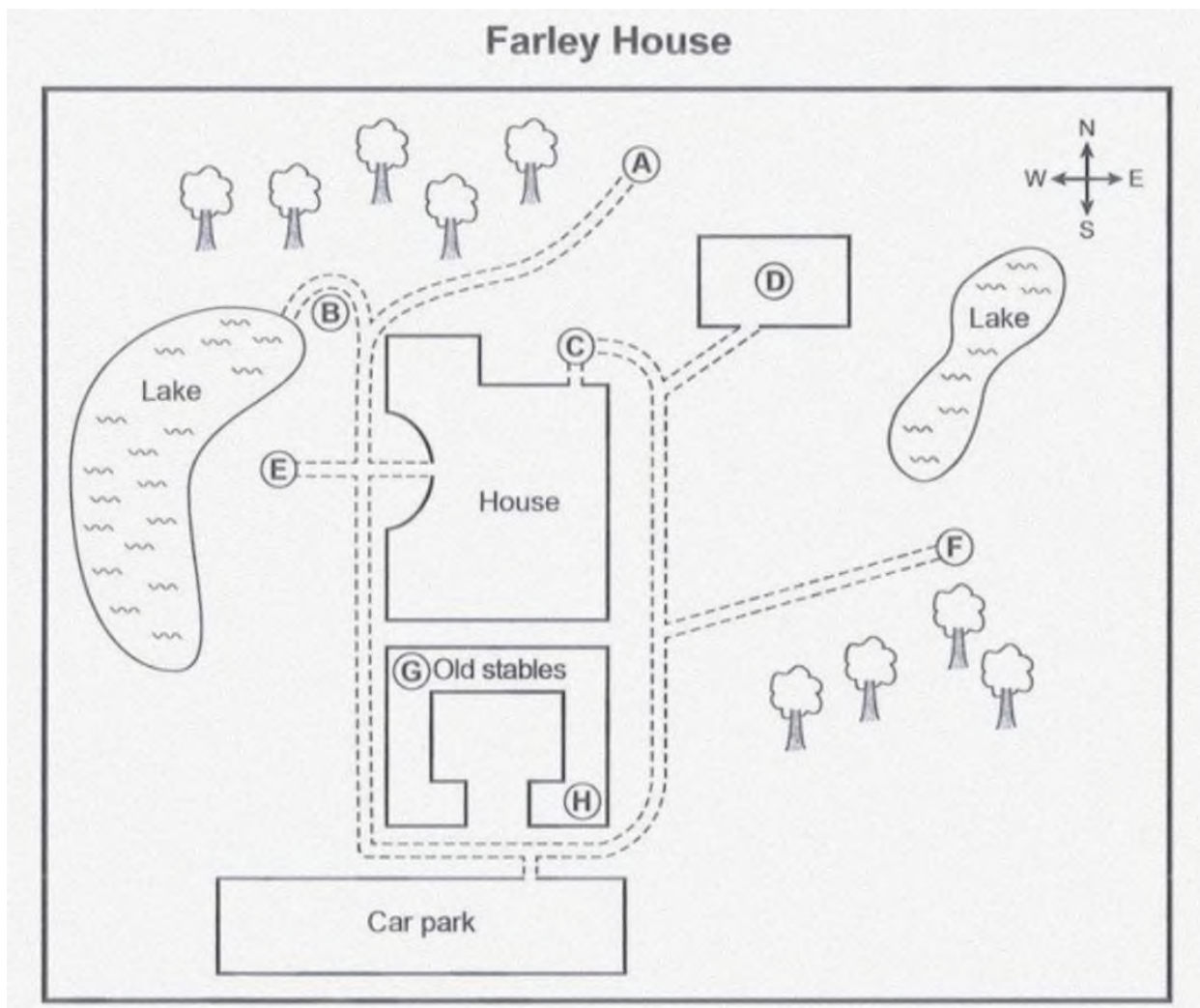
You will hear five short extracts in which people talk about deciding to take up new interests. For questions 15-19, choose from the list (A-F) the reason each speaker gives for deciding to take up their new interest. Use the letters only once. There is ONE EXTRA answer which you do not need to use.

- | | |
|-------------------------|--|
| 15. Speaker 1... | A) to help other people |
| 16. Speaker 2... | B) to make some money |
| 17. Speaker 3... | C) to make a change from their work |
| 18. Speaker 4... | D) to meet new people |
| 19. Speaker 5... | E) to try to win a prize |
| | F) to overcome a fear |

Questions 20 - 24

You will hear someone giving a talk. Label the places (20-24) on the map (A-H). There are **THREE** extra options which you do not need to use.

Mark your answers on the answer sheet.



- 20. Farm shop
- 21. Disabled entry
- 22. Adventure playground
- 23. Kitchen gardens
- 24. The Temple of the Four Winds

Questions 25 - 30

You will hear three extracts. Choose the correct answer (A, B or C) for each question (25-30). There are TWO questions for each extract.

Mark your answers on the answer sheet.

Extract One

25. What are the people discussing?

- A) a fire
- B) floods
- C) an earthquake

26. What is the purpose of the discussion?

- A) to prevent listeners from going to the place
- B) to get donations for the people affected by the situation
- C) to provide factual information about the current state of emergency

Extract Two

27. Both speakers agree that

- A) the leaving colleague causes lower profits for the company.
- B) their colleagues' decision to leave came as a surprise
- C) working without the leaving colleague is going to be less enjoyable

28. What is the speaker's attitude towards their work?

- A) It lacks variety.
- B) It is too physically taxing.
- C) It can cause emotional strain.

Extract Three

29. What is the aim of the man?

- A) to apologise
- B) to convince
- C) to clarify

30. What is the actress's attitude to the conversation?

- A) embarrassment
- B) surprise
- C) impatience

Questions 31 - 35

You will hear a part of a lecture. For each question, fill in the missing information in the numbered space.

Write no more than ONE WORD for each answer.

Robots Like Termites

Jim says termites differ from bees in that a queen is not responsible for organising their building work.

Jim uses the word **(31)** to refer to the group of robots he's created to function as independent units.

Jim observed termites depositing partially consumed **(32)** in shared habitats, which activated a response from other termites.

Jim states that the robots receive **(33)** to help them correct any errors they make.

Jim got a single robot to finish the construction of a **(34)** when publicly demonstrating how simple structure building is performed.

Jim predicts that his robots will soon be able to move sandbags into position to help people cope with the threat of floods.

Jim compares both termites and his robots to brain cells, in that they all create a superior form of **(35)**

A group of Turkish researchers has observed Jim's work in the hope of coming up with a model they can learn from.

Questions 1 - 8

You will hear some sentences. Choose the correct reply to each sentence (A, B, or C). Mark your answers on the answer sheet.

1. A) See you tomorrow.
 B) I'll ask him to call you.
 C) OK, no problem.
2. A) OK, speak to you soon.
 B) We really must go.
 C) That's fantastic news.
3. A) I'll just put you through.
 B) This is Kate Taylor speaking.
 C) My name's Mark, by the way.
4. A) It's Martin here.
 B) Well, I'm a bit busy.
 C) Speak to you soon.
5. A) I've got to go.
 B) I'm afraid he's not available.
 C) Is now a good time?
6. A) Yes?
 B) Nice to meet you.
 C) I'll just check.
7. A) Has he got your number?
 B) Shall I ask him to call you back?
 C) Please tell him I called.
8. A) Sorry, can I call you back?
 B) No, there's no excuse.
 C) Sorry, just one more thing.

Questions 9 - 14

You will hear someone giving a talk. For each question, fill in the missing information in the numbered space.

Write ONE WORD and / or A NUMBER for each answer.

Group bike ride

The group bike ride will be on **(9)** next week.

The length of the bike ride will be **(10)**

The bike ride will begin from **(11)**Bridge.

The cyclists will stop beside the **(12)** to rest and eat something.

Riders can buy **(13)** at a shop during the ride.

The cyclists must wear **(14)**

Questions 15 - 18

You will hear people speaking on the subject of motorbikes. For questions 15-18, choose the phrase (A-F) which best summarises what each speaker is talking about. There are TWO EXTRA places which you do not need to use.

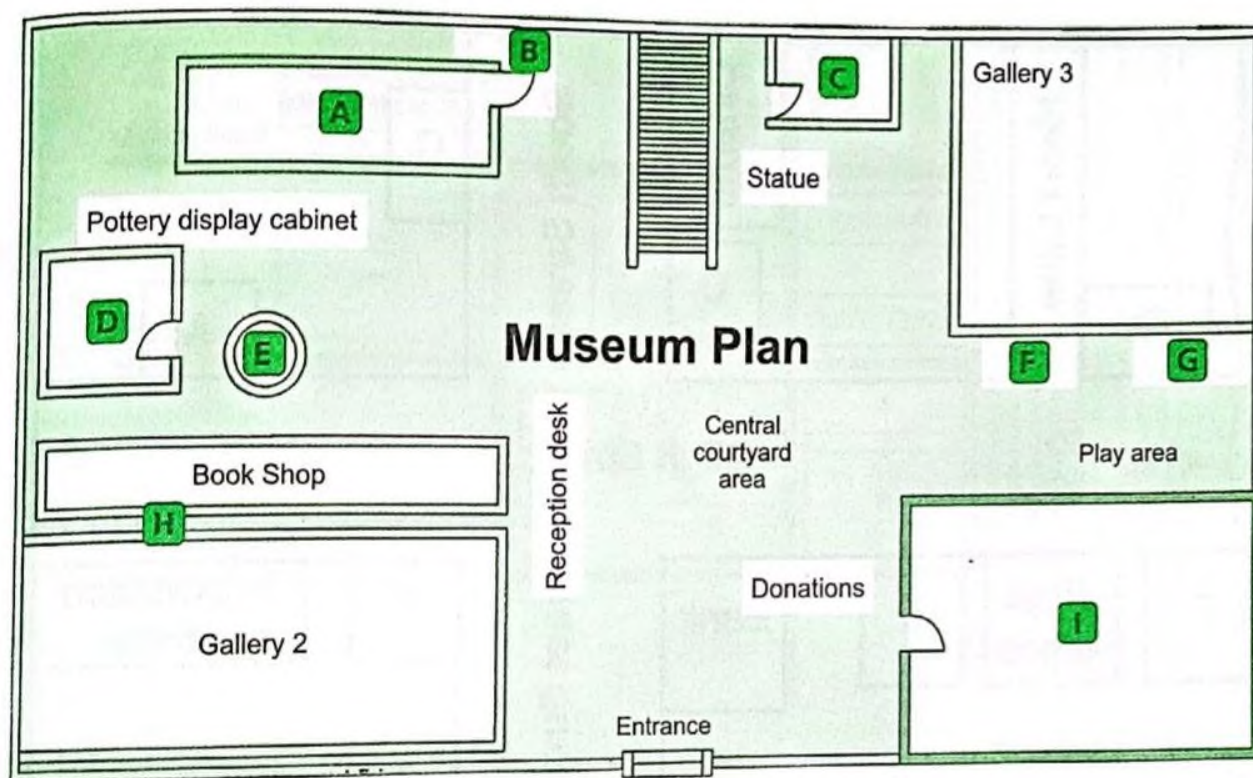
Mark your answers on the answer sheet.

- | | |
|------------------|--------------------------|
| 15. Speaker 1... | A) the perfect passenger |
| 16. Speaker 2... | B) a feeling of power |
| 17. Speaker 3... | C) a lengthy carrer |
| 18. Speaker 4... | D) the best way to learn |
| | E) a family business |
| | F) a break with routine |

Questions 19 - 23

You will hear someone giving a talk. Label the places (19-23) on the map (A-H). There are **THREE** extra options which you do not need to use.

Mark your answers on the answer sheet.



- | | |
|-----------------------|-------|
| 19. Sign-in office | ..... |
| 20. Gallery | ..... |
| 21. Key box | ..... |
| 22. Kitchen area | ..... |
| 23. Staff noticeboard | ..... |

Questions 24 - 29

You will hear three extracts. Choose the correct answer (A, B or C) for each question (24-29). There are TWO questions for each extract.

Mark your answers on the answer sheet.

Extract One

24 How does the lecturer feel about the so-called 'Tongue Map'?

- A) surprised that it was accepted for so long
- B) frustrated by the diversity of views about it
- C) doubtful about whether it should continue to be used

25 Why does the lecturer refer to his own experience as a schoolchild?

- A) to encourage his students to trust their own judgement
- B) to show his students how scientific opinion changes over time
- C) to highlight the misleading nature of some classroom experiments

Extract Two

26 What does Tom say benefitted him most as a young man?

- A) the support of his family
- B) the decision to follow his own instincts
- C) the opportunities to travel to other countries

27 What is his attitude to Human Resources staff?

- A) He feels they have made some unwise changes.
- B) He is frustrated by their lack of commitment.
- C) He wishes they would be more open-minded.

Extract Three

28 What attribute do they agree gives one person most power over another?

- A) being intelligent
- B) possessing great wealth
- C) having an impressive job title

29 What has Jacky found out about people who are easily influenced?

- A) Their status in society has little impact.
- B) They frequently doubt their own abilities.
- C) Their gender is a significant factor.

Questions 30 - 35

You will hear a part of a lecture. For each question, fill in the missing information in the numbered space.

Write no more than ONE WORD for each answer.

The office of the future

What's called the **(30)** office is given as an example of one prediction that hasn't come true.

Francis Duffy, an architect by profession, identifies four types of office. Duffy gives the name 'The Hive' to the type of office where work of a **(31)** nature is carried out.

The Cell' is a type of office which suits people whose work requires concentration.

Duffy thinks that people such as computer scientists and **(32)** work well in a cell office.

The type of office which Duffy calls The Den' was designed to make interaction such as **(33)** easier.

Duffy sees people involved in professions like **(34)** and the media working well in a den office.

Duffy says The Club' is the type of office which would suit people doing what he calls **(35)** work.

Questions 1 - 8

You will hear some sentences. Choose the correct reply to each sentence (A, B, or C). Mark your answers on the answer sheet.

1. A) Yes, long time no see!
 B) How about you?
 C) It was really nice to meet you.
2. A) How nice of you.
 B) That sounds nice too.
 C) Nice to meet you. too.
3. A) About six months ago.
 B) Not far from here.
 C) Let's go.
4. A) That's fine.
 B) What a lovely surprise!
 C) Hi - nice to meet you.
5. A) How silly.
 B) We must meet up again soon.
 C) How are you?
6. A) OK - I'll give you a call next week.
 B) OK - how lovely.
 C) OK - and you?
7. A) Yes, and see you again soon.
 B) That sounds great.
 C) Nice to meet him.
8. A) I'm John, by the way.
 B) Nice to meet you too.
 C) Robert, what a lovely surprise!

Questions 9 - 14

You will hear someone giving a talk. For each question, fill in the missing information in the numbered space.

Write ONE WORD and / or A NUMBER for each answer.

The maker of cartoon films

Kelly did a degree in **(9)** at university.

Kelly really enjoys going to work because of the **(10)** at the company

Kelly's department is responsible for creating **(11)** in cartoons.

At the moment Kelly is trying to develop her **(12)** skills.

It takes Kelly's company **(13)** to make a full-length cartoon film.

Kelly's next project will be some cartoons for a **(14)**

Questions 15 - 18

You will hear people talking about houses they used to live in. For questions 15-18, choose the phrase (A-F) the main disadvantage of each speaker's previous house. There are TWO EXTRA places which you do not need to use.

Mark your answers on the answer sheet.

15. Speaker 1...

16. Speaker 2...

17. Speaker 3...

18. Speaker 4...

A) the neighbours

B) the temperature

C) the design

D) the maintenance

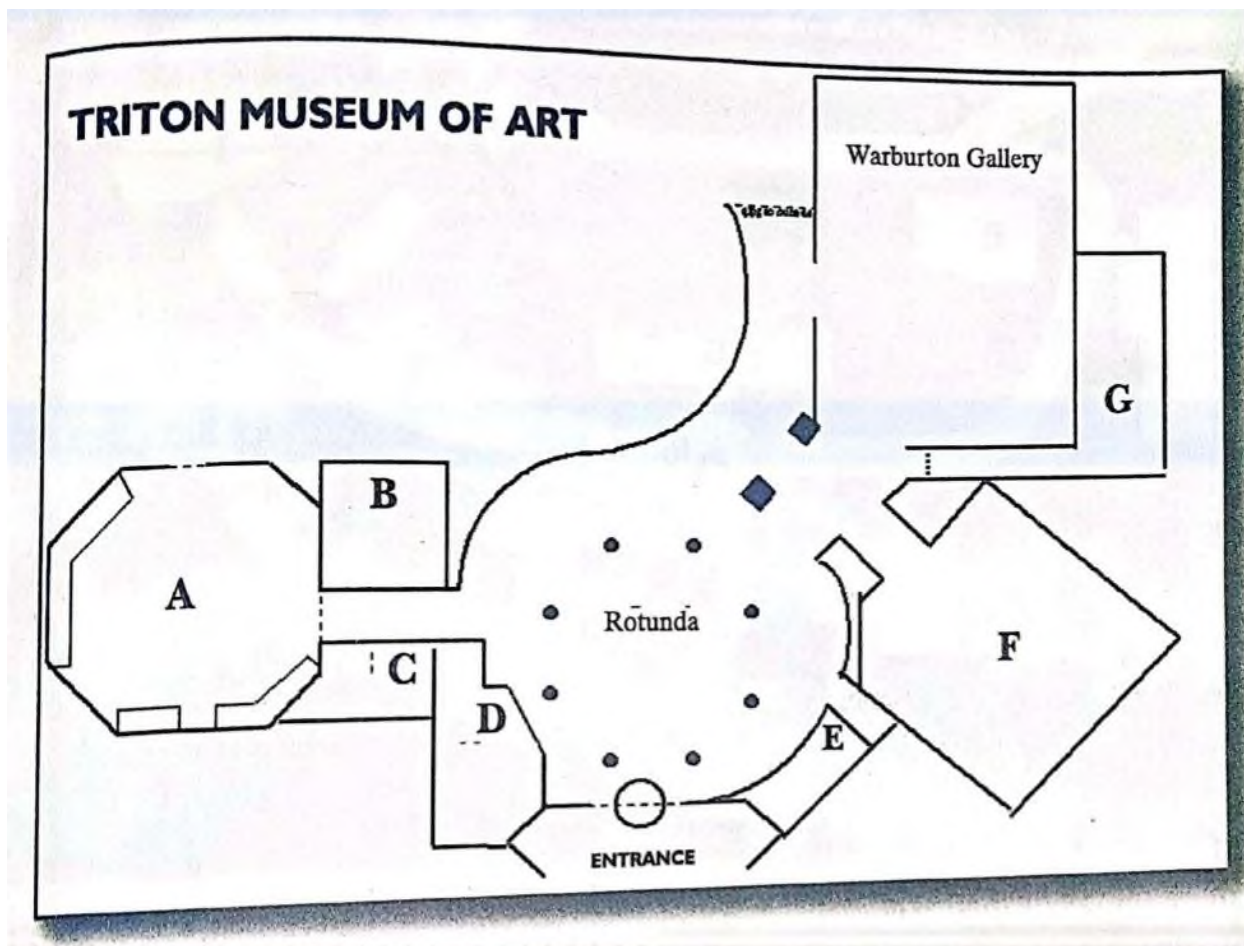
E) the views

F) the location

Questions 19 - 23

You will hear someone giving a talk. Label the places (19-23) on the map (A-H). There are **THREE** extra options which you do not need to use.

Mark your answers on the answer sheet.



- | | |
|---------------------------------|-------|
| 19 Cloakroom | ..... |
| 20 Permanent Collection Gallery | ..... |
| 21 Storage Room | ..... |
| 22 Cowell Room | ..... |
| 23 Staffroom and Kitchen | ..... |

Questions 24 - 29

You will hear three extracts. Choose the correct answer (A, B or C) for each question (24-29). There are TWO questions for each extract.

Mark your answers on the answer sheet.

Extract One

24 The guide suggests that Marianne North's work is important

- A) as historical documentation.
- B) for its range of subject matter.
- C) because of technical expertise.

25 The guide refers to a change in people's attitude towards

- A) the role of education.
- B) the value of artistic skills.
- C) the relationships between men and women.

Extract Two

26 What does Professor Renton suggest that he has inherited?

- A) his enquiring mind
- B) his problem-solving skills
- C) his talent for gathering facts

27 Professor Renton says that one of the museum's aims should be to

- A) reassure visitors about current issues.
- B) enable visitors to draw conclusions.
- C) interpret evidence for visitors.

Extract Three

28 What is his attitude towards the Internet?

- A) Its practical drawbacks have been overemphasised.
- B) Its effects on business have generally been exaggerated.
- C) Its social importance has been overestimated by entrepreneurs.

29 What does he say about washing machines?

- A) They led to an expansion of the labour market.
- B) They were initially only available to wealthier people.
- C) They were an early sign of changing attitudes to women.

Questions 30 - 35

You will hear a part of a lecture. For each question, fill in the missing information in the numbered space.

Write no more than ONE WORD for each answer.

The waterman sports academy

The Waterman Sports Academy offers training in several sports, including swimming and long-distance **(30)**

Helen coached a girl who wanted to compete in the long jump. Her interest in sports medicine dates back to the time when her **(31)** suffered a back injury.

To be successful in a particular sport, an athlete must have the right **(32)**

Helen says that fitness is important, even in sports like **(33)** she stresses that a proper diet is vital in physical development.

Athletes who do not have the latest **(34)** handicapped in competitions. In Helen's opinion, the most important factor for success is having the right **(35)**

READING

Questions 1 - 6

Read the texts. Fill in each gap with ONE word. You must use a word which is somewhere in the rest of the text

Don't trust me

Companies these days spend thousands of dollars on their computer security. They buy the best firewalls and **(1)** programs. However, Kevin Mitnick thinks the biggest danger these days is not a weakness in technology. In the 1990s, Kevin Mitnick was an infamous hacker. He **(2)** into government and corporate computer systems. After being sent to prison, Mitnick decided to use his skills in a different way. He started his own computer security firm. He now advises people on how to keep their computers safe. According to Mitnick, the biggest danger to **(3)** is people. However, by this he doesn't mean hackers. In fact, he **(4)** the people using the programs. "If an attacker can get one trusting **(5)** to give his or her information, the attacker gets in. All that money spent is basically wasted." A hacker can get around everything with just one person within the company. Unfortunately, people are still too trusting. In a recent test of the US tax office (the IRS), security experts called 100 managers. They posed as IRS computer technicians. The experts were able to fool 35 of the **(6)** They gave both their passwords and IDs. In the hands of real hackers, this would have been a disaster!

Questions 7 - 14

Read the texts 7-14 and the statements A-J. Decide which situation described in the statements matches with texts. Each statement can be used *ONCE* only. There are *TWO* extra statements which you do not need to use.

- A)** You do not have to work on Mondays.
- B)** You are not allowed to work overtime in the evenings.
- C)** You must have an ability to attract audiences' attention on screen.
- D)** If you have never driven a bus before, you cannot apply for this job.
- E)** This job includes three working days and offers extra money if you work well.
- F)** If you have an ability to work with graphics on computer and have less time to work, this job is suitable for you.
- G)** There is a requirement on minimum working period in this company.
- H)** You must have a good sense to choose fresh products at this job.
- I)** Since you have good computer skills, you may start this work without experience.
- J)** This company requires applicants to be able to speak more than one international language.

7

Shoe Zone
is looking for a
SHOP ASSISTANT

We're looking for an expert shop assistant for our shop in Leeds. - Minimum 3 years of experience - Working days: Fridays, Saturdays, Sundays - \$8 per hour + extra benefits Please send your CV by email on

shoezone.jobs@highheels.com

8

BUS DRIVER

Urgently Required! - bus driving license - minimum of 3 years experience. - available to work at weekends - an attractive salary and benefits will be offered to the appropriate candidates

Please call during office hours:
01642/7854324 Or send CV to: Arriva Buses
87 Parliament Road, Middlesbrough

9

SECRETARY

A law firm is looking for a full-time secretary - Degree in economics or computer services -Excellent computer skills - Problem solving abilities - Good communication skills - No experience required - \$1200 per month

Please send your CV by email on
staff.employment@hotmail.com

10

WANTED! SHOP ASSISTANT

Top Shop

We're looking for a shop assistant for our clothes shop in Middlesbrough.

- Age: 25-30

-Working days: from Tuesday to Sunday

- Flexible part-time

- \$6.50 per hour

Please send your CV by email on

topshop@mystore.com

11

Graphic Designer Required

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13

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14

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Questions 15 – 20

Read the text and choose the correct heading for each paragraph from the list of headings below.

There are more headings than paragraphs, so you will not use all of them. You cannot use any heading more than once.

Mark your answers on the answer sheet.

List of Headings

- A** Necessary Components
- B** Important Conclusion
- C** Useful Advice
- D** Significant Difference
- E** Health Risks
- F** Moderation Is the Key!
- G** Diet and Exercise
- H** Benefits of Good Nutrit

- 15** Paragraph I
- 16** Paragraph II
- 17** Paragraph III
- 18** Paragraph IV
- 19** Paragraph V
- 20** Paragraph VI

I Developing healthy eating habits is simpler and easier than you might think. You will look and feel better if you make a habit of eating healthfully. You will have more energy and your immune system will be stronger. When you eat a diet rich in fruits and vegetables you are lowering your risk of heart disease, cancers and many other serious health ailments. Healthy eating habits are your ticket to a healthier body and mind.

II A four-week clinical trial that tested the new regimen found that overweight adults who consumed a high-protein, entirely vegan diet were able to lose about the same amount of weight as a comparison group of dieters on a high-carbohydrate, low-fat vegetarian dairy diet. But while those on the high-carbohydrate dairy diet experienced drops of 12 percent in their cholesterol, those on the highprotein vegan diet saw cholesterol reductions of 20 percent.

III 'The idea preyed on me for a long time. If the Atkins Diet looks good, and it's got so much saturated fat and cholesterol in it, suppose we took that out and put vegetarian protein sources in, which may lower cholesterol,' Dr. Jenkins said. 'We know that nuts lower cholesterol and prevent heart disease, and soy is eaten in the Far East, where they don't get much heart disease. So we put these foods together as protein and fat sources.'

IV The first official warning about the dangers of the Atkins diet was issued by the government amid concern about the rising number of people opting for the highfat, highprotein diet. Cutting out starchy foods can be bad for your health because you could be missing out on a range of nutrients. Lowcarbohydrate diets tend to be high in fat, and this could increase your chances of developing coronary heart disease.

V Earlier this year, a large study that compared different kinds of diets — including lowfat and lowcarbohydrate plans — found that the method didn't matter as long as people cut calories. That study also found that after two years, most people had regained at least some of the weight they had lost. Dr. Tuttle said that while different weight loss plans offer people different 'tricks' and strategies, ultimately, 'It really comes down to calories in and calories out.'

VI When you think about nutrition, be aware of serving sizes. Many people will eat everything on their plate, regardless of how hungry they actually are. If you know you tend to clean your plate, make an effort to reduce your serving size. If you're eating out or dining at a friend's house, don't be shy about asking for smaller portion sizes. Too much of any one food is a bad thing. There are no bad foods, just bad eating habits.

Read the following text for questions 21 – 29.

Six months ago I made a rash promise. The leader of the youth club in our village rang me in March saying, "We're thinking of running a children's play scheme for a day in October half-term. Would you be prepared to help?" My response was "Sure, why not?" In truth I was a little flattered to be asked, even though working as a care assistant with old people hardly qualified me for the role. Still, I duly put the date in my diary and of course I forgot all about it. I don't know if you've noticed this but time has a habit of speeding along faster than a police car chasing a robber and, before I knew it, the day was dawning. I arrived at the youth center that morning feeling full of trepidation. There was a gang of 12 helpers including me and each pair had been allocated a particular age group. Mine was the 10 to 11 year olds. Even with the planning meeting I had attended the week before, I worried about whether I was up to the task. Why hadn't I read through the copious lesson plans we were given beforehand? And wasn't the average 10 year old more interested in the latest Play Station game than making things with paper and glue?

All too quickly the children began arriving. The look of relief on parents' faces as they handed their offspring over to us was quite comical. A handful of the children were already members of the club but the other forty five or so were from the local primary schools. Again I asked myself why I had elected to spend a day with all these 'little monsters' especially when I have two all of my own to contend with! I needn't have worried of course as it turned out to be a marvelous day. We watched entertaining DVD clips, learned 'action' songs, made clay pyramids, decorated biscuits, played memory games and spent some time in quiet reflection. I say 'we' because I rediscovered my inner child and joined in all the activities. The particular highlight for me was the final rendition of "He's got the whole world in his hands" in the closing part of the day. The children knew the words and actions off by heart and sang so loudly it was almost enough to bring the roof down. It's difficult to explain those moments; only that the body tingles with the pleasure of having witnessed something so magical.

Of course there were also moments of great poignancy. I found it difficult to stop thinking of one little girl, who mentioned oh-so-casually that her mum was in hospital and would be there for a long time. It's easy for us adults to idealize childhood and forget that some children have their own burden of anxieties and concerns. When I got home utterly exhausted, still with modeling clay under my fingernails, I reflected on what a privilege it had been. There was one disappointment for the children and that was that the playscheme was only running for a day, and not the whole week. As I said farewell to my group, one of the children turned and said "Can we do it again in the next holiday, Miss?" My response was, "Sure, why not?"

For questions 1-4, choose the correct answer A, B, C, or D.

21. When the first day of the job arrived the writer was surprised...

- A) that the day had come round so quickly.
- B) because she'd forgotten to write down the date.
- C) because she witnessed a car chase on the way.
- D) that she woke up at dawn.

22. When the writer arrived to start her job she....

- A) put the children into pairs.
- B) realized she should have done more preparation.
- C) felt confident she could deal with 10 and 11 year olds.
- D) saw the children had brought their own electronic games to play with.

23. According to the writer, the parents were ...

- A) happy to stay with their children all day.
- B) worried about children from the other schools.
- C) nervous that their children might not behave themselves.
- D) glad to leave their children.

24. The writer's best moment...

- A) occurred in the middle of the day.
- B) took her by surprise.
- C) was hard to put into words.
- D) was when the day was over.

For questions 25 - 29, decide if the following statements agree with the information given in the text. Mark your answers on the answer sheet.

25. The author was confident in working with children when she came to the youth center.

- A) True
- B) False
- C) No Information

26. Helpers were provided with the plans of activities with children in advance.

- A) True
- B) False
- C) No Information

27. The emotions of the author were different in the beginning and at the end of the day.

- A) True
- B) False
- C) No Information

28. Family problem of a girl made the author think about Possible difficulties of childhood.

- A) True
- B) False
- C) No Information

29. The next play scheme was agreed to last not for a day but for a week.

- A) True
- B) False
- C) No Information

Read the following text for questions 30 - 35.

How to spot a liar

However much we may abhor it, deception comes naturally to all living things. Birds do it by feigning injury to lead hungry predators away from nesting young. Spider crabs do it by disguise: adorning themselves with strips of kelp and other debris, they pretend to be something they are not - and so escape their enemies. Nature amply rewards successful deceivers by allowing them to survive long enough to mate and reproduce. So it may come as no surprise to learn that human beings- who, according to psychologist Gerald Johnson of the University of South California, or lied to about 200 times a day, roughly one untruth every 5 minutes- often deceive for exactly the same reasons: to save their own skins or to get something they can't get by other means.

But knowing how to catch deceit can be just as important a survival skill as knowing how to tell a lie and get away with it. A person able to spot falsehood quickly is unlikely to be swindled by an unscrupulous business associate or hoodwinked by a devious spouse. Luckily, nature provides more than enough clues to trap dissemblers in their own tangled webs - if you know where to look. By closely observing facial expressions, body language and tone of voice, practically anyone can recognise the tell-tale signs of lying. Researchers are even programming computers - like those used on Lie detector - to get at the truth by analysing the same physicals cues available to the naked eye and ear. "With the proper training, many people can learn to reliably detect lies," says Paul Ekman, professor of psychology at the University of California, San Francisco, who has spent the past 15 years studying the secret art of deception.

In order to know what kind of Lies work best, successful liars need to accurately assess other people's emotional states. Ackman's research shows that this same emotional intelligence is essential for good lie detectors, too. The emotional state to watch out for is stress, the conflict most liars feel between the truth and what they actually say and do.

Even high-tech lie detectors don't detect lies as such; they merely detect the physical cues of emotions, which may or may not correspond to what the person being tested is saying. Polygraphs, for instance, measure respiration, heart rate and skin conductivity, which tend to increase when people are nervous - as they usually are when lying. Nervous people typically perspire, and the salts contained in perspiration conducts electricity. That's why sudden leap in skin conductivity indicates nervousness -about getting caught, perhaps -which makes, in turn, suggest that someone is being economical with the truth. On the other hand, it might also mean that the lights in the television Studio are too hot- which is one reason polygraph tests are inadmissible in

court. "Good lie detectors don't rely on a single thing" says Ekman, but interpret clusters of verbal and non-verbal clues that suggest someone might be lying."

The clues are written all over the face. Because the musculature of the face is directly connected to the areas of the brain that processes emotion, the countenance can be a window to the soul. Neurological studies even suggest that genuine emotions travel different pathways through the brain than insincere ones. If a patient paralyzed by stroke on one side of the face, for example, is asked to smile deliberately, only the mobile side of the mouth is raised. But tell that same person a funny joke, and the patient breaks into a full and spontaneous smile. Very few people -most notably, actors and politicians are able to consciously control all of their facial expressions. Lies can often be caught when the liars' true feelings briefly leak through the mask of deception. We don't think before we feel, Ekman says. "Expressions tend to show up on the face before we're even conscious of experiencing an emotion."

For questions 30 - 33, fill in the missing information in the numbered spaces.

Write no more than ONE WORD and /or A NUMBER for each question.

Johnson mentions that the most common reason for deceiving people is to protect their (30) _____.

Fortunately, there are more than enough (31) _____ which are provided by the nature to detect a lying person. One of the emotional states which should be observed carefully is (32) _____ puts liars in awkward situation.

The main reason for the rejection of polygraph tests in the court is (33) _____.

For questions 34 - 35, choose the correct answer A, B, C, or D.

34. Lie detectors can't be used as evidence in a court of law because

- A) Lights often cause lie detectors to malfunction.
- B) They are based on too many verbal and non-verbal clues.
- C) Polygraph tests are often inaccurate.
- D) There may be many causes of certain body behavior

35. Why does the author mention the paralyzed patients?

- A) To demonstrate how a paralyzed patient smiles
- B) To show the relation between true emotions and body behavior
- C) To examine how they were paralyzed
- D) To show the importance of happiness from recovery

Questions 1 - 6

Read the texts. Fill in each gap with ONE word. You must use a word which is somewhere in the rest of the text

Borrowed words

Do you often use shampoo or put ketchup on your food? Have you ever visited a sauna? If you think these words are originally English, you'd better think again. In fact, each of these **(1)** comes from a different language! Shampoo, for example, is actually a word from the Hindi language in India. This word **(2)** meant "massage." In hair shops in India, barbers massage your head while washing your hair. Over time, British people in India used this word to mean a liquid that cleans **(3)** Almost everyone knows what ketchup is. People all over the world like to pour this tomato sauce on French fries or sandwiches. This word is originally Chinese (from ketsiap, a fish sauce). In the 1600s, British and Dutch sailors brought this fish sauce to Europe. Over time, people changed the **(4)** by adding tomato flavor to it, but the name basically stayed the same. Sauna, a popular type of public steam room and shower facility, comes from the Finnish language. During one of the European Olympics, athletes from Britain and Germany saw Finnish **(5)** use saunas after training. Later, the general public all over **(6)** started using this style of bathing, too. Now, we still use this word to describe all kinds of steam rooms. English is full of many wonderful borrowed words from many languages. Perhaps English should change its name to Eng-hin-chi-fin-fre-ger-ital-span-ish!

Questions 7 - 14

Read the texts 7-14 and the statements A-J. Decide which situation described in the statements matches with texts. Each statement can be used ONCE only. There are TWO extra statements which you do not need to use.

- A)** Extra space when you need it -easy to store.
- B)** Designer lighting
- C)** You need a wall unit.
- D)** Previously used in-store, end of range oak furniture.
- E)** Big or small - just for your books.
- F)** Solid walnut replica dining room furniture.
- G)** This is a bright idea - a cherry wood dining room suite.
- H)** You set the table with these.
- I)** Cell phone to speak
- J)** They will set-up your entertainment systems.

7

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Questions 15 – 20

Read the text and choose the correct heading for each paragraph from the list of headings below.

There are more headings than paragraphs, so you will not use all of them. You cannot use any heading more than once.

Mark your answers on the answer sheet.

List of Headings

- A** The Best Way of Learning
- B** Key Factor in Learning
- C** Linguistic Interference
- D** Universal Language
- E** Online Learning
- F** Language Extinction
- G** Learning by Imitation
- H** Sign Language

- 15** Paragraph I
- 16** Paragraph II
- 17** Paragraph III
- 18** Paragraph IV
- 19** Paragraph V
- 20** Paragraph VI

I Young children have a genetic ability to learn language. They come into the world as eager learning machines, and language acquisition is a major aspect of this learning. How children actually learn language is not entirely clear, however. Most linguists believe that they do it primarily by listening to and trying to communicate with adult speakers. Initially, this means that they copy the way adults use words and grammar.

II Learning a second or third language is easier in early childhood than later. It is particularly important to learn correct pronunciation as young as possible. At any age, learning by constant contact with native speakers in their own society is the quickest and the most effective method. It is superior to taking foreign language classes because it forces you to concentrate on it all of the time.

III Learning a second language can be affected by the patterns of the first language. There can be some blending of phonemes. For instance, most Americans who learn French in high school or college pronounce French words with a distinctive American accent. Grammar can also be affected. English speakers who learn both French and Spanish sometimes combine grammatical rules of both when speaking either of them.

IV Until just a few years ago, language study was limited to the classroom or personal tutor, or home study by book. In the last few decades technology has given us a much needed audio option — first vinyl records, then cassettes and CDs. Now technology has given us a new format — the Internet. Options to learn a language by Internet are still limited but the potential is not.

V What is important when learning a language? If you have the desire and persistence, time is the only factor that you may have to work with. How much time you can devote to learning will play a role in how quickly you can learn the language. Just remember how exciting it will be and how rewarding you will feel at the accomplishment.

VI Rather than have businessmen, diplomats, scientists and tourists from every country learning all the major languages that they want to learn or need to learn, Esperantists would have everyone just learn one second language — Esperanto. Then everyone could communicate with everyone, everywhere. The major 'national' languages could keep their special characteristics for anyone who wanted to learn them. This is the essence of the 'Esperanto Movement'.

Read the following text for questions 21 – 29

Alan McCormick, 16, lives near Sacramento, California, and has been learning Chinese for two years. "The lessons are interesting because our teacher explains to us what the characters mean and how they become what they are. Sometimes we also watch Chinese movies. The hardest thing is to write characters and listen to other people speak Mandarin". California has had close ties to China for many years. Since many immigrants came from China originally, the Chinese language has often been passed on by family members. What is interesting is that in the last few years, kids like Alan, who have no direct ties to China, are learning Mandarin a lot earlier and in greater numbers. Currently, more than 100 schools in California are offering Mandarin classes.

Spanish has always been the second most important language in many parts of the USA, although German and French are also old favorites. That Mandarin, a much more exotic language, is able to penetrate this standing is due largely to China's increased global presence. Officially, there are more than 80,000 nationals from the People's Republic of China in America, including 27,000 students. But many more ethnic Chinese from all over the world live here too. Not surprisingly, interest in all things Chinese has grown - food, art, fengshui, acupuncture, gongfu, sports. Bruce Lee and Jacky Chan have always held an audience, but now, so do Ang Lee and Zhang Yimou. Chinese film festivals, concerts, and even Chinese disco nights draw American audiences too.

But it is not easy teaching American kids Mandarin. Many lower secondary schools offer the language as an after school activity much as football or music club is offered. So students come from different classes and ages and tend not to meet one another daily. There is also little support at home, unlike Chinese or Chinese-American children who usually attend Chinese schools run by Chinese organisations, and which follow a mainland or Taiwanese curriculum. "We all found that after a little while, Chinese classes [for American kids] slowed down and language learners became demotivated by the increasing number of complicated characters. They needed for a very long time to learn simple questions and answers. Students could not express what they really wanted to express. And, after learning so much, they still could not read interesting stuff," says Lu Wing, a teacher, interpreter and textbook author. The problems are compounded by the lack of staff and of appropriate teaching material. Many schools employ a native Chinese national who may or may not be qualified, and they are not paid very well.

The Association of Chinese Teachers in America has organised workshops and seminars to exchange ideas and resources. But the training and certification of teachers will continue to be difficult as there is no central authority. Student numbers need to increase significantly before the various state ministries of education will get involved seriously, and students can only be attracted if good teachers exist in the first place. Wing has written a textbook which has become the official learning material for Chinese at

upper secondary levels in some states. "I separated the learning of characters from the training of dialogues. This strategy allowed the students to start character learning a bit more systematically, which in itself enhances the possibilities of character training: more characters are remembered in shorter time. On the other hand, without the burden of needing to read and write every single character in a dialogue text, the students were able to get on to more interesting subjects of discussion much earlier than before."

Wing stresses that young learners need to learn in a fun, interactive way and encourages the use of theatre, songs, games, films, competitions, picture shows and presentations for parents and other students. "And, of course having the possibility to travel to China is one of the most attractive aims for learning the language." When asked about his opinion, Alan responded that he would like to go to China one day, but only for vacations. He may have heard that Chinese children have a much longer school day than kids in America and that they have a lot more tests! The future of Mandarin in Californian schools seems bright. Some schools in various states have incorporated Mandarin into the school curriculum and are offering it as a pre-university subject. Wing's earliest group of students who started as children many years ago still has regular class reunions. Many are now studying the Chinese language at an advanced level or subjects like Asian Business Management at universities. "It is always a pleasure to be invited to their meetings; seeing their progress and success is the most wonderful gift for me as their teacher," says Wing.

For questions 21 - 24, choose the correct answer A, B, C, or D,

21. American students like Alan McCormick

- A)** are becoming more interested in attending Mandarin classes.
- B)** think it's easy to learn to write Chinese characters.
- C)** will work as translators when they leave school.
- D)** wish Mandarin to be a global language.

22. A large number of Chinese people in America

- A)** are causing Mandarin to become the most taught foreign language in school.
- B)** are creating more interest in the Chinese culture as a whole.
- C)** are more interested in learning German or French.
- D)** are starting to learn Spanish.

23. American kids learning Mandarin

- A)** are often not able to get beyond the beginner level.
- B)** get a lot of encouragement from their parents.
- C)** need to learn according to the curriculum of schools in China or Taiwan.
- D)** love cartoon in Mandarin.

24. Mandarin teachers in America are

- A)** certified by the Ministry of Education in the state where they live.
- B)** challenged by the lack of suitable textbooks and resources.
- C)** generally trained teachers who came from China.
- D)** all graduated from universities in China.

For questions 25-29, decide if the following statements agree with the information given in the text.

25. All Chinese language speakers in California learn Chinese from their relatives at home.

- A)** True **B)** False **C)** No information

26. Chinese is becoming one of the most popular languages in the US as the number of Chinese people and the influence of China are rising there.

- A)** True **B)** False **C)** No information

27. All the native speaker teachers who teach Chinese in the US have sufficient qualifications in their role.

- A)** True **B)** False **C)** No information

28. In Wings teaching textbooks, the characters are taught many later in lessons than the dialogues.

- A)** True **B)** False **C)** No information

29. Currently, the students are learning Chinese only at elementary levels in the US.

- A)** True **B)** False **C)** No information

Read the following text for questions 30 - 35.

Sometimes there is a common cause for apparently different illnesses. Take for instance various kinds of tumors, which are groupings of cells continuously separating. And lately, a spectacular medical theory has developed. It speculates how illnesses of the central nervous system — such as Lou Gehrig's disease, AIDS and rubella — use a similar process of reproduction.

The theory replaces the idea of continuous re-creation with the idea that the body does not remove its own waste properly. Normally, the cause of these diseases is mishandled plutons. What keeps the system busy, is the process of collecting the waste of healthy cells. Carrier cells pick up the waste as they travel through the blood stream and deposit it in waste depots. Healthy cells create plenty of junk that keep the system busy. The process includes compressing the waste by the means of folding. This can be a lengthy process and with so many steps, that an error is likely to occur. In such a case, the waste must be removed before it causes damage to any serious degree.

In a recent issue of the Pacific Rim Journal of Medicine, Al Chervik of Tokyo Medical School, who helped discover the proteasome 20 years ago, explained the process of the biological waste-disposal system when the brain is infected by a particularly nasty, communicable protein called a pluton. Plutons cause Kluziod-Johan disease (or “wasting disease” in deer) by reorganizing the structure of normal proteins in their own image. Dr Chervik proposes that small groups of plutons penetrate the waste-processing proteasome and cease the cellular garbage disposal. Waste material would remain in the brain and the accumulating toxins would kill the nerve cells.

Experimentations on how plutons disrupt nerve cells have revealed the transformation of the brain into a semi-hard substance. The astonishingly young Janice Laub of Ripon College, was successfully able to demonstrate this process by using a Petri dish of mouse nerve cells and an incandescent reading lamp. Her results clearly showed how the cells had been transformed to a waste acid.

The whole process began with Laub administering a deadly substance to the nerve cells with disease-causing plutons. This caused the cells to degrade quickly and create a loose inner core. The plutons passed through the cells skin, then gathered in bunches and liquidated the center. She then administered an antidote that isolated the accumulated plutons, but left the cell's essential components. The hypothesis was proven as the cell regained its faculties and was able to begin removing waste.

Living pelicans were used in a separate experiment, and similar results were proven. When the pelicans were infected with plutons, toxins collected in their brains. The toxin was connected to amino acids slated for disposal. However, once the plutons had entered the brain, the garbage managed to remain.

Laub's results support the hypothesis that brain cells are motivated by plutons to make long latent viruses come back. She further speculated that these viruses might even carry plutons to other nerve cells, spreading the infection and causing even greater damage to other parts of the brain. If that idea proves correct, plutons would provide many answers to tumor creation.

For questions 30-33, fill in the missing information in the numbered spaces.

Write no more than ONE WORD and /or A NUMBER for each question.

The waste which is generated in the (30) _____ cells is later collected by another cell responsible for delivering it in depots.

It is not surprising to observe an (31) _____ due to the complex and long-lasting process of waste removal.

The findings of Ripon's research demonstrate that plutons played an essential role in converting the cells into an (32) _____.

Apart from the mouse, (33) _____ were also applied in an observation to provide evidence on the direct impact of plutons on the collection of toxins in the brain.

For questions 34 - 35, choose the correct answer A, B, C, or D.

34. The basis of the new theory is...

- A) the waste handling mechanisms of the cells.
- B) the continuous reproduction of cells.
- C) called plutons.
- D) the importance of keeping the body busy.

35. An error is likely to occur, because...

- A) the process takes a long time.
- B) the process is difficult.
- C) it is bound to happen.
- D) plutons cause damage before they are handled.

Questions 1 - 6

Read the texts. Fill in each gap with ONE word. You must use a word which is somewhere in the rest of the text

What's in a name

When naming a child, some parents seem to choose a name based simply on their personal preference. In other families, grandparents or professional name-makers come up with a child's name. And in some cases, the time of a child's birth influences how the child's **(1)** is determined. In many European cultures, names are typically chosen by parents. Parents' choice for their child's name may be based on names of relatives or ancestors within their particular **(2)** For example, in Italy, children are traditionally named after their grandparents. The **(3)** generally use the father's parents' names first. If they have more children, then they will use the mother's parents' names. Similarly, some people in Eastern Europe name their children after relatives who have died. This tradition is seen as a means to protect the child from the Angel of Death. Traditionally in some Asian countries, a child's grandfather or a fortune-teller chooses the child's name. In contrast to the **(4)** of naming children after relatives, the child's name is chosen to influence the child's character. For example, names may be based on a connection to certain elements such as fire, water, earth, wood, or metal. Or the name might include a written character meaning beauty, strength, or kindness. In certain African cultures, when a child is born plays a large part in determining the child's name. In Ghana's Akan **(5)** the day a child is born determines the child's name. But each day has different names for boys and girls. For instance, a **(6)** born on Friday is named Kofi, whereas a girl born on the same day is named Afua. Both Kofi and Afua are names meaning "wanderer" or "explorer." Children with these names are seen as travelers. No matter where the name comes from, a child's name is the first gift in life. Whether it is chosen according to preference or dictated by tradition, the name reflects something about a child's culture. For that reason, all names should be treasured and respected.

Questions 7 - 14

Read the texts 7-14 and the statements A-J. Decide which situation described in the statements matches with texts. Each statement can be used ONCE only. There are TWO extra statements which you do not need to use.

- A)** You cannot make an advanced reservation for this hotel.
- B)** You must pay a bit more but can stay in a luxury room.
- C)** You don't have to pay for food and beverages if you stay in this hotel.
- D)** You can go on safari trips there.
- E)** You can stay in only one type of bedroom there.
- F)** Which advertisement is NOT for a hotel?
- G)** You don't pay for recreation facilities in this hotel.
- H)** This hotel takes you to many cities.
- I)** Hotel managers are all multilingual.
- J)** You can rent swimming equipment in this hotel.

7

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Questions 15 – 20

Read the text and choose the correct heading for each paragraph from the list of headings below.

There are more headings than paragraphs, so you will not use all of them. You cannot use any heading more than once.

Mark your answers on the answer sheet.

List of Headings

- A** Behind the Wheel
- B** Pessimistic Predictions
- C** Intelligent House
- D** New Possibilities for Business
- E** Permanent People
- F** Greenhouse Effect
- G** Easy Shopping
- H** Future Entertainment

- 15** Paragraph I
- 16** Paragraph II
- 17** Paragraph III
- 18** Paragraph IV
- 19** Paragraph V
- 20** Paragraph VI

I The smart fridge will be connected to the Internet as part of a home network that runs your domestic life, interacting with the barcodes on your food, and reordering them online as you use them. Virtually all domestic appliances will be linked by computer, so that the fridge can communicate with the cooker and rubbish bin, coordinating complex tasks such as cooking a meal.

II Children of the future will never be able to complain that there's no one to play with. Equipped with virtual reality headsets, they will be taking part in global games, for example, in medieval jousting tournaments. Their opponents, selected by the computer, will probably live on the other side of the world.

III Cars of the future will take much of the strain out of driving. The intelligent navigation system will be able to choose the best route for you by monitoring an online traffic database for holdups, while the cruise control keeps a constant distance from the car in front. And if you exceed the speed limit, the speedometer will give a polite warning to you.

IV Holographic conferencing and virtual reality meetings will allow people to interact with colleagues and clients via computer, without needing to leave the comfort of their own homes. This will also mean that a lot more people will either work freelance from home, or on flexible short-term contracts. The old concept 'jobs for life' will be a thing of the past.

V In the future it will become harder to tell the difference between the human and the machine. All body parts will be replaceable. A computer will function like the human brain with the ability to recognize feelings and respond in a feeling way. We will then be able to create a machine duplicate of ourselves and transfer our spirit so we will be able to live for as long as we want.

VI There will be great changes to the environment particularly because of the rising sea levels. Global warming is expected to cause oceans to rise by one meter, which will increase the risk of flooding. It will happen regardless of any future actions to curb greenhouse gases. Projected climate change will also tend to degrade water quality through higher water temperatures.

Read the following text for questions 21 – 29

Internet safety issues

The fact is that 93 percent of kids are online. Even if parents limit or ban internet access, kids have access at school, through a friend's smart phone, libraries, and schools. The internet is a tool that our children need to use and master with wisdom dispensed by parents. We need tech-savvy youth who will grow up to be leaders of the community. Many schools use web sites such as Edmodo to connect students and teachers.

My friend Reem is the vice principal of an Islamic School. She says that many teachers assign work from school that children need to research online. Some of the best homeschooling resources are online. Far too many parents do not allow their children monitored access to the internet, leading to two scenarios. Their children end up lying and using it behind their back; or are so sheltered that they do not know how to conduct themselves online when they finally do get access. On the other hand, more often than not, there are parents who freely give unmonitored access. But caretakers raising children in today's world need to think about several issues:

- How does a parent know if his/her child is engaging in inappropriate Internet activities?
- How would a parent know if his/her child is cyber-bullied if he or she does not tell them?

According to Common Sense Media, "Young teens don't yet have an "off" switch in their brains. That means that they often act impulsively. This lack of impulse control, combined with online anonymity, could lead toward dangerous behaviors: cyber-bullying, inappropriate photo or video uploads, illegal downloads, meeting strangers - even cheating. Because socializing is so important to young people, online interactions can become pretty intense - whether they're playing games, chatting with friends, or sharing work." Using open communication and thoughtful intervention, parents can help their wired offspring learn how to maneuver electronic gadgets and the World Wide Web. Here are some tips on how to give children monitored access to the Internet:

- spend time with your children online.
- ask to see their Facebook page, their Instagrams, and Twitter feed.

It may seem like a foreign territory, but it is imperative that parents talk to their children about social media. At this stage, it is not our job to try to protect them by isolating them. It is our job to teach them how to deal with information and with people.

- younger children often play on websites such as Movie Star Planet, Moshi Monsters, and new ones pop up every day. Most of these sites teach extreme consumerism as children play to accumulate points or currency and use it to 'buy' stuff: furniture, VIP passes, etc.; urging your child to become 'Rich and Famous.' As responsible parents, we need to prevent children from becoming mindless consumers. If you do allow your child to visit these sites, then watch them while they play
- teach them not to talk to or chat with random strangers. That person with a name Girlie45 could, possibly, be a middle-aged predator. Teach them that everything that they put online is there forever. Anyone can cut, copy and paste pictures and text. Teach them how to be safe online because today it is as important as safety basics about locking the door or not playing with matches.

For questions 21 - 24, choose the correct answer A, B, C, or D,

21. What does the author think about the educational value of prohibiting children from the internet?

- A)** It is useless.
- B)** It is important.
- C)** It is effective.
- D)** It is advisable.

22. What way of using the internet in education does the author mention (paragraph 2)?

- A)** Finding ready-made research papers.
- B)** Online instruction by the school administration.
- C)** Communication platform for teachers and students.
- D)** Teaching from home.

23. According to the text, the best way to protect children from internet hazards is to..

- A)** monitor their accounts on social networks.
- B)** follow them online.
- C)** ban them from using social networks.
- D)** limit their access to the computer.

24. The danger of online games is, according to the author, in...

- A)** the possibility of losing one's money.
- B)** availability of VIP passes.
- C)** getting used to spending money easily.
- D)** their accessibility.

For questions 25-29, decide if the following statements agree with the information given in the text. Mark your answers on the answer sheet.

25. Some schools have a special system that allows students and teachers make communication with each other.

- A)** True **B)** False **C)** No Information

26. Children face no difficulty in adjusting to the internet after removing the ban to use.

- A)** True **B)** False **C)** No Information

27. All parents usually control the access of their children to the internet

- A)** True **B)** False **C)** No Information

28. Parents were advised to create a Facebook account to chat with their children online.

- A)** True **B)** False **C)** No Information

29. Children should learn how to use the internet safety from their parents.

- A)** True **B)** False **C)** No Information

Read the following text for questions 30 - 35.

It is dawn in the Andes. A grimy carpet of red dust stretches over rolling featureless hills towards a horizon dominated by the icy cone of Chile's Licancabur volcano. There are no trees, no bushes, not even a blade of grass in this lifeless landscape. Even the atmosphere is alien. At 5.0000 metres above the sea, oxygen levels are puny. Move suddenly, and bright spots blur your vision before you start to stagger and retch. This is Chajnantor, the most inhospitable portion of Chile's Atacama desert, and one of the most world's arid places. The annual rainfall here is negligible- a few drops of moisture scattered yearly on desiccated, empty land. You wouldn't last a day unprotected in this dead zone. It is hostile, threatening, and in a few years is destined to provide astronomers with a new home.

It is extraordinary. Nevertheless, the European Southern Observatory has committed itself to begin building an array of giant microwave receivers on Chajnantor. When completed, these machines will allow the world's astronomers to view the birth of thousands of planetary systems in the deepest recesses of our galaxy and probe the early universe's 'Dark Ages', when dust obscured the cosmos and the first stars flickered into existence. Unique knowledge is expected to flow from Alma, the Atacama large Millimetre Array.

Each Alma receiver will consist of a transportable structure supporting a dish measuring 10 metres in diameter. Extending outwards from the smooth metal surface of the dish will be three support arms that hold a sub-reflector. This will direct the radio waves down into the heart of the receiver, where signals can be amplified, recorded and analysed. To vary its angle it will be mounted on an elevation structure, beneath which will be around on the steel base, the cylindrical platform for the receiver.

Scientists are now satisfied they know about the universe's birth and about its childhood. But they still need to learn about its early infancy thirteen billion years ago., after the newly-born cosmos had exploded into existence and the heavens had filled with superheated particles, a thin gruel of matter that somehow coalesced to produce heavy solid objects. 'We want to know how a hot, fluid the universe turned into one with galaxies and stars and planets and continents and, eventually, people,' says UK astronomer Dr. Paul Murdin. 'We want to know how heavens got structure. In short, we want to understand how we got from the Big Bang to people. 'One answer is to build even bigger optical telescopes to gather photons from even more distant- and therefore older- objects. However, really distant galaxies recede from us so rapidly that much of their light transformed - by an effect as the Doppler shift- into microwave radiation.

And that is why Chajnantor is so important. Its receivers will be built specifically to collect this precious microwave radiation and help astronomers to understand one of science's last major cosmological mysteries: the structured, solid nature of the cosmos. But collecting microwave radiation has one major drawback, as Esteban Illanes, of the European Southern Observatory, explains. 'It is absorbed by water. An observatory at sea level would pick up nothing. All the microwaves coming down from space would have been absorbed by clouds or water vapor in the atmosphere before they reached our instruments. That is why we picked Chajnantor. It is high and dry-perfect for picking up microwaves.'

For questions 30 - 33, fill in the missing information in the numbered spaces.

Write no more than ONE WORD and /or A NUMBER for each question.

The lack of (30) _____ makes Chajnantor one of the driest areas in the globe.

One feature of the Alma telescopes is they are (31) _____.

Dr. Paul Murdin's final aim is to reveal how (32) _____ came into existence.

In Chajnantor, scientists can receive more microwaves as in this place (33) _____ can not take in them.

For questions 34 - 35, choose the correct answer A, B, C, or D.

Mark your answers on the answer sheet.

34. According to the information given in the reading passage, which is the feature of Chajnantor?

- A) completely flat land
- B) unfriendly local people
- C) intense heat during the day
- D) a total lack of vegetation

35. Which of these reasons is given by the writer for sitting telescope at Chajnantor?

- A) to minimize the effect of Doppler shift
- B) to avoid the limitations of optical telescope
- C) to discover how the universe began.
- D) to see how the universe was changing ten billion years ago.

Questions 1 - 6

Read the texts. Fill in each gap with ONE word. You must use a word which is somewhere in the rest of the text

Weird inventions

Have you ever thought about inventing something? Did you worry that your idea was too strange or unrealistic? Well, maybe you should **(1)** again. Strange or unrealistic ideas never stopped Arthur Pedrick. Pedrick was a British inventor. Originally a government clerk, he spent his retirement in the 1960s and 1970s developing new and unusual **(2)** Some of these ideas contradicted basic physics, but that didn't stop Pedrick. One of his strangest ideas was a plan to connect large tubes from the continent of Australia all the way to Antarctica, a distance of 10,000 km! These **(3)** would carry giant ice balls from Antarctica to Australia. This ice would then melt in the Australian desert, and the water would be used in irrigation. Another of Pedrick's inventions was a radio-controlled golf ball. A golfer could change the speed and direction of the golf ball by small flaps, **(4)** by computer chips. Using radio waves, the golfer could also find lost golf balls. Arthur Pedrick had thousands of bizarre ideas for inventions, most of which were never built. Though many of Pedrick's **(5)** were never developed, a lot of other strange ideas were. In 1989, a company designed and sold a theft-prevention device for expensive cars. As part of this device, several tubes were attached to the bottom of a car. If someone tried to steal the car, super hot flames would come out of the tubes and burn the **(6)** thief. Some people who were not thieves, however, were seriously injured. They accidentally set off the device by walking past the car. Other strange inventions include underwear for dogs and pens with drinkable ink. The underwear keeps dogs from making a mess when they go out for a walk. Also, if you are ever thirsty during a test, a pen with drinkable ink would be very handy! If you have an idea that seems a little out in left field, don't let that stop you from trying it. You'll be in good company.

Questions 7 - 14

Read the texts 7-14 and the statements A-J. Decide which situation described in the statements matches with texts. Each statement can be used ONCE only. There are TWO extra statements which you do not need to use.

- A)** Friendly Hotel - lots of sheep perhaps!
- B)** The National Trust owns the surrounding land.
- C)** Overlooking the river.
- D)** Situated close to a port.
- E)** Lakes and mountains.
- F)** Fitness center and golf hotel.
- G)** Family-owned and run - good sea views.
- H)** A special discount is available if you quote this newspaper advertisement.
- I)** Special offer and free car parking.
- J)** Good personal service on the seafront.

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Questions 15 – 20

Read the text and choose the correct heading for each paragraph from the list of headings below.

There are more headings than paragraphs, so you will not use all of them. You cannot use any heading more than once.

Mark your answers on the answer sheet.

List of Headings

- A** Capital Punishment
- B** Shoplifting
- C** Crime Prevention
- D** Kidnapping
- E** Frightening Changes
- F** LongTerm Effect
- G** Virtual Crime
- H** Guilty or not Guilty?

- 15** Paragraph I
- 16** Paragraph II
- 17** Paragraph III
- 18** Paragraph IV
- 19** Paragraph V
- 20** Paragraph VI

I The presumption of innocence is a legal right that the accused in criminal trials has in many modern countries. The burden of proof is thus on the prosecution. It has to collect and present enough compelling evidence to convince the jury of the fact that beyond a reasonable doubt the accused has broken the law. In case of remaining doubts, the accused is to be acquitted.

II Sarah and Lisa always enjoyed hanging out at the mall. But one Saturday, after shopping for jeans, Sarah pulled a new shirt out of her bag. Lisa didn't remember seeing her buy it. 'I didn't,' Sarah told her. 'I lifted it.' Lisa was upset and puzzled. Stealing didn't seem like something Sarah would do. Sometimes people do not realize the consequences of this crime.

III Even families living in so-called 'safe' neighbourhoods are concerned. They may feel safe today, but there is always a reminder that violence can intrude at any moment. Polly Klaas and her family no doubt felt safe in Petaluma, California. But on October 1, 1993, she was abducted from her suburban home during a sleepover. If she can be abducted and murdered, so can nearly any other child.

IV The Internet is a great place to find information, make friends, keep in touch with others, and do business. There always are other sides as long as there is a criminal element. As our world becomes more computerized and ever more interconnected, different kinds of computer crimes will continue to grow. These include break-ins of computers to get trade secrets or illegal entry for the thrill and challenge.

V Movie violence these days is louder and bloodier than ever before. When a bad guy was shot in a black and white Western, the most we saw was a puff of smoke and a few drops of fake blood. Now the sights, sounds, and special effects often jar us more than the real thing. Slow motion and pyrotechnics conspire to make movies and TV shows more gruesome than ever.

VI University of Illinois psychologist Leonard Eron studied children at age eight and then again at eighteen. He found that television habits established at the age of eight influenced aggressive behaviour through childhood and adolescent years. The more violent were the programs preferred by boys in the third grade, the more aggressive was their behaviour, both at that time and ten years later.

Read the following text for questions 21 – 29

I arrived at the cloud forest in Ecuador ten days ago. I was one of a group of twelve volunteers that wanted to save the rainforest. My reasons for going on this trip were twofold: firstly, I wanted to collect and bring back alive some of the fascinating animals, birds and reptiles that inhabit this region; secondly, I had long cherished a dream to see South America: not the inhabited South America with its macadam roads, its cocktail bars, its express trains roaring through a landscape denuded of its flora and fauna by the beneficial influences of civilization. I wanted to see one of those few remaining parts of the continent that had escaped this fate and remained more or less as it was when America was first discovered: I wanted to see its rainforests, its vast lands of untouched, pure, natural wildlife. We were working together with local people and scientists and we were learning and seeing new things every day. Our lodge was comfortable, had breathtaking views and was in the middle of the rainforest. It was a two-hour walk from the nearest road, and it was even further to the nearest village. The rainforest is truly an astonishing place. There are thousands of species of plants here and more than 700 species of birds. There are millions of insects and scientists think there may be around forty mammal species that haven't even been discovered. But what I was really amazed at how everything depends on everything else for survival. Every tree in the rainforest is covered in a species of another kind. The black wasp uses the tarantula as a nest for its eggs, plants need monkeys for seed dispersal, and the clouds are necessary for the survival of the whole rainforest. This is because they provide moisture. The problem is, climate change is causing the clouds to rise by 1–2 meters every year. What will happen to the plants that need this moisture? What will happen to the animals that need those plants? Our job was to watch this changing ecosystem. One of my favourite projects was the bird survey. Every day a group of us set out at around five o'clock with a local scientist. At this time of the morning the air was filled with the sound of bird song. We had to identify the birds we hear and see and write down our findings. Later, we entered all our information into a computer at the lodge. We also set up cameras to record pumas, spectacled bears and other large mammals. It was always exciting to see pumas because it meant there were other animals around that they would normally hunt. We fixed the cameras to trees around the reserve, and every day a team of volunteers collected the cameras memory cards.

There was a lot to do in the rainforest, but at least I felt like we were making a difference. However, soon I started collecting some animals and insects. I realized that as soon as the hunting got under way and the collection increased, most of my time would be taken up in looking after the animals, and I should not be able to wander far from camp. So I was eager to get into the forest while I had the chance. Nevertheless, I should mention the fact that without the help of the natives you would stand little chance of catching the animals you want, for they know the forest, having been born in it.

For questions 1-4, choose the correct answer A, B, C, or D.

1. According to the narrator scientists believe that

- A)** plants in the rainforest do not need so much water.
- B)** its impossible to control the animals and birds in the forest.
- C)** they should study animals without catching them.
- D)** there is a number of unknown types of animals in the rainforest.

2. What type of work did the volunteers have to do?

- A)** Study the birds' singing.
- B)** Search for pumas and bears.
- C)** Observe the changes in the wildlife.
- D)** List the types of plants in the rainforest.

3. Why did the narrator go to the forest any time he had a chance to?

- A)** He liked hunting with local people.
- B)** He didn't have a chance to do any other work.
- C)** He wouldn't have enough time for that later.
- D)** He had to feed animals that he had caught.

4. According to the narrator he worked with local people because they

- A)** protected the animals.
- B)** were familiar with the place.
- C)** saved his life.
- D)** knew animals better.

For questions 25-29, decide if the following statements agree with the information given in the text. Mark your answers on the answer sheet.

25. The only reason for traveling to Ecuador was to contribute to the protection of endangered animals.

- A)** True **B)** False **C)** No Information

26. There were more areas influenced by civilization than untouched ones in South America.

- A)** True **B)** False **C)** No Information

27. It took almost two hours for reaching to the countryside from the rainforest.

- A)** True **B)** False **C)** No Information

28. There is an astonishing relationship between flora and fauna for their survival.

- A)** True **B)** False **C)** No Information

29. Scientists used the sound of birds for observing different mammals.

- A)** True **B)** False **C)** No Information

Read the following text for questions 30 - 35.

Research into gender differences in education has tended to focus on the poor performance of girls in science and maths, virtually ignoring the low achievement of boys in reading and writing. According to Cecilia Reynolds, from the Ontario Institute for Studies in Education, it has long been recognized that girls did well in literacy and that boys did not, but there was no great concern about this because, in the real world, boys were still going to get better jobs and salaries. However, a 2004 study by the Council of Ministers of Education found that Canadian girls are outperforming boys in literacy skills by a wider margin than previously thought. Among thirteen year-olds, about ten percent more girls than boys meet expected targets for literacy, and among sixteen-year-olds, about seventeen percent more girls write at an age-appropriate level.

As if that wasn't bad enough, recent testing has shown for the first time that the performance gap that once existed between boys and girls in science and maths has now almost disappeared too. Some experts even predict that at some time in the future, girls may actually move ahead of boys in science. According to Paul Cappon, Director General of the Council Of Ministers of Education, one of the consequences of this will be to put girls in the lead in relation both to university entrance and to achievement in the labor market. Already, only forty-two per cent of university graduates in Canada are male, and that number is dropping each year.

While experts agree that now is the time to focus on the long-standing gender gap in literacy, their explanations for it, and their solutions, vary widely. In a culture that favours equal opportunity and advocates political correctness, some have found it difficult to discuss this troubling gender gap without entering into the touchy domain of sexism.

Some educators have put the blame directly on policy and its implementation by women teachers, saying that since the educational practice has aimed at improving the performance of girls, boys have been forgotten. Cecilia Reynolds has warned that it is important to address any differences between boys and girls without assigning blame. Nevertheless, although she doesn't believe boys were forgotten, she does admit that insufficient attention may have been paid to their different learning needs.

Others have pointed to a more subtle cause, to what Paul Cappon has called the 'feminization' of education. Increasingly, teaching is becoming dominated by females as more young women enter the profession and more older men retire, he says. That leaves boys with few male role models in the classroom. "It's women doing the teaching. Boys in the socialization process will tend to discount the importance of that particular subject area when it's only women teaching it," he suggests. Cappon also thinks the kinds of reading materials available in schools may be better suited to girls than boys. As he points out, the current wisdom is that boys' reading preferences include factual and instructional material that will help them understand particular areas of interest, whereas girls are attracted to

stories that explore interpersonal relationships. What policymakers ultimately decide to do may depend on how far the results of the recent study are judged to be an accurate reflection of the general situation. Cecilia Reynolds emphasizes that gender differences are statistical, with significant numbers of individuals everywhere not following the general trend. Although she does not believe we should be seriously concerned, she does think that in the future, parents and teachers will need to pay more attention to what is happening to boys both at home and in the classroom.

For questions 30 - 33, fill in the missing information in the numbered spaces.

Write no more than ONE WORD and /or A NUMBER for each question.

Research suggests that the gender gap in maths and science has (30) _____.

The proportion of male graduates in Canada is (31) _____.

Whereas girls enjoy reading about (32) _____, boys prefer non-fiction.

According to Paul Cappon, some textbooks at school are less (33) _____ to boys than girls.

For questions 34 - 35, choose the correct answer A, B, C, or D.

Mark your answers on the answer sheet.

34. Which one is Cecilia Reynolds's opinion?

- A) There are inborn differences in the way boys and girls learn.
- B) Boys' poor literacy performance did not disadvantage them professionally in the past.
- C) The high proportion of women in teaching is a disadvantage for boys.
- D) Boys and girls respond differently to different teaching styles.

35. What problem does Paul Cappon see because of the increased number of women teachers in the classroom?

- A) Teachers pay personal attention to only girls.
- B) They cannot teach lessons very well.
- C) They cannot be good role models for boys.
- D) Men teachers have to leave their jobs at schools.

Questions 1 - 6

Read the texts. Fill in each gap with ONE word. You must use a word which is somewhere in the rest of the text

Enchanted forest

Once upon a time, in a magical land far away, there was an Enchanted Forest. The **(1)** was filled with tall trees, colorful flowers, and sparkling streams. It was a place where fairies, unicorns, and talking animals lived together in harmony. In the heart of the Enchanted Forest, there was a wise old owl named Oliver. Oliver had big round eyes and feathers as soft as velvet. He **(2)** in a cozy tree hollow and was known for his wisdom and knowledge. One sunny day, a curious little girl named Lily ventured into the **(3)** Forest. Lily had golden hair, rosy cheeks, and a heart full of adventure. She wanted to explore the magical wonders of the forest and meet its extraordinary inhabitants. As Lily **(4)** deeper into the forest, she came across a mischievous fairy named Sparkle. Sparkle had shimmering wings, a mischievous smile, and a sprinkle of magic dust. She loved playing pranks on her friends but had a heart full of kindness. Lily and Sparkle became fast **(5)** and went on many adventures together. They discovered hidden treasure, helped animals in need, and even had a tea party with the unicorns. The Enchanted Forest was a **(6)** where dreams came true and friendships were forever.

Questions 7 - 14

Read the texts 7-14 and the statements A-J. Decide which situation described in the statements matches with texts. Each statement can be used ONCE only. There are TWO extra statements which you do not need to use.

- A)** You would like to book a cruise for 2005 - to enjoy big savings you must book early.
- B)** You would like to spend a week on an island holiday.
- C)** You would like to travel to France and return 10 days later.
- D)** You want to travel to China on ferry.
- E)** You would like to go to Italy for a long-weekend.
- F)** You are travelling to Spain by car and decide it would be best to be across the Channel by early morning.
- G)** You would like to take your partner to Paris for a weekend city break.
- H)** You would like to go on holiday to Germany taking your car.
- I)** You are planning to travel to Sahara Desert.
- J)** You would like to have a holiday in Ireland this summer.

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Read the text and choose the correct heading for each paragraph from the list of headings below.

There are more headings than paragraphs, so you will not use all of them. You cannot use any heading more than once.

Mark your answers on the answer sheet.

List of Headings

- A** Changing Habits
- B** Eating Out
- C** Foreign Food
- D** Diet Dangers
- E** Popular but Useless
- F** Plan Your Diet Carefully
- G** Eating Together
- H** Food Safety

- 15** Paragraph I
- 16** Paragraph II
- 17** Paragraph III
- 18** Paragraph IV
- 19** Paragraph V
- 20** Paragraph VI

I A quick look at junk food facts tells us junk food and diets do not go hand in hand. Junk foods are also called ‘empty calorie’ foods and have no nutritional value. Nevertheless, they are enjoyed by lots of people because of their simplicity to manufacture, consume and, of course, their taste. Chocolates, burgers, pizzas, potato wafers and fries will surely find their way into everyone’s heart.

II Thai cuisine is one of the healthiest foods you can eat. In fact, several Thai dishes, such as Tom Yum Soup, are currently under scientific study for their incredible health benefits. Of course, it’s already known that many of the fresh herbs and spices used in Thai cooking — such as turmeric, galangal, coriander, lemongrass, and fresh chillies — have immune-boosting and disease-fighting power.

III Vegetarian diets can be very healthy, but eating a balanced diet when you are vegetarian usually requires a little extra attention. Because vegetarians eliminate certain foods from their diets, they often need to work to add foods into their diet that will provide the nutrients found in meat products. If properly planned, vegetarian diets can provide all the nutrients you need.

IV It’s actually easy to make good choices at a fast-food restaurant or the cafeteria. Most cafeterias and fast-food places offer healthy choices that are also tasty, like grilled chicken or salads. Be mindful of portion sizes and high fat add-ons, like dressings, sauces or cheese. Most restaurant portions are larger than the average serving of food at home. Ask for half portions or take half of your dish home.

V Family meals are making a comeback. Shared family meals are more likely to be nutritious, and kids who eat regularly with their families are less likely to snack on unhealthy foods and more likely to eat fruits and vegetables. Teens who take part in regular family meals are less likely to smoke, drink alcohol, or use drugs. Beyond health and nutrition, family meals provide a valuable opportunity to reconnect.

VI Families are cooking more meals at home, cutting back on take away in the face of the economic downturn. In addition to cutting back on take away and eating out, families have begun cooking more vegetarian meals and are adding vegetables, lentils and baked beans to allow them to cut back on meat quantity. Consumers also indicate that they are likely to prepare meals that can be spread across more than one mealtime.

Read the following text for questions 21 - 29.

Social media, magazines and shop windows bombard people daily with things to buy, and British consumers are buying more clothes and shoes than ever before. Online shopping means it is easy for customers to buy without thinking, while major brands offer such cheap clothes that they can be treated like disposable items - worn two or three times and then thrown away. In Britain, the average person spends more than £1,000 on new clothes a year, which is around four per cent of their income. That might not sound like much, but that figure hides two far more worrying trends for society and for the environment. First, a lot of that consumer spending is via credit cards. British people currently owe approximately £670 per adult to credit card companies. That's 66 per cent of the average wardrobe budget. Also, not only are people spending money they don't have, they're using it to buy things they don't need. Britain throws away 300,000 tons of clothing a year, most of which goes into landfill sites.

People might not realize they are part of the disposable clothing problem because they donate their unwanted clothes to charities. But charity shops can't sell all those unwanted clothes. 'Fast fashion' goes out of fashion as quickly as it came in and is often too poor quality to recycle; people don't want to buy it second-hand. Huge quantities end up being thrown away, and a lot of clothes that charities can't sell are sent abroad, causing even more economic and environmental problems.

However, a different trend is springing up in opposition to consumerism - the 'buy nothing' trend. The idea originated in Canada in the early 1990s and then moved to the US, where it became a rejection of the overspending and overconsumption of Black Friday and Cyber Monday during Thanksgiving weekend. On Buy Nothing Day people organize various types of protests and cut up their credit cards. Throughout the year, Buy Nothing groups organize the exchange and repair of items they already own. The trend has now reached influencers on social media who usually share Posts of clothing and make-up that they recommend for people to buy. Some YouTube stars now encourage their viewers not to buy anything at all for periods as long as a year. Two friends in Canada spent a year working towards buying only food. For the first three months they learned how to live without buying electrical goods, clothes or things for the house. For the next stage, they gave up services, for example haircuts, eating out at restaurants or buying petrol for their cars. In one year, they'd saved \$55,000. The changes they made meant two fewer cars on the roads, a reduction in plastic and paper packaging and a positive impact on the environment from all the energy saved. If everyone followed a similar plan, the results would be impressive. But even if you can't manage a full year without going shopping, you can participate in the anti-consumerist movement by refusing to buy things you don't need. Buy Nothing groups send a clear message to companies that people are no longer willing to accept the environmental and human cost of overconsumption.

For questions 21-24, choose the correct answer A, B, C, or D.

21. How much income do the Britons spend on buying clothes on average every year?

- A) more than a half
- B) majority
- C) none
- D) less than a tenth

22. Which is not mentioned in the text as a worrying British lifestyle?

- A) They spend on items that are beyond their budget.
- B) They send on clothes that they don't need actually.
- C) They drop too many clothes into the rubbish.
- D) They wear clothes until they are too old to wear.

23. What is the idea behind the 'buy nothing*' trend?

- A) stop purchasing completely
- B) prevent excessive spending on shopping
- C) ban Black Friday shopping offers
- D) stop getting loans from credit companies

24. What do Nothing groups tell production companies?

- A) People are against damage to nature and society because of consumerism.
- B) People don't want to spend much money on items.
- C) Online shopping will replace traditional shops.
- D) Companies should not generate too much rubbish.

For questions 25-29, decide if the following statements agree with the information given in the text. Mark your answers on the answer sheet.

25. People buy clothes because they want to throw them away.

- A) True
- B) False
- C) No information

26. The amount the average Briton owes on credit cards is one-third of the amount they spend on clothes each year.

- A) True
- B) False
- C) No information

27. Charities can find ways to use clothes even if they are not very good quality.

- A) True
- B) False
- C) No information

28. Buy Nothing Day is popular only in the UK.

- A) True
- B) False
- C) No information

29. If everyone followed the Buy Nothing idea, the environment would benefit.

- A) True
- B) False
- C) No information

Read the following text for questions 30 - 35.

Elephants' Early Warning System

A new study shows that elephants may communicate with other herds through seismic vibrations.

Few sights in nature are as awesome as a six-ton elephant guarding her baby from a hungry predator. Rather than retreat, the threatened mother is likely to launch a mock charge - a terrifying display of ground stomping, ear flapping and frantic screaming designed to frighten off lions and hyenas.

But elephant researchers have discovered that there is more to a mock charge than meets the eye. According to a new study in the Journal of the Acoustical Society of America (JASA), foot stomping and low-frequency rumbling also generate seismic waves in the ground that can travel nearly 20 miles along the surface of the earth. More astonishing is the discovery that elephants may be able to sense these vibrations and interpret them as warning signals of a distant danger.

'Elephants may be able to detect stress from a herd many miles away,' says Caitlin O'Connell-Rodwell, an affiliate of the Stanford Centre for Conservation Biology. 'They may be communicating at much farther distances than we thought,' adds O'Connell-Rodwell, author of the JASA study.

In the early '90s, O'Connell-Rodwell began to suspect there was more to long-distance elephant communication than airborne rumblings alone. 'I started working with elephants in Etosha National Park in 1992,' she recalls. 'I was observing them at a drinking hole when I noticed this strange set of behaviours. They would lean forward, pick up one leg and freeze - or begin stomping their feet for no apparent reason.' She theorized that the elephants were responding to vibrations in the ground from approaching herds. 'When I returned to the University of California at Davis, I teamed up with my Ph.D. adviser, Lynette Hart, and geophysicist Byron Aranson to find out if there really are seismic communications among elephants,' she says.

To test the theory that elephants transmit and receive underground messages, O'Connell-Rodwell and her colleagues conducted several experiments with elephants in Africa, India and at a captive elephant facility in Texas, USA. 'We went to Etosha National Park in Namibia and recorded three acoustic calls commonly made by wild African elephants,' she says. 'One is a warning call, another is a greeting and the third is the elephant equivalent of 'Let's Go!'

The researchers wanted- to find out if elephants would respond to recordings played through the ground; so they installed seismic transmitters at a tourist facility in Zimbabwe where eight trained, young elephants were housed. The idea was to convert audible 'Greetings!', 'Warning!' and "Let's go!" calls into underground seismic waves that an elephant could feel but not hear directly through the air. 'We used a mix of elephant calls, synthesized low-frequency tones, rock music and silence for comparison," says O'Connell-Rodwell. "When the Warning calls were played, one female got so agitated that she bent down and bit the ground,' she notes. 'That's very unusual behaviour for an elephant, but it has been observed in the wild under conditions of extreme agitation. The young female had the same agitated response each time the experiment was repeated.

Researchers also played recorded calls to seven captive males. 'The bulls reacted too, but their response was much more subtle,' notes O'Connell-Rodwell. 'We think they're sensing these underground vibrations through their feet,' she adds. 'Seismic waves could travel from their toe nails to the ear via bone conduction.'

For questions 30 - 33, fill in the missing information in the numbered spaces.

Write no more than ONE WORD and /or A NUMBER for each question.

According to newly published findings, by stomping their feet, elephants tend to send a **(30)** _____ message to other elephants in the distance.

O'Connell-Rodwell wanted to study elephants further because he witnessed unusual **(31)** _____ of these giant animals.

When warning calls were played in the experiment, an elephant bit the ground, which case was **(32)** _____ before, but when they had agitated extremely.

The scientists hypothesized that elephants use their **(33)** _____ to detect the vibrations.

For questions 34 - 35, choose the correct answer A, B, C, or D.

34. According to newly published findings

- A)** a mother elephant uses a mock charge to protect her young.
- B)** a mother elephant is unable to defend her young from lions.
- C)** an elephant's mock charge is not simply a loud noise.
- D)** an elephant can create a louder noise by stomping its foot than with its call.

35. The elephants Caitlin saw in 1992 were acting strangely because

- A)** they were not drinking from the waterhole.
- B)** they were moving their feet constantly.
- C)** they made acoustic calls to another heard.
- D)** occasionally, they would raise a leg and stay very still.

WRITING

TASK 1

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

You and your neighbours have noticed that the rubbish collection services where you live have recently been quite bad. Write a letter to your local council. In your letter,

- *explain what you have recently experienced*
- *explain what the neighbours have recently experienced*
- *ask what action will be taken to improve the service*

You should write at least 150 words.

TASK 2

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the following topic:

The Internet has dramatically altered our lives over the past few decades. Although some of these changes have been negative, the overall effect of this technology has been positive.

What are your opinions on this?

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

Write at least 250 words

TASK 1

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

You have seen an advertisement for an evening course to study a foreign language. Write a letter to the institution offering the course.

In your letter,

- *ask for details of the course*
- *ask if the course teachers are qualified native speakers*
- *request that the institution sends you their brochure*

You should write at least 150 words.

TASK 2

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the following topic:

Men and women are different in terms of their characteristics and abilities. For this reason, some jobs are better done by men and others by women.

Do you agree or disagree?

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

Write at least 250 words.

TASK 1

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

You are the manager of a restaurant that has received a letter of complaint about poor service from a member of your staff. Write a letter of apology to the person who has complained.

In your letter,

- *say how sorry you are that the person has had a poor experience*
- *explain what action has been taken against the staff member*
- *offer a free meal for four people at the restaurant as a gesture of goodwill*

You should write at least 150 words.

TASK 2

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task

Write about the following topic:

These days, it seems that an increasing number of people are leaving rural areas to live in the city.

Discuss some of the effects of rural depopulation (migration from the country to the city) and suggest some ways on which this trend could be reversed.

Write at least 250 words.

TASK 1

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

You are a university student living in on-campus accommodation. You are having some problems with the internet connection in your room.

Write to the supervisor of your residence.

In your letter:

- *Introduce yourself*
- *Inform him / her of the situation*
- *Request that the problem be fixed*

Write at least 150 words.

TASK 2

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task

Write about the following topic:

Many people believe that educational standards have declined in recent times, particularly in the areas of literacy and numeracy.

Discuss the causes of this problem and offer some possible solutions to it.

Write at least 250 words.

TASK 1

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

You have just received a letter from an overseas university saying that your IELTS band score of 6 is too low for admission to any of its Master's Courses (you need 6.5)

Write a letter to the admissions officer. In your letter

- *Introduce yourself.*
- *Enquire about any alternative ways of gaining entrance.*

Write at least 150 words.

TASK 2

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the following topic:

Some people say that the main aim of advertising is to improve sales of products that people do not really need. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

Write at least 250 words.



Speaking

SPEAKING

Part 1

- Please tell me about your best friend.
- Tell me about your country.
- What do you like to do in your free time?

Part 2

1.1



- What do you see in these pictures?
- What are some advantages of walking over driving?
- Why do some people prefer having a car of their own?

1.2



- Tell me about a critical decision you have made.
- How has this decision influenced you and your life?
- What factors have the highest impact on the decisions people make?

Part 3

Citizens should be allowed to carry personal guns.	
For <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Guns can help people protect themselves• They prevent people from becoming victims of crimes like burglary• Necessary for hunting or target sports	Against <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Guns are weapons that are used to commit a crime• Fewer guns will reduce the homicide rate• Handheld or military guns are not useful for activities like hunting

Answer Keys:

Listening

Test 1

1. C	9. changes	17. F	25. B	33. lawyer
2. C	10. flowers	18. A	26. A	34. art
3. C	11. published	19. C	27. C	35. piano
4. B	12. cancelled	20. C	28. B	
5. A	13. 10:00 / 10 am	21. F	29. A	
6. B	14. library	22. A	30. A	
7. A	15. E	23. H	31. accent	
8. A	16. D	24. E	32. attitudes	

Test 2

1. C	9. history	17. D	25. B	33. jungle
2. B	10. caravan	18. A	26. B	34. research
3. C	11. party	19. F	27. C	35. adventure
4. B	12. shoulders	20. D	28. A	
5. C	13. plants	21. E	29. B	
6. B	14. January	22. K	30. C	
7. C	15. C	23. C	31. uncle	
8. C	16. E	24. B	32. Tester	

Test 3

1. A	9. detective	17. F	25. B	33. feedback
2. B	10. photos	18. C	26. C	34. staircase
3. B	11. electric	19. A	27. C	35. intelligence
4. A	12. windows	20. G	28. A	
5. C	13. paper	21. C	29. B	
6. C	14. pollution	22. B	30. C	
7. B	15. D	23. D	31. colony	
8. B	16. B	24. A	32. wood	

Test 4

1. C	9. sunday	17. F	25. A	33. teamwork
2. A	10. 21km	18. B	26. B	34. advertising
3. B	11. skerten	19. C	27. C	35. creative
4. B	12. castle	20. I	28. C	
5. B	13. cake (s)	21. H	29. A	
6. A	14. gloves	22. D	30. paperless	
7. C	15. C	23. G	31. routine	
8. A	16. D	24. A	32. lawyers	

Test 5

1. A	9. art	17. B	25. B	33. shooting
2. C	10. people	18. F	26. A	34. equipment
3. B	11. animals	19. E	27. B	35. attitude
4. C	12. acting	20. F	28. B	
5. B	13. 8 months	21. G	29. A	
6. A	14. website	22. A	30. running	
7. A	15. C	23. B	31. nephew	
8. C	16. D	24. A	32. build	

Reading

Test 1

1. computer	9. I	17. A	25. B	33. lights
2. hacked	10. A	18. E	26. A	34. D
3. security	11. F	19. B	27. A	35. B
4. means	12. J	20. F	28. A	
5. person	13. G	21. A	29. C	
6. managers	14. C	22. B	30. skin	
7. E	15. H	23. D	31. clues	
8. D	16. D	24. C	32. stress	

Test 2

1. words	9. B	17. C	25. C	33. pelicans
2. originally	10. E	18. E	26. A	34. A
3. hair	11. G	19. B	27. B	35. B
4. sauce	12. H	20. D	28. C	
5. athletes	13. C	21. A	29. B	
6. Europe	14. A	22. B	30. healthy	
7. J	15. G	23. A	31. error	
8. F	16. A	24. B	32. acid	

Test 3

1. name	9. F	17. A	25. A	33. water
2. family	10. B	18. D	26. B	34. D
3. parents	11. A	19. E	27. B	35. B
4. tradition	12. C	20. B	28. C	
5. culture	13. G	21. A	29. A	
6. boy	14. H	22. C	30. rainfall	
7. E	15. C	23. B	31. transportable	
8. J	16. H	24. C	32. people	

Test 4

1. think	9. A	17. D	25. B	33. suited
2. idea	10. J	18. G	26. A	34. B
3. tubes	11. C	19. E	27. B	35. C
4. controlled	12. G	20. F	28. A	
5. inventions	13. I	21. D	29. C	
6. car	14. B	22. C	30. disappeared	
7. F	15. H	23. C	31. dropping	
8. D	16. B	24. B	32. relationships	

Test 5

1. forest	9. G	17. F	25. B	33. feet
2. lived	10. H	18. B	26. B	34. C
3. enchanted	11. J	19. G	27. B	35. D
4. explored	12. A	20. A	28. C	
5. friends	13. B	21. D	29. A	
6. place	14. C	22. D	30. warning	
7. E	15. E	23. B	31. behaviour	
8. F	16. C	24. A	32. observed	

Writing

Test 1

TASK 1

Dear Sir / Madam,

My name is Amanda Rosewell and I am a resident of the city of Harpley. I am writing this letter in my name and on behalf of my neighbours on Bristwood Avenue, as we have experienced very poor rubbish collection services recently.

For around three months, the trash I put out at my gate on the correct day is only collected irregularly, and when it is, some is left behind. My neighbours have had similar experiences, if not worse, with one woman not having her rubbish collected for eight weeks and another family dealing with unfriendly and incompetent rubbish collectors. Apparently, their waste container was broken by the harsh handling of the collectors, and the family's children have been scared by their unfriendly comments.

Although I have called the rubbish collection service hotline, the company's employees have not taken my complaint seriously and nothing has changed the current situation. I would therefore like to ask what you as the local city council can do in order to improve this state of affairs, as the rubbish collection services do not react to any feedback from dissatisfied citizens.

I look forward to hearing from you soon.

Yours sincerely,

Amanda Rosewell

TASK 2

The Internet has brought significant changes to our lives in recent years. Yet, there remains some disagreement as to whether the overall effect of this technology has been positive or negative. While there are certainly valid arguments to the contrary, I personally believe that the benefits of the Internet far outweigh its drawbacks. These benefits are twofold.

First of all, it is an indisputable fact that the Internet has revolutionized the way we communicate. Despite the risk of social isolation – a problem occasionally seen in people who spend too much time at their computer terminal rather than relating to people in the real world – most of us have benefited greatly from e-mail and internet chat programs like MSN Messenger. These incredibly useful and powerful tools of communication facilitate both contact with loved ones in faraway places and global trade.

Equally importantly, though, the Internet has placed the entire word (and all of the information in it) at our fingertips. In earlier times, conducting research entailed long hours searching library shelves. Now, however, the same information can be accessed at the click of a button. Admittedly, not all of the information available on the Internet is reliable or helpful – there is a vast amount of material online that some would consider offensive or dangerous, ranging from pornography to instructions on how to make bombs. Nonetheless, I would contend that this free flow of information has generally been a very positive development.

By way of conclusion, I once again reaffirm my position that the Internet has had a positive impact on modern life because of its influence on communication and the flow of information.

Test 2

TASK 1

Dear Sir / Madam,

I have recently read about the evening course on the French language that your institution is offering and I have a few questions.

As I am an advanced speaker in French and have read that the Course “B1” is offered for this level, I would like to know what this course comprises, so that I will be able to decide whether this matches my abilities or whether I would need to sign up for another course. I would also like to know if the teachers giving the lessons are qualified native speakers, as I believe this is very important in order to get an authentic insight into the cultural context of the language studied. A native teacher has the greatest knowledge and understanding possible of the language he or she is teaching.

Lastly, I would like to ask for you to send me a brochure of the different courses offered at your institution, using the address I have sent this letter from as the recipient address.

I look forward to your response.

Yours faithfully

Peter Harris

TASK 2

These days, it seems that more women are entering “male occupations” than ever before and vice versa. While some still hold to the conservative view that certain jobs are better performed by men and others by women, it is my personal belief that people of their sex are capable of doing any job effectively. The reasons for my position are as follows.

First of all, I believe it is a mistake to base our views on broad generalisations about the characteristics of men and women as such stereotypes are often inaccurate. Although there are certainly traits which are typical of men and others which are typical of women, there are exceptions to every rule. Not all women are physically weak, just as not all men are poor interpersonal communicators; conventional gender roles are not appropriate for everybody. If a man and woman desires to pursue a career which is traditionally reserved for the opposite sex, I believe he/ she should be provided the opportunity to prove him/ herself capable.

Secondly, I would contend that the presence of both males and females in a workplace brings a sense of balance. Men and women frequently, though by no means always, have different methods of doing things. Rather than judging these differences to be weakness, I feel that we should view them as opportunities for innovation and the discovery of more effective and efficient work practices. A person’s weakness can thus be transformed into strengths.

In summary, I once again reaffirm my position that both male and female employees are an asset to any industry and as our stereotypes about men and women are not always appropriate, we must not discourage anyone from choosing an occupation simply because of his/ her gender.

Test 3

TASK 1

Dear Mr. Smith,

I have received your letter of complaint regarding poor service from a member of staff at my restaurant, The Seaside Inn.

I would like to use this opportunity to express my sincere apology for this embarrassing and rare occurrence at my restaurant. The member of staff responsible for your inconvenience has been removed from the list of waiters and is now working in the kitchen department, where contact with guests is unlikely. He has also been educated to improve his attitude. The current staff have undergone training as well to avoid similar events in the future.

As a gesture of goodwill and as means of compensation, I would like to offer you a free meal for four people at my restaurant. You may use the enclosed voucher at any time and for any meal.

I hope to welcome you again as a guest at my restaurant.

Yours sincerely,

Katherine Hatchell

TASK 2

While country towns were once vibrant and growing places, these days many appear to be dying as people move to the city in search of work and excitement. In this essay, I intend to discuss the impact of this problem as well as how more people could be encouraged to live in the rural areas.

Surprisingly, the most serious consequences of rural depopulation are often felt in urban areas. As a result of overcrowding, cities throughout the world today are increasingly prone to environment problems like air, water and noise pollution. Beijing is a particularly good example of this. Further, the uncontrolled growth of cities also gives rise to social problems such as high unemployment, crime and in less affluent countries, the creation of slums. Clearly, there is a limit to how many people can live in one area before living standards are negatively influenced.

In order to stem the tide of rural depopulation, I believe we must first address its root causes. At the heart of the matter is the disparity between services and facilities in the country and those in the city. I firmly believe that urban and rural dwellers alike would find the idea of country life far more appealing if high quality shopping centers, cinemas, swimming pools, restaurants, libraries, schools and hospitals were more readily available in the country. One further method of attracting people to the country would be for government to provide financial incentives to business and professional workers who willingly relocate to rural areas.

In reality, this problem is unlikely to be resolved in the short term. However, it is by no means insurmountable, and I am convinced that more people will choose the country as city life becomes less comfortable and more expensive.

Test 4

TASK 1

Dear Mr Jones,

My name is Jenny Chen – a recently arrived overseas student currently staying in Unit 5 of Cassowary House. While I have found most of the facilities here quite satisfactory thus far, I wish to lodge a complaint about the university's internet system. Your student accommodation brochure, which I read closely prior to booking this room, indicated that I would have unlimited access to the Internet. Upon arrival, however, I discovered that MSN Messenger and other such internet communication programs would not run properly. I discussed the matter with some of my fellow students who informed me that these programs had been blocked by the university. As you are no doubt aware, international phone calls are incredibly expensive by comparison with chatting online. Considering the high tuition fees we overseas students already pay, I feel it is entirely unreasonable to prevent us from seeking more affordable alternatives when it comes to communicating with loved ones at home. I was, therefore, wondering if you could unblock these programs? Your assistance in this matter is greatly appreciated.

Yours sincerely,

Jenny Chen

TASK 2

There is a widely held perception in many parts of the world today that educational standards are in decline. In the following essay, I aim to identify the sources of this problem as well as some viable solutions to it.

From my perspective, one of the most significant obstacles to learning in schools today is lack of discipline. While the teachers of previous generations were able to maintain order through the use of corporal punishment, such methods are no longer permitted. This has left many teachers powerless to control unruly students. The resultant misbehaviour and inattention on the part of students seriously undermines the learning process. If educational standards are to be raised, therefore, it is crucial that classroom discipline be restored.

Admittedly, there are numerous alternatives to corporal punishment, which is frowned upon by many these days. Nonetheless, I remain firmly convinced that physical forms of punishment are often the most effective method of behaviour management.

Another major contributing factor in the sub-standard academic achievement of today's students is the undue attention that many schools give to "soft" subjects like music, art and drama. Interesting though they may be, these subjects simply serve to distract students from more important and practical subjects like mathematics and English. The more time a student spends learning how to paint, for instance, the less time they spend learning how to read. In order to improve educational outcomes, therefore, we must ensure that core subjects are not neglected.

In reality, of course, this is a vast oversimplification of the issue. Solutions such as the reintroduction of corporal punishment would be problematic in themselves. However, I believe that the hard way is sometimes the best way.

Test 5

TASK 1

Dear Ms Barlowe,

I am writing with regard to your rejection of my application to begin postgraduate studies in Marketing Management at your university in August. You indicated that my IELTS band score of 6 was insufficient and that I would require a minimum of 6.5 to gain admission. While I recognize the importance of ensuring the English competency of enrolling overseas candidates and fully accept your decision, a friend of mine currently studying at your institution has suggested that it may be possible for me to take a two-month, pre-sessional English course and then either take an internal examination or resit IELTS prior to the beginning of semester as this is what she did. Hence, I was wondering if you could send me further information on any such courses on offer or any other possible means of gaining entrance to your master of Marketing Management programme. I have supplied my home and e-mail addresses along with my mobile phone number for your convenience. Your assistance in this matter is greatly appreciated.

Yours sincerely,

Yung, Da Wei

TASK 2

The belief that advertising primarily seeks to increase the sales of non-essential products is one that merits considerable attention. I believe that while advertising does play a role in influencing consumer behaviour, its objectives are manifold and not solely confined to this aspect.

It is undeniably true that advertising uses persuasive techniques, like skillful storytelling or interesting visuals to make a product seem more appealing to customers. In essence, adverts are designed to make people believe that they need to buy a product to achieve a certain lifestyle or social status, and this strategy can indeed lead to an increased purchase of goods that are not strictly necessary for one's well-being or happiness. In this sense, advertising can drive consumerism beyond our practical needs.

However, it is also crucial to acknowledge that advertising also serves informative purposes, as it introduces consumers to new products and innovations that can genuinely enhance their quality of life or offer solutions to their problems. For instance, advertising can play a pivotal role in raising awareness about energy-efficient appliances, health-related products, or educational services. Furthermore, advertising supports economic growth by helping businesses reach their target audiences, and it also facilitates healthy competition which is often the driving force behind product improvement

In conclusion, while advertising does influence the purchase of non-essential products, its role is more complex than just boosting sales of such items. Advertising also contributes to both consumer awareness and economic growth, and therefore we cannot say that it solely encourages unnecessary consumption

Speaking

Part 1

1. Well, I have a lot of friends, but the closest one I think Alex, because we have been friend since 2002, the time we were studying at school, he is a tall guy with dark hair, broaden shoulder, and he is handsome fellow.
2. I live in Uzbekistan, it is famous for the diversity of different cultures and variety of foods, and it also signifies traditional culture and heritage in Uzbekistan. All live with great prosperity and caring for each other. I adore my country cause I was born and grown up here.
3. Honestly, it is an interesting question, usually in my leisure time I often watch TV, in fact, nowadays, as I am preparing for the Multilevel exam, I watch English movies in order to enhance my listening and speaking skills, besides that, sometimes I ride a bike cause it is beneficial both mentally and physically.

Part 2

1.1

1. Well in both picture we can see people reaching to their destination in different way, in the first picture a man is going to work by driving a car, while in the second picture myriad of people are going to work on foot by walking, I think it is spring time in both pictures because the people in both pictures are wearing light clothes
2. Well, it is a good question, Walking is the slowest – cost commute, and walking is cheaper and always available to anyone and any time, no need to worry about to park anything other than yourself, better way to lose weight and burn fat than driving. Only real demerits of walking is that it's slow and time consuming
3. In my opinion, the first and foremost thing private car provides comfort and space, you don't have to wait the bus or travel with strangers in overcrowded space, having your own car provides you with comfort seats and air conditioner in humid wether, and you can reach to your destination in a quick way. Apart from you can stop anywhere and anytime grab some snack

1.2

1. Regarding to the first question that, the critical decision that I made, it was the time I applied to the one of the prestigious universities of Uzbekistan, that Tashkent State Oriental University, cause it was very difficult to be accepted in this education area, for the time I failed, and everybody criticized me for not entering to this university, in fact I could easily be member of other universities, as a matter of fact, my score was high, however it wasn't sufficient, in next year I prepared hard, and took my chance and entered to this university
2. Moving to the second question, this decision had great impact in my future career, cause nowadays no matter that I am a historian I can communicate in two languages, they are Persian and English, and because of learning English perfectly I did my diploma work in English
3. To sum up, sometimes making decision has huge factors and influence on people's life, for example, if you make decision that brings you profit in your future life, I think it is good choice, some people are afraid of taking risk and making decision, I think that they cannot achieve lots of things, cause the life is like game and you some win, some lose

Part 3

The first advantages of having guns, I think you can always protect yourself and your family from bad people, if you are in danger, or group of burglars attack you and have self defence and by all means, your family's life, besides that, if you are to be attacked by three or four fellows, you cannot defeat all of them, in this case I think this cold weapon helps you not to be victim killed, another merits of owning your personal guns that, for some people it is like their hobbies, in their free time, they desire to go forest and have some fun and hunt hare or other wild animals, and nowadays there are shooting sports that people take part to the competition

First and foremost demerits of owning guns in your home, it is that if you drunk, or argue with somebody, you are unwillingly can commit a crime, and may be sent to prison, Besides that nowadays many fellows want to own gun for their personal business, in my opinion it raises the rate of crime, it should be banned keeping gun at home or carrying by themselves, moreover, currently, more and more people desire to spend their spare time in the countryside, and to hunt some endangered species, like wolves, hare, and giraffes, it causes serious damage to the wild life, hunting wild animals should be illegal

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