

TEST A

LISTENING TEST

Part 1

You will hear some sentences. You will hear each sentence twice. Choose the best reply to each sentence.

- 1**
- A It's mine.
 - B What a surprise!
 - C You can't do this.
-

- 2**
- A No kidding? She's your sister?
 - B Wow. What a good kid!
 - C Are you joking? She looks so young.
-

- 3**
- A The teacher is speaking.
 - B What are you talking about?
 - C I'm sorry.
-

- 4**
- A It's easy as pie.
 - B Hey, take it easy.
 - C Would you hand me that vase?
-

- 5**
- A Oh, thank you.
 - B How are you?
 - C Better safe than sorry!

A Sure. What is it?

6

B Don't push me.

C Slow down.

A The game is over now.

7

B Oh, good. We still have time.

C Where are we going?

A No way.

8

B That's not true.

C That's nothing.

Part 2

For each question, write the correct answer in the gap.

Write **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER** for each answer.

Visit to shopping centre

Bank is on the **9** _____

Get a **10** _____ from the newsagent.

Restaurant is opposite the **11** _____ in the main square.

Snack bar next to the **12** _____ closes at **13** _____

Meet outside shop called **14** _____

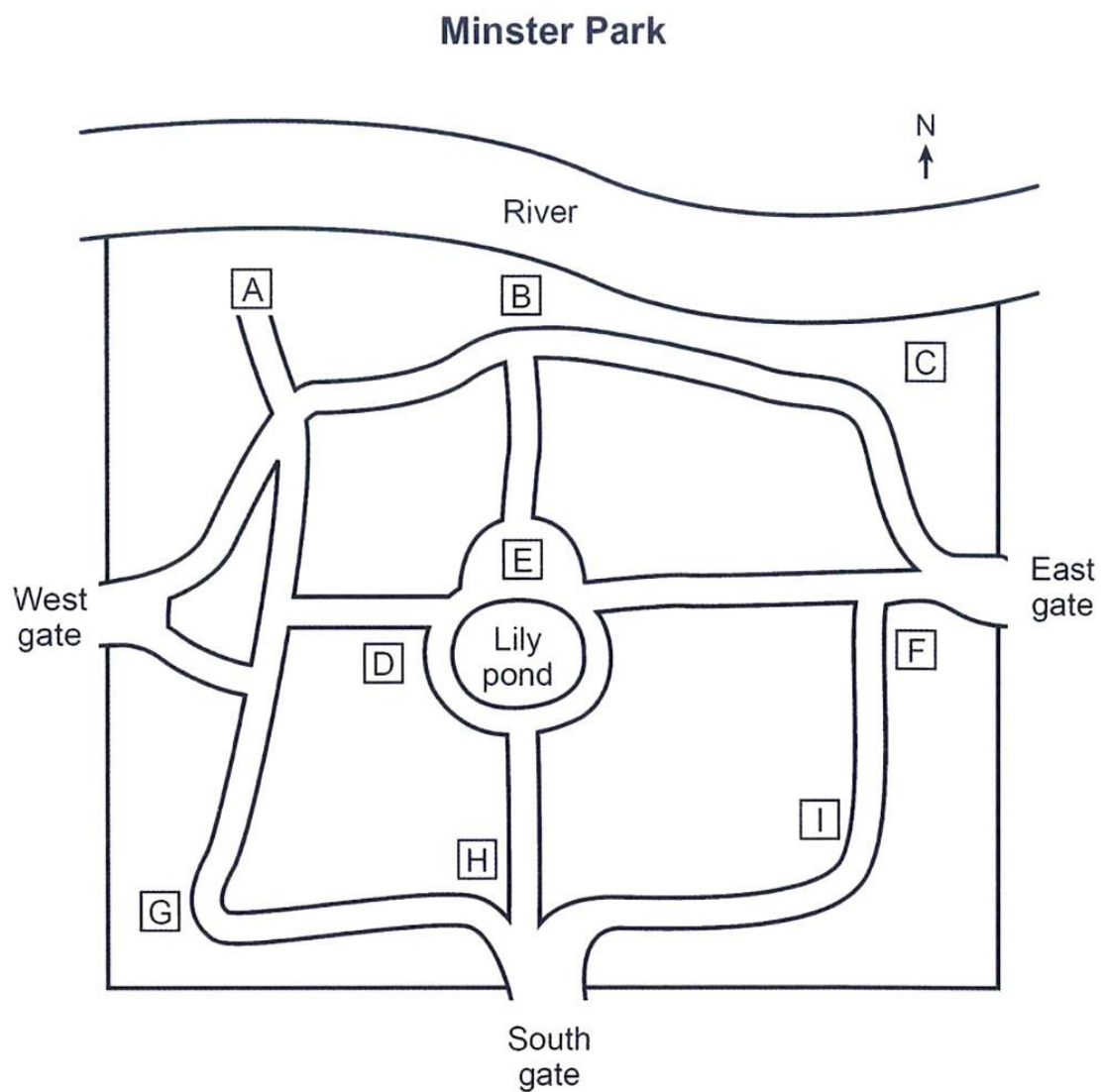
Part 3

You will hear four people talking about their first employment experiences. For questions 15-18, choose from the list (A-F) what each person says about it. Use the letters only once. Use the letters only once. There are two extra letters which you do not need to use.

- | | |
|---------------------|---|
| 13. Speaker 1 _____ | A. they lied about something |
| 14. Speaker 2 _____ | B. they were injured |
| 15. Speaker 3 _____ | C. they were made redundant at work |
| 16. Speaker 4 _____ | D. they were issued a warning |
| | E. they were doing a number of different things |
| | F. it affected their career choice |

Part 4

Label the map below. Write the correct letter, A-I, next to Questions 19-23



- 19. statue of Diane Gosforth _____
- 20. wooden sculptures _____
- 21. playground _____
- 22. maze _____
- 23. tennis courts _____

Part 5

You will hear three different extracts. For questions 24-29, choose the answer (A, B or C) which fits best according to what you hear. There are two questions for each extract.

Extract One

You hear part of an interview with a woman who works in retail management.

24. How does the woman feel now about her first job in retailing?

- A. pleased by the way she handled the staff
- B. confident that it gave her a good start
- C. relaxed about the mistakes she made

25. What is the woman advised to do next?

- A. reflect on her skills
- B. volunteer for extra work
- C. discuss her situation with her boss

Extract Two

You overhear a woman telling a friend a story about a swan.

26. What problem did the woman have with the swan?

- A. She misunderstood its intentions
- B. She underestimated the speed of its approach
- C. She failed to realise the consequences of disturbing it

27. What is the man's reaction to the story?

- A. He feels he would have handled the situation better
- B. He is unconvinced by the woman's version of events
- C. He fails to see quite how serious the problem was

Extract Three

You hear part of an interview with Bruce Loader, a successful businessman who is talking about his early life.

28. Why did Bruce decide to give up the idea of studying art?

- A. He failed to gain a place at art college
- B. He became tired of doing representational art
- C. He was persuaded that he could not realise his ambition

29. What was his father's reaction to Bruce's decision?

- A. He was anxious to discuss alternative employment options
- B. He was angry that a good opportunity had been wasted
- C. He was dismissive of the advantages of higher education

Part 6

You will hear a student called Kerry giving a class presentation about a type of bird called the swift. For questions 30-35, complete the sentences.

Write no more than TWO WORD for each answer.

The Swift
Kerry says that the Latin name for the swift translates to the words 30 _____ in English.
Kerry describes the noise made by swifts as a 31 _____.
Kerry says many people think that the bird's shape most resembles a 32 _____.
Kerry thinks that the swifts' natural nesting site is on 33 _____.
Kerry was surprised to learn that 34 _____ is a common material found in swifts' nests.
Kerry has observed swifts flying fast to avoid 35 _____.

READING TEST

Part 1

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

Breathing in air pollution could change our brain. A new study shows that car fumes can **1** _____ how our brain is wired – how parts of the brain connect with other parts. The research is from the University of British Columbia in Canada. Researchers found that car fumes can change our brain's connectivity in just two hours. A **2** _____, Professor Chris Carlsten, was surprised at what he found. He said: "For many decades, scientists thought the brain may be protected from the harmful effects of air pollution." He added: "This study, which is the first of its kind in the world, provides fresh evidence supporting a connection between air pollution and [thinking]."

The traffic pollution study was on 25 adults. The researchers asked the adults to breathe in car fumes in a laboratory. The research team took brain scans of the **3** _____ for two hours. The **4** _____ showed that networks in the brain that we use for thinking and remembering changed. There were fewer connections between the **5** _____. Another professor said the research was worrying. She said: "It's concerning to see traffic pollution interrupting these networks." The researchers said there needed to be more research to see how car fumes change our brain. They also advised people to close car windows when in traffic. The **6** _____ of the 25 people returned to normal after they breathed clean air.

Part 2

The people below all want to visit somewhere. There are descriptions of places (A-K). Decide which place would be the most suitable for the people below.

- 7.** You enjoy walking but you have injured your knee and cannot climb up hills. You would like to spend a couple of hours on a quiet walk with well-marked paths.
- 8.** You like to get as much exercise as possible and particularly like climbing steep hills to get a good view. You want to do a walk that is difficult and offers a range of scenery.
- 9.** You have two sons of 8 and 10. You would like to take them to see some animals in the countryside. You want to be able to buy some refreshments.
- 10.** You have had an operation and need plenty of fresh air to help your recover. You want to find a short, quiet walk with a beautiful place to visit on the route.

11. Your grandparents are staying with you. They are very fit and enjoy walking. They would like to visit some of the local villages and need a clearly-marked route so they don't lose their way.
12. Alan and Mike would like to spend some time in a seaside town where they can do water sports and be taught some basic diving using an air tank.
13. You are studying architecture and prefer holidays where you can follow this interest. You also want to try some thrilling outdoor activity.
14. You need a rest after working hard, but you wouldn't like to go to the seaside. You want to find a holiday that combines opportunities to meet friendly people and visit more than one country.

WALKS FOR EVERYONE

A MILL LANE

You'll see lots of animals on this walk, because there is nothing to disturb them. Walkers often say they meet no-one. There are places where you can join or finish the walk but these are not well signposted and it is easy to get lost.

B SEA PATH

This walk starts at the village of Nye Flats and the excellent signposts lead you through local streets, fields and pretty neighbouring villages. Although it will take you half a day, there are no hills at all. You can breathe the sea air and enjoy watching traditional life in busy villages.

C CUTTERS WAY

This walk can take anything from 30 minutes to two hours. It's not a good walk for hill-lovers as the ground is completely flat, but it has good signposts and simple facilities for the hungry or thirsty walker. A few places or things to see would improve this walk, which can be a little dull.

D PADDOCK WAY

This is really a short track across a working farm. There are plenty of chickens and sheep to see, and the farmer has turned some of the buildings into an educational centre with a café. Not a walk for those who like peace and quiet, but good fun.

E HURDLES

This is a route for the experienced walker. It crosses two rivers and includes hills of up to 500 metres, from which you can see the sea. There are several rocky paths that are unsuitable for children or older people and there are no shops so take plenty of water.

F NEVERLAND

This is a walk to take if you have a whole day to spare and want to escape from other people. It follows a narrow track which is clearly marked and has different routes for different types of walker. There are hills to climb but views are limited because of thick forest.

G OVERHILL

This sounds like a difficult walk but it's really easy, although it could be better signposted. If you're a local person, you're almost certain to meet someone you know on the walk. It's a couple of kilometres outside the village of Overhill, with fields full of rabbits!

H GOLD-DIGGERS END

You won't find any gold on this peaceful walk, but you will find plenty of other things to see including a lovely garden which is open to the public. It's a half-hour walk with a couple of small cafés on the way.

I Dive Worldwide

With resorts around the Canary Islands, we have a variety of great scuba diving sites for you to choose from. We are all professional divers ourselves and understand what makes a perfect diving holiday. DVT dive centres are available for adults and children 12 years and above.

J The Spanish Pyrenees

A multi activity adventure holiday in Spain that will see you explore the Spanish Pyrenees with a number of guided tours – walking, climbing, rafting and canyoning. We'll also visit Zaragoza which is a treasure trove of cultural and historical gems. Tourists will find many magnificent buildings and ancient Roman ruins.

K Baobab Travel

This is an incredible family adventure holiday full of discovery, nature and activity, for fun seeking families wanting an amazing adventure close to home. From the mountain to the coast, Catalonia offers a beautiful and diverse location for this incredible multi-activity holiday.

Part 3

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.

List of headings

- A. One possible source of inaccuracies
- B. Less time doing chores
- C. A difference between perception and reality
- D. The value of extra leisure time
- E. Americans are working harder
- F. Significantly more free time
- G. The effect of including retirees
- H. The need for a wider description of work
- I. An effective system for measuring time spent
- J. How Americans think about their time

15.Paragraph 1____

16.Paragraph 2____

17.Paragraph 3____

18.Paragraph 4____

19.Paragraph 5____

20.Paragraph 6____

LEISURE TIME IN AMERICA

1. A pair of economists have looked closely at how Americans actually spend their time. Mark Aguiar, at the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston and Erik Hurst, at the University of Chicago's Graduate School of Business constructed four different measures of leisure. The narrowest includes only activities that nearly everyone considers relaxing or fun; the broadest counts anything that is not related to a paying job, housework or errands as "leisure". No matter how the two economists slice the data, Americans seem to have much more free time than before.

2. Over the past four decades, depending on which of their measures one uses, the amount of time that working-age Americans are devoting to leisure activities has risen by 4-8 hours a week. For somebody working 40 hours a week, that is equivalent to 5-10 weeks of extra holiday a year. Nearly every category of American has more spare time: single or married, with or without children, both men and women. Americans may put in longer hours at the office than other countries, but that is because average hours in the workplace in other rich countries have dropped sharply.
3. How then have Messrs Aguiar and Hurst uncovered a more relaxed America, where leisure has actually increased? It is partly to do with the definition of work, and partly to do with the data they base their research upon. Most American labour studies rely on well-known official surveys, such as those collected by the Bureau of Labour Statistics (BLS) and the Census Bureau, that concentrate on paid work. These are good at gleaning trends in factories and offices, but they give only a murky impression of how Americans use the rest of their time. Messrs Aguiar and Hurst think that the hours spent at your employer's are too narrow a definition of work. Americans also spend lots of time shopping, cooking, running errands and keeping house. These chores are among the main reasons why people say they are so overstretched, especially working women with children.
4. However, Messrs Aguiar and Hurst show that Americans actually spend much less time doing them than they did 40 years ago. There has been a revolution in the household economy. Appliances, home delivery, the internet, 24-hour shopping, and more varied and affordable domestic services have increased flexibility and freed up people's time.
5. The data for Messrs Aguiar and Hurst's study comes from time-use diaries that American social scientists have been collecting methodically, once a decade, since 1965. These diaries ask people to give detailed information on everything they did the day before, and for how long they did it. The beauty of such surveys, which are also collected in Australia and many European countries, is that they cover the whole day, not just the time at work, and they also have a built-in accuracy check, since they must always account for every hour of the day.
6. Do the numbers add up? One thing missing in Messrs Aguiar's and Hurst's work is that they have deliberately ignored the biggest leisure-gainers in the population, the growing number of retired folk. The two economists excluded anyone who has reached 65 years old, as well as anyone under that age who retired early. So America's true leisure boom is even bigger than their estimate.

Read the following text for questions 21-29

Global Warming

Day after day we hear about how anthropogenic development is causing global warming. According to an increasingly vocal minority, however, we should be asking ourselves how much of this is media hype and how much is based on real evidence. It seems, as so often is the case, that it depends on which expert you listen to, or which statistics you study. Yes, it is true that there is a mass of evidence to indicate that the world is getting warmer, with one of the world's leading weather predictors stating that air temperatures have shown an increase of just under half a degree Celsius since the beginning of the twentieth century. And while this may not sound like anything worth losing sleep over, the international press would have us believe that the consequences could be devastating. Other experts, however, are of the opinion that what we are seeing is just part of a natural upward and downward swing that has always been part of the cycle of global weather. An analysis of the views of major meteorologists in the United States showed that less than 20% of them believed that any change in temperature over the last hundred years was our own fault – the rest attributed it to natural cyclical changes.

There is, of course, no denying that we are still at a very early stage in understanding weather. The effects of such variables as rainfall, cloud formation, the seas and oceans, gases such as methane and ozone, or even solar energy are still not really understood, and therefore the predictions that we make using them cannot always be relied on. Dr. James Hansen, in 1989, was predicting that the likely effects of global warming would be a raising of world temperature which would have disastrous consequences for mankind: "a strong cause and effect relationship between the current climate and human alteration of the atmosphere". He has now gone on record as stating that using artificial models of climate as a way of predicting change is all but impossible. In fact, he now believes that, rather than getting hotter, our planet is getting greener as a result of the carbon dioxide increase, with the prospect of increasing vegetation in areas which in recent history have been frozen wastelands.

In fact, there is some evidence to suggest that as our computer-based weather models have become more sophisticated, the predicted rises in temperature have been cut back. In addition, if we look at the much reported rise in global temperature over the last century, a close analysis reveals that the lion's share of that increase, almost three quarters in total, occurred before man began to "poison" his world with industrial processes and the accom-

panying greenhouse gas emissions in the second half of the twentieth century.

So should we pay any attention to those stories that scream out at us from billboards and television news headlines, claiming that man, with his inexhaustible dependence on oil-based machinery and ever more sophisticated forms of transport is creating a nightmare level of greenhouse gas emissions, poisoning his environment and ripping open the ozone layer? Doubters point to scientific evidence, which can prove that, of all the greenhouse gases, only two percent come From man-made sources, the rest resulting from natural emissions. Who, then, to believe: the environmentalist exhorting us to leave the car at home, to buy re-usable products packaged in recycled paper and to plant trees in our back yard? Or the sceptics, including, of course, a lot of big businesses who have most to lose, when they tell us that we are making a mountain out of a molehill? And my own opinion? The jury's still out as far as I am concerned!

Questions 21-29

21. As to the cause of global warming, the author believes that ...

- A. occasionally the fact depend on who you are talking to
- B. the facts always depend on who you are talking to
- C. often the fact depend on which expert you listen to
- D. you should not speak to experts

22. More than 80% of the top meteorologists in the United States are of the opinion that...

- A. global warming should make us lose sleep
- B. global warming is not the result oil natural cyclical changes, but man-made
- C. the consequences of global warming will be deviating
- D. global warming is not man-made, but the result of natural cyclical changes

23. Our understanding of weather...

- A. leads to reliable predictions
- B. Is variable
- C. cannot be denied
- D. is not very developed yet

24. Currently, Dr. James Hansen's beliefs include the fact that ...

- A. It is nearly Impossible to predict weather change using artificial models
- B. the consequences of global warming would be disastrous for in mankind
- C. there Is a significant link between the climate now, mid man's changing of the atmosphere
- D. Earth is getting colder

Do the following statements agree with the information given in Reading Passage?

25.At the same time that computer-based weather models have become more sophisticated, weather forecasters have become more expert.

A) True **B)** False **C)** Not Given

26.Most of the increase in global temperature happened in the second half of the twentieth century.

A) True **B)** False **C)** Not Given

27.The media wants us to blame ourselves for global warming.

A) True **B)** False **C)** Not Given

28.The media encourages the public to use environmentally friendly vehicles, such as electric cars to combat global warming.

A) True **B)** False **C)** Not Given

29.Environmentalists are very effective at persuading people to be kind to the environment.

A) True **B)** False **C)** Not Given

Part 5

The hidden lives of solitary bees

Ian Beavis is a naturalist and blogger with a mission to raise the profile of the many solitary bees, whose pollinating services are so important, yet so little recognised. Solitary bees inhabit gardens, parks, woodlands, fields and cliffs. In fact they represent 95% of the world's bee species. Leading wildlife illustrator Richard Lewington, best known for his beautiful paintings of butterflies, says, 'Solitary bees are so useful to gardeners and commercially valuable. Yet until recently they barely registered in the public consciousness. I wanted to help publicise their vital role in our lives' The problem with solitary bees has long been one of identification - with more than 240 species to choose from, and no accessible guidebook, where do people start? So Richard Lewington has spent any spare time over the past few years working on a new guide to the bees of Great Britain and Ireland. This, amazingly, is the first book of its kind to be published for over a century.

How do solitary bees live? A female solitary bee constructs a nest and then lays her eggs in individual cells, lining or sealing them with various materials depending on the species of bee - red mason bees use mud leafcutter bees use sections of leaf The female leaves what naturalists call a 'parcel' of pollen and nectar for each other little grubs to feed on When the female has laid all her eggs, she dies The emerging grubs eat. grow and develop into adults the following year.

While some bees are plentiful and widespread, others have been designated as rare. Or are very local in distribution. In 2013. Ian Beavis came across what has long been known as one of Britain's rarest species, the banded mining bee. An impressive species with white hairs on its face, the banded mining bee nests in the ground, typically on steep banks. Ian Beavis explains that it always chooses bare earth because it doesn't like having to eat through plant roots to make its nest Females feed on a variety of plants, but seem particularly fond of yellow dandelions that bloom from spring to autumn.

Another bee that has attracted naturalists' attention is the ivy bee. It was only identified as a distinct species in 1993. It is one of a number of bees that have been able to establish themselves in Britain due to the recent warmer winters. About the same size as a with distinctive orange-yellow banding on its abdomen, it was initially thought to feed on y on ivy, but has since been seen visiting other plants.

The discoveries about ivy bees show how rewarding the study of solitary bees can be but it's not the only species whose habits are changing. Ian Beavis believes we can see in solitary bees the beginning of social behaviour. He explains that many species make their nests close to each other in huge groups, and there are some, like *Andrena scotica*, where several bees use the same entrance without becoming aggressive. It's not difficult to see how this behaviour, which could be seen as the foundation of social behaviour, might evolve in future into worker bees sharing care of the grubs. Indeed some of Britain's solitary bees, *Lasioglossum malachurum* for example, are already demonstrating this type of social behaviour. So will all solitary bees evolve into social insects? Not necessarily. According to Ian Beavis, there are advantages to social behaviour but there are also advantages to nesting alone. Bees that nest socially are a target for predators, diseases and parasites.

Pesticides can also pose a threat to solitary bees. At the University of Sussex in England. Beth Nicholls is conducting research into the effects of certain pesticides on the red mason bee. She explains. 'We know that pesticides harm social bees, but very little research has been done into solitary bees.' Honeybees fly throughout the summer, so they may be exposed to different levels of pesticides. But if the shorter flight period of solitary bees - the red mason bee only flies from March to May - coincides with peak pesticide levels, that

might be disastrous. If the red mason bee declines dramatically, it could affect the fruit growing industry. According to Beth Nicholls, it is much more efficient at pollinating orchard trees. Social bees carry pollen in 'baskets' on their back legs, but a female red mason bee carries it on the underside of her abdomen. This is a messier way of transporting it, and so more pollen is transferred to other flowers. The social bees' method is much 'tidier', so once they have collected the pollen and tucked it away behind their legs, it won't be dropped.

Solitary bees are all around us. We need to start paying attention to them before it's too late.

30. What does the writer think is surprising about the new book on bees?

- A. There is such a wide range of species in it.
- B. Some of the species in it are hard to differentiate.
- C. Richard Lewington chose to give up his main work to write it.
- D. It was so long since a guide like this had been produced.

Choose ONE WORD ONLY from the text for each answer 31-35

The life of the solitary bee

Female solitary bees make their nests with separate **31**_____ where single eggs are deposited. Females try to ensure the survival of all their **32**_____. They do this by providing suitable food in what is referred to as a **33**_____. Solitary bees use a range of substances to make their nests comfortable and secure, such as plant material or **34**_____.

Although some solitary bees are common, certain species are thought to be **35**_____.

The different solitary bees vary widely in their distribution, some being found all over Britain while others are much more restricted geographically.

WRITING

TASK 1

You are taking a course at a local college. The deadline for your project was last week but you haven't finished it.

Write a letter to your lecturer. In your letter

- *introduce yourself*
- *explain why you haven't handed in the project yet*
- *request more time to do it.*

Model answer

Dear Ms. McKeen,

My name is Leo Smith and I am a first-year student in your Marketing class at Capilano College. I am writing to you because I have a problem with the project you set about social media. The due date was last week but I'm afraid I haven't finished it yet. As you know, I have been absent from class for almost ten days with COVID-19 symptoms and I have not been attending lectures. I only managed to get the reading list from a friend and go to the library to do research yesterday. You will see from your records that I have never missed a deadline for an assignment so far during my course.

However, I am requesting an extension of one week in this case because I am so behind with my work. I hope you will take my illness into consideration and grant me an extension.

Yours sincerely,
Leo Smith

(155 words)

TASK 2

Some people believe that social media sites, such as Facebook or Twitter, have a negative impact on young people and their ability to form personal relationships. Others believe that these sites bring people together in a beneficial way.

Model answer

New types of technology mean that you can easily connect with people throughout the world. Many believe that this is harmful and prevents us from forming meaningful friendships with others, while some people argue that using social media improves our ability to build new relationships. In my opinion, the negative impact is greater than the benefits, as I will explain.

Firstly, let us consider what makes a meaningful relationship. Being able to talk and meet with people is key and this can be done in person in the traditional way, or, increasingly, online. However, seeing people in the real world is very different from meeting them online. You can learn more about them and see them at both their best and their worst; therefore, your relationship is based on more than short text communication.

Many argue that modern social media allows us to connect with a variety of people from different places and backgrounds, which can be true. Nevertheless, these websites often lead young people into dangerous situations, for example, they may be bullied because of how they look. Also, their personal information becomes available to all if they are not careful and they never really know who they are connecting with.

While it is true that social media sites can be very useful and help us to connect and keep in touch with others, we need to be careful and not forget that we can only make real friends in the real world. I personally believe that these are the relationships that last a lifetime.

(256 words)