

SUCCEED in CITY & GUILDS

12 PRACTICE TESTS

Level **B2** Communicator

New 2015 Format Edition
including ALL the recent changes

COMMUNICATOR
LEVEL
B2

*Andrew Betsis
Lawrence Mamas*

 **BRITISH
COUNCIL**
Presented by
British Council

Student's Book

**NEW
2015
Format**



ANDREW BETSIS ELT

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Succeed in City & Guilds Communicator - CEFR Level B2 IESOL & ISESOL

NEW 2015 FORMAT

The *Succeed in City & Guilds* Level B2 Communicator book includes **12** Complete Tests for the **Level B2 Communicator IESOL** exam (Listening, Reading and Writing) and another **12** Complete Tests for the **Level B2 Communicator ISESOL** exam (Speaking). The book is also accompanied by Audio CDs for the Listening section.

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Contents

IESOL Listening-Reading-Writing

IESOL PRACTICE TEST 1	Page 5
IESOL PRACTICE TEST 2	Page 13
IESOL PRACTICE TEST 3	Page 21
IESOL PRACTICE TEST 4	Page 29
IESOL PRACTICE TEST 5	Page 37
IESOL PRACTICE TEST 6	Page 45
IESOL PRACTICE TEST 7	Page 53
IESOL PRACTICE TEST 8	Page 61
IESOL PRACTICE TEST 9	Page 69
IESOL PRACTICE TEST 10	Page 77
IESOL PRACTICE TEST 11	Page 85
IESOL PRACTICE TEST 12	Page 93

IESOL Speaking

IESOL PRACTICE TEST 1	Page 102
IESOL PRACTICE TEST 2	Page 104
IESOL PRACTICE TEST 3	Page 106
IESOL PRACTICE TEST 4	Page 108
IESOL PRACTICE TEST 5	Page 110
IESOL PRACTICE TEST 6	Page 112
IESOL PRACTICE TEST 7	Page 114
IESOL PRACTICE TEST 8	Page 116
IESOL PRACTICE TEST 9	Page 118
IESOL PRACTICE TEST 10	Page 120
IESOL PRACTICE TEST 11	Page 122
IESOL PRACTICE TEST 12	Page 124
ASSESSMENT SCALES	Page 126
WRITING SUPPLEMENT	Page 129

City & Guilds International ESOL Qualifications

The **City & Guilds International ESOL** qualifications will help you demonstrate your ability to communicate in English to enable you to work or study in English-speaking countries and/or environments.

The tests are intended for test takers who are speakers of other languages (ESOL) and who would like to demonstrate their ability to communicate in English.

Many English-speaking universities accept this qualification as evidence of language proficiency for entry onto their courses.

The tests are recognised globally and are accepted by universities, employers and national education authorities in many countries as evidence of a required standard of English.

There are two different exams for each level, the **IESOL** (International ESOL) that tests Listening, Reading and Writing and the **ISESOL** (International Spoken ESOL), which is a stand-alone Spoken exam. The Succeed in City & Guilds Practice Tests book contains 12 complete practice tests for both the **IESOL** and the **ISESOL** exams.

International ESOL (English for Speakers of Other Languages) & International Spoken ESOL (Spoken English for Speakers of Other Languages)	Common European Framework
Preliminary A1	Breakthrough
Access A2	Waystage
Achiever B1	Threshold
Communicator B2	Vantage
Expert C1	EOP (Effective Operational Proficiency)
Mastery C2	Mastery

Test 1

LISTENING

Part 1

Total: 7 marks

You will hear seven short unfinished conversations. Choose the best reply to continue the conversation. Put a circle round the letter of the best reply. Look at the example. You will hear the conversations twice.

Example: *Speaker 1: Is this your red bag here?*
Speaker 2: No, but it does look like mine.
Speaker 1: Where's yours then?

- a) Where you said, right?
- b) Right here; on my shoulder.
- c) No, I'm quite sure it isn't mine.

1.
 - a) I can't today.
 - b) In fifteen minutes.
 - c) I didn't think so.
2.
 - a) Oh no! I really want you to be there.
 - b) There won't be that many people there.
 - c) I'm sure I will.
3.
 - a) I've met some people.
 - b) I'd love to meet him.
 - c) I will!
4.
 - a) It is a bit funny, actually.
 - b) I'm not sure, but I think she might be.
 - c) I agree; it would be the best thing by far.
5.
 - a) Well, maybe next year.
 - b) Neither have I.
 - c) I'm not sure.
6.
 - a) We haven't made any plans to.
 - b) There are lots of concerts this summer.
 - c) I might take singing lessons.
7.
 - a) I wouldn't expect it.
 - b) I always thought so.
 - c) That's because it's Sunday.

Total: 6 marks

Part 2

You will hear three conversations. Listen to the conversations and answer the questions below. Put a circle round the letter of the correct answer. You will hear each conversation twice. Look at the questions for Conversation 1.

Conversation 1

1. Where do the two speakers know each other from?
 - a) they travelled together
 - b) Law school
 - c) university
2. The man and the woman
 - a) have always been in touch.
 - b) are going to get married.
 - c) haven't seen each other for a long time.

Conversation 2

3. The man is
 - a) a designer.
 - b) the woman's friend.
 - c) a furniture salesman.
4. The woman
 - a) wants a specific colour for her bathroom.
 - b) is reluctant to buy any new furniture.
 - c) isn't sure yet about the colour in her bedroom.

Conversation 3

5. The two speakers are
 - a) good friends.
 - b) salesperson and customer.
 - c) interviewer and interviewee.
6. What kind of work does the woman want to do?
 - a) interacting with customers
 - b) being behind the scenes
 - c) seeing that things run smoothly

Part 3

Listen to the person talking and complete the information on the notepad. Write short answers of one to five words. You will hear the person twice. At the end you will have two minutes to read through and check your answers. You have one minute to look at the notepad. The first one is an example. **DO NOT USE MORE THAN 5 WORDS.**

Summer Camp

Example: Dates for the camp: *July 1st to 7th*

- 1. Monday's main activity:
- 2. Tuesday through Thursday's activities include:
- 3. When children are at the lake there must be:
- 4. Where to have a barbecue on Thursday evening:
- 5. Report if any children have special:
- 6. What to do on Friday:
- 7. Friday's special surprise:

Total: 7 marks

Part 4

Listen to the conversation and answer the questions. Put a circle round the letter of the correct answer. Look at the questions. An example is done for you. You will hear the conversation twice.

Example: What do the man and woman NOT have to do for their trip?

a) book hotels **(b) buy plane tickets** c) plan details

1. What categories would the woman's interests fall under?
 - a) culture and fashion
 - b) sightseeing and history
 - c) adventure and exercise

2. The man and woman are going to stay in NYC
 - a) for three weeks.
 - b) for one week.
 - c) for two weeks.

3. How do the man and woman seem to be feeling about the trip?
 - a) nervous
 - b) depressed
 - c) excited

4. How much will the man and woman spend on their hotel for the week?
 - a) \$1,500
 - b) \$200
 - c) \$1,300

5. The man and woman want to visit Long Island in order
 - a) to be near the water.
 - b) to visit a relative.
 - c) to get out of the city.

6. What sight does the man **not** want to visit?
 - a) the Ground Zero Museum
 - b) the Metropolitan Museum of Art
 - c) the New York Fashion Museum

Total: 6 marks
Total marks for Listening: 26

READING

Part 1

Read the text and complete the tasks that follow. Choose a, b, or c. Put a circle round the most appropriate answer. An example is done for you.

THE GHOST SLUG

A new kind of animal has just been discovered under a flowerpot in Wales. It's been called the ghost slug, and it is unusual for several reasons. This slug is large, reaching 6 or 7 cm in size. It has no eyes, and is white in colour. It is active at night, and unlike the majority of slugs, it is a carnivore, feeding on earthworms using its blade-like teeth. The species was unknown to science before 2006.

The first ghost slug was discovered in 2006 in Glamorgan, Wales, and was formally described and named in 2008 by Ben Rowson at the National Museum of Wales, and Bill Symondson, an ecologist at Cardiff University. Because of the slug's white colour and nocturnal habits, and because it has been so rarely seen, it was given the species name *ysbryda*. The word "ysbryda" means ghost in the Welsh language. This in turn gave rise to the common name, "ghost slug". This appears to be the first case of an animal being given a name from the Welsh language.

Slug species like the ghost slug are more commonly found in Turkey and Georgia; however, the ghost slug is different from these. It is also the first slug of this kind to be found in Western Europe. Although the ghost slug is almost certainly not native to Wales, where the ghost slug came from and how it made its way into Britain is still unknown. Bill Symondson thinks that the slug probably originally lived deep inside caves because it is completely white and has no eyes. He thinks that it possibly came from a cave system in Eastern Europe, and may have arrived in Wales in the soil of a potted plant.

The first ghost slug was found in a lane in Caerphilly on October 29, 2006. This single specimen was photographed and then released. A year later, another slug was found by a gardener near Cardiff, Wales, where it was brought to the attention of the National Museum of Wales. Additional ghost slugs have been found in Gorseinon, near Swansea, Wales.

The ghost slug is not harmful to humans, but because it is an introduced species, scientists are asking the public to tell them the time they see one of the slugs. Scientists want to make sure that the ghost slug does not spread and eat so many earthworms that the earthworm populations get smaller, because earthworms are important for the soil and the environment.

Example: Where was the first Welsh ghost slug found?

- a) under a flowerpot
- b) in a cave
- c) in Eastern Europe

1. What is NOT unusual about the ghost slug?
 - a) It eats meat.
 - b) It has no eyes.
 - c) It is not from Wales.
2. What is unique about the slug's name?
 - a) It comes from the Welsh language.
 - b) Its spelling is difficult.
 - c) It means ghost.
3. How did the ghost slugs get to Wales?
 - a) Eastern Europeans took them to Britain.
 - b) They were always there.
 - c) It is not verified.
4. After it was photographed, the first ghost slug
 - a) was killed.
 - b) was kept in the museum.
 - c) was set free.
5. The ghost slug could be harmful to
 - a) humans.
 - b) earthworm populations.
 - c) the environment.
6. Overall the Welsh ghost slug could be described as
 - a) a dangerous animal.
 - b) a mysterious animal.
 - c) an unbelievable animal.

Total: 6 marks

Part 2

Read the text and fill the gaps with sentences A-G. Write the letter of the missing sentence in the box in the correct gap. There is one extra sentence you will not need.

Mount Monadnock

The word "monadnock" comes from the language of a Native American tribe called Abenaki. The word was used to describe a mountain, although the exact kind of mountain is uncertain. The word was adopted by early settlers of southern New Hampshire and later by American geologists.

Mount Monadnock is the most prominent New England mountain. It is one of the most-climbed mountains in the world. **1** The mountain is the highest point in Cheshire County, New Hampshire. It stands 965 metres tall and is nearly 610 metres above the surrounding landscape. **2**

The mountain is also well known in literature. The famous American writers and philosophers Ralph Waldo Emerson and Henry David Thoreau were both frequent visitors and wrote fondly about it. **3** A bog near the summit and a rocky lookout off one of the trails are both named after him. Emerson also made the mountain the subject of one of his famous poems. **4**

In 1858, Moses Cudworth built a hotel called *The Half Way House* on the side of the mountain. There was a steep, winding road called the 'Toll Road' leading up to it. **5** Today Mount Monadnock is open for hiking, backpacking, picnicking and snowshoeing and offers amazing views of rural southern New Hampshire. There is a campground on the southeast side of the mountain; however, camping is not allowed anywhere else. **6** Parking areas are open from 6am to 8pm, 7 days a week in the summer.

- A. Thoreau spent a great deal of time writing about things he saw on the mountain.
- B. This is the landscape of two New Hampshire towns: Jaffrey and Dublin.
- C. The hotel was very successful until 1954 when it burned down.
- D. Many famous hikers have been to its summit.
- E. It costs \$3 to park at the bottom of the mountain.
- F. There is also a lookout named after Emerson.
- G. However, the southwestern slopes of the mountain drain into Fassett Brook.

Total: 6 marks

SUCCEED in City & Guilds - B2

Part 3

Read the four texts below. There are eight questions about the texts. Decide which text (A, B, C or D) tells you the answer to the question. The first one is done for you.

A.

We've been camping for many years and have found many recipes that we like. Most are very easy and even kids can make them.

Everyone congregates around the campfire in the evening to talk about what they've done that day and to plan their next day. The great thing about this is that the cook is right there with everyone, included in all the conversations.

Grilled Banana & Peanut Butter Sandwiches

- * Peanut butter
- * Bread
- * Butter
- * Banana

Spread the peanut butter and bananas on the bread and then grill over the fire - easy!

B.

The Gelert Twister 4 is a tent with an innovative design, exclusive to GELERT. It gives camping a whole new twist. It is light enough for use by backpackers, and the design allows this spacious tent to be pitched in a matter of minutes, with no trouble or confusion, even in the dark! No more worries about having to set up camp before the sun sets.

Now, we have teamed up with PJ Camping and are offering you the chance to win a Gelert Twister 4 Tent!

C.

How are you? I was wondering if you are still around next weekend, because Katie and I were thinking about camping Friday and Saturday night at a campground up north, and we thought you'd like to join us.

My family has a tent and all sorts of camping supplies so you'd just have to bring a sleeping bag, clothing and yourself! It looks like the weather should be great so I think it would be perfect timing.

Write back or call me as soon as you get this!

D.

For years, Greenfield State Park has been a haven for hikers, bikers and swimmers. This July the park will open up 25 new camping spots. This is great news for out-of-towners and locals alike as the next and closest campground is over an hour away.

Jon and Susan Pierce, who have been running the park for the last 20 years are excited about the new campground. "We've been trying to get the state to approve funding for this campground for almost ten years and we finally got everything sorted out".

Which text

Example: is a newspaper report?

D

1. is an invitation?
2. is trying to promote something?
3. suggests making something?

Which text provides the answers to the following questions?

4. How many camping spots will be in the park?
5. What would someone need to bring on the camping trip?
6. How fast can the tent be set up?
7. How difficult is cooking while camping?

Total: 7 marks

Part 4

Read the article and answer the questions. Write a maximum of five words for each answer. An example is done for you.

Penguins in Danger

Raising a baby takes a lot of work, especially when that baby is a king penguin. Now, it looks like climate change will make life even harder for these birds. A new study suggests that warmer waters could shrink their numbers.

Most king penguins live on the Crozet Archipelago, a group of islands in the Indian Ocean, about 1,000 miles north of Antarctica. After the penguin chicks are born in November (which is summer in the Southern Hemisphere), both parents spend 4 months collecting fish, some of which they regurgitate to feed their offspring.

When the fish move to deeper waters in March, the adults leave their chicks alone for months. They swim hundreds of miles south. There, near the Antarctic ice, they spend the winter eating squid, fish and other sea creatures, to replenish their own energy stores. In October, nearly a year after their chicks were born, the parents return to feed and finish raising them.

Scientists from the French National Centre for Scientific Research (CNRS) in Strasbourg, France, have been studying king penguins on the Crozet Archipelago for a decade. Starting in 1998, Yvon Le Maho and colleagues implanted electronic ID tags under the skin of hundreds of penguins.

These are the same types of tags you might put in your dog or cat, so you can track them if they get lost. The tags have allowed Le Maho's team to identify individual birds and keep track of details about them, such as how long they live, whether they return from their winter trips, and if their chicks manage to survive the winter. It is important for the scientists to do this because they need to know these things about the penguins, so if it seems they are in trouble, they can take steps to help them and ensure their survival.

To see whether water temperatures affect the penguins, Le Maho compared his data with temperature records. Ocean surface temperatures vary from year to year. And previous research had shown that fewer squid, fish and other creatures are present when the water is warmer. Le Maho suspected that this drop in the food supply would make it harder for adult penguins to survive the tough times ahead. Indeed, his results showed that fewer adults survived during winters when the water was especially warm. Just a quarter of a degree (0.26°C to be exact) warming of seawater reduces adult penguins' survival rates by 9 percent in later years.

King penguins can live for up to 30 years. And for now, the population still appears healthy. But a warming trend could spell big trouble for a bird that depends on cold and ice.

Example: What will soon make life more difficult for king penguins?
climate change

1. Why are penguins born in November, and not in May?

2. What do king penguins do after their babies are born?

3. What do parent penguins do in March, when they leave their chicks?

4. In what month do parent penguins return to their young?

5. Where on the penguins did scientists put electronic ID tags?

6. What does sometimes cause the levels of penguins' food supplies to drop?

7. How old do king penguins live to be?

Total: 7 marks
Total marks for Reading: 26

WRITING

Part 1

Write an **article** for an English language magazine, in response to the notice below, trying to persuade some of the subscribers of this magazine to visit the place you recommend.

Be sure to describe

- ✎ where the place is located
- ✎ what there is to do there
- ✎ what makes that place special

Write between 100 and 150 words.

Vacation Destination

We are looking for articles about interesting places for holidays. Choose a place, close to your home or far away, to write about. We want to hear about a place that you have visited and think other readers would like to visit, too. The winner will have their article published in next month's magazine. Send entries to Jamie Fox, Vacation Destination, 21, Bond Street, Leicester, U.K.



Part 2

Write a **composition** for your English class describing someone who you respect and look up to. Explain why you feel the way you do about that person. What important qualities does this person have?

Write between 150 and 200 words.

Test 2

LISTENING

Part 1

Total: 7 marks

You will hear seven short unfinished conversations. Choose the best reply to continue the conversation. Put a circle round the letter of the best reply. Look at the example. You will hear the conversations twice.

Example: Speaker 1: Is this your red bag here?
Speaker 2: No, but it does look like mine.
Speaker 1: Where's yours then?

- a) Where you said, right?
- b) Right here; on my shoulder.
- c) No, I'm quite sure it isn't mine.

- a) In ten minutes.
- b) I'm going to the gym.
- c) I'm positive of it.

- a) I wouldn't count on it.
- b) There aren't any paintings.
- c) Do you think so?

- a) Oh! Not at all! Good idea!
- b) Of course I would!
- c) I'll repeat it then.

- a) I'm cold now.
- b) Here I am.
- c) I agree.

- a) There was sun, too.
- b) But that's when we're going camping!
- c) But don't you want to get out of the house?

- a) I was thinking about it.
- b) We shouldn't.
- c) How come?

- a) As long as she does, you can.
- b) I don't think so.
- c) There isn't room in the car.

Total: 6 marks

Part 2

You will hear three conversations. Listen to the conversations and answer the questions below. Put a circle round the letter of the correct answer. You will hear each conversation twice. Look at the questions for Conversation 1.

Conversation 1

1. Where is the conversation taking place?
 - a) someone's home
 - b) a boutique
 - c) a big store

2. The present that the man will buy
 - a) is too cheap for the occasion.
 - b) costs no more than 20 pounds.
 - c) is more expensive than he had expected.

Conversation 2

3. The man is
 - a) a ski trainer.
 - b) a friend of the woman.
 - c) the woman's husband.

4. How does the woman feel?
 - a) nervous
 - b) enthusiastic
 - c) disappointed

Conversation 3

5. What is the relationship between the two speakers?
 - a) two friends
 - b) husband and wife
 - c) psychologist and patient

6. The woman is annoyed with the man because
 - a) she thinks he doesn't help his wife around the house enough.
 - b) she's worried that his kids aren't getting proper care.
 - c) she thinks he doesn't make enough money.

Part 3

Listen to the person talking and complete the information on the notepad. Write short answers of one to five words. You will hear the person twice. At the end you will have two minutes to read through and check your answers. You have one minute to look at the notepad. The first one is an example. DO NOT USE MORE THAN 5 WORDS.

Football Clinic

Example: Why to run: *to warm up*

1. Next we will split:

2. Group A will work on:

3. Passing reduces the risk of:

4. Ball control will improve:

5. Location of restaurants:

6. Time to be back from lunch break:

7. What to do after lunch:

Total: 7 marks

Part 4

Listen to the conversation and answer the questions. Put a circle round the letter of the correct answer. Look at the questions. An example is done for you. You will hear the conversation twice.

Example: What are the man and woman doing today?

- a) helping someone move **(b) moving** c) deciding whether or not to move

1. Who picked up the keys?

- a) no-one
b) the man
c) the woman

2. The woman wants to keep the white couch because

- a) she doesn't want to carry it.
b) it is comfortable.
c) she can't afford a new one.

3. How much is rent at the man and woman's new place per month?

- a) 400 pounds
b) 50 pounds
c) 650 pounds

4. Why does the woman say the new place is more expensive?

- a) It is for two people, not one.
b) Tim and Brad will be living there.
c) Rent is split between three people.

5. The man thinks they must buy new furniture because

- a) he wants to get rid of his stuff.
b) he wants to get rid of the woman's stuff.
c) he wants them both to get rid of some of their stuff.

6. What time does the man think they must be at the estate agent's by?

- a) 9:15
b) 1:00
c) 12:00

Total: 6 marks
Total marks for Listening: 26

READING

Part 1

Read the text and complete the tasks that follow. Choose a, b, or c. Put a circle round the most appropriate answer. An example is done for you.

THE WORKHOUSE: RELIEF FOR THE POOR?

The Oxford Dictionary's first record of the word "workhouse" dates back to 1652; however, workhouses were around even before that. State-provided help for the poor is often thought to have begun at the end of Queen Elizabeth's reign in 1601 when the passing of an Act for the Relief of the Poor made towns legally responsible for looking after their own poor people.

Relief was first given, in the form of money, clothing, food, or fuel, to poor people living in their own homes. However, the workhouse gradually began to evolve in the seventeenth century as an alternative form of help for poor people, both to save the town money, and also to make it a less pleasant option for healthy strong people who were able to work. In the workhouse, those who were able were required to work, usually without pay, in return for their board and lodging. The passing of the Workhouse Test Act in 1723, gave towns the option of denying other help to the poor and offering them only the prospect of the workhouse.

The threat of the workhouse was intended to discourage the able-bodied pauper from asking for help from the town. This was a principle of the "workhouse test" - help would only be given to those desperate enough to face entering the awful conditions of the workhouse. If an able-bodied man entered the workhouse, his whole family had to enter with him.

Life inside the workhouse was intended to be as off-putting as possible. Men, women, children, the sick and the able-bodied were housed separately. Families were separated. Parents were only allowed limited contact with their children; perhaps for an hour or so a week on Sunday afternoons. The elderly and the unwell sat around in the day rooms or sick-wards with little opportunity for visitors. The able-bodied were given hard work, such as stone breaking. Food was basic and monotonous: watery porridge called gruel, or bread and cheese. All inmates had to wear the rough workhouse uniform and sleep in crowded dormitories. Supervised baths were given once a week.

By the 1850s, the majority of those forced into the workhouse were not the lazy, but instead the old, the weak, the orphaned, unmarried mothers, and the physically or mentally ill. For the next century, the Union Workhouse was in many localities one of the largest and most significant buildings in the area, the largest ones accommodating more than a thousand inmates. Entering the workhouse was considered the ultimate degradation.

Example: Towns first began looking after their poor

- a) when the first workhouse was built.
- b) when Queen Elizabeth was crowned.
- c) when it became a law.

Total: 6 marks

1. How did the towns first help the poor?
 - a) by giving them things like money or food
 - b) by building a large number of workhouses
 - c) by giving them homes of their own
2. Why did towns prefer workhouses?
 - a) It was better for the poor.
 - b) It made them rich.
 - c) It saved money.
3. Families
 - a) were seldom allowed to enter workhouses.
 - b) living in workhouses worked side by side.
 - c) living in workhouses saw each other very rarely.
4. Those living in workhouses ate
 - a) quite well most of the time.
 - b) the same food almost every day.
 - c) not enough to survive.
5. The inmates had
 - a) very little privacy.
 - b) to bathe every day.
 - c) their own bedrooms.
6. The author of the text
 - a) probably spent time in a workhouse.
 - b) is celebrating the history of the workhouse.
 - c) seems to view the workhouses negatively.

Part 2

Read the text and fill the gaps with sentences A-G. Write the letter of the missing sentence in the box in the correct gap. There is one extra sentence you will not need.

Corsica

Corsica is the fourth largest island in the Mediterranean Sea, after Sicily, Sardinia and Cyprus. It is located west of Italy, southeast of the French mainland, and north of the island of Sardinia.

The island has an area of 8,682 sq km, and the island is mostly mountainous. **1** Ajaccio, the capital, and Bastia are the chief towns and ports. It has a population of around three hundred thousand.

Corsica was once an independent Republic, but it became part of France in 1768. **2** The island is divided into two administrative departments. French is the official language of the island.

3 Although Corsica is considered one of the 26 regions of France, strictly speaking, it is designated as a "territorial collectivity" by law. As a territorial collectivity, it enjoys greater powers than other French regions, but for the most part its status is quite similar.

Much of the island is wild, covered by dense shrubs called maquis, whose flowers produce a fragrance that carries far out to sea. **4** The maquis also long provided hideouts for bandits, and banditry was not suppressed until the 1930s. Fruit, cork, cigarettes, wine and cheese are the main exports of the island. **5**

Corsica is famed as the birthplace of Napoleon Bonaparte. His ancestral home, Casa Bonaparte, survives to this day. Many tourists come to Corsica simply to see the famed place he was originally from. Corsica has exceptionally good air and sea transport from continental France. It also has more than 200 beaches. **6**

- A. But, in 1077, Pope Gregory VII ceded Corsica to Pisa.
- B. The largest mountain on the island is called Monte Cinto.
- C. For all of these reasons, tourism is very important there.
- D. Also, wheat is produced and sheep are raised.
- E. This flower has earned Corsica the name "the scented isle".
- F. However, most Corsicans also speak a dialect akin to Italian.
- G. It is now considered a region of metropolitan France.

Total: 6 marks

Part 3

Read the four texts below. There are eight questions about the texts. Decide which text (A, B, C or D) tells you the answer to the question. The first one is done for you.

A.

When deciding what to wear to ballet class, keep the following in mind: comfort and simplicity. The clothes you wear to practise ballet must allow you to move and stretch easily. Your clothing must also be tight enough for your teacher to check your body alignment during certain movements. Keep in mind, most ballet teachers prefer dancers to wear a cover-up of some sort to and from the studio. This is as simple as a pair of dance pants or a dance skirt paired with a crossover sweater or a sweatshirt worn over your leotard. Also, never use your ballet shoes as street shoes. Slip on a pair of sneakers or flip-flops instead, in order to prolong the life of your ballet shoes.

B.

There will be a dance contest on May 5th at the Bayfield Country Club. Please prepare a 3-minute dance routine and bring your own music. Contestants will be judged on creativity, technical skill and overall performance.

In each age group (5-10, 11-15, 16-20) there will be first, second and third place prizes.

All dance styles are welcome.

C.

I have some very exciting news. Do you remember Mrs. Antrim, our old ballet teacher? Well, it turns out she's back in town and offering hip-hop classes! I know you've been looking for a new activity and I think hip-hop would be perfect! I'm definitely signing up for her beginners' class, so let me know if you want to sign up, too. I really think you should! (The class costs 100 pounds for three months).

D.

Jazz dancing has evolved from two different eras in American history. Influenced by African-American dance, the earliest forms of jazz dance developed between 1800 and 1900. Since then Broadway choreographers have taken it to new places. In the 50's, when jazz was the main style of both dance and music, tap dance was the most popular form of jazz dance. As the era progressed new dances began to take form such as the Cakewalk, Charleston and Lindy Hop. Tap dance became more of a style of its own, as modern jazz dancing began to evolve. It is considered a very difficult dance to attain mastery in, but, with work, persistence and these videos you will be that much closer.

Which text

Example: is trying to sell something?

D

1. offers advice?
2. is making a suggestion to someone?
3. is a notice about an event?

D

Which text provides the answers to the following questions?

4. Where did jazz dancing originate?
5. How much does a class cost?
6. How will people be judged?
7. What should one wear to and from ballet class?

Total: 7 marks

Part 4

Read the article and answer the questions. Write a maximum of five words for each answer. An example is done for you.

Honey for Your Cough

Coughs, sniffles, sneezes, runny noses. Colds and other nasty lung infections are especially common in winter. To fight the misery, many people swallow syrups and pills that claim to clear stuffy noses, soothe sore throats, stifle coughs and improve sleep.

Growing evidence, however, suggests that these medicines don't really work. What's worse, they can have unpleasant, even dangerous, side-effects, especially for young children. That's why some doctors are now recommending an ancient remedy for their coughing patients: honey.

It's the kind of advice you might expect from your grandmother. But a new study suggests that the sticky sweet stuff might have real healing power. "Honey has been used for centuries in folk remedies by cultures all over the world", says Ian Paul, a pediatrician at Pennsylvania State University Children's Hospital in Hershey, Pa.

Paul was motivated to test honey because treating coughs in children has recently become a sticky subject. Coughing is the body's way of clearing irritated airways to help you breathe. But too much coughing can make it tough to get the sleep your body needs to heal. Hoping to ease the suffering of their children, parents often give them cough medicine.

Most people think of honey as a tasty substitute for sugar in their tea, or as a topping on a peanut-butter-and-banana sandwich. So what gives the sweet stuff

its healing powers? "For one thing, its thick, sticky consistency probably helps coat and soothe the throat", says Katherine Beals, a registered dietician at the University of Utah in Salt Lake City. She's also a nutrition consultant for the National Honey Board.

"Substances called antioxidants may also be part of the answer", Beals says. Antioxidants, which are also found in foods such as blueberries, spinach, and dark chocolate, protect our cells from damage. Studies show that antioxidant levels in the body rise after someone swallows honey. All honey contains antioxidants, but certain types contain more than others.

"There are more than 300 types of honey", Beals says. Colour, flavour, and health benefits depend on which types of flowers honey-producing bees visit. "Most of the honey we buy in U.S. grocery stores is made by bees that visit clover plants. Darker honeys, such as the buckwheat type that Paul used in his experiment, are generally higher in antioxidants than lighter ones, including clover", Beals says.

Honey has another health advantage: at least some types seem to kill infectious microbes. One honey from New Zealand has proved especially good at healing wounds when slathered on the skin. "There is no evidence that eating honey will help prevent colds", Beals says. But if your throat is sore and you can't stop coughing, it might make you feel better. And a little dose of sweetness might just cheer you up!

Example: What does the article suggest giving to coughing children?
honey

1. What do modern people typically do when they get a cold?

2. Why do people cough when they're sick?

3. How does honey's consistency help someone who is sick?

4. What are two foods that have antioxidants?

5. What happens to someone's antioxidant levels when he swallows honey?

6. How many types of honey are there?

7. Where was honey found that was good for healing cuts?

Total: 7 marks
Total marks for Reading: 26

WRITING

Part 1

Write a **letter** for an online magazine, in order to enter the competition advertised in the notice below. In your **letter** you should

- ✎ give several examples of things young people do for fun
- ✎ explain why they enjoy these activities
- ✎ explain how they benefit from these activities

Write between 100 and 150 words.

Today's Young and Furious! **COMPETITION**

We know how our readers love to have fun. We would like to find out how you and young people bring fun into your lives. Enter our competition by writing a short letter, telling us what you and your generation gets up to in their spare time.

Entries should be addressed to J.Browning, Young and Furious Competition, 12 Orchard Avenue, Middlesex, U.K.



Part 2

You are spending the summer in a foreign country. Write a text that you will post on **Facebook**, for your friends back home, suggesting they should also visit this country, either on holiday or in order to work there. In your text explain why you decided to go abroad and say what you like and dislike about where you are.

Write between 150 and 200 words.

Test 3

LISTENING

Part 1

Total: 7 marks

You will hear seven short unfinished conversations. Choose the best reply to continue the conversation. Put a circle round the letter of the best reply. Look at the example. You will hear the conversations twice.

Example: Speaker 1: Is this your red bag here?
Speaker 2: No, but it does look like mine.
Speaker 1: Where's yours then?

- a) Where you said, right?
- b) Right here; on my shoulder.
- c) No, I'm quite sure it isn't mine.

- 1. a) I'll try my best.
b) Soon, I promise.
c) No, I don't think so.
- 2. a) Oh, I thought it was the 17th!
b) No, no! You were right the first time.
c) I don't think you understood.
- 3. a) It doesn't surprise me.
b) I'm positive; relax!
c) You need to worry a bit.
- 4. a) I'm sure he'll be right back.
b) I think his name was Tom.
c) You're right; he's at the meeting.
- 5. a) Did it really?
b) I bet you will.
c) I don't know.
- 6. a) If they are, I'm not going.
b) I haven't bought any tickets.
c) Only if you're really sure.
- 7. a) It should be on the top left of the screen.
b) Don't worry, it's easy.
c) Double click on it.

Total: 6 marks

Part 2

You will hear three conversations. Listen to the conversations and answer the questions below. Put a circle round the letter of the correct answer. You will hear each conversation twice. Look at the questions for Conversation 1.

Conversation 1

- 1. The conversation is taking place at
 - a) a small boutique.
 - b) a department store.
 - c) the woman's home.
- 2. In the end the woman
 - a) goes to a department store.
 - b) decides to shop online.
 - c) gets a dress from a boutique.

Conversation 2

- 3. What is the relationship between the man and the woman?
 - a) husband and wife
 - b) friends
 - c) siblings
- 4. The man and woman decide
 - a) to go to the man's mother's house for their holiday.
 - b) to stay at an amusement park for a week.
 - c) to spend their holiday camping.

Conversation 3

- 5. What is the relationship between the two speakers?
 - a) neighbours
 - b) husband and wife
 - c) mayor and citizen
- 6. Tom is
 - a) the male speaker.
 - b) the woman's son.
 - c) the woman's husband.

Part 3

Listen to the person talking and complete the information on the notepad. Write short answers of one to five words. You will hear the person twice. At the end you will have two minutes to read through and check your answers. You have one minute to look at the notepad. The first one is an example. DO NOT USE MORE THAN 5 WORDS.

Brookfield School's Field Day

Example: Year of the first Olympics: *776 BC*

1. The first Olympics could be called the first:
2. When to begin warm up:
3. Duration of light physical activity:
4. Keen students can train for:
5. Maximum number of events to compete in:
6. Where to relax after the competition:
7. Location for the awards ceremony:

Total: 7 marks

Part 4

Listen to the conversation and answer the questions. Put a circle round the letter of the correct answer.
Write the answers to the questions. An example is done for you. You will hear the conversation twice.

Example: What are the man and woman discussing?

- (a) getting a pet b) childhood memories c) dog breeds

1. What size dog does the man want at first?

- a) big
b) small
c) medium

2. The man's argument against small dogs is that

- a) they aren't cuddly.
b) they can't protect the house.
c) there isn't enough room in the house.

3. The woman tells the story about the dog biting her nose in order

- a) to show why she's afraid of big dogs.
b) to entertain the man.
c) to explain why she likes dogs.

4. What was the woman doing when she was bitten by the dog?

- a) buying things
b) eating a cookie
c) teasing the dog

5. The man thinks it is strange that the woman loves dogs because

- a) she is usually scared of things.
b) he thinks she should like cows.
c) she once had a bad experience with a dog.

6. What did the man hear about male dogs?

- a) They behave better than female dogs.
b) They're cheaper.
c) They're cute.

Total: 6 marks
Total marks for Listening: 26

READING

Part 1

Read the text and complete the tasks that follow. Choose a, b, or c. Put a circle round the most appropriate answer. An example is done for you.

AN AUTUMN GAME

Conkers is a playground game traditionally played in September and October by children in Britain, the Republic of Ireland and some former British colonies using the seeds of horse-chestnut trees. The name conker is also used for the seed and the tree itself. The horse-chestnut tree is not native to Britain, however, but was brought from the Balkans in the late 16th century. It was not widely planted until the early 19th century. Previously, children played with snail shells and hazelnuts.

To prepare for the game, a hole is drilled in a large, hard conker using a nail, gimlet, or small screwdriver. A piece of string, about 25cm long, is threaded through it. Often, a shoelace is used. A large knot at one or both ends of the string secures the conker.

The game is played between two people, each with a conker. They take turns hitting each other's conker using their own. One player lets the conker dangle on the full length of the string while the other player swings their conker in an effort to strike their opponent's. They take turns trying to strike each other's conker until one breaks. When this happens, the player whose conker remains intact gains a point. This may be either the attacking player or (more often) the defending one.

A new conker is a none-er meaning that it has conquered none yet. If a none-er breaks another none-er then it becomes a one-er; if it was a one-er then it becomes a two-er and so on. If the defeated conker had accumulated points from previous wins, the winner takes the points of the defeated conker as well as gaining a point for winning that particular game. For example, if a two-er plays a three-er, the surviving conker will become a six-er.

The hardest conkers usually win. Hardening conkers is often done by keeping them for a year, baking them briefly, soaking or boiling them in vinegar, or painting them with clear nail varnish. Such hardening is however usually regarded as cheating. Another factor effecting the strength of a conker is the shape of the hole; a clean cylindrical hole is stronger than one that has notches that can begin a crack or split.

In 1965 the World Conker Championships were set up in Ashton, Northamptonshire, England, and still take place on the second Sunday of October every year. In 2014, an audience of 5,600 turned up to watch more than 500 competitors from all over the world.

Example: What is NOT a conker?

- a) a kind of tree
- b) a kind of seed
- c) a snail shell

Total: 6 marks

1. How is the conker kept on the string?
 - a) with a nail
 - b) with a large knot
 - c) with a shoelace
2. The game requires
 - a) two players and a conker.
 - b) two players and two conkers.
 - c) any number of people and a conker.
3. How do you win the game?
 - a) You hit the other conker.
 - b) You break your conker.
 - c) You break the other conker.
4. Winners may earn
 - a) their opponent's conker.
 - b) one point in each game.
 - c) different numbers of points.
5. What is NOT considered cheating?
 - a) soaking the conker in vinegar
 - b) drilling a hole in your conker
 - c) baking the conker
6. What is true of the game of conkers?
 - a) It is still popular today.
 - b) It is costly.
 - c) It is losing its popularity.

Part 2

Read the text and fill the gaps with sentences A-G. Write the letter of the missing sentence in the box in the correct gap. There is one extra sentence you will not need.

The Tower Of London

Her Majesty's Royal Palace and Fortress, more commonly known as the Tower of London, and in the past as simply The Tower, is a historic monument in central London, England, on the north bank of the River Thames. It is located within the London Borough of Tower Hamlets.

The term 'Tower of London' is often associated with the White Tower, the original stark square fortress section built by William the Conqueror in 1078. **1** Some are preserved very well, even today.

Throughout its history, it has served many different functions. The tower functioned primarily as a fortress, a royal palace and a prison. **2** The future Queen Elizabeth I was one of the most famous of these. This use of the tower as a prison has led to the phrase "sent to the Tower". **3** The tower has also served as a place of execution and torture, an armoury, a treasury, a zoo, the Royal Mint, a public records office and an observatory. It was also rumoured to be home to many ghosts. **4**

Today the Tower of London is principally a tourist attraction. The tower is manned by the Yeomen Warders (known as Beefeaters), who act as tour guides and provide security. **5** Every evening, the warders participate in the Ceremony of the Keys. In this ceremony, the Tower is secured for the night. **6**

- A. They have become a tourist attraction in their own right.
- B. However, the tower as a whole is a complex of several buildings.
- C. Since 1303, it has housed the Crown Jewels of the United Kingdom.
- D. The prison was used to house high class and royal criminals in particular.
- E. Many consider a trip to London incomplete without a visit to the Tower.
- F. This means "to be imprisoned".
- G. This supposed Roman origin is a myth.

Total: 6 marks

Part 3

Read the four texts below. There are eight questions about the texts. Decide which text (A, B, C or D) tells you the answer to the question. The first one is done for you.

A.

Our company, PlayTime, has been committed to enriching childhood through play since 1929. This requires more than just creating playground equipment; it requires having an understanding of what it takes to allow children to discover and develop, while at the same time having fun. Over the last 80 years, we have firmly established ourselves as the global leader in commercial play equipment. Our mission is to continue to be an industry leader, using our rotational moulding expertise, creative design engineering and manufacturing, dedicated employees and outstanding customer-focused service.

B.

Boundless Playgrounds is the first national non-profit organisation dedicated to helping communities create extraordinary barrier-free playgrounds where children with and without disabilities, can develop essential skills for life as they learn together through play. Amy Jaffe Barzach and her husband decided to create a playground where children with and without disabilities could play and learn together. After the playground opened in 1996, hundreds of people wanted to know how they could set up their own. This led a passionate team of parents and professionals to establish *Boundless Playgrounds* in 1996.

C.

Hi you! How are things? I'm writing to ask if you would like to help out with a project in town. We're recruiting volunteers to help build a new town playground in September.

Last year more than 25 children were hurt because the playground is unsafe but now we've raised enough money for new equipment. We just need more people to help make this dream a reality.

Write back or call if you're available any day in September to help out. Thank you so much!

D.

In the words of our four-year-old: 'Mummy, this park is so cool'. She's right; the Glover playground really is fabulous.

The playground caters for all ages. On one side of the park are toddler swings, a nice sandpit with scoop and shovel and a little climbing structure for the toddlers.

In the centre you'll find a helicopter and a wonderful spinning circle kids can sit or lie on. There's also a magnificent framework of climbing walls. I can't possibly do this structure justice; you'll just have to go and see it.

Which text:

Example: is a review? D

1. is a request?

2. is trying to promote something?

3. is about a non-commercial organisation?

Which text provides the answers to the following questions?

4. Where can you bring your toddler so that they have fun?

5. When does the town need volunteers?

6. How long has the playground-building company been around?

7. Where can you find a spinning piece of playground equipment?

Total: 7 marks

Part 4

Read the article and answer the questions. Write a maximum of five words for each answer. An example is done for you.

Science Games

Daniel Kunkle spent most of his time in graduate school playing with a colourful puzzle called a Rubik's Cube. With clever computer programming, Kunkle figured out that any Rubik's Cube can be solved in 26 moves or fewer. The previous record was 27. Studying puzzles and games may sound like fun, and not like serious science, but the work might also eventually help scientists solve real-world problems.

Each side of a Rubik's Cube is divided into nine squares, like a tic-tac-toe board. When the puzzle is solved, the nine squares on each side are the same colour as one another. So, there's a red side, a green side, and so on. A series of random rotations mixes up the colours. To solve the puzzle, you have to make the right series of twists to group the same colours together again on each side. The Rubik's Cube can be arranged in about 43 quintillion possible ways. That's 43 with 18 zeros after it! By hand, it can take a long time to find a solution.

A computer can try every possible move and compare solutions to solve the problem much more quickly. But with so many potential arrangements even the world's fastest computer would take a few weeks to come up with a solution. But Kunkle came up with ways to shorten the process and eventually set a new record of 26 steps to solve the Rubik's Cube. Researchers suspect the absolute minimum could be just 20 moves, but they have yet to prove it.

The strategies that Kunkle used to solve the cube can be applied to other complicated problems, especially ones that require you to search through lots of possibilities. Scheduling airplane flights to carry millions of people to a variety of destinations as quickly as possible is one example.

Jonathan Schaeffer of the University of Alberta in Edmonton, Canada, faced an even bigger challenge: winning at checkers. On a traditional checkerboard, each player starts with 12 pieces in his or her own back three rows. During each turn, players slide one piece a distance of one square toward their opponent's side. An enemy piece is captured by jumping your piece over it. The player that removes all enemy pieces wins.

Schaeffer's computer programme considered all possible moves and countermoves in a game of checkers. In spite of his efforts to cut down time, the computers took 18 years to finish the problem. In the end, it concluded that if neither player makes a mistake, the game will always be a tie. Like the methods Kunkle developed for the Rubik's Cube, Schaeffer's strategies are being applied to practical problems in scheduling. Indeed, it just goes to show that playing games can sometimes turn into serious science!

Example: Which two people are mentioned in this article?
 Kunkle and Schaeffer

1. What is a Rubik's Cube?

2. What could studying puzzles and games lead to?

3. How long do people take to solve a Rubik's Cube?

4. How does the computer solve a Rubik's Cube?

5. How long would a very good computer take to solve a Rubik's Cube?

6. What real-world problem can be solved using Kunkle's programme?

7. How do you capture an enemy piece in checkers?

Total: 7 marks

Total marks for Reading: 26

WRITING

Part 1

Write an **article** in response to the notice below, which you read at your local newspaper. Make sure to include

- different examples of popular foods
- the origin of any recipes you may know
- if you like or dislike your local cuisine and why

Write between 100 and 150 words.

Local Cuisine

We are looking for articles about local cuisine in different countries or regions.

Describe what people in your area like to eat.

Mention any interesting facts you may know about the cuisine in your area.

Write to George Green, Chief Editor.



Part 2

Write an **essay** for your college magazine entitled 'My favourite sport'. Describe your favourite sport and say why you like it more than other sports that are also popular in your country.

Write between 150 and 200 words.

Test 4

Part 1

Total: 7 marks

LISTENING

Part 2

Total: 6 marks

You will hear seven short unfinished conversations. Choose the best reply to continue the conversation. Put a circle round the letter of the best reply. Look at the example. You will hear the conversations twice.

Example: Speaker 1: Is this your red bag here?
Speaker 2: No, but it does look like mine.
Speaker 1: Where's yours then?

- a) Where you said, right?
- b) Right here; on my shoulder.
- c) No, I'm quite sure it isn't mine.

- 1. a) Where are we going shopping?
- b) But I've got no money.
- c) Oh, all right then.

- 2. a) Oh, I don't think so!
- b) That's not quite what I meant!
- c) Not exactly! See?

- 3. a) You've got a 20-minute wait.
- b) I'm afraid I don't have time now.
- c) That would be from platform 5.

- 4. a) Take your pullover off.
- b) Have you had it long?
- c) I'll close the window.

- 5. a) No, she didn't buy anything.
- b) Yes, as far as I could tell.
- c) She must have; she had no money.

- 6. a) I don't regret it in the least.
- b) Patience! I learned a great deal about patience!
- c) My annual salary was 20,000 pounds.

- 7. a) I haven't the slightest idea.
- b) I need to get my eyes tested.
- c) Have you checked on the table?

You will hear three conversations. Listen to the conversations and answer the questions below. Put a circle round the letter of the correct answer. You will hear each conversation twice. Look at the questions for Conversation 1.

Conversation 1

- 1. Why was the woman late?
 - a) The flight was delayed.
 - b) Her luggage didn't arrive.
 - c) She lost her passport.

- 2. The woman now feels
 - a) excited.
 - b) relieved.
 - c) tired.

Conversation 2

- 3. The two speakers are
 - a) brother and sister.
 - b) neighbours.
 - c) colleagues.

- 4. What are they doing?
 - a) complaining about a relative
 - b) planning a night out
 - c) planning a holiday

Conversation 3

- 5. What is the man's problem?
 - a) He has lost his job.
 - b) He doesn't like his boss.
 - c) He is unsure how to do his job.

- 6. The woman thinks
 - a) the man has made a mistake.
 - b) the man should get a new job.
 - c) the man is worrying unnecessarily.

Part 3

Listen to the person talking and complete the information on the notepad. Write short answers of one to five words. You will hear the person twice. At the end you will have two minutes to read through and check your answers. You have one minute to look at the notepad. The first one is an example. DO NOT USE MORE THAN 5 WORDS.

Customer Announcement

Example: Hours of business: *9am to 6pm*

- 1. Day for late night shopping:
- 2. Some Children's shoes available at:
- 3. Duration of offer for CDs:
- 4. What's after the face painting, at 5pm:
- 5. Many options for people who are:
- 6. Place to eat pizza and pasta:
- 7. Smoking is:

Total: 7 marks

Part 4

Listen to the conversation and answer the questions. Put a circle round the letter of the correct answer.
Write your answers on the lines. An example is done for you. You will hear the conversation twice.

Example: How does Emma feel about running her own business?

- a) nervous **(b) excited** c) frustrated

1. What was Emma like when she was a student?
- a) She already had an idea of what she wanted to do.
 - b) Everyone thought she'd become a successful businesswoman.
 - c) She always felt tired.
2. What stopped Emma from starting her own business as soon as she graduated?
- a) She needed a business partner.
 - b) She had no idea what she wanted to do with her life.
 - c) She didn't know how to go about starting her own business.
3. When Emma was 25
- a) she decided that she had to follow her dream.
 - b) she started to make cakes for her friends.
 - c) she found a nice house that she wanted to buy.
4. How did Emma feel about sharing a house?
- a) She was reluctant to live on her own.
 - b) It made her feel as though she were underperforming in life.
 - c) She got bored with doing all the cooking for everyone.
5. When Emma was a child
- a) she'd often accidentally break eggs.
 - b) she lived with her grandmother.
 - c) she got satisfaction out of helping in the kitchen.
6. What advice does Emma give about starting your own business?
- a) You must be realistic.
 - b) You must have a lot of money.
 - c) You need to have a business partner.

Total: 6 marks
Total marks for Listening: 26

READING

Part 1

Read the text and complete the tasks that follow. Choose a, b, or c. Put a circle round the most appropriate answer. An example is done for you.

It happened at night

Tom woke suddenly. Feeling the floor moving under his bed and hearing the sound of breaking glass, he knew he had to get out of his old house as quickly as was humanly possible. He soon had his dressing gown back on, found his slippers and made for the door. When this had last happened, he'd had others to worry about, too. Mary had since gone to a better place where no ground ever shook. On the other side of town, their only son, Tom junior, would now be gathering his wife, son and daughter and other valuables. No doubt he would want to save what he could if it turned out to be a big one. Reminiscences were a luxury he couldn't afford at that instant but the thought did occur to the old man that the son to whom he had given so much would not now be thinking of him.

The cold of the night, once he was out in the relative safety of the open street, made Tom wish he had planned his escape more calmly. If he had only stopped to think he would have recalled that the weathermen had forecast a clear sky with temperatures well below the seasonal average. And why hadn't he opened the wardrobe where his heavy overcoat now hung uselessly? Mary would have. These thoughts, though, were interrupted by a second, more violent tremor, which shook the street in anger. No sooner had it passed than Tom found himself surrounded by equally frightened neighbours who normally

would not even have said hello to him. Sad, lonely thoughts returned. Nothing like the threat of a natural disaster, Tom complained to himself, to bring people together!

Dawn broke eventually. By the light of the rising sun, it appeared that the buildings in Tom's street had suffered no structural damage at all. Strangely enough, he was more contented than he had been in years. A family in the flats next door had befriended him. He now stood chatting to the youngster who had lent him the warm leather jacket which he had put on over his dressing gown. The boy's mum had somehow made hot soup for them all and they had drunk out of mugs, standing around a fire that dad had lit in the middle of the road. The news that reached them from a group crowded around a car with its radio on was good; apparently no further major tremors were expected. The earthquake's epicentre had been under the sea two hundred kilometres away. It was safe to go back indoors.

Tom wondered whether others might not have been so lucky. He vowed to return the kindness he had been shown. What is more, he would stop feeling bitterly sorry for himself. From now on, he would swallow his pride and give Tom junior the chance to help him out now and again. All it would take was one phone call.

Example: Why did Tom wake up so suddenly?

- a) The floor was moving.
- b) He had nightmares.
- c) He was thinking of his son.

Total: 6 marks

1. What can be understood about the man in this story?
 - a) He had been living alone after his wife's death.
 - b) His son had treated him unkindly.
 - c) He had only recently become divorced.
2. The earthquake
 - a) caused no real damage.
 - b) started a fire in the man's street.
 - c) was felt over a small area only.
3. We can suppose that Tom's neighbours before the earthquake
 - a) had drawn the conclusion that he wanted to be left alone.
 - b) disapproved of the way he treated his wife and children.
 - c) were jealous of him because he lived in a house, not a flat.
4. Tom's attitude to himself and others
 - a) was altered by his experiences that night.
 - b) was left unchanged by the earthquake.
 - c) worsened and became more bitter after the earthquake.
5. This story shows that
 - a) old people should be cared for by their children.
 - b) children can be ungrateful towards their parents.
 - c) people are sometimes responsible for their own unhappiness.
6. Which one of the following did Tom most probably do first, later that day?
 - a) buy a new leather jacket for the boy next door
 - b) get in touch with a close relative of his
 - c) invite his friendly neighbours to dinner to show his thanks

Part 2

Read the text and fill the gaps with sentences A-G. Write the letter of the missing sentence in the box in the correct gap. There is one extra sentence you will not need.

Dreaming of Retirement?

It is a moment that millions dream of: waking up on the first day of retirement. Freed, at last, from the daily workload, to sip cold drinks in the garden, gently enjoy pastimes and hobbies and explore exotic lands at leisure. That's the dream.

1 It found that more than 50 per cent of pensioners felt 'unhappy' on the first day of their retirement. About one in ten said they felt 'sad', 'anxious' or 'lost'. Only 48 per cent said they felt 'happy'.

A spokesman for the Department for Work and Pensions, which carried out the study, said employees are increasingly rejecting the traditional idea of retirement. **2** Many would like to take a more gradual approach, slowly cutting back their hours or the number of days they work. Others just want to keep on working. **3** At 65, people have suddenly got two or three decades facing them and wonder how to fill the time. Work is what they have been doing for as long as they can remember.

The DWP questioned about 1,000 men and women about how they felt on the first day of their retirement. **4** The most common answer was 'friends', followed by 'being challenged', 'office humour and gossip' and 'a reason to get out of the house'. **5**

Yet, official figures show the number of pensioners working beyond state pension age has increased by more than 55 per cent to 1.3 million. And for many of those still working, it is a necessity. **6**

- A. They were also asked what they missed about their jobs.
- B. Holidays were said to be their main interest.
- C. But the reality is very different, a report reveals today.
- D. With just a basic state pension, many cannot afford to retire.
- E. People seem reluctant to suddenly stop full-time work at 60 or 65.
- F. Some of the reasons are financial, but it is not only about money.
- G. Others missed the office party, dressing smartly, or the canteen.

Total: 6 marks

SUCCEED in City & Guilds - B2

Part 3

Read the four texts below. There are eight questions about the texts. Decide which text (A, B, C or D) tells you the answer to the question. The first one is done for you.

A.

I hope you are well. No doubt Mum and Dad told you I ended up in Nairobi with no luggage as they forgot to put it on the plane! I only had the clothes I was wearing. All my mountain climbing gear was in my rucksack. Still, I was able to borrow and hire clothes and equipment for the climb and I actually made it to the top. Can you believe it? I felt really proud of myself.

Anyway, my bag was waiting for me when I got back to Nairobi.

Miss everyone!
Lots of love!

B.

As I discussed with you last week, please find enclosed copies of my plane ticket, passport and insurance claim from British Airways confirming that my luggage was late arriving in Nairobi and that I therefore had to pay extra money to hire and buy clothes and equipment.

I have included all the information that you have requested so I hope that my claim can be dealt with as quickly as possible as I am depending on the extra expenses being refunded in order to be able to finance the rest of my trip.

C.

British Airways booking confirmation

Passenger name: Jenny Sarah Abbot

Flight: BA 697 from London Heathrow to Nairobi

Departure time: 6.30, from terminal 5

Arrival time: 13.40

Please ensure that you check in two hours before departure. All luggage should be clearly labelled and locked. Maximum weight for luggage is 25 kg per passenger plus one piece of hand luggage. We recommend that you take out travel insurance for all flights.

See our website for special offers.

D.

A local girl, Jenny Abbot, has raised over £1000 for charity by climbing Mount Kilimanjaro in Kenya. But Jenny had to climb the mountain without her boots due to a problem with her luggage at Heathrow airport. Jenny's bag arrived in Nairobi nearly a week later, after Jenny had climbed to the summit of the mountain. Jenny's mother, Samantha, said: "Naturally, Jenny was very upset when she realised that her luggage had gone missing, but she is very resourceful and she borrowed some equipment and hired some boots which enabled her to do what she was dreaming of since she was a kid." Jenny is due to return home next month.

Which text

Example: is written to a relative?

A

1. was written after a conversation on the phone?
2. was written by a journalist?
3. gives advice?

Which text provides the answers to the following questions?

4. Why did Jenny climb Mount Kilimanjaro?
5. Why does Jenny need to have some money sent to her?
6. How did Jenny feel at the top of the mountain?
7. How much luggage was Jenny allowed to take to Kenya?

Total: 7 marks

Part 4

Total: 7 marks
Total marks for Reading: 26

Read the article and answer the questions. Write a maximum of five words for each answer. An example is done for you.

The law of the land

There are two distinct systems of law in Britain: one governing England and Wales, and one governing Scotland. Both systems have their own court structures, but they are alike in having separate courts for criminal and civil law. Generally speaking, criminal law is concerned with wrongs against the country; civil law with disputes between private individuals. The main purpose of the criminal court is to punish, while that of the civil court is to compensate, usually financially.

Criminal courts

Over 90 per cent of all criminal cases in the English system are dealt with in the 900 or so Magistrates' Courts. Generally, these are less serious crimes. More serious crimes, such as murder, may be sent to the Crown Court for trial by judge and jury if there is enough evidence. Most magistrates are unpaid and without legal qualifications, but in some of the larger cities there are professional magistrates who are paid. These paid magistrates make decisions alone whereas most magistrates make decisions in groups of three.

The Magistrates' Courts have their origins in 1195 when 'Knights of the Peace' were first created; their duties were essentially to keep the law and act as police officers. These duties slowly evolved until 1361, when the first Justice of The Peace was appointed; in other words, the first magistrate.

The Crown Courts not only deal with more serious crimes but also handle appeals against magistrates' decisions. On a plea of not guilty, a case in a Crown Court will be heard by a judge, whose job is to interpret and explain the law and pass the sentence. But the guilt or innocence of the accused is decided not by the judge but by a jury of twelve carefully chosen people.

Civil courts

There are about 330 civil courts which date in their modern form from 1846, when they were established to deal quickly and cheaply with smaller claims. A large amount of their work is connected to property issues and divorce. Cases are usually decided by a judge alone but small claims are settled by a registrar.

The history of the superior civil courts is extremely complicated. Today, there are three divisions of the High Court: the Family Division, dealing with marriages and children; the Chancery Division, concerned with money and property; and the Queen's Bench Division, which handles most other cases.

Other courts

Old English law had many other small courts which no longer exist. One older court that still exists is the Coroner's Court. As well as investigating suspicious deaths, the coroner can also investigate any fires that happen in London.

Example: How many types of CRIMINAL court are there in England and Wales? *two*

1. What does the civil court usually do?
.....

2. Where would the most serious crimes be tried?
.....

3. What can paid magistrates do that others cannot?
.....

4. What was the main job of the Knights of the Peace?
.....

5. In a Crown Court, who decides if someone is guilty?
.....

6. What does a registrar deal with?
.....

7. Who would decide if someone died in a strange way?
.....

WRITING

Part 1

Write a **review** about a book for a language magazine for learners of English as requested in the notice below. Mention

- ✓ what the book was about
- ✓ how it made you feel
- ✓ if you would recommend it to others or not

Write between 100 and 150 words.

Modern English Language Learner Magazine

'A good book can touch your heart'

Fewer people today are reading books. We would like to encourage people to start reading again by getting our readers to review a book that affected them in some way. The best reviews will be published in next month's magazine.

Send your review to:

Amanda Scott,
The Modern English Language Learner Magazine
10, The Broadwalk, Essex, U.K.



Part 2

Write a **letter** to your Australian pen friend and tell them about the area where you live. Say what you like and what you dislike most about your village or town.

Write between 150 and 200 words.

Test 5

LISTENING

Part 1

Total: 7 marks

You will hear seven short unfinished conversations. Choose the best reply to continue the conversation. Put a circle round the letter of the best reply. Look at the example. You will hear the conversations twice.

Example: Speaker 1: Is this your red bag here?
Speaker 2: No, but it does look like mine.
Speaker 1: Where's yours then?

- a) Where you said, right?
- b) Right here; on my shoulder.
- c) No, I'm quite sure it isn't mine.

- 1. a) I'm sorry, I must have missed it.
- b) Why, thank you; I'm glad to hear it.
- c) What did you want to know?

- 2. a) Turn left at the second intersection.
- b) No, I think you'd better hurry.
- c) It is a bit of a walk.

- 3. a) Eat it yourself, then.
- b) Well, who do you think it was?
- c) Well, I'm afraid you're mistaken.

- 4. a) You look great in both.
- b) You don't give me any choice then.
- c) Yes, it's much nicer.

- 5. a) I don't know, actually.
- b) Yes, I agree.
- c) I had no idea.

- 6. a) Well, I can't see a sign anywhere.
- b) You don't say!
- c) I haven't got a cigarette.

- 7. a) Don't tempt me!
- b) How can you say that!
- c) It's complicated; I'm not sure.

Part 2

Total: 6 marks

You will hear three conversations. Listen to the conversations and answer the questions below. Put a circle round the letter of the correct answer. You will hear each conversation twice. Look at the questions for Conversation 1.

Conversation 1

- 1. The woman wants a computer because
 - a) she needs it for her job.
 - b) she wants to be able to email people.
 - c) she needs it to get a better job.
- 2. Why does the woman decide to choose the laptop?
 - a) It looks attractive.
 - b) It comes with a nice table.
 - c) It is cheap and easy to store.

Conversation 2

- 3. The two speakers are
 - a) aunt and nephew.
 - b) neighbours.
 - c) husband and wife.
- 4. Why are they unhappy about the situation?
 - a) They won't be able to have a holiday.
 - b) The woman doesn't enjoy the job she is doing.
 - c) They wanted more money to pay for something they were planning.

Conversation 3

- 5. What is the man's problem?
 - a) He is going to be late for an appointment.
 - b) He missed his important business meeting.
 - c) He is nervous about a meeting.
- 6. The woman will
 - a) cancel her business meeting.
 - b) call a taxi.
 - c) phone the dentist.

Part 3

Listen to the person talking and complete the information on the notepad. Write short answers of one to five words. You will hear the person twice. At the end you will have two minutes to read through and check your answers. You have one minute to look at the notepad. The first one is an example. DO NOT USE MORE THAN 5 WORDS.



Recorded Message from Cinema World

Example: Drinks and inexpensive food: (in/at) cafe/bar

1. Many benefits for:

2. E-newsletter sent straight to your:

3. Deadline for making a reservation:

4. 'Death in the Woods' not suitable for:

5. End of the 'New Wave' Festival on:

6. For a discount, buy Festival tickets at:

7. Advertised programmes, online at:

Total: 7 marks

Part 4

Listen to the conversation and answer the questions. Put a circle round the letter of the correct answer.
Look at the questions. An example is done for you. You will hear the conversation twice.

Example: What did Margaret achieve?

- a) She was the head teacher of a school.
- b) She won an award.
- c) She taught all her children.

1. What is surprising about Margaret?

- a) She got married in her early thirties.
- b) She always wanted to be a teacher.
- c) She wasn't a good student at school.

2. Margaret decided to change her life because

- a) she didn't enjoy being a mother.
- b) she became a single mother.
- c) she wanted to leave her husband.

3. How did Margaret get involved with teaching children with special needs?

- a) Someone suggested she should try it.
- b) One of her own children went to a special needs school.
- c) She had always planned to be a special needs teacher.

4. When Margaret arrived at her first school

- a) she was shocked that the children weren't being cared for properly.
- b) she found it quite difficult to teach the children with special needs.
- c) she believed the children could achieve more than they were at the time.

5. The school motto could be described as

- a) pessimistic.
- b) depressing.
- c) positive.

6. What did the school do that was different from other special schools?

- a) They gave the children the chance to concentrate on academic subjects.
- b) They concentrated on design and technology.
- c) They only taught academic subjects.

Total: 6 marks
Total marks for Listening: 26

READING

Part 1

Read the text and complete the tasks that follow. Choose a, b, or c. Put a circle round the most appropriate answer. An example is done for you.

All work and no play

The street was poorly lit, which suited the man who had just entered the tall, steel and glass building. Everything was quiet, just as he had foreseen it would be, apart from the humming noise of a lone vacuum cleaner on one of the lower floors. As he climbed the stairs, he went through his plan one last time. Only a minor detail escaped him: would the cleaning lady be Alice or Jane? Alice, he remembered, was Monday and Wednesday; Jane, Tuesday and Thursday. But, who on earth was Friday? No matter, he thought; he'd just have to wait and see.

He reached the second floor and went straight to the office he now knew so well. Having let himself in, he walked soundlessly across the floor to the computer workstation next to the big desk. The monitor glowed welcomingly in the darkness. Upstairs the carpets were still being cleaned. As long as he could hear that, he knew he could get on with his business undisturbed.

Seated, he examined the screen. He felt no surprise to read the message, 'Three hours, twenty minutes and thirty seconds. Please wait.' The night before, it had been even longer. The delay never failed to give him great pleasure. What he felt during it was a sense of his own power. How could he possibly feel anything of the kind when he served his boss his coffee or when he was sent out on an errand to deliver packages to complete strangers? Nobody really knew him at all. 'Three hours, twenty seven minutes and five seconds. Please wait.' He knew he had given the Russian something more than he'd bargained for. As the minutes passed, his confidence grew.

Then the reply was up there on the screen for his eyes to see: 'G6 - H8'. The meaning of this retreat was immediately understood. The Russian was on the defensive. He had seen the threat in Thursday's move. But the real damage had been done, unnoticed, as early as Monday. Brimming with confidence, the man in the quiet office typed his reply. What was the good of waiting? Better to get it over with before Alice, or would it be Jane, arrived.

'Black resigns. New Game? Type Y for Yes, N for No'. Before there was any time to answer, the door opened. All the lights came on. 'Working late again, Humphrey?' a friendly voice asked. 'That's three times this week! I hope your boss realises what a good boy you are.' 'Y', he said in his excitement as his right index finger hit the key. 'You know very well why,' the voice went on. 'There aren't that many young men these days who'd be willing to come back after hours to make sure those awful computers are working properly, are there now?'

Humphrey did not contradict her. Before rising, he keyed in 'D2 - D4'. As he said good night, he cleared the screen.

Example: The events in this story must have taken place

- a) early in the week.
- b) midweek.
- c) just before the weekend.

Total: 6 marks

1. Humphrey
 - a) disliked his boss very much.
 - b) was involved in an illegal activity.
 - c) enjoyed taking part in certain kinds of competition.
2. It is likely that the Russian in the story
 - a) was a close friend of Humphrey's.
 - b) had met Humphrey but didn't know him very well.
 - c) had never met Humphrey.
3. During the day, Humphrey probably
 - a) kept quiet about coming back to the office after the others had left.
 - b) spent most of his time sitting at his computer workstation.
 - c) boasted to his colleagues about his successes.
4. What was Humphrey's reaction to the person who came in?
 - a) He was excited.
 - b) He hardly took any notice.
 - c) He showed extreme dislike for her.
5. What mistake did a person in this story make?
 - a) She or he misunderstood something that was said.
 - b) She or he mistook somebody for somebody else.
 - c) She or he got the days of the week mixed up.
6. Which of the following statements is true about Humphrey?
 - a) He did a lot of overtime without getting paid for it.
 - b) He had a high opinion of himself and found his job boring.
 - c) He lacked self-confidence, which made his job difficult for him.

Part 2

Read the text and fill the gaps with sentences A-G. Write the letter of the missing sentence in the box in the correct gap. There is one extra sentence you will not need.

Re-balance your mind

We each have our own personal energy vampires: people, anxieties and commitments that leave you without a moment for yourself. And although you can't get rid of them from your life entirely, there's plenty you can do to reduce the stress they create.

1 However, whether it's grief, anger or resentment, unexpressed emotions sap your energy and drain your happiness. So find a way to express your feelings. **2** Negative thoughts make you feel tired and anxious while positive ones give you a lift. So, work at re-thinking situations: make a conscious effort to look out the positives in every situation. **3** Be aware of the things you feel pleased with yourself about and are grateful for, however small they may be.

We create a lot of stress through our own perfectionism but, in most cases, good enough really is good enough. The quest for perfection tends to be rooted in our own lack of self-esteem. **4** However, most people prefer to be around someone who doesn't do things perfectly and is more relaxed about life. So, congratulate yourself for the things you do well and accept your limitations with the rest.

Another way to fight stress is to cut back on your commitments. Make a list of all your responsibilities starting with the most essential and working downwards; then draw a line through the middle. **5** Things might not be done your way or as well as you would do them, but they will get done. This will give you some breathing space. **6**

- A. Cancel, excuse yourself from or delegate everything below that line.
- B. Always being on the go can become a way of avoiding difficult feelings.
- C. If you always say 'Yes' you'll regret it.
- D. End each day by writing down the good things that have happened.
- E. It can also come from a fear of others judging us.
- F. We make ourselves too important but it's important to share some of the responsibility, too.
- G. Start a journal, or talk to a counsellor to help you through the process.

Total: 6 marks

Part 3

Read the four texts below. There are eight questions about the texts. Decide which text (A, B, C or D) tells you the answer to the question. The first one is done for you.

A.

I am writing with reference to the cottage we rented from you. There were a number of problems which made our holiday less enjoyable. Firstly, we were very disappointed that the swimming pool hadn't been cleaned and so we couldn't use it. Also, your brochure said the cottage was an easy walk to the beach, but it took us half an hour and involved walking up a very steep hill. My wife has a bad back, so we had to take the car. We had a nice time anyway, but I feel that you should deal with these issues.

B.

I am very sorry to hear that you had some problems during your stay at our cottage. Unfortunately, the man who cleans our pool was sick that week and we did not realise because, as you know, we were away ourselves.

As far as the brochure is concerned, I agree that the information about the beach is misleading and I will change it. We did not know about your wife's condition so we couldn't know the hill would be a problem, but I will mention it in our new brochure.

C.

Holidaylettings is the UK's fastest growing holiday home rental site. It enables holiday-home owners to market their property directly to holidaymakers, giving them more flexibility and control over how and when they let their property.

The site presents in-depth information on over 13,000 holiday homes in 80 countries worldwide. Once holidaymakers have found a suitable property, they simply contact the owner directly to arrange the booking.

Each advert includes up to 16 colour photographs, and an availability calendar, and costs just £99 per year, making this great value for money.

D.

Come and enjoy a family holiday at our beautiful cottage by the sea. Only a short walk to the beach, you can have a swim in the clean blue water or even go surfing.

Seaview Cottage has three bedrooms, a dining room, lounge, fully-equipped kitchen and two bathrooms. There is a heated outdoor swimming pool which is cleaned twice a week and a lovely sun patio next to the pool.

Seaview Cottage is available all year round at a cost of £600 per week.

For further information or reservations: type in reference number 184935 on the holidaylettings website

Which text

Example: is written in order to apologise?

B

1. was written by a business?

2. mentions that something was not accurate?

3. mentions an important number?

B

Which text provides the answers to the following questions?

4. What health issues does someone have?

5. How can you get more information?

6. Who is going to edit some information?

7. How often do you pay for something?

Total: 7 marks

Part 4

Read the article and answer the questions. Write a maximum of five words for each answer. An example is done for you.

Britain: a nation of dieters?

Britain was branded a nation of failed serial dieters yesterday. Millions eagerly try every new weight-loss fad or fitness craze, but at least half give up after less than a month. A survey found that most blamed their failure on a lack of time or money. But the study suggested lack of willpower was a major factor.

The survey of 2,000 men and women - commissioned by Marks and Spencer - found losing weight was the most important thing on people's minds at the start of the year. Some 49 per cent put it ahead of getting fit and making more money as a must for the year ahead. Waistlines were the biggest cause of concern, with almost 40% citing a slimmer tummy as the most important goal.

Yet, half of those asked admitted that it took less than a month for their willpower to crack, slipping back to unhealthy diets and eating lots of fattening treats. Chocolate was voted the hardest to resist, ahead of crisps and cheese. Four in ten blamed their failure on lack of cash to spend on gym membership and healthy foods. Almost as many said they simply did not have the time for food preparation and exercise.

The figures will make grim reading for government experts trying to stop the nation's obesity epidemic. Half of the adults in England are obese or overweight, while obesity in children has leapt 25 per cent over the last 15 years, as they drink more and more fizzy drinks containing sugar and eat more and more junk food. This is serious since obesity cuts life expectancy by nine years, on average, and increases the risk of health problems such as heart disease, diabetes, stroke and some cancers.

Jenny Arthur, Marks and Spencer's food nutritionist, said: 'People are fooled into believing they need to follow an expensive eating plan, swapping balanced meals for drink replacement meals or a meat-enriched diet such as Atkins diet. It's a misconception that healthy eating is time consuming and expensive; there are a number of quick and easy options available and a lot of the time it's more about watching what you eat and how much you eat. Dieters should set themselves achievable targets, and give themselves 'mini-rewards' when they reach a target. It also helps to find a friend who wants to lose weight and call them if you are feeling miserable. Another good idea is to write down all the reasons why you want to lose weight. This should be kept to hand for whenever temptation raises its head.

Example: How long do most people manage to stick to a diet?
under a month

1. What is the real reason people don't diet successfully?

2. Who paid for the study?

3. What part of the body are people most worried about?

4. What has gone up by a quarter?

5. By how much might your life be shortened if you are very overweight?

6. What do people mistakenly believe healthy eating is?

7. When you achieve something what should you give yourself?

Total: 7 marks
 Total marks for Reading: 26

WRITING

Part 1

Write an **article** for a travel magazine as requested in the notice below, trying to convince readers of the magazine to visit the village, town or city you live in. Give details of the following:

- ✎ places of interest to visit
- ✎ any interesting history or tradition
- ✎ what makes this place unique

Write between 100 and 150 words.

The Place I call Home

Today many people travel far and wide but we spend most of our lives in our own town because that's the place we love and feel good in. We would like to know what you like most about where you live and what makes it a good place to visit.

Send us an article entitled 'The Place I Call Home'.
Send your article to Ken Goddard, Magazine Editor.



The best articles will be published in the August edition of 'Far and Wide'.

Part 2

Write a **narrative** for your school magazine entitled 'A day that I learned something'. Narrate what happened during a day when you experienced something important and explain why you believe that learning isn't accomplished only in school.

Write between 150 and 200 words.

Test 6

Part 1

Total: 7 marks

LISTENING

Part 2

Total: 6 marks

You will hear seven short unfinished conversations. Choose the best reply to continue the conversation. Put a circle round the letter of the best reply. Look at the example. You will hear the conversations twice.

*Example: Speaker 1: Is this your red bag here?
Speaker 2: No, but it does look like mine.
Speaker 1: Where's yours then?*

- a) Where you said, right?
- b) Right here; on my shoulder.
- c) No, I'm quite sure it isn't mine.

- a) Why? We have time.
 - b) You see? That's why I'm running!
 - c) Can't you see I'm running as fast as I can?
-
- a) I was happy to be away from my desk, though.
 - b) That's the whole point.
 - c) It takes time to understand these things.

- a) Certainly. Sign here please.
- b) You must show him some proof.
- c) Are you sure?

- a) I think you've made a good choice.
- b) No, Ma'am, turn LEFT.
- c) That's right Ma'am.

- a) We've seen enough.
- b) I doubt it.
- c) Neither can I.

- a) In that case, I'm having the cola.
- b) But why not? Aren't you thirsty?
- c) Whichever you want.

- a) I had a pleasant day.
- b) I just don't agree.
- c) That's a possibility.

You will hear three conversations. Listen to the conversations and answer the questions below. Put a circle round the letter of the correct answer. You will hear each conversation twice. Look at the questions for Conversation 1.

Conversation 1

1. The man and woman haven't
 - a) spoken to each other.
 - b) heard from Joanna.
 - c) seen their friends.

2. The man and the woman decide to have a barbecue
 - a) today.
 - b) on Sunday morning.
 - c) on Saturday.

Conversation 2

3. What is the man trying to make time to do?
 - a) visit the woman
 - b) visit his parents
 - c) hang out with friends

4. How does the man feel about his job?
 - a) He likes it but feels he is too busy.
 - b) He doesn't like it because he works too much.
 - c) He likes it but doesn't think he works enough.

Conversation 3

5. What is the relationship between the two speakers?
 - a) two friends
 - b) salesperson and customer
 - c) husband and wife

6. The woman and man disagree about
 - a) whether or not the woman should choose her own ring.
 - b) what ring looks best.
 - c) whether or not the woman should get married.

Part 3

Listen to the person talking and complete the information on the notepad. Write short answers of one to five words. You will hear the person twice. At the end you will have two minutes to read through and check your answers. You have one minute to look at the notepad. The first one is an example. DO NOT USE MORE THAN 5 WORDS.

O'Neil's Five-Day Art Course For Beginners

Example: Today's focus: *life drawing*

1. First technique is crayon on:

2. Allowed time to make a drawing:

3. What to do after lunch:

4. What to make during a longer pose:

5. Where to work on Wednesday:

6. What to do on Thursday:

7. Time for exhibition opening party:

Total: 7 marks

Part 4

Listen to the conversation and answer the questions. Put a circle round the letter of the correct answer. Look at the questions. An example is done for you. You will hear the conversation twice.

Example: The man and woman are worried about

a) their son's performance in school. b) their poor grades. c) their son's teacher's performance.

1. The two speakers are
- a) Danny's parents.
 - b) Danny's brother and sister.
 - c) Danny's teachers.
2. Who always did very well in school?
- a) Marie
 - b) John
 - c) Danny
3. Danny's grades started to change
- a) this year.
 - b) last year.
 - c) two years ago.
4. John and Marie decide to "punish" Danny by taking away
- a) things until his grades get better.
 - b) things indefinitely.
 - c) things until he finishes his homework.
5. What advantage does the woman see of getting a tutor for Danny?
- a) It may motivate him.
 - b) It may help him learn.
 - c) It may stop him from being lazy.
6. What class is Danny NOT doing poorly in?
- a) maths
 - b) history
 - c) English

Total: 6 marks
Total marks for Listening: 26

READING

Part 1

Read the text and complete the tasks that follow. Choose a, b, or c. Put a circle round the most appropriate answer. An example is done for you.

Family over Glamour

I was born in Sweden but went to Paris when I was eighteen. There I was offered several jobs as a model and so got to be known in the fashion world. I left for the US where I eventually became what is known as a modelling superstar. I modelled a great number of glamorous and luxury items such as furs, jewellery and evening dresses. After travelling a lot, I met a man I really loved and decided to get married.

I continued my modelling career even after I had had children. My experience proved to many models that motherhood and modelling can be combined. When I had to travel to a modelling job, I took my children with me. Having my family around protected me from the crazy lifestyle many models are forced to follow. I did not attend many parties and made sure that my work was a totally separate part of my life. Once, when I went straight home without removing my make-up after a photography session, my youngest son started crying. I was someone else at work.

I finally chose to give up my modelling career and become a full-time mother. I had always wanted a big family and now with four sons, I am kept busy looking after them. I chose to 'retire' from modelling and move to the country where my husband and I live alone with our sons. I have chosen not to have any help and take care of the house and my family on my own. As I get older, I find it more difficult to maintain the weight I had when I was modelling. I have to exercise regularly now, while when I was younger I hardly gave exercise a second thought. I am also much more careful about what I eat. When I used to work the only 'good' meal I ate was lunch. Dinner sometimes consisted of biscuits only.

Having a family has made me more aware of what a balanced diet means. I feel you should be able to eat everything but watch the amounts you eat. If you deny yourself certain foods completely, you come to think about these foods all the time and want them more. For example, I no longer eat ice-cream (my weakness) every day. I have it about every week or two.

We live near a lake and, weather permitting, the entire family swims and enjoys exercising in this way. When it gets too cold for swimming, I run at a track near our home and go to aerobics classes to keep in shape. I hope that the combination of country living, a balanced diet and exercise will help keep all of us in good condition.

Example: As a child, the writer probably went to school

- a) in France.
- b) in Sweden.**
- c) in the United States.

Total: 6 marks

1. As a model, which of these might the writer most likely be photographed in?
 - a) a very modern pair of jeans
 - b) an up-to-date kitchen
 - c) a designer wedding-dress
2. The writer's children
 - a) made it impossible for her to avoid the busy night life of other models.
 - b) found it difficult to accept the kind of work she did.
 - c) prevented her from being affected in a negative way by her job.
3. Why, probably, did the writer's son start to cry?
 - a) He didn't want her to go to work.
 - b) She looked so different.
 - c) She had been away for a long time.
4. The writer currently
 - a) leads a simple life which is centred on her family's needs.
 - b) feels lonely and misses the time when she was working.
 - c) spends most of her time trying to lose weight.
5. How have the writer's eating habits changed?
 - a) Her food is prepared differently.
 - b) She eats less.
 - c) Her diet is more varied.
6. To keep fit, the writer mainly
 - a) exercises indoors.
 - b) exercises outdoors.
 - c) jogs.

Part 2

Read the text and fill the gaps with sentences A-G. Write the letter of the missing sentence in the box in the correct gap. There is one extra sentence you will not need.

The English Channel

The English Channel is an arm of the Atlantic Ocean that separates England from northern France and joins the North Sea to the Atlantic. In French it is called "La Manche" or "the sleeve". It is the smallest of the shallow seas around the continental shelf of Europe, covering an area of only some 75,000 km.

The channel has been the key natural defence for Britain. **1** The last successful cross-Channel invasion of England was made in 1066 by William the Conqueror. The Channel stopped Napoleon in the early 1800's. **2** The greatest amphibious operation of all times, Operation Overlord, was launched across the Channel by the Allies in 1944.

3 The first person to swim the Channel was Matthew Webb of England, in 1875. His time was 21 hours, 45 minutes. **4** She was Gertrude Ederle from the United States. She crossed in 14 hours, 31 minutes. In 1909 Louis Bleriot became the first to fly an airplane across the Channel.

5 It is a 50.5 kilometre undersea rail tunnel linking Folkestone, in England, with Calais in northern France beneath the English Channel at the Strait of Dover. The Channel Tunnel was the longest undersea portion of any tunnel in the world. **6**

- A. The Channel has also provided a challenge to the athletic and adventurous.
- B. It also halted the invasion of Nazi Germany during World War II.
- C. The Channel Tunnel was completed in 1994.
- D. For centuries it has protected England from invasion by European powers.
- E. The Channel is rough because currents of the Atlantic and North Sea meet there.
- F. It was many years later, in 1926, when a woman first made the swim.
- G. At its lowest point it is 75m deep.

Total: 6 marks

SUCCEED in City & Guilds - B2

Part 3

Read the four texts below. There are eight questions about the texts. Decide which text (A, B, C or D) tells you the answer to the question. The first one is done for you.

A.

Whether you're looking for a gift for the family to share, an elegant Father's-day fruit basket to make his day, a caring sympathy gift basket for a friend, or a cheery get-well gift basket for a co-worker, our elegant gift baskets make excellent gifts.

Be confident, with our 100% satisfaction guarantee, award-winning selection and our personalized customer service, you can rest assured that we will get your fruit basket delivered on time to that special someone in your life.

Please call 1-800-fruitup to order.

B.

The term fruit has many different meanings depending on context.

In botany, the definition is precise: a fruit is the ripened ovary and seeds of a flowering plant.

In cuisine, the term "fruit" is most often used for those plant foods that are sweet and fleshy, like plums, apples and oranges. But the word may also be loosely applied to other parts of a plant, such as the stems of rhubarb which are made into sweet pies, but are not, botanically speaking, considered to be a fruit at all. Some other botanical fruits are commonly referred to as vegetables such as courgettes, tomatoes and aubergines.

C.

This week is "Fruit Week" at Little Hands Preschool. We are focusing all week on the benefits of fruit, and on learning about fruit from all around the world. In order to do this, we have asked each child to bring in a different type of fruit each day this week to discuss and of course, afterwards, eat. Please help us educate your child about a healthy diet and make sure your child remembers to bring in their fruit.

D.

I never would have guessed all the possibilities for those little dried up figs in supermarkets around the holidays, or just what I could do with the bags of the fresh fruit I receive from my father's trees every August.

But now I can't wait for summer because there are at least a dozen recipes I'm dying to test thanks to Marie Simmons' inviting book, Fig Heaven.

She provides all the facts you'll need to get started. Then once you begin to read the recipes that range from appetizers to desserts, you will discover that this is not a fruit to be ignored.

Which text

Example: is a book review?

1. is about international fruit?
2. is trying to promote a service?
3. comes from a reference book?

D

Which text provides the answers to the following questions?

4. What are some young students doing this week?
5. What can I make with figs?
6. Who can I call to get a fruit basket?
7. What is the definition of a fruit?

Total: 7 marks

Part 4

Read the article and answer the questions. Write a maximum of five words for each answer. An example is done for you.

Happy is Good

If you ask people what they want for their children, most say, 'I want them to be happy', says psychologist and happiness researcher Sonja Lyubomirsky of the University of California, Riverside. Not that long ago, however, joy wasn't considered serious enough for psychologists to study. "When I started doing research 18 years ago", Lyubomirsky says, "happiness was not considered a scientific topic."

Today, happiness is a hot subject of research. As part of a growing field called positive psychology, more and more researchers are looking for ways to help people become happier, even if they don't feel depressed to begin with. And there are plenty of reasons why happiness is a worthy subject of study. Among other benefits, happy people are healthier, have more friends, and make more money than their sadder peers.

However, the field of positive psychology has had to overcome a significant obstacle. The problem is, it's difficult to scientifically measure happiness. It's also hard to compare one person's sense of well-being with another's. On a scale of 1 to 10, how can we be sure that my "8" is happier than your "6"? "No one can tell you how happy you are", Lyubomirsky says.

In recent years, however, researchers have developed what they consider to be accurate measurements of happiness. One technique involves looking at how often people genuinely smile in their daily lives. It's easy to tell real smiles from the fake: genuine smiles engage the corners of the eyes and involve muscles around the mouth that fake smilers can't control. In their studies, scientists also get people to describe everything they did over a course of a day and how they felt about each activity, rather than talking about general feelings. Scientists also look at images of the brain for clues: a area called the left frontal cortex tends to work harder in people who are happier and "lights up" in brain scans.

Scientists now think people are born with a general tendency toward a certain level of happiness, and maintain that level in their day-to-day lives. About half of a person's "happiness quotient" comes from the personality he or she is born with. Extreme events, such as winning the lottery or being injured in an accident, can cause temporary bursts of happiness or sadness. But eventually, people return to about the same emotional state they're normally at.

So what about the other half of the "happiness quotient"? About 10 per cent of that quotient depends on external circumstances, such as how much money people make or how healthy they are. The remaining 40 per cent, says Lyubomirsky, is entirely up to you.

Example: What do most people want for their children?
happiness

1. What was not previously considered important enough to study?

2. What is the psychological study of happiness called?

3. What do researchers want to help people do?

4. What can researchers do better now?

5. What is one way happiness can be measured?

6. Where are the muscles that real smiles engage?

7. What part of the brain works harder when someone is happy?

Total: 7 marks
 Total marks for Reading: 26

WRITING**Part 1**

Write an **article** for the school e-Magazine describing your neighbourhood, in order to enter the Writing Competition advertised in the notice below. Mention

- ✎ why your neighbourhood is so good
- ✎ what you can see and do there
- ✎ why it's worth visiting

Write between 100 and 150 words.

School e-Magazine: Writing Competition

We want to know what makes your neighbourhood such a great place to live in. Tell us why someone would want to come and visit your area and what there is to see and do there. Winning entries will be published in next month's issue.

Write to Ken Goddard, e-Magazine Editor, Main Campus, Building 3.

**Part 2**

Write an **essay** for your school online newspaper entitled 'My dearest family member'. Describe your favourite family member, say why that person is important to you and say if there is anything that you don't like very much about that person.

Write between 150 and 200 words.

Test 7

Part 1

Total: 7 marks

LISTENING

Part 2

Total: 6 marks

You will hear seven short unfinished conversations. Choose the best reply to continue the conversation. Put a circle round the letter of the best reply. Look at the example. You will hear the conversations twice.

Example Speaker 1: Is this your red bag here?
Speaker 2: No, but it does look like mine.
Speaker 1: Where's yours then?

- a) Where you said, right?
- b) Right here; on my shoulder.
- c) No, I'm quite sure it isn't mine.

- a) Yes, just around the corner.
- b) Yes, my office is quite close.
- c) Where are you going?

- a) No, you go first.
- b) Of course, help yourself.
- c) I'm afraid it'll be a few minutes.

- a) That won't do any good.
- b) Yes, that would be a disaster!
- c) Do you think so?

- a) The new product is very nice.
- b) And make sure the prices are visible too.
- c) I feel that that's the fairest way.

- a) Either one I suppose.
- b) I hear you loud and clear.
- c) No, I hadn't heard - thanks!

- a) How did you know?
- b) Yes, it was ridiculous, wasn't it?
- c) Yes, I couldn't stop laughing!

- a) We're out of coffee.
- b) Yes, please.
- c) Whatever you think.

You will hear three conversations. Listen to the conversations and answer the questions below. Put a circle round the letter of the correct answer. You will hear each conversation twice. Look at the questions for Conversation 1.

Conversation 1

1. The speakers are
 - a) husband and wife.
 - b) friends.
 - c) brother and sister.

2. Who received an espresso machine as a gift?
 - a) the man's in-laws
 - b) the man's parents
 - c) the man

Conversation 2

3. What did the woman do all day?
 - a) She planned a meeting.
 - b) She worked at a workshop.
 - c) She listened to people talk.

4. How does the woman feel about the man's job?
 - a) She thinks he is selfish.
 - b) She envies him.
 - c) She thinks he has lots of difficulties.

Conversation 3

5. The woman was surprised because
 - a) the grey coats sold out quickly.
 - b) the man was unhelpful.
 - c) they had brown but not grey.

6. How might she still find the coat she wants?
 - a) She cannot find it now.
 - b) There might be one downstairs.
 - c) There might be one at another branch.

Part 3

Listen to the person talking and complete the information on the notepad. Write short answers of one to five words. You will hear the person twice. At the end you will have two minutes to read through and check your answers. You have one minute to look at the notepad. The first one is an example. DO NOT USE MORE THAN 5 WORDS.

Safety Announcement

Example: Fasten your seatbelt for: *take-off*

- 1. Location of oxygen mask:
- 2. What to put on before helping others:
- 3. Where to find your life jacket:
- 4. What the toilets are fitted with:
- 5. What to look forward to:
- 6. When a light breakfast is served:
- 7. What to fill out when making a purchase:

Total: 7 marks

Part 4

Listen to the conversation and answer the questions. Put a circle round the letter of the correct answer.
Look at the questions. An example is done for you. You will hear the conversation twice.

Example: Who is being interviewed?

- a) an ordinary citizen b) a scientist c) a golf course manager

1. What does the man say is unique about Beth Tyler?
- a) She grumbled.
 - b) She took action.
 - c) She liked Skipper's Strand.
2. Skipper's Strand is named after
- a) a place.
 - b) a kind of movement.
 - c) a butterfly species.
3. As a child Beth tried to
- a) run from the butterflies.
 - b) study butterflies.
 - c) catch butterflies.
4. What happened to the town in the sixties and seventies?
- a) It remained relatively unchanged.
 - b) It started to develop.
 - c) It lost areas of natural coastline.
5. When Beth found out about the development
- a) she felt unsure.
 - b) she felt sad.
 - c) she felt excited.
6. How did Beth feel while reading up on the law?
- a) discouraged
 - b) excited
 - c) like she was making a breakthrough

Total: 6 marks
Total marks for Listening: 26

READING

Part 1

Read the text and complete the tasks that follow. Choose a, b, or c. Put a circle round the most appropriate answer. An example is done for you.

"The Serial Burglars"

In his 19 years as a policeman, Tony Davies had never come across a series of burglaries with no geographical pattern. Normally they happened in groups in the same town or district, or strung out along motorways for a quick getaway. This gang seemed to be raiding at random.

Davies set a 12-strong team to work studying the police reports on all the break-ins, hoping to find a link that had been overlooked. It was like searching for a contact lens on an ice rink. Then one detective spotted that two of the victims had flown out on holiday from Southampton International Airport. "Is that just a coincidence?" Davies wondered aloud to Oliver Jenkins, the 26-year-old Constable co-ordinating the enquiry. "Let's find out how the other victims travelled," Jenkins suggested. He went to see Brian and Lisa Cooper. They had flown from Southampton. So had at least six others. And all had flown with the same airline: British Airways.

Davis talked to airport director James Bull and Rick Arun, general manager of Southampton Handling, the company that is sub-contracted to do BA's reservations, ticketing and checking-in. They were shocked at the suggestion that BA passengers might be targets. "We'll give you every support," Bull promised as the list of victims grew. "It seems the same gang may have targeted as many as 30 passengers," Jenkins reported to Davies. All had booked privately, rather than via travel agents or tour operators, which meant they had given their addresses to BA's central reservations office. "There's only one way the gang could have got those addresses", Jenkins added. He asked Rick Arun for details of all staff who had access to passenger addresses.

Among those on the list was Kelly Woods, an attractive 23-year-old blonde who had worked at Guernsey Airport before moving to the mainland last year. That April, Arun, impressed by her efficient, friendly manner, had given her a job on check-in processing departing travellers. After two months, she was promoted to the ticketing and reservations desk.

Nothing in Woods' background suggested anything criminal. But one thing puzzled Jenkins. Her address was the home of 46-year-old Paul Hart, a well-known criminal with a record for burglary, and his aggressive son Nick, 26, who had been released from an 18-month sentence for burglary just days before the break-ins began. How come a middle-class Guernsey girl is living with a couple of thieves? Jenkins thought.

The picture began to make sense when Jenkins found out that Woods was the illegitimate daughter of Paul Hart. Adopted as three-year-old by a Guernsey family, Kelly had traced her father, turning up out of the blue at his house three years ago. With her access to thousands of British Airways passenger addresses, she was a serial burglar's dream daughter. All Davies's team had to do now was prove it.

Example: Davies

- a) was confident that he'd catch the burglars quickly.
- b) knew that catching the burglars would be difficult.
- c) had to study twelve police reports.

Total: 6 marks

1. Oliver Jenkins
 - a) worked for British Airways.
 - b) had the job of organising the enquiry.
 - c) had been a personal friend of some of the victims.
2. Southampton Handling
 - a) was unwilling to cooperate with the police.
 - b) was part of BA.
 - c) was surprised that the burglars were linked to the airport.
3. Jenkins suspected that
 - a) some of the passengers worked for BA.
 - b) passengers were being careless.
 - c) someone was gaining information about passengers.
4. Kelly Woods
 - a) was good at her job.
 - b) asked to change her job to something more interesting.
 - c) was hoping to get a different job in the near future.
5. Jenkins discovered that Woods
 - a) had committed crimes in the past.
 - b) had a false address.
 - c) was living with a criminal.
6. Hart
 - a) didn't see his daughter for years.
 - b) had spent years trying to find his daughter.
 - c) was shocked to discover his daughter was a criminal.

Part 2

Read the text and fill the gaps with sentences A-G. Write the letter of the missing sentence in the box in the correct gap. There is one extra sentence you will not need.

The Big Cat of Dartmoor

In ancient times, almost every country had frightening tales of mystical animals that roam their woods. Though we might no longer believe in unicorns and dragons, there are still plenty of modern tales of mysterious animals.

Dartmoor is a large area of wild moorland in the centre of Devon, England. **1** In Dartmoor, this creature is usually described as some kind of big cat. Whether real or imaginary, reports of sightings have been frequent. Most recently, two schoolboys camping on Dartmoor yesterday, reported that they were attacked by a pair of big cats.

They are not the only ones reporting encounters, either. **2** The boys, however, didn't know anything about the lion. They said they were woken by the sound of clawing outside their tent.

3 David Dennehy said he shined a torch out of his tent when he heard the boys shouting. He expected it to be a prank. **4** He took two tins and started banging them together. But the animals didn't move. **5**

The following morning, the boys found that the bottom of the tent was badly torn with what appeared to be claw marks, the guy ropes were broken and one peg was pulled out of the ground.

6 Police who investigated said that a paw print left by the animal was almost certainly made by a big cat.

- A. Two other children sleeping in tents nearby were also disturbed.
- B. It is a National Park and covers 953 square kilometers.
- C. He said he was terrified and hardly slept after that.
- D. Like so many large wild areas, it has a history of sightings of a mysterious animal.
- E. They also found the remains of a dead sheep nearby.
- F. This happened near the place where someone reported seeing a lion recently.
- G. Instead, he said he saw two pairs of green cat's eyes.

Total: 6 marks

Part 3

Read the four texts below. There are eight questions about the texts. Decide which text (A, B, C or D) tells you the answer to the question. The first one is done for you.

A.

There are several different ways to become a qualified chef.

If you're 16 years of age or older, you can apply for a Modern Apprenticeship. You'll get practical experience in a job and gain a national chef's qualification after around three years' work.

Alternatively, you can study full-time at a further education college or chef-training school. There are a number of qualifications at varying levels, aimed at those who want to work in professional kitchens and food outlets.

B.

This six-month evening course focuses on basic food service sanitation practices.

You will learn to prepare, store and serve food safely. You will also gain an understanding of the complicated regulations needed in order for a restaurant to pass the rigorous government health inspections. This knowledge will make you a valuable team member when you seek employment.

The course includes discussion of selected topics from books as well as internet research about related culinary topics.

Students will prepare for a nationally administered sanitation examination.

C.

Gullanes Hotel requires an assistant chef for our restaurant. We cater for all occasions, with a busy regular day trade. The successful candidate will have worked in a similar role, should have fluent English, and be available to work shifts. He or she will work alongside our head chef and his team managing the food service in our Hotel.

The responsibilities are:

- Ensuring the smooth running of the kitchen in the absence of the Head Chef
- Assisting with Menu Planning
- Dealing with Suppliers

We offer excellent working conditions and a competitive salary.

D.

Guess what! I've finally made up my mind! I've just given notice that I'm quitting my job and going back to school to become a chef! I'm so excited! It scares me a bit too, because it may be a long time until I have a steady income again.

I'm lucky; there are several courses to choose from in my city, so I won't have to move. That would be difficult right now. I don't mind moving later, when I get a job, and maybe I'll end up closer to you in the North!

Which text

Example: explains options?

1. seeks someone?
2. describes content?
3. updates a friend?

A

Which text provides the answers to the following questions?

4. How can you become a chef?
5. What language skills are needed?
6. Why is someone scared?
7. How will you learn?

Total: 7 marks

Part 4

Read the article and answer the questions. Write a maximum of five words for each answer. An example is done for you.

What is dyslexia?

Dyslexia is a common problem. About 10% of the population is affected by dyslexia to some degree. No one knows exactly what causes dyslexia, although it tends to run in families. It is known that there are several genes that contribute to the genetic risk of dyslexia. It might also be caused by brain injuries or developmental problems. The word Dyslexia probably refers to many different conditions with different causes.

Dyslexia is often thought to be simply a problem with reading but this is not the case. Many dyslexic people learn to read but have continuing difficulties with spelling, writing and memory and organisation of language. There are also people whose difficulties with reading are not caused by dyslexia. Dyslexia often causes problems in maths too: many dyslexic people can have difficulties with arithmetic and with remembering number sequences.

Dyslexia is a specific learning difficulty that mainly affects reading and spelling. Its effects may be seen in spoken language as well as written language. The current evidence suggests that these difficulties come from problems in language-processing areas in the left hemisphere of the brain which, in turn, appear to be linked to genetic differences. It tends to run in families. However, dyslexia is not related to intelligence, race or social background. It varies in severity, and often occurs alongside other learning difficulties, resulting in differences in the individuals' strengths and weaknesses.

The degree to which dyslexia causes problems, in learning and in everyday life, depends on many factors. These include the severity of the dyslexia, the other strengths and abilities that a person has, and the kind of teaching and support they may have been given. When someone has dyslexia they have it for their whole life. Its effects can be minimised, however, by changing the ways the person works and learns, and with technological support.

Dyslexia need not be a barrier to achievement and success if it is properly recognised within society. Steps can be taken to provide suitable teaching and training, and those with dyslexia can learn strategies to compensate for their difficulties. There is evidence that many dyslexic people have strengths and abilities in tasks that involve creative and visually-based thinking.

Example: What causes dyslexia?

no one knows

1. What is dyslexia often mistaken for?

2. What does dyslexia mainly cause problems?

3. Dyslexia comes from a problem in what part of the brain?

4. What else, other than intelligence, is dyslexia NOT related to?

5. What do individuals with dyslexia also often suffer from?

6. What is one thing that can minimise the effects of dyslexia?

7. What might a dyslexic person be particularly good at?

Total: 7 marks
Total marks for Reading: 26

WRITING

Part 1

Write an **article** in response to the following notice which appeared in an entertainment website. Mention

- ✎ what you saw, or where you went
- ✎ what you thought of the experience
- ✎ whether you would recommend it to others and why

Write between 100 and 150 words.

Entertainment Tonight!

We are looking for articles for our entertainment section in our site. We would like to hear about a recent concert, movie or exhibition that you've been to recently. Tell us about the experience and your impressions and whether you would recommend it to others. Send your article by email, as an attached file, to our Editor, Jane Windsor.

The best 2 articles will be published in next week's edition.



Part 2

Write a **letter** to your Scottish friend about a film that is worth seeing. Describe the plot of a film that you find interesting and explain to him or her why you believe that he or she should see it.

Write between 150 and 200 words.

Test 8

LISTENING

Part 1

You will hear seven short unfinished conversations. Choose the best reply to continue the conversation. Circle round the letter of the best reply. Look at the example. You will hear the conversations twice.

Example: Speaker 1: Is this your red bag here?
Speaker 2: No, but it does look like mine.
Speaker 1: Where's yours then?

- a) Where you said, right?
- b) Right here; on my shoulder.
- c) No, I'm quite sure it isn't mine.

- a) I'll be okay once it's all over.
- b) I'm worried that I might have stage fright.
- c) At the moment, just glad I didn't forget the words!

- a) Jenny, I believe.
- b) You call her. My throat hurts.
- c) Yes, we were introduced.

- a) A sunny one and everything!
- b) Actually, I doubt it.
- c) It is, isn't it?

- a) No, I left.
- b) Yes, you can if you want.
- c) I am, actually.

- a) There's a chair.
- b) Is it yours?
- c) Go ahead.

- a) I certainly don't!
- b) Me neither.
- c) Yes, don't you?

- a) I returned it yesterday.
- b) Thanks!
- c) I don't see why not.

Total: 7 marks

Part 2

You will hear three conversations. Listen to the conversations and answer the questions below. Put a circle round the letter of the correct answer. You will hear each conversation twice. Look at the questions for Conversation 1.

Conversation 1

1. How would you describe the salesman?
 - a) effective
 - b) careless
 - c) shy
2. How are the black shoes better than the red?
 - a) They are more comfortable.
 - b) They are more affordable.
 - c) They are more trendy.

Conversation 2

3. The speakers are
 - a) friends.
 - b) teacher and student.
 - c) husband and wife.
4. Overall, how does the man feel about dancing?
 - a) It's effortless.
 - b) It's unpleasant.
 - c) It's not easy.

Conversation 3

5. The speakers are
 - a) husband and wife.
 - b) parent and child.
 - c) teammates.
6. The woman wants
 - a) to work less.
 - b) to be more supportive.
 - c) to have children.

Total: 6 marks

Part 3

Listen to the person talking and complete the information on the notepad. Write short answers of one to five words. You will hear the person twice. At the end you will have two minutes to read through and check your answers. You have one minute to look at the notepad. The first one is an example. DO NOT USE MORE THAN 5 WORDS.



Museum Trip

Example: Time to spend at the museum: *four hours*

1. What to participate in, at the beginning:
2. Duration of the tour:
3. Location of the canteen:
4. What to visit after lunch:
5. What to write about one of the exhibits:
6. Use your common sense and:
7. Where you mustn't leave your possessions:

Total: 7 marks

Part 4

Listen to the conversation and answer the questions. Put a circle round the letter of the correct answer.
Look at the questions. An example is done for you. You will hear the conversation twice.

Example: What is different about Louise?

- a) She lost weight. b) She got ill. c) She became a model.

- 1 The male speaker thinks Louise looks
- a) very good.
 - b) okay.
 - c) unhealthy.
- 2 How does the female speaker think Louise looks?
- a) she didn't notice
 - b) okay
 - c) like a model
- 3 Who thinks Louise should maybe go to the gym?
- a) Louise
 - b) the male speaker
 - c) the female speaker
- 4 What really surprised the male speaker?
- a) how Louise looked
 - b) what Louise said
 - c) what the female speaker said
- 5 The male speaker thinks the female speaker has been
- a) dieting.
 - b) brainwashed.
 - c) dishonest.
- 6 Would the female speaker ever wear skinny jeans?
- a) She does wear them.
 - b) She would never wear them.
 - c) If she lost weight she would.

Total: 6 marks
Total marks for Listening: 26

READING

Part 1

Read the text and complete the tasks that follow. Choose a, b, or c. Put a circle round the most appropriate answer. An example is done for you.

Working her way up the career ladder

I must have just turned fifteen when I first felt that I would like to earn some money that I could call my own. Since it was the summer holidays, I had plenty of time on my hands and no lessons or homework to tie me down. My only problem was finding a suitable line of work, which was why I spent some time analysing my motives and expectations. After a great deal of thought, I came to the conclusion that what motivated me was money on the one hand and a desire to meet new people on the other. I looked forward to being able to spend my earnings in any way I saw fit, perhaps in the company of the new friends I would make.

The job that I eventually opted for was that of paperboy. Delivering newspapers and magazines to people living in a particular neighbourhood was something I thought I would enjoy. It would, or so I thought, bring me into contact with lots of new faces and make me feel good since I knew it was a job usually done by a boy. If a boy could do it successfully, I told myself, then so jolly well could I.

Through my uncle Peter, who knew I was on the lookout for a summer job, I got the address of a big newsagent called Pickering. Never had an interview been shorter! He liked the look of me, I suppose, and uncle Peter must have put in a good word for me. The only snag was that my new boss said that I would have to use my own bike, as the one I would normally have been fitted out with had been stolen by the boy whose place I was taking. I started the very same day after being given a dauntingly long list of the people I was to make deliveries to. I cheered up, though, when I thought of all the new friends I was about to make.

To my dismay, the daily round took four hours to complete. For the first two hours, the bag I carried full of my wares weighed a ton. I soon found that I was getting very tired indeed. This tiredness had such a bad effect on my enthusiasm that I started to doubt whether a paper-round was really the job for me. Besides, it was really boring repeating the same routine day in, day out. What is more, I didn't have the time to stop and chat with my 'customers'; so few of them ever came to the door, anyway. And having learnt how hard the work was, I began to appreciate the fact that Mr Pickering, my dear employer, was no philanthropist. My pay seemed such a small reward for so much sweat and toil. The recollection that I was even using my own bicycle just made matters that little bit worse.

I lasted a full week. The job had not come up to my expectations nor was I prepared to exhaust myself for a pittance, slaving for capitalist Pickering. It was beneath my dignity. I felt no shame, though; that week had taught me a lot about life. I resolved to work harder at school as a result. This helps to explain why I'm now the owner of two national newspapers and a fashion magazine, which publications I'm sure Mr Pickering or a successor of his puts into the bags of the boys (or girls!) he employs today.

Example: Even as a teenager, the writer showed that she

- a) welcomed a challenge.
- b) was interested in people more than money.
- c) thought some jobs were more suitable for boys than girls.

Total: 6 marks

1. Mr Pickering probably gave her the job because
 - a) he wanted to do a favour for a friend of his.
 - b) he thought she was pretty.
 - c) he found out that she could ride a bicycle.
2. The writer would have liked to get to know her customers but
 - a) she never saw any of them.
 - b) most of them were too boring to talk to.
 - c) the amount of work she had to do made it almost impossible.
3. The writer's feelings towards Mr Pickering changed
 - a) when she discovered he was a capitalist.
 - b) because her need for money that summer was not great enough.
 - c) as she came to understand that he was exploiting her.
4. The writer learnt that
 - a) children always cheat.
 - b) you need to work hard to succeed in life.
 - c) earning your own cash is always a painful experience.
5. This story suggests that workers feel satisfied when
 - a) their pay is extremely high.
 - b) their job is very easy.
 - c) their job is interesting.
6. When the writer gave up the job, Mr Pickering probably
 - a) fell out with her uncle.
 - b) gave it very little thought.
 - c) lost a lot of customers.

Part 2

Read the text and fill the gaps with sentences A-G. Write the letter of the missing sentence in the box in the correct gap. There is one extra sentence you will not need.

Eyam and the Plague

Eyam is a small village in Derbyshire, England. There are many fine old houses in Eyam and parts of the village have been kept as they looked several centuries ago.

1 It earned this name because, when the plague was found there in August 1665, Eyam chose to isolate itself rather than let the disease spread. The plague had been brought to the village in a flea-infested bundle of cloth that was delivered to tailor George Viccars from London. **2** That was the beginning. After the first deaths, the townspeople turned to their rector, the Reverend William Mompesson, and the Minister Thomas Stanley for guidance about what to do. **3** These included the arrangement that families were to bury their own dead. People were also told to attend local church services so that they did not travel as far and meet with people from outside their neighbourhoods. **4**

The plague raged in the closed village for 16 months and killed at least 260 villagers. Only 83 villagers survived out of a population of 350. When the first outsiders visited Eyam a year later, they found that actually fewer than a quarter of the village population had survived the plague. **5** For example, Elizabeth Hancock never became ill, despite burying six children and her husband in eight days. **6**

As a result, some scientists believe that these surviving villagers of Eyam may have had some genetic protection from the bubonic plague and are researching this subject.

- A. But the most famous decision was to quarantine the entire village.
- B. Within a week he was dead.
- C. The village was founded and named by Anglo-Saxons.
- D. The village grave digger also survived, despite handling many infected bodies.
- E. These men suggested a number of precautions to slow the spread of the illness.
- F. Survival appeared random, as many survivors were exposed but never caught the disease.
- G. However, Eyam is best known for being the "plague village".

Total: 6 marks

Part 3

Read the four texts below. There are eight questions about the texts. Decide which text (A, B, C or D) tells you the answer to the question. The first one is done for you.

A.

This last-minute autumn cruise deal, starting at \$299 per person, sails to classic ports in the Eastern Caribbean for the perfect blend of rest and relaxation just before the busy holidays. SunshineLines will travel round-trip from Miami on December 13, and visit San Juan, St. Thomas and St Maarten. Visiting St. Thomas and St. Maarten will be a great chance to cross the last few gifts off your holiday present list at their world-class duty free venues.

B.

From the start, we've built our ships with one goal in mind: to make sure that every time you walk up the gangway, you feel like you're boarding the U.S.S. Fun!

Almost forty years on since it all began, our fleet has grown into a massive fun armada, dedicated to helping millions of people chill out, jump for joy, and generally go back home smiling after an incredible vacation. A "Fun Ship" cruise is everything you want and exactly where you want to be. So pick one of our 22 fun ships, hop on board, and have fun!

C.

Hi! How are things at the office?

We're having a nice enough time on our cruise holiday, but it's not really all that we expected.

The ship is very posh definitely, but it rained all day yesterday! It's not supposed to rain during a cruise! I know SunshineLines couldn't help that though!

The food's not too great either, and I actually have an upset stomach today, so I've been in bed all day. I don't feel well at all! I hope I'm better tomorrow because we're making our first stop at the port of San Juan. I don't want to miss it.

D.

I am writing to inform you about my experience travelling with SunshineLines Cruises. It was the worst holiday experience of my life!

First of all, although the facilities on the ship were ok, they were not quite the "Fun Ship" that I was expecting. Far more seriously, the hygiene in the ship kitchen left a lot to be desired.

On the second day of the cruise, I came down with a bad case of food poisoning! My wife had a look in your kitchen, it looked like no one had cleaned the counter tops for months! I was in bed, terribly ill, for three days before seeking medical help at our last port of call in St. Maarten.

Needless to say, I did not see any of the Caribbean, and the holiday was not only unpleasant, but a complete waste of money! I hope you will take more care with the hygiene on your ship in the future.

Which text:

Example: advertises a company?

B

1. is a complaint?

2. mentions special offers?

3. mentions that a ship looks expensive?

Which text provides the answers to the following questions?

4. How long was someone ill?

5. Where can you buy gifts?

6. How big is the SunshineLines' fleet?

7. What was the weather like?

Total: 7 marks

Part 4

Read the article and answer the questions. Write a maximum of five words for each answer. An example is done for you.

What Is Pilates?

Pilates is a form of exercise that seeks to build flexibility, strength, endurance, and coordination without necessarily making muscles bigger. In addition, pilates increases circulation and helps to sculpt the body and strengthen the body's core. People who do pilates regularly feel they have better posture, are less prone to injury, and experience better overall health.

Joseph H. Pilates, the founder of the pilates exercise method, was born in Germany. As a child he was frail, living with asthma in addition to other childhood conditions. To build up his body's defences and grow stronger, he took up several different sports, eventually becoming an accomplished athlete. As a nurse in Great Britain during World War I, he designed exercise methods and equipment for patients and soldiers who could not move. In addition to his equipment, Pilates developed a series of mat exercises that focus on the torso. He based these on various exercise methods from around the world, including yoga and Chinese martial arts.

Joseph Pilates believed that our physical and mental health are intertwined. He designed his exercise programme around principles that support this philosophy, including concentration, precision, control and flowing movements. He also believed in circulating the blood so that it could awaken all the cells in the body and help remove feelings of stress. For the blood to do its work properly, he maintained, it has to be charged with oxygen through proper breathing. By this standard, if you stop breathing during exercise, there is a serious flaw in your methods. Full and thorough inhalation and exhalation are a fundamental part of every Pilates exercise.

There are two ways to exercise in pilates. Today, most people focus on the mat exercises, which require only a mat and a willingness to train. These exercises are designed so that your body uses its own weight as resistance. The other method of pilates uses a variety of machines to tone and strengthen the body, again using the principle of resistance.

And although Pilates is perhaps most popular with professional athletes and dancers, it is also a gentle form of exercise which can offer benefits to people with various health conditions; it can improve balance and coordination in the elderly, and can help to keep bones strong. It is safe to do during pregnancy and after childbirth. And it can also benefit people with lung problems by improving the circulation of the blood around the body.

Example: What is pilates a type of?
exercise

1. What does pilates NOT necessarily increase?

2. What is less likely to happen to someone who does pilates regularly?

3. Why was Joseph H. Pilates unwell as a child?

4. What is one of the exercises pilates is based on?

5. What did Pilates believe couldn't be separated from physical health?

6. What do you use for resistance while doing mat exercises?

7. What is one way pilates can help older people?

Total: 7 marks

Total marks for Reading: 26

WRITING

Part 1

Write a **report** in response to the following notice in an English language Travel magazine. Mention

- ✎ the best time to visit the area where the landmark is located
- ✎ what else there is to see and do there
- ✎ what makes this landmark unique

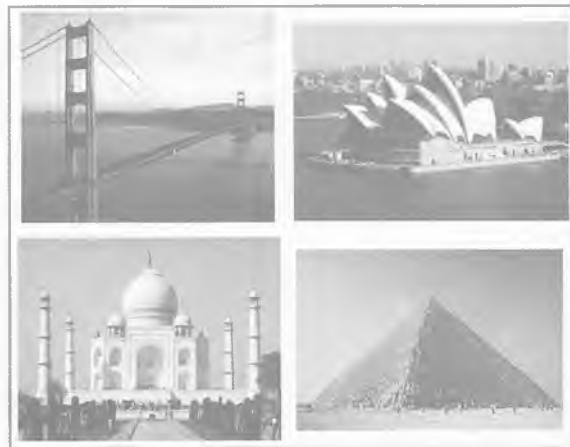
Write between 100 and 150 words.

Global Travellers

Would you like to see your name in print? If you can contribute an interesting report about a landmark you have visited, we will publish it in our new Travel Guide!

We need information, from an ordinary visitor's point of view, about what makes this landmark such a great place to see, 'up close and personal'.

Send your report to our Magazine Editor, Martha Collins.



Part 2

Write an **essay** for your English teacher entitled 'My daily activities during the school year'. Describe how a typical day is for you and say what you would like to be different.

Write between 150 and 200 words.

Test 9

LISTENING

Part 1

Total: 7 marks

You will hear seven short unfinished conversations. Choose the best reply to continue the conversation. Put a circle round the letter of the best reply. Look at the example. You will hear the conversations twice.

Example: Speaker 1: Is this your red bag here?
Speaker 2: No, but it does look like mine.
Speaker 1: Where's yours then?

- a) Where you said, right?
- b) Right here; on my shoulder.
- c) No, I'm quite sure it isn't mine.

- 1. a) It's really cute!
b) I don't think so.
c) Oh! Not short, I hope!
- 2. a) Just a moment.
b) I know, but I don't like them.
c) Do it then! It's easy!
- 3. a) Yes I do. It's the same every time I go running.
b) How could I possibly know for sure?
c) Of course I do! I can see it!
- 4. a) No-one!
b) It was my pleasure.
c) Sorry, I didn't mean to.
- 5. a) Next Friday, I think.
b) Any time between seven and midnight.
c) Around seven, we were told.
- 6. a) You can say that again!
b) That scares you?
c) Hmmm. It's an improvement I suppose.
- 7. a) Fairly easily.
b) Oh, I know!
c) Go left at the light.

Part 2

Total: 6 marks

You will hear three conversations. Listen to the conversations and answer the questions below. Put a circle round the letter of the correct answer. You will hear each conversation twice. Look at the questions for Conversation 1.

Conversation 1

- 1. The speakers are
 - a) in a bar.
 - b) at the man's house.
 - c) in a restaurant.
- 2. How does the woman feel about the level of service?
 - a) She is content with it.
 - b) She is very surprised by it.
 - c) She is disappointed with it.

Conversation 2

- 3. The man thinks the woman
 - a) works too much.
 - b) needs to save money.
 - c) lacks goals.
- 4. The woman thinks
 - a) she should do something adventurous.
 - b) she's already too old.
 - c) it's vital to keep saving money.

Conversation 3

- 5. The speakers are
 - a) boyfriend and girlfriend.
 - b) friends.
 - c) brother and sister.
- 6. What do both speakers want to use today?
 - a) the laptop computer
 - b) a computer bag
 - c) a backpack

Part 3

Listen to the person talking and complete the information on the notepad. Write short answers of one to five words. You will hear the person twice. At the end you will have two minutes to read through and check your answers. You have one minute to look at the notepad. The first one is an example. DO NOT USE MORE THAN 5 WORDS.

TELE-BANKING

Example: Who is being offered fixed-rate loans: *first-time buyers*

1. A very popular loan:
2. No charge for most:
3. For large transactions speak to:
4. What to press after your PIN number:
5. To find out the balance in your account:
6. To speak to a customer service operator:
7. When to call the emergency line:

Total: 7 marks

Part 4

Listen to the conversation and answer the questions. Put a circle round the letter of the correct answer. Look at the questions. An example is done for you. You will hear the conversation twice.

Example: Why was Justin absent?

- a) He quit. b) He was in hospital. **c) He had the flu.**

1 How did the woman feel when Justin said he may quit?

- a) surprised
b) sad
c) angry

2 The woman thinks Justin is

- a) a very good student.
b) a reasonable student.
c) a rather poor student.

3 What part of the course is Justin best at?

- a) exams
b) note-taking
c) practical sessions

4 Justin might quit the course because

- a) he finds it hard to combine work and study.
b) he has lost interest.
c) he thinks he won't find work.

5 How does Justin feel about his current job?

- a) He is enthusiastic about it.
b) He has no strong feelings about it either way.
c) He hates it.

6 Beth is good at

- a) talking to patients.
b) taking exams.
c) being a nurse.

Total: 6 marks
Total marks for Listening: 26

READING

Part 1

Read the text and complete the tasks that follow. Choose a, b, or c. Put a circle round the most appropriate answer. An example is done for you.

Harry Potter and the Half-Blood Prince

Are we there yet? Well, not quite. *“Harry Potter and the Half-Blood Prince,”* the latest big-screen offering of the global Harry Potter phenomenon, is only the sixth chapter in a now eight-part series of films. This series, much like its young hero Harry Potter, played by Daniel Radcliffe, has begun to show signs of stress around the edges. Or maybe that’s just my gnawing impatience.

If any sense of play and pleasure remains in the film, in the middle of all the doom and the dust, the poisonous potions and murderous sentiments, this is because of the remarkable sturdiness of this movie franchise. It has changed right along with the growing bodies and slowly evolving personalities of its young, now teenage characters. Harry Potter began the series as an 11-year-old orphan who found himself whisked away from a cramped, tragic life to Hogwarts, a school of witchcraft and wizardry in a parallel world filled with wondrous creatures, including quite a few extremely talented British screen actors. The series, which first began in 2001, is now almost as old as Harry Potter was when he started his journey.

“The Half-Blood Prince” was to be the second-to-last film, just as it was also the second to last book. Instead, Warner Brothers decided that the last book, *“Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows,”* was big enough - 784 pages in hardcover, weighing 2.4 pounds - to be split into two movies. The first one was in the cinemas in late 2010 and the final one in the summer of 2011. Considering that the profits from the Harry Potter films all together now total almost \$6.1 billion, the studio’s reluctance to reach the end is not that surprising.

But, seriously, could we just get on with it? For at least one committed fan, who finished the books soon after *“The Deathly Hallows”* was published in 2007, the long wait between the final books and the movie has drained much of the urgency from the film adaptations. Mr. Yates, who directed the last movie, *“Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix,”* does a fine job of keeping Ms. Rowling’s multiple parts in balance, nimbly shifting between the action and the adolescent soap operatics. Yet even with his skill, he can’t keep the whole thing from feeling like filler material.

Example: After "Harry Potter and the Half-Blood Prince,"

- a) there will be no more films.
- b) there will be one more film.
- c) there will be two more films.**

Total: 6 marks

1. What has happened to the characters over time?
 - a) They have grown up.
 - b) They have become confusing.
 - c) They have become unrecognisable.
2. The series of movies
 - a) is very new.
 - b) is set in an orphanage.
 - c) has gone on for many years.
3. It is implied that the studio wants to continue
 - a) in order to be true to the books.
 - b) because it is making a lot of money.
 - c) to keep the fans excited.
4. The books were published
 - a) long before the movies came out.
 - b) just before the movies were made.
 - c) at about the same time the movies were made.
5. The writer thinks the director
 - a) did a good job.
 - b) is not talented.
 - c) had no control over the production.
6. How does the writer feel about the movie?
 - a) excited
 - b) terribly disappointed
 - c) unimpressed

Part 2

Read the text and fill the gaps with sentences A-G. Write the letter of the missing sentence in the box in the correct gap. There is one extra sentence you will not need.

The town of Cumbernauld

The town of Cumbernauld has received a great deal of bad press. It has twice won the Carbuncle award for Scotland's "most dismal" town centre. On top of that, a few years ago, the town's old shopping centre topped a poll of buildings the British public would most like to see demolished.

1 "What is there not to love about the town?" she asks. Carolyn has actually written a love song dedicated to the town. **2**

Carolyn definitely achieved a moment in the spotlight for Cumbernauld and for herself. She hit the headlines a year later when she applied to North Lanarkshire council for a cultural grant of £2,000 to help fund the song. **3** They are currently available to download from Carolyn's website and the song is being released on CD in the next few weeks. Carolyn's work is not only going to help Cumbernauld's image, but will also support a good cause. **4**

Now, in spite of all the negative publicity it's suffered, Cumbernauld appears to have won some fans. Last year, for a change, it was featured on a list of Scotland's top 10 most treasured places. **5** Cumbernauld offers the best of both worlds. It's an urban town in a rural setting. **6** There are also great shopping opportunities. Lots of high street chains have opened branches in the town so they obviously think it's a worthwhile investment.

- A. She says she wrote it in response to all the town's unwanted awards.
- B. She was featured in a front page article in the local newspaper.
- C. However, Scottish musician Carolyn McGoldrick grew up in Cumbernauld and is proud of that fact.
- D. There's development but there are also open spaces which makes it appealing.
- E. She was awarded the cash and used it to record the single and make a music video.
- F. The proceeds from sales will go to a charity that cares for children with cancer.
- G. This is surely due, at least in part, to Carolyn's own publicity campaign.

Part 3

Read the four texts below. There are eight questions about the texts. Decide which text (A, B, C or D) tells you the answer to the question. The first one is done for you.

A.

For many gardeners there are few things as rewarding as growing your own food; it always seems to taste better and nothing beats the sense of satisfaction. The greenhouse offers many possibilities for growing vegetables that could not be grown otherwise.

Lettuces sown in November may be grown under glass in time for an early spring salad. In much the same way, many herbs can be grown in pots over the winter, allowing you the luxury of fresh cooking ingredients all year!

The greenhouse comes into its own, however, with what might be called the 'hothouse' crops: peppers, aubergines, tomatoes and cucumbers which cannot be grown outdoors in the British climate.

B.

Suntrap Greenhouse Model: DL 125

Size: 100cm wide, 45cm deep, 145cm high

- This high quality greenhouse comes equipped with two sliding doors and a window in the roof to allow air movement.
- The shelves inside can be moved to accommodate different sizes of plants.
- Polycarbonate panels will not break like glass.
- Aluminium parts mean it is light and easy to assemble.
- It can be free-standing or placed against a wall as required.

C.

We will send your order by post or courier. Within the UK, you can expect delivery within 7 working days. International orders may take longer.

If you are ordering a Greenhouse, please allow 3 to 4 weeks for delivery, and ring for a quotation for areas outside the UK Mainland.

All products, whatever the size and quantity, can be shipped to the mainland UK for only £4.95. This includes postage, packaging materials and order processing costs. For the Highlands and Islands, the cost is £6.50 for all orders. Please contact us for a quote for delivery and packaging costs to Ireland or internationally.

D.

I am shopping for a small greenhouse for my back garden and I'm quite interested in your Model DL 125.

I wanted to ask your advice about this greenhouse. Is it suitable for a hobbyist gardener who wants to grow some vegetables in the winter? It will be my first experience with a greenhouse, so I need something that is easy to assemble and take care of.

Finally, I wanted to check on shipping costs. Are the greenhouses included in the £4.95 shipping offer, or do they cost more to ship? I live in the UK, near Birmingham

Which text:

Example: describes a product?

B

1. might be found in a book?

2. is written by someone seeking advice?

3. invites someone to phone for more information?

Which text provides the answers to the following questions?

4. How long does it take for a greenhouse to be delivered?

5. Why does an individual want a greenhouse?

6. Can you grow peppers in Britain?

7. How much space does a particular greenhouse take up?

Total: 7 marks

Part 4

Read the article and answer the questions. Write a maximum of five words for each answer. An example is done for you.

Body Mass Index and Health

Carrying extra fat around your middle dramatically increases your risk of early death, even if your overall weight is normal. A recent study of people from nine European countries found that waist size was a powerful indicator of risk of death. The link between waist fat and health problems has been known for some time, but the sheer size of this study gives a far more accurate picture. The researchers followed 360,000 volunteers, who were an average of 51 years old at the start of the study, for 10 years, during which time 14,723 of them died.

The results showed that men with waists bigger than 119cm were twice as likely to die as those with waists smaller than 109cm, and a similar statistic was found when women with waists bigger than 99cm were compared to those with waists smaller than 64.7cm. An increase in risk of death could be plotted to correspond with every time the belt was let out by another 5cm; more specifically, for two people with the same body mass index (BMI), every additional 5cm on their waist added up to a 17% increase in risk of death for men and 13% for women.

In the past, BMI has been the standard way to measure whether someone is overweight or not. The BMI is calculated by dividing a person's weight in kilograms by their height in metres squared. A BMI of 18.5 - 24.9 is normal, while a BMI of 25 - 29.9 indicates that someone is overweight. A BMI of over 30 indicates someone is obese.

BMI is a reasonable predictor of health problems; those with a high BMI are more likely to die from heart disease or cancer. However, using a number produced by dividing the waist size by the hip size or even the waist measurement alone, as used in the current study, both proved to be better ways of identifying those at highest risk of health problems. Some people in the study who had a completely normal BMI score, but a larger than average waist, were at significantly higher risk of early death. This shows how important it is for doctors to use a variety of measurements to assess the body's overall health.

Many in the medical field were surprised to see that waist size has such a powerful effect on people's health and that large waist sizes have such a high correspondence with premature death. There are not many simple characteristics that can increase a person's risk of early death to this extent, other than smoking and drinking. The good news is that you don't need to take an expensive test and wait ages for the result to find out about this aspect of your health. It costs nothing to measure your hip and waist size. Indeed, doctors should regularly measure patients' waists as a cheap and easy way to check their general health. And, especially for people who tend to put on weight around their middle, increasing the amount of activity and watching the diet will lower the risk of getting heart disease and of dying early.

Example: Where were the people who were studied from?

Europe (nine European countries)

1. What is the study linking risk of death to?

2. How much more likely to die is a man with a 119 cm waist?

3. What would you measure in the past, to know if someone was overweight?

4. How well can BMI predict health problems?

5. How did many doctors feel about this study?

6. What habits, unrelated to weight, increase the risk of early death?

7. What is one thing a person who has put on weight around his or her waist should do?

Total: 7 marks
Total marks for Reading: 26

WRITING

Part 1

Write a **letter** to your town council, in response to the brochure, shown below. Make sure you

- ✎ explain why the improvement is necessary
- ✎ describe how it will benefit people
- ✎ suggest how to go about making the improvement

Write between 100 and 150 words.

Let's Make Our Town a Better Place!

The town council has money to make one improvement in our town. We are now asking our citizens to let us know what improvement is most needed.

How can we improve our town? What do you think is the most important improvement we can make? Let us know your idea, and please state clearly what needs to be done.

Send your letter to the council's Publicity Officer, James Walsh.



Part 2

Write a **narrative** for your English teacher entitled 'A time I lost something'. Describe what happened and say how you felt.

Write between 150 and 200 words.

Test 10

Part 1

Total: 7 marks

LISTENING

Part 2

Total: 6 marks

You will hear seven short unfinished conversations. Choose the best reply to continue the conversation. Put a circle round the letter of the best reply. Look at the example. You will hear the conversations twice.

Example: Speaker 1: Is this your red bag here?
Speaker 2: No, but it does look like mine.
Speaker 1: Where's yours then?

- a) Where you said, right?
- b) Right here; on my shoulder.
- c) No, I'm quite sure it isn't mine.

- a) On the second floor.
- b) You've just missed him.
- c) Take the lift.

- a) It smells lovely, thanks.
- b) You go; I'm busy
- c) I'm afraid I'm dieting.

- a) No, it was a bit dull.
- b) If you must?
- c) Yes, it was too long.

- a) I can't decide.
- b) No, I don't think so.
- c) Yes; do you like it?

- a) Then I guess you can.
- b) Well, I suppose he has every right.
- c) Well, I hope you're right!

- a) Tiring.
- b) Later today.
- c) Thanks!

- a) Taking it day by day, really.
- b) Fine thanks!
- c) I'm a bit under the weather, actually.

You will hear three conversations. Listen to the conversations and answer the questions below. Put a circle round the letter of the correct answer. You will hear each conversation twice. Look at the questions for Conversation 1.

Conversation 1

1. What is the man's attitude like?
 - a) helpful
 - b) discouraging
 - c) hostile

2. The woman is feeling
 - a) sensitive.
 - b) angry.
 - c) panicky.

Conversation 2

3. What is the relationship between the speakers?
 - a) strangers
 - b) friends
 - c) work colleagues

4. The woman might leave because
 - a) she is very bored.
 - b) she has to return to work.
 - c) she has decided to go for a coffee.

Conversation 3

5. The speakers are
 - a) strangers.
 - b) acquaintances.
 - c) sister and brother.

6. The woman is sad about her friends because
 - a) they are upset with her for leaving.
 - b) they no longer share her interests.
 - c) they never meet up.

Part 3

Listen to the person talking and complete the information on the notepad. Write short answers of one to five words. You will hear the person twice. At the end you will have two minutes to read through and check your answers. You have one minute to look at the notepad. The first one is an example. DO NOT USE MORE THAN 5 WORDS.

Student Orientation

Example: The organisers are all wearing: *red T-shirts*

1. First, you will go on:

2. Where the tour begins:

3. Where Mrs. Jackson works:

4. What students receiving financial aid must do:

5. Allowed time for lunch break:

6. Place to eat:

7. Finishing time for orientation:

Total: 7 marks

Part 4

Listen to the conversation and answer the questions. Put a circle round the letter of the correct answer.
Write your answers at the questions. An example is done for you. You will hear the conversation twice.

Example: Why is Matthew being interviewed?

- a) He is famous. b) He has a very important job. c) He has an unusual job.

- 1 Matthew is nervous because
a) he might not be able to answer the questions.
b) he has stage fright.
c) Many people are listening.

- 2 About how many people are listening?
a) a hundred million
b) a million
c) a few hundred thousand

- 3 What does Matthew need to do his job?
a) a driver's licence
b) a clipboard
c) a lot of practice

- 4 What is the result of his work?
a) boredom
b) a product
c) data

- 5 Does his job pay well?
a) Yes, very well.
b) Yes, for a temporary job.
c) Not well, but not bad either.

- 6 Matthew has had this job
a) for 6 months.
b) for 1 year.
c) for 3 years.

Total: 6 marks
Total marks for Listening: 26

READING

Part 1

Read the text and complete the tasks that follow. Choose a, b, or c. Put a circle round the most appropriate answer. An example is done for you.

The island state of Tuvalu vows to go carbon neutral

The tiny Pacific island state of Tuvalu, midway between Hawaii and Australia, is made up of a string of five islands with the highest point only 4.5m above sea level. Indeed, most land in Tuvalu is less than a metre above sea level. This makes it extremely vulnerable to flooding. Tuvalu and many other low-lying islands in the Pacific, the Caribbean and the Indian Ocean fear that global warming could lead to sea level rises that could literally wipe them off the map. It is estimated that a sea level rise of 20-40 centimetres in the next 100 years could make Tuvalu completely uninhabitable.

There have already been calls for the relocation of the population of Tuvalu to Australia, New Zealand, or Fiji; however, the government does not yet regard rising sea levels as such a threat that the entire population needs to be evacuated.

Instead, Tuvalu is taking a more positive, active approach. The country has said it wants all its energy to come from renewable sources by 2020. Public Utilities Minister Kausea Natano said his nation of 12,000 people wanted to set an example to others. The government hopes to use wind and solar power to generate electricity, instead of imported diesel. "We look forward to the day when our nation offers an example to all; powered entirely by natural resources such as the sun and the wind," Kausea Natano said.

Other nations - including Norway, New Zealand, Iceland and Costa Rica - have also vowed to become carbon neutral, reducing their emissions of greenhouse gases to zero. Most of these countries have relatively small populations, and their pledges are unlikely to make a significant difference in the overall battle against global warming. But many environmentalists say their stance is nevertheless important, as they provide a lead for other countries to follow. "In a sense, they are paving the way for medium-sized and larger economies which have to act if we are going to combat climate change," a spokesman for the United Nations Environment Programme, told the French news agency AFP.

Tuvalu estimates it would cost about \$20m to generate all its electricity by using renewables. It has already begun the process by installing a \$410,000 solar system on the roof of the main soccer stadium in the capital, Funafuti.

Example: For the most part, Tuvalu is
a) already under water.
b) less than a metre above sea level.
c) between 1 and 4.5 metres above sea level.

1. If sea levels rise very significantly, Tuvalu will
 - a) disappear completely.
 - b) be seriously damaged.
 - c) flood more often.
2. What does Tuvalu's government think of evacuation?
 - a) It must not happen.
 - b) It is not yet necessary.
 - c) It is dangerous.
3. Tuvalu hopes to
 - a) prevent flooding.
 - b) stop global warming.
 - c) set an example.
4. What is true of countries becoming carbon neutral?
 - a) They are all islands.
 - b) They are wealthy.
 - c) They have small populations.
5. Where is Tuvalu's first major renewable energy facility, going to be located?
 - a) in the sea
 - b) on top of the capital building
 - c) on top of a sports stadium
6. The overall mood of the article is one of
 - a) sadness.
 - b) anger.
 - c) optimism.

Total: 6 marks

Part 2

Read the text and fill the gaps with sentences A-G. Write the letter of the missing sentence in the box in the correct gap. There is one extra sentence you will not need.

The Mill and Engine House

Warwick Castle is situated on a sandstone bluff at a bend of the River Avon. The river, which runs below the castle on the east side, has eroded the rock the castle stands on, forming a cliff. The river and cliff form natural defences.

1 For nearly 600 years the Mill and Engine House at Warwick Castle has used the power of the River Avon to grind grain. That same 'hydro' power was also used by the Castle's engine house to generate electricity for the household.

2 They eagerly wanted the prestige and luxury that the installation of electricity-generating equipment would bring them. During 1894 the generating plant was installed in the Mill and Engine House and the Castle was wired up. **3** Then, for the first time, 475 bulbs were lit using hydroelectric power much to everyone's delight. **4** By modern standards the lights would not have been very bright, but those who saw them at the time were very impressed! The Mill Engineer had a great responsibility. **5** He had to make sure that the supply of electricity to the Castle was constant. Today, visitors to the castle can look into the Mill Engineer's office and discover how the generating system was maintained.

6 This restoration has been so successful that the Mill and Engine House can make enough electricity, even now, to keep the attraction running.

- A. This event was particularly significant for Countess Daisy as it happened on her birthday.
- B. The Earl and Countess of Warwick were great innovators of their time.
- C. Day after day, year after year, he tended the generating system and kept it running.
- D. It has been reported that he was so surprised by the light that he fainted.
- E. Indeed, the entire Mill and Engine House has been carefully restored recently.
- F. But defences are not the only thing the river is good for.
- G. In December of that year the work was completed.

Total: 6 marks

SUCCEED in City & Guilds - B2

Part 3

Read the four texts below. There are eight questions about the texts. Decide which text (A, B, C or D) tells you the answer to the question. The first one is done for you.

A.

To become an exceptional business leader in a rapidly changing world, you need an exceptional MBA. Welcome to London Business School.

Our flexible 15-21 month MBA provides all the academic rigour you should expect from a top-tier programme.

In addition, we are set apart by our unparalleled location and true classroom diversity. The London Business School MBA classroom provides a uniquely exciting peer environment based within a global powerhouse of finance and business. Your classmates will be tomorrow's decision makers.

Join us!

B.

To be considered for admission to London Business School's MBA Programme, we require you to submit

- a completed application form
- an application essay
- a one-page Curriculum Vitae / Resume
- two letters of recommendation, submitted online
- original copies of the official transcript of grades from each university attended
- GMAT test score (Valid for five years)
- TOEFL iBT, IELTS or CPE (Certificate of Proficiency in English) where applicable
- application fee of £145

Applications may be submitted electronically on our website, or by post.

C.

Though an MBA can offer many career advantages, people in steady, well-paying jobs must weigh the benefits of quitting to attend business school.

Quitting a job is always risky, and this is especially true in a down economy, when nobody knows what the job market will look like in two years. Safer options now include either putting off the MBA or joining a part-time programme while staying employed.

Most universities offer part-time study, either as an option on their usual curriculum, or as special part-time courses.

D.

I am looking to do an MBA in the near future, and because of the excellent reputation of your school, your MBA is one of my first choices. However, since I am already employed, it would be my preference to do a part-time MBA while continuing to work. Do you have any part-time options available for your MBA programme? If so, could you please send me some information packs?

I would also be interested in receiving any information about your campus and the town that you could send me

Which text:

Example: gives a warning?

C

1. requests something?

2. explains requirements?

3. is an advertisement?

C

Which text provides the answers to the following questions?

4. What is special about a certain Business School?

5. What can we predict the job market will be like in a few years?

6. What is a particular person doing now?

7. How much does it cost to apply?

Total: 7 marks

Part 4

Read the article and answer the questions. Write a maximum of five words for each answer. An example is done for you.

The Ethiopian Wolf

The Bale mountains in southern Ethiopia form the largest high-mountain plateau in Africa. This plateau is home to the world's rarest species of wolf. The Ethiopian wolf's numbers have shrunk to as few as 500 individuals as a result of humans moving into their habitat. Now, rabies, passed on to them from domestic dogs, is threatening to kill up to two-thirds of the remaining wolves.

As well as being home to Ethiopian wolves, the plateau now also has an estimated population of 40,000 dogs. These dogs were first brought there by shepherds to herd sheep. The presence of the dogs alone is a threat to the survival of the wolves, but what is worse is that the dogs have become a reservoir for rabies. About 10,000 dogs are vaccinated against rabies every year but this has not prevented transmission. As a result, scientists from the UK and Ethiopia are currently vaccinating wolf packs in a race against time to prevent the spread of the disease.

Vaccinations are the only hope of maintaining the Ethiopian wolf population. If left unchecked, rabies is likely to kill over two-thirds of all wolves in the Bale Mountain area, with wolves dying horrible deaths and numbers dwindling to dangerously low levels. The plan is to vaccinate whole families, called packs; typically a group with six adults. Then, when these packs come into contact with unvaccinated wolves or dogs they will not catch the disease. So far the programme has been very successful, catching and treating more than 40 wolves.

Researchers have a detailed knowledge of the wolves from 20 years of continuous study. A sophisticated computer model of how rabies spreads has been developed, which guides their vaccination efforts. The effort is focused on vital packs that connect the Web Valley population with other wolves in Bale. The objective is to secure a corridor of safely vaccinated wolf packs which will prevent the virus reaching other packs living further afield in the Bale Mountains.

The vaccination programme is a powerful example of the importance of understanding both the science and logistics of wildlife and habitat conservation to deliver practical solutions. And a solution, in this case, is very important because the wolf's survival is critical for the survival of the whole highland ecosystem.

Example: Where is Africa's highest mountain plateau?
southern Ethiopia

1. Why are the wolves having problems with their habitat?

2. Where do the wolves catch rabies from?

3. What did vaccinating dogs for rabies fail to do?

4. Scientists must act quickly to stop rabies from doing what?

5. What is a wolf pack?

6. What has the programme accomplished so far?

7. What is necessary for the survival of the highland ecosystem?

Total: 7 marks
 Total marks for Reading: 26

WRITING

Part 1

Write a **letter** to the editor of the local newspaper, where you saw the following graph, giving your reaction to the graph. In your letter you should

- ✎ say if you agree with how the money was spent or not.
- ✎ suggest something that more money should be spent on and say why.
- ✎ suggest something that less money should be spent on and say why.

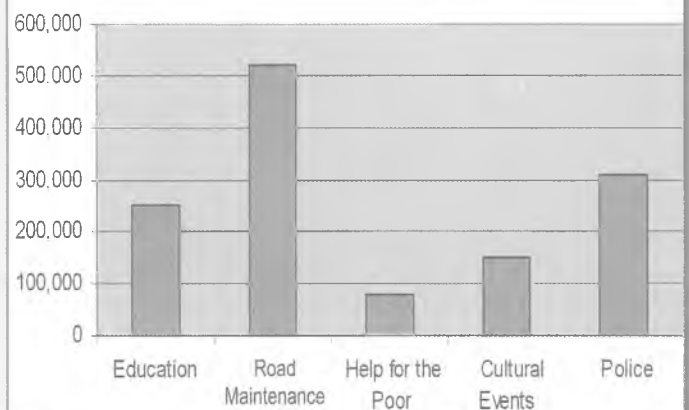
Write between 100 and 150 words.

The Gazette

We have obtained a graph (shown right) detailing our local council's expenditure of tax revenue for the last year and frankly, it makes for disturbing reading. As can be seen, the council has spent a disproportionate amount of the council tax money on roads, whilst virtually neglecting the poor.

How do you feel about this? We want to hear from you, the taxpayer. Send your letters to our Editor, Alan Greene, 18, Arundel Place, Hastings, Sussex.

How the City Spent Money from Tax Last Year



Part 2

Write an **essay** for your local newspaper entitled 'My best friend'. Describe his or her personal traits and say why he or she is so special to you.

Write between 150 and 200 words.

Test 11

LISTENING

Part 1

Total: 7 marks

You will hear seven short unfinished conversations. Choose the best reply to continue the conversation. Put a circle round the letter of the best reply. Look at the example. You will hear the conversations twice.

Example: Speaker 1: Is this your red bag here?
Speaker 2: No, but it does look like mine.
Speaker 1: Where's yours then?

- a) Where you said, right?
- b) Right here; on my shoulder.
- c) No, I'm quite sure it isn't mine.

- 1. a) Yes, I'm afraid so!
b) Oh, but you must've!
c) So, you're not angry then?
- 2. a) Why I think it's quite original, actually.
b) Of course; it's obvious it's orange.
c) Yes; here it is.
- 3. a) I'm so relieved about that.
b) But you don't understand how serious it is!
c) I really do appreciate it!
- 4. a) You know Janet, surely?
b) I'm not so sure that she did.
c) Oh, yes, of course; that Janet!
- 5. a) Why don't you try it on?
b) We could always ask.
c) Yes, a medium; thanks.
- 6. a) Sorry; it was an emergency.
b) What mobile phone?
c) Oh, thank you very much, sir.
- 7. a) No thanks. I'm fine for the moment.
b) What did you have in mind?
c) I will; thank you.

Part 2

Total: 6 marks

You will hear three conversations. Listen to the conversations and answer the questions below. Put a circle round the letter of the correct answer. You will hear each conversation twice. Look at the questions for Conversation 1.

Conversation 1

- 1. The man and the woman are
 - a) in the kitchen.
 - b) at a restaurant.
 - c) at work.
- 2. How could you best describe the woman's attitude?
 - a) She is quite passive.
 - b) She is easy-going.
 - c) She stands up for herself.

Conversation 2

- 3. How is the woman feeling?
 - a) very frightened
 - b) not at all surprised
 - c) disappointed
- 4. The man believes the woman's injury
 - a) is not too serious.
 - b) is a torn ligament.
 - c) may be an emergency.

Conversation 3

- 5. The speakers are
 - a) friends.
 - b) teacher and student.
 - c) father and daughter.
- 6. The male speaker is trying to
 - a) discourage the female speaker.
 - b) convince the female speaker to study.
 - c) find a solution to the problem.

Part 3

Listen to the person talking and complete the information on the notepad. Write short answers of one to five words. You will hear the person twice. At the end you will have two minutes to read through and check your answers. You have one minute to look at the notepad. The first one is an example. DO NOT USE MORE THAN 5 WORDS.



The Island of Samso

Example: Mr. Tranburg invited the speaker to climb his: *wind turbine*

1. Number of ladders inside the tower:

2. Feeling of the speaker inside the windmill:

3. Initially, people on Samso heated their houses with:

4. Originally used electricity was generated by:

5. Later, people on Samso organised seminars on:

6. By 2003 Samso was:

7. Despite their accomplishments people on Samso liked to remain:

Total: 7 marks

Part 4

Listen to the conversation and answer the questions. Put a circle round the letter of the correct answer.
Write your answers at the questions. An example is done for you. You will hear the conversation twice.

Example: The man and woman

a) see each other often. (b) haven't seen each other for a while. c) did not really want to meet up.

In general, the man's life has recently

- a) got better.
- b) got worse.
- c) become more financially secure.

How does the man feel about Jenny not looking for work?

- a) He thinks she is lazy.
- b) He is disappointed.
- c) He doesn't mind.

Where was the woman when she was burgled?

- a) at work
- b) visiting her parents
- c) at home, sleeping

Why does the woman feel lucky?

- a) She didn't lose much at all.
- b) She didn't lose important files.
- c) She was not hurt.

The woman's home

- a) is no longer safe.
- b) now feels unsafe to her.
- c) has been destroyed.

The suggestion that she was burgled by someone she knows

- a) frightens the woman.
- b) causes the woman to wonder.
- c) upsets the woman.

Total: 6 marks
Total marks for Listening: 26

READING

Part 1

Read the text and complete the tasks that follow. Choose a, b, or c. Put a circle round the most appropriate answer. An example is done for you.

Edward Scissorhands: A Film About Difference

Once upon a time, an inventor lived in an old castle isolated on top of a hill. He created many ingenious devices and, one day, he decided to create a man whom he called Edward. The good-natured scientist took care of Edward like he was his own son, but he was old and died before he could complete him. Left all alone with scissors instead of human hands, Edward remains in the castle until he is befriended by Peg, a woman from the neighbouring town, who feels pity on account of his loneliness and decides to bring him to her home.

Edward's difference quickly becomes an obstacle which prevents him from being fully accepted as a member of society. Soon, the unsuspecting Edward becomes the focus of much gossip and awakens either curiosity, hilarity, anger or fear amongst the whole neighbourhood. Also, his innocence and good nature make him an easy victim for the unscrupulous. His artistic talent is exploited by all. And as he falls in love with Peg's daughter, she abuses his kindness and tricks him into helping her and her boyfriend burglarize a house. His initial naivety is replaced by feelings of frustration, rejection and revolt at people's ways. Edward also comes to realise that he can be dangerous to others; that he is unable to even touch others without accidentally harming them because of the sharpness of the blades he has instead of hands. Soon, false rumours start spreading. People begin to fear him and wish him away.

This is a wonderful tale about love and kindness, but also about rejection and estrangement. It shows the limits of people's tolerance for what is different from them and how strangers - those who stray from the norm - awaken mockery or fear in a society which will use them and ultimately reject them. Though a harsh satire of people's vices, as well as a tragic witness to the pain and frustration linked to being unable to be accepted by others, the tone of this movie is still infused with an ever constant sweetness, gentleness and innocence.

The acting is impeccable. Depp's performance as Edward is truly touching. The characters show humanity at both its best and its least pleasant. The photography is beautiful and is based on the contrast between Edward's universe, the dark noiseless castle, and the town, filled with bright colours and voices. The apparently gloomy castle is in fact a shelter from the seemingly happy outside world which is, in fact, much darker and more sinister underneath its bright colours.

Example: The inventor

- a) thought he would profit from Edward.
- b) cared for Edward.**
- c) created Edward accidentally.

Total: 6 marks

1. Peg
 - a) was afraid of Edward at first.
 - b) was the wife of the inventor.**
 - c) thought Edward shouldn't stay alone.
2. How is Edward's character described?
 - a) He has difficulty getting along with others.
 - b) He tends to be dishonest.**
 - c) He is good-hearted.
3. What is something that Edward discovers during the film?
 - a) Most people are basically kind.
 - b) He can be accepted because of his art.**
 - c) He can harm people by mistake if he is not careful.
4. The film could best be described as
 - a) always keeping a sense of innocence.
 - b) representing human kindness.**
 - c) focused on the frustration of not being accepted.
5. The images of the castle
 - a) match up with the images of the town.
 - b) contrast with the images of the town.**
 - c) are not as powerful as the images of the town.
6. What is the reviewer's overall opinion about the film?
 - a) It is exceptional.
 - b) It is alright.**
 - c) It is mediocre.

Part 2

Read the text and fill the gaps with sentences A-G. Write the letter of the missing sentence in the box for the correct gap. There is one extra sentence you will not need.

Shrinking Sheep

Climate change is causing a breed of wild sheep in Scotland to shrink. Scientists would expect wild sheep to gradually get bigger, as the stronger, larger animals survive into adulthood and reproduce. But on the island of Hirta, this is not what is happening.

Scientists first began studying Soay sheep, which live only on the island of Hirta, in 1985. Since then, the sheep have decreased in size by 5%. **1** This strange phenomenon was first reported in 2007, but the reason for it remained under debate. Now it appears that milder winters are helping smaller sheep to survive, resulting in this unusual decrease in size.

2 He described it as a natural laboratory, with only the sheep and the vegetation there. He and his team also had access to detailed information about the sheep that had been collected over more than two decades. **3** The results indicated that the local environment was responsible. The winters on Hirta are very harsh. In the past, only the big, healthy sheep and large lambs that had piled on weight in their first summer could survive the winter, according to Professor Coulson.

4 Survival conditions are not so challenging. Even the slower growing sheep have a chance of making it. **5**

As for the future of the sheep, the team believes that they are still shrinking. Their next step will be to extend their study so that they are able to predict what will happen in the future. **6**

- A. Consequently, smaller individuals are becoming more and more common.
- B. Professor Tim Coulson said the island provided an ideal opportunity to study the sheep.
- C. But because of climate change, grass for food is now available for more months of the year.
- D. The team is reporting their work in the journal *Science*.
- E. Their legs have been getting steadily shorter and their body weight decreasing.
- F. They used a mathematical equation to work out why the sheep's body size was changing.
- G. But it's still too early to say if, in 100 years, we will have chihuahuas herding pocket-sized sheep!

Total: 6 marks

Part 3

Read the four texts below. There are eight questions about the texts. Decide which text (A, B, C or D) tells you the answer to the question. The first one is done for you.

A.

The term "swing dance" commonly refers to a group of dances that developed at the same time as the swing style of jazz music in the 1920s, '30s and '40s. The best known swing dance is the Lindy Hop, a popular partner dance that originated in Harlem and is still danced today. The majority of swing dances began in African-American communities, as did Swing jazz which features the rhythms and timing associated with African-American and West African music and dance.

B.

Dance competitions generally come in four different formats:

- 1) **Strictly:** One couple competes together, to randomly selected music, where no pre-choreographed steps are allowed.
- 2) **Jack and Jill:** couples are randomly matched for the competition. Scoring depends on the ability of the partner a dancer draws and his or her ability to work with that partner.
- 3) **Showcase:** One couple competes together for a single song which has been previously choreographed.
- 4) **Classic:** Similar to Showcase but with rules about what dance steps are allowed.

C.

The annual Harvest Moon Ball dance is scheduled for September 26th. Tickets will be £15 pre-sale and £20 at the door and will be available for online purchase soon. Discounted rates are available for students and pensioners.

Dance to a live band, enter fun contests and watch our local band, the Hepcats, perform for you. More details to follow!

Date: Saturday, September 26th.

Place: Rice University @ Rice Memorial Centre.

Free lesson followed by the dance: 8pm-12am.

Live bands to be announced.

Free Parking!

D.

Besides being fun, dancing has many positive health benefits. First of all, dance requires a great amount of flexibility and flexibility is an important part of staying healthy. Dancing also builds strength by forcing the muscles to resist against the dancer's own body weight, and increases endurance which is the ability of muscles to work hard for increasingly longer periods of time without fatigue. Finally, dancing is a social activity. Studies have shown that having strong social ties and socializing with friends contributes to high self-esteem and an overall sense of well-being.

Which text

Example: mentions history?

A

1. lists benefits?
2. classifies something?
3. announces an event?

A

Which text provides the answers to the following questions?

4. What is dancing good for you?
5. How much do you need to pay for something?
6. Where did a certain dance originate?
7. When can't you choose your dance partner?

Total: 7 marks

Part 4

Read the article and answer the questions. Write a maximum of five words for each answer. An example is done for you.

Twitter followers 'can be bought'

Twitter is a free social networking and micro-blogging service that enables its users to send and read each other's updates, known as tweets. Tweets are text-based posts of up to 140 characters, displayed on the author's profile page and delivered to other users - known as followers - who have subscribed to said page.

But now, Twitter users who lack an audience for their messages can buy followers. Australian social media marketing company meNet is offering a paid service that finds followers for Twitter users. Followers are available in blocks starting at £53 for 1,000. The biggest block meNet is selling is 100,000 followers. meNet says businesses and individuals are signing up to use its follower-finding service.

The chief executive of meNet, said the company finds potential followers by searching Twitter and working out what individual users are interested in. meNet then sends messages to potential followers telling them about the new Twitter user they might want to follow. "It's up to the user to follow them or not," he said. He added that meNet continues to look for followers until the specified number the customer paid for has signed up. A broad range of clients have signed up to buy followers, including educational organisations, companies and marketing firms. "A woman who runs yoga classes is one of our clients," he said. "So are some religious organisations including one man that just wants to get the word out about God."

Twitter started simply as a way for friends to keep in touch but, as with any social media site, once it gets big every business and marketing company jumps on the bandwagon. "It's an excellent marketing tool," claims the chief executive of meNet. meNet estimated that each follower on Twitter was worth about 10 cents a month to a company that got them to sign up.

The research director at Hitwise who has analysed Twitter growth, said businesses were definitely starting to sign up to Twitter. However, the growing commercial use of Twitter is presenting the network with a few problems. In particular, Hitwise was starting to see the hijacking of hashtags - labels that bring all the messages about a subject together. For example, furnishings firm Homelanded used tags associated with protests in Syria to attempt to drive people to the Homelanded's site. The firm has since apologised for its actions. However Twitter might cope better with the creeping commercialisation than other social media sites. It has the advantage that it can change quickly if hashtags become a polluted medium and it might keep one step ahead of the spammers. "We've yet to see people giving Twitter up for the next big thing" he says.

Example: What sort of service is Twitter?
social networking or microblogging

1. What are the writer's tweets displayed on?

2. How does meNet choose followers for their clients?

3. How many followers can a client buy?

4. Who decides if a user will follow a client?

5. Who was caught highjacking hashtags?

6. How has this company responded to being caught?

7. Why is Twitter able to keep ahead of the spammers?

Total: 7 marks
 Total marks for Reading: 26

WRITING

Part 1

Write a **letter** to apply for the following job at the National Botanic Garden. In your letter you should

- ✍ say why you are interested in the job and what skills you have
- ✍ ask when the job will begin and when it will end
- ✍ ask about pay

Write between 100 and 150 words.

THE NATIONAL BOTANIC GARDEN IS SEEKING AN ASSISTANT GARDENER FOR THE SUMMER SEASON!

- Do you love to spend time outdoors?
- Do you have an eye for colour and design?
- Do you work well as part of a team?
- Are you able to do moderate physical work?
- Do you know, or want to learn, about plants?

If you answered 'yes' to the above questions then we want to hear from you! Please send a letter of application to Ms. Judy Jones in the Personnel Department.



Part 2

Write a **letter** to an English speaking friend of yours. Describe a celebrity that you admire and tell your friend why you want to be like him or her one day.

Write between 150 and 200 words.

Test 12

LISTENING

Part 1

Total: 7 marks

You will hear seven short unfinished conversations. Choose the best reply to continue the conversation. Circle round the letter of the best reply. Look at the example. You will hear the conversations twice.

Example: Speaker 1: Is this your red bag here?
Speaker 2: No, but it does look like mine.
Speaker 1: Where's yours then?

- a) Where you said, right?
- b) Right here; on my shoulder.
- c) No, I'm quite sure it isn't mine.

- a) But why not - why shouldn't I?
- b) Of course I know him.
- c) But why should I know that?

- a) Don't worry I'm sure you'll be on time.
- b) Oh! Where are you going?
- c) But the boat leaves at nine!

- a) I think you must be mistaken.
- b) At least we arrived eventually!
- c) That's okay, we all make mistakes.

- a) What?
- b) Don't worry, I'm fine.
- c) It's my pleasure.

- a) Your attitude is positive.
- b) I just feel so unprepared!
- c) Well, are you taking a risk, then?

- a) Yes, that's what I meant.
- b) Can you repeat that, please?
- c) I don't understand what you're asking.

- a) Are you sure about that?
- b) Ok, you're sorry; now let's forget it.
- c) Well, why don't you explain your opinion?

Total: 6 marks

Part 2

You will hear three conversations. Listen to the conversations and answer the questions below. Put a circle round the letter of the correct answer. You will hear each conversation twice. Look at the questions for Conversation 1.

Conversation 1

1. The woman is speaking to the man because
 - a) she wants to warn him.
 - b) she is asking for help.
 - c) she wants to complain.

2. Why does the man challenge the woman?
 - a) He wants to tease her.
 - b) She shocked him with what she said.
 - c) He wants to make her think.

Conversation 2

3. The man and woman are
 - a) friends.
 - b) neighbours.
 - c) husband and wife.

4. How does the man feel at first?
 - a) angry
 - b) frightened
 - c) confused

Conversation 3

5. The purpose of the conversation is
 - a) to make an introduction.
 - b) to correct an error.
 - c) to obtain information.

6. The man
 - a) would prefer to take a taxi.
 - b) is teasing the woman.
 - c) has trouble understanding.

Part 3

Listen to the person talking and complete the information on the notepad. Write short answers of one to five words. You will hear the person twice. At the end you will have two minutes to read through and check your answers. You have one minute to look at the notepad. The first one is an example. DO NOT USE MORE THAN 5 WORDS.

Global Warming

Example: Purpose of burning fossil fuels: *to produce energy*

1. What the energy produced allows people to do:
2. Consumption of fossil fuels is expected:
3. One third of the carbon dioxide released ends up:
4. Proportion of carbon dioxide absorbed by ecosystems:
5. Effect on global temperature from high levels of CO₂:
6. If sea levels rise several feet many cities will:
7. Over a billion people will face severe:

Total: 7 marks

Part 4

Listen to the conversation and answer the questions. Put a circle round the letter of the correct answer. Look at the questions. An example is done for you. You will hear the conversation twice.

Example: How does the man feel about his new computer?

- a) disappointed b) unsure **c) very happy**

1. The woman doesn't know
- a) what carbon neutral means.
 - b) if the article is truthful.
 - c) what Dell means by carbon neutral.
2. What can companies do to become carbon neutral?
- a) use renewable energy
 - b) pay a fine
 - c) sell carbon credits to other companies
3. The woman is knowledgeable about the subject because
- a) she works with Dell.
 - b) she is a scientist.
 - c) she has read up on the subject.
4. What did Dell leave out of when calculating their carbon dioxide emissions?
- a) air travel
 - b) factory lighting
 - c) distribution
5. When the woman criticizes Dell's calculation the man
- a) disagrees with her.
 - b) agrees with her completely.
 - c) can understand her point of view.
6. The man thinks that carbon credits
- a) are pointless.
 - b) are beneficial.
 - c) rarely achieve their claims.

Total: 6 marks
Total marks for Listening: 26

READING

Part 1

Read the text and complete the tasks that follow. Choose a, b, or c. Put a circle round the most appropriate answer. An example is done for you.

A Business with a Social Conscience

When French dairy food firm Danone ventured outside the troubled business climate of Europe and the US, it was not expecting to start a business that deliberately avoids paying dividends to shareholders. But a meeting between Danone's Franck Riboud and the founder of Grameen Bank which lends to the poor, Nobel Peace Prize winner Muhammad Yunus, led to the opening of a small factory in Bangladesh that does just that.

The factory, which makes nutritional yogurt for poor people, is the result of cooperation between Grameen and Danone. The business has to make enough money to be sustainable, but it also has a social goal. Figures show that about 50% of children suffer from malnutrition in Bangladesh. In an effort to alleviate the situation, Professor Yunus says his first suggestion was baby food, but they eventually zeroed in on yogurt and agreed that it had to be a very small factory.

Grameen Danone Foods produces only 250,000 pots of yogurt a week and the target for the end of next year is 500,000 pots a week. Milk is supplied to the company by 250 farmers, and 300 sales ladies take the yogurt around the villages. Professor Yunus maintains that local children, often poor and malnourished, benefit from the products the factory produces.

The project is further linked to the rural community by the farmers which serve the factory. The yogurt company always tries to pay them a little more than they would receive from other customers and a farmer can earn about \$60 a week; a considerable sum in rural Bangladesh. Milk is brought in every day from local villages by a small three-wheeled delivery vehicle and is mixed with locally-grown sugar and other ingredients. It is then poured into a tank, where it is tested to ensure it does not contain any harmful bacteria. Nutrients are added to the yogurt; one cup of yogurt provides 30% of the recommended daily intake of nutrition for children. It is designed to keep fresh for up to a week outside a refrigerator; a luxury which few people can afford.

Some of the yogurt is distributed to shops, but the unique point about this enterprise is a network of women who take bags of the yogurt around local villages. When visiting villages for the first time, these women are often accompanied by a representative from Danone, who explains the nutritional benefits of the yogurt. The yogurt brand is called Shoktidoi, which means energy in Bengali.

Example: Professor Yunus

- a) works for Danone.
- b) is a Danone shareholder.
- c) won a famous award.**

Total: 6 marks

1. What is the factory's social goal?
 - a) better nutrition for children
 - b) sustainability
 - c) cooperation with Professor Yunus
2. Soon the factory plans to
 - a) specialise.
 - b) make more yogurt.
 - c) begin to make baby food.
3. The farmers are paid
 - a) every day.
 - b) comparatively poorly.
 - c) a comparatively high salary.
4. Most people in Bangladesh
 - a) buy the yogurt in shops.
 - b) do not have refrigeration.
 - c) cannot afford the yogurt.
5. What job is done by the network of women?
 - a) milk is tested
 - b) yogurt is delivered
 - c) health benefits are explained
6. How is this factory different from Danone's other factories?
 - a) It is focused on profits.
 - b) It is far more risky.
 - c) It aims to help people.

Part 2

Read the text and fill the gaps with sentences A-G. Write the letter of the missing sentence in the box in the correct gap. There is one extra sentence you will not need.

The Life of a Poet

Edward Estlin Cummings was born in Cambridge, Massachusetts on October 14, 1894. He began writing poems as early as 1904, when he was only 10 years old, and studied Latin and Greek at the Cambridge Latin High School. He received his B.A. in 1915 and his M.A. in 1916, both from Harvard. In 1917, not long after his graduation, Cummings' first published poems appeared in the anthology *Eight Harvard Poets*.

That same year, his world changed. **1** Five months after his assignment, however, he and a friend were interned in a prison camp by the French authorities on suspicion of espionage for his outspoken anti-war convictions.

2 His time was divided between houses in rural Connecticut and Greenwich Village, with frequent visits to Paris. He also travelled throughout Europe, coming into contact with other poets and artists. **3**

His own work was unique. He experimented radically with form, punctuation, spelling and syntax. **4** The result was a new, unusual and unexpected means of poetic expression. Later in his career, he was often criticized for settling into his signature style and not pressing his work towards further evolution. **5** He also received a number of honours and fellowships in his lifetime.

He died on September 3, 1962. **6** E.E. Cummings was buried in Forest Hills Cemetery in Boston, Massachusetts. At the time of his death, he was the second most widely read poet in the United States, after Robert Frost.

- A. He met Pablo Picasso, whose work he particularly admired.
- B. His studies introduced him to avant garde writers, such as Gertrude Stein and Ezra Pound.
- C. In fact, he abandoned traditional techniques and structures altogether.
- D. After the war, he settled back into normal life.
- E. Nevertheless, he attained great popularity, due to his simple language, playfulness and attention to popular subjects.
- F. He was 68 years old.
- G. Cummings left the United States for France as a volunteer ambulance driver in World War I.

Total: 6 marks

Part 3

Read the four texts below. There are eight questions about the texts. Decide which text (A, B, C or D) tells you the answer to the question. The first one is done for you.

A

Although there's more than one definition of "the North Pole", the most popularly accepted one is geographic: a fixed location in the northern hemisphere at the Earth's axis of rotation, latitude 90°N (longitude not applicable). Unlike the South Pole, which is located on the continent of Antarctica, the geographic North Pole is covered by nothing but a sheet of shifting ice on the surface of the Arctic Ocean. So no one lives there permanently nor is there even an official marker for the position, as the ice moves from year to year. Although reaching it was once an elusive goal that took the lives of many explorers, thanks to modern aviation and other technology, the North Pole is now the destination of commercial travel expeditions.

C

- Day 1: Arrival in Moscow
- Day 2: After a 2-hour flight to Murmansk we board the icebreaker "Yamal".
- Day 3: We travel towards the Franz Josef Land archipelago.
- Day 4-5: We cross 80° North latitude and reach the pack ice. We view Rubini Rock and see seabirds, polar bears and walrus.
- Day 6-7: The "Yamal" forces its way through thick pack ice. We view our ship by helicopter and later walk on the ice.
- Day 8: We reach the geographic North Pole, disembark onto the ice and celebrate!
- Day 9-14: Return journey

B

Expedition rates include:

- * Two nights at a 5* hotel in Moscow.
- * Airfares Moscow-Murmansk-Moscow.
- * Transfers between the airport, ship and airport.
- * Voyage aboard the vessel "Yamal" as indicated in the itinerary.
- * All shore excursions and activities throughout the voyage including helicopter rides.
- * Programme of lectures by noted naturalists and the service of an experienced guide.
- * Four meals a day.
- * All miscellaneous service taxes and port charges.
- * Special expedition parka.

Not included:

- * Passport and visa expenses.
- * Meals while on shore.
- * Telecommunication services.
- * Laundry, bar and beverage charges.

D

There are two commercial sea vessels making regular trips to the North Pole, the nuclear-powered Russian ice-breaker Yamal, and 50 Years of Victory, operated by the Murmansk Shipping Company. They depart from Murmansk (tour packages beginning in Helsinki and in Moscow), making several two-week journeys in the Summer (when the ice is easier to get through). The Yamal is equipped with 50 cabins and suites with private bathrooms and exterior windows, fine dining, heated indoor pool, gym, library, etc. 50 Years of Victory, the largest icebreaker ever built, has 64 cabins in five categories. Voyages are booked by a variety of tour operators, generally at about \$18,000 - \$25,000 per person for double occupancy.

Which text

Example: defines something?

A

1. gives exceptions?
2. mentions money?
3. addresses a passenger?

A

Which text provides the answers to the following questions?

4. Where is pack ice located?
5. What can you find at the North Pole?
6. What ships travel to the North Pole?
7. How many times a day would you eat on the Yamal?

Total: 7 marks

Part 4

Read the article and answer the questions. Write a maximum of five words for each answer. An example is done for you.

The Most Famous Bike Race

The Tour de France is an annual bicycle race that covers more than 3,500 kilometres throughout France and bordering countries. The race usually lasts 23 days and attracts cyclists from around the world.

The race is broken down into day-long segments, called stages. Individual times to finish each stage are totaled up to determine the overall winner at the end of the race. The rider with the fastest time at the end of each day wears the prestigious yellow jersey the following day. The course changes every year but it has always finished in Paris and in more recent years along the Champs-Elysees.

The combination of endurance and strength needed to finish the race led the New York Times to say in 2006 that the "Tour de France is arguably the most physiologically demanding of athletic events." The effort was compared to "running a marathon several days a week for nearly three weeks", while the total elevation of the climbs was compared to "climbing three Everests."

The number of riders varies annually. There are usually 20 to 22 teams of nine riders. Entry is only by invitation. Each team, named after its sponsor, wears a distinctive jersey. Team members help each other and are followed by managers and mechanics.

The Tour de France began as an idea to promote a new sports newspaper called L'Auto. The idea for a round-France race came from L'Auto's chief cycling journalist, 26-year-old Geo Lefevre. He and the editor, Henri Desgrange discussed it after lunch on 20 November 1902. L'Auto announced the first race on 19 January 1903. The plan was a five-week race from 31 May to 5 July. This proved too daunting and only 15 riders entered. Desgrange cut the length to 19 days, changed the race dates to 1 July to 19 July, and offered a daily allowance. This attracted 60 entrants, not just professionals but amateurs, some unemployed, some simply adventurous.

Desgrange's dream was a race of individuals. He did allow teams, but he demanded riders mend their bicycles without help. He demanded they use the same bicycle from start to end. Above all, he conducted a campaign against the sponsors, bicycle factories, that he was sure were undermining the spirit of a Tour de France of individuals.

The first Tours were open to whoever wanted to compete. Most riders were in teams who looked after them. The private entrants were called "tourists of the road" and were allowed to take part provided they made no demands on the organisers. Some of the Tour's most colourful characters have been "tourists of the road". One finished each day's race and then performed acrobatic tricks in the street to raise the price of a hotel room.

There was no place for individuals in the post-1930s teams and the original "tourists of the road" mostly disappeared around this time but some were absorbed into regional teams. The regional teams eventually gave way to sponsor teams, which remain a part of the tour to this day.

Example: How often does the Tour de France occur?
it is annual or annually or every year

What are the sections, that the race is divided into, known as?

Where does the race finish?

What physical traits must the competitors have?

4. What was the race invented to promote?

5. What was Henry Desgrange's job?

6. Why did only 15 riders enter the first race?

7. When did the "tourists of the road" disappear?

Total: 7 marks
 Total marks for Reading: 26

WRITING

Part 1

Write a formal **email** to the Art Camp below to reserve a place. You have only 60 pounds to spend, but you can't afford to spend more. Remember to

- ✎ ask if it is possible to attend on two mornings or two afternoons instead of a full day
- ✎ tell them which activities you are most interested in
- ✎ tell them which days you want to attend and ask if lunch is provided

Write between 100 and 150 words.

We are organising some fun, creative activities for this year's week-long Art Camp. There are activities to cater for every creative outlet, from sculpture and line drawing, to painting and photography. We have also taken into account the fact that not everyone is working to the same budget. For this reason we are offering 2 options: Option 1 is to attend the whole course for a whole week and all activities for 120 pounds, and Option 2 is to attend selected activities of your choice, for 30 pounds per day. We look forward to hearing from you soon!

ART CAMP ACTIVITIES	Morning	Afternoon
Monday	Pottery & Sculpture	Line Drawing
Tuesday	Photography	Line Drawing
Wednesday	Pottery & Sculpture	Pottery & Sculpture
Thursday	Line Drawing	Painting - Acrylics
Friday	Line Drawing	Painting - Watercolour

To reserve a place, send your email to Robert Belthem, the Art Camp organiser: info@artcampact.co.uk

Part 2

Write a **narrative** for your school newsletter entitled 'A journey I will remember for ever'. Describe your journey and say why you will always remember it.

Write between 150 and 200 words.

Part 1 (3 minutes)

I: Interlocutor, C: Candidate

- I: City & Guilds International Spoken ESOL Exam, Communicator Level,
Exam begins.
Hello. My name's . Can you spell your family name for me please?
- I: Thank you. Which country are you from?
- I: Thank you. Now, Part One. I'm going to ask you some questions about yourself and your ideas.

Topics

Education

- What is/was your favourite subject in school?
- What educational achievement are you most proud of?
- What is/was the most difficult subject for you in school? Why?
- Do/did you like or dislike school? Why or why not?

Local Area

- What is your favourite thing about your local area?
- What would you do to improve your local area?
- What is there to do around where you live?
- What is one reason people would like to move to your area?

Food

- What is your favourite food?
- What is your least favourite food?
- Tell me about a restaurant you like to eat at.
- What foreign foods have you tried?

Sport

- Do/did you play any sports?
- What is your favourite sport?
- Do you like watching sports?
- Do you think playing a sport is a good way to meet new people?

Future Plans

- What are your goals over the next few years?
- Where do you see yourself in ten years?
- What skills would you like to gain in the future?
- Tell me something about your future plans regarding work.

- I: Thank you.

Part 2 (3 minutes)

- I: Now, Part Two. We are going to role-play some situations. I want you to start or respond. First situation

A

- We're friends. I start.
What are you doing after school tomorrow?
- I work at the doctor's office. You're feeling very sick. I start.
Do you need to see the doctor right away?
- We work together. I start.
Did you get the report written in time?
- We're friends. I start.
I want to do something fun this weekend. Do you have any ideas?

B

- We're friends. You want me to look after your cat while you're away. You start.
- I'm your teacher. You haven't finished a homework assignment. You start.
- I am a waiter at a restaurant. You want to order. You start.
- I'm your boss. You're late for work. You start.

Part 3 (3 minutes)

Now, Part Three. We're going to discuss something together.

We're planning a dance in town. Let's talk about what kind of dance we want to have and make some decisions. Here are some ideas. I have some different ideas.

Take twenty seconds to think about what you want to say. (20 seconds.) Please start.

Interlocutor's Task Sheet

Town Dance

Place: Town Hall or City Park Centre

Food: Bring your own

Theme: "Celebrating History"

Music: Local bands (several?)

Time: Starts at 7 or 8, ends at 10 or 11

Candidate's Task Sheet

Town Dance

Place: School gymnasium or Town Hall

Food: none or light snacks

Theme: "Future Plans"

Music: Local DJ

Time: Starts at 9 or 10, ends whenever

Thank you.

Part 4 (4 minutes including follow-up questions)

In Part Four you are going to talk on your own for about two minutes. Your topic is

Topics

- A **The best party you've ever attended.**
- B **Something interesting you've recently heard in the news.**
- C **Your local community - things to do there, geography, people, places.**

You now have thirty seconds to write some notes to help you.

So your topic is

, please start.

Follow-up questions

The best party you've ever attended

- Where was it?
- What did you do there that made it great?
- What was the party celebrating?
- What specific memories do you have of the party?

Something interesting you've recently heard in the news

- Where did you hear this piece of news?
- Where do you typically get your news from?
- Is keeping up to date with current events important to you?
- What type of news do you find interesting?

Your local community - things to do there, geography, people, places

- What features about your community do you like best?
- How long have you lived in your community?
- What do you like least about your community?
- What is an outstanding feature of your community?

Thank you,

That is the end of the exam.

Part 1 (3 minutes)

- I: City & Guilds International Spoken ESOL Exam, Communicator Level,
Exam begins.
Hello. My name's . Can you spell your family name for me please?
- I: Thank you. Which country are you from?
- I: Thank you. Now, Part One. I'm going to ask you some questions about yourself and your ideas.

Topics

Your family

- How many people are in your family?
- How important is family to you?
- Name some things you enjoy doing with your family.
- How do you keep in touch with your family when you're apart?

Yourself

- What is your favourite colour?
- What do you like to do in your free time?
- What is your dream job?
- What is your favourite holiday?

Food

- Who normally cooks in your house?
- Have you ever cooked a meal that other people liked?
- Who is your favourite celebrity chef?
- Do you try to avoid food that contains a lot of fat?

Recent Experiences

- What is something exciting you've done in the past year?
- What is something new you've tried recently?
- What have you done this past year?
- Have you accomplished anything special recently?

Travel

- What travel experiences have you had?
- Is there a place that you have never been to?
Where would you like to go to?
- Who do you prefer to travel with?
- Where is the best place you've travelled to?

I: Thank you.

Part 2 (3 minutes)

I: Now, Part Two. We are going to role-play some situations. I want you to start or respond. First situation

A

- We're friends. I start.
Are you busy tomorrow evening?
- I work at a restaurant. I start.
Good evening. Are you ready to order?
- I am your boss. I start.
Why were you so late for work this morning?
- We're friends. I start.
What do you want to do for your birthday next week?

B

- We're friends. You want to borrow my car. You start.
- I'm your doctor. You feel very sick. You start.
- I work in a clothes store. You want to buy a new shirt. You start.
- I'm a police officer. You hurt yourself and want my help. You start.

Part 3 (3 minutes)

Now, Part Three. We're going to discuss something together. We're planning to go to a music festival. Let's talk about what bands to see together and when and make some decisions. Here are some ideas. I have some different ideas. Take twenty seconds to think about what you want to say. (20 seconds.) Please start.

Interlocutor's Task Sheet

Bands I want to see:

- The Birds
- Jesse's Band
- Starving Artists
- Starry Eyes
- Love and Hate

Music-Festival Schedule

- **10 am:** The Birds, The Flying Saucers, Tantrik Tunes
- **11 am:** Jesse's Band, The Hulks
- **noon:** Starving Artists
- **1 pm:** Jack's Pack, Starry Eyes, Life's Joke
- **2 pm:** Love and Hate, The Hornet's Nest

Candidate's Task Sheet

Bands I want to see:

- Tantrik Tunes
- Jesse's Band
- Starving Artists
- Starry Eyes
- The Hornet's Nest

Music-Festival Schedule

- **10 am:** The Birds, The Flying Saucers, Tantrik Tunes
- **11 am:** Jesse's Band, The Hulks
- **noon:** Starving Artists
- **1 pm:** Jack's Pack, Starry Eyes, Life's Joke
- **2 pm:** Love and Hate, The Hornet's Nest

Thank you.

Part 4 (4 minutes including follow-up questions)

In Part Four you are going to talk on your own for about two minutes. Your topic is

Topics

- A **What can be done to stay healthy.**
- B **Your favourite place to go on holiday.**
- C **How to help keep your town clean.**

You now have thirty seconds to write some notes to help you.

So your topic is

, please start.

Follow-up questions

What can be done to stay healthy

- What things do you do to keep healthy?
- How often should one see the doctor?
- What kind of diet is the healthiest?
- Is exercise important in order to stay healthy?

Your favourite place to go on holiday

- Where is this place?
- Why is it your favourite?
- What things are there to do there?
- How often do you visit this place?

How to help keep your town clean

- What do you do to keep your town clean?
- What original ideas do you have to keep your town clean?
- In what ways does your community encourage people to keep the town clean?
- What do you know about recycling?

Thank you, That is the end of the exam.

Part 1 (3 minutes)

- I: City & Guilds International Spoken ESOL Exam, Communicator Level, Exam begins.
Hello. My name's . Can you spell your family name for me please?
- I: Thank you. Which country are you from?
- I: Thank you. Now, Part One. I'm going to ask you some questions about yourself and your ideas.

Topics

Interests

- What is your favourite movie?
- Do you like adventurous holidays?
- Do you like computer games?
- What is your favourite kind of music?
- Would you be interested in taking part in any volunteer projects?

Your Home

- Where do you live?
- What kind of home do you live in?
- Who do you live with?
- What is your favourite thing about your home?

Your Family

- How many cousins do you have? Do you see them often?
- When was the last time you went to a big family event?
- Name some things that might make you start a fight with your brother/sister or with your parents.
- At what age do you think you will start your own family?

I: Thank you.

Part 2 (3 minutes)

I: Now, Part Two. We are going to role-play some situations. I want you to start or respond. First situation

A

- We're colleagues. I start.
May I use your printer? Mine doesn't work.
- I'm your car mechanic. I start.
You're going to need new brakes.
- I'm your teacher. I start.
Did you finish the assignment that was due today?
- We're friends. I start.
Can I borrow some money from you?

B

- We're friends. You've lost something you borrowed from me. You start.
- I'm your dentist. Your tooth hurts. You start.
- I work at a bank. You want to open a new account. You start.
- I'm an old friend. We haven't seen each other in years. You start.

Part 3 (3 minutes)

- Now, Part Three. We're going to discuss something together. We're planning a party for a friend. Let's talk about what kind of party to have and make some decisions. Here are some ideas. I have some different ideas.
- Take twenty seconds to think about what you want to say. (20 seconds.) Please start.

Interlocutor's Task Sheet**Jesse's Party****Place:** Jim's House or Tina's House**Food:** Only snacks**Type of Party:** Costume party**Music:** Jesse's favourite CDs**Time:** Start at 6**Candidate's Task Sheet****Jesse's Party****Place:** Recreation Centre**Food:** Buffet**Type of Party:** Surprise Party**Music:** Band**Time:** Start at 10

- Thank you.

Part 4 (4 minutes including follow-up questions)

- In Part Four you are going to talk on your own for about two minutes. Your topic is

Topics

- A **Fun places to go on holiday.**
- B **Why family is important.**
- C **Things to do on a day off.**

- You now have thirty seconds to write some notes to help you.

So your topic is

, please start.

Follow-up questions**Fun places to go on holiday**

- What are some fun places to go on holiday?
- Why would you choose to go to these places?
- How many of these places have you been to?
- What makes a place fun to go to on holiday?

Why family is important

- What are some of the reasons that make you feel family is important?
- What are some ways family members help each other?
- What have you done to help your family recently?
- How do you define "family"?

Things to do on a day off

- What do you do when you have a free day?
- How often do you have free days?
- What do most people your age do on their days off?
- What did you do the last time you had a day off?

- Thank you, That is the end of the exam.

Part 1 (3 minutes)

I: City & Guilds International Spoken ESOL Exam, Communicator Level,
Exam begins.

Hello. My name's . Can you spell your family name for me please?

I: Thank you. Which country are you from?

I: Thank you. Now, Part One. I'm going to ask you some questions about yourself and your ideas.

Topics**Your Home**

- Where do you live?
- Are you satisfied with the area that you live in?
- How do you feel about moving to another house/area/town?
- What is more important to you: having shops, and facilities nearby, or living in a quiet and relaxing place?

Jobs

- What job would you like to do if you had the choice?
- Are you a person who cares more about having a career or having a family?
- "We work to live" or "We live to work". What is your view?
- How can you achieve job satisfaction? By working in a job you enjoy or by working in a job that pays a lot of money?

Interests

- What music do you enjoy listening to?
- Are you the type of person that gets information through the internet, the radio, television or newspapers? Explain the reason(s) for your choice.
- Do you have any hobbies? Which one(s)?
- What is your relationship with art?

The Environment

- What problems are there concerning the environment in the area that you live in?
- In your neighbourhood, is recycling a part of people's everyday life?
- Pollution is a very serious issue in our days. In what way(s) are you trying to protect the environment?
- Are you a member of any environmental group? Have you ever considered being one?

Activities and Sports

- Which sports do you enjoy playing or watching?
- What type of life do you lead? A healthy one or one that allows you to smoke, eat what you want, etc.?
- How do you feel about having a balanced lifestyle? Do you consider it to be a restriction or a benefit?
- What do you do when you feel stressed?

I: Thank you.

Part 2 (3 minutes)

I: Now, Part Two. We are going to role-play some situations. I want you to start or respond. First situation

A

- I'm your mum/dad. I start.
I need your help with shopping.
- I'm your boss. I start.
Congratulations! You've just got the promotion. You are going to work 12 hours per day. How do you feel about that?
- I'm your neighbour. I start.
Hi, you haven't seen my dog, have you? I can't find him anywhere.
- I'm a stranger. I start.
Excuse me. Is there a nice place to have lunch near here?

B

- I'm your husband/wife. I need you to pack my luggage as I'm flying in two hours. You start.
- We're roommates. You broke my favourite vase. You start.
- I'm your boss. You want to leave work early to go to the dentist. You start.
- I'm a police officer. You are lost in a strange city and you need directions to the train station. You start.

Part 3 (3 minutes)

1: Now, Part Three. We're going to discuss something together.
 We're planning a day out with some friends. Let's talk about what things we could do and make some decisions. Here are some ideas.
 I have some different ideas.
 Take twenty seconds to think about what you want to say. (20 seconds.) Please start.

Interlocutor's Task Sheet
A day out

- swimming pool - £5 admission
- cinema - romantic film showing - £6.50 per ticket
- go for pizza
- go to a museum or gallery - free entry

Candidate's Task Sheet
A day out

- go to beach - free
- take a picnic
- go to a nightclub - £8 to get in
- go to a theme park - £10 admission

2: Thank you.

Part 4 (4 minutes including follow-up questions)

1: In Part Four you are going to talk on your own for about two minutes. Your topic is

Topics

- A **A person who is very important to you.**
- B **Pros and Cons of your country's educational system.**
- C **Marriage in your country.**

2: You now have thirty seconds to write some notes to help you.

So your topic is

, please start.

Follow-up questions

A person who is very important to you

- What qualities do you admire in a person?
- Who do you tend to talk to if you have a problem and why?
- What would you like to change about yourself if you could and why?
- "Show me your friends and I'll tell you who you are". What's your opinion?

Pros and Cons of your country's educational system

- Do you consider work to be something time-consuming or a necessity for your well-being?
- Do you think that your country's educational system is fair for everybody, poor or rich?
- Would you study something for practical reasons or just because you like it?
- Studying in a university or a technical school?

Marriage in your country

- Which types of family exist and which one do you consider the most balanced for a child's upbringing (nuclear family, single parent family, etc.)?
- Do you believe that throughout your life only one person will complete you? Or is it just a romantic way of viewing love?
- Are you making plans for the future or are you more spontaneous in what life brings?
- What is the best age for someone to get married?

2: Thank you,

That is the end of the exam.

Part 1 (3 minutes)

- I: City & Guilds International Spoken ESOL Exam, Communicator Level, Exam begins.
Hello. My name's _____ . Can you spell your family name for me please?
- I: Thank you. Which country are you from?
- I: Thank you. Now, Part One. I'm going to ask you some questions about yourself and your ideas.

Topics

Your Family

- Can you tell me something about your family?
- Do you have any brothers and/or sisters?
Do you get along with them?
- Do you consider yourself a cooperative person or not?
- Do you help with housework and daily chores?

Leisure Time

- What do you like to do in your free time?
- Are you an active individual? In what ways?
- Creativity in life is very important. In what ways do you usually express yourself?
- Is there enough free time for you to refill your energy for your routine days?

Lifestyle

- What food do you like? Are you a vegetarian or a meat eater?
- Are you practising any sport? Any connection between your diet and a sport philosophy (i.e. yoga)?
- Smoking is a dangerous habit, though many people smoke without considering the hazards to their health.

Why do you feel this happens? Can you suggest some possible solutions?

- Would you ever consider cultivating your own products in order to eat healthy food?

Holidays

- Where did you go on your last holiday? Did you enjoy it?
- Any plans for this summer?
- Do you prefer going on holiday with your parents/ friends or with your wife/husband/boyfriend/girlfriend?
- Holidays are a way to relax and focus on yourself. But is a week or two enough to do that?

Art

- Tell me about a film that you enjoyed.
- Describe the type of person you are when it comes to art.
- If you had a talent, would you try to achieve something with it or would you prefer to have a regular job?
- Have you ever felt that something you've read in a book listened to, seen in a play, has made you a better person or helped you in any way?

- I: Thank you.

Part 2 (3 minutes)

- I: Now, Part Two. We are going to role-play some situations. I want you to start or respond. First situation

A

- I'm your friend. I start.
Hi, I'm having a party next week. I'd like you to come; do you think it would be a good idea to make it a barbecue party?
- I'm a stranger. I start.
Excuse me. Where would you recommend I go for a coffee around here?
- I'm a tourist. I start.
Could you direct me to the post office?
- I'm a taxi driver. I start.
Sorry madam, I can't give you a lift; I just finished working.

B

- I'm a colleague of yours. You need some help to finish a project. You start.
- I'm a waiter. You want to complain because your food is cold. You start.
- I'm a police officer. You need to get a new identity card. You start.
- I'm a librarian. You have to do a project and need more than the two books the library can lend you. You start.

Part 3 (3 minutes)

- Now, Part Three. We're going to discuss something together. We're planning a weekend away. Let's talk about where we could go and make some decisions. Here are some ideas. I have some different ideas. Take twenty seconds to think about what you want to say. (20 seconds.) Please start.

**Interlocutor's Task Sheet
Weekend away**

- theme-park for the weekend
- walking holiday in the country
- city break - go to another big city
- go to an exhibition

**Candidate's Task Sheet
Weekend away**

- Greek island - stay in hotel
- campsite in the forest
- mountain skiing
- going to the theatre, followed by expensive dinner

- Thank you.

Part 4 (4 minutes including follow-up questions)

- In Part Four you are going to talk on your own for about two minutes. Your topic is

Topics

- A **A day that you will never forget.**
- B **The hazards of technology.**
- C **Beauty issues.**

- You now have thirty seconds to write some notes to help you.
- , please start.

So your topic is

Follow-up questions

A day that you will never forget

- What was your most unforgettable day?
- Why did you choose that day?
- What was the happiest moment in your life?
- What inspires you and motivates you in life?

The hazards of technology

- Give the pros and cons of using Internet in everyday life.
- Is it a good thing or a bad thing when machines can do a job better than people?
- Why do people have so much stress in their lives? Is it connected to consumerism?
- Mobile phones are a part of our everyday life, but what are the negative aspects of them?

Beauty issues

- Why do people like stories where someone ugly becomes beautiful?
- Racism has many forms. Have you ever had to face something like that?
- Do you use any beauty products?
- Do you think it is OK to test beauty products on animals?

- Thank you, That is the end of the exam.

Part 1 (3 minutes)

- I: City & Guilds International Spoken ESOL Exam, Communicator Level,
Exam begins.
Hello. My name's . Can you spell your family name for me please?
- I: Thank you. Which country are you from?
- I: Thank you. Now, Part One. I'm going to ask you some questions about yourself and your ideas.

Topics**Your Social Life**

- What types of activities do you do with friends?
- How often do you spend time with friends?
- Where do you spend time with friends?
- Do you have many people you consider close friends?

Local Area

- What do you like most about your local area?
- What could you do to improve your local area?
- What cultural things are in your area?
- What kind of entertainment is available in your area?

Sport

- Do you enjoy sports?
- What sports have you played in the past?
- What sport are you most interested in?
- Do you like team sports or individual sports better?

Academics

- Do you enjoy reading?
- What is/was your favourite subject in school?
- Do you enjoy writing?
- Do/did you enjoy school?

Travel

- Do you think travel is important?
- Where was the last place you travelled to?
- How often do you travel?
- Where is your favourite place to travel to?

- I: Thank you.

Part 2 (3 minutes)

- I: Now, Part Two. We are going to role-play some situations. I want you to start or respond. First situation

A

- We're friends. I start.
What are you doing tonight?
- I work at a clothes store. I start.
Would you like to try that on?
- I am your boss. I start.
Have you finished that project yet?
- We're friends. I start.
*We should plan a weekend camping trip.
Do you want to?*

B

- We're friends. You want to borrow a book from me.
You start.
- I'm a relative. You want some help with your English homework. You start.
- I work at a bank. You want to deposit money. You start.
- I'm your teacher. You want an extension on a homework assignment. You start.

Part 3 (3 minutes)

Now, Part Three. We're going to discuss something together. We are at a film festival. Let's talk about what films to see together and when and make some decisions. Here are some ideas. I have some different ideas. Take twenty seconds to think about what you want to say. (20 seconds.) Please start.

Interlocutor's Task Sheet

Films I want to see:

- *Hometown Girl*
- *Living in The City*
- *The Life of Jane*
- *Futuristic Love*
- *Basketball Friends*

Film-Festival Schedule

- **10 am:** *Wild Horses, Futuristic Love*
- **11 am:** *Living in the City, Hometown Girl*
- **noon:** *Basketball Friends*
- **1 pm:** *The Life of Jane, Best Friend Blues*
- **2 pm:** *Best Friend Blues, Basketball Friends*

Candidate's Task Sheet

Films I want to see:

- *Wild Horses*
- *Living in The City*
- *The Life of Jane*
- *Best Friend Blues*
- *Basketball Friends*

Film-Festival Schedule

- **10 am:** *Wild Horses, Futuristic Love*
- **11 am:** *Living in the City, Hometown Girl*
- **noon:** *Basketball Friends*
- **1 pm:** *The Life of Jane, Best Friend Blues*
- **2 pm:** *Best Friend Blues, Basketball Friends*

Thank you.

Part 4 (4 minutes including follow-up questions)

In Part Four you are going to talk on your own for about two minutes. Your topic is

Topics

- 1 **Family tradition.**
- 2 **Your favourite place to spend the weekend.**
- 3 **Good ways to volunteer your time.**

You now have thirty seconds to write some notes to help you.

So your topic is

, please start.

Follow-up questions

Family tradition

- What do you do with your family during holidays?
- What special traditions does your family have?
- What is your favourite family tradition?
- Do you think family traditions are important?

Good ways to volunteer your time

- Where have you volunteered in the past?
- What are some interesting places someone might volunteer?
- Do you think volunteering is important?
- What would be your ideal volunteer job?

Your favourite place to spend the weekend

- Where is this place?
- Why is it your favourite?
- What things are there to do there?
- How often do you visit this place?

Thank you,

That is the end of the exam.

Part 1 (3 minutes)

- I: City & Guilds International Spoken ESOL Exam, Communicator Level,
Exam begins.
Hello. My name's _____ . Can you spell your family name for me please?
- I: Thank you. Which country are you from?
- I: Thank you. Now, Part One. I'm going to ask you some questions about yourself and your ideas.

Topics**Leisure Time**

- Do you have any hobbies? What are they?
- Do you think it's important for a person to have hobbies?
- How do you usually spend your free time?
- Do you like to read books? Why or why not?

Family

- How many people are there in your family?
- Which family member do you talk the most with?
- Do you help with the housework?
- Do you have any relatives in other countries?

Culture

- Describe one thing that is important in your culture.
- Do you prefer to listen to music from your own country or from other countries?
- Do you think art should be taught in schools?
- Would you like to be an actor? Why or why not?

Education

- What is your favourite subject in school?
- What is your most challenging subject in school?
- Do you think it's important for everyone to study science and math?
- Do you want to go to University or not? Why?

Health

- Do you think you have a healthy lifestyle? Why or why not?
- What do you do for exercise?
- Do you think a vegetarian diet is healthy or not?
- Do you think people should be allowed to smoke in restaurants? In bars?

- I: Thank you.

Part 2 (3 minutes)

- I: Now, Part Two. We are going to role-play some situations. I want you to start or respond. First situation

A

- We're friends. I start.
What are you doing on Saturday?
- I work in a shop. I start.
Can I help you with anything?
- We're classmates. I start.
What did the teacher say we had to do for homework?
- We're friends. I start.
Can I borrow your bicycle?

B

- We're friends. You are bored and don't know what to do on the weekend. You start.
- I'm your doctor. Your knee hurts. You start.
- I'm a stranger walking past. You are lost and need directions. You start.
- I am your classmate. You think the class is too difficult. You start.

Part 3 (3 minutes)

Now, Part Three. We're going to discuss something together. We're planning a trip for our class. Let's talk about what things we could do and make some decisions. Here are some ideas. I have some different ideas. Take twenty seconds to think about what you want to say. (20 seconds.) Please start.

Interlocutor's Task Sheet
School trip

- Must be educational
- Central Art Museum:
 - ▣ Famous collection of paintings
 - ▣ Paintings from all throughout history
 - ▣ Guides available
- Canteen in museum for lunch

Candidate's Task Sheet
School trip

- Should be fun and educational
- Ruins of a castle:
 - ▣ Outdoors, great if weather is good
 - ▣ Museum near castle, with interesting facts about life in that time
 - ▣ Learn about history, architecture
- Take picnic lunches

Thank you.

Part 4 (4 minutes including follow-up questions)

In Part Four you are going to talk on your own for about two minutes. Your topic is

Topics

- A **Ideal holiday.**
- B **Minimum age to stop going to school.**
- C **Solutions to the problem of too much traffic.**

You now have thirty seconds to write some notes to help you. So your topic is _____, please start.

Follow-up questions

Ideal holiday.

- Do you prefer active or relaxing holidays?
- Do you prefer to travel in your home country or abroad?
- Who do you like to go on holiday with?
- Would you enjoy an organised tour or not?

Minimum age to stop going to school.

- Do you enjoy school or not?
- Should everyone have the same education?
- Should it be illegal to quit school before a certain age?
- Should the government or individuals decide when children can quit school?

Solutions to the problem of too much traffic.

- Why do people prefer to use their cars?
- What are the best kinds of public transportation?
- How can you encourage people to use public transport?
- Can the media help?

Thank you, _____ That is the end of the exam.

Part 1 (3 minutes)

- I: City & Guilds International Spoken ESOL Exam, Communicator Level,
Exam begins.
Hello. My name's _____ . Can you spell your family name for me please?
- I: Thank you. Which country are you from?
- I: Thank you. Now, Part One. I'm going to ask you some questions about yourself and your ideas.

Topics

Jobs

- What would be your ideal job?
- Do your parents like their jobs?
- Is it more important for your work to be enjoyable or well-paid?
- Why might someone go to work in a foreign country?
- Would you enjoy working in a Cafe? Why or why not?

Travel

- Where did you last go on holiday?
- Have you ever been abroad? Where?
- If you could travel anywhere in the world, where would you go?
- Would you like to travel into space?

Family

- How many people are there in your family? Describe them.
- Do you know all of your cousins?

- Which family member do you share the most interests with?
- At what age should people move out of their parent's home?

Interests

- What kind of music do you like to listen to?
- How do you like to socialise?
- Do you have any hobbies?
- How much time do you spend watching TV?

Nature

- Do you like camping? Why or why not?
- Would you enjoy going on safari?
- Do you know of any animal that is in danger of becoming extinct because of human activity? Tell me about it.
- Is the environment in your country clean or polluted?

I: Thank you.

Part 2 (3 minutes)

I: Now, Part Two. We are going to role-play some situations. I want you to start or respond. First situation

A

- We're neighbours. I start.
I wanted to let you know we're having a party on Friday; it will be noisy.
- We're friends. I start.
I really don't like Anna!
- You work in a cafe. I start.
Where's my coffee? It's been half an hour!
- We're friends. I start.
Why weren't you in class yesterday?

B

- We're classmates. I want to copy your homework. You start.
- I work in a clothes store. You want to buy a coat. You start.
- We're friends. You have the flu and we can't meet up as we had planned. You start.
- I work in a restaurant. Your food is not what you asked for. You start.

Part 3 (3 minutes)

- Now, Part Three. We're going to discuss something together. We're planning a surprise party for a friend's birthday. Let's talk about what kind of party we want to have and make some decisions. Here are some ideas. I have some different ideas. Take twenty seconds to think about what you want to say. (20 seconds.) Please start.

Interlocutor's Task Sheet
Surprise party

Location: my home
Time: 7pm to 12pm
Size: 10-15 close friends
Refreshments: light dinner, finger foods, cake
Activities: party games, maybe watch a film

Candidate's Task Sheet
Surprise party

Location: a room in the recreation centre
Time: 9pm till late
Size: as many people as possible
Refreshments: none really, maybe peanuts or crisps
Activities: live band, dancing

- Thank you.

Part 4 (4 minutes including follow-up questions)

- In Part Four you are going to talk on your own for about two minutes. Your topic is

Topics

- A Learning a musical instrument - worthwhile or not?
- B Something you've tried to do that was very difficult.
- C A difficult situation you learned something from.

- You now have thirty seconds to write some notes to help you.

So your topic is

- , please start.

Follow-up questions

Learning a musical instrument - worthwhile or not?

- Do you play any instruments?
- If so, how old were you when you started?
- Should parents force their children to learn to play an instrument?
- If you were to learn a new instrument, what would it be and why?

Something you've tried to do that was very difficult

- What is the most challenging thing you've ever done?
- Is there a subject at school that is particularly hard for you?
- Would you try difficult and dangerous sports like rock climbing?
- Is it possible to overcome fears and phobias?

A difficult situation you learned something from

- Through what different ways do people learn?
- Do you learn useful things in school or outside of school?
- What person have you learned the most from?
- Do you learn from your mistakes the first time or do you repeat them?

- Thank you, That is the end of the exam.

Part 1 (3 minutes)

- I: City & Guilds International Spoken ESOL Exam, Communicator Level,
Exam begins.
Hello. My name's . Can you spell your family name for me please?
- I: Thank you. Which country are you from?
- I: Thank you. Now, Part One. I'm going to ask you some questions about yourself and your ideas.

Topics

Your neighbourhood

- Describe the house where you live.
- What is the thing you like best and least about your neighbourhood?
- How is the public transport system like in the area where you live?
- Is there a place to recycle near your home?

Interests

- Describe your perfect day. What would you do?
- Do you enjoy team sports?
- Do you play any musical instruments?
- Do you prefer the cinema or the theatre? Why?

Food

- What is your favourite food?
- Do you eat fast food? How often?

- Have you tried Chinese food? If so, did you like it? If not, would you try it?
- Who cooks in your family?

Travel

- Where did you go on your last holiday?
- Do you like camping or do you prefer to stay in hotels?
- If you could travel anywhere in the world, where would you go?
- What is the most important thing about a holiday destination?

Entertainment

- What do you do for entertainment?
- How much time do you spend watching TV?
- What kind of music do you listen to?
- What is your favourite book?

I: Thank you.

Part 2 (3 minutes)

I: Now, Part Two. We are going to role-play some situations. I want you to start or respond. First situation

A

- I work in a department store. I start.
How can I help you?
- We're friends. I start.
Why didn't you come to my birthday party?
- We're relatives. I start.
You've just been to visit your grandparents, haven't you? How are they?
- We're friends. I start.
Where are you going?

B

- We're friends. I've just arrived half an hour late. You start.
- You are visiting London. You can't find the underground station. You start.
- I'm serving you in a restaurant. Your food is not cooked enough. You start.
- I am your classmate. You want to borrow my notes. You start.

Part 3 (3 minutes)

- Now, Part Three. We're going to discuss something together.
 We're choosing a restaurant to go to with a large group of friends. Let's talk about which restaurant we could go at and make some decisions. Here are some ideas. I have some different ideas.
 Take twenty seconds to think about what you want to say. (20 seconds.) Please start.

Interlocutor's Task Sheet

Giovanni's Pizza

- Offers different pizzas, salad bar, garlic bread
- Noisy atmosphere, music, video games in the back
- Small seating area, no reservations, may have to wait
- Friendly staff, good service
- Cost usually under 10 pounds per person

Candidate's Task Sheet

Seaside Tavern

- Offers seafood and traditional dishes - excellent quality food
- Outdoor seating, beautiful location if weather is good
- Reservations necessary
- Service variable, sometimes good, sometimes poor
- Cost usually around 20 pounds per person

- Thank you.

Part 4 (4 minutes including follow-up questions)

- In Part Four you are going to talk on your own for about two minutes. Your topic is

Topics

- A **Wearing expensive clothes.**
- B **Your life 10 years later.**
- C **The importance of recycling.**

- You now have thirty seconds to write some notes to help you.

So your topic is

, please start.

Follow-up questions

Wearing expensive clothes.

- Do you like shopping for clothes?
- Do you think people judge you by what you wear?
- Do you think you judge others by what they are wearing?
- Do men and women have to worry the same amount about what they wear?

Your life 10 years later.

- How old will you be?
- What goals do you have for the next ten years?
- What is a good age to start a family?
- What kind of job do you want to have ten years from now?

The importance of recycling.

- Does recycling really make a difference?
- Is it easy to recycle where you live?
- Do know many people who recycle?
- What problems are caused by what people throw away?

- Thank you, That is the end of the exam.

Part 1 (3 minutes)

- I:** City & Guilds International Spoken ESOL Exam, Communicator Level, Exam begins.
Hello. My name's _____ . Can you spell your family name for me please?
- I:** Thank you. Which country are you from?
- I:** Thank you. Now, Part One. I'm going to ask you some questions about yourself and your ideas.

Topics

Your City

- Where do you live?
- What do you think is better - to live in the city centre or the suburbs?
- If you could change one thing to make your city better, what would it be?
- Do you think your city is safe?

The Media

- Do you like keeping up with current events?
- Where do you get your news about the world?
- What do you think about advertisements on TV?
- How much influence do you think the media have on your life?

Sports

- Do you enjoy playing or watching sports?
- What sports do you play?

- If you could choose to try a new sport, what would it be?
- Would you try extreme sports like sky diving or mountain climbing?

Education

- How much do you study?
- Tell me about your favourite teacher.
- Are there any subjects that you don't think are important?
- Which subject do you think you will use most in your life?

Environment

- Are there environmental problems in your country?
- Do you try to save electricity in your house? How?
- Could you get by without a car?
- Are you worried about global warming?

- I:** Thank you.

Part 2 (3 minutes)

- I:** Now, Part Two. We are going to role-play some situations. I want you to start or respond. First situation

A

- We're classmates. I start.
What are you doing after class?
- We're friends. I start.
Let's go to that big shopping centre!
- I work in a museum. I start.
Sorry, you'll have to leave your bag here.
- We're friends. I start.
Why is Maria so sad today?

B

- You are a sales person. I am looking at mobile phones. You start.
- I'm your friend. I missed school yesterday. You start.
- You are at a restaurant. I am a waitress/waiter. You start.
- I am your boss. You want to take two days off next week. You start.

Part 3 (3 minutes)

Now, Part Three. We're going to discuss something together. We're planning to go to the cinema. Let's talk about what film to see according to our daily programme and a film schedule and make some decisions. Here are some ideas. I have some different ideas. Take twenty seconds to think about what you want to say. (20 seconds.) Please start.

Interlocutor's Task Sheet

<p>To do today:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ school finishes at 3 in the afternoon ○ class with tutor for math at 7:30- 8:30pm ○ must be home for 10pm curfew <p>Movie House - Schedule The music of Jamaica (a documentary): 90 minutes Starting times: 3:30pm, 6pm</p>	<p>On the run (a comedy): 60 minutes Starting times: 3:30pm, 5:30pm, 6:30pm, 9:30pm</p> <p>Love in the summertime (a romantic film): 60 minutes Starting times: 3:30pm, 6pm, 9pm</p> <p>Night of terror II (a horror film): 75 minutes Starting times: 7:30pm, 9pm, 11pm</p>
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Candidate's Task Sheet

<p>To do today:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ school finishes at 3:45 in the afternoon ○ English class from 4-6 in the afternoon ○ must be home at 8:30pm for dinner <p>Movie House - Schedule The music of Jamaica (a documentary): 90 minutes Starting times: 3:30pm, 6pm</p>	<p>On the run (a comedy): 60 minutes Starting times: 3:30pm, 5:30pm, 6:30pm, 9:30pm</p> <p>Love in the summertime (a romantic film): 60 minutes Starting times: 3:30pm, 6pm, 9pm</p> <p>Night of terror II (a horror film): 75 minutes Starting times: 7:30pm, 9pm, 11pm</p>
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Thank you.

Part 4 (4 minutes including follow-up questions)

In Part Four you are going to talk on your own for about two minutes. Your topic is

Topics

- A **A birthday that you remember.**
- B **Political protest: is it worth it?**
- C **A famous person that you admire.**

You now have thirty seconds to write some notes to help you.

So your topic is

, please start.

Follow-up questions

A birthday that you remember

- What birthday do you remember?
- Why was this birthday special?
- What did you do that day?
- How did you feel about being that age?

Political protest: is it worth it?

- Have you ever been involved in a protest? If not, what do you think would make you want to be?
- What political issues are you most concerned about?
- Do you think protesting in public is safe?
- Do you think public protests work?

A famous person that you admire

- What famous person do you admire?
- What are they famous for?
- Why do you admire them?
- Do you think he or she is a nice person as well as being famous? Why or why not?

Thank you,

That is the end of the exam.

Part 1 (3 minutes)

- I: City & Guilds International Spoken ESOL Exam, Communicator Level,
Exam begins.
Hello. My name's _____ . Can you spell your family name for me please?
- I: Thank you. Which country are you from?
- I: Thank you. Now, Part One. I'm going to ask you some questions about yourself and your ideas.

Topics**Travel**

- If you could choose to travel by train or plane, which would you choose and why?
- Do you think it is better to own a car or a motorcycle?
- What are the roads like in your country?
- Are you a good traveller or do you get sick easily?

Food

- Do you like to eat foreign foods? (What is your favourite?)
- Do you prefer to dine at home, or eat out at a nice restaurant?
- Who does the cooking in your household?
- Why is it not a good idea to eat a lot of fast food?

The Past

- What is different about your parents' childhood and your own?
- If you could visit the past or the future, which would you visit?

- If you could go back in time and change something, what would you change?
- What modern item do you think you would miss most if you went 100 years back in time?

Hobbies

- How do you like to spend your free time?
- Do you have any hobbies? If so, what are they?
- Do young people in your country still get the news from newspapers?
- How many hours do you watch TV each day?

Employment

- What's your ideal job?
- What do you think is the hardest job? Why?
- Should teenagers work while they are in school?
- Which is more important - a high salary or rewarding work?

- I: Thank you.

Part 2 (3 minutes)

- I: Now, Part Two. We are going to role-play some situations. I want you to start or respond. First situation

A

- I'm your neighbour. I start.
I wanted to let you know I'm having a party on Friday night. It may be loud.
- We're classmates. I start.
Did you do the homework that's due today?
- I'm a tourist in your hometown. I start.
Is the Art Museum this way?
- We're friends. I start.
Should I buy these sandals or these trainers?

B

- I'm a salesperson. You want to try on a pair of shoes.
You start.
- I'm your friend. I've been missing class so you phone me.
You start.
- I'm your teacher. You left your homework at home.
You start.
- We're friends. We are planning a camping trip. You start.

Part 3 (3 minutes)

- E: Now, Part Three. We're going to discuss something together.
 We want to go together to a class at the gym. Let's talk about what class to attend and make some decisions. Here are some ideas. I have some different ideas.
 Take twenty seconds to think about what you want to say. Please start.

**Interlocutor's Task Sheet
Diary**

- Mon:** School ends at 4pm. English class 7-9pm.
Tues: School ends at 4pm. Evening free.
Weds: School ends at 4pm. After-school sports till 6pm.
Thurs: School ends at 4pm. English class 7-9pm.
Fri: School ends at 4pm. Meeting Jane after school.

**GYM
Schedule of Classes**

- Mon:** Aerobics 5-6pm,
 Yoga 7:30 to 8:30pm
Tues: Pilates 4-5pm,
 Aerobics 8-9pm
Weds: Yoga 9:30 to 10:30pm
Thurs: Pilates 4-5pm,
 Aerobics 8-9pm
Fri: Kickboxing 7-9pm

**Candidate's Task Sheet
Diary**

- Mon:** School ends at 3pm. Work till 8pm.
Tues: School ends at 3pm. Italian class 4-5pm.
Weds: School ends at 3pm. Work till 8pm.
Thurs: School ends at 3pm. Evening free.
Fri: School ends at 3pm. Work till 8pm.

- E: Thank you.

Part 4 (4 minutes including follow-up questions)

- I: In Part Four you are going to talk on your own for about two minutes. Your topic is

Topics

- A How easy or hard is it to recycle where you live?**
B What young people can do to keep healthy.
C A very happy day you remember.

- I: You now have thirty seconds to write some notes to help you.

So your topic is

- I: , please start.

Follow-up questions

How easy or hard is it to recycle where you live?

- Where do you go to recycle in your town?
- How important is it that individual people recycle?
- How do you think people could be encouraged to recycle?
- Do you ever re-use items?

What young people can do to keep healthy?

- What do you do for exercise?
- Do you think you have a healthy diet?
- Why do you think people become overweight?
- Is dieting a good or bad thing?

A very happy day you remember.

- Who do you like to spend time with?
- What kinds of things do you do to relax?
- Has anyone ever surprised you with something like a gift or party?
- What time of year do you like best and why?

- I: Thank you, That is the end of the exam.

Part 1 (3 minutes)

- I: City & Guilds International Spoken ESOL Exam, Communicator Level,
Exam begins.
Hello. My name's . Can you spell your family name for me please?
- I: Thank you. Which country are you from?
- I: Thank you. Now, Part One. I'm going to ask you some questions about yourself and your ideas.

Topics**Your family**

- How many people are there in your family?
- Which family member do you spend the most time with?
- Do you have any pets?
- How often do you see your extended family (aunts, uncles, cousins)?

Media

- Do advertisements ever make you want to buy something?
- Where do you get your news?
- How do you think mobile phones have changed people's lives?
- How much time do you spend watching TV?

Sports

- Is playing sports important to you?
- What sport would you like to try? Why?
- Would you ever try skydiving?
- Do you prefer team sports or individual sports?

The Environment

- What is the biggest environmental problem where you live?
- Does it matter if animals and plants go extinct?
- Are you worried about global warming?
- How many hours of educational TV (documentaries etc.) do you watch each week?

Education

- What is your favourite subject in school?
- Which subject do you think is the most difficult? Why?
- What subject should be taught at school that is not now taught?
- Which subject now taught in school do you think should not be taught?

- I: Thank you.

Part 2 (3 minutes)

- I: Now, Part Two. We are going to role-play some situations. I want you to start or respond. First situation

A

- I'm your friend. I start.
Why did you invite him to your party?
- I work in a cafe. I start.
What can I get for you?
- We are strangers waiting for the bus. I start.
How long have you been waiting?
- We work together. I start.
Why is our manager so angry today?

B

- We're classmates. You want to borrow my notes.
You start.
- I'm your friend. You have the flu and have to cancel our plans. You start.
- I work in a clothes store. You want to return a pair of jeans. You start.
- I'm your dentist. You have a toothache. You start.

Part 3 (3 minutes)

I: Now, Part Three. We're going to discuss something together. Our class is going to go on a day trip. Let's talk about what place to go and make some decisions. Here are some ideas. I have some different ideas.
Take twenty seconds to think about what you want to say. (20 seconds.) Please start.

Interlocutor's Task Sheet
DAY TRIP

- Museum of modern art
- Nearby in the city centre; can walk there
- Costs 2 pounds each with class discount
- Nice canteen for lunch
- Can learn about different kinds of art, have a guided tour

Candidate's Task Sheet
DAY TRIP

- Botanic Garden
- Three-hour bus journey in the countryside
- Free admission
- Bring packed lunches for picnic
- Can learn about native plants, visit tropical greenhouses, spend time outdoors

I: Thank you.

Part 4 (4 minutes including follow-up questions)

I: In Part Four you are going to talk on your own for about two minutes. Your topic is

Topics

- A Why tourists might visit the place where you live?**
- B The internet - good or bad?**
- C Describe your earliest memory.**

I: You now have thirty seconds to write some notes to help you.

So your topic is

I: _____, please start.

Follow-up questions

Why tourists might visit the place where you live?

- Are places that attract a lot of tourists harmed or benefited as a result?
- What do you look for in a holiday destination?
- What is your favourite place that you've visited?
- What would you tell a visitor to your city not to miss?

The internet - good or bad?

- Would you buy things off the internet? Why or why not?
- Do you think the internet will ever replace newspapers?
- What is the best and worst thing about the internet?
- How much time do you spend surfing the net?

Describe your earliest memory.

- What makes some things memorable?
- Do you have a memory that you never want to forget?
- In ten years, what do you think you will remember about your life now?
- Does your family tell you stories about when you were a baby?

I: Thank you, _____ That is the end of the exam.

ASSESSMENT SCALES

ASSESSMENT SCALES

WRITING

The IESOL scales will have the following four categories. Candidate are assessed against the following four criteria:

1. Task fulfilment
2. Accuracy and Range of Grammar
3. Accuracy and Range of Vocabulary
4. Structure

Task fulfilment	Accuracy and Range of Grammar	Accuracy and Range of Vocabulary	Structure
To what extent has the candidate met the task requirements? How many of the content points has he/she covered?	Has the candidate used a range of grammatical structures required at the given level? How accurately has he/she used the grammatical structures?	Has the candidate used the range of vocabulary required at the given level? Are the words appropriate and correctly spelt?	How is the text organised? Is there an attempt to link ideas using linking devices appropriate to the level? Has the candidate used correct punctuation? Are the text format requirements met? e.g. If it is a letter, is there a proper ending?

For example, in order to pass the B2 examination in Writing, the successful candidate will be required to write a relatively coherent composition on topics suited to their level handling the topic with some expansion, using an adequate range of grammar and vocabulary suited to the level with a relatively good control.

ASSESSMENT SCALES

SPEAKING

There are four categories at the ISESOL scales. Candidate will be assessed against the following four criteria:

1. Task fulfilment and Coherence
2. Accuracy and Range of Grammar
3. Accuracy and Range of Vocabulary
4. Pronunciation, Fluency and Intonation

Task fulfilment and Coherence	Accuracy and Range of Grammar	Accuracy and Range of Vocabulary	Pronunciation, Fluency and Intonation
<p>Is the candidate able to interact competently in the task?</p> <p>Is the candidate able to contribute to the conversation to a degree required at the given level or does he/she mostly rely on the interlocutor's support?</p> <p>Does the candidate understand the task and what the interlocutor says?</p> <p>Does he/she link his/her ideas into a coherent speech?</p>	<p>Is the candidate using a range of grammatical structures required at the given level?</p> <p>How accurately are the grammatical structures used?</p>	<p>Is the candidate using the range of vocabulary required at the given level?</p> <p>Is the vocabulary correctly used?</p>	<p>Can the candidate be understood without undue effort from the part of the listener?</p> <p>Is the candidate relatively fluent or is he/she making unnecessarily long pauses while searching for language?</p>

For example, a successful candidate at a B2 spoken examination will be required to converse with the interlocutor with relative ease in order to fulfil a task suited to this level, with a relatively clear pronunciation and intonation.

He/she will need to be able to use a sufficient range of B2 lexis and grammatical structures with a relatively good control.

At level B2 it is accepted for candidates to make a few errors that they usually correct themselves during the conversation.

Assessment of International ESOL

(English for Speakers of Other Languages)

The Written exam (Writing, Reading and Listening)

The City & Guilds International ESOL suite of examinations is closely allied to the levels of the Common European Framework of Reference produced by the Council of Europe.

International ESOL examinations are stringently assessed against the criteria as detailed in the syllabus.

The grades awarded will be either **First Class Pass**, **Pass** or **Fail**.

A **First Class Pass** is awarded when the candidate achieves First Class Passes in the Listening, Reading and Writing sections.

A **Pass** is awarded when the candidate achieves at least 2 Passes and a Narrow Fail in the Listening, Reading and Writing sections.

A **Fail** is given when the candidate achieves 1 + Fail grades or 2+ Narrow Fail grades in the Listening, Reading and Writing sections.

Marks are awarded for the Listening and Reading Sections.

The Listening and Reading questions are marked against paper-specific marking schemes.

The free-writing sections are marked against performance criteria aligned to the descriptors of the CEFR.

The candidate is judged on how well the performance in the test meets these criteria, while Task fulfillment, Grammar, Vocabulary and Structure are used to confirm the overall assessment.

Writing Supplement

Communicator
Level B2

with **10** Sample Writings (5 that PASS and 5 that FAIL)
and the justification for the Marking & Assessment of each one

WRITING TASKS Communicator - Level B2

Writing 1: Candidates are expected to respond appropriately to a given text to provide a formal response for an intended public audience. 100-150 words

Writing 2: Candidates are expected to write a personal letter, a narrative or descriptive composition. 150-200 words

Practice Test 1 - Part 1 - Article

Example 1

Recently, I went for holiday to place called Pelio. Pelio is in North West Greece. It is in a place with many trees and also by the sea.

It was a nice vacation destination because lot of thing to do there. There are old fashioned small vil-lages, and taverns to eat in, and sea to swim in. There are many interesting places to explore. Even there is a small village where no cars can go because the roads are too narrow and you go only by foot. Also, it is a place with nature and there are many trails to walk along the sea and in the forest.

Finally, something really special about Pelio is that the forest go right up to the sea. This is not usual. It look almost like it is a tropical place. You can imagine you are at the jungle. It is definitely a place worthwhile to visit.

Accuracy & Range of Grammar: Pass
Satisfactory control of grammar and structure.
A few errors in word order and tense.

Accuracy & Range of Vocabulary: Pass
Use of a satisfactory range of structures.
Vocabulary is appropriate to the topic.

Structure: First class pass
Coherent paragraphs in text.
Good use of linking devices.

Task fulfilment: Pass
Well communicated. Clear, with good details.

Practice Test 1 - Part 1 - Article

Example 2

I will go to Paris for holiday. Paris is very funny city and interesting. In Paris is the Eiffel Tower, is many church, is many styl-ish shop. There is many museums in Paris and I will go to all! The museums and churches very famous. It is a very funny and interest-ing place to go for tourists. I stay in very luxurious hotel. And I eat many nice food in restaurant, I go for shopping. I go together with my family.

Accuracy & Range of Grammar: Fail
Many structural and grammatical errors.

Accuracy & Range of Vocabulary: Fail
Unsatisfactory range of vocabulary and structures for the level

Structure: Fail
No attempt made at paragraphing, no cohesive devices used.

Task fulfilment: Fail
Verb tenses used are not appropriate to topic.
Topic not adequately addressed.

Practice Test 1-Part 2-Descriptive Composition Example 1

Jane is a person who I look up to. She worked in a museum as an illustrator. I wanted to do this job, so I went and asked her if she would train me. Because a kind person she agreed, and even cleared a work space next to herself, gave me a chair and some drawing materials and tell to me to get busy drawing.

I ended up to work at this desk for five years, and during that time, Jane's attitude made a big impression to me. She was honest and said what she thought of things, but it seemed like she could see something good in everyone, so even if she said critical things, it never sound disrespectful somehow. She also went out of her way to help others whenever she could. Finally, she always took time to ask people about their lives or their family, and I think this made people to feel relax and comfortable around her.

Personally, I think who I most often look up to are people genuinely kind to others.

Accuracy & Range of Grammar: Pass
Satisfactory control of grammar and structure.
A few minor errors.

Accuracy & Range of Vocabulary: First class pass
Very good range of structures.
Vocabulary is appropriate to the topic.

Structure: First class pass
Coherent paragraphs in text.
Range of linking devices.

Task fulfilment: Pass
Well communicated. Clear, with good details.

Practice Test 1 - Part 2 - Descriptive composition

Example 2

I admire my friend Mary. I know her for long time. Since young he has genetical condition is very difficult. She must to be a wheelchair. I respect because she always cheerful and beautiful person even when sick and she go to hospital. She has character very strong and not show when she sad. That Mary is ill it doesn't stop that Mary do her hoppys and enjoy her life. She love to play tennis go for parties and go for shopping. I admire Mary because her determination and willpower. She succeed and nothing to prevent her succeed her dreams. He inspire me to make my goals to succeed my dreams even if very difficult. People who I admire are confidence honesty determination and cheerful.

Accuracy & Range of Grammar: Fail
Many structural and grammatical errors that sometimes interfere with understanding.

Accuracy & Range of Vocabulary: Pass
Satisfactory range of vocabulary for the level.

Structure: Fail
Little attempt to use linking devices,
no paragraphing.

Task fulfilment: Fail
Unable to use grammar and structures,
satisfactorily for this level.

Test 2 Part 2 - Facebook post

Example 1

Hi everyone! I hope you are all well. As you know I'm staying in London now. I love it. I'm so happy I decided to study here for three months and study English.

My course is very good, and it is not just in class-room. We go on trips around the city! This is interesting and I like. The city is very big and very busy. At first I thought the people they are not friendly because they do not smile or look at the others on the street. At first I did not like but now I get used to it. There are tall buildings all in grey stone. It reminds me of a story book or movie. The only bad is the weather which is awful! It rains all the time which I don't like.

I think that you should all come here soon, or for work or for your holiday!
Take care!

Accuracy & Range of Grammar: Fail
Quite a few structural and grammatical errors.

Accuracy & Range of Vocabulary: Pass
Use of a satisfactory range of structures.
Vocabulary is appropriate to the topic.

Structure: Pass
Satisfactory use of paragraphs.

Task fulfilment: Pass
Well communicated. Clear, with enough detail.

Test 2 Part 2 - Facebook post

Example 2:

Hi All
I think you are well? I am well. I am staying in London. I am taking an English course and I like it very much.

I am going to class and I'm going around the city after class. I like this. Also, the city is interesting. Furthermore there are many museums. I went to Tate Gallery. Tomorrow I go to National Gallery. I hope you will writing to me or posting here soon.

A think I don't like about here is rain. It is raining now. Every day it rain. I think it will rain tomorrow. We are studying English literature which is very useful and good.

I am waiting for you to come here to work. If not, then come to London for holidays.

Accuracy & Range of Grammar: Pass
Satisfactory control of grammar and structure.
A few errors in word order and tense.

Accuracy & Range of Vocabulary: Fail
Unsatisfactory range of vocabulary and structures for level B2.

Structure: Fail
Information randomly placed in paragraphs, no cohesive devices used.

Task fulfilment: Fail
Information not presented in coherent order.
Only simple structures attempted.

Test 9 - Part 2 - Narrative

Example 1

A time I lost something.

There is one time that I lost something that I will never forget. I was a small child. I was maybe 7 or 8 year old. I was going with my parents on summer holiday in the car. We were driving on a road trip and camping. It was the day that we left home and I was very happy and excited. It was very very early morning when we left the house. It was still like night with no sun. I wore my pajamas and my slippers because it was so early. We took our luggages and went in the car and drove many many hours. Next we stop to go and take a meal, and I go in my luggages for to find my shoes. They are not there! Where are they? I have no shoes! My parents can't believe what they see and we go to the restaurant in my slippers. After, we have to buy me shoes in the town. My parents still laugh at me with this story. Obviously I felt very embarrassed.

Accuracy & Range of Grammar: Pass
Satisfactory control of grammar and structure. Only a few errors.

Accuracy & Range of Vocabulary: First class pass
Use of a good range of structures. Vocabulary is appropriate to the topic.

Structure: Pass
Good use of linking devices, understandable time sequence.

Task fulfilment: Pass
Well communicated. Clear, with good details.

Test 9 - Part 2 - Narrative

Example 2

What I lost was my wallet. I was buying a soda at corner shop. I took the wallet and I give the money. Then, my telephone goes and it is my best friend. He is waiting me to meet. He calls me late. I am sorry and I hurry from out the shop. I am running to meet him. I meet him and we sit for something eating and then I understand it. I have not money. I have not any card and there is not my wallet. He stay with the table and I run. I go into the shop and ask them my wallet and them give it me and I feel very happy and the ending is happy.

Accuracy & Range of Grammar: Fail
Many errors which sometimes obscure meaning.

Accuracy & Range of Vocabulary: Fail
Unsatisfactory range of vocabulary and structures for the level.

Structure: Pass
Satisfactory usage of time sequence, though few linking devices used.

Task fulfilment: Fail
Meaning sometimes unclear. Topic not adequately addressed.

Test 10 - Part 1 - Formal letter

Example 1

Dear Mr Greene,

I write this letter in response to the graph that was in the newspaper yesterday. The graph showed how the city spent our tax money. I was very happy to see the graph because it is important for people to know. But the graph made me feel very angry.

I do not agree with how the city spent the money. First of all, I can not believe that twice as much money was spent on road maintenance than was spent on education! It is shocking! I know road maintenance is important, but why does it cost so much? I don't understand.

Secondly, even more was spent on police than on education. If more was spent on education I am sure less would need to be spend on police!

Finally, I think more money has to be spend to help out the poor. There is no way around this. It is government's responsibility.

Thank you for reading my letter

Accuracy & Range of Grammar: First class pass
Very good control of grammar and structure.
Only few errors.

Accuracy & Range of Vocabulary: First class pass
Use of a good range of structures.
Vocabulary is appropriate to the topic.

Structure: First class pass
Coherent paragraphs in text.
Good use of linking devices.

Task fulfilment: First class pass
Communicated very well.
Clear, detailed text.

Test 10 - Part 1 - Formal letter

Example 2

Dear Editor,

You have seen the graph in a local newspaper show how your city is spending your tax money. I will write my reaction to the graph. How I felt about seeing the graph is unhappy. Is not good And too much money. I agree with how the money was spend or not. Was too much money spend. Suggest something more money should be spent on is Road Maintenance. Because is very much money. Suggest something less money should be send on is the poor. Because it is very little money Cultural Event also is very little. Also is Police.

Thank you!

Accuracy & Range of Grammar: Fail
Many errors interfere with understanding.

Accuracy & Range of Vocabulary: Fail
Unsatisfactory range of vocabulary and structures for the level.

Structure: Fail
No attempt made at paragraphing, and no cohesive devices used.

Task fulfilment: Fail
Sentences taken from question.
Topic not adequately addressed.

Irregular Verbs Index

Base Form	Simple Past	Past Participle
awake	awoke	awoken
be	was, were	been
bear	bore	born
beat	beat	beaten
become	became	become
begin	began	begun
bend	bent	bent
beset	beset	beset
bet	bet	bet
bid	bid/bade	bid/bidden
bind	bound	bound
bite	bit	bitten
bleed	bled	bled
blow	blew	blown
break	broke	broken
breed	bred	bred
bring	brought	brought
broadcast	broadcast	broadcast
build	built	built
burn	burned/burnt	burned/burnt
burst	burst	burst
buy	bought	bought
cast	cast	cast
catch	caught	caught
choose	chose	chosen
cling	clung	clung
come	came	come
cost	cost	cost
creep	crept	crept
cut	cut	cut
deal	dealt	dealt
dig	dug	dug
dive	dived/dove	dived
do	did	done
draw	drew	drawn
dream	dreamed/dreamt	dreamed/dreamt
drive	drove	driven
drink	drank	drunk
eat	ate	eaten
fall	fell	fallen
feed	fed	fed
feel	felt	felt
fight	fought	fought
find	found	found
fit	fit	fit
flee	fled	fled
fling	flung	flung
fly	flew	flown
forbid	forbade	forbidden
forget	forgot	forgotten
forgo (forgo)	forewent	foregone
forgive	forgave	forgiven
forsake	forsook	forsaken
freeze	froze	frozen
get	got	got/gotten
give	gave	given
go	went	gone
grind	ground	ground
grow	grew	grown
hang	hung	hung
hear	heard	heard
hide	hid	hidden
hit	hit	hit
hold	held	held
hurt	hurt	hurt
keep	kept	kept
kneel	knelt	knelt
knit	knit	knit
know	knew	known
lay	laid	laid
lead	led	led
leap	leaped/leapt	leaped/leapt
learn	learned/learnt	learned/learnt
leave	left	left
lend	lent	lent
let	let	let
lie	lay	lain
light	lighted/lit	lighted/lit
lose	lost	lost
make	made	made
mean	meant	meant
meet	met	met
misspell	misspelled/misspelt	misspelled/misspelt
mistake	mistook	mistaken
mow	mowed	mowed/mown
overcome	overcame	overcome
overdo	overdid	overdone
overtake	overtook	overtaken
overthrow	overthrew	overthrown

Base Form

Simple Past

Past Participle

pay
plead
prove
put
quit
read
rid
ride
ring
rise
run
saw
say
see
seek
sell
send
set
sew
shake
shave
shear
shed
shine
shoe
shoot
show
shrink
shut
sing
sink
sit
sleep
slay
slide
sling
slit
smite
sow
speak
speed
spend
spill
spin
spit
split
spread
spring
stand
steal
stick
sting
stink
stride
strike
string
strive
swear
sweep
swell
swim
swing
take
teach
tear
tell
think
thrive
throw
thrust
tread
understand
uphold
upset
wake
wear
weave
wed
weep
wind
win
withhold
withstand
wring
write

paid
pled
proved
put
quit
read
rid
rode
rang
rose
ran
sawed
said
saw
sought
sold
sent
set
sewed
shook
shaved
shore
shed
shone
shoed
shot
showed
shrank
shut
sang
sank
sat
slept
slew
slid
slung
slit
smote
sowed
spoke
sped
spent
spilled/spilt
spun
spit/spat
split
spread
sprang/sprung
stood
stole
stuck
stung
stank
strode
struck
strung
strove
swore
swept
swelled
swam
swung
took
taught
tore
told
thought
thrived/throve
threw
thrust
trod
understood
upheld
upset
woke
wore
weaved/wove
wed
wept
wound
won
withheld
withstood
wrung
wrote

paid
pled
proved/proven
put
quit
read
rid
ridden
rung
risen
run
sawed/sawn
said
seen
sought
sold
sent
set
sewed/sewn
shaken
shaved/shaven
shorn
shed
shone
shoed/shod
shot
showed/shown
shrunk
shut
sung
sunk
sat
slept
slain
slid
slung
slit
smitten
sowed/sown
spoken
sped
spent
spilled/spilt
spun
spit
split
spread
sprung
stood
stolen
stuck
stung
stunk
stridden
struck
strung
striven
sworn
swept
swelled/swollen
swum
swung
taken
taught
torn
told
thought
thrived
thrown
thrust
trodden
understood
upheld
upset
woken
worn
weaved/woven
wed
wept
wound
won
withheld
withstood
wrung
written

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