

Cambridge English

PROFICIENCY

FOR UPDATED EXAM

HAPPYLAND



8 How's the Weather?

British people are very shy. If you want to make friends with them, you need to make the first move. The best way is to start a conversation about the weather. Use this dialogue as a model.

You: It's a lovely day today, isn't it?

Brit: Yes, it is, isn't it?

You: Yes, it is, isn't it? Yesterday was terrible, wasn't it?

Brit: Yes, it was, wasn't it?

You: Yes, it was, wasn't it? It's been an awful summer, hasn't it?

Brit: Yes, it has, hasn't it?

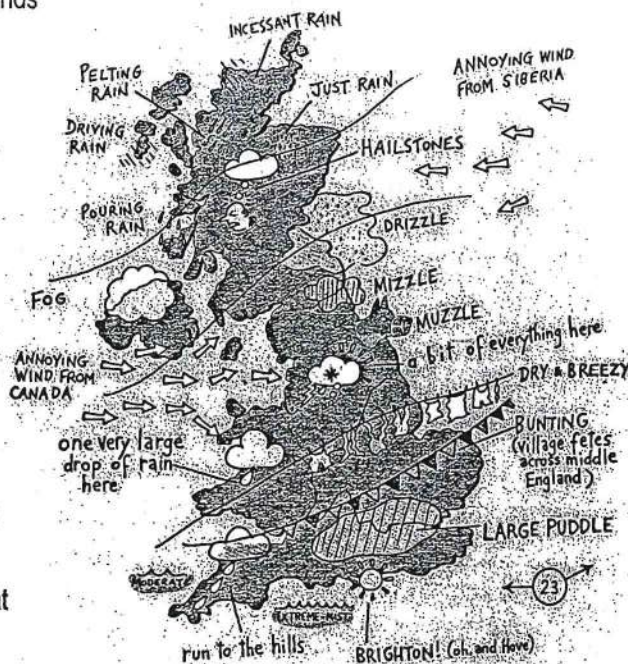
You: Yes, it has, hasn't it? etc., etc.

At this point, you have 'broken the ice' and the British person may feel confident enough to develop the conversation as follows:

Brit: Er, I say...would you like to come back to my flat for coffee and ...?

At which point you must reply:

You: No, thank you. I'm a foreign visitor and I only drink tea when I'm in Britain.



Remember that the weather is a bit like your family: you can criticise it to others but you don't like it if others start criticising it to you. So don't say things like this to a British person:

What terrible weather! How do you put up with it month after month?

Instead stress the positive aspects:

You: What interesting weather today — first sunny, then cloudy and cold, then wet and windy, and now it's snowing!

Brit: Yes, indeed! Aren't we lucky? But don't make any plans.

You: Why not?

Brit: It's going to change this afternoon.

Vital vocab:

Wet, windy, snowy, icy, frosty, foggy, chilly, gales, hail, sleet, slush, floods, disruption, freeze-up, fed up, closures, endless, emigrate, suicide

After a cold and frosty start the day will be mostly dry, but with the chance of rain by evening. Temperatures will be above normal for the time of year, but eastern coasts

Look - now we know each other better, couldn't we talk about something else?



Sound and Fury

If I had to instruct a stranger on the contrasts between the United States and Britain, I would start with some televised weather reports from the two countries.

In Britain, the weather is presented in a mild, diffident, terribly-sorry-for-the-inconvenience manner. There's not much variety or excitement. The typical British weatherman appears in front of the camera with his head lowered, shoulders hunched, hands clasped and jacket buttoned. He speaks softly, almost meekly, as if telling a child's bedtime story. He points to curvy isobars that bend into the country from the sea. They all seem to mean the same thing. He might talk positively about 'sun and showers' or 'sunny spells', but usually the day will be 'dull'. In Britain the weather is so lacking in spirit that it is reported apologetically.

In America, on the other hand, the weather is pitched with the verve customarily reserved for a used-car lot. American weathermen report the next day's outlook as if they were trying to sell it to you. There's always a lot to talk about and big things are happening out there. Most prognostications are delivered in a you're-not-going-to-believe-me tone of voice. There are heatwaves in one part of the country and blizzards in another. Hot fronts and cold fronts march across the map. A freeze oozes ominously down from the Canadian wastes, and a tropical storm builds up in the Caribbean. American weather is raucous, and so are American weathermen.

American weather is also intimidating in a manner you hardly ever see in the equable British climate. Americans know their weather and they watch it warily. In my wife's home town in South Carolina, for example, the heat comes early in the year, balmy and lulling at the start of spring. But by the summer high it spreads out across the land like a heavy duvet. You can almost cup the humidity in your hands, and it's impossible to take more than a few steps without breaking into a glistening sweat. There is no relief at night. And when it rains there, it rains apocalyptically. The heat gathers itself up in a darkening sky, and by the afternoon there is a still, humid anticipation that something epic is about to burst. The trees rustle and the land goes quiet until a sudden split of lightning streaks across the black heaven and a cracking slip of thunder makes the clouds rumble. The earth shakes and the rain comes down as if the bottom of the sky had collapsed under

its weight. It beats against the land in fat, hammering drops, filling the streets with torrents.

As rainy as it is in Britain, it never rains this way. Here, the sky looks like a grey veil. It often seems about to rain but it takes for ever to get on with it. And when the rain finally comes, it sprays down as if the sky had sprung a couple of small leaks, and you think more of nourishment than calamity.

The American climate can be so quixotic and so destructive that the federal government and the National Weather Service have established a network of 450 radio transmitters across the nation to beam warnings of potential hazards to unwary communities, and commercial radio stations are required to test their civil emergency systems at regular intervals. An American cable television channel offers twenty-four-hour coverage of the weather. The Federal Emergency Management Agency is geared to respond to the natural disasters that regularly afflict the nation, and a president or state governor runs major political risks if he fails to react swiftly enough to a civil calamity.

The moderation of British weather and the volatility of American weather fit naturally with the character of the two countries. The climate in Britain is hardly ever out of sorts. A wind storm or drought are major aberrations. Except for the swings of daylight, it's sometimes difficult to tell one season from another, so subtle are the shifts in pattern.

American weather is the opposite. A meteorological study once concluded that there were two places on earth which could boast the world's worst weather: the Gobi Desert and Amarillo, Texas. For extremes of heat, cold, wind, rain and so forth, it's hard to beat Amarillo. But what is true of Texas is more or less true of the rest of the country as well. In 1995, a heatwave incinerated the Midwest and East Coast with temperatures as high as 43 °C reported daily for a week. On average there are 106 complete days of fog in the appropriately named Cape Disappointment, Washington, and in nearby and inappropriately named Paradise 3, 109 cm of snow fell in the winter of 1972. And in the winter of 1993, the wind chill temperature in Devil's Lake, Wisconsin touched -33 °C.

Drizzle and sunny spells in Britain. The climate is moderate and restrained, with no extremes of anything, and so the isle is green and providential. Fire and ice in America. The climate is fearsome and doesn't work by half-measures.

line 76

34 It is the writer's opinion that British weathermen

- A are not aware that they are being patronising to viewers.
- B talk as if they are personally responsible for the weather.
- C do not feel that weather reports ought to be entertaining.
- D have little enthusiasm for presenting weather reports on TV.

35 The writer says that US weather reports

- A are intended to impress viewers.
- B tend to exaggerate the real situation.
- C are often rather confusing for viewers.
- D tend to be entertaining rather than informative.

36 What does the writer seek to illustrate by mentioning the weather in his wife's home town?

- A the tendency of American people to complain about the weather
- B how unpleasant he finds certain weather conditions
- C the unpredictable nature of the weather in certain parts of America
- D why Americans treat the climate with such respect

37 What does the writer say about rain in Britain?

- A He looks forward to it.
- B There is less of it than people think.
- C It gives no cause for anxiety.
- D It depresses people living there.

38 The writer mentions the US federal government to illustrate

- A how important an issue the weather is in America.
- B past failures to deal efficiently with problems caused by the weather.
- C how complicated the situation is concerning the weather in America.
- D the public's annoyance when terrible weather conditions suddenly affect them.

39 What does the writer mean when he says that the climate in Britain is 'hardly ever out of sorts' (line 76)?

- A that it has a calming influence
- B that it is virtually unique
- C that it is mostly very predictable
- D that people seldom remark on it

40 The writer includes Cape Disappointment in his list of places in the United States because

- A it is a place that got its name as a result of the weather conditions there.
- B it has bad weather conditions a great deal of the time.
- C it has extreme weather conditions that are not typical in America.
- D it is a place with a bad reputation among Americans on account of its weather.

Semantic precision

The rain down slowly under his coat collar, making him feel thoroughly damp and miserable.

- A crept B waded C trickled D teemed

The answer is C. *Trickled* is the only option which refers to slow movement of water. The precise meaning of a word in relation to the whole context, either at sentence or whole text level, is tested.

Read the Exam advice and then do the task below.

For questions 1–8, read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap. There is an example at the beginning (0).

- 0 A brought B given C shed D shown



MERCHANT@FLORENCE

An Italian academic, Giorgio Stabile, has (0) to light the fact that the ubiquitous symbol of Internet era communication, the @ sign used in email addresses, is actually a 500-year-old invention

of Italian merchants. He claims to have (1) on the earliest known example of the symbol's use, as an indication of a measure of weight or volume. He said the @ sign (2) an amphora, a measure of capacity based on the terracotta jars used to transport grain and liquid in the ancient Mediterranean world. The first known (3) of its use occurred in a letter written by a Florentine merchant on May 4, 1536.

The ancient symbol was (4) in the course of research for a visual history of the 20th century.

(5), the sign had made its way along trade routes to northern Europe, where it (6) on its contemporary accountancy meaning: 'at the price of'. According to Professor Stabile, the oldest example could be of great value as it could be used for publicity purposes and to (7) the prestige of the institution that has it in their (8)

- | | | | |
|-----------------|------------------|--------------|----------------|
| 1 A encountered | B stumbled | C run | D fallen |
| 2 A substituted | B represented | C described | D typified |
| 3 A instance | B occasion | C precedent | D illustration |
| 4 A uncovered | B unwrapped | C unearthed | D unmasked |
| 5 A Outwardly | B Actually | C Logically | D Apparently |
| 6 A put | B took | C set | D came |
| 7 A enhance | B lift | C elevate | D embellish |
| 8 A tenure | B proprietorship | C possession | D custody |

EXAM ADVICE

- Read the whole text carefully before looking at the options.
- Think carefully about your choice of answer. Remember that you are often being tested not just on choosing a word which is grammatically correct, but also one which best fits the sense or tone of the text.
- Always choose an answer, even if you are not sure you are right. You are not penalised for wrong answers. You have a 25% chance of getting an answer right, even if you really have no idea what the answer is!



Reading and Use of English, Part 2 Open cloze

In this part of Reading and Use of English, you will be asked to complete a text which has eight numbered gaps. The missing words will have a mainly grammatical focus, although there might be a few vocabulary items. Each gap must be filled with **one word only** and must be correctly spelled.

It is very important to read through the whole text carefully before you decide to write anything down. Some answers may be dependent on a sentence which comes later in the text. Awareness of the writer's train of thought and logical argument is often tested at Proficiency level.

The areas which are often tested are:

- fixed phrases, e.g. *as a rule, to all extent and purposes*
- relative pronouns, e.g. *who, which*
- linkers, e.g. *moreover, let alone*
- prepositional phrases, e.g. *out of order*
- phrasal verbs, e.g. *to turn up, to take over*
- prepositions, e.g. *result in, regardless of*
- collocations, e.g. *seriously interesting, widely read*
- reflexive pronouns, e.g. *myself, himself*
- articles, e.g. *the, a*
- comparison, e.g. *fewer, many*

EXAM ADVICE

- First of all read through the whole article carefully and go back and decide which type of word is missing from each gap, e.g. a verb, a noun or a preposition, etc.
- Make sure that your word makes sense in the text and fits grammatically.
- Use only one word in each gap.
- Write your answers in CAPITAL LETTERS on your answer sheet.

Example: 0 AS

Read the Exam advice and then do the task.

Read the text below about French photographer Henri Cartier-Bresson and think of the word which best fits each gap. Use only **one word** in each gap. There is an example at the beginning (0). Write your answers **IN CAPITAL LETTERS**.

Example: 0 AS

HENRI CARTIER-BRESSON

Henri Cartier-Bresson helped establish photojournalism (0) *AS* an art form. He believed that photography (1) capture the meaning of outward appearance and so his camera accompanied him (2) he went in the world.

In his twenties, he travelled in Africa, recording his experiences with a 35-millimetre Leica. Its portability and the ease with (3) one could record instantaneous impressions were hugely advantageous. This type of camera was particularly relevant to Cartier-Bresson. It lent (4) not only to spontaneity but to anonymity as well. To such an extent (5) Cartier-Bresson wish to remain a silent, and even unseen, witness, that he covered the bright chromium parts of his camera with black tape to render it less visible.

Cartier-Bresson travelled unceasingly, but there was (6) compulsive or hurried about his travels or his photography. One story tells of how Cartier-Bresson was present during the student riots in Paris in 1968. Undeterred (7) the explosive nature of the riots, he continued to take photographs at the (8) of about four per hour.



- 2 Match a word from A with one from B to form a compound noun or adjective. The words in B can be used more than once.

A	B
frame	worthy
up	fall
out	date
wind	work
rain	break
credit	turn
down	proof

- 3 Read the Exam advice and then do the task below.

EXAM ADVICE

- Read through the text carefully and decide which form of the given word you need to use.
- Be careful as you will need to use a negative prefix or another form of prefix at least once.
- Check to see if a noun needs to be plural.
- All the words must be correctly spelled. American spelling is acceptable.
- Write your answers in CAPITAL LETTERS on your answer sheet.

Use the word given in capitals at the end of some of the lines to form a word that fits in the gap in the same line. There is an example at the beginning (0). Write your answers **IN CAPITAL LETTERS**.

Example: 0 W I L F U L L Y

IT'S ONLY SKIN DEEP

We are the only animal that chooses what it will look like. True, the chameleon changes colour – but not

(0) WILFULLY. Unlike us, it doesn't get up in the morning and ask itself, 'What shall I look like today?', but we can and do. Indeed, the (1) of body decoration points to the conclusion that it is a key factor in our development as the (2) life-form on our planet.

By (3) their physical appearance our ancestors distanced themselves from the rest of the animal kingdom. Within each tribe this helped them to mark out differences of role, status, and (4) Our ancestors (5) developed extraordinary techniques of body decoration for practical reasons. How to show where one tribe ends and another begins? How to (6) in a lasting way the significance of an individual becoming an adult member of society? (7) , without the expressive capabilities of such 'body language' we would have been (8) less successful as a species.

WILL

ANTIQUE

DOMINATE

CUSTOM

KIN

APPEAR

LINE

ARGUE

FINITE





2 Great Britons

To be a Great Briton it is not enough to do something original and marvellous; it is essential that ordinary Britons can understand it. Charles Darwin, for example, is Great because he pointed out that we are close relatives of more primitive life forms lower down the evolutionary chain - a truth evident to anyone who finds an old sofa or TV set dumped in their front garden. Robin Hood is Great because he brought tourism to Nottingham and Florence Nightingale because of her lamp.

A minimum qualification for greatness is to have a distinguishing characteristic that enables ordinary people to pick you out from the crowd: an unusual hat, a two-fingered salute, round glasses or only one arm.

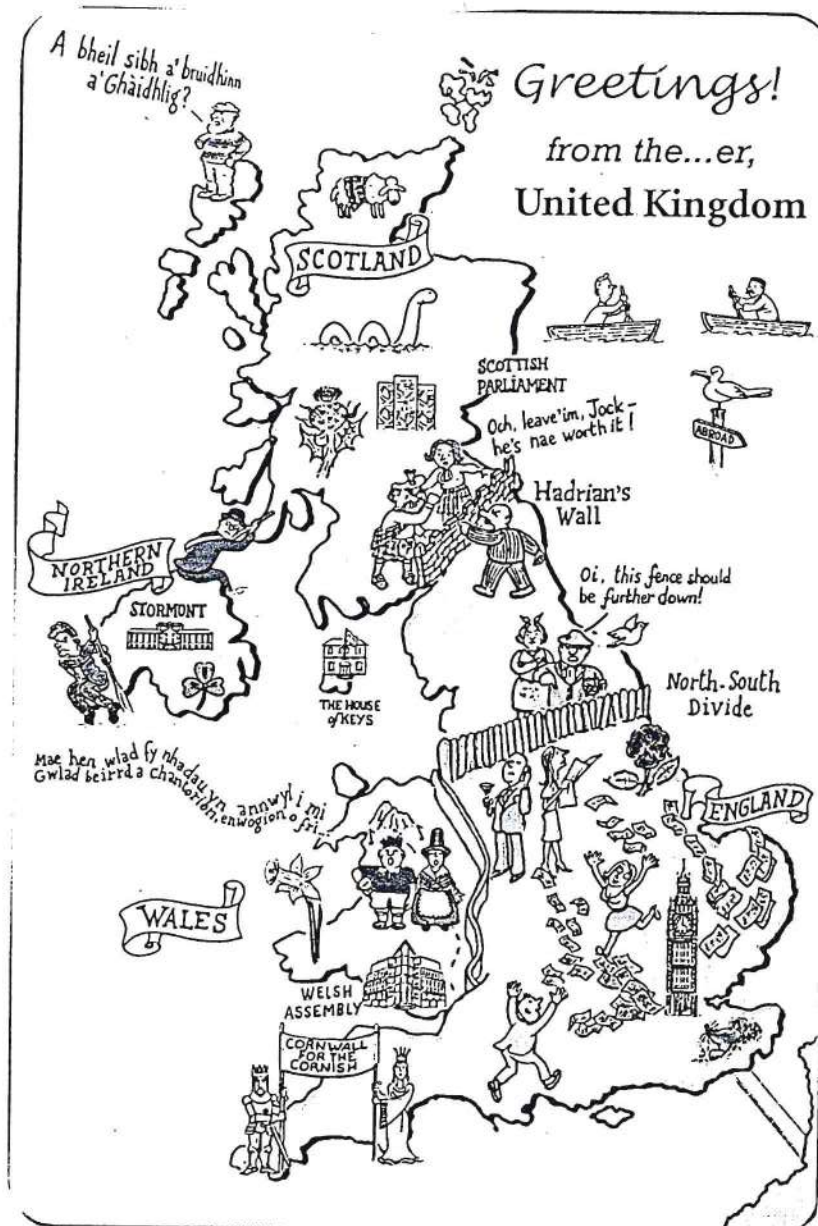
In no way should foreigners feel debarred from seeking the status of Great Briton. It is a time-honoured custom here for high-achievers from overseas to be redesignated as British, as long as they agree not to mention their origins, and to give all the credit for their triumphs to their adoptive country.

Expressions to learn

He shaped our island history and, indeed, the destiny of all mankind.

Avoid saying

What's so great about introducing tobacco and potatoes to Britain?



3 You Are Here

But where exactly? And what is the address? Many foreign visitors are understandably confused. *Britain* is a *nation* and the people who live here are *British nationals* or *Britons* (apart from those who are visiting or hiding here). This doesn't include *Ireland*, which is really called *Eire*, and was part of Britain once but isn't now, except that is for *Northern Ireland* (*Ulster*), where the people are *Irish*, of course (and not *English*), but are also part of the *United Kingdom* (although some object to this), which consists of *England*, *Scotland* and *Wales*, as well as *Ulster*, which have separate *parliaments* (except *Wales*, which has an *assembly* and *Ulster* which has *power sharing*), but not the *Isle of Man*, which is neither part of Britain nor the United Kingdom, although its residents are classified as 'Manx British', nor the *Channel Islands*, which are *dependencies of the British crown*, though all of the aforementioned are part of the *British Isles* (see *Great Britain*). Any questions?

Expressions to learn

I'm an ethnic Chinese Welshman with British nationality living in Scotland.
Are you a Kentish man or a man of Kent?

Avoid saying

So how does the European Union affect this?
Say what you like, it's all the same country.

Great Great Britons

- "I have nothing to offer but blood, toil, tears, and sweat"

- "I could not be a traitor to Edward, for I was never his subject"

- "To be or not to be, that is the question:
Whether 'tis nobler in the mind to suffer
The slings and arrows of
outrageous fortune
or to take Arms against a Sea of
troubles
And by opposing end them: to
die, to sleep"

- to "Marry" or "Not to Marry"
advantages: "constant companion and a friend in old age ... better than a dog
anyhow."
disadvantages: "less money for books" and "a terrible loss of time."

- "I die the king's faithful servant, but God's first."

- "... he will be looked upon by posterity as a brave bad man."

- of tobacco: "It was my companion at that most miserable time."
his last words: "Strike, man, strike."

- "When I woke up just after dawn on September 28, 1928, I certainly didn't
plan to revolutionise and medicine by discovering the world's first antibiotic,
or bacteria killer. But I suppose that was exactly what I did"

- She is a "ministering angel" in these hospitals, and as she glides quietly along each corridor, every poor fellow's face softens with gratitude at the sight of "the lady with the lamp".
-

- "Why should that apple always descend perpendicularly to the ground, why should it not go sideways or upwards but constantly to the earth's center?"
-

- "England expects that every man will do his duty"
-

- An pipl kauld im robin heud
Sick utlawz as he an iz men
Vil england nivr si agen

(24 kal: Dekembris, 1247.)

- I cannot be what I am not ... I was the one who all the other boys' parents - including Paul's father-would say "keep away from him ...". The parents instinctively recognized I was trouble maker".
-

- In 1969 I gave up women and alcohol - it was the worst 20 minutes of my life.
-

- "For in the long run either through a lie, or through truth, people are bound to give themselves away ..."
-

Reading and Use of English, Part 3 Word formation

In Part 3 of the Reading and Use of English paper, you will be asked to read a text and complete the eight numbered gaps with a form of the word in capitals at the end of the line. There is an example at the beginning of the text.

There are three main categories of changes that are tested. These are affixation (suffixes and prefixes), compound and grammatical changes. Unlike lower level examinations, at Proficiency level there is no limit to the number of changes which might be required to the root word.

Below are some examples of the changes you might need to make.

Affixes

noun to adjective *flaw* to *flawless*
 noun to negative adverb *effect* to *ineffectively*
 adjective to negative adverb *definite* to *indefinitely*
 verb to noun *act* to *interaction*
 verb to plural noun *apply* to *applicants*
 adjective to verb *deep* to *deepened*

Do the following for practice. Make sure you check the following:

- do you need to make the word plural?
- is a prefix needed?
- does any prefix need to be negative?

- a There are a number of activities now CURRICULUM
 being offered at the school.
- b People have always enjoyed the effects of sea air. BENEFIT
- c Tony is a really person. OPINION
- d The animal really KING
 fascinates my young daughter.
- e Stefan was a COMPEL
 collector of gadgets throughout his life.
- f It was rapidly becoming that we would have APPEAR
 to make changes to our plans.
- g There have been a number of female in the INNOVATE
 field of aircraft design.
- h There were a number of built into the CONSTRAIN
 contract.

- i The of fast food CONSUME
 is increasing at a frightening rate.
- j seems to suit Ella DOMESTIC
 – she's really happy with her home life.
- k The side wall of the house had to be STRONG
- l I believe she had the FORTUNE
 to have been seriously ill as a child.
- m The broken vase turned out to be totally REPLACE
- n She showed her deep by slamming the APPROVE
 door in our faces.
- o The police tried to evict the three from the building. OCCUPY

Compounds

Compounds are often tested at this level.

EXAMPLE:

- a The of the meeting COME
 was rather inconclusive.
 Answer: *outcome*
- b His brother had a second-hand car which was barely ROAD
 Answer: *roadworthy*

Part 6

You are going to read an extract from an article. Seven paragraphs have been removed from the extract. Choose from the paragraphs A – H the one which fits each gap (37 – 43). There is one extra paragraph which you do not need to use. Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

The fog catcher's forest

A bare, dusty island where the rain never falls could soon be covered with trees. Fred Pearce reports.

When Spanish sailors landed in the Canary Islands in the 15th century, they were amazed to discover an aboriginal population with extensive agriculture which they had somehow managed to sustain with virtually no rainfall. Legend has it that the Guanche people derived all their water from a single large tree, which stripped moisture out of passing fogs and dripped enough water from its leaves to support a thousand people. However true the story may be, there is no doubt that the only thing stopping the Canaries from resembling the Sahara desert, just 70 kilometres to the east, is the moisture-rich fog that drifts in from the Atlantic Ocean.

37

Sometime in the last century, the last of the trees on high ground were cut down and the land began to dry out. This meant that across much of the north of the island, agriculture went into decline. Now David Riebold, a forestry scientist-turned-schoolteacher who owns a home on the island, has a plan to reverse the trend. He wants to use artificial fog harvesting to bring back the cloud forest, in what promises to be the largest reforestation project ever attempted using the technology.

38

For years Riebold watched these failed efforts by local foresters. Then he read about a successful research project in Chile which harvested the fogs that regularly rolled in from the Atacama desert. Nets erected on a ridge facing the ocean provided enough water for a small town. Realising that Lanzarote's climate was very similar to Chile's, Riebold began to wonder whether fog harvesting could be used to keep the saplings alive.

39

On paper, fog harvesting looked like a solution to the island's reforestation problems, but convincing the authorities to give it a try wasn't easy. For many years Riebold tried and failed to convince anyone to back his idea. It took the arrival of a new mayor to finally get his scheme approved. 'Proyecto David', as the locals call it, got under way, and the town

authorities erected eight modest fog-collecting devices on three of Lanzarote's mountains.

40

This summer, having declared the initial experiment a success, the island council plans to install eight much larger devices which will discharge water into a pumped drip irrigation network designed to keep the saplings watered. Riebold hopes that this will form the pilot phase of a full-scale reforestation of the mountains of northern Lanzarote.

41

If the initial results scale up, a new cloud forest could restore the island to its former glory. The Lanzarote government has targeted an area of about 20 square kilometres in the north of the island, though Riebold believes that the potential area for reforestation using fog collectors could stretch to 50 square kilometres.

42

But the knock-on effects of reviving the forests go beyond restoring the wildlife. Eventually, the forests should capture enough moisture to help recharge the area's underground aquifers, many of which have remained empty since the forests disappeared. If this happens, wells down in the valleys could also refill, reducing the island's growing dependence on desalination, especially during the summer tourist season.

43

Whether or not fog harvesting will prompt a large-scale return to agriculture on the island remains to be seen, but the lessons learned from harvesting fog on the island's hilltops may be adapted for people living not far away, and with a greater need to see their landscape green and watered. If Lanzarote can catch moisture from the air and convert it to forests and farmland, then perhaps its famine-prone neighbours in West Africa could do the same.

- A** This more ambitious scheme could be managed in one of two ways, he says. Either the hilltops could be covered with nets to grow new forests all at the same time, or this could be done in stages with a smaller number of nets being moved around to reforest each area in turn. After perhaps two years of water from the fog collectors, saplings would be tall enough to collect the fog-water themselves.
- B** The results look promising. A litre a day should be enough to support one seedling, and Riebold has found that on some sites, a square metre of net catches an average of two litres of water each day. One site averaged five litres a day even at the hottest time of year.
- C** Centuries ago, the island's inhabitants carved tunnels up the mountainside and into underground aquifers. These drained into collecting areas lower down. Once the island's main source of water, they could be brought back to life by reinstating the cloud forest.
- D** In times gone by, all seven of the islands had rich cloud forests that trapped moisture from the trade winds and quenched an otherwise dry region. More recently, though, much of the islands' forest has been lost – removed for firewood, construction and to make way for farmland. Most of the islands still have some degree of forest cover, but one, Lanzarote, is all but bare.
- E** Marciano Acuna, the local town councillor in charge of the environment, says he hopes the trees will trigger a more widespread greening of northern Lanzarote and have an impact on the whole ecology of the region. Once the trees are back, the quality of the soil will improve, and a long-lost forest ecosystem will have a chance to return, providing habitat for species long since confined to other islands in the Canaries.
- F** Even in the hottest months, clouds form over the mountains of northern Lanzarote. As the trade winds blow over the island the mountains force moisture-rich vapour into droplets. The surface of the mountain is too hot for this to happen at ground level, so the fog rarely touches the ground. 'That's why the saplings died,' says Riebold. 'They never got tall enough to touch the fog and capture the moisture on their leaves.'
- G** Farmers would certainly benefit, as water in Lanzarote has become very expensive, and there are tight restrictions on the irrigation of farmland. This has made agriculture increasingly difficult and, combined with the rise of tourism as a source of revenue, has turned it into a weekend occupation at best for many residents.
- H** The bare hills in this region have been of increasing concern to the island's authorities. Despite numerous attempts in the past decade, all replanting schemes have so far been unsuccessful. With limited water supplies on the island, the newly planted trees dried out and died, leaving the hilltops littered with hundreds of dead saplings.

Reading and Use of English, Part 4 Key word transformations

There are six key word transformations in Reading and Use of English, Part 4. Read the Exam advice and then complete the exam task.

Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. **Do not change the word given.** You must use between **three** and **eight** words, including the word given. Here is an example (0).

Example:

- 0 It's unlikely that the product would have taken off, if they hadn't run such a massive TV campaign.

likelihood

Without such a massive TV campaign, there
..... the product taking off.

0 WOULD HAVE BEEN LITTLE LIKELIHOOD OF

EXAM ADVICE

- Read both sentences very carefully.
- Make sure that you actually use the word given and that you don't change its form in any way.
- Don't add anything which isn't necessary.
- Make sure your sentence means the same as the first sentence.
- You will often need to use the words in the first sentence in a different form. For example, you may have to change a verb to a noun.
- Remember to count the number of words you write. Contractions count as two words.

- 1 The group leader's poor judgement jeopardised the safety of the climbers.

put

The climbers' safety by the poor judgement of the group leader.

- 2 Paula and I have been friends since 2008.

dates

My to 2008.

- 3 'It wasn't my fault that the window got broken,' Gary said.

responsibility

Gary denied the window.

- 4 My grandmother has finally got used to living alone.

terms

My grandmother living alone.

- 5 I am not expecting an increase in summer sales this year.

upturn

I have in summer sales this year.

- 6 The students were told to either keep quiet or leave the art gallery.

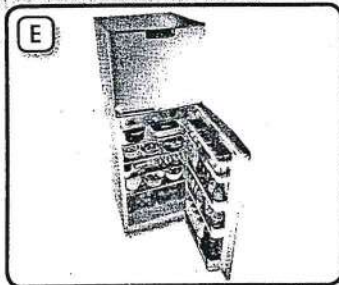
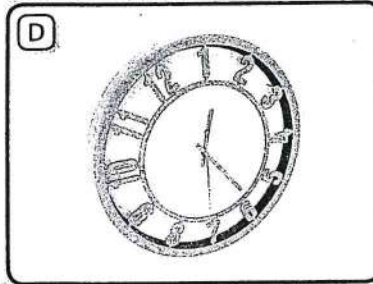
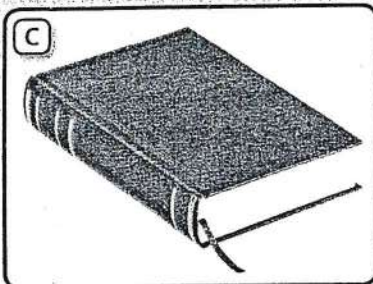
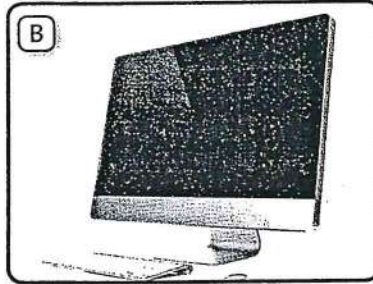
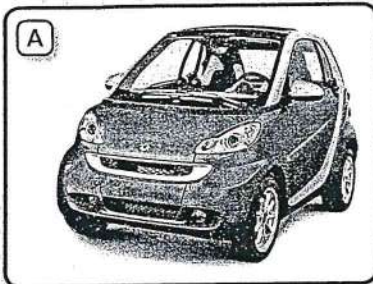
no

The students keep quiet or leave the art gallery.

SPEAKING

Part 2

Here are some photos of useful inventions. Look at pictures A and E and talk together about whether you could live without them. You have about one minute to do this.



Now look at *all* the pictures. Imagine that an exhibition is going to take place on the theme of 'Essential Inventions'. All these objects are to be included. Talk together about the importance of the inventions shown in the pictures. Then suggest two other inventions you would like to see included in the exhibition.

You have about three minutes to do this.

Part 3

In this part of the test you have to speak by yourself for about two minutes. You should listen carefully while your partner is speaking because you will need to comment afterwards.

Both students should look at Student A's card. There is a question written on it and Student A has to give his/her opinion on it. There are some ideas on the card for you to use if you like.

Student A

How has life changed in the past hundred years?

- work
- education
- family life

Student B is now asked a question. *Do you think marriage is as important today as in the past?*

Student A is then asked what they think about this topic.

Now the roles are reversed and Student B has the chance to speak, using the prompts below if he or she wishes.

Student B

What changes do you foresee in the future?

- accommodation
- fashion
- transport

Student A is now asked a question. *Does the future worry you at all?*

Student B is now asked to comment on this topic.

To finish the test both candidates have to talk about changes to our lives in general. This section lasts about four minutes.

Discuss together the following questions.

- *What can we do to make the world a better place to live in?*
- *Are we losing touch with the natural world?*
- *Are people becoming less important than machines?*

Part 1

For questions 1 – 8, read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap. Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

There is an example at the beginning (0).

- 0 A descriptive B imaginary C fabled D legendary

0	A	B	C	D
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

ADVENTURE TRAVEL

Wilfred Thesinger, the (0) explorer once said, 'We live our lives second-hand'. Sadly, his words are true for far too many of us, as we (1) in front of the television, (2) in 'reality' television, living our adventures through the words and pictures of others. But it does not have to be that way – there are more opportunities than ever for taking a break from our increasingly sanitised lives and exploring not only some exotic (3) of the globe, but also our own abilities and ambitions. The kind of first-hand experience whose loss Thesinger laments is still available for anyone willing to forsake the beaten (4) , and put their mind to (5) into the less explored regions of this (6) planet.

The (7) in travel in recent years has been towards what is known as adventure travel. But adventure doesn't have to involve physical exertion; be it haggling over a souvenir in Peru, or getting lost in the labyrinthine passages of a Moroccan souk, it all (8)

- | | | | | |
|---|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1 | A droop | B slump | C sag | D plunge |
| 2 | A captivated | B gripped | C engrossed | D riveted |
| 3 | A corner | B edge | C angle | D pocket |
| 4 | A path | B road | C track | D course |
| 5 | A turning out | B taking off | C making out | D dropping off |
| 6 | A wide | B diverse | C mixed | D different |
| 7 | A trend | B direction | C custom | D inclination |
| 8 | A fits | B belongs | C counts | D holds |

Writing

Part 1 Essay

Part 1 is the compulsory question on Writing. You have to write an essay based on two short texts, which either present opposing or complementary viewpoints. There will be two main points in each text. You must summarise and evaluate the ideas expressed, using your own words as far as possible and adding your own ideas on the topic where relevant.

The essay should be between 240 and 280 words in length. Remember that you will only have 90 minutes to complete the whole of Writing, so use your time wisely. It is better to spend some time planning what you are going to write, rather than attempting to do a rough copy of a whole answer.

- 1 Read the two texts below and say whether they contain opposing or complementary ideas about museums today.

Text 1

Even in our information-rich digital age, when there are diverse ways of occupying our leisure time, museums continue to play a fundamental role in society. Over the last decade in particular, museums have become more community-orientated, and the majority seek to be inclusive rather than elitist, reaching out to everyone. This change of heart has necessitated a degree of creativity in the presentation of information. Objects rarely 'speak for themselves' and, where a low reading age must often be assumed, museum curators have looked to modern technology to breathe more life into exhibits, whether through interactive techniques, or accompanying audio-visual effects.

Text 2

The purpose of a museum is to stimulate learning and broaden the horizons of its visitors, yet many museums nowadays appear to neglect this responsibility in an attempt to entertain rather than educate. The dumbing down of exhibitions is widespread – in short, the medium has become more important than the message. Learning is all too often compromised by technological wizardry, which may impress on a superficial level but essentially trivialises, and provides a content-lite 'experience'. Whether this is in response to government cuts or merely reflects a trend among museum directors, it is undoubtedly a change for the worse.

MAIN POINTS

- Judicious use of technology has made museums more accessible to the public.
- Many museums create innovative displays but this is at the expense of substance.
- In contrast to their former position in society, museums now seek to engage a wider audience.
- The recent shift in policy is undesirable as museums have lost sight of their core role in society.

EXAM ADVICE

- Read the texts carefully.
- Underline the four key points.
- Decide how far you agree with these points.
- List some relevant ideas of your own.
- Plan your answer in four or five paragraphs.
- Select one or two important phrases to quote from the texts.
- Remember to use your own words where possible.

General advice for Writing

- Spend time planning each question.
- Allow equal time for each question (up to 45 minutes).
- Calculate approximately how many words you produce.
- Leave time to check your answer for spelling and grammar.

Using the sentence openers below, rewrite in your own words.

The first text suggests that ...
The second text raises the issue of ...
The writer is of the opinion that ...
Additionally, it is argued that ...

Don't waste time counting every word of your answer. Work out how many words you write on average per line and then count the number of lines you have written. There are 24 lines per page on the exam question paper.

Part 1 Essay

An essay is a discursive task that expresses an argument. Clear organisation is required, together with a logical sequence of ideas. The register used should be 'unmarked' – that is, neither formal nor informal – and impersonal in tone, as there is usually no reference to personal experience.

- 1 Read the two texts below, which contain complementary ideas on the status of music in society. Express these ideas in sentences, using your own words.

Text 1

Music is something that we perhaps take for granted in our daily lives, particularly when it exists in the form of background music in public places or advertising jingles, and with the huge availability of downloadable music, we now have ready access to whatever we desire. However, do we as a society take music as seriously as we should? Professional musicians are highly-skilled individuals, yet many of them struggle to find regular work and their talent is seldom recognised. In most countries, they receive no state support and many are forced to abandon a career in music altogether. What a waste!

Text 2

Music has been downgraded in importance in our schools and is often the first subject to be withdrawn from the curriculum, with more and more emphasis placed on core subjects. Yet research has shown that those who learn music from a young age benefit in different ways. Music lessons are creative and engage children in a collaborative activity that has a real outcome. Even if parents are reluctant to contribute additional funding for instruments, they will usually come to see their offspring perform in the school concert. Let's give music back the status it deserves in education.

When writing an essay, there are various ways of introducing an argument. Read these sentence openers and choose one from each section to preface your different ideas.

Generalising

It is often said that ...
It is usually the case that ...
People tend to regard ...
The reality is that ...

Specifying

From the classical performer's point of view, ...
Professional musicians are seen as ...
In terms of the school curriculum itself, ...
As far as parents are concerned, ...

Raising an argument

Considering ...
On the question of ...
No one would dispute ...

Giving one side

One argument in favour of this is ...
In support of ...
It is true that ...

Giving the other side

At the same time ...
In actual fact ...
On the other hand, ...
In contrast to ...
Set/Weighed against this is ...
This is not to say that ...

Write an essay summarising and evaluating the key points from both texts. Use your own words throughout as far as possible, and include your own ideas in your answer.

Despite the widespread presence of music in the modern world, it tends to be under-valued.

It is scandalous that promising young musicians are often unable to develop in their field.

Music should have a special place in the school curriculum because it allows children to participate in something productive.

It is short-sighted to cut the study of music in schools, given its proven positive effects.

EXAM ADVICE

- Refer to the four key points clearly in your answer.
- Introduce the main argument at the outset.
- Include ideas of your own that are relevant.
- Organise your ideas in logical paragraphs.
- Make sure your argument is coherent.
- Include an effective conclusion.
- Use a variety of sentence openers and linkers.
- Write in an unmarked register, using an impersonal tone.
- Use your own words wherever possible.

Part 1 Essay

MUSEUMS

The texts consider the role of museums in our modern world. Both texts identify a shift in museum policy, which has had an impact on how museums are seen by the general public.

The first text views museums positively and the writer suggests that a real attempt has been made to attract a more diverse audience. In order to support this, museum curators have had to come up with alternative ways of displaying the objects in their possession and have relied on new technology to "breathe more life" into them. This is an interesting point of view that justifies the use of innovative technology as a way of engaging people's interest in museum exhibits, especially those who are less literate.

In contrast, the second text raises the issue of "dumbing down" and its writer claims that those in charge of museums have lost their way. Many curators seem to have forgotten that their institutions exist in order to promote the transfer of knowledge and the writer sees the introduction of new technology as a bad thing, because the actual subject matter has become subservient to the method of delivery.

These texts present different reactions to what museums are offering in the 21st century. To my mind, their curators have acted appropriately in embracing the new technology at their disposal. The current reality where I live is that many more people are going to museums than before and the majority of them benefit from this experience. Any transfer of knowledge is a positive outcome and museums definitely contribute to a better-educated society.

MUSIC

Nobody can deny that music features in our lives and yet, as the texts point out, it is undervalued in society. The first text considers the plight of professional musicians, while the second focuses on the low prestige of music in schools. This essay argues that music is important and requires investment to secure its presence in education and culture.

What then is the role of music today? Professional musicians are sometimes highly regarded yet earn a pittance. From the classical performer's point of view, the reality is that it is very hard to find orchestral positions nowadays. This must be disheartening after so many years of study. Perhaps more should be done by the state to support young musicians who are embarking on their working life.

Similarly, on the question of teaching music in school, not enough is done. People tend to regard music as a less essential part of the school curriculum than mathematics or science. At the same time, there are unforeseen advantages for children who learn music from a young age, as it encourages creativity and allows them to develop social skills through participation in a group event. This is not to say that everyone should be able to read music, but they should have access to it.

Music plays a fundamental role in both the educational and cultural spheres, and its beneficial contribution to shaping our lives needs to be better understood by all members of society. If more resources were made available to schools and young musicians were given adequate financial support through government subsidy or other means, society would profit significantly.

(268 words)

PART 1

Read the two texts below.

Write an essay summarising and evaluating the key points from both texts. Use your own words throughout as far as possible, and include your own ideas in your answer.

Write your answer in 240–280 words.

1

Unsustainable tourism

We are increasingly familiar with some of the worst effects of unthinking, unmanaged, unsustainable tourism: previously undeveloped coastal villages that have become sprawling, charmless towns, their seas poisoned by sewage, denuded of wildlife, their beaches stained with litter and tubes of suncream; and historic towns, their streets now choked with traffic, their temples, churches and cathedrals seemingly reduced to a backdrop for holiday snaps that proclaim, 'Been there, Done that'. Less appreciated, perhaps, is the social dislocation unsustainable tourism can cause: once-cohesive communities disrupted as the holiday industry replaces old crafts, turning fishermen into tour boat operators and farmers into fast-food store waiters or hotel cleaners.

Criticism of the tourism industry

Although its strongest critics view the tourism industry as a rapacious predator – moving on to fresh conquests after one environment has been spoiled, and forever fuelling the desires of holidaymakers with the prospect of a new paradise that must be enjoyed 'before it's gone' – there are many within the industry who reject the claim. They are at least partly right. There are examples where the travel trade is doing better. Of course, reforming initiatives often come after the damage has been done and in some cases for public relations purposes rather than from a commitment to sustainability.

Write your essay.

PART 1- essay

Unsustainable and sustainable tourism

Recent developments in tourism is an issue that has caused a lot of concern lately.

The first text points out the damaging effects of unsustainable tourism and states how undeveloped villages have been forced to replace traditional crafts and fishing with more appealing entertainment to make it more pleasing from the tourist point of view. The statement "Been there, Done that" results in an arrogant approach to the so valued culture of people living in the villages. Damage to the local population caused by air and water pollution, vastly reduced wildlife and disruption of habitats as well as constant heaps of litter and crowds of people are the main causes of frustration.

The second text deals with the rejection of criticism that this type of tourism causes a lot of damage to the environment done by tourists in constant pursuit of new experiences and so far undiscovered places of pristine beauty. Furthermore, it talks about holiday regions where the damage isn't visible or hasn't occurred yet making these places better equipped to welcome guests. Unfortunately in most cases reforming came after the damage has been done, mostly for public relations purposes and not to commit to sustainable tourism.

With human curiosity and hunger to discover the unknown, the places newly open to tourists are bound to face numerous problems. Since the general need for holidays is growing vastly the damage done to places and local people alike will undoubtedly keep on spreading. However, a genuine commitment to sustainable tourism would bring benefits to the freshly discovered holiday spots in the long run.

Read the two texts below.

Write an essay summarising and evaluating the key points from both texts. Use your own words throughout as far as possible, and include your own ideas in your answers.

Write your answer in 240–280 words.

The Effects of Music

1. We humans are a musical species no less than a linguistic one. This takes many different forms. All of us (with very few exceptions) can perceive music, harmony and rhythm. We integrate all of these using many different parts of the brain. And to this largely unconscious appreciation of music is added an often intense and profound emotional reaction. Shakespeare referred to music as the 'food of love', and for most people their lives would be the poorer without music. Music is capable of stimulating both passion and compassion, speaking to our very core and taking us to the heights and depths of emotion.

Music in Schools?

There is little doubt that regular exposure to music, and especially active participation in music, may stimulate development of other abilities. Some argue that music is as important educationally as reading or writing, and suggest that a musical education advantages those with mathematical aptitude. What people do not agree about, however, is which kind of music is the most educationally valuable. Some regard classical music as the only kind of music that should be taught in schools. However, leaving aside the problem of defining 'classical' in different cultural contexts, there is a strong case that all types of music are equally valid in stimulating an individual's potential.

Movie magic

2. It has often been claimed that people flock to the cinema primarily to escape from the boredom, or sometimes even the misery, of their everyday lives. Remarkable technological advances have made the experience of watching a movie ever more magical and emotionally powerful, increasing the appeal and impact of the cinema for each new generation. Yet movies have a power that goes far beyond their capacity to transport us to another world, since they can influence audiences to change their attitudes or behaviour in significant ways, making them consider complex moral and social issues such as war, poverty, and prejudice.

Is the cinema in decline?

The inescapable truth is that the cinema, one of the greatest cultural achievements of the twentieth century, has reached a new low point in recent years. All but a few movies are, frankly, not worth anyone's valuable time. Audiences are increasingly presented with childish comedies, predictable action films and disappointing sequels. There is also the absurd idea that a film with an inflated budget of millions is a substitute for a well-acted, imaginative and original film. Film studios now spend almost as much money on marketing their films as producing them, which tends to suggest their concern is with profit rather than quality.

Read the two texts below.

Write an essay summarising and evaluating the key points from both texts. Use your own words throughout as far as possible, and include your own ideas in your answers.

Write your answer in 240–280 words.

Reading Habits

3. For many young adults embarking on their university or college courses, reading can stop being fun and become a chore. Faced with piles of compulsory reading, it is no surprise that it loses its appeal. It is such a pity because when they were children, reading was an enormous source of pleasure, stimulating their imaginations and widening their horizons. Science fiction novels could open up the possibility of a future as a brilliant scientist, adventure stories of a dreamed-of life as an intrepid explorer. Children's choice of books often reveal their developing personalities.

Reading Aloud

Much of the pleasure of reading lies in sharing your reactions with others. I personally believe that reading aloud is a perfect pastime for all ages whether it be to a child at bedtime or an overworked and stressed adult. Listening to the written word on the radio or as a member of a book group in the company of others and discussing what you have heard is a rewarding and exhilarating experience. It allows individuals to find meaning together, to make connections and uncover memories. To put it briefly, it makes the world a better place.

Eating together

4. It is often said that a pleasure shared is a pleasure doubled, and who can deny that conversation around the dinner table provides opportunities for a family or friends to share their happiness, express their feelings and learn from one another. Meals taken together foster warmth, security and love, as well as feelings of belonging. This unifying role that food can play in our lives can be seen on a much bigger scale, too. Many cultures have rich culinary traditions, and the distinctiveness or the quality of their food can be a powerful source of pride, strengthening a sense of cultural or national identity.

Food, glorious food!

In today's undeniably stressful, fast-moving world, the increasing popularity of convenience food should come as no surprise. Despite warnings from doctors about the possible health risks of such food, it is all too easy to pop something in the microwave every day, and in so doing miss out on one of life's great experiences, which is cooking fresh food. Not only does preparing home-made food give satisfaction, and the results taste immeasurably better than the tinned or packaged variety, but, more significantly, it gives the opportunity to display care and affection through hospitality shown to guests.

0	A	B	C	D
---	---	---	---	---

Soap operas

It is surely beyond (0) that soap opera is the most consistently popular type of television programme in the world. It has succeeded in (1) the imagination of millions since it first (2) as a genre back in the 1930s. The word 'soap' alludes to the role originally played by detergent manufacturers, who promoted their products during commercial breaks. Soap operas have been (3) as mindless entertainment, with viewers only (4) to these programmes in order to escape from reality.

Soaps are often set in friendly, tightly-knit neighbourhoods, evoking nostalgic feelings in some viewers, since such communities may no longer exist in many areas. The subject matter of soaps also (5) great appeal for viewers since the stories (6) focus on domestic problems they may have experienced themselves.

There has been a significant shift in attitudes with many soaps now (7) moral and social issues. The characters and situations (8) are complex and ambiguous, providing much food for thought and no easy answers.

- | | | | | |
|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1 | A commanding | B capturing | C carrying | D conquering |
| 2 | A originated | B emerged | C established | D inaugurated |
| 3 | A disregarded | B deplored | C disapproved | D dismissed |
| 4 | A resorting | B applying | C resigning | D adopting |
| 5 | A catches | B holds | C bears | D brings |
| 6 | A permanently | B uniformly | C perpetually | D invariably |
| 7 | A enquiring | B addressing | C commenting | D interpreting |
| 8 | A symbolised | B illustrated | C depicted | D represented |

My new friend's a robot

In fiction robots have a personality, (0) BUT reality is disappointingly different. Although sophisticated (9) to assemble cars and assist during complex surgery, modern robots are dumb automatons, (10) of striking up relationships with their human operators.

However, change is (11) the horizon. Engineers argue that, as robots begin to make (12) a bigger part of society, they will need a way to interact with humans. To this end they will need artificial personalities. The big question is this: what does a synthetic companion need to have so that you want to engage (13) it over a long period of time? Phones and computers have already shown the (14) to which people can develop relationships with inanimate electronic objects.

Looking further (15) , engineers envisage robots helping around the house, integrating with the web to place supermarket orders using email. Programming the robot with a human-like persona and (16) it the ability to learn its users' preferences, will help the person feel at ease with it. Interaction with such a digital entity in this context is more natural than sitting with a mouse and keyboard.

Photography

A historical background

A

Over the past one and a half centuries, photography has been used to record all aspects of human life and activity. During this relatively short history, the medium has expanded its capabilities in the recording of time and space, thus allowing human vision to be able to view the fleeting moment or to visualise both the vast and the minuscule. It has brought us images from remote areas of the world, distant parts of the solar system, as well as the social complexities and crises of modern life. Indeed, the photographic medium has provided one of the most important and influential means of capturing the essence of our being alive. Nonetheless, the recording of events by means of the visual image has a much longer history. The earliest creations of pictorial recording go as far back as the Upper Palaeolithic period of about 35,000 years ago and, although we cannot be sure of the exact purposes of the early cave paintings, pictorial images seem to be inextricably linked to human culture as we understand it.

B

Throughout the history of visual representation, questions have been raised concerning the supposed accuracy (or otherwise) of visual images, as well as their status in society. Ideas and debates concerning how we see the world and the status of its pictorial representations have been central political, philosophical and psychological issues from the time of Ancient Greece to the present-day technical revolution of the new media communications. Vision and representation have pursued interdependent trajectories, counter-influencing each other throughout history. The popular notion that 'seeing is believing' had always afforded special status to the visual image. So when the technology was invented, in the form of photography, the social and cultural impact was immense. Not only did it hold out the promise of providing a record of vision, but it had the capacity to make such representation enduring.

C

In the mid-nineteenth century, the invention of photography appeared to offer the promise of 'automatically' providing an accurate visual record. It was seen not only as the culmination of visual representation but, quite simply, the camera was

regarded as a machine that could provide a fixed image. And this image was considered to be a very close approximation to that which we actually see. Because of the camera's perceived realism in its ability to replicate visual perception, it was assumed that all peoples would 'naturally' be able to understand photographs. This gave rise to the question of whether photography constituted a 'universal language'. For example, a photograph of the heavens, whether it showed the sun and moon or the constellations, would immediately be understood in any part of the world. In the face of the rapid increase in global communications, we do need at least to ask to what extent the photographic image can penetrate through cultural differences in understanding.

D

There are other questions that arise concerning the role of photography in society that have aimed to determine whether the camera operates as a mute, passive recorder of what is happening or whether it possesses the voice and power to instigate social change. We may further speculate whether the camera provides images that have a truly educational function or if it operates primarily as a source of amusement. In provoking such issues, the photographic debate reflects polarised arguments that traditionally have characterised much intellectual thought.

E

The last 170 years have witnessed an ever-increasing influence of the visual image, culminating in the global primacy of television. For photography, the new prospects and uncertainties posed by digital storage and manipulation, and the transmission of images via the internet present new challenges. It has even been suggested that we now inhabit the 'post-photographic era' – where technological and cultural change have devalued photography to such an extent that events have taken us beyond the photograph's use and value as a medium of communication. Furthermore, perhaps we should be asking if the advent of digital imagery means that photography, initially born from painting, has turned full circle and has now returned to emulating painting – its progenitor.

Part 7

You are going to read an extract from a book on photography. For questions 44 – 53, choose from the sections (A – E). The sections may be chosen more than once.

Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

In which section are the following mentioned?

- | | |
|--|----------|
| the possibility that photography can directly influence events in the world | 44 |
| the possibility that the photographic image has become redundant | 45 |
| images being interpreted in a similar way by different societies | 46 |
| a commonly held view about the relationship between what is visible and how it is interpreted | 47 |
| the contrasts of scale that can be represented in photography | 48 |
| the possibility that the techniques employed in photography today have taken the medium back to where it started | 49 |
| the ability of photography to provide images that will exist for a long time | 50 |
| uncertainty as to whether the main purpose of photography is to inform or to entertain | 51 |
| the potential of photography to epitomise the human condition | 52 |
| the view that photography was the greatest achievement in the history of visual images | 53 |

The migration of birds

Migration is the perilous (0) SEASONAL journey undertaken by many bird species. In the northern hemisphere it is prompted by the (17) of food. Migrants are also (18) programmed to respond to the changing length of the day as autumn approaches. Nevertheless, in the tropics, where there is little variation in the amount of daylight, migration is still a surprisingly common (19) Many birds will display considerable restlessness before beginning their journeys. Their (20) to the earth's magnetic field helps them navigate, but inexperienced birds may get things (21) wrong and end up far from their intended destination.

In the past, the return dates could be predicted with great precision but climate change makes this harder. Although it is (22) for birds to return earlier than their rivals so they can establish territories, getting back too early could have incalculable consequences for their long-term survival. However, some birds are (23) reducing the distances they migrate in response to a milder climate. Their adaptability in such a short period in (24) terms has greatly surprised scientists.

SEASON
SCARCE
GENE
OCCUR
SENSE
SPECTACLE
ADVANTAGE
PROGRESS
EVOLVE

25 The driver instructed passengers to move down the bus.

way

Passengers down the bus by the driver.

26 Mira tried to stay out of the argument between her two colleagues.

sides

Mira tried between her two colleagues.

27 A lack of support is threatening the success of the carnival.

under

The carnival's support.

28 The manager refused to discuss his decision further.

open

The manager stated that his decision discussion.

29 Please text me when you get home, even if it's very late.

how

No when you get home, please text me.

30 I just saw Emma for a moment as she walked past the restaurant.

caught

I just as she walked past the restaurant.

Review 1

Vocabulary

A Choose the correct answers.

- 1 She's been a member of the site for years, but she's no longer an active _____.
a customer b handler
c operator d user
- 2 Films add an element of fright to their storylines by showing robots with scarily powerful _____ intelligence.
a fake b plastic
c artificial d synthetic
- 3 If you want to make it in the field of technology, study hard and stay ahead of the _____.
a twist b circle
c spin d curve
- 4 Following the collapse of the Berlin Wall in 1989, it took less than a year for Germany to be _____.
a unified b combined
c ' joined d merged
- 5 The tendency is to respond to anger with anger, but in these situations, it pays to keep a cool _____.
a brain b mind
c head d top
- 6 Most people are _____ to believe that girls and boys like certain toys when they are young.
a hardened b acclimated
c conditioned d accustomed
- 7 Don't _____ him on to join a gang: nothing could be worse for him!
a egg b toast
c butter d knife
- 8 Until emergency crews stabilised the reactor, the country was on the _____ of disaster.
a side b precipice
c edge d brink
- 9 I'm not surprised that your brother is angry; you spent half an hour _____ him up about an issue he cares about deeply.
a spinning b turning
c winding d twirling
- 10 You're still using a Windows 7 operating system? You're so _____ the times!
a out b behind
c off d under
- 11 If you were to appoint Jean to the head of the committee, she would be on _____ nine.
a cloud b sky
c heaven d fog
- 12 The magazine's issues have been placed in an electronic archive, so you'll have decades of material _____ your fingertips.
a at b under
c within d round
- 13 Scientists think travelling to Mars will be within _____ in 25 years.
a handle b reach
c grasp d hold
- 14 Your remote control isn't working because it isn't connecting with the _____ on the TV properly.
a beam b sensor
c radar d antenna
- 15 The neighbours were once close friends, but after one moved, they _____ apart.
a floated b drifted
c strayed d wandered
- 16 The secret was causing Amy much stress and she had to get it off her _____.
a chest b body
c face d shoulders
- 17 Lisa was upset with her friend for talking about her behind her _____.
a back b side
c head d neck
- 18 With his boss being so temperamental, it took Joseph a while to _____ up the courage to ask for a pay rise.
a run b drive
c pluck d act
- 19 Helen thought her dog had run away forever, so naturally she was elated to see him back home safe and _____.
a sound b sight
c hearing d noise
- 20 It's just a minor computer glitch; the system will be _____ and running in five minutes.
a on b off
c up d over

Part 5

You are going to read an introduction to a book about historical objects held in museums. For questions 31 – 36, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text. Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

A History of the World in 100 Objects

In this book we travel back in time and across the globe, to see how we have shaped our world and been shaped by it over the last two million years. The book tries to tell a history of the world in a way that has not been attempted before, by deciphering the messages which objects communicate across time – messages about peoples and places, environments and interactions, about different moments in history and about our own time as we reflect upon it. These signals from the past – some reliable, some conjectural, many still to be retrieved – are unlike other evidence we are likely to encounter. They speak of whole societies and complex processes rather than individual events, and tell of the world for which they were made.

The history that emerges from these objects will seem unfamiliar to many. There are few well-known dates, famous battles or celebrated incidents. Canonical events – the making of the Roman Empire, the Mongol destruction of Baghdad, the European Renaissance – are not centre stage. They are, however, present, refracted through individual objects. Thus, in my chapter on the ancient inscribed tablet known as the Rosetta Stone, for example, I show that it has played a starring role in three fascinating stories: as a legal document in ancient Egyptian times; as a trophy during the rivalry between the French and the British; and finally as a key to the decipherment of the ancient Egyptian writing system at the end of the 19th century.

If you want to tell the history of the whole world, a history that does not unduly privilege one part of humanity, you cannot do it through texts alone, because only some of the world has ever had written records, while most of the world, for most of the time, has not. The clearest example of this asymmetry between literate and non-literate history is perhaps the first encounter between Europeans and Australian aboriginals. From the European side we have eye-witness accounts and scientific reports. From the Australian side, we have only a wooden shield dropped by a man in flight after his first experience of gunshot. If we want to reconstruct what was actually going on that day, the shield must be interrogated and interpreted as deeply and as rigorously as the written reports.

All so much easier said than done. Writing history from the study of texts is a familiar process, and we have centuries of critical apparatus to assist our assessment of written records. We have learnt how to judge their frankness, their distortions, their ploys. With objects, we do of course have structures of expertise – archaeological, scientific, anthropological – which allow us to ask critical questions. But we have to add to that a considerable leap of imagination, returning the artefact to its former life, engaging with it as generously, as poetically, as we can in the hope of winning the insights it may deliver.

One of the characteristics of things is that they change – or are changed – long after they have been created, taking on new meanings that could never have been imagined at the outset. A startlingly large number of our objects bear on them the marks of later events. Sometimes this is merely the damage that comes with time, or from clumsy excavation or forceful removal. But frequently, later interventions were designed deliberately to change meaning or to reflect the pride or pleasures of new ownership. The object becomes a document not just of the world for which it was made, but of the later periods which altered it.

History looks different depending on who you are and where you are looking from. So although all these objects in the book are now in museums, it deliberately includes many different voices and perspectives. It draws on the museums' own experts, but it also presents research and analysis by leading scholars from all over the world, as well as comments by people who deal professionally with objects similar to those discussed. This book also includes voices from the communities or countries where the objects were made, as only they can explain what meanings these things still carry in their homeland. Countries and communities around the world are increasingly defining themselves through new readings of their history, and that history is frequently anchored in such things. So a museum is not just a collection of objects: it is an arena where such issues can be debated and contested on a global scale.

What claim does the author make about his book in the first paragraph?

- A It benefits from new evidence that has not been available to previous historians.
- B It looks at history from the point of view of society rather than individuals.
- C It approaches the interpretation of the past from a novel perspective.
- D It re-evaluates the significance of certain events.

The Rosetta Stone serves as an example of an object

- A whose meaning has been re-interpreted many times.
- B whose significance has changed over time.
- C which has been fought over for many reasons.
- D which explains key events over various historical periods.

The author believes that basing a history of the world on texts alone

- A leads to too many interpretations.
- B distorts oral versions of history.
- C fails to take account of cultural difference.
- D results in a biased view of history.

The author says that compared to the interpretation of texts, the interpretation of objects calls for

- A a greater level of intuition.
- B more specialised historical background.
- C a more analytical approach.
- D greater attention to detail.

What is the author's attitude to the fact that objects often change over time?

- A He welcomes this as a further layer of significance.
- B He regrets that so many objects have been accidentally damaged.
- C He believes that this makes it easier to judge the importance of the object.
- D He deplores the fact that people have deliberately altered ancient artefacts.

Why does the author include comments from people who live in the area where the object was made?

- A They can throw light on its original function.
- B They have the skills needed to re-create it.
- C They help us see it in its wider cultural context.
- D They feel ideas related to it have been neglected.

Grammar

B Choose the correct answers.

- 1 We'll let you know the details _____ they're made available to us.
a just as b so long
c until d as soon as
- 2 They're better behaved now, but before they _____, we found them quite a handful.
a are b were
c did d had
- 3 Dad made it abundantly clear – you are _____ him as soon as you arrive.
a to calling b to call
c call d calling
- 4 I'm going to put a request in for you, but before I _____, I need your signature on the form.
a am b do
c will d would
- 5 You had better hurry to the stadium – all the best seats _____ taken by now.
a are being b will have been
c have been d are
- 6 I'm sure I can win the election this year, but I _____ on your support.
a am bound b foresee
c am counting d anticipate
- 7 She _____ as if she had the complete confidence of her staff.
a hadn't been feeling b hadn't felt
c didn't feel d wasn't feeling
- 8 The negative atmosphere in the office meant a round of dismissals was probably _____.
a about b upcoming
c bound d looming
- 9 Scientists everywhere _____ the alarm over climate change for decades now.
a sound b are sounding
c have been sounding d have sounded
- 10 Kyle and George _____ be close colleagues until George's transfer.
a will b used to
c would d used
- 11 Be careful with how you use this lever; it _____ the steering.
a will control b controls
c is controlling d controlled
- 12 They could tell what their teacher _____ by the sour look on her face.
a is thinking b thinks
c thought d was thinking
- 13 Don't turn the computer off ... I _____ to check some data.
a just about b just
c was just about d about
- 14 He yelled at his noisy neighbours to turn down their music and, after he _____, it got a bit quieter.
a was b is
c did d done
- 15 By the time Roger arrived, they _____ the agenda for hours.
a discussed b had discussed
c had been discussing d were discussing
- 16 Sometimes we _____ behaviour in animals that's quite similar to our own.
a are seeing b see
c have seen d were seeing
- 17 Before they fell out with each other, they _____ each other their most personal secrets.
a would tell b tell
c will tell d would be telling
- 18 He brewed a huge pot of coffee as soon as he got up, as he _____ every day of the week.
a will b does
c has d is
- 19 The panel _____ your proposal at the moment and will contact you in the coming weeks.
a is considering b considers
c has considered d will be considering
- 20 Sarah can't leave the office _____ she finishes the report for the boss.
a as soon as b just about to
c while d until

LISTENING (40 minutes approximately)

Part 1

You will hear three different extracts.

For questions 1–6, choose the answer (A, B or C) which fits best according to what you hear. There are two questions for each extract.

Extract One

You hear two careers advisers discussing whether students should take a year off after graduation to go travelling.

1 When mentioning recent statistics on graduates taking gap years, the man reveals

- A his scepticism about the value of rushing to get a job after university.
- B his doubts about the validity of some research.
- C his understanding of the anxiety that prevents them from travelling.

2 What do the two careers advisers agree about a gap year?

- A Some employers consider it a lazy option.
- B The way graduates present it at interview is crucial.
- C Graduates should spend it doing something relevant to their career.

Extract Two

You hear a sociologist talking about consumer buying behaviour.

3 What does the sociologist say about the 'information search stage' of decision making?

- A It arouses a desire for a better situation.
- B It is likely to be incomplete.
- C It is a lengthy process.

4 According to the sociologist, how do marketing professionals most successfully influence people's choice of product?

- A They aim to create new aspirations in people.
- B They offer updated designs that increase customer satisfaction.
- C They improve websites to make buying their products easy.

Extract Three

You hear a man who has an internet company talking about selling goods online.

5 In the man's opinion, what is most needed when selling goods online?

- A an appreciation of how it differs from shop-based selling
- B a willingness to adapt quickly to new circumstances
- C an awareness of how to make a website attractive

6 What is the man doing in answer to the interviewer's question about growing an online business?

- A comparing the advantages of two business theories
- B warning of the dangers of inadequate funding
- C suggesting the use of external consultants

Part 2

You will hear a student, Hannah Jorden, giving a short talk on the topic of soil.

For questions 7–15, complete the sentences with a word or short phrase.

Hannah has found out that people have used soil as a (7)
for thousands of years.

Hannah says that the increase in (8) is putting pressure
on the way we use soil.

Pollutants from waste in the soil can enter the (9)
and can affect both plants and humans.

Hannah has found evidence showing that waste pollution reduces the number of
(10) in the soil.

The main cause of inorganic pollution is the (11) which takes
place in many countries.

Hannah is interested in the fact that organic pollutants can directly affect the
(12) in humans.

Hannah gives the example of (13) as a natural cause of acid
rain.

Hannah has found that soil erosion caused by (14) has been
of interest to the media.

Soil has become less fertile owing to the method known as
(15)

Similes

- 1 When people or things are likened to other things this is called a simile.

Example:

He's as deaf as a post.

The room was as cold as ice.

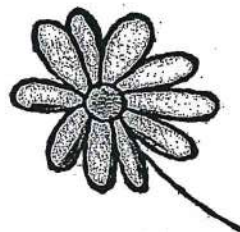
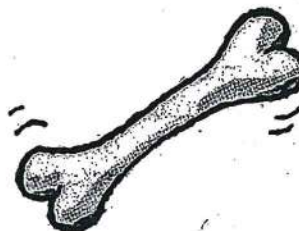
Match the beginnings of the simile in A with its conclusion in B.

A

- 1 as light as
- 2 as different
- 3 as large as
- 4 as hard as
- 5 as quick as
- 6 as flat as
- 7 as fresh as
- 8 as good as
- 9 as cool as
- 10 as dry as

B

- nails
- life
- a feather
- a pancake
- chalk and cheese
- a cucumber
- a bone
- a daisy
- a flash
- gold



- 2 Which of these similes would you use to talk about:

- people?
- places?
- objects?

Part 6

You are going to read an extract from a magazine article. Seven paragraphs have been removed from the extract. Choose from the paragraphs A – H the one which fits each gap (37 – 43). There is one extra paragraph which you do not need to use. Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Cowboys of Madagascar

The anthropologist Luke Freeman joins a group of young Malagasy men on the cattle trail.

As a socio-cultural anthropologist, I've lived in Madagascar for more than three years and I know the people, the language and the culture well. The cattle drives undertaken by young Malagasy men have fascinated me ever since I lived in a remote rice-farming village in the central highlands.

37

This gives an indication of how much the Malagasy love cattle. They are potent symbols on the island and it is common practice for young men to trade in them prior to marriage.

To fulfil my ambition, I headed for the frontier town of Tsiroanomandidy looking for a group of drovers with whom to share life on the road. Here I met Vonjy, a young man who had spent most of his life driving cattle across the island.

38

Our destination sat in the middle of nowhere, abandoned in a landscape of wide plains, where nothing grows but tall, swaying savannah grass. Undulating hills dip and rise to the horizon, the monotony broken only by the broad red scars of soil erosion. There is often no sign of life for miles. This was the land we were to cross with our herd of 52 zebu steers, the long-horned cattle found all over East Africa and the Indian subcontinent.

39

Far off in the darkness glowed the orange rings of bushfires lit to burn off the old dry grass and bring forth new green shoots. Ground that seemed flat in the daylight became treacherously uneven on a moonless night. Some of us formed a line either side of our cattle as we struggled to keep the herd together, shouting warnings to the drovers behind us. On one occasion we stopped to discover that two of our steers had disappeared.

40

The next morning we awoke, dew-damp, on a cloudy hilltop, not far from our destination. The cattle mooched slowly in the tall, wet grass. It was just dawn, but a woman and her daughter who had walked

16 kilometres to set up shop were already selling coffee and cakes wrapped in leaves.

Tsiroanomandidy hosts the largest cattle market in Madagascar. Every Wednesday, a huge cloud of dust hangs over the town, raised by the hundreds of cattle pressed into the wooden corrals.

41

This was an easier journey, a slow wandering over the highest peaks of central Madagascar. The head drover was a laid-back languorous man who didn't raise an eyebrow when he heard I was joining his team; we nicknamed him the President. Our somewhat haphazard meanderings through the hinterland came to a sudden end when, passing through a village near Firavahana, the President found a buyer for his cattle. It would take a couple of days to sort out the paperwork, so Vonjy and I decided to leave him to it.

42

From there, we got a lift 400 kilometres by road down to Madagascar's second biggest cattle market at Ambalavao, where Vonjy had more family in the trade. We joined them on another cattle drive up through the central highlands along Madagascar's main north-south road.

The highlands are the most crowded part of the island: every last hectare of land has been carved into neat rice terraces that scale the hillsides. From here, our journey took us eastwards into the forest.

43

I learnt that such minor hardships were easily overcome as my body became conditioned to the rhythm of the road: walking at cattle pace, prodding and coaxing the beasts; listening to the drovers' soft talk.

If there's a lesson to be learnt from the young men with whom I travelled, it's just how simple travelling can be. Over the hundreds of kilometres I travelled with the drovers, I never heard a cross word or an argument. You don't need a whole lot to be happy on such a journey.

- A To add to our woes, there was no wood nearby with which to make a fire and it was a long, slow wait for the rice to boil over smouldering dried cowpats. But we didn't dwell on our loss, accepting it in typically Malagasy fashion as the work of fate.
- B Cloud hung over us all day and we used our plastic sheets as raincoats, for the drizzle was unrelenting. This was perhaps the toughest bit of droving: being wet all day, sleeping in damp bedding. Even the cattle seemed depressed as they bowed their heads into the rain. But the constant rain did not dampen my enthusiasm for the droving life.
- C Children clamber on the fences and point out their favourites, learning to spot strengths and weaknesses; cattle barons stand quietly eyeing up the steers and making silent calculations. We sold ours to a buyer from Antananarivo, who took them on to supply the capital's meat markets. Not wishing to take that route, Vonjy and I joined another group of drovers taking a herd of smaller cattle to the western highlands.
- D We hit it off immediately, and after 20 minutes talking cattle, we took a truck to the isolated market town of Ambatomainy, where we joined some of his family, who were going to buy cattle to drive east into the highlands.
- E Surrounded by curious children, we exchanged little formal speeches of farewell, reflecting on our time together, the companionship and laughter, the meals shared and the happy memories we would keep in spite of the distance that would now separate us. With a plaintive song, the drovers wished us goodbye and we left them to their trading.
- F On one occasion, a politician was giving a speech in the main street when a long-distance drive passed through. The listeners' attention switched immediately to admiring the cattle and greeting the drovers; young men in rice fields downed spades and ran to the roadside; the schoolmaster let the children out of class and the boys whooped with glee and ran alongside. The politician's promises fell on deaf ears.
- G The drovers knew better than to work these smaller steers too hard, and if we came across a river, we often set up camp before sunset. With the cattle grazing nearby, we slept soundly in our makeshift tents, the full moon shining brightly above.
- H Ours were ultimately destined for Antananarivo, the Malagasy capital, where they would fetch roughly twice what we had paid for them. Joining up with other herds for safety, we drove them for days under a blazing sun. I'd imagined we would stop in the early evening to set up camp, but such was our hurry to make market day in Tsiroanomandidy that we often kept going well after sunset.

I was scared out of my wits.
I was on cloud nine.
I felt very content.
I was petrified.
I had butterflies in my stomach.
I couldn't believe my luck.

My hair stood on end.
I was having the time of my life.
It sent shivers down my spine.
I was over the moon.
I was shaking like a leaf.
It went like a dream.

Part 3

You will hear part of a discussion programme, in which a teacher called Simon and a business journalist called Trina are talking about the issue of change.

For questions 16–20, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which fits best according to what you hear.

16 What does Simon say about change when discussing linguistic expressions?

- A It is an inevitable part of life.
- B It is generally perceived as unwelcome.
- C Its significance has altered over time.
- D It brings improvements when they're least expected.

☐ 17 What do they agree about change in the business community?

- A It is regarded as synonymous with progress.
- B It is seen as unfortunate but necessary.
- C It never seems to be questioned.
- D It can lead to undesirable results.

18 What does Trina dislike about feedback forms?

- A the scale of the reaction they can provoke
- B the disharmony they can create within organisations
- C the extent of their use in the world of education
- D the justification they give to managers who want to introduce changes

19 When discussing day-to-day routines, Simon and Trina agree that people

- A make too much fuss about small-scale changes.
- B find that changes in the workplace mirror those in daily life.
- C only like change that clearly benefits them personally.
- D experience an ongoing cycle of resisting and accepting change.

☐ 20 In Simon's view, people will really enjoy an activity if

- A they do it on a regular basis.
- B they keep on changing it slightly.
- C it represents a change for them.
- D it coincides with their expectations.

Part 4

You will hear five short extracts in which people are talking about their involvement in award-winning projects related to the natural world.

TASK ONE

For questions 21–25, choose from the list (A–H) what special feature of the project each speaker mentions.

While you listen, you must complete both tasks.

- A a combination of old and new methods
- B the involvement of community leaders
- C the recycling of local resources
- D the adaptation of space technology
- E an idea copied from another part of the world
- F the use of a different material
- G a method based on an accidental discovery
- H the development of a single multi-purpose system

Speaker 1	<input type="text"/>	21
Speaker 2	<input type="text"/>	22
Speaker 3	<input type="text"/>	23
Speaker 4	<input type="text"/>	24
Speaker 5	<input type="text"/>	25

TASK TWO

For questions 26–30, choose from the list (A–H) what positive effect of receiving the award each speaker appreciated.

- A Advanced technology was donated.
- B The original idea was improved.
- C Critics of the project were silenced.
- D The attitude of local people changed.
- E Related information could be shared.
- F More staff were taken onto the project.
- G Awareness of endangered species was increased.
- H The economy of the region was developed.

Speaker 1	<input type="text"/>	26
Speaker 2	<input type="text"/>	27
Speaker 3	<input type="text"/>	28
Speaker 4	<input type="text"/>	29
Speaker 5	<input type="text"/>	30

Review 1

A

For questions 1–8, read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap.

Friendship

Friendship is based on a number of factors. These include similarity between people and (1) ___ interests. Close friends are also in (2) ___ with each other and can sense shifting moods. Loyalty too is important and is evident when we (3) ___ for a friend. That much is (4) ___ known.

In recent years a body of scientific research has (5) ___ more light on friendship. One study looked at opposite-sex friendships and concluded that such (6) ___ relationships are difficult to maintain over time. Another study found that when people fall in love, the new person displaces two others in your close circle. This is because love takes time away from seeing friends and so people (7) ___ apart. In fact, in a previous study, scientists (8) ___ that we have five close friends, but that people in a relationship have four, including their partner.

Scientists have also discovered that people with a wide circle of friends live longer and are happier. So it's a good idea to hold on to your friends.

- | | | | |
|----------------|--------------|------------|---------------|
| 1 A reciprocal | B communal | C related | D mutual |
| 2 A tune | B wavelength | C common | D terms |
| 3 A back up | B stick up | C look up | D keep up |
| 4 A broadly | B usually | C widely | D extensively |
| 5 A thrown | B shed | C turned | D directed |
| 6 A platonic | B friendly | C amicable | D spiritual |
| 7 A glide | B flow | C drift | D float |
| 8 A analysed | B assessed | C computed | D calculated |

B

For questions 9–16, read the text below and think of the word which best fits each space. Use only one word in each space.

Modern technology and you

An individual who grew up with advanced technology is known as a digital (9) _____. By and (10) _____, the term applies to children who have grown up using the Internet, computers and mobile devices. It is (11) _____ surprising that they have a greater understanding of digital technology than those who were born before it became widespread. (12) _____ to their familiarity with such advanced technology, they are better able to adapt to even newer technologies as they come along.

A digital immigrant, on the other hand, was born before the arrival of digital technology.

(13) _____ to popular belief, however, not all digital immigrants are technologically inept. Many are active (14) _____ of social media sites and proud owners of the latest digital gadgetry. In general, though, the older the individual, the less likely they are to fully engage with modern technology.

People (15) _____ to write letters rather than emails, and use landlines instead of mobile phones, but little (16) _____ little, these are becoming obsolete.

Is the internet changing our lives?

A Sarah

The internet often tells us what we think we know, spreading misinformation and nonsense while it's at it. It can substitute surface for depth, imitation for authenticity, and its passion for recycling would surpass the most committed environmentalist. In 10 years, I've seen thinking habits change dramatically: if information is not immediately available via a Google search, people are often completely at a loss. And of course a Google search merely provides the most popular answer, not necessarily the most accurate. Nevertheless, there is no question, to my mind, that the access to raw information provided by the internet is unparalleled. We've all read that the internet sounds the death knell of reading, but people read online constantly – we just call it surfing now. What's being read is changing, often for the worse; but it is also true that the internet increasingly provides a treasure trove of rare documents and images, and as long as we have free access to it, then the internet can certainly be a force for education and wisdom.

B Geoff

Sometimes I think my ability to concentrate is being nibbled away by the internet. In those quaint days before the internet, once you made it to your desk there wasn't much to do. Now you sit down and there's a universe of possibilities – many of them obscurely relevant to the work you should be getting on with – to tempt you. To think that I can be sitting here, trying to write something about the Swedish film director Ingmar Bergman and, a moment later, on the merest whim, while I'm in Swedish mode, can be watching a clip from a Swedish documentary about the jazz musician Don Cherry – that is a miracle (albeit one with a very potent side-effect, namely that it's unlikely I'll ever have the patience to sit through an entire Bergman film again). Then there's another thing. From the age of 16, I got into the habit of compiling detailed indexes in the backs of books of poetry and drama. So if there was a quote I needed for an assignment, I would spend hours going through my books, seeking it out. Now I just google key words.

C Colin

It's curious that some of the most vociferous critics of the internet – those who predict that it will produce generations of couch potatoes – are the very sorts of people who are benefiting most from this wonderful, liberating, organic extension of the human mind. They are academics, scientists, scholars and writers, who fear that the extraordinary technology they use every day is a danger to the unsophisticated. They underestimate the capacity of the human mind to capture and capitalise on new ways of storing and transmitting information. When I was at school I learned by heart great swathes of science textbooks. What a waste of my neurons, all clogged up with knowledge and rules that I can now obtain with the click of a mouse. At its best, the internet is no threat to our minds. It is another liberating extension of them, as significant as books, the abacus or the pocket calculator.

D Ian

The evidence that the internet has a deleterious effect on the brain is zero. In fact, by looking at the way human beings gain knowledge in general, you would probably argue the opposite. The opportunity to have multiple sources of information or opinion at your fingertips, and to dip into these rather than trawl laboriously through a whole book, is highly conducive to the acquisition of knowledge. It is being argued by some that the information coming into the brain from the internet is the wrong kind of information. It's too short, it doesn't have enough depth, so there is a qualitative loss. It's an interesting point, but the only way you could argue it is to say that people are misusing the internet. It's a bit like saying to someone who's never seen a car before and has no idea what it is: "Why don't you take it for a drive and you'll find out?" If you seek information on the internet like that, there's a good chance you'll have a crash. But that's because your experience has yet to grasp what a car is.

Part 7

You are going to read an article about whether the internet is changing our lives and the way we think. For questions 44 – 53, choose from the people (A – D). The people may be chosen more than once.

Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Which person gives each of these opinions about the internet?

Reservations about the benefits of universal access to it are unfounded.

44

It excels in its ability to disseminate facts.

45

Its power to sidetrack us can be both positive and negative.

46

It assists learning by exposing people to a wider range of ideas than was previously possible.

47

Much of the material on it is not original.

48

It enables us to follow up on ideas that suddenly occur to us.

49

It is only with time and practice that we can make best use of the internet.

50

The quality of material on it is questionable.

51

It still requires people to process the written word.

52

It has reduced the need to memorise information.

53

C

For questions 17–24, read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of some of the lines to form a word that fits in the space in the same line.

The Cynics

According to the dictionary, a (17) _____ person believes that people are insincere and are only interested in themselves. The word originated in the (18) _____ schools of ancient Greece. Cynicism was a way of life for this unusual and (19) _____ group. It derived its name from the Greek word for 'dog' (*kunos*) to denote its indifference to luxury. For this reason, their fellow Greeks considered them a (20) _____ lot. The most (21) _____ Cynic was Diogenes. By all accounts, he was quite a(n) (22) _____ character who chose to live in a storage jar and took the simple way of life to (23) _____ extremes. There are many stories about Diogenes, but the most famous relates to Alexander the Great. When Alexander stood before him and asked if he wanted anything, Diogenes' (24) _____ response was to request that Alexander move a little to one side because he was blocking the sun.

CYNICISM

PHILOSOPHY
CONVENTION

FUNCTION
EMINENCE
ORTHODOX
NORMAL

PASSIVE

D

For questions 25–30, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given. You must use between three and eight words, including the word given.

- 25 Winter will be here shortly and the days will become depressingly short.

UPON

Winter _____ and the days will become depressingly short.

- 26 Visitors who do not have passes are not allowed to enter the testing facility.

OFF

The testing facility _____ without passes.

- 27 I'm not enthusiastic about the technology project.

WORK

I _____ the technology project.

- 28 My brother's advice was to stay calm during my driving test.

HEAD

My brother _____ during my driving test.

- 29 Tilly does favours for everyone, and I wonder how that benefits her.

GETS

I wonder _____ favours for everyone.

- 30 When Dean lost his brand new iPhone, he became frantic.

BESIDE

Dean _____ losing his brand new iPhone.

9.1

Fitting in



Speaking

- 1 Discuss the photos with a partner. Why do you think the people have chosen to wear those particular clothes?
- 2 What would you wear on the following occasions? Make sure you justify your decisions.
 - to a classical concert
 - to a rock festival
 - on a long-distance plane trip
 - on a first date
 - at a club
 - at a job interview
 - to a wedding
 - to the gym

Vocabulary

- 3 You are going to hear five people talking about what they wear. Before listening, complete the sentences below, which contain some of the words and expressions you will hear in the recordings. Choose the word or phrase in *italics* which best fits the meaning of the sentence. Use a dictionary to help you.
 - a The office manager decided that Friday should be *dress-down/off* day.
 - b I hated the thought of being *glued/stuck* behind a desk all day.
 - c The *outlay/outgoings* on my wedding dress was huge.
 - d I would steer *clear/straight* of having your hair dyed, if I were you.
 - e When I read about lip piercing, I was absolutely *caught/hooked* on the idea.
 - f My wearing jeans to the interview really raised some *eyebrows/looks*.
 - g Turning up to my ex-girlfriend's wedding in trainers really got up her *nose/face*.
 - h Alicia wasn't sure which pair of jeans to *take/opt* for as both fitted well.

Part 3 (approximately 10 minutes)

Cooperation

Interlocutor: Now, in this part of the test you're each going to talk on your own for about two minutes. You need to listen while your partner is speaking because you'll be asked to comment afterwards.

So, (Candidate A), I'm going to give you a card with a question written on it and I'd like you to tell us what you think. There are also some ideas on the card for you to use if you like.

All right? Here is your card, and a copy for you (Candidate B).

Remember (Candidate A), you have about two minutes to talk before we join in.

[Allow up to 10 seconds before saying, if necessary: Would you like to begin now?]

Candidate A:
⌚ 2 minutes

Interlocutor: Thank you.

Interlocutor: Ask one of the following questions to Candidate B:

- Why do some people prefer not to be part of a team?
- Do some types of activity require more cooperation than others?
- Is it more important to encourage children to be cooperative or to be competitive?

Invite Candidate A to join in by selecting one of the following prompts:

- What do you think?
- Do you agree?
- How about you?

Candidates:
⌚ 1 minute

Interlocutor: Thank you. Retrieve cards.

Interlocutor: Now (Candidate B), it's your turn to be given a question. Here is your card, and a copy for you (Candidate A).

Remember (Candidate B), you have about two minutes to tell us what you think, and there are some ideas on the card for you to use if you like. All right?

Candidate B:
⌚ 2 minutes

Interlocutor: Thank you.

Interlocutor: Ask one of the following questions to Candidate A:

- Do you prefer to study or work independently or in a group?
- What can different countries learn from one another?
- What do you think is the best size of group for effective learning?

Invite Candidate B to join in by selecting one of the following prompts:

- What do you think?
- Do you agree?
- How about you?

Candidates:
⌚ 1 minute

Interlocutor: Thank you. Retrieve cards.

A

What helps people to cooperate with others?

- personalities
- responsibilities
- objectives

B

What can be gained by learning in a group?

- different ages
- different skills
- different abilities

Interlocutor: Now, to finish the test, we're going to talk about 'cooperation' in general.

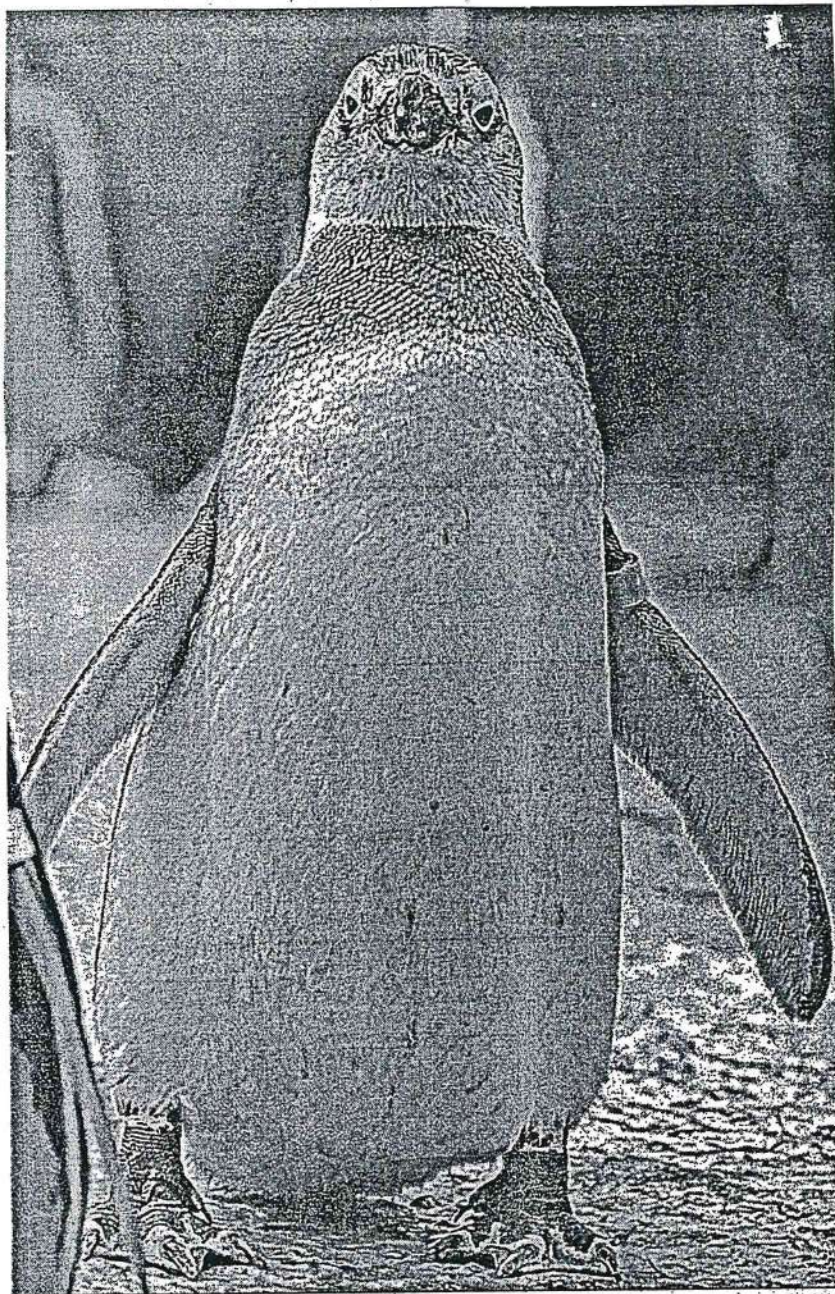
Address a selection of the following questions to both candidates:

- In today's world, knowledge can be shared very quickly. What effect does this have?
- In a global world, should there be one global language?..... (Why? / Why not?)
- Some people say it's better to travel with other people than independently. What do you think?
- Do you think governments always achieve more when they work together?..... (Why? / Why not?)
- In what ways do people need to cooperate with one another when they live in a community?
- How do companies benefit from sponsoring other institutions such as sports clubs or schools?
- Nowadays many small companies find it difficult to survive on their own. Why do you think this is?

Candidates:

⌚ up to 4 minutes

Interlocutor: Thank you. That is the end of the test.



Ardent Pepper's lonely hearts club band: The jilted penguin Pictures: Splash News

Penguin jilts gay lover for a widow

TWO gay male penguins have split up after becoming involved in a love triangle.

Harry and Pepper shared the same nest for six years and even raised an abandoned chick together.

But then Harry fell for his widowed neighbour, Linda.

The Magellanic penguins have now moved in together, leaving Pepper feeling somewhat dejected at San Francisco Zoo.

Harry's behaviour has sparked

By Jo Steele

outrage on the internet and Linda was branded a 'home wrecker'.

One blogger, John, writing on The Frigging Loon site, said he hoped Pepper 'finds another male penguin ten times hotter than Harry!'.

Curator Harrison Edell offers an explanation for the split.

Linda's recently deceased partner had two nests making her 'a pretty attractive prospect', he said.



Couple: Harry and Linda

PARENTHOOD

Paul watched the television above the bar. An army of turtles waddled up a beach, cumbersome helmets dragged through the fine sand to deposit a clutch of smooth, white eggs in the dunes. He saw the wriggling reptilian babies emerge sticky from the broken shells and repeat the journey in reverse, thousands of tiny helmets trundling inexorably over the moonlit dunes towards the breakers. Those who escaped being flipped over on their backs and pecked to death by wading birds were finally swallowed up in the surf. There was no pleasure involved in this reptilian cycle of birth and death. The turtles survived purely because there were so many of them, and the oceans were so vast, that one or two were bound to slip through unnoticed.

He wondered why they bothered, and presumed it could only be because they had no choice. Their genes forced them ever onwards – life would not be denied. Previous generations had imposed their will upon their distant descendants, and the descendants wearily obeyed. If, by chance, a turtle was born in whom this instinct towards multiplication was misformed or absent, a turtle whose instincts directed them not towards reproduction but towards reflection on the purpose of reproduction, say, or towards seeing how long it could stay underwater on one breath, then this instinct would die with the turtle. The turtles were condemned to multiply purely by the breeding success of their own ancestors. There was no escape for them. Multiplication, once set in motion, was unstoppable.

At the present moment, the balance of his own inclinations tilted more towards sleep, the cessation of thought, hibernation, vegetation. Had he been one of those tiny helmets, he would, at that moment, have flipped over belly-up in the sand and simply awaited the releasing beak. Parenthood had taken him by surprise. The books, the articles, the classes, had not prepared him for the intensity of it all. Snap decisions to be made, everybody looking to him for the answers, and no way of knowing if he had made the correct guess, no way of finding his way back to the main track if he took a wrong turning. Last night he had been half a couple. He had lived with others all his life. It was easy – you had rows, you had resentments, but if they became too frequent or too boring, or if the compensations ceased to be adequate, you just left, and tried again with someone else until you found someone you could put up

with. He could not remember how it had all changed. Perhaps it had been the doors of youth and liberty creaking shut behind him, or the demands that were suddenly being made of him, the faces turning towards him when a decision was required. Or perhaps it was just the steaming concoction of his emotions, his hormones, his thoughts slopping around his veins with the coffee and nicotine. Whatever it was, something had obliged him to seek out a tranquil place in order to restore some order to his metabolism.

Then there was the feeling that he had been duped – the one feeling that he hadn't been warned of – when he saw mother and baby together and realized that the reason why everyone made such a big deal of fatherhood these days was simply because it was such an implausible state. Mothers and babies were the world. Fathers were optional extras, accessories. If some strange virus colonized the Y-chromosome and poisoned all the men, the world would carry on. It would not be a very exciting world perhaps, rather bland and predictable, but women would find some way to reproduce, and within a generation or two it would be difficult to believe that there had ever been men at all. They would appear in the encyclopaedias somewhere between dinosaurs and Romans. Future generations of little girls would try, in vain, to understand what it had been that men had done, how they had contributed. What use had they been? He had suddenly seen his role exposed as that of a footnote. The books had warned him of this feeling, of jealousy, of irrelevance and superfluity. They had said it was natural, that he would get over it. What they had not said was that it was natural because it was so manifestly, poignantly true, or that he would get over it only by stopping thinking about it. Fathers deceived themselves. Mothers and babies held it all together. The men came and went, interchangeably, causing trouble and bringing presents to make up for it.

He turned his attention to the television. The tiny helmets he had watched clawing their way down towards the surf had become parents themselves now. You could tell they were the same turtles, because the scientists had painted fluorescent hieroglyphics on their shells. They returned to the beach on which they had hatched, and the credits rolled.

- 34 What did Paul notice about the turtles in the first paragraph?
- A their reluctance to return to the sea
 - B their behaviour with their young
 - C the effort they made to survive
 - D the tiny proportion of young who survived
- 35 Paul assumed that if a turtle did not wish to reproduce,
- A it would be punished by other turtles.
 - B it would end up doing so anyway.
 - C this attitude would not spread to other turtles.
 - D this would not come as a surprise.
- 36 His thoughts turned towards going to sleep because
- A he knew that he was unlikely to get much in the near future.
 - B he had been left mentally exhausted by becoming a parent.
 - C he had become weary of his actions being criticized.
 - D he felt that that was what many of the turtles probably wanted to do.
- 37 What did he feel he had been forced to do since last night?
- A accept that he was not really cut out for living with other people
 - B find a way of making himself feel better physically
 - C identify precisely what had caused his life to change so radically
 - D remind himself of how he had felt prior to this
- 38 In what way did he feel that he had been duped?
- A He had expected his role to be one that differed from that of most men.
 - B He had not been informed about how women changed when they became mothers.
 - C He had not been told the truth by women about how they really regarded men.
 - D He had thought fatherhood was treated as a major subject because fathers were important.
- 39 He felt that the books had failed to warn him that his feeling of irrelevance
- A would not fade away naturally.
 - B would not be shared by others.
 - C would be replaced by worse feelings.
 - D would reduce him to inactivity.
- 40 What is implied about events on the television programme?
- A They made him more depressed than he would otherwise have been.
 - B They made him feel that turtles were better off than humans.
 - C They reflected his own lack of joy at becoming a father.
 - D They gave him a chance to escape from his own thoughts.

Sunshine or money back ...say French

By Joel Taylor

HOW about going on a summer holiday where you are guaranteed sunshine – or your money back? Pie in the blue sky? Not in France...

Leading holiday companies are offering a money-back guarantee if the sun doesn't shine during their customers' summer break.

Holidaymakers able to prove it rained for at least four days while they were away will receive 'a significant refund', said insurance company Aon France.

'We will use satellite photos taken by France's national weather centre to calculate how much money clients will receive,' it added.

French companies including Pierre &

> DOZENS of passengers were left stranded in Spain when a Ryanair plane took off without them. Information screens at Reus airport, near Barcelona, told passengers their 10.35am flight to London Stansted was delayed and they should wait in the lounge – but the jet left unannounced. Ryanair said it was not responsible for flight information at airports.

Vacances and FranceLoc are offering the policies, which the Nice tourist office called 'an excellent idea'.

The news came as British agents reported a surge in the number of people planning trips abroad as a result of the wet weather here.

CPE WRITING: PART 2 ARTICLE

Purpose who for

- Wide audience you don't know (they will only read if it catches their interest)
- To interest, entertain, inform the readers

Style

- Amusing
- Interesting
- Original (to catch and hold attention)
- Colourful language
- Personal point of view (opinion or comment)
- Thought provoking statement
- Examples, statistics, anecdotes (if appropriate)

More techniques (to hold reader's attention)

- Vivid descriptions of scenes and people
- Combination of general statements and specific examples
- Rhetorical questions
- Direct speech
- Dropping hints about what may happen later
- Humour

How to go about it

- Read the question carefully
- Underline key points to cover
- Think of an eye-catching title
- Make notes for ideas for each point
- Order these ideas logically and to best effect
- Use rhetorical questions to maintain interest
- Think of a thought-provoking statement
- Include a punchy final message

Tips

- Introduction/opening sentence should interest the reader and make them want to read on
- Don't overdo rhetorical questions (you are answering not asking questions)
- The reader should understand your viewpoint (even if he/she doesn't agree with it)

- Ending**
- End the article on a "high note" (avoid summary-type conclusion)
 - Reflecting back on the beginning is stylistically impressive and gives a sense of completion
 - Suggest a new point, leave it unanswered

Some useful language (to underline a point of view)

- When all is said and done
- At the end of the day
- To cut the long story short
- All things considered
- When you come to think of it
- All in all

You read the extract below in an international current affairs magazine in which the editor invites readers to contribute articles entitled 'Globalisation - good news or bad?' Write an article commenting on the issues raised by the editor and giving your own views.

This magazine often features reports from around the world on the recent trend towards globalisation. Is it a menace or a boon? Is local culture really under threat? What first-hand evidence do you see of globalisation and what are your own reactions to it? Write and tell us!

- Read the question carefully
- Underline key points to cover
- Make notes for ideas for each point
- Order these ideas logically and to best effect
- Use rhetorical questions to maintain interest
- Write in an appropriate register
- Include a punchy final message

DON'T WORRY, BE HAPPY

Ideas/key points

- recent trends
- a menace or a boon?
- local culture
- first-hand evidence
- your own reactions

Expressions used to underline a point of view:

- when all is said and done
- at the end of the long day
- all things considered
- when you come to think of it
- all in all

FINAL PUNCHY MESSAGE

Are we living in one big, happy global village? Or are we currently witnessing, as one journalist so neatly put it, 'global pillage'? Globalisation is a complex issue, but one thing is certain: it is irreversible. Many transnational corporations are now more powerful than national governments; they will not give up their dominance, as too much is at stake economically.

Yet at the same time, the decline of the centralised nation-state is allowing more independence at local level. Regions (which were often countries in their own right formerly) are re-asserting themselves, from Scotland and Wales to Catalunya and Macedonia. Far from mourning the loss of tradition, these parts of the world are strengthening their cultural identities. Take the speaking of Catalan in north-east Spain, for example. Banned for decades, it has re-surfaced stronger than ever in the last 25 years, and is now the medium of instruction in schools, the language of local government and often of business too.

However, in the cold light of day, it cannot be denied that global pillage is going on. Doesn't every town boast a McDonald's? Isn't everyone dressed in Nike trainers and Tommy Hilfiger sweatshirts? Companies such as these have made huge profits from our desire to conform. Nevertheless, if people want to make those choices, that is their decision.

My own reaction to globalisation is to take it with a pinch of salt. I do not see any evidence of regional differences dying out and, as I have argued above, the opposite is actually true. There are many positive aspects to the new world order. Not least of these is the Internet, which has revolutionised communication and encourages a political openness that may serve to prevent world war rather than instigate it. All in all, we have much to look forward to in the 21st century, if we concentrate on dealing with the real threat to our individual survival: environmental change.

- descriptions
- unusual statements
- NEUTRAL REGISTER

- eye-catching title
- rhetorical question
- thought-provoking statement

Colourful language

- global pillage
- irreversible
- to be at stake
- ... in their own right
- to mourn the loss
- in the cold light of day
- to boast ... + noun
- to take with a pinch of salt
- to instigate

Examples

Scotland... Macedonia
Catalan language
Nike
Internet

Statistics

Catalan... 25 years

Anecdotes/Humour

"global pillage"
Personal point of view
My own reaction

Part 2, Article

A health magazine has invited readers to write an article about significant changes to lifestyles in their own country. Write your article (280-320 words) giving details of changes and your opinion on the positive and negative impacts of these changes.

Busy, busy, busy

With obesity having shot up across the globe to dangerously high levels in recent years, it is little wonder that people have started to ask why. True, diets have changed, we all know that we live in a McWorld, hunting and gathering our food from fast-food outlets and supermarket aisles, but it can't all be down to diet, can it?

Technology has changed modern life to such an extent that few aspects of life today bear any resemblance to lives only a couple of generations ago. Just taking jobs as an example, how many of us today spend twelve hours a day on our feet physically pushing ourselves to the breaking limits? Or how many families could you imagine living without a car? Kids walking to school, family holidays by bus to the nearest holiday resort, parents going to half a dozen local shops, on foot, to buy week's food?

Take a mother of two, let's call her Kate, who has to juggle home and a part-time job. She hasn't got time to walk anywhere. Kate would have even less time without a washing machine or a dishwasher. We, like Kate, now have so many conveniences in our lives to provide us with such drastically better lifestyles that at times it is difficult to picture these in a negative way.

Without doubt there are positive sides to these changes. The number of people who suffer life-threatening injuries at work is almost non-existent in comparison to the past. Fewer hours of work and more efficient transport are all to our benefit and allow us a greater amount of leisure time. At what cost though? We may save an hour or two a day of travelling to work and enjoy less physically demanding working conditions. However, is this really worth it when the cost to our health and life expectancy is so high? Modern lifestyles have become shockingly sedentary and in combination with the deterioration in diet this is surely creating a ticking time bomb for modern humanity.

HOMEWORK:

A health magazine has invited readers to write an article about significant changes to diet in their own country. Write your article (280-320 words) giving details of changes and your opinion on the positive and negative impacts of these changes.

Paper 2, Part 2, Article

A newspaper has asked readers to write an article on the current debate surrounding the impact of mobile devices on our lives. Write your article (280-320 words) for the comment and debate section of the newspaper giving your views on the positive and negative impacts on our lives?

The world at your fingertips

When I took a seat on a long-distance train journey recently, I was irritated to discover that I'd left my wallet at home. What really made me panic, though, was the realisation that I'd also left behind my mobile phone. Two hours without communication or music: however was I going to survive?

And yet, as little as two or three decades ago, modern mobile devices such as these belonged to the realms of science fiction. Who would have thought it possible to bank, shop, watch movies and listen to music and much more from something as minuscule as today's portable electronic products? Yet as with any technological development, the outcome for us all can be as damaging as it is beneficial. The instantaneous nature with which we receive so many products and services is truly astounding. In the case of music and literature, to name just two, you can carry in the palm of your hand the same amount of books and music that would have once been crammed into an entire room.

Communication via phone, text, messaging, email, video calls enables us to try a million and one ways to track someone down. Yet it is this very method of communication that is dramatically transforming our society into something almost unrecognizable. Young generations have always sought to differentiate themselves from what preceded them, and classic examples of this are clothing or music revolutions. Now this platform literally enables entire sectors of society to isolate itself from another, and to some extent can be seen to be causing factions within society.

Seldom would anyone with a love of culture argue that having the world of literature and music at your fingertips is in anyway a treacherous path down which society is heading. Yet, whilst I embrace aspects of this technological revolution, I do feel it is having a detrimental impact on something that sets man apart from other species - the ability to converse.

HOMEWORK:

A newspaper has asked readers to write an article on the current debate surrounding the impact of television on our lives. Write your article (280-320 words) for the comment and debate section of the newspaper giving your views on changing trends and their impact on our lives.

Part 2

Write an answer to **one** of the questions 2–5 in this part. Write your answer in **300–350** words in an appropriate style.

- 2 A magazine is running a series entitled *Musical Memories*. Readers are invited to send in articles explaining why a piece of music reminds them of a particular occasion, and saying why the occasion is important to them.

Write your **article**.

A popular magazine has invited readers to contribute articles to a series called *A Day That Changed My Life*. You decide to submit an article. You should describe an experience that had an important effect on you and say what the consequences were.

Write your **article**.

Write an article for your college magazine, briefly describing a museum or exhibition that you have visited recently. Choose one exhibit which particularly impressed you, and give reasons for your choice.

Write your **article**.

An international magazine for young people is running a series of articles on wedding celebrations in different parts of the world. You decide to write an article for the magazine in which you describe a typical wedding in your country, and explain what makes such weddings so special and memorable.

Write your **article**.

A magazine has invited readers to send in articles with the title 'My Ideal Home'. You decide to write an **article** in which you describe the structure and furnishings of your ideal home. You should discuss how this choice reflects your personality and consider what we can learn about people from the type of home they live in and the way they furnish it.

Write your **article**.

Your local newspaper has invited readers to send in articles entitled 'Humans and machines – who is in control?'

You decide to write an article describing the role that machines such as computers and robots play in our lives, and saying whether you think there are any long-term dangers in our dependence on machines.

Write your **article**.

A popular magazine is asking people to submit articles on their favourite leisure activities. You decide to send an article on your favourite leisure pursuit, which you hope will interest and entertain other readers, as well as encourage them to take up the activity themselves.

Write your **article**.

A magazine is running a competition for the best article entitled *I Was There*. Those entering have to write an article describing an historical event as if they had been present at it. Write an article for this competition, describing the event you have chosen and what your impressions would have been if you had witnessed it.

Write your **article**.

Clutter

Sometimes it seems that no matter how many possessions you have, you never feel secure. While it is reasonable to have a basic nesting instinct and create a home which (1) your needs, there is a point where the motivation for acquiring things gets out of control. Modern advertising is (2) deliberately designed to play on our insecurities. 'If you don't have one of these you will be a (3) human being' is one of the consistent (4) messages we receive. To discover just how much you are influenced, I challenge you to try not to read any advertising billboards next time you go down the street. These multi-million dollar messages (5) condition us in very persuasive ways without our ever realising it. We are bombarded by them – television, radio, newspapers, magazines, posters, tee shirts, the internet, you (6) it – all encouraging us to buy, buy, buy.

- | | | | |
|------------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| 1 A quenches | B stays | C meets | D feeds |
| 2 A nonetheless | B moreover | C thereby | D whatever |
| 3 A minor | B lesser | C deeper | D lower |
| 4 A subdued | B submerged | C underlying | D underhand |
| 5 A relentlessly | B fiercely | C thoroughly | D extremely |
| 6 A label | B tell | C say | D name |

Caves

Research establishments and university departments around the world have (7) years of research time in all aspects of caves, mainly their origins, their hydrology and their biology. Caves constitute a small but rather mysterious (8) of the natural environment – as such they (9) our curiosity and challenge our desire for knowledge, and consequently have had a considerable amount of research effort (10) to them. Furthermore, because of their presence as natural phenomena, they have had a long history of study, which has been intensified in those parts of the world where caves have had a direct effect on our way of life. However, the physical (11) required to visit many caves means that cave research has been less in the hands of the learned professors than in most other scientific fields. Indeed there is a considerable, perhaps unique, (12) between the professional, scientific study of caves and the amateur studies carried out by those who mainly visit caves for sport.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|------------------|--------------|
| 7 A conducted | B done | C invested | D made |
| 8 A constituent | B compartment | C complement | D component |
| 9 A arouse | B incite | C tempt | D instigate |
| 10 A donated | B bestowed | C devoted | D lavished |
| 11 A agility | B capacity | C properties | D demands |
| 12 A underlay | B overlap | C stratification | D dependence |

Weather Watch

Countless observant people without any instruments other than their own senses originally (13) the foundations of meteorology, which has progressed since the 17th century into the highly technical science of today. Satellites and electronic instruments (14) endless weather information to us with the minimum of delay, computers solve in minutes abstruse mathematical sums at a speed beyond the capability of the human brain. Meteorological theory is peppered with long words which have little (15) to the non-professional. It sometimes seems there is no room left for simple weather wisdom, but nothing could be further from the (16) Human experience is still the vital ingredient which (17) computed data into weather forecasts. Human observations can still provide unusual evidence which is of great help to professionals who are trying to (18) the mysteries of the atmosphere.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 13 A spread | B made | C put | D laid |
| 14 A relay | B diffuse | C share | D deal |
| 15 A purpose | B validity | C meaning | D message |
| 16 A trust | B honesty | C truth | D wisdom |
| 17 A transports | B translates | C transcends | D transposes |
| 18 A untie | B undo | C unwrap | D unravel |

Downsizing became one of the key business concepts of the 1990s. For some it represented all that was good, efficient and forward-looking, but for others it signalled the end of all they had worked for. Downsizing is defined as the 'energetic pursuit of cost-cutting as a means of survival or a route to greater profitability'. Put simply, a company could make more money if the same amount of work could be done by fewer people.

1

Exponents of downsizing, however, failed to predict the effects of the process on both the attitude of the staff who held on to their jobs and on the attitudes of the workforce in general. The theory had been that the survivors of downsizing, fearful for their own jobs, would keep their heads down, work harder and cling enthusiastically to the wreckage. If their endurance failed, there would always be plenty of others only too ready to take their place.

2

But things have not worked out quite as anticipated. Unexpected outcomes of the cutbacks in white-collar jobs have been outlined in a recent book, *The Loyalty Effect* by Frederick Reichheld. The victims of these layoffs, he argues, can have a tough time regaining their balance. They also carry an important lesson: never, ever to give that kind of blind dedication and loyalty to a company again.

3

Indeed, research has found a great deal of anger among retained staff who made it through the upheavals of the cost-cutting measures. They felt tension between, on the one hand, the desire to hold onto their precious permanent jobs as experienced incumbents, and on the other, the feeling that

they should be getting out, making contacts and acquiring skills that might be useful in the future; just in case they should be next on the list. They were the most fearful sector of all and somewhat aggrieved that values of loyalty and employer-related skills were being discounted against the bottom-line.

4

The big downside of this new attitude is now being felt by companies. All smart firms realize that healthy profits depend upon loyal customers. And the best way to keep them happy is through loyal employees who treat them well, who are a name and a voice in an otherwise faceless bureaucracy and who can build a long-term relationship with customers.

5

This has consequences for the business itself. Where there is a massive turnover of personnel, the staff dealing with sales often do not know either the product or the customer. Paperwork is often done in a sloppy way because employees, thinking they have no long-term future in the company, have no investment in getting it right.

6

Many companies have been slow to recognize the consequences of their own short-termist cost-cutting. Some have begun to move back towards the notion of 'jobs for life' in an attempt to improve staff morale and thence the quality of service to customers. In others, managers are taking time to explain to employees how they could have a career with the company, whilst supervisors do simple things to build a team spirit, like going out for a drink with their staff. This seems like little more than common sense, and it is perhaps a comment on how bad things have become that even these basic measures are now being explained to companies by highly-paid consultants.

- A This view that allegiance to one's company is a thing of the past is gaining ground. More and more, the conventional wisdom is that employees must take full responsibility for their own careers and that the key to success is watching out for number one.
- B Survivors have a tough time too: They have to cope not only with their natural anxiety about future rounds of cuts, they also have to take on the added workload of those who were laid off. And for this increased workload, they see little in the way of increased compensation.
- C Even more serious than inefficiency, job insecurity, accompanied by low wages and broken loyalties means that some employees decide to get the most out of the company while they are there. This leads to company secrets being sold to the highest bidder. The traditional controls which companies put in to stop this, and problems such as fraud, are based on a mutual trust that may no longer be there.
- D The solution was to make line managers responsible for the recruitment and training budgets, so that if they lost someone, it was a cost to their department. Suddenly, managers who had little interest in whether people stayed or left, became very concerned about inspiring staff and working on their morale and sense of loyalty.
- E After all, the argument went, any prospective employee, having previously been declared surplus to requirements, would have learnt a keen respect for a full-time job. Especially in today's ever more uncertain employment climate, where a full-time post must seem like gold dust to those in the process of searching the job market.
- F Of course, in a competitive environment, once one company succeeded in doing it, they all had to jump on the bandwagon or go under. What it meant for many loyal, enthusiastic employees, along with a few dud ones, was that they were suddenly, inexplicably, made redundant.
- G Company restructuring, however, has thrown this delicate balance into jeopardy. As a result of endless cost-cutting changes, US companies now lose half their customers in five years, half their employees in four, and half their investors in less than one year. The picture is not that different in Europe: loyalty is becoming a big problem, particularly among younger recruits. Research has found that only 37% of young workers describe themselves as loyal.

Finding the right word

ORDER

Do people need words in (0) to think? A study of a tribe living in the Amazon basin could provide the answer to this age-old question. The Pirahã tribe (9) be small – there are only about 200 members all told – (10) they exhibit a fascinating cultural peculiarity. These people have no words for numbers, (11) from *one*, *two* and *many*. What is more, their words for *one* and *two* are very similar. As (12) as anyone can tell, this tribe has never had (13) sort of vocabulary for numbers, but they appear to survive quite well without it.

Could these people perhaps supply an insight (14) the way our minds work? When asked to count some objects, they could not get beyond two or three before starting to make mistakes. This applies even to adults who appear intelligent in (15) other way.

So it looks (16) though the Pirahã are not very good at counting simply because they lack a vocabulary for numbers. This would suggest that human beings cannot think if they have no words to do so.

The jigsaw history puzzle

Of all the games in the world, the jigsaw puzzle must be among the most widely known. Yet its early history presents an (0) puzzle of its own.

INTRIGUING

Officially, the jigsaw puzzle (17) in England, and its (18) was John Spilsbury, a London engraver and map maker. It is also an apparently (19) fact that in 1767 Spilsbury created a puzzle, (20) known as a 'dissected map', by mounting one of his maps on a piece of hardwood and cutting around the borders of the countries. His puzzles came to be used in schools to help children learn geography.

However, as is almost (21) the case with inventions, some doubts have been raised about whether Spilsbury's puzzle was the first. This was an age of exploration, and new (22) demanded that maps be constantly (23) There is some evidence that two Dutch map makers have produced map puzzles ten years before Spilsbury. The evidence is (24), however, and advertising for their dissected maps only appears in 1779.

INTRIGUE

ORIGIN

INVENT

DISPUTE

INITIAL

VARIABLE

DISCOVER

DATE

CONCLUDE

- 0 I'm sure a burglar came into our house while we were sleeping and stole the jewellery then.

BROKEN

Someone MUST HAVE BROKEN INTO the house while we were sleeping and stolen the jewellery then.

- 1 Firefighters need to ensure their equipment works perfectly as their lives depend on it.

ORDER

Firefighters need to keep their equipment as their lives depend on it.

- 2 It's possible that the shops will sell all their bottled water so we should buy all we need now.

CASE

We should buy all the bottled water we need now out of it.

- 3 If we don't act now, it's possible there will be no more tigers left within a few years.

OTHERWISE

We need to act now out within a few years.

- 4 Even though Diego didn't know any French at all, he managed to communicate with the Parisian taxi driver.

SINGLE

Despite French, Diego managed to communicate with the Parisian taxi driver.

- 5 I wish I hadn't let Max borrow my money because none of his investments has shown a profit.

NEVER

I ought my money to Max because none of his investments has shown a profit.

- 6 You won't get the job as manager if you don't spend time improving your communication skills.

WORK

You won't be promoted to communication skills.

- 0 Immediately after Emi quit her job, she booked a package tour around Europe.

HAD

As SOON AS SHE HAD HANDED in her notice Emi booked a package tour around Europe.

- 1 I didn't stop worrying about the wild animals until we were safe inside camp.

ONLY

It was safety of camp that I stopped worrying about the wild animals.

- 2 Steve's one topic of conversation is the time he spent as a pilot.

EVER

The time he spent as a pilot about.

- 3 After arriving at the airport, we realized that our passports were still at home.

UNTIL

It at the airport that we realized our passports were still at home.

- 4 I first noticed the backpacker while I was looking at some brochures.

LOOK

It was at some brochures that I first noticed the backpacker.

- 5 When we got to the resort we discovered that it was better than we expected.

TURNED

When we got to the resort be better than we expected.

- 6 They began calmly discussing football but soon started arguing fiercely about politics.

HEATED

What began as a calm discussion about football soon developed about politics.

The Last Lingua Franca by Nicholas Ostler

Deborah Cameron predicts an uncertain future for English

The Emperor Charles V is supposed to have remarked in the 16th century that he spoke Latin with God, Italian with musicians, Spanish with his troops, German with lackeys, French with ladies and English with his horse. In most books about English, the joke would be turned on Charles, used to preface the observation that the language he dismissed as uncultivated is now a colossus bestriding the world. Nicholas Ostler, however, quotes it to make the point that no language's triumph is permanent and unassailable. Like empires (and often with them), languages rise and fall, and English, Ostler contends, will be no exception.

English is the first truly global lingua franca, if by 'global' we mean 'used on every inhabited continent'. But in the smaller and less densely interconnected world of the past, many other languages had similar functions and enjoyed comparable prestige. Modern lingua francas include French, German, Latin, Portuguese, Russian and Spanish. Yet these once-mighty languages are now largely confined to those territories where their modern forms are spoken natively. Though at the height of their power some acquired – and have kept – large numbers of native speakers outside their original homelands (as with Spanish and Portuguese in South America), few retain their old status.

To understand why the mighty fall, Ostler suggests we must look to the factors that enabled them to rise: most commonly these are conquest, commerce and conversion. Conquered or subordinated peoples learn (or are obliged to learn) the languages of their overlords; traders acquire the languages that give them access to markets; converts adopt the languages of their new religion. But these ways of recruiting speakers are not conducive to permanent attachment. The learned language is not valued for its own sake, but only for the benefits that are seen to flow from it, and only for as long as those benefits outweigh the costs. When new conquerors arrive, their subjects switch to new lingua francas. Old empires break up and their lingua francas are abandoned, while the spread of a new religion may advance a language or conversely weaken it. And always there is the resentment generated by dependence on a language which has to be learned, and therefore favours elites over those without access to schooling. Prestigious lingua francas are socially divisive, and therefore unstable.

English in the global age is often portrayed as an exceptional case. Writers who take this view point out that English differs from previous lingua francas in two important ways: first, it has no serious competition, and second, although it was

originally spread by conquest, commerce and missionaries, its influence no longer depends on coercion. Because of this, the argument runs, it will not suffer the fate of its predecessors. But Ostler thinks this argument underplays both the social costs of maintaining a lingua franca (it is not true that English is universally loved) and the deep, enduring loyalty people have to their native

tongues. For millennia we have been willing to compromise our linguistic loyalties in exchange for various rewards; but if the rewards could be had without the compromise, we would gladly lay our burden down. Ostler believes that we will soon be able to do that. English, he suggests, will be the last lingua franca. As Anglo-American hegemony withers, the influence of English will decline; but what succeeds it will not be any other single language. Rather we will see a technologically-enabled return to a state of Babel. Thanks to advances in computer translation, everyone will speak and write in whatever language they choose, and the world will understand

Here it might be objected that Ostler's argument depends on an unrealistic techno-optimism, and puts too much emphasis on the supposed primeval bond between speakers and their mother tongues, which some would say is largely an invention of 19th-century European nationalism. But even if he is wrong to predict the return of Babel, I do not think he is wrong to argue that English's position as the premier medium of global exchange will not be maintained for ever. In the future, as in the past, linguistic landscapes can be expected to change in line with political and economic realities. *The Last Lingua Franca* is not the easiest of reads: Ostler does not have the popularizer's gift for uncluttered storytelling, and is apt to pile up details without much regard for what the non-specialist either needs to know or is capable of retaining. What he does offer, however, is a much-needed challenge to conventional wisdom: informative, thought-provoking and refreshingly free from anglocentric clichés.

From The Guardian Review section

THE LAST LINGUA FRANCA

*English Until
the Return of Babel*

NICHOLAS
OSTLER



Exam practice

4 Read the text again. For questions 1–10, choose from the sections A–E. The sections may be chosen more than once.

In which section are the following mentioned?

- the view that the global influence of a language is nothing new
- a return to the global use of not one but many languages
- explanations as to what motivates people to learn another language
- the view that a language is often spoken in places other than its country of origin
- an appreciation of a unique and controversial take on the role of the English language
- a query about the extent to which people are attached to their own first language
- an optimistic view about the long-term future of the English language
- the hostility felt by those forced to learn another language
- a derogatory comment about the English language
- a shared view about the ultimate demise of English in the future

☐ 1

☐ 2

☐ 3

☐ 4

☐ 5

☐ 6

☐ 7

☐ 8

☐ 9

☐ 10

Special Offer

The *National Review of Books* brings you (0) some of the most thought-provoking words in the English language. If you love reading, delight (1) _____ literary debate and recognise a bargain (2) _____ you see one, there's never been a (3) _____ time to subscribe to the *National*.

This month, the magazine is offering new readers (4) _____ fifty percent reduction on the annual subscription, and, what's (5) _____, the first six fortnightly issues are completely free. If new subscribers decide to cancel (6) _____ receiving their first six issues, they are entirely free to do (7) _____, and the whole subscription will be refunded. This means that (8) _____ is possible to sample this excellent magazine for twelve weeks with (9) _____ risk of further commitment.

There are, (10) _____, many reasons why the reader (11) _____ surely wish to continue the subscription. Pick up any copy of the *National*, (12) _____ you'll find articles on a wide range of subjects, (13) _____ history and politics to the arts. To quote one well-known reviewer, 'virtuoso performances' by famous writers are (14) _____ the magazine's readers have (15) _____ to expect.

Get a Grip

If you know (0) someone who writes slowly and illegibly, take a look at (1) _____ they hold their pen or pencil. (2) _____ to recent research, gripping the pen too close to the point can lead to poor handwriting. It causes what's (3) _____ as a drag effect, where the fingers are in close contact with the paper, (4) _____ slowing the writer down. Disturbingly, eighty percent of the children tested were near-point grippers.

The research was carried (5) _____ by Sally Holmes, a teacher (6) _____ specializes in helping children with literacy problems.

Interestingly, Sally also tested adults over 40; they all had the same 'tripod' grip, generally thought to (7) _____ the most efficient. It was regularly taught in schools (8) _____ the 1960s, when for (9) _____ reason it became regarded (10) _____ rather awkward.

Sally offers parents (11) _____ following advice. The most efficient grip is a variation of the tripod grip, using three fingers, (12) _____ the index finger leading. Parents can help pre-school children to adopt this grip by wrapping a thick elastic band (13) _____ the end of the pencil. They (14) _____ avoid touching the band as they write.

However, once a child reaches five, any attempt to change their grip may (15) _____ more harm than good.

Designer Luggage

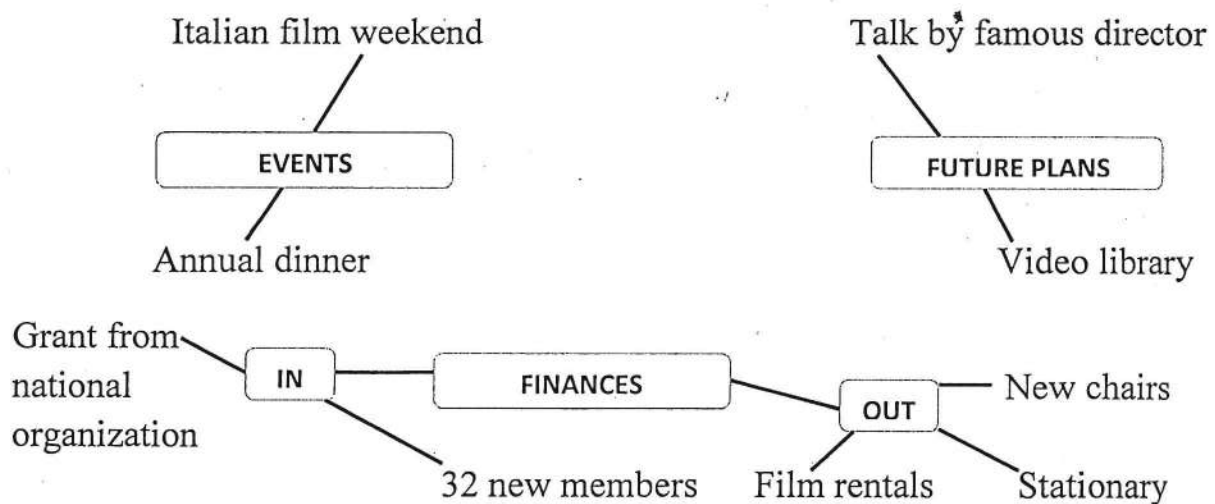
It all started back in 1974 (0) with a simple little duffle bag created by our chief designer, (1) _____ is also a keen sailor. He couldn't find a bag (2) _____ the market with the quality and durability he desired, so he made his (3) _____. It wasn't anything fancy, it just worked.

It was made of fabric that (4) _____ neither rot in a damp cabin, (5) _____ fade with exposure (6) _____ sun and seawater. It was also designed in (7) _____ a way that (8) _____ manner of gear (9) _____ be packed inside, and the whole thing stowed away below deck in very (10) _____ space.

But it wasn't just sailors who adopted that duffle. It was soon to be (11) _____ popping up all over the country. Following this success, our designer could simply (12) _____ rested on his laurels, but he was keen to move on, and he set (13) _____ developing a whole new range of luggage in a different market. To do this he enlisted the help of the flight crews of several major airlines. Their feedback proved invaluable, (14) _____ him to create a range you'd be proud to check-in at (15) _____ airport in the world.

CPE WRITING: PART 2 REPORT

- Purpose**
- Give information
 - Evaluate something
 - Make suggestions and recommendations
- Who for**
- Superior, teacher, boss, college, principal, peer group
- Style**
- Be clear, avoid unnecessary detail
 - Essential information and recommendation
 - Appropriate impersonal style (no overuse of "I")
 - Range of relevant vocabulary
 - Passive structures
- How to go about it**
- Make a detailed plan
 - Relevant, informative, factual title
 - Draft subheadings for each section
 - Cover all points, state the aim in introduction
 - Clear layout, paragraphing
 - Final summary (round up) with recommendation
- Tips**
- Signpost the information clearly
 - Use bullets if listing information
 - Make spidergram to plan



“SIGNPOSTING” devices help the reader to process the report without effort; some are looking forward some refer back.

Examples - This report will summarize ...

- The highlights of ... are given below ...

- As indicated above ...

- As already discussed ...

- The previous statement confirms that ...

- The aspects covered earlier suggest ...

Useful

- The aim of this report is to examine ...

language

- This report is based on a survey conducted ...

- The majority thought, said that ...

- It seems that ...

- For this reason ...

- It will also include, suggest ...

- As far as ... is concerned ..., As for the ...

- It is hardly surprising ...

- Interestingly ..., Understandably..., Not surprisingly ...

- As a result of ... I would recommend ...

- I also suggest...

- In a view of this ...

- Changes could be made...

- One solution could be ...

Planning

Your manager has realised that the staff in your department are unhappy at work at the moment and asked you to write a report on the matter. Write your report, listing the causes of their dissatisfaction, providing examples to illustrate them and explaining what the staff would like to be done to rectify them.

TITLE: CAUSES OF STAFF'S DISSATISFACTION

INTRODUCTION: aim to examine the causes
The aim of this report is to ...
It will also include some suggestions ...

LONG WORKING HOURS

negative consequences: burnout, errors, low productivity, nervousness

example: junior marketing consultant

POSSIBILITY OF PAY RAISE

paid overtime; perks; more frequent appraisals

example: last year's positive effects

WORKING ENVIRONMENT: refurbishing; better illumination
canteen on each floor

CONCLUSION - ROUND OFF

You recently took part in a project which aimed to reduce juvenile crime by providing a programme of voluntary education and training courses for young offenders. You have been asked to write a **report** (280–320 words) for the local government on the impact of this programme based on feedback from questionnaires completed by course participants. In your report you should describe the strengths and weaknesses of the programme and make recommendations.

Introduction

This report evaluates the effectiveness of a recent training and education programme aimed at tackling the problem of juvenile crime. Teenagers with a history of offending were actively encouraged to attend free courses in disciplines ranging from IT to mechanics. Participants completed a questionnaire and the findings discussed in this report are based on their feedback.

Strengths

Attempts were made to increase the level of self-esteem of attendees. Notwithstanding some obstacles, the majority felt that their self-esteem had improved. A further aim was to equip the participants with the skills needed for employment. A number of attendees have managed to secure employment as a result of the course. In view of many of the participants' prior experience of education, attention was paid to fostering an interest in learning. 87% of those surveyed expressed a desire to further their studies.

Weaknesses

There was the perennial problem of truancy. A number of attendees, albeit a minority, were continually absent or late for the

sessions. The voluntary nature of the course and the lack of any deterrent for such behaviour were the principle reasons. Overall, the majority of attendees completed the course. However, 5% failed to do so. With no provision for income, they had resorted to criminal activity for monetary gain.

Conclusions

The consensus of opinion was that the course was a positive approach, giving attendees the skills to break the criminal cycle rather than simply punishing their actions. For those candidates who did not feel the need to engage in criminal activity for financial rewards, this scheme has been successful. However, the course does not tackle a fundamental poverty issue that forces many of these candidates into a life of crime.

Recommendations

The best solution would be for the government to consider giving financial support to participants. This should lead to an improvement in student retention. We would also advise adopting more punitive measures for participants who are absent or late for courses.

HOMEWORK

The local government has recently installed CCTV cameras in your neighbourhood. You have been asked to write a **report** (280–320 words) of local people's feelings about the installation. In your report you should describe the positive and negative effects of the introduction of the CCTV cameras and suggest any other measures that could be taken.

CPE WRITING

PART 2: REPORT (280-320 WORDS)

As part of a globalization project at college, you have been asked to write a report (280-320 words) on the impact of the English language on your society. In your report you should describe the positive and negative effects English is having on your society and make recommendations to minimize any negative impact that English has had on society.

Impact of the English Language on my Society

Introduction

The purpose of this report is to analyze the impact of the English language on our society. The report will comment on specific observations and focus on both positive and negative effects that English has had.

Main areas of impact

Across the globe the English language has infiltrated virtually all aspects and walks of life. However, it is in education and the world of work that we are witnessing the most wide-spread and long-lasting effect. To be able to function competently in both of these settings, there is an increasing requirement for proficiency in English. This trend inevitably brings with it both positive and negative consequences.

The negative impact

Traditionally, English was seen as a subject in much the same way as Maths or Biology. However, with the recent introduction of bilingual education in some of our schools, its role has evolved and the issues around this have been magnified. Success in a school subject often depends on a student's ability in English. More affluent members of our society are able to pay for additional help, a solution that is not available to all. Similarly, employment, as more and more companies set English proficiency as a baseline in their application procedure.

The positive impact

In an ever-shrinking world of increased cross-border trade English is of paramount importance. If our society is to remain competitive, a workforce more proficient in English has allowed us to remain so through new agreements with foreign companies and expanding our trade links into new markets. At a more local level, more widespread knowledge of English has also given our tourism a much needed boost as locals are in a much stronger position to communicate effectively with foreign visitors, creating a much more welcoming environment for them when visiting.

Conclusion

The benefits of adopting English cannot be underestimated. However, some of these benefits have come at an expense of some members of our society. Those without a good level of English are increasingly being marginalized. More support for the less affluent segments of our society would ensure that the benefits of speaking English are evenly distributed to all.

Report (280-320 words)

An international organisation is compiling a comprehensive survey of ecological initiatives around the world. You have decided to write a report on your country, evaluating the measures currently taken to protect the environment and recommending new regulations that should be implemented.

Report on Environmental Protection

The aim of this report is to outline the measures currently taken and to recommend certain modifications and improvements, from a personal standpoint.

Recycling

Local councils are now much more actively involved in this area. In every town and city, and in many villages too, recycling bins are provided for glass, tins and paper. In certain cities, residents also have the option of house-to-house collection of paper and green waste. This is a welcome additional service that should be extended to other parts of the country.

Wildlife

Our country has witnessed a dramatic decline in wildlife in the last twenty years, particularly with regard to certain species of birds. This is largely due to changes in farming methods and is only now being addressed. The relevant charities have set up projects to increase numbers again, and are also attempting to "reeducate" farmers, making them fully aware of what has happened and providing them with constructive suggestions for how they could behave in a more environmentally-friendly way in the future. However, there has been little in the way of government initiatives in this area. It is to be hoped that new legislation will eventually be introduced to assist the voluntary work being done.

Pollution

In the area of industrial emissions, there are a number of measures in place to curb the release of toxic substances into the air and water. At the same time, more could be done, especially in terms of monitoring the effects of these regulations. As far as private transport goes, there are higher taxes on older vehicles and unleaded fuel is set at a preferential price, but all this is a drop in the ocean and further measures need to be implemented in order to reduce the amount of traffic on our roads. Until public transport is improved, however, it will be difficult to persuade people to leave their cars at home.

You work for a local newspaper, which is considering launching a weekly magazine supplement that would be included in the newspaper. You have been asked to conduct a survey of local people to find out what the supplement should contain. Write a report detailing the findings of the survey and what conclusions can be drawn from it.

Report- Weekly Magazine Supplement Research

In a short questionnaire local inhabitants were asked whether they would be interested in reading a weekly magazine supplement and, if so, what they thought it should include. Various categories were listed for sections and articles, and "other" was included for suggestions they might have. For a week, passers-by in the city centre were being asked about their views. The answers of 220 interviewees of all ages were collected.

Findings

In general, the people were keen on the idea of the supplement and only 16 of them said they couldn't see the point of it and wouldn't have enough time to read one. The majority would like it to have a sports section and about 60% of those interviewed thought there should be articles about the local clubs and stories about the players - at the moment, the newspaper only has short match reports. Another popular idea was to have a section for hobbies, with details of clubs that people can join - about 50% spoke in favour of it. Also, about 40% said they would like longer reviews of films, plays and books because the ones they can currently read are usually very short. Six people suggested that it would be a nice novelty to have a restaurant review column as well as a weekly recipe page. The most unpopular suggestion was to include articles about local politics and 80% of the interviewees disapproved of it. About 70% said they believed that articles on environment or financial matters wouldn't cause a stir.

Conclusion

It seems that there is enough enthusiasm for the supplement, to make it worth issuing. However, the survey indicates that local inhabitants would prefer it to be entertaining and enjoyable rather than serious and informative. It should concentrate on people's interests, sports and hobbies and reviews should cover local events.

Your manager has realised that the staff in your department are unhappy at work at the moment and asked you to write a report on the matter. Write your report, listing the causes of their dissatisfaction, providing examples to illustrate them and explaining what the staff would like to be done to rectify them.

You work for your town council. Your manager has asked you to write a report on a shopping centre which has recently opened in your area. Your report should include consideration of the design and atmosphere of the centre, transport provision and the influence that the centre appears to be having on people's shopping habits.

You work as a journalist for the travel section of a newspaper. You have recently visited a holiday resort to find out more about it. Write a report of your visit which will be printed in the newspaper. Within your report you should include information on the hotel you stayed in, local restaurants and entertainment facilities. You should also describe the suitability of the resort as a family holiday destination.

A publication called *The 50 Best Holiday Destinations* has invited readers to send in detailed reports of a recent holiday at any **one** destination. The report should include comments on accommodation, food, leisure facilities, places of interest and nightlife. It should also state how strongly and for what reasons the destination is recommended.

The Tourist Board in your area has decided to produce a publication called 'Travelling on a Small Budget'. You work for the Tourist Board and have been asked to write a report for the brochure, explaining the advantages of your region in terms of cheap ways to travel around, places to stay and activities for visitors.

You work for a local newspaper, which is considering launching a weekly magazine supplement that would be included in the newspaper. You have been asked to conduct a survey of local people to find out what the supplement should contain. Write a report detailing the findings of the survey and what conclusions can be drawn from it.

An international research group is carrying out an investigation into employment prospects for young people around the world. You have been asked by the group to write a report about your local area, including the following points:

- the types of employment available for young people in your area
- the difficulties faced by young people searching for work
- possible future developments in the employment situation for young people in your area

You have recently been on an exchange programme to another country as part of your university studies. Your tutor has asked you to write a report (280-320 words) of the main similarities and differences between your culture and the country you have just visited. In your report you should also make recommendations for future students who may travel there.

Test 1

LISTENING (40 minutes approximately)

Part 1

You will hear three different extracts.

For questions 1–6, choose the answer (A, B or C) which fits best according to what you hear. There are two questions for each extract.

Extract One

You hear two colleagues discussing the work they are doing in a historic palace.

- 1 What is the man's role in the restoration work?
 - A managing the restoration being done
 - B researching how previous restoration was done
 - C assessing whether restoration needs to be done
- 2 How does the woman feel now about the purchase of an original dining table?
 - A impressed it was worth so much
 - B frustrated that it took so long to find it
 - C satisfied with the part she played

Extract Two

You hear part of an interview with a scientist who is talking about her research into primate communication.

- 3 The scientist compares the sounds primates make to human speech in order to illustrate
 - A the research methods scientists have used.
 - B a question scientists have been trying to solve.
 - C the huge variety in primate sounds.
- 4 The scientist thinks the reason that gelada monkeys are significant is because
 - A they use facial gestures in a similar way to humans.
 - B the types of sounds they make are similar to human speech.
 - C the rhythm of their vocalisation is similar to that of humans.

Extract Three

You hear a journalist talking about changes that have taken place over her professional lifetime.

- 5 What explanation does the journalist give for changes in the quality of news reports?
 - A the ease with which information can be manipulated
 - B the public demand for sensational images
 - C the value placed on real-time reporting
- 6 She refers to different ways of eating to suggest that readers of printed newspapers
 - A begin by selecting what interests them most.
 - B tackle content that is difficult.
 - C skim over the majority of topics.

You are going to read a magazine article. For questions 34-40, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text.

SONGBIRD SONATAS

On May 27, 1784, Mozart's pet starling died. Mozart's friends were required to attend the funeral, sing hymns at the graveside and listen to a recitation of a poem Mozart had written to honour the occasion. Eight days later, Mozart composed his divertimento, or sextet for strings and two horns, which ornithologists believe was an attempt to mimic the way his starling sang.

Dr Luis Baptista, an ornithologist, claims that song birds compose music and that Mozart was not alone - bird song has influenced human musicians for centuries. In many pieces of western music, bird song inspires the composer but the birds themselves are not recognisable. Mozart's K220 mass has a violin chirping like a bird, hence its nickname 'Spatzen Mass' (Sparrow Mass), but the music doesn't usually sound like a sparrow. Other compositions include bird songs that are recognisable: Beethoven, Schubert and Haydn all imitated the call of the quail; even today some European blackbirds sing the opening phrases to the rondo of Beethoven's violin concerto, suggesting that 200 years ago the composer might have been inspired by a blackbird.

Birds use some of the same musical effects in their songs as composers: the crescendo, a gradual increase in volume, is found in the songs of certain robins, and the diminuendo is heard in one species of thrush. Savannah sparrows begin their song with a series of short notes at a sustained pitch; Beethoven used this technique in the introduction of his violin concerto in D (opus 61).

Bird song, for all its ability to launch a thousand odes by human poets, is designed to attract mates or ward off rivals. In non-song birds, the calls are genetically inherited. Song birds have more complex songs that have some genetic component (all birds can sing in perfect pitch, for instance) but there is more fluidity about the structure and composition of their songs. 'Birds often use the same rhythmic variations, pitch relationships, permutations and combinations of notes as found in music, and they often vary themes in much the same way as humans,' says Baptista.

In much the same way that musical composers who want to keep the audience entertained with novelty and variety, yet retain elements they have heard before to prevent psychological fatigue, birds produce a number of musical themes and variations on themes. One European skylark was observed to sing for 58 minutes without pausing (they have specially built lungs to allow them to perform such feats). The appropriately named musician wren sings a theme, a variation on the theme, then returns to the original melody - Bach did the same in the Goldberg Variations.

According to Baptista, there are three ways in which musical traditions are passed on in both birds and humans. One mode is the vertical tradition, where songs are passed from one generation to the next, just as genes for musical ability are also inherited. In one study, an ornithologist once raised a bullfinch with a canary. The male finch sang the canary's song, and when he bred, his son learnt the canary song and ignored the song of their own species. Scientists were also interested to discover that in Baden-Württemberg, in Germany, villagers used to raise bullfinches and teach them folk tunes. The last bullfinch teacher died in the 1970s, but three recordings of a bullfinch singing a German folk song live on.

The second way of passing on songs is the oblique tradition in which unrelated adults teach songs to the younger generation: Haydn taught Beethoven, Vivaldi tutored orphans in the Pietà. This is the most widespread type of learning in birds: wrens and indigo buntings, for instance, learn the songs adults sing. Finally, in the horizontal tradition, one learns from one's peers - nursery songs from other children, for example. Certain hummingbirds will learn very similar songs if raised together.

'Birds do compose and vary songs on a theme,' says Dr John Hutchinson of Bristol university's zoology department. Hutchinson, who studies skylarks, adds: 'Even when they sing the same song, they alter it a bit, which is a human technique. Birds also borrow from sounds they've heard.' White-crowned sparrows and song sparrows with adjacent territories sometimes sing each other's songs when they are competing over their territory. Many birds are good mimics – a species of thrush in South America imitates 173 bird species plus frogs and insects. Female song birds prefer males who have the most complex and novel songs – hence the reason why starlings, who are also good mimics, sometimes whistle like shepherds.

- 34 According to Dr Baptista,
- A Mozart's bird was not really dead.
 - B Mozart wrote the sextet while he was listening to the bird.
 - C one of Mozart's friends helped him to write the sextet.
 - D other composers also based music on birds singing.
- 35 What does the writer say about Beethoven?
- A He was the only composer who could imitate birdsong in his music.
 - B He wrote music that sounds like a particular kind of bird.
 - C Birds in some parts of the world have copied his music.
 - D When he was alive, birdsong did not sound the same as it does today.
- 36 What does the text say about birdsong in the fourth paragraph?
- A It can sometimes sound like poetry.
 - B It is used to communicate with other birds.
 - C It is entirely the result of genetic inheritance.
 - D In some ways it has greater fluidity than music.
- 37 The writer likens songbirds to people who
- A write music that combines the new and the familiar.
 - B enjoy listening to music that is both varied and known to them.
 - C can sing continuously for nearly an hour.
 - D are able to breathe very efficiently while they are singing.
- 38 The story of the bullfinch and the canary is used as an example of
- A songs being handed down by parent birds to their young.
 - B people teaching their children a special song.
 - C how birds can help keep folk music alive.
 - D adult birds teaching songs to young birds of other parents.
- 39 Why do certain birds imitate non-bird noises?
- A They learn them from other birds when they are young.
 - B They hear other adults making them.
 - C The sound may frighten off the bird's enemies.
 - D The sound may impress a possible mate.
- 40 The purpose of the text is to
- A warn of the disappearance of songbirds from the countryside.
 - B teach students of music how to copy birdsong.
 - C show how art imitates nature in music.
 - D explain the differences between birdsong and human music.

Part 2

You will hear part of a lecture about an architect called Josh Keysall, who became famous for designing environmentally friendly houses known as Earthpods.

For questions 7–15, complete the sentences with a word or short phrase.

Soon after graduating, Keysall thought up a successful way of providing
(7) in the construction of buildings.

In his first Earthpod, Keysall used (8) instead of bricks to
make the walls.

The speaker says the Earthpods are passive solar buildings with walls which are like
(9) in the way they function.

Keysall uses the term (10) to describe the independence
of his Earthpods from conventional energy sources.

An Earthpod originally used as a (11) in Switzerland was
specially adapted for the climate.

In Belgium, safety regulations prevented Keysall from using
(12) to construct an Earthpod.

In the UK, an Earthpod project involved the protection of some
(13) living in the area.

Following complaints about defects such as (14)
Keysall lost his professional status.

A film called (15) has been made about Keysall's life,
work and legal battles.

Ten things you never knew about... Friday the 13th WILLIAM HARTSTON

Today is Friday the 13th, traditionally a day of bad luck. But is it really unlucky, and if so, why?

1. It is a curious quirk of the Gregorian calendar that the 13th of the month is more likely to fall on a Friday than any other day of the week.
2. In fact, in any 400-year period, there are 685 Monday the 13ths, 685 Tuesdays, 687 Wednesdays, 684 Thursdays, 688 Fridays, 684 Saturdays and 687 Sundays.
3. In Spain and Greece, they consider Tuesday the 13th to be unlucky.
4. Fear of Friday the 13th is known as paraskevidekatriaphobia.

5. The number 13 has been viewed as unlucky since ancient times and Friday has been seen as inauspicious since the 14th century.
6. Yet Friday the 13th was never seen as specially scary before the middle of the 19th century.
7. Four of the 12 Friday the 13th films were released on Friday the 13th.
8. Finnish researchers in 2004 claimed that men are no more likely to die in traffic accidents on Friday the 13th than on other Fridays...
9. ...but Finnish women have a two-thirds greater chance of getting killed in a Friday the 13th crash.
10. There is always at least one and at most three Friday the 13ths in any year.

WHAT WE ALL WANT

Responses to the 'What makes you happy' question included:

- CHILDREN: Cuddles with Mummy, chocolate mini-eggs, McDonald's, playing cars, school, running around with friends, Batman
- TEENAGERS: Chocolate, tea, hugs, clothes (but having your own style), family, football, my iPod, jobs and education, friends, money, weekends, music, pets, sun, TV show The Only Way Is Essex, Facebook, alcohol and bed
- STUDENTS: To have enough money to live without worries, health, family, a government that cares more about the environment and a person's quality of life than money and 'big business'; world peace, alternative fuels and mortgage rates
- ADULTS: Access to play groups, money, being a mum, a good life for children, a nice house in a lovely safe area, exercise classes, being appreciative of what you have
- ELDERLY: Seeing grandchildren happy, local shops and village life, pensions, valuing what you have, education

The little secrets of our happiness

FINDING a fiver in your pocket, seeing the sun shining and getting into fresh bed sheets are among the little things in life that make us happiest, according to research.

In a survey of 2,000 adults, coming across money you didn't know you had topped the list of ultimate mood-boosters, while getting something for free and arriving at the till to find an item has been reduced also featured in the top five.

For most of us it is these pleasant surprises that bring the most happiness - with 82 per cent saying the best things in life are those you don't expect. Sweet treats also featured heavily in the list, with chocolate, cookies and cakes all in the top 20.

Dr Glenn Williams, senior psychology lecturer at Nottingham Trent University, said: 'It's vital for our health and well-being to experience positive emotions on a regular basis. As this research shows, an effective route to happiness is not necessarily through experiencing major events that we might have planned out... Rather it is the small, and often unexpected, pleasures in life that can make us smile each and every day.'

It seems this outlook on life is a successful one, since more than half - 56 per cent - described themselves as particularly happy in the survey for DoubleTree by Hilton.

READING 1

Gapped text

- 1 Before you read the article, discuss these questions with your partner.
 - 1 What do you understand by the term 'cruise holiday'?
 - 2 What kind of people go on cruises?
 - 3 Why do they choose this type of holiday?
 - 4 What sort of places do they visit?
 - 5 Would you ever consider going on a cruise?
- 2 Read the article about an unusual cruise. Six paragraphs have been removed from the text. Choose from the paragraphs A–G on page 199 the one which fits each gap (1–6). There is one extra paragraph which you do not need to use.

Antarctica's Ancient Mariner

Bill Glenton spent 17 days on board the 'Explorer', a specially adapted 'floating hotel' ship, cruising deep into the frozen continent of Antarctica.

As Antarctic explorers go, we were poles apart from famous names like Scott and Amundsen. On their expeditions they never included septuagenarians whose only experience of pack ice was defrosting a fridge. We looked like fairly typical cruise passengers, except that ordinary seagoing holidaymakers don't pack thermal vests and woolly hats. Nor does a typical cruise begin in the remote islands of the South Atlantic.

Given their shaky sea legs, and the fact that this was a giant stride further than the original plans, I have to say the passengers took it remarkably well. All went well for several hours, until a strong opposing wind and a somewhat deflated captain turned us back. Drifting pack ice had blocked our pioneering way. The Explorer could have broken through, but the holy writ of a tight cruise schedule was more powerful still.

Tension rose as Captain Skog inched his ship backwards and forwards within feet of the gleaming blue-white giants. 'Titanic' was possibly the word in many minds, but happily, Skog brought us safely through. No, of course we were not rattled. That was only the engine vibration shaking the ice in our glasses.

This link with the rat race seemed peculiar in the uniquely unspoilt, silent wilderness. What noise there was we brought with us – mainly the clatter of the outboard engines on the landing craft. They ferried us every day to make wet landings at some of the endless penguin and seal colonies and to scale the steep snow-covered and rocky slopes to admire the expansive views.

Orally, and in print, we were given strict rules. No litter, graffiti or too-close contact with wildlife. We were also entering a complete no-smoking zone – cigarette ends make a poor diet for penguins. But keeping to the rules proved easier said than done.

Negotiating slippery rocks to avoid a sleeping seal just feet from our landing posed risks to it and us. And those deep holes in the snow made by our wellingtons could easily trap one of the many chicks. What looked to us like piles of pebbles were, in fact, the laboured efforts of penguins at nest building.

Yet to enjoy the most exciting of our wildlife adventures we did not even have to leave the ship – we watched the whales from on board. Killer and minke whales had accompanied us south but the finest moment came when Captain Skog hunted down a pod of humpbacks for us. Their flukes showered the crowd of watchers in the bow as the ship came within feet of the creatures.

- A That was reassuring for the 80 passengers. However, it was not icebergs and pack ice that concerned us so much as the sea itself. Heading south after brief visits to various islands, the ship had to struggle across the extremely turbulent Drake Passage.
- B Landing at some large colonies, for example, it was almost impossible not to disturb the thousands of penguins. Neither had anyone told the creatures to keep their distance. As we filmed, there was always the danger of stepping back on an unseen, over-curious penguin.
- C Normally cruise ships keep to the western, more ice-free side of the Antarctic Peninsula, but our spirit of adventure was to be tested more than we had realized. We had not reckoned with our captain Peter Skog's long-held ambition to command the first cruise vessel to go deep into the usually ice-packed Wendell Sea. His chance had arrived: according to satellite reports, global warming had melted a passage through the ice.
- D If the motor boats were an intrusion, so were we passengers. Visiting such unspoilt territory, virtually uninhabited by man, we were bound to impinge on the purity of the place. At our own peril, too, as we were firmly warned at the start of the cruise.
- E Equally, we stumbled by chance on the well camouflaged, stony nests of skuas. But they, at least, could retaliate. We fled as they dive-bombed us, aiming their big, vicious beaks at our heads. The penguins had their own, if unintended, form of defence. Nothing stinks more than their accumulated droppings (except perhaps those of elephant seals).
- F For some, remarkably, there were more pressing concerns than being squeezed by icebergs. One businessman kept up a conversation by mobile phone with his office. Electronic technology has certainly changed Antarctic exploration. Passengers were sending and receiving e-mails about everything from their investments to the welfare of their pets.
- G Yet, if it was drama we needed to spice up our adventure stories for the folk back home, we were not to be frustrated. Resuming our voyage on the more conventional, western side, we found ice conditions thicker than usual. No more so than in the narrowest part of the seaway – the beautiful deep gorge called the Lemaire Channel. Halfway through we were blocked by icebergs.

RESEARCH published this week shows that people who live near a park have fewer cravings for chocolate, cigarettes and alcohol. I suspect this is because being close to nature reduces depression and thus a desire to binge.

It reminds me of a fascinating study that was done at the State



Why trees really do make us happy

Prison of Southern Michigan in the U.S. during the Seventies. Half the prisoners' cells looked out over rolling farmland and trees, while the other

half looked out onto a bare

brick wall. It was found that those who had a green, rural view were 24 per cent less likely to have physical or mental health problems, which proves just how important green spaces are for our mental health.

QUESTION Is the distinctive smell of freshly cut grass a distress signal?

SCIENTISTS believe the refreshing scent of a freshly mowed lawn is a sign of distress — the grass is trying to heal the injury it has received.

Mown grass releases a number of organic compounds known as green leaf volatiles (GLVs). The pungent smell they release is a mixture of oxygenated hydrocarbons that include methanol, ethanol, acetaldehyde and acetone.

The rapid release of some of these compounds stimulate the formation of new cells at the wound site so it closes faster. Others act as antibiotics that prevent bacterial infection and inhibit fungal growth.

There is evidence of a remarkably sophisticated response to injury in some plants. Wild tobacco emit a certain GLV when it is being grazed on by caterpillars, which attracts nearby bugs that prey on the larvae.

Keith Burgess, Oxford.

Fill in the following collocational grid.

	soldiers	cards	geese	lions	monkeys	wolves	fish	ants	bees	cows	grapes	sheep
a gaggle of												
a shoal of												
a pride of												
a swarm of												
a colony of												
a herd of												
a flock of												
a pack of												
a troop of												
a school of												
a bunch of												

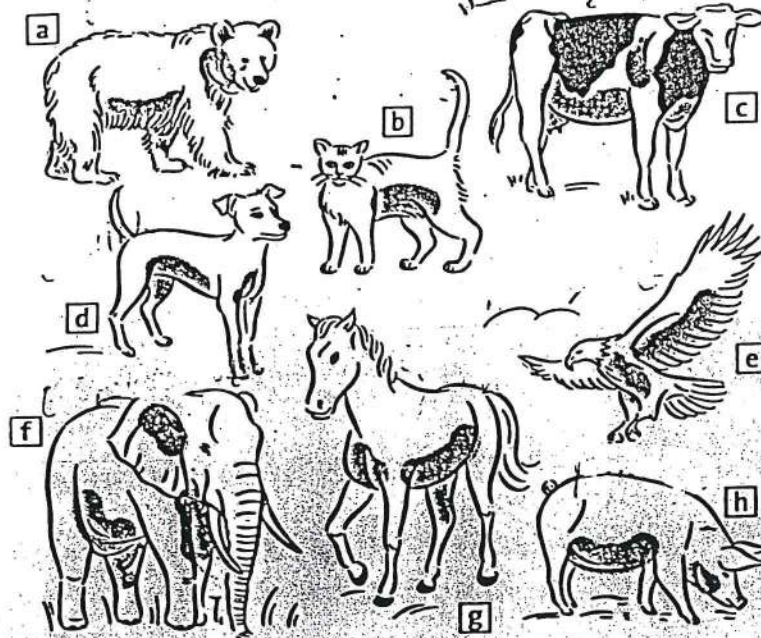
Which adjective relates to which picture? If you don't know, guess before you use your dictionary to check your answers.

aquiline
equine

bovine
feline

canine
porcine

elephantine
ursine



Complete these sentences using appropriate adjectives from exercise 3.

- She's so tiny she makes me feel _____.
- The portraits showed an aristocratic family with long _____ faces.
- She's very attractive and those green _____ eyes of hers are particularly bewitching.
- He was a gentle, rather _____ man.
- The dentist thinks she may now need treatment on two of her _____ teeth.
- You can tell he's his father's son by that distinctive _____ nose of his.

READING: Lexical cloze

For questions 1–12, read the two texts below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap.

Monopoly

First invented in the USA in the mid-1930s, the property-based board game *Monopoly* still sells around 300,000 (1) _____ each year. The aim of the game is to acquire land, build properties on it, and then to extract rent from other players until they all (2) _____ bankrupt. So (3) _____ monopolists try to buy the relatively 'cheap' sites, which generate lots of income because opponents frequently land on them. But they may not be (4) _____ the best strategy, according to a recent study.

Where the players end up on the board is decided by the throw of two dice. On the face of it, this seems (5) _____ random, but it actually ensures that they typically move seven squares on each throw. This is because there are more ways of (6) _____ with seven than any other number with two dice. And it is this factor which has allowed mathematicians to spot the best sites for buying property.

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|
| 1 A packs | B sets | C lots | D kits |
| 2 A face | B get | C fall | D go |
| 3 A budding | B sprouting | C shooting | D blooming |
| 4 A enlisting | B enrolling | C adopting | D ascribing |
| 5 A eventually | B utterly | C uniquely | D fortunately |
| 6 A putting down | B playing out | C coming up | D counting in |

Job Advertisement

Stand around and drink tea all day? And get paid for it? Sounds like most people's dream role. (7) _____ us in this fascinating position and initially that's exactly what you'll do. During your first two years with us, you'll taste up to 1,000 types of tea each day, spending some 30 hours a week on your feet. You'll become a veritable (8) _____ of knowledge on the world's favourite leafy brew.

Before the whole nation applies, let's make something absolutely (9) _____: it won't be easy. As well as honing your tastebuds, you'll examine our international tea-buying function and learn how to monitor market information, check samples and maintain stock. (10) _____ we'll invest heavily in your training, we'll look for a lot in (11) _____. You must be a graduate with a good degree, fluent in a second language, numerate, PC-literate and (12) _____ enough to analyse statistics and understand the numerous influences on our global business. To register for an application pack, e-mail your contact details to us.

- | | | | |
|------------|-----------|-------------|------------|
| 7 A Engage | B Share | C Apply | D Join |
| 8 A sink | B font | C spring | D pond |
| 9 A sure | B clear | C true | D straight |
| 10 A Since | B Whereas | C Providing | D Albeit |
| 11 A reply | B result | C return | D respect |
| 12 A agile | B witty | C crafty | D astute |

[illegible]

Getting Away From The Land

By the start of the twenty-first century, Britain had (0) ... BECOME ... a highly urbanised country, with only a small proportion of the population in touch (1) the working life of the countryside. But this has by (2) means always been the case. At the end of the nineteenth century, in excess (3) a million people were employed in agriculture, five (4) today's figure.

Even (5)....., however, the total was significantly below that in most European countries, high factory wages having already tempted people to leave the countryside in favour of the industrial cities. In (6)..... to this, the English custom of primogeniture, by (7)..... land is inherited only by the eldest son, served (8)..... further accelerate the rural exodus.

During the war years of the 1940s, at a time (9)..... food was short, people seized whatever opportunities (10)..... were to improve their diet (11)..... growing their own vegetables. However, this practice soon lost (12)..... appeal once the war was over, as (13)..... other temporary expediences, such as keeping chickens in town gardens. (14)..... is more, mixed arable and livestock farming, once the norm, became rare, so that even (15)..... people than ever were involved in agriculture.

Example: 0 E L E C T R I C A L

Fast Brain Waves

Over half a century ago, scientists found they could record the (0) ELECTRICAL signals of the brain at work. What at first appeared a random hotch potch of activity became a pattern of elegant waves' (16)..... determined. Ever since, scientists have wondered whether

**ELECTRIC
RHYTHM**

the secrets of our thoughts, (17)..... and even
(18)..... itself might be hidden in the patterns of our brain waves.

PERCEIVE
CONSCIOUS

The question of why we have brain waves is, (19)....., as hotly debated today as it was when the patterns were discovered. But the meaning, and even the existence, of fast rhythms in the alert brain is highly (20).....

ARGUE

CONTROVERSY

What is problematic is that you can't perceive these rhythms directly, they are so well hidden in the noise created by other brain activity, but many (21)..... now hold the (22)..... that the significance of these brain waves should not be (23)..... .

SEARCH
CONVINCE
ESTIMATE

The latest suggestion is that the rhythms could be (24)..... in detecting processes going on in different regions of the brain. Some believe that these rhythms might even interact, and in doing so help the brain to package information into (25)..... thoughts. How we bring together these related signals in the brain is a puzzle as yet unresolved.

DECIDE

COHERE

Paintings which inspire

Art experts give their opinions

A Luisa Sutton

A Bar at the Folies-Bergère, by Edouard Manet

Manet was inviting some kind of response in the way in which he presented women in his work and he succeeded in bridging the gap between classical traditions and painting modern life. Above all, I have tremendous respect for the fact that he was a breakthrough artist: a champion of realist modernism who was censured for breaking the mould. Through the medium of painting, Manet constantly reassessed the prevailing attitudes of the world he was living in. Today we are used to multiple perspective – seeing the same image from different angles. This was not so in Manet's time, and in this painting we see him crossing boundaries as he switches reality by employing a mirror to reflect his subjects.

B Paul Harris

Henry VII, 29 October 1505, by unknown artist

Visually, this is a stunning portrait; Henry moves towards the viewer from the parapet wearing the red robes of Lancaster, his hands on the ledge. It is immediately exciting and emotive. Henry VII was on the lookout for a new bride and this was painted to be sent to the court of Maximilian, much as we would send a photo today. So the provenance is clear. Portraits of other English monarchs, Richard III in particular, are, in comparison, stiff and remote. Henry VII's portrait speaks in a very particular way. His eyes look at one. He is Renaissance Man but, at the same time one sees a shrewd, wise and wily man who, throughout his reign, managed to amass the fortune of the Tudor dynasty.

C Tom Newman

James VI and I, 1618, by Paul Van Somer

I used to work for an art handling company in New York, and I came to realise how wonderful paintings are as entities. Old paintings last for so long because of the materials used – the oil is so robust, it expands or contracts depending on the heat. They can be rolled up and taken around the world, they'll never die. This portrait, in particular, made a huge impression on me. Works of art often lose their power as soon as they're placed in a museum. This painting is where it belongs – in a palace. Subject to who you speak to, James is either a buffoon or a tactical genius, but in this work he looks so stately. The painting was clearly commissioned to convey regality – and it worked on me, 400 years later.

D Paula Smith

Mr and Mrs Andrews, by Gainsborough

I chose this painting as it has personal relevance for me. I grew up in my grandmother's house in London. She was an excellent copyist of Gainsborough. We had copies of all of his paintings, except for this one, which my grandmother didn't approve of. I've always found it incredibly beautiful though. The two figures in this wonderful painting have very enigmatic expressions. What are they up to? What are they thinking? And then what are we to make of the landscape? It's an agricultural scene, in the middle of the day, but there are no agricultural workers anywhere to be seen. Where on earth is everybody? What a strange atmosphere the place has, a long ago era that will never be recaptured.

E Lynn D'Anton

An Old Woman Cooking Eggs, 1618, by Velázquez

What is most striking about this painting is surely its veracity. One gets the feeling that one is looking into a room in which there are no obstacles to understanding. Nothing comes between the subject and the observer. The artist here is the perfect observer. When I saw it a few years ago in the National Gallery of Scotland, set alongside many other works from Velázquez's youth, there was no doubt in my mind that it was a masterpiece. I think that it is easy for many people to empathise with this painting in one way or another.

Reading and Use of English, Part 7

Multiple matching

This part of the Reading and Use of English paper focuses on your ability to retrieve specific information from a text. You are given 10 questions and you must find the answers either in a group of texts or in one which has been divided into sections.

Read the Exam advice and then do the task below.

You are going to read an extract from an article about paintings. For questions 1–10, choose from the sections (A–E). The sections may be chosen more than once.

In which section are the following mentioned?

the inscrutable nature of the subjects	1 <input type="text"/>
the artist's ability to give an insight into temperament	2 <input type="text"/>
the integrity of the image portrayed	3 <input type="text"/>
the view that the artist was an innovator	4 <input type="text"/>
delight in a painting's ability to endure	5 <input type="text"/>
the background to a painting being well documented	6 <input type="text"/>
the view that a painting's impact depends on its surroundings	7 <input type="text"/>
a painting which gives an image of a lost world	8 <input type="text"/>
admiration for an artist who dared to challenge conventional ideas	9 <input type="text"/>
conflicting opinions about the subject of a painting	10 <input type="text"/>



Mr and Mrs Andrews, by Gainsborough

EXAM ADVICE

- Read the title and, if there is one, the subtitle carefully.
- Skim the sections quickly to get an idea of the subject matter. Don't worry about vocabulary that you aren't familiar with.
- Read through the questions carefully.
- Scan the text to find the specific information that answers the questions. When you find an answer in the text, underline it and put the question number next to it.
- Don't spend too much time looking for an answer to a question. Leave it until the end and go on to the next question.
- At the end, go back to the questions you have no answer to or the ones which you are unsure of. Never leave a blank on your answer sheet.
- The questions ask you to locate words/phrases/sentences that mean the same as the ones used in the questions – a paraphrase. Often, an idea will be repeated in more than one section, but only one section really answers the question.
- Don't just look for a word in the question being repeated in the text. This will not be the answer, just a distractor.
- Check to make sure that the part of the text where you think the answer is fully answers the question. Sometimes the question comes in two parts, for example, *a surprising view held on the integrity of a subject*.



Henry VII, 29 October 1505, by unknown artist

Example:

0 Do you mind if I watch you while you paint?

objection

Do you you while you paint?

0	have any objection to my watching
---	-----------------------------------

Write only the missing words on the separate answer sheet.

32 Anne's dedication to her work has always been exemplary.

herself

Anne the most exemplary way.

33 The delay is a nuisance, but I'm sure Sam can solve our problems.

come

The delay is a nuisance, but I'm sure Sam can
to our problems.

34 Henrik was very pleased to be selected for the team.

delight

Much for the team.

35 Yoshi wanted to make sure that everything was as it should be on the big day.

leave

Yoshi didn't on the big day.

36 The treasurer called a meeting to discuss the club's finances.

purpose

The treasurer's to discuss the club's
finances.

37 It may seem strange, but the composer has no formal training in music.

lacks

Strange kind of formal training in
music.

38 I've never thought of asking the hotel staff for advice about restaurants.

occurred

It has the hotel staff for advice about
restaurants.

39 In spite of all my efforts, I couldn't persuade Soraya to come to the concert.

hard

No matter I couldn't persuade Soraya
to come to the concert.

CPE WRITING: PART 2 LETTER

- Purpose** - A letter to a newspaper, reacting to something that has already been printed
- Register**
- Consistently appropriate: FORMAL or SEMIFORMAL
 - Layout and paragraphing: Effective organization
 - Paragraph 1: REASON FOR WRITING
 - Paragraphs 2, 3, 4: CONTENT POINTS, RELEVANT information
 - Paragraph 5: Good rounding off/conclusion
- How to go about it**
- Use a variety of linking words and phrases
 - Show a wide range of vocabulary and collocation
 - Be accurate in grammar and spelling
 - Write appropriate beginning and ending

Opening phrases:

- I am writing to express my...
- I am writing in response to...
- I am writing with reference to...
- The article raises the issue of...

Expressing personal opinion:

- I would definitely agree that...
- Having said that...
- As far as...is concerned...
- I would like to take issue with...

Closing phrases:

- I look forward to...
- I would therefore be grateful if you could...

Useful linkers:

- Similarly, at the same time, in my view, thus, however, therefore, naturally, nevertheless, indeed, in addition...

You have read the reader's letter below in a magazine. You decide to write a **letter** to the editor of the magazine, commenting on the views expressed and giving your own opinions.

Family values have changed – to my mind, for the worse. When I was a teenager, 40 years ago, there was no time to laze around like the present generation do. I had to work in my father's shop after school, then help my mother with the washing up. And I used to spend two hours on homework every night. My own grandchildren don't study at all, they take everything for granted, and expect their parents to run round after them like servants! What do other readers think?

① appropriate opening

② reason for writing
(to take issue with)

- good paragraphing
- polite tone
- relevant information
- variety of linking words and phrases
- advanced vocabulary

PLANNING:

A sports magazine has invited its readers to write letters on the topic of dangerous sports. You have decided to write a letter (280–320 words) expressing your views about dangerous sports and what you think the responsibilities of the people who do these sports are.

- What is your opinion about dangerous sports?
- What are the responsibilities of the people who do them?

STRUCTURE - INTRODUCTION (Reason for writing)
PROBLEMS
RISKS
RESPONSIBILITIES
CONCLUSION

Make your opinions clear!

Give examples (where possible) to support your views

Dear Sir or Madam

① I have just read Henry Reid-Streebling's letter on family values, in the readers' letters section of your June edition. As I am part of the younger generation referred to by Mr Reid-Streebling, I would like to take issue with some of his criticism, which I feel is unfair and shows teenagers in a bad light.

② In the first place, I can vouch for the fact that my classmates and I are not 'lazy'. We have to spend a lot of time studying, not just completing our homework but also reading round the subjects and practising our languages. If we were to do nothing, we would fail our exams!

Secondly, in my experience, many students have part-time jobs at the weekends or in the evenings. They do this work in order to be financially independent of their parents, so quite obviously, they do not 'take everything for granted', as the writer maintains. With respect, Mr Reid-Streebling's letter may say more about the problems within his own family than about trends among today's youth.

Speaking personally, I do not view my parents as servants and I always try to be a helpful member of the family, looking after my younger brothers and sister and assisting with the usual chores. Of course, teenagers have different attitudes and personalities just like adults do, so it is not surprising that some are lazier than others. In the writer's case, perhaps some 're-training' of his grandchildren is necessary – they might well listen to him rather than their parents.

From what my own mother and father have told me, I recognise that their childhood was very different from mine. However, I think they would agree with me that it was not necessarily more difficult. There is a lot of pressure on our generation to succeed, in a world which is far more competitive than it was 40 years ago. I am lucky to have the support and encouragement of my parents and will appreciate them even more, having read Mr Reid-Streebling's letter.

Yours faithfully

A student newspaper has invited its readers to contribute their views on the good and bad points of city living. You decide to write a letter giving your own opinions, based on a city that you are familiar with. In your letter, you should also suggest how city lifestyles might be improved.

I am writing to outline my own personal views on city living. Prior to moving here to start work, I grew up in a small village in the countryside, so I am relatively new to city ways. However, I have to say that I have enjoyed every minute of the experience so far.

The amenities available are of course one obvious attraction. If I want to, I can visit a different gallery every day of the week; I can attend a concert or see a film every evening. However, I think there are other advantages to city living that are less tangible but just as important. I'll try to explain what I mean.

For example, people respect your privacy. This could be a negative point for some people, and I readily admit that there must be some lonely people living in cities. For myself, however, the situation is perfect: I can have neighbours around me when I choose to be with them – neighbours who, incidentally, show far more community spirit and a more caring nature than any I knew in the country.

Then there's the whole issue of availability of goods. It is possible to buy anything here, from Chinese spices to rare books, and I never cease to wonder at this fact. Some people might argue that nowadays, with Internet shopping, goods can be obtained anywhere, but that is missing the point somehow. For me, there is nothing better than browsing in city shops at the weekend or on the way home from work. I just love it.

Perhaps the one area that could be improved is public transport. It works, but only just, and I believe the council could invest a little more in getting its workers to and from more satisfactorily. That aside, I am happy with my lot and have no plans to return to the countryside. Ask me again in ten years' time!

Yours,

Richard Rushton

Planning - ... to outline my personal views:
basic info about myself and the city
- positive aspects - amenities
respect of privacy
availability of goods
- negative aspect - traffic - could be improved
- effective rounding off ... ask me in 10 years' time

You have decided to write a letter to give your views on an article you read in a newspaper about how some rules and regulations, for example anti-smoking laws and traffic control, affect our personal freedoms. You decide to write a letter (280-320 words) in which you briefly describe how you feel about this issue and whether the regulations are justified or not.

Dear Editor,

I am writing in response to your recent column about unreasonable rules and would like to share my ideas with you. I would definitely agree that such controls are getting worse, and that it would be infinitely preferable for authorities to spend more time on things such as solving crime.

Having said that, it is also true that the regulations do some good. For example, the antismoking campaign has clearly saved lives, and people have also benefited from government advice on sunbathing and skin cancer. As far as road safety goes, the compulsory wearing of seat belts has long been accepted as normal. Accident rates have also fallen, thanks to government initiatives such as drink-driving laws, speed cameras and traffic-calming measures.

However, the main problem is that the controls go too far. Not content with informing people of the dangers of smoking, the government introduces a ban on smoking in pubs and restaurants, on trains and in offices, it introduces high taxation, bans tobacco advertising, and does its best to force people to change their behaviour. This is what tends to irritate people the most. Of course, it is vitally important that we should be given the facts about smoking or sunbathing, but we should also have the right to make up our own mind.

The same applies to road safety. They are continually trying to reduce speed limits on motorways, which is a complete waste of time given that the vast majority of motorway drivers exceed the current speed limit, and it serves no purpose whatsoever having a law that nobody obeys. The government should accept that it will never be possible to make the roads completely safe.

To sum up, I think that regulations have gone far enough. What we do need is simple information, and we should be allowed to decide for ourselves how we want to live our lives.

Yours faithfully

You have recently read a newspaper article which stated that 'most people in society are far too reliant on convenience food and this is having a detrimental impact on people's diets'. You decide to write a letter (280-320 words) responding to the points raised and expressing your own views.

Dear Editor,

I am writing in response to the article on changing diets in society and would like to share my views. Although some interesting issues are raised that will no doubt encourage enthusiastic debate, some of the points expressed are fundamentally flawed and somewhat exaggerated.

Having said that, I would be inclined to agree that a proportion of our society does, unfortunately, represent the caricature depicted in the article. Yes, there is an element of society that is dependent on pre-packaged microwave food to provide necessary sustenance in a quick and simple form; however, to assume that this means people do not prepare fresh food at all, or that fast food alone is to blame for an increase in illnesses, is quite frankly ludicrous.

Many packaged foods in fact provide people with a more than adequate nutritional balance and actually save people money, whilst at the same time cutting down on waste. It is a well-known fact, which the article fails to acknowledge, that frozen vegetables provide higher levels of vitamins than many fresh products due to the deterioration in levels of nutrients as the fresh product ages.

As far as people not being willing to prepare food is concerned, I am afraid I again have to raise issue here. Yes I too am "guilty" for want of a better word, of opening packets of ready-made food but at the same time I frequently concoct my own dishes. The world is not black and white, and thus should not be viewed so one-dimensionally.

To sum up, I, in common with many others, do not fall into the category of polar opposites suggested by the article. Whilst we may at times enjoy convenience, many of us equally derive great pleasure from our creativity in the kitchen. I look forward to following subsequent articles on related issues.

Yours faithfully

HOMEWORK:

You have read a newspaper article which stated that 'thousands of dollars are chucked down the drain annually on so called alternative medicine'. Readers were asked to send in their opinions. You decide to write a letter (280-320 words) responding to the article and expressing your own views.

A columnist in a newspaper has written an article complaining that the media plays too great a part in people's lives. The newspaper's editor has invited readers to respond to the article with their own views. Write a letter to the newspaper, outlining the main ways in which you think the media influences people and commenting on whether you think its influences are positive or negative.

An international magazine has been running a series of articles on fame and the fascination that there is with famous people and their celebrity status. Write a letter to the magazine describing your country's media coverage of famous people and how you think that coverage affects their lives.

An international English-language magazine has invited readers to contribute letters about journeys they have made. You decide to write a letter about an important journey you made. You should explain the significance of the journey, and the feelings aroused in you as you travelled.

You have recently read an article in your local newspaper about the fact that many people do not use the town library. Write a letter to the newspaper suggesting ways of attracting more people to the library. In the letter you should give possible reasons why people do not use the library. You should include suggestions for improving existing facilities and providing new services.

You recently stayed at one of a chain of large hotels and encountered a number of problems during your stay which you feel were the fault of the company. Write a letter to the company's head office, detailing the problems that you had, describing what happened when you complained to the hotel staff about them. Suggest ways in which the hotel group could improve its service to customers.

You have recently visited a city or area as a tourist and found that there are a number of aspects of your visit which you wish to comment on. Write a letter to the head of the tourist office for that area, describing the positive and/or negative aspects of your visit and making any suggestions you feel appropriate.

The following headline appeared in *Feelgood*, a lifestyle magazine, introducing an article about the attitudes of young people.

Being young – it's not fun

You decide to write a letter to the magazine based on your own experience, and giving reasons for your views.

A film festival is taking place in your town. The theme is:

Comedy in the cinema – the films that make us laugh

The organisers have asked filmgoers to write in with suggestions of films for the festival. Write a letter recommending a film that has made you laugh and saying why it should be shown at the festival.

The editor of a magazine called *Leisure Today* has asked for letters from readers who collect things as a hobby. Readers are asked to explain what they collect, describe how they find new objects for their collections and account for the satisfaction they get from their hobby. You decide to write a letter to the magazine about your collection.

You have recently become aware of the existence of a situation which you believe to be wrong or unjust and which you think should be dealt with by the authorities. Write a letter to a newspaper clearly describing that situation, explaining the problems it causes and saying what you believe should be done about it.

The Tourist Board in your area has decided to produce a series of welcome letters which will be placed in hotels, libraries and supermarkets, and whose purpose will be to help tourists make the most of their holiday. You have been asked to write the letter for English-speaking visitors. You should describe local customs and traditions, mention places of particular interest and recommend local specialities in food and drink.

Speaking

1 With a partner, talk about the following.

- How important is it to look attractive?
- What do you think makes a face attractive?
- What's your opinion of
 - cosmetic surgery
 - nose and lip piercing
 - make-up
 - wigs
- How important are good looks to a politician?
- Would you describe yourself as a) immaculate, b) smart or c) neither?
- Do you ever look a) scruffy or b) unkempt?

The following are definitions of personality types. With a partner, decide if the definition is correct or not. If you think the definition is wrong, write a correct version.

EXAMPLE: An observant person is one who is always interested in everyone else's business.

Wrong. An observant person is one who is good at noticing things.

- a A morbid person is one who is interested in unpleasant subjects, especially death.
- b Someone who is opinionated has a lot of excellent suggestions to make when there is a problem.
- c A pompous person is one who is full of their own importance.
- d Someone who is vivacious is likely to get angry quickly.
- e An acquisitive person likes to buy lots of presents for their friends.
- f A meticulous person checks everything they do very carefully.
- g A discriminating person is racially prejudiced.
- h A complacent person is one who is easy-going and pleasant to be with.
- i Someone who is unobtrusive is shy and introverted.
- j A manipulative person likes making things by hand.
- k Someone who is boastful is inclined to tell everyone about their possessions and successes.

Use of English

1 For questions 1–8, read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of some of the lines to form a word that fits in the space in the same line. There is an example at the beginning (0).

VENICE

I first arrived in Venice by train. My parents and I had driven from Milan, but they had very (0) THOUGHTFULLY left the car at Mestre, because they knew how vital first impressions were. That afternoon my father (1) to show me Venice. The thing to remember, he told me, was that however (2) its churches and palaces, the greatest miracle was the city itself, (3) by sea and marsh.

You might ask why anyone in their right mind would build a settlement in so (4) a location. In fact, the reason was fear. In the days of (5), Venice did not exist; but then, in the fifth and sixth centuries, the Barbarians swept into Italy, and the panic-stricken (6) of the great mainland cities fled to the lagoon. And the lagoon continued to protect Venice throughout her history, separating her from the (7) feuding cities of the mainland. Today, more than ever, we have cause for (8): it is thanks only to the lagoon that Venice has been spared the motor car.

THINK

TAKE

GLORY

CIRCLE

INVITE

ANTIQUE

INHABIT

PERPETUATE

GRATEFUL



Part 5

You are going to read an extract from a novel. For questions 31 – 36, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text. Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Lucy gets a new job on a newspaper

It was a precarious period for her where her own fortunes were concerned. She had to rely on freelance work for six months after the quality weekly magazine folded. The regular salary cheque had always seemed derisively small, but now it was like lost riches. Doggedly, she wrote letters and telephoned and peppered editors with unsolicited articles and suggestions. Sometimes she struck lucky and got a commission. She wrote a profile of a woman politician who appreciated her fair-minded approach and tipped her off about a local government row in a complacent cathedral town. Lucy went there, investigated, talked to people and wrote a piece exposing a rich cauldron of corruption which was snapped up by a national daily newspaper. This in turn led to a commission to investigate the controversial siting of a theme park in the north of England. Her article was noticed by the features editor in search of something sharp and bracing on the heritage industry in general. She was getting a name for abrasive comment, for spotting an issue and homing in upon it. Anxiously, she scoured the press for hints of impending issues. In this trade, she saw, you needed not so much to be abreast of things as ahead of them, lying in wait for circumstance, ready to pounce.

But an article sold every week or two did not pay the bills. She began to contemplate, bleakly, a return to the treadmill of proofreading and copy-editing. And then one day she walked into the offices of the national daily which had taken her cauldron of corruption piece and whose features editor had since looked kindly upon her. Having handed over a speculative piece on the latest educational theories she'd written, she fell into conversation with an acquaintance and learned that one of the paper's regular columnists had fallen foul of the editor and departed in a cloud of dust. The column, traditionally addressed to matters of the moment and written so as to provoke attention and controversy, was untethered, so to speak. Lucy made the necessary phone call before her nerve went.

She was asked to submit a piece as a trial run which they published. 'Great,' they said. 'We'll let you know,' they said. 'Soon,' they assured her, 'really very soon.' She chewed her nails for a fortnight; a seasoned hack was given a trial run after her; she read his contribution which, she saw with absolute clarity, was succinct, incisive and original. Or just possibly anodyne, banal and plodding.

And then, the phone call came. She'd have a weekly column with her own by-line and her photograph, postage-stamp size, next to it. There'd be a salary cheque, and perhaps fame and success to follow that. Thinking more pragmatically, she realised that the job presented her with not only a wonderful opportunity but also the inevitable pressure of keeping up with the twists and turns of events to which she must supply a perceptive commentary.

'A start,' she said to her mother, Maureen, and Bruce, her step-father. 'It's a start anyway, but they could fire me at any moment.'

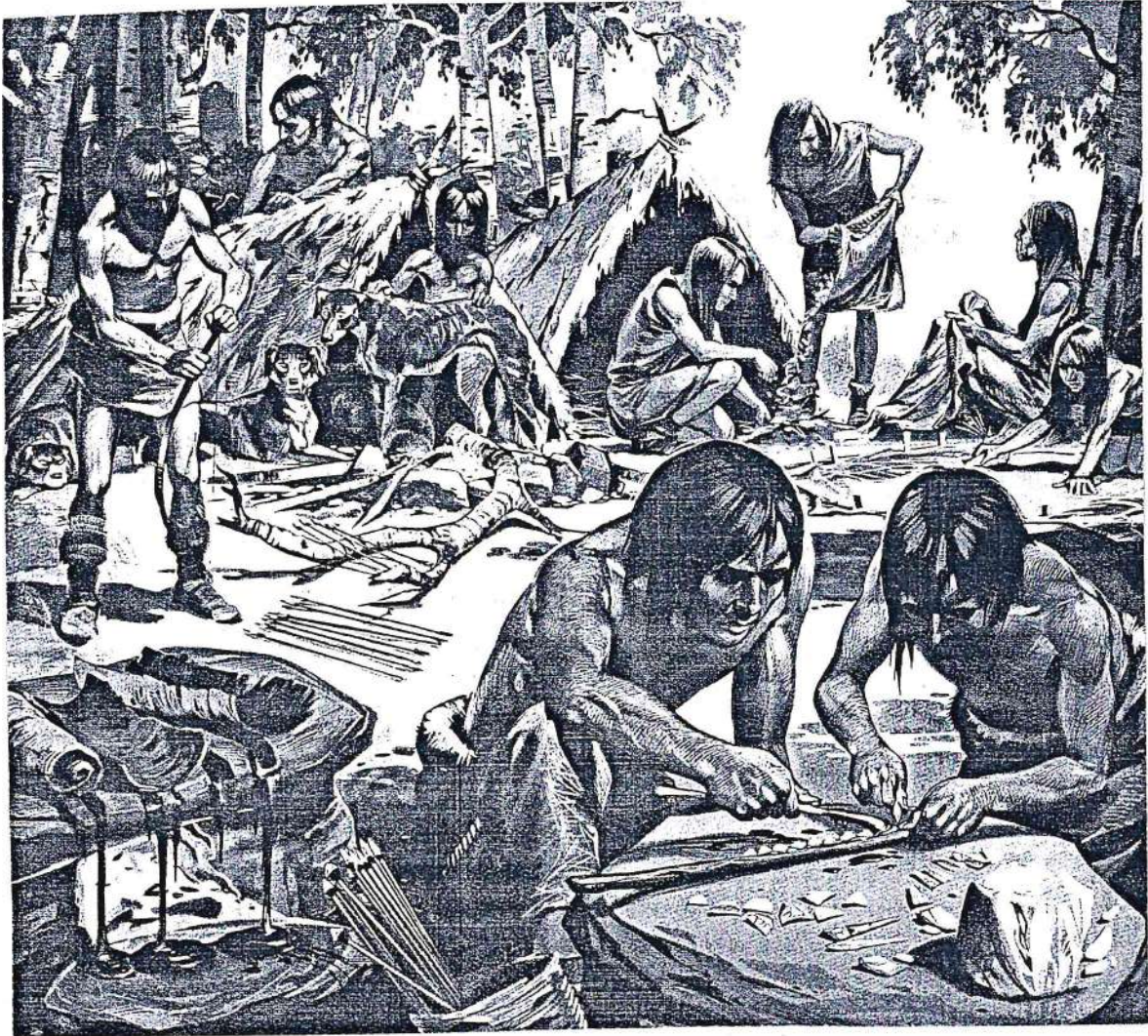
'Just let them try,' said Maureen belligerently. 'I think you're better with your hair a bit shorter. Or maybe that's not a very flattering picture. I think you're very clever. You did some lovely essays at school. I wonder if I've still got any of them somewhere.'

Later, when she was alone, Lucy thought that her appointment had probably been a piece of good fortune. She refused to allow the word luck. She was young yet, and this was something of a plum. She must have got the job on her merits, she told herself, along with whatever assistance there may have been from the inadequacies of others considered for the appointment, or the failure of further rivals to apply. What she was never to know was that in fact the editor had been on the verge of offering the column to the seasoned hack – had been about to pick up the phone – when the colleague he most disliked had walked into his office and spoken with satisfaction of the prospect of closer association with this old crony of his. The editor listened with some indignation, first at the assumption that this would be his decision, and then at the notion of these two ganging up under his nose. As soon as the colleague was out of the room he reached for the phone. And rang Lucy.

And so it began, that time during which she was so feverishly hitched to the affairs of public life that in retrospect it was to seem as though she hurtled from day to day with the onward rush of the news, denied any of the lethargy of individual existence.

- 31 After losing her job, how did Lucy feel about the salary she used to earn?
- A She had been foolish to give it up.
 - B It had given her a sense of security.
 - C She should have appreciated it more.
 - D It represented a fair return for her work.
- 32 Lucy thinks the secret of success as a freelance journalist is to
- A keep yourself informed about current affairs.
 - B adopt a controversial style of writing.
 - C identify future newsworthy situations.
 - D make as many contacts as possible.
- 33 What made Lucy decide to apply for a job on the national daily?
- A She had a friend who worked there.
 - B She had impressed the features editor.
 - C She had gained a reputation for effective reporting.
 - D She had discovered some information about a vacancy.
- 34 It is suggested that Lucy's mother Maureen
- A is forgetful and absent-minded.
 - B understands little about Lucy's job.
 - C has good critical judgement about writing.
 - D expects Lucy will have trouble with the editor.
- 35 On reflection, how did Lucy account for the fact that she got the job?
- A She hoped it was because she deserved it.
 - B She was unable to understand how it happened.
 - C She thought her age had given her an advantage.
 - D She knew she was better than the many applicants.
- 36 The impression given of the editor is that he is
- A anxious to please his colleagues.
 - B unable to make up his mind.
 - C prone to act on impulse.
 - D quick to take offence.

History



PAPER 4 SPEAKING 16 minutes

PART 1 (2 minutes) GENERAL AND SOCIAL

Questions that may be addressed to either candidate:

- What kind of things do you do in your free time?
 - How long have you been doing them?
 - What is it about them that you enjoy particularly?
 - Have you taken up any new activities in your free time recently? If so, why?
 - Have you given up anything you used to do in your free time? If so, why?
-
- What countries or other parts of your country have you travelled to?
 - What did you like most about these places?
 - What did you like least about them?
 - How did they compare with your expectations of them?
 - Name one place you would not like to go to. What are your impressions of it?

PART 2 (4 minutes) HISTORY

Discussion between candidates:

Look at the picture on page 137 and discuss which historical period it shows.

(1 minute)

Now look at the picture again.

Imagine that you have been asked to give a presentation about the historical period that you would most like to have lived in.

Discuss the historical periods in the distant past or in more modern times that most interest you. Then decide which historical period will be the subject of your presentation and what aspects of it you will include.

(3 minutes)

PART 3 (10 minutes)**FASHION AND YOUTH**

In Part 3 each candidate is given a card and talks alone for two minutes about the topic on the card. After each candidate has spoken, the other candidate is asked a question and the candidate who spoke alone is invited to respond (1 minute).

Prompt Card (a) (Given to Candidate A, and a copy to Candidate B)

Why do so many people follow fashion?

- need to feel up-to-date
- commercial pressures
- how you look matters/has always mattered

One of the following questions for Candidate B:

- Describe a fashion in clothes that you particularly like or liked.
- Describe a fashion in clothes that you particularly dislike or disliked.
- To what extent do you and your friends follow fashion?

One of the following questions for Candidate A:

- What do you think?
- Do you agree?
- How about you?

Prompt Card (b) (Given to Candidate B, and a copy to Candidate A)

Is there too much emphasis on youth in modern life?

- the media/films/music
- what older people have to offer
- attitude in society to young and older people

One of the following questions for Candidate A:

- Do people change as they get older and if so, in what ways?
- How much freedom do young people have in your society?
- Describe an elderly person who you particularly admire.

One of the following questions for Candidate B:

- What do you think?
- Do you agree?
- How about you?

Part 3 finishes with a discussion between the two candidates and the examiner on the general topic (4 minutes).

General questions for both candidates on the topic of fashion and youth:

- How frequently do fashions in music change in your society?
- Is there anything that is fashionable now that you think you will consider ridiculous when you look back on it when you're older?
- Is anything that was fashionable in the past now fashionable with a different generation in your society?
- Is it possible for older people to be fashionable?
- What is the situation regarding the employment of older people in your society?
- What, if any, restrictions do you think there should be on young people?

Stop anyone in the street and ask them to name a scientist, and the chances are they'll think of Albert Einstein. His face is used to advertise products with intellectual (1), from computers to encyclopaedias.

Most people know little of what Einstein did, except that he developed some mysterious theories under the heading 'relativity', which are famous for being incomprehensible, and for coming up with bizarre predictions that (2) counter to everyday experience.

Einstein was part of a gigantic (3) forward in scientific thinking, an intellectual revolution that (4) the birth of twentieth century science. Physicists and mathematicians were trying to create a new, more rational description of the universe by studying relationships between matter and the forces of nature.

Einstein (5) his profound and far-reaching contributions simply by looking again at the nature of the fundamentals: time, space, matter and energy. Previous descriptions had depended on Isaac Newton's view of a universe in which stars and planets moved in an absolute framework of space and time. Einstein (6) this notion, saying that time and space were not absolute but relative.

- | | | | |
|------------------|----------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1 A suppositions | B connotations | C assumptions | D inferences |
| 2 A drive | B fall | C flow | D run |
| 3 A flight | B leap | C dive | D vault |
| 4 A ushered | B notified | C heralded | D declared |
| 5 A gave | B laid | C offered | D made |
| 6 A overthrew | B overtook | C overwhelmed | D overran |

Young Readers

Throughout our childhoods, Lydia and I distrusted any prize-winning book because we knew it would be worthy; and for 'worthy', (7) 'boring', we thought.

While our mother had been inclined to abhor our philistinism in tones of despising innuendo, our father would cheerfully dish us out tenpences, chapter by chapter, as inducements to make us (8) our eyes over the occasional improving volume. Or he would (9) the odd superior book in amongst our Christmas and birthday presents, labelled in bold marker pen, 'This Book is NOT Literature'. Though we (10) most of his offerings as 'boys' books', he did, in this way, (11) us to some shorter works of decent fiction and, just once, to a well-known (12) of verse.

- | | | | |
|----------------|----------------|---------------|--------------|
| 7 A interpret | B read | C consider | D define |
| 8 A chuck | B throw | C hurl | D cast |
| 9 A link | B weave | C slip | D fold |
| 10 A dismissed | B disqualified | C discredited | D disclaimed |
| 11 A reveal | B expose | C unveil | D disclose |
| 12 A album | B periodical | C manual | D anthology |

Language

'The origin of human language is truly secret and marvellous,' wrote Jacob Grimm in 1851. The marvellous secret has long proved a launch pad for strange ideas. 'Primitive man was likely to make sounds like "meuh" when (13) danger,' claimed Charles Callar in 1928. "Meuh" has a plaintive sound. The human who wandered over a hostile land inhabited by awesome beasts (14) desperate noises, and languages have preserved some echo of his lamentation such as *malaria* meaning "fever" or the Latin *mors* meaning "death".

Faced with such weird speculations, many avoided the topic, regarding it as a playground for cranks, but recently, language origin and evolution have become key research areas. Language probably developed in East Africa, around 100,000 years ago. (15), speech was used for friendly interaction, and was an important tool in power (16) Information-swapping was probably not an important original (17) – contrary to the views of philosopher John Locke, who spoke of language as a 'great conduit' for (18) knowledge.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|---------------|----------------|
| 13 A feeling | B sensing | C suffering | D fighting |
| 14 A screeched | B cried | C called | D uttered |
| 15 A In conclusion | B As a consequence | C In the main | D Despite this |
| 16 A struggles | B wars | C strikes | D contests |
| 17 A argument | B service | C role | D thought |
| 18 A dispatching | B conveying | C teaching | D passing |

Unit 11

Paper 1 Reading Part 3

You are going to read an article from a newspaper. Seven paragraphs have been removed from the extract. Choose from the paragraphs A-H the one which fits each gap (1-7). There is one extra paragraph which you do not need to use. Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Cruising may not be everyone's idea of entertainment yet it would hardly be the same without its traditional British teatime. There is no better way of breaking down social barriers either. Or so I found when I enjoyed a cup of tea with an anonymous-looking passenger aboard the smart ship I had joined.

1

Sharing tea with a celebrity may not be a normal cruising experience, but the *Seabourn Spirit* is no run-of-the-mill vessel. Nor aboard most cruise ships are you served high-quality leaf tea – it is usually tea-bags, even if it is in a silver pot.

2

And with due reverence to the clientele, it was personal treatment all the way. With a passenger-crew ratio of almost one-to-one, there was never any chance of the delays you might experience on other craft. Nor do you find many lines where the staff are so quick and keen to learn your particular tastes.

3

In what other ship, I wonder, would the cabin stewardess put a marker in your paperback so you would not lose your place? A small detail – but little pleasures add up to give maximum satisfaction. Yet such high standards might daunt some, fearing that it will be far from relaxing having to live up to them. But I have not often been on such a happy-go-lucky cruise. Be we president or pleb, we were all treated as equals, and I have been on much less distinguished ships with more marked social mores.

4

Full silver service meals were available in your cabin as part of the 24-hour waiter service. Passengers could also choose between the main dining room and the veranda café. The cuisine was worthy of such a ship and, if it was too *nouvelle* for some, at least it made eating those cream cakes at tea less of a worry.

5

If there was any problem, it was overcoming the temptation to become a seagoing hermit. All the cabins have broad picture windows and living areas with settee, soft chairs, table and desk. And there is plenty of room for the queen-size bed. The marble bathrooms are a good size with a decent tub-shower and double wash-basins. Most convenient is a closet with enough wooden coat hangers for a débutante's ball and plenty of room for luggage.

6

A highlight of our tour was a visit to the scenic resort of Yalta and the Livadiya Palace, where Churchill, Roosevelt and Stalin held their famous conference in 1945 that decided much of the fate of post-war Europe. And we paid a rare cruise ship call to Sevastopol. Mooring near a flotilla of heavily armed warships in what is still a big naval base was one of the more thought-provoking experiences.

7

The main port brought back the smiles – a chance at last to indulge in that cruise essential, shopping, but with a touch of culture. As a mark of the special attention given to the passengers, the line booked the opera house for an exclusive ballet performance. Even if cruising is not your cup of tea, this is almost certainly the ship to change your mind.

A The passenger clearly seemed to be enjoying the occasion. During a gale, however, he might have wished he was back in port. Seasickness can afflict anyone. A good pair of sea legs is one of the few comforts not provided on a ship where every effort is made to satisfy passengers' whims.

B Yet nothing moved our emotions more than when we were driven to the site of the Valley of Death. Today, it is a sylvan scene. Had it not been for Olga, our guide, the horror of it would have remained hidden. In perfect English, she recited Tennyson's 'Charge of the Light Brigade'. I saw the American woman beside me shed a tear. She was not the only one.

C A more potent concern, even before boarding, was not over-eating but over-drinking. One reason for such high fares is that drinks are included without extra charge. But the mainly elderly passengers stayed as sober as judges – as several were, in fact.

D Although under 10,000 tons, a midget of the ocean waves, what it lacks in size it makes up for in quality. 'Luxury' is a much abused word, yet this ship deserves the description. 'Exclusive' may be a better word if you reckon on the ability to pay an average of more than £550 a day for the pleasure of being there. It was not surprising, therefore, that the majority of the 188 passengers on our 12-night jaunt from Istanbul to the Black Sea and Aegean came from the richer golden lodes of the social strata.

E My fridge, too, was stocked to the gunnels. As another compulsion to remain in blissful isolation, the television also relays the ship's daily lectures on port news and travel subjects. There were half a dozen grander suites with separate rooms and a balcony. If you could tear yourself away from the room or felt like a more academic pastime, the ship also had its own library, but it would take a world cruise at least to read through the edition of *Encyclopaedia Britannica* that was included.

F Nothing boosts egos more, or makes one feel more at home, than having the steward know without being reminded that your breakfast croissants should be only slightly warm and that you prefer Orange Pekoe to Darjeeling.

G Sipping from his cup English-style (with milk) with obvious pleasure, he told me: 'I enjoy it very much although we do grow excellent tea in my country, Indonesia. It's called Gol Para. Did you know that it is a favourite kind of your Queen?' This surprised me but then who am I to dispute a former president of his country?

H Just to illustrate my point: aboard Seabourn Spirit, there were just three formal dinners, and not all the men wore dinner jackets. Most evenings were casual or informal.



For questions 32–39, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given. You must use between three and eight words, including the word given.

Here is an example (0).

5

Example:

0 Do you mind if I watch while you paint?

objection

Do you you while you paint?

Write only the missing words on the separate answer sheet.

32 The news of the merger came as a complete surprise to the workers.

aback

The workers the news of the merger.

33 Everybody in the audience stood to applaud the actor's performance.

standing

The actor was for his performance.

34 Do phone us when you arrive at the airport, even if it is late.

how

No is when you arrive at the airport, do phone us.

35 It was obvious that Andrew was completely unaware of what was happening.

Idea

Andrew obviously had on.

36 I seem to have been in this queue for hours.

joined

It seems like this queue.

37 Would it be possible to speak to you in private for a moment?

having

Is there word with you?

38 There is a remarkable similarity in how the two sisters dress.

alike

The two sisters way they dress.

39 What explanation can we offer for this sudden drop in temperature?

account

How temperature has suddenly dropped?

Example: 0 I F

MOBILE COMMUNICATION

For many people, mobile email is a habit they couldn't give up even (0) IF they wanted to. And (9) should they want to? (10) all, the ability to send and receive emails from a mobile device means they can stay in touch with colleagues, friends and family, whether they're standing in a queue at the supermarket, downing a quick cup of coffee in (11) meetings or killing (12) before a flight.

It's fair to say that access to email while (13) the move has done much to whet appetites for other kinds of collaborative tools. What's (14) , there's a whole new way of working that has opened up in recent years and, (15) a result, there's a general expectation that efficiency and productivity don't necessarily take (16) within the four walls of an organisation's physical offices.

Example: 0 E F F E C T I V E

POWER NAPS

Power napping is an (0) EFFECTIVE strategy. It involves taking an intense sleep which dramatically improves (17) , making it especially useful for those with a demanding schedule such as mothers of babies or travelling business (18) However, the conditions must be right and practice is required to (19) the effects.

EFFECT

ALERT

EXECUTE

MAXIMUM

To prevent (20) on awakening, power naps should last about 25 minutes. Falling asleep so quickly takes practice, but is in fact a habit which is (21) easy to acquire. Initially, it is more important to relax for a while than actually fall asleep, and power-napping is not a good idea if you find it difficult to wake up at the (22) time.

ORIENTATE

COMPARE

DESIGN

Finally, power-napping should not be confused with the kind of dozing that can (23) a sensation of overwhelming sleepiness during the day, which simply represents the (24) experienced in the attempt to compensate for a poor sleep routine.

COMPANY

DESPAIR

A We didn't need an in-depth research project into students' eating habits to tell us that a fair percentage of the student population eat too few vegetables. Fortunately, the UK's first study of the dietary changes brought about by going to university delves into more wide-ranging issues. And it has already unearthed a less predictable trend. Male students are particularly prone to what Dr Ricardo Costa from Coventry University calls 'disordered eating patterns'. Not to be confused with eating disorders. 'We're not talking about bulimia, anorexia and other psychological conditions,' he stresses. 'That's not my field.'

B Dr Farzad Amirabdollahian, whose field is dietetics and human nutrition, and one of his colleagues have so far carried out around 130 in-depth interviews with undergraduates of both sexes. Between now and next April they hope to talk to another 270. 'That 400 will give us a really strong idea of the trends in one university,' says Costa. 'From there, we hope to apply for a grant and expand the study to two more.'

C One university likely to be chosen for the study is Hertfordshire, where Amirabdollahian used to work; the other is in North Wales, where Costa did research while also working as a dietician elsewhere. 'The more I looked into the obesity epidemic, the more it became clear that there was a lot of evidence about the dietary habits of children and adults, but very little in between,' he explains. 'I knew that my diet changed when I first went to university and colleagues had told me that it was the same for them. I thought it was time we looked at what living the student life is doing to your body.'

D As many as 50% of male students who have taken part in the survey seem to share with contemporaries from all walks of life a susceptibility to the blandishments of men's magazines. 'They're very focused on their body image and not just to meet sporting needs,' says Costa. Does he mean that they want to get rid of the burgeoning paunch and put on muscle to look good for women? 'Yes, that's what the trend suggests. But instead of trying to achieve it through a balanced diet as well as exercise, they're going for disordered eating – outside the norm, in other words. They're spending their money on dietary supplements such as protein powders and amino acids. Any food to go with that? They tend to go for a lot of high-protein, low-fat meat, such as chicken or turkey breast from the economy or frozen ranges. Fish and chips are also one of the fast-food options for students who aren't in the habit of cooking healthy food. Oh yes, and egg whites, without the yolks. Fruit and veg? 'Very little.' This may, of course, be a phase that many of these young men will grow out of. But if it continues, the consequences for their health could be serious. 'The liver and kidneys eventually struggle to break down an excess of protein,' Costa warns, 'so liver and kidney failure is a distinct possibility in the long term. We've already seen that phenomenon among body builders. They're also going to have a deficiency in



good-quality fats. That can ultimately lead to cardiac problems. And don't forget the mental issues that will arise for those who fail to meet this idealized body image.' He would dearly love to involve psychologists as the project expands and spreads. Not only to work with young men worried about their lack of muscle but also to find new ways of spreading the healthy-eating message across campuses. 'Posters don't seem to work,' he says.

E The research, still in its early stages, already indicates a disinclination to buy what Costa calls 'proper food'. With the exception of mature students, cooking skills are low and consumption of ready meals and takeaways high. Very few respondents are eating anywhere near the 'five-a-day' fruit and vegetable intake recommended, he says. 'Females were better than males in that regard and students in the health professions were well above average. But even among them, the average was only four portions a day.' Admittedly we are talking about flats, bedsits and halls of residence in Coventry rather than a Cambridge college. But the trend seems to be common to students of all social backgrounds. 'Another finding from the early stages of our work is that parents' income and education have no apparent influence on students' dietary choices,' says Costa. 'No matter if you're rich or poor, university is a level playing field.' Well, when it comes to nutritional standards, anyway.

From *The Guardian*

For questions 1–10 choose from the sections (A–E) in the article about dietary trends. The sections may be chosen more than once.

In which section are the following mentioned?

- a noticeable gap in existing research
- extrinsic motivation
- the unimportance of social status
- the unwelcome results of a certain dietary regime
- a tendency to splash out on things other than food
- ☒ a potential means of financing further research
- a reluctance to take heed of advice given
- a sector of the student population with increased awareness of healthy eating
- an anecdote about former student days
- a discovery which has revealed an unforeseen tendency

<input type="checkbox"/>	1
<input type="checkbox"/>	2
<input type="checkbox"/>	3
<input type="checkbox"/>	4
<input type="checkbox"/>	5
<input type="checkbox"/>	6
<input type="checkbox"/>	7
<input type="checkbox"/>	8
<input type="checkbox"/>	9
<input type="checkbox"/>	10

Part 4

For questions 25 – 30, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given. You must use between three and eight words, including the word given. Here is an example (0).

Example:

- 0 Do you mind if I watch you while you paint?

objection

Do you you while you paint?

0	have any objection to my watching
---	-----------------------------------

Write only the missing words on the separate answer sheet.

- 25 It's impossible to predict how long it will take to do this job.

telling

There is will take.

- 26 Not many people buy that particular product these days.

demand

There that particular product these days.

- 27 For me, his skill as a negotiator was most impressive.

how

I was most negotiator he was.

- 28 Nobody expected Natalia to resign.

came

Natalia's everyone.

- 29 The area was completely devoid of vegetation.

whatsoever

There the area.

- 30 When he was at his most successful, the President had enormous influence.

height

At , the President had enormous influence.

REVIEW

Who for: an English-language magazine, newspaper or website

Purpose: to describe and express a personal opinion
(a film, a book, a holiday, a website, a product...)
to give a clear impression of what the item is like

Key functions: DESCRIPTION
EXPLANATION
RECOMMENDATION

How to go about it:

- Write for the target readership
- Give a brief summary of the plot
- Name the item early in the review
- Include both positive and negative points
- If two reviews are requested write equal amounts on each
- Use present tenses to retell elements of the plot
- Include descriptive or dramatic language
- Describe the characters and events vividly
- Give the reader a sense of experiencing a film/book with you
- Aim to grab the reader's interest from the beginning
- Express your opinions throughout your answer

Use of EMPHATIC language for EVALUATIONS (both positive and negative)

Examples: unbelievably complicated

bitterly disappointing

deeply personal / highly regarded

utterly irresistible / intensely irritating

particularly memorable / truly original

entirely predictable / perfectly suited

excruciatingly boring / totally unconvincing

over the top / riveting viewing

incredibly stylish / vastly overrated

profoundly moving / quite sophisticated

absolutely hilarious / a bit flat

refreshingly different

STEPS TO GOOD CONTENT AND ORGANISATION

lead in

name

plot

description of ... (the task)

evaluation

You see this announcement on a student website.

On our website we are collecting reviews of magazines which are popular with young people. We invite you to submit a review of a magazine you know well which is read by young people. Your review should describe briefly the types of article which appear in the magazine, explain why the magazine is popular with young people and suggest how it could be improved.

Write your review.

During the last decade magazines which have as main topic computers and technology have been increasing in number. Only "PC World" however is the number-one in quality pc magazine since its first release seven years ago.

"PC World" is one of the most popular magazines ready by young people. Since I've never missed an issue I'm the appropriate to explain why. Every month, you can read the articles for new pc components and be well-informed by the analytical tests and benchmarks performed by the editors and special staff. Apart from pc articles there are standard parts of every issue which present new technologies, video games, smartphones and also provide other interesting technology related reviews and previews.

You may say that the above can be found in other magazines. Well, "PC World" is not only the 130 page issue you buy every month. It gives you a CD-ROM with many fully functional programmes and games to keep you in front of your computer by the arrival of the next edition. Moreover by visiting the PC-World website, you find up-to-date information and articles for new products and download updated software.

Nevertheless, as nothing is perfect, our favourite magazine has its flaws. It would be a great feature if it could provide some articles not so oriented to technology freaks. Many of my friends find it difficult to understand the terminology used in most texts. Also, it is important to be released in electronic version so that it is available to members online. Finally a price drop would be welcome especially for students who cannot afford it every month.

Despite these little disadvantages, all of us who support "PC World" since its birth, will continue doing so. For everyone who wants to enter our "World" we will offer our support through the website forum.

Scales	Mark	Commentary
Content	5	All content is relevant to the task. The target reader is fully informed about why the magazine is popular and how it could be improved.
Communicative Achievement	5	The conventions of a review are used with sufficient flexibility to communicate complex ideas in an effective way, holding the target reader's attention with ease.
Organisation	4	The review is well organised and coherent, using a variety of cohesive devices and organisational patterns to good effect.
Language	4	A range of vocabulary (including less common lexis) is used effectively and precisely, and a range of simple and complex grammatical forms is used with control and flexibility.

Your college magazine has invited students to contribute a film review to a special feature entitled *Special effects: essential nowadays – or distracting?* Write a review of a film you have seen that uses special effects and say whether you think they are an important aspect of today's films.

- Lead in to review
- Introduce film - 'The Perfect Storm'
- Describe its special effects
- Evaluate importance of special effects in general

REVIEW

- BOOK, FILM, CONCERT, TV PROGRAMME, OTHER MEDIA EVENT
- COMMENT IN A MORE GENERAL WAY (in addition to reviewing)

The Perfect Storm

TIPS

- provide a balance of information and opinion
- DO NOT describe the whole plot
- Introduce your opinion with a variety of linkers
- Use rhetorical questions to preface opinions and ideas
- Show range of vocabulary (including specialist terms)
- Name the film, book, play, etc. early in the review
- use PRESENT TENSES to retell elements of the plot and include descriptive or dramatic language
- DESCRIBE the characters and events vividly
- Give the reader A SENSE of experiencing the book or film with you

As part of the feature on special effects, the film *The Perfect Storm* is a very good example to consider. In one way, it is not a typical Hollywood blockbuster, as there is no happy ending, but in other ways – the actors used, the budget, the special effects – it is.

Why is it 'perfect'? It is actually a weatherman who uses this word. As he tracks the worsening weather out at sea, we see him getting genuinely excited about the unique set of weather conditions. This was an interesting sub-plot for me.

The captain of the fishing boat, portrayed by George Clooney, does not care about the safety of his crew and only wants to find more fish and make money. His irresponsible risk-taking eventually leads the tiny boat into the very eye of the storm, which is brought vividly to the screen by really outstanding use of special effects, including some clever use of digital imaging. When the special effects kick in, you feel as though you are in the boat with the crew, facing those gigantic waves. At the end, the ship goes down and we see one of the sailors – the film also stars Mark Wahlberg – drifting on an empty sea. The huge waves tower menacingly over the poor fisherman. Somewhat unbelievably, he is shown thinking beautiful thoughts about his girlfriend. Then the film cuts to the girlfriend, scanning the horizon with an anxious look on her face.

Are special effects a prerequisite of all films today? In my own opinion, it depends on the type of film – a psychological drama has no need of special effects to heighten the tension between characters. However, most of today's younger cinema-goers choose action films and they do expect special effects to be an integral part of the entertainment. In *The Perfect Storm*, they were probably its best feature.

SPECIALIST TERMS

FILM

MONEY SPENT

PART

ACTED

WORST WEATHER

VERY GOOD
COMPUTERS

HAS

SHOWS
LOOKING OUT TO SEA
ESSENTIAL PART

THING

PARAGRAPHING:

INTRODUCTION has to gain the attention of the reader. Should include:
the genre, the setting, the background, the main characters

MAIN PARAGRAPHS:

- your description and comments on the plot
- the acting / writing
- the direction / the style of writing
- any particular aspects / you feel are significant

PARAGRAPH PLANNING

An international film magazine wants readers around the world to contribute a review to a special edition entitled *The Art of Advertising: Selling Products through Film*. Write a review of a memorable advertisement you have seen at the cinema or on television, evaluating its visual impact and its other features. You should also assess how much influence such advertisements have on us.

review language:

- visually impressive
- footage
- advert
- lives up to high standards
- visual extravaganza
- at the outset
- tension is in the air
- One striking image follows another
- special effects
- judiciously used
- to accentuate
- the film is also shot from unusual angles
- fuelled by
- exudes only good humour
- loud music alternates with silence / busy scenes with stillness
- a voice over
- the overwhelming impression
- utterly unique

It is true that advertising has become an art form in its own right. Nowadays, some of the very best film directors are employed to produce a visually impressive fifty or sixty seconds of footage that we will remember and associate ever afterwards with the product being sold. My own favourite has to be a recent Guinness advert, which lives up to the high standards set by earlier adverts for this dark beer from Ireland.

The product becomes part of a visual extravaganza, set somewhere in South America or the Caribbean. At the outset, you are unsure what you are witnessing, which cleverly encourages better concentration. Tension is in the air and you realise that a race is about to start – incredibly, a snails' race! Each snail lines up in its own lane, with a number on its shell, and bets are taken on which one will be the winner. Snails being what they are, the race gets off to a slow start, but then, one snail finds its way into an almost-empty glass of Guinness, takes in the necessary sustenance and streaks home, to the wild cheers of the crowd.

One striking image follows another and special effects are judiciously used to accentuate the snail's speed. The film is also shot from unusual angles – a snail's eye view, you might say, where human faces become slightly distorted and more unusual. At the end, we are almost participants in the vibrant celebration, which is fuelled by Guinness and exudes only good humour and love of life.

Characteristically of a Guinness advert, loud music alternates with silence, busy scenes with stillness. There is no need for a voice-over, which would only labour the point. The overwhelming impression created is that you are watching something utterly unique, a message that you will then associate with the product itself.

In general, I believe adverts have a huge effect on our lifestyle and aspirations. If they didn't, far less money would be spent on them. However, in this particular case, I have to admit that, much as I enjoy every single Guinness advert I see, I am no fan of the beer in question. No doubt there are plenty of other customers who are, though.

1.

INTRODUCTION:
ADVERT CHOSEN

2.

BRIEF
DESCRIPTION
OF THE
ADVERT.

3.

VISUAL
EFFECTS

4.

OTHER
FEATURES
(music, actors,
voice-over, etc)

5.

ASSESSMENT
(influence
adverts have
on us)

HOMEWORK:

You are a member of a Film Club. Each month members are asked to write a review of a film they have seen recently for publication in the Club Newsletter. The secretary has asked you to submit a review for next month's newsletter.

Write your **review**.

An international magazine is featuring a series of reviews on important non-fiction books. You decide to submit a review of a non-fiction book that you have personally found helpful or interesting. In your review you should explain why this book is worth reading and what can be gained from it.

The Blind Watchmaker by Richard Dawkins

The great strength of Richard Dawkins is that he combines sound, in-depth knowledge with an intuitive grasp of how to make complex scientific ideas interesting and immediate to the lay person. This book has been heralded as the most important writing on evolution since Charles Darwin and I would be happy to recommend it solely on that basis. For we all, as human beings, need to understand the process of evolution.

It makes fascinating reading too: why is it that some species have remained the same for millions of years, while others have rapidly developed? How come some species have died out altogether, while others are thriving? Dawkins provides answers to these and many other questions, taking the reader through evolutionary theory in an accessible yet never patronising way.

However, it is so much more besides. The ideas are controversial and thought-provoking, addressing perhaps the biggest question of all: why are we here? Dawkins does not shy away from the difficult area of religious beliefs and adopts an essentially pragmatic standpoint, always returning to the basic facts and scientific deduction.

There is also much humour in this book, which often comes when you least expect it. This is a gift, too, to be able to deal on the one hand with complex arguments yet on the other, to display a humorous touch that is as light as a feather.

I found this book almost impossible to put down, which for a non-fiction book is praise indeed. I was sad to reach the end and vowed at once to hunt out his other titles, of which there are several. Even if you resist the 'popular science' section in your local bookshop, go down and find this book. It will inform your outlook on life and I can say categorically that you will enjoy reading it, whatever your background.

PAPER 2, PART 2 REVIEW

A newspaper has asked readers to write a review of a hotel they have recently stayed in. Write your review (280-320) for the travel section of the newspaper saying who you would recommend the hotel for and why?

In the dim and distant past, Sicily was well off the beaten track of the international tourist market, but a recent tourism strategy has opened the doors on this once little-seen gem. Unfortunately, floods of tourists on cheap flights have swamped some resorts beyond recognition. Yet, with that little bit more effort there are some delightful hideaways to be found.

Castel Di Tusa nestled within a charming bay on the Tyrrhenian coast is one such place. In theory, there should be little to draw the tourists here were it not for the "Art Hotel", Artelier Sul Mare. The compelling charm of the beaches, shops and restaurants in the much larger Cefalu is more convenient for the hordes pouring out of the airport, but those who opt for this peaceful oasis are in for a treat.

Each room has a contemporary style and an artist's personal touch. It is as if you are staying in an art gallery. Whether you stay in the same room every night or experience the huge array of talent on display by hopping from room to room drifting to sleep in this peaceful utopia is an experience to remember. Whilst you might not have a swimming pool, gym and flat screen TV you can experience dinner in the stunning surrounds of the terrace on the edge of the shore.

If you expect the luxury of a five-star hotel this would not be the place for you, and unless you love particularly cultured teenagers it would not be the most energizing of breaks for them. However, for those that enjoy the charm of serene idyllic surroundings in the comfort of some truly stunning rooms this is the place to go.

LISTENING (40 minutes approximately)

Part 1

You will hear three different extracts. For questions 1–6, choose the answer (A, B or C) which fits best according to what you hear.

There are two questions for each extract.

Extract One

You hear a well-known scientist giving a talk to a group of science graduates at their graduation ceremony.

- 1 Why does he mention the field of climate science?
 - A to emphasise the importance of examining data carefully
 - B to warn about the dangers of ignoring the evidence
 - C to suggest that some subjects are more controversial than others
- 2 What is the aim of his talk?
 - A to point out the value of sharing scientific knowledge
 - B to highlight what is most relevant in scientific study
 - C to criticise the way much scientific data is reported

Extract Two

You hear part of an interview with a psychologist on the subject of memory.

- 3 What is the psychologist's attitude to people who cannot forget?
 - A He criticises their limitations.
 - B He understands their uncertainty.
 - C He envies their ability.
- 4 The psychologist contrasts human memory and computer memory in order to
 - A demonstrate the versatility of human memory.
 - B emphasise the capacity of computer memory.
 - C question the provisional nature of perception.

Extract Three

You hear two media studies lecturers comparing electronic readers and printed materials.

- 5 Which aspect of printed books do they agree about?
 - A their practical inconvenience
 - B their physical appeal
 - C their environmental cost
- 6 What is the man doing when he refers to newspapers?
 - A deliberating on their future
 - B defending their role
 - C predicting their disappearance

Part 2

You will hear a student called Tom giving a presentation about non-native species of animals in Australia, and the problems they cause.

For questions 7–15, complete the sentences with a word or short phrase.

Rabbits introduced from Europe are widespread in Australia except in regions where
(7) is present.

According to Tom, rabbits' feeding habits mean that foods such as
(8) are unavailable for native Australian birds.

An introduced species known as the cane toad can kill (9)
as well as smaller creatures with its poison.

Camels were introduced to Australia to carry supplies to (10)
in remote desert areas.

Australian camels particularly enjoy eating the (11)
of the apricot tree.

When water is scarce, camels may destroy village (12)
in poor communities.

It is too expensive to use (13) as a widespread means of
controlling invasive species.

Successful control measures have been implemented on one
(14) but other places are more difficult.

In Australia, (15) is in place to prevent the
problem from getting worse.

Part 3

You will hear part of an interview with two British architects, Malcolm Fletcher and Alison Brooks, about the design of new low-cost housing.

For questions 16–20, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which fits best according to what you hear.

-
- 16 What view is expressed about the government's plans to build houses on greenfield sites?
- A Opposition groups are unlikely to have any real influence.
 - B It may be possible to create space by demolishing some existing buildings.
 - C There is a more important priority than preserving the countryside.
 - D New developments should show continuity with what has gone before.
- 17 What does Malcolm regard as special about the Newhall housing development in Essex?
- A the involvement of local people in the planning process
 - B the unusual attitude of the original landowners
 - C the good relationship between the builders and the architect
 - D the freedom given to the designers
- 18 The aspect of Margaret Gibbs's houses which both Alison and Malcolm appreciate is
- A their visual appeal.
 - B their generous dimensions.
 - C their structural strength.
 - D their internal layout.
- 19 When designing the space around the Essex houses, Margaret Gibbs
- A attempted to integrate homes with recreational areas.
 - B conceded to the general demand for a garden.
 - C allowed a bigger external area than usual.
 - D aimed to safeguard the inhabitants' privacy.
- 20 What do Malcolm and Alison agree about the aesthetic qualities of buildings?
- A Architectural form may sometimes take precedence over function.
 - B Beauty is an intrinsic aspect of good architecture.
 - C There is little consensus concerning what constitutes good style.
 - D Popular notions of good taste inevitably change over time.

Part 4

You will hear five short extracts in which people talk about academic conferences they have attended.

TASK ONE

For questions 21–25, choose from the list (A–H) the reason each speaker gives for wanting to attend an academic conference.

While you listen, you must complete both tasks.

- A to learn about new trends
- B to listen to a celebrated speaker
- C to gain inspiration
- D to re-connect with old friends
- E to discuss shared problems
- F to present a paper
- G to enjoy a perk
- H to meet publishers

Speaker 1	<input type="checkbox"/>	21
Speaker 2	<input type="checkbox"/>	22
Speaker 3	<input type="checkbox"/>	23
Speaker 4	<input type="checkbox"/>	24
Speaker 5	<input type="checkbox"/>	25

TASK TWO

For questions 26–30, choose from the list (A–H) how each speaker felt about the first presenter.

- A disappointed by his lack of substance
- B impressed by his claims
- C sceptical about his research results
- D amused by his anecdotes
- E embarrassed by his hesitations
- F bored by his repetitions
- G concerned by his inaccuracy
- H annoyed by his original ideas

Speaker 1	<input type="checkbox"/>	26
Speaker 2	<input type="checkbox"/>	27
Speaker 3	<input type="checkbox"/>	28
Speaker 4	<input type="checkbox"/>	29
Speaker 5	<input type="checkbox"/>	30

WRITING (1 hour 30 minutes)

Part 1

Read the two texts below.

Write an essay summarising and evaluating the key points from both texts. Use your own words throughout as far as possible, and include your own ideas in your answers.

Write your answer in 240–280 words.

1

Dress and Image

When professionals such as bank managers or lawyers wear formal clothes, they are often sending out a clear signal that they wish to maintain a degree of distance and detachment from those they serve. Their style of dress suggests that the atmosphere is unlikely to be light-hearted or relaxed. In fact, there is no doubt that many of us would be somewhat uncomfortable if we walked into the office of a bank manager or lawyer who was dressed casually. Somehow, formal clothes communicate the message 'I am competent and you can trust me', and naturally we feel reassured by this.

The Impact of Dress

Many jobs involve wearing a uniform but the authority this suggests can be intimidating to some people who may instinctively feel that they are put at a disadvantage. For some purposes therefore, such as when police have to deal with particularly vulnerable people, informal clothes may be more appropriate. Of course, there are some important public occasions, such as coronations and state funerals, for which the wearing of elaborate formal dress is an integral part of the ceremony; it might be deemed disrespectful if this critical custom were not observed.

Write your essay.

Part 2

Write an answer to one of the questions 2–5 in this part. Write your answer in 280–320 words in an appropriate style.

- 2 An English language magazine is running a series on the topic of happiness. You decide to send in an article. You should briefly describe one or two situations in which you have experienced a sense of happiness. You should also analyse what contributes to feelings of happiness for many people, and suggest whether the pursuit of happiness is a worthwhile aim.

Write your article.

- 3 A cultural magazine is planning a series on historical exhibitions organised by museums that have captured the imagination of the public. You decide to submit a review of an exhibition with a historical theme that has impressed you. Your review should briefly describe the exhibition, explain why you think it was successful, and assess the importance of such exhibitions in educating the public about history.

Write your review.

- 4 An international newspaper is inviting readers to contribute letters on the topic of speakers who have inspired them. You decide to write a letter about a speaker you heard recently. You should explain what was particularly inspiring about this speaker and assess the value of listening to inspirational speakers in general.

Write your letter.

(7)

(8)

Part 1

For questions 1 – 8, read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Example:

0 A torrent

B surge

C gush

D swell

0	A	B	C	D
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		

The end of progress?

The remarkable (0) in investment in scientific research in recent years, now routinely measured in hundreds of millions of dollars, has (1) a vast number of research papers. But it all seems to add up to surprisingly little in terms of (2) developments, certainly compared to the early twentieth century, when poorly funded scientists rewrote the laws of physics and genetics.

A writer called John Horgan controversially proposed an explanation for the apparently (3) relationship between the current scale of research funding and scientific progress. He argued that the very success of science in the past constrains its future (4) Since the last century has (5) a series of scientific discoveries that (6) among the greatest intellectual achievements in history, it is difficult to imagine how such feats can be realistically (7) However, many prominent scientists (8) his argument by pointing to the historical record. The view that progress cannot be maintained indefinitely has been expressed many times before, only to be consistently disproved.

- | | | | | |
|---|-----------------|-------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1 | A initiated | B evoked | C generated | D incited |
| 2 | A signpost | B landmark | C keynote | D cornerstone |
| 3 | A inverse | B converse | C adverse | D reverse |
| 4 | A probabilities | B forecasts | C prospects | D eventualities |
| 5 | A observed | B witnessed | C acknowledged | D testified |
| 6 | A score | B measure | C class | D rank |
| 7 | A surpassed | B overtaken | C excelled | D outdone |
| 8 | A retaliate | B contend | C retort | D counter |

Part 2

Example: 0 O U T

Handwriting

It is often pointed (0) just how rare it is for people to communicate by putting pen to paper. Many of us have friends (9) handwriting is unfamiliar to us because we have never seen it. This is (10) to say that we should forgo all the advantages of electronic communication, but what it has led to is that some British schools no (11) teach handwriting, on the grounds that all children now have access to computers. But can this be justified? (12) all, nobody thinks that learning to ride a bike means losing the pleasure of running.

One intriguing aspect of handwriting is what, (13) anything, it tells you about a person. It has been suggested that it can reveal various personal qualities, and even someone's health and intelligence. While some feel this is (14) too far, it is also true that because every individual has a distinctive style, handwriting is, in (15) probability, expressing something about them. However, studying handwriting is (16) near being accepted as a proper science.

Part 3

Example: 0 A G R E E M E N T

A history of science fiction in Britain

There is little (0) as to the precise nature of science fiction. Thomas More's *Utopia*, published in 1516, bears some (17) to modern science fiction with its depiction of a perfect society. But the genre only really became established in the nineteenth century, when unprecedented technological change inspired literature exploring the impact it had on society. Mary Shelley's *Frankenstein* was highly (18), with the image it portrayed of a mad scientist conducting strange experiments becoming a popular and (19) theme in science fiction.

The twentieth century saw the (20) of what came to be another (21) of the genre – its use by writers to criticise contemporary society. Many of them struggled with the (22) tension between the desire to be a (23) social and political (24) and the wish simply to tell an exciting story.

AGREE

RESEMBLE

INFLUENCE

ENDURE

EMERGE

CHARACTER

LIE

CONTROVERSY

COMMENT

0 Do you mind if I watch you while you paint?

objection

Do you you while you paint?

0	have any objection to my
---	--------------------------

Write only the missing words on the separate answer sheet.

25 My home town is very different now from when I was a child.

recognition

My home town since I was a child.

26 Rare species of butterfly could soon become extinct on account of the high levels of air pollution.

verge

Rare species of butterfly are to the high levels of air pollution.

27 I was disappointed that Lee didn't want to listen to any of my jokes.

mood

To for listening to any of my jokes.

28 The singer did not want to say anything about his future plans.

indication

The singer was unwilling to his future plans.

29 Simon is the only child who does not enjoy swimming.

exception

With enjoy swimming.

30 Conservationists say that local wildlife will definitely be threatened by pollution from the new factory.

poses

Conservationists say that pollution from the new factory local wildlife.

Part 5

You are going to read an extract from the preface to a book about science. For questions 31 – 36, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text. Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

The Ascent of Science

At its most abstract, science shades into philosophy; at its most practical it cures disease. It has eased our lives and threatened our existence. It aspires, but in some very basic way fails, to understand the ant and the origins of the universe, the infinitesimal atom and the mind-budgeoning immensity of the cosmos. It has laid its hand on the shoulders of poets and politicians, philosophers and charlatans. Its beauty is often apparent only to the initiated, its perils are generally misunderstood, its importance has been both over and underestimated, and its fallibility, and that of those who create it, is often glossed over or malevolently exaggerated.

The attempt to explain the physical universe has been characterized by perpetual conflict. Established theories have continually been modified or violently overthrown, and as in the history of music, innovations tend to be ridiculed only to become, in time, the new dogma. The struggle between old and new has rarely been dignified. Scientists come in many colors, of which the green of jealousy and the purple of rage are fashionable shades. The essence of scientific history has been conflict.

This book presents science as a series of ideas that changed the course not only of science itself but often of whole areas of human thought. Science, of course, has its practical benefits, but they will not be our primary concern. This is not a book about non-stick frying pans. We will be looking at ideas – admiring their beauty, occasionally standing awestruck before the towers of imagination, but always being prepared to doubt; always being aware not only of the ingenuity but also of the deep limitations, and the repeatedly demonstrable inertia, of the human mind.

Science, by its nature, is changeable. There is always some scientist, somewhere, who is disproving an explanation that another scientist has proposed. Usually these shifts of interpretation leave the fabric of society undisturbed. Occasionally, however, real revolutions tear down part of our system of established beliefs. Thus, in the seventeenth century, science presented us with a mechanical universe, a giant inexorable clock. Three centuries later, physics has questioned some basic assumptions, leading us into a shadowy maze where we affect the universe by the act of observing it and are ignorant of the true meaning of our most basic concepts.

Some see the fragility of scientific theory as an indication of a basic inability of science to explain the universe. But scientific change is almost always accompanied by an increase in our ability to rationalize and predict the course of nature. The seventeenth-century English scientist Isaac Newton could explain far more than the Ancient Greek polymath Aristotle, and Albert Einstein, the father of modern physics, more than Newton. Science frequently stumbles, but it gets up and carries on. The road is long. It is prudent to recall that at the end of the nineteenth century the general opinion amongst physicists was that nothing of any great import remained to be done in physics. And then came radioactivity, X-rays, the discovery of the electron and the nucleus, a couple of hundred new fundamental particles, quantum mechanics and relativity, antimatter, dark matter, black holes, chaos, the Big Bang, and so on. Biology has been no less prolific. At present, there are again voices proclaiming the imminent arrival of a theory of everything, a complete explanation of the origins of the universe and workings of the cosmos. Maybe.

Science is not a harmless intellectual pastime. In the last two centuries we have moved from being simply observers of nature to being, in a modest but growing way, its controllers. Concomitantly, we have occasionally disturbed the balance of nature in ways that we did not always understand. Science has to be watched. Non-scientists can no longer afford to stand to one side, ignorant of the meaning of advances that will determine the kind of world that their children will inhabit – and the kind of children that they will have. Science has become part of the human race's way of conceiving of and manipulating its future. The manipulation of the future is not a question to be left to philosophers. The answers can affect the national budget, the health of your next child – even the long-term prospects for life on this planet.

- 31 What is the writer's main purpose in the first paragraph?
- A to defend science against its detractors
 - B to emphasise the practical benefits of science
 - C to outline the inherent contradictions of scientific enquiry
 - D to call for a more interdisciplinary approach to science
- 32 The writer refers to music and science to make the point that in both disciplines
- A new ideas are rarely accepted immediately.
 - B respect for traditional practices has been lost.
 - C there is intense rivalry among practitioners.
 - D controversies are essential for progress.
- 33 In the third paragraph, the writer says that when appreciating the beauty of scientific ideas, it is important to
- A maintain a critical perspective.
 - B reflect on their wider significance.
 - C disregard their real-life application.
 - D put each one in its historical context.
- 34 What does the writer suggest about science in the fourth paragraph?
- A Its practitioners are reluctant to collaborate on research projects.
 - B There is less certainty about it than in some previous eras.
 - C Its practitioners are unwilling to tackle deeper questions about the universe.
 - D There is a reduced role for it in today's society.
- 35 What does the writer say about scientific enquiry in the fifth paragraph?
- A It goes through periods when it merely repeats itself.
 - B Its weaknesses have led to a loss of faith in scientists.
 - C Its proponents current optimism is unfounded.
 - D It is still capable of yielding important insights.
- 36 The writer argues that non-specialists need to
- A recognise that investment in science is a priority.
 - B take responsibility for increasing their knowledge of science.
 - C be more tolerant of scientific errors.
 - D ensure that scientists are accountable to the public.

Part 6

You are going to read an article about an animal trainer. Seven paragraphs have been removed from the article. Choose from the paragraphs A – H the one which fits each gap (37 – 43). There is one extra paragraph which you do not need to use. Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Andrew Simpson: the wolf whisperer

One of the world's foremost animal trainers prepares a pack of wolves to star in an epic Chinese film

Ten pairs of dark eyes stare out from behind a 4m-high fence on the northern outskirts of Beijing. The pack looks relaxed, until they hear the sounds of the car. At once, their ears prick up, their noses tilted towards the noise. 'They never really sleep while the sun is up,' says Andrew Simpson, a 45-year-old Scot who has spent his life training wolves. Simpson is in China for his greatest challenge yet. He has 18 months to get a pack of wolves to sit, snarl and fight on cue in order to take part in the film of one of China's most famous novels, the multimillion bestseller *Wolf Totem*.

37

Plans for a film of *Wolf Totem* have been afoot since 2004, at first using all-digital wolves. But when director Jean-Jacques Annaud was brought on board, he insisted that the animals in the movie should be a genuine pack. China's dwindling wolf population are not allowed to leave the country; their trainer, then, would have to come to them. 'When we first started talking about *Wolf Totem* I didn't realise I might have to commit two or three years of my life to it,' says Simpson, who has moved here from his ranch in rural Canada.

38

There is not much sign of danger. He immediately presents his tummy for a rub. 'Tickle him,' urges Simpson, 'It's part of the process.' The fur is bristly, and his body is tight and strong. It turns out he is on a reconnaissance mission. After covering himself in our scent, he gets up and saunters back to the rest of the pack. One by one, they have a sniff, deciding whether to accept us into the fold or not.

39

It's a different story in captivity though. At one point, Simpson breaks off several branches from a nearby tree and begins to wave one under the nose of one of the wolves, until the

wolf clamps its jaws tightly around it. A tug of war follows until the wolf manages to grab the branch and retreats victoriously. The rest of the pack is now running wildly, hoping to join the game.

40

Today, though, he is having trouble just getting his wolves to stand still. Each day, the pack is put through its training for at least an hour. It takes about a month to persuade a wolf to get 'on your mark' – in the position required – a command that is accompanied with a wave of the hand and, if successful, a reward.

41

Getting a wolf to snarl on cue is also time-consuming. A large bone is first gently, then more aggressively, taken away from a hungry wolf until he bares his fangs. And, although Simpson and his six-man team, brought in from Calgary, have been working with the pack from when they were just a few weeks old, only three of the wolves, Cloudy, Silver and Parker, will allow such close human contact.

42

Simpson admits the unique bond with those wolves, with whom he has spent many years, stems from a near-parental commitment to their wellbeing. 'You must give yourself completely to raising wolves and building a bond with them. Most people try to raise wolves by spending a few hours a week with them. This approach never works. You need to understand how their pack structure works and then slot yourself into their lives.'

43

And with that, he leads the pack in a howl. As he throws his head back, the wolves around him begin to yelp, and then one or two muster a more full-throated cry. It is not yet the blood-curdling call of the wild that runs through *Wolf Totem*, but they'll get there.

- A Achieving such complete integration may mean sleepless nights feeding baby wolves or sitting outside in a thunderstorm comforting them because they are afraid, or travelling in an aircraft hold with them – all things he has done in his time. 'What I really hope is that the movie will change people's perceptions of wolves,' he says. 'They are really wonderful creatures. Challenging, but clever and capable.'
- B Simpson slides the outer fence open, and we slip into the compound. He calls out to Cloudy, the alpha male of the pack. The wolf pads over, and I freeze. 'Let the wolves see you here with me for a moment. Stay close to me and they will not mind you,' he says.
- C Before coming to China, Simpson was employed in Vancouver by a couple who trained animals for films. At the time, no one was focused solely on wolves. Working with these animals was a gamble, but it was what he wanted to do. Now, according to Annaud, Simpson is the 'finest wolf trainer in the world'.
- D One of the first animals he worked with then was a wolf/dog crossbreed. He was told the dog had been a problem on the set, but after a few weeks he was walking with the dog off the leash. 'I guess back then I didn't know any better,' he says. 'I just did what I could and it worked.'
- E Chinese wolves like these are more slender than their American or Indian cousins, with longer ears and narrower heads. They are built for speed. But despite their veneration in *Wolf Totem*, in the wild they are 'pretty terrible hunters', according to Simpson. 'Nine out of 10 times, a wolf will fail to catch his prey.'
- F 'That is the real crux of the challenge,' says Simpson. 'I am used to working with wolves whose parents were born in captivity, but for *Wolf Totem*, this was not possible. I would have loved to ship my already-trained wolves from Canada, but they were not right for this project,' he adds.
- G But, as its narrator warns: 'You can tame a bear, a lion or an elephant, but you cannot tame a wolf.' Simpson is inclined to agree. 'It is not possible to get a wolf to do something he or she does not want to do. If they do not enjoy it, they will not work.'
- H Food undoubtedly works best for this purpose. Their normal diet is dried dog food, but here, they get fresh meat. 'If you overfeed a wolf, you have had it. They will wander off and not train for days. That can be a bit tricky with a movie's schedule.'

Part 7

You are going to read extracts from an article about how people find creative inspiration. For questions 44 – 53, choose from the people (A – E). The people may be chosen more than once.

Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Which person

- | | |
|---|-------------------------|
| says that creative people need periods of mental inactivity? | 44 <input type="text"/> |
| says a commonly held belief about creativity is mistaken? | 45 <input type="text"/> |
| encourages creative people to make spontaneous decisions where necessary? | 46 <input type="text"/> |
| says that finding inspiration is a gradual process? | 47 <input type="text"/> |
| says creative people need to contain their sense of insecurity? | 48 <input type="text"/> |
| mentions making direct use of part of someone else's work? | 49 <input type="text"/> |
| mentions the need to persevere regardless of one's mood? | 50 <input type="text"/> |
| says some of the themes in her work reflect the situation she finds herself in? | 51 <input type="text"/> |
| finds value in creating what she regards as substandard pieces of work? | 52 <input type="text"/> |
| discusses the benefits of limiting the preparation time for a piece of work? | 53 <input type="text"/> |

Unleashing your inner genius

Creative people reveal how they find inspiration

A) Sally Jones, playwright

I'm a very aural person; as soon as I hear certain phrases in a song, I'm transported to a particular time and place. When I was writing my play *Body Parts*, I listened to *Love Her Madly* by the American rock band The Doors, which seemed to suggest a lot about my characters' relationships with each other. A line from one of their songs even made it into the play's plotline. I'm also very fidgety and seem to work best when my hands are occupied with something other than what I'm thinking about. During rehearsals, for example, I find myself drawing little pictures or symbols that are somehow connected to the play. Then I'll look back at my doodles, and random snatches of dialogue for another play will occur to me. Another thing I do is to go to the forest near my house to think through a character or situation. It works every time.

B) Rachel Carter, ballet dancer

Ideas sit inside me for a while, before they emerge. When I'm preparing for a particular character, I keep looking for ideas about her wherever I can – in film, theatre, music, and in watching other ballet companies. When I first danced the French ballet *Giselle*, I found the Danish director Lars von Trier's film *Dancer in the Dark* incredibly inspiring. It was so dark, and it felt just like a modern-day version of the ballet – it brought the part alive for me. I believe that to be truly inspired you must learn to trust your instinct. In my profession, I feel that you shouldn't over-rehearse a part, or you'll find you get bored with it. Of course, hard work is important, but a good, technically correct performance without instinct will never be magical.

C) Sarah Kent, musician

For me, the image of the tortured artist is a myth – you don't need to be miserable to write songs. In fact, if I am feeling down, the last thing I want to do is write; although it's important sometimes just to sit down and get on with it, however you're feeling. Your creativity is like a tap: if you don't use it, it gets clogged up. One of the most difficult things about writing music is the sheer number of distractions. When you're writing, you have to be very disciplined, to the point of being impolite: turn off your phone and avoid seeing other people. Another thing you have to deal with is that small voice that tells us we're rubbish. We need to know how to silence it. I try to avoid listening to records by other musicians while I'm writing something – comparing myself to others often makes me think, 'Why do I bother?'

D) Margaret McCall, singer-songwriter

I definitely don't have rules – I'm pretty disorganised. In fact, I often have to guilt-trip myself into sitting down to write. It is so easy to let your life get filled up with other stuff – going to the bank, looking after the baby. These things do come through in my songwriting, though. Most of my songs are defined by a sense of loneliness, of isolation, that I get from spending a lot of time on my own. When I first moved to New York, I used to go to concerts every night. Now that I'm a songwriter myself, I find watching other musicians can be frustrating – I want to be the one up there performing. But every so often I see someone who inspires me to try something different. I go home thinking: 'I should really try something like that'.

E) Judith Keane, artist

I've learned not to wait for a good idea to come to me. It's best to start by realising an average idea – remember, no one has to see it. If I hadn't made the works I'm ashamed of, the ones I'm proud of probably wouldn't exist. Also remember that hard work isn't always productive. I think of the brain as a field lying fallow; keep harvesting and the crops won't mature. Not restricting yourself to your own medium is also important. It is just as possible to be inspired by a film-maker, fashion designer, writer or friend as by another artist. Cross-pollination makes for an interesting outcome. Finally, don't be afraid to scrap all your hard work and planning and do it differently at the last minute.

()

()

INDIRECT SPEECH

G INVESTIGATING OOB

1. DO YOU SPEAK ENGLISH?
2. ARE YOU A SECRET AGENT?
3. WHAT DOES OOB STAND FOR?
4. WHAT'S YOUR REAL NAME?
5. WHERE WERE YOU TRAINED?
6. HAVE YOU SEEN ME BEFORE?
7. WHEN DID YOU ENTER THE COUNTRY?
8. HOW DID YOU MANAGE TO DO IT?
9. WHY HAVEN'T YOU GOT A VISA?
10. WHY HAVE YOU GOT TWO PASSPORTS?
11. WHY ARE YOU HERE?
12. HAVE YOU BEEN HERE BEFORE?
13. HAVE YOU CONTACTED ANYBODY HERE?
14. IS ANYBODY WITH YOU?
15. WHO DO YOU WORK FOR?
16. WHY ARE YOU CARRYING A GUN?
17. HAS IT BEEN FIRED?
18. WHO PHONED YOU FROM THE HAGUE?
19. DOES THIS LETTER BELONG TO YOU?
20. IS YOUR FAMILY AWARE OF YOUR ACTIVITIES?
21. WHOSE IS THE PICTURE IN YOUR WALLET?
22. HOW MUCH MONEY HAVE YOU GOT?
23. WHO WAS YOUR SUPERIOR WHEN YOU LIVED IN ROME?



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24. WHO KILLED THE MAN IN YOUR ROOM?
25. WHERE DID YOU HIDE THE BODY?
26. HOW DID YOU GET RID OF THE RED CAR?
27. WHY ARE YOU CARRYING A GUN IN YOUR SHOE?
28. HAS IT BEEN USED?
29. WHEN WILL YOU LEAVE THE COUNTRY
30. HOW DO YOU PLAN TO DO IT?
31. WILL YOU WORK FOR US?
32. WHY WON'T YOU WORK FOR US?
33. ARE YOU AWARE OF THE CONSEQUENCES?
34. DO YOU BELIEVE YOU'LL GET OUT OF HERE ALIVE?
35. WHAT DO YOU THINK YOU'LL BE DOING IN
10 YEARS TIME?