

Test 1

Reading & Use of English.....(/72) = **/40%**

Part 1 (8x1 mark= 8 marks)

Part 2 (8x1 mark= 8 marks)

Part 3 (8x1 mark= 8 marks)

Part 4 (6x2 marks= 12 marks)

Part 5 (6x2 marks= 12 marks)

Part 6 (7x2 marks= 14 marks)

Part 7 (10x1 mark= 10 marks)

Writing..... (/5) = **/20%**

Each question carries equal marks. Responses are marked on a 0 to 5 assessment scale.

Listening..... (/30) = **/20%**

(30x1 mark= 30 marks)

Speaking.....(/5) = **/20%**

Assessment scale 0 to 5.

Total **/100%**

The validity and accuracy of the assessment scales are as demonstrated in the official Cambridge English Proficiency Handbook for Teachers.

Test 1

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).

- 0 A glacial B bitter C freezing D arctic

Turn off the heating

By thrusting your hand into a (0) C cold bucket of water, you can discover how quickly your body (1) calories. This basic experiment is the starting point for a pioneering study into the effects of brown - or good - fat in the body.

Everyone is born with brown fat around the shoulder (2) It is central to keeping a baby's body temperature on an even (3) by using up this store of fat in order to keep babies warm. Scientists, though, have long believed that this brown fat vanishes as babies grow out of (4) and it is no longer needed.

However, a few years ago researchers were (5) scans on adults during the winter and realised there were areas of fat that seemed to have been (6) by the cold weather. This discovery has encouraged scientists to (7) further research in the hope it is the (8) gun that will help solve weight problems amongst the obese. They have already determined that the cold, certain foods and exercise can activate this brown fat to people's benefit.

- | | | | | |
|---|----------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1 | A counts | B burns | C holds | D fits |
| 2 | A blades | B joints | C bones | D sockets |
| 3 | A path | B track | C course | D keel |
| 4 | A development | B infancy | C adolescence | D childhood |
| 5 | A carrying out | B taking off | C turning out | D dropping off |
| 6 | A developed | B conducted | C formed | D triggered |
| 7 | A make | B conduct | C perform | D absorb |
| 8 | A trophy | B indicator | C smoking | D proof |

READING and USE OF ENGLISH

Part 2

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. There is an example at the beginning (0). Write your answers **IN CAPITAL LETTERS**.

Example: 0

P	R	I	M	E								
---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Henry Ford

For some people, a great idea does not mean instant success, and a (0) PRIME example of this is Henry Ford. While Ford worked (9) FOR the Edison Illuminating Company, he started to experiment (10) WITH his idea of a self-propelled vehicle. He was (11) SO pleased with his work that he left his well-paid job in 1899 and founded the Detroit Automobile Company. Unfortunately, the cars he produced were too expensive and unreliable, and the company folded two years (12) LATER.

Although now branded a failure, Ford did not (13) GIVE up. In November 1901, he started (14) AGAIN, this time naming his brainchild the Henry Ford Company. A year on, the business was renamed the Cadillac Automobile Company, because Ford had left the corporation. Impervious to yet (15) ANOTHER failure, Ford established the Ford Motor Company in 1903 and succeeded in perfecting the assembly line production for the Model T. Ford brought motoring to the masses, and (16) NEVER looked back.

Test 1

Part 3

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. There is an example at the beginning (0). Write your answers **IN CAPITAL LETTERS**.

Example: 0

U	N	K	N	O	W	N						
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--

Viruses

There are an (0)..... **UNKNOWN** number of viruses on Earth, but they outnumber any other life form. If you (17)..... **MULTIPLIED** the number of stars in the universe by a million, you would have an idea of how many viruses are thought to be on this planet.

KNOW
MULTIPLY

They come in a huge variety of shapes and forms. As science begins to learn more about them, the hope is that (18)..... **EVENTUALLY** they can be used to humankind's benefit. In the future, (19)..... **COMPARATIVELY** speaking, it might even be possible to appreciate them rather than treat them as an enemy. Scientists have the (20)..... **EXPECTATION** that there will be advanced drugs and vaccines (21)..... **READILY** available that will deal with any virus.

EVENT
COMPARE

EXPECT
READY

Looking at viruses from a (22)..... **HISTORICAL** perspective, there will always be a serious virus that will cause (23)..... **DESTRUCTION** - it has happened too often in the past for this not to be so in the future. However, one day there will be a drug that is (24)..... **EFFECTIVE** against any virus.

HISTORY
DESTROY

EFFECT

READING and USE OF ENGLISH

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 It was impossible for her to accept that she would never see him again.
terms
She that she would never see him again.

0 **COULD NOT COME TO TERMS WITH THE FACT**

Write only the missing words.

- 25** There has been a big rise in property taxes in the last year.
roof
Property taxes **HAVE GONE THROUGH THE ROOF** in the last year.
- 26** Thomas is quite open about his four marriages.
secret
Thomas makes **NO SECRET OF THE FACT (THAT)** he has been married four times.
- 27** George and Mary have refused to talk to each other since the argument.
terms
George and Mary **HAVE NOT BEEN ON SPEAKING TERMS** since the argument.
- 28** The twins look exactly the same to me.
tell
I **CAN'T / CANNOT TELL THE TWINS** apart.
- 29** It's a foregone conclusion that Adam will get any job he applies for.
goes
It **GOES WITHOUT SAYING THAT ADAM WILL GET** any job he applies for.
- 30** The reporter did not want to say who had given him the information.
prepared
The reporter **WAS NOT PREPARED TO SAY** who had given him the information.

You are going to read an article from a magazine. For questions 31 - 36, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text.

Why animals like to play

From dogs to ravens and herring gulls, animals exhibit an extraordinary desire to play. John Guiver looks into their behaviour.

'Play' has been described as any form of behaviour that does not serve a function or purpose. The natural world abounds with such examples of animals playing just because they can. For instance, ravens in Alaska and Northern Canada have been observed sliding down roofs covered in snow. They slide down and then fly or walk back to the top of the roof to repeat the activity again and again. In some parts of America, ravens have been spotted slithering down shallow banks of snow, often with a small stick held in their claws. When I learned this, it immediately brought to mind when my children were young and I took them to the park. They exhibited exactly the same repetitive behaviour, happy to do the same thing for hour upon hour on the slides.

Understanding why and how animals or birds play requires researchers spending hours watching them. They help us to explain what is often a mystery to humans - are they really playing or is it just part of their normal instinct to survive? Herring gulls are another example of birds that seem to play. Shellfish like clams make up their staple diet but they need to be opened to be eaten. To get inside the shell herring gulls have to drop the clam onto a rock or another solid object. If they drop it from the right height, the shell covering the clam will crack or break, giving them access to the clam inside. But sometimes, instead of letting the shell hit the ground, the herring gulls swoop down and catch them in mid-air. Other gulls have been seen to behave like this, too, so the herring gulls' activities are not unique.

This is where systematic research is so important. More than eighty hours of observing herring gulls has led researchers to discover patterns - or what they term 'rules' of the 'game'. They found that it is the younger, less mature gulls that play this game the most. They also noticed that it is frequently played over soft ground rather than hard, so they are not actually trying to break the shells. The young herring gulls also played with objects other than clam shells. Interestingly, the researchers realised that this dropping behaviour was seen more often when there was a strong wind. The researchers concluded that the gulls enjoyed the game more when there was an added challenge, in this case, the wind. What researchers are still uncertain about is if the gulls are simply having fun or if there is another explanation for their behaviour.

Both the ravens and the herring gulls play alone, but social play is common in animals, especially in dogs. Dog owners love to take their canine friend for a walk, yet when they meet another dog, the dogs go through a ritual just like it was stage-managed. Nose to nose, they look each other over, sniff one another and circle round the other dog. Then, more likely than not, they will start to fight. Neither dog gets hurt, because this is just a pretend fight, not the real thing. In other words, they are just play-fighting.

This ritual has been described as 'specific signal patterns'. Dogs, coyotes and wolves all display the same behaviour. It begins with the bowing of heads - the 'play bow' - and, like other signals, seems to send the message that they want to play. Indeed, it serves another important function, too; it prolongs playtime. This might seem bizarre, but it prevents any confusion in other contexts, such as predatory or aggressive encounters. The psychologist, Marc Bekoff, observed that the bow is used both before and after actions that could be misunderstood as non-playful. It appears that all age groups of dogs use the play bow 74% of the time before and after pretend biting; young wolves 79% of the time and juvenile coyotes 92%.

One theory is that the playful interaction between dogs might possibly be a form of practice for any future aggressive or hunting encounters. Their playtime perhaps enables dogs to be more psychologically flexible, rather than aggressive from the moment they see a dog they have not previously met. Perhaps their playing serves no adaptive or evolutionary function, but children also play just to have a good time. Children though, also often play games that have a more serious purpose, as they enable them to understand their place in the social hierarchy in which they live. It is not outside the realms of possibility that the same principle applies to animals and birds. Perhaps they are just exploring ways of finding their niche in animal society.

READING and USE OF ENGLISH

Part 2

31 Why does the writer give the example of their children in the park?

- A To express their wonder at bird behaviour.
- ☒ B To help readers visualise what they are describing.
- C To emphasise how playful birds are.
- D To show how birds imitate humans.

32 According to the writer, herring gulls

- ☒ A act in a way that is not exclusive to their breed.
- B show a natural instinct to stay alive in the wild.
- C throw clam shells to the ground from a great height.
- D fail to eat any of the clams because the shells are unbreakable.

33 What has the researchers' work revealed about herring gulls?

- A They prefer to play games when the weather is calm.
- B They have turned cracking clam shells into a game.
- C They discovered the older gulls rarely joined in.
- ☒ D They still do not know anything about them.

34 The writer says that when one dog encounters another,

- A they imitate each other's movements.
- B they continue walking together.
- C they start to fight with each other.
- ☒ D they behave in a fixed and expected way.

35 The writer refers to 'specific signal patterns' (line 29) to illustrate that they

- A present dogs with the opportunity to fight.
- B protract the predatory phase of the ritual.
- C prevent dogs from misreading the situation.
- ☒ D prove dogs have similar behaviour patterns.

36 What is the writer's attitude towards animals and birds playing?

- A He considers it plausible that through play they find their place in their community.
- ☒ B He is uncertain how it contributes to research into why children play.
- C He is convinced that there is a real reason for their behaviour.
- D He doubts whether enough animal behaviour has been studied.

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.

Can a disguise fool surveillance technology?

Just how good is surveillance technology today? Francesca Holt reports.

When John McAfee took flight from Belize after his neighbour died from a fatal gunshot wound, he disguised himself to avoid detection. Border guards failed to recognise who he was and for a while he evaded capture. But could surveillance technology have picked him out of the people crossing the border into Guatemala?

37

D

As a fugitive, McAfee coloured his hair and beard grey, put shoe polish on his face to darken his skin, made his cheeks bigger by padding them out with bubble gum and stuffed his right nostril to make it appear, as he put it, 'awkward, lopsided and with a disgusting appearance'. It might seem rather theatrical, but it worked and enabled him to escape.

38

H

However, McAfee would probably still have not been caught using today's technology, as facial recognition technology is still not good enough to do the job. Some people have faces that are too 'normal' or common and would not need to disguise themselves at all. Jean-Luc Dugelay, a video surveillance expert in the French research institution, Eurecom, says, 'Certain people have faces that just seem to be hard for computers to recognise. It's difficult to know why and the faces that are hard to recognise vary from one recognition system to another. But if you have something that is close to the average face, then it will be harder for a computer system to recognise you.'

39

F

Face detection often entails distinguishing significant 'intensity signatures' of light and dark spots on a representation that is typical of a human face. When people look to recognise each other, they go by an oval for a face, two eyes, and a nose between the eyes and the mouth. Computers, though, do not work the same way, as they are not looking for physical features. Instead

they look for a configuration of dark, light and dark in a horizontal line that matches to a line between the eyes.

40

B

This feature vector is basically a guideline for a face that can be compared with other similar feature vectors. The problem is that some human faces have comparable feature vectors and so 'average' faces are hard to separate and tell apart. The Eigenfaces system has to use the complete face to recognise someone. This flaw in the system means it is possible to conceal your true features from a recognition system by just pulling a face, frowning or smiling. This would not deceive a person, but it would technology.

41

A

It will not be possible to identify a fully covered face, but it is feasible to differentiate one face from another with between a third and half of the face covered. There has even been some success with just using a mouth for recognition, something that a human would be unable to do.

42

E

Surprisingly, research into the effects of rhinoplasty - or nose surgery - on facial recognition systems revealed that it has no significant effect on detection rates. That is on 2D systems. Experimental 3D facial recognition systems can be conned by rhinoplasty, as it changes the shape of the nose in three dimensions rather than two.

43

G

In spite of all the advances in technology, however, the vulnerability of current systems is the simple act of looking down at your feet, rather than at the camera. Humans can identify someone they know from almost any angle, but facial recognition systems cannot unless the face can be clearly seen. Most surveillance cameras are usually mounted at least at eye level, if not higher, so looking down will beat more or less any recognition system.

READING and USE OF ENGLISH

- A** Not only would changing your facial expression hoodwink machines, but also draping a scarf over the mouth and nose, or even wearing dark glasses would work just as well. It will not work for much longer though, as new techniques are being developed that can take information from the nose or mouth alone if the eyes are covered, or from the eyes if the mouth and nose are concealed.
- B** Then, once a face has been distinguished, there are varying ways in which to recognise it. One way is to generate what is called a 'feature vector' - a mathematical representation of the face. This is built up from pieces of hundreds of 'standard faces' in numerous proportions. These are known as 'Eigenfaces' and created by scrutinising thousands of real faces, using a procedure named 'principal component analysis'.
- C** It would also seem to make no difference if a fugitive wore a wig or glasses, as neither of these can fool a computer. Being discrete and trying to blend in with the crowds will also be futile, as facial recognition systems can scan hundreds of faces a minute.
- D** All it seems to require in films is to wear a pair of glasses, cut and/or dye your hair and attach a fake moustache. Maybe a hat, too. This low-tech disguise never seems to fail in the movies. John McAfee adopted some of these techniques and met with success. When he was eventually apprehended it was not because his disguise had failed to convince but because he had allowed a reporter to print a photograph of him and the authorities realised where he was.
- E** So how would John McAfee's disguise succeed today? Despite darkening his skin, which would soften the intensity signature of his face, the light hitting contours of the face would still register an intensity signature that would enable face detection. Likewise, the alteration to the shape of his cheeks and nose would meet little success.
- F** To appreciate the reasons for this, it is worth looking at how the majority of face recognition technology works. First, it has to realise that it is actually being presented with a face - a process called face detection - and then work on recognition and matching it with a face that is already in the system.
- G** Equally, dying the beard and hair would be counterproductive these days, as computer systems look at a face from above the eyebrows down to the chin, so hairstyles and colour are irrelevant. Even if your beard was a metre long, it would make no difference.
- H** However, it might not be so simple in the future. The FBI has unveiled its Biometric Identification Tools Program, with aspirations for the future to develop mobile facial recognition software, which would enable them to access records at any time, from anywhere around the globe. In the real world this means using the technology that is currently available from CCTV cameras in streets, sports stadiums, motorways, shopping centres, car parks and so on, anywhere on the planet, because it will be held on one database.

Part 7

You are going to read a magazine article about four women who explain why they do the dangerous things they do. For questions **44 - 53**, choose from the sections (**A - D**). The sections may be chosen more than once.

Which of the women

was given encouragement by a family member?

44 **C**

says she remains calm in demanding situations?

45 **D**

has experienced physical symptoms of fear?

46 **C**

didn't think much of the activity at first?

47 **D**

is frightened by one aspect of what she does?

48 **A**

avoided starting a new activity?

49 **B**

had a gradual introduction to what she does?

50 **A**

says it is important to focus on what she is doing?

51 **D**

wanted a change from her normal life?

52 **C**

was successful at a certain activity when young?

53 **B**

READING and USE OF ENGLISH

WOMEN WHO LIKE THE TASTE OF DANGER

Ivy Viney asked four women what makes them do the things they do.

A Marlee became a policewoman eight years ago, and has done a lot of work in undercover operations. ⁵⁰ 'We had a careers talk at school about joining the police force, which interested me and I decided to apply. To be sure that a life as a policewoman was really for me, I first signed up for the Specials, a group of part-time officers. I really liked the work so signed on the dotted line and became a full-time officer. After a couple of years I joined the Special Inquiry Section, which deals with robberies. I have to do a certain amount of undercover work, such as pretending to be a cashier in a bank about which we've received a tip-off that it might be robbed. Obviously, we're dealing with criminals, some of whom are violent, so there's already the element of risk. However, I have a back-up team that I have total confidence in, and therefore, I don't really feel scared when I'm working undercover. ⁴⁸ It does frighten me when we have to do a raid though, as we never know what we're going to face when we walk into a room. That makes me more careful, and not being alone, makes me feel more confident.

B During the week, Eva works in a shop making chocolate. However, at weekends she drives down to Dover, on the English Channel, where she trains to swim the thirty-five kilometre stretch of sea between England and France, one of the world's busiest shipping lanes. ⁵³ 'When I was young I kept winning long-distance swimming events and eventually someone said to me, 'Why not have a go at the Channel?' ⁴⁹ I thought I couldn't do it and made excuses saying I couldn't afford it. Then my friends started raising money to pay for me to try, so I had no choice but to do it. When I got in the sea, I kept asking myself 'What am I doing?' It was hard work and I was scared. It finally took me 11 hours 21 minutes and I was told to try it again and do it a bit faster the next time! These days I swim the Channel mainly to raise money for children in hospital.'

C In 2007, although a mother of three small children, Katherine signed up for the Air Force because ⁵² she saw it as a change from her domestic routine. Her husband was already a pilot and urged her to join. ⁴⁴ Katherine didn't think the Air Force would accept her, but they did and she is now not only an Air Force pilot for her country, but also flies small planes in competitions. 'I'm quite a careful and cautious person and don't think of what I do as dangerous because I always respect my limitations and those of the aircraft. The engine could fail, but that's a risk I have to take. My worst and most scary moment was when I was flying home from a competition in France. The weather was awful, forcing me to fly lower and lower. ⁴⁶ My heart was racing, my mouth was dry, and my hands were sweating. I had to turn back and find another airfield to land at. I also race cars and have often been more frightened doing that than flying.'

D Georgina gave up her career as a social worker to become a professional acrobatic parachutist. 'I first tried parachute jumping in my teens, but didn't particularly like it. Then, in my mid-20s I visited the ⁴⁷ States and went on a jump with a friend. I was hooked straight away. I like being in the air and the freedom it gives me, and the fact that you can't switch off - you really have to concentrate or you put the rest of ⁵¹ the team in jeopardy. I think I'm a level-headed and calm person, so I rarely panic in a difficult situation. ⁴⁵ I have been in danger though. One time another member of the team jumped out of the plane too quickly, landed on me and knocked me out. Fortunately someone else saw it happen and grabbed hold of me. We landed together with me still unconscious, which is a very difficult manoeuvre. The accident damaged my confidence, but within weeks I was back jumping again.'

Test 1

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

Exciting Financial Times in Football

Footballers have to attract and entertain the public, as well as promote sales of their club kit. The beautiful game has become a huge commercial concern, with every player having an agent who demands enormous transfer fees for their client, along with massive wages. Are they worth such a high salary? Yes, they are. They train hard every day, sometimes play three games a week, permanently follow a special diet, travel by night and miss many family holidays. They also have a short career and always face the possibility of injury, thus abruptly ending their career as footballers.

The Undesirable Face of Football

Once upon a time, football was a straightforward enterprise; fans paid a reasonable price for the ticket, stood and watched the game in safety, and the players gave each game their all. They played for pride in their club and a love of the game, not for money. Nowadays, however, this is no longer the case. Modern footballers have no pride in the game; they are only interested in the huge salary. What is more, the clubs they are employed by are run more like businesses than as clubs which take their fans into consideration. It's all about money.

Write your **essay**.

Part 2

Write an answer to **one** of the questions **2 - 4** in this part. Write your answers in **280 - 320** words in an appropriate style.

2

The tourist information website for your city has asked local people to send in articles on their favourite outdoor area; a park, woodland area or square, for example. You decide to write an article in which you describe your favourite outdoor area, explain why it is your favourite and assess its significance for the wider community.

Write your **article**.

3

You and your friends recently read a book using an electronic reader. You decide to write a review of the book for your blog. In your review you should give your opinion of reading on an electronic reader rather than a traditional book and say whether you think electronic readers are a good way of reading a book, in general.

Write your **review**.

4

A local newspaper has invited its readers to write their opinion about the number of CCTV cameras around the city. You decide to send in a letter in which you explain the reasons why you think they are a good idea and assess the consequences of reducing the number of cameras or abolishing them altogether.

Write your **letter**. You do not need to include postal addresses.

Test 1

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 part of a radio interview with a man who is talking about the English collective humour.

- 1 *He says that English humour involves*
A enjoying individuality.
☒ B being self-effacing.
C making a distinction.
- 2 *In his opinion, a good comedian makes use of*
☒ A daily life.
B household features.
C audience participation.

Extract Two

You hear two people discussing a television series.

- 3 *The woman thinks the programme is worth watching because*
A it has a credible storyline.
B it has a cast of famous actors.
☒ C it covers a range of emotions.
- 4 *What is the man's attitude towards the series now?*
A He is indifferent to the programme.
B He thinks it is formulaic.
☒ C He has grown to appreciate it.

Extract Three

You hear a woman, Rachael, talking about a course she completed.

- 5 *What is Rachael's opinion of the course?*
☒ A It gave her new opportunities.
B She found the design element demanding.
C The course was too research focused.
- 6 *What do Rachael's clients appreciate about her clothes?*
A They are part of a small collection.
☒ B The item they buy from her is unique.
C Their clothes are made by hand.

Part 2

You will hear Francesca Bernnaise, a ranger at a national park, talking about an animal called the Pyrenean desman.

For Questions 7 - 15, complete the sentences with a word or short phrase.

Francesca stresses that the Alt Pirineu National Park is committed to the idea of

(7) (NATURE) CONSERVATION / CONSERVING NATURE / (THE) CONSERVATION OF NATURE

Francesca uses the word (8) NOCTURNAL to explain why it is difficult to see the Pyrenean desman.

The general opinion is that the Pyrenean desman was once (9) WIDESPREAD throughout the mountains of France, Portugal and Spain.

The Pyrenean desman's main distinguishing feature is its (10) (DISTINCTIVE) LARGE NOSE

Scientists at the park are still investigating the desman's (11) DISTRIBUTION to find out how many there are.

The park has learned more about the Pyrenean desman through the use of

(12) RADIO TRACKING

The scientists have determined that the desman is actually (13) SOCIAL and tolerant of other desmans.

The Pyrenean desman and the Russian desman are the only two survivors of their

(14) EVOLUTIONARY LINE

The number of Pyrenean desman may be affected if there is a decline in the number of (15) SMALL INVERTEBRATES/ SHRIMPS / SNAILS that make up part of its diet.

Part 3

You will hear an interview in which two scientists, Professor Cindy Renshaw and Doctor Andrew Watkins, discuss the increased frequency of flooding in the UK. For questions 16 - 20, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which fits best according to what you hear.

16. *Andrew says that the problem they face is that people fail to*

- A realise how much damage is now being caused.
- B take measures to prevent the increased rainfall.
- C accommodate the seasonal changing of the weather.
- ☒ D understand the flooding now has a different cause.

17. *How does Andrew feel about current flood protection?*

- ☒ A It is inadequate given the new conditions.
- B It can cope with small, localised flooding.
- C It cannot handle such severe stormy weather.
- D It was never intended to be used so often.

18. *What is Cindy's attitude towards the construction of new properties in flood plains?*

- A Sceptical about why houses are being built.
- B Fearful that not enough houses are constructed.
- ☒ C Concerned that it will result in serious problems.
- D Judgmental about the builders' motives.

19. *According to Cindy, the main problem with new construction work is that*

- A it is hard to avoid copying the past.
- ☒ B the buildings aren't designed to withstand flooding.
- C the Victorians object to changes.
- D too many properties are being built.

20. *Andrew believes his mother's home flooded due to*

- A her having too many possessions.
- B her house being built in a flood plain.
- ☒ C her front door being at ground level.
- D her not having any home insurance.

Part 4

You will hear five short extracts in which students talk about doing two weeks work experience, when they work for a local company to see if it is the career that they want.

TASK ONE

For questions **21 - 25**, choose from the list (**A - H**), what reason each speaker gives for choosing that particular job.

TASK TWO

For questions **26 - 30**, choose from the list (**A - H**) what benefit each speaker mentions about their work experience.

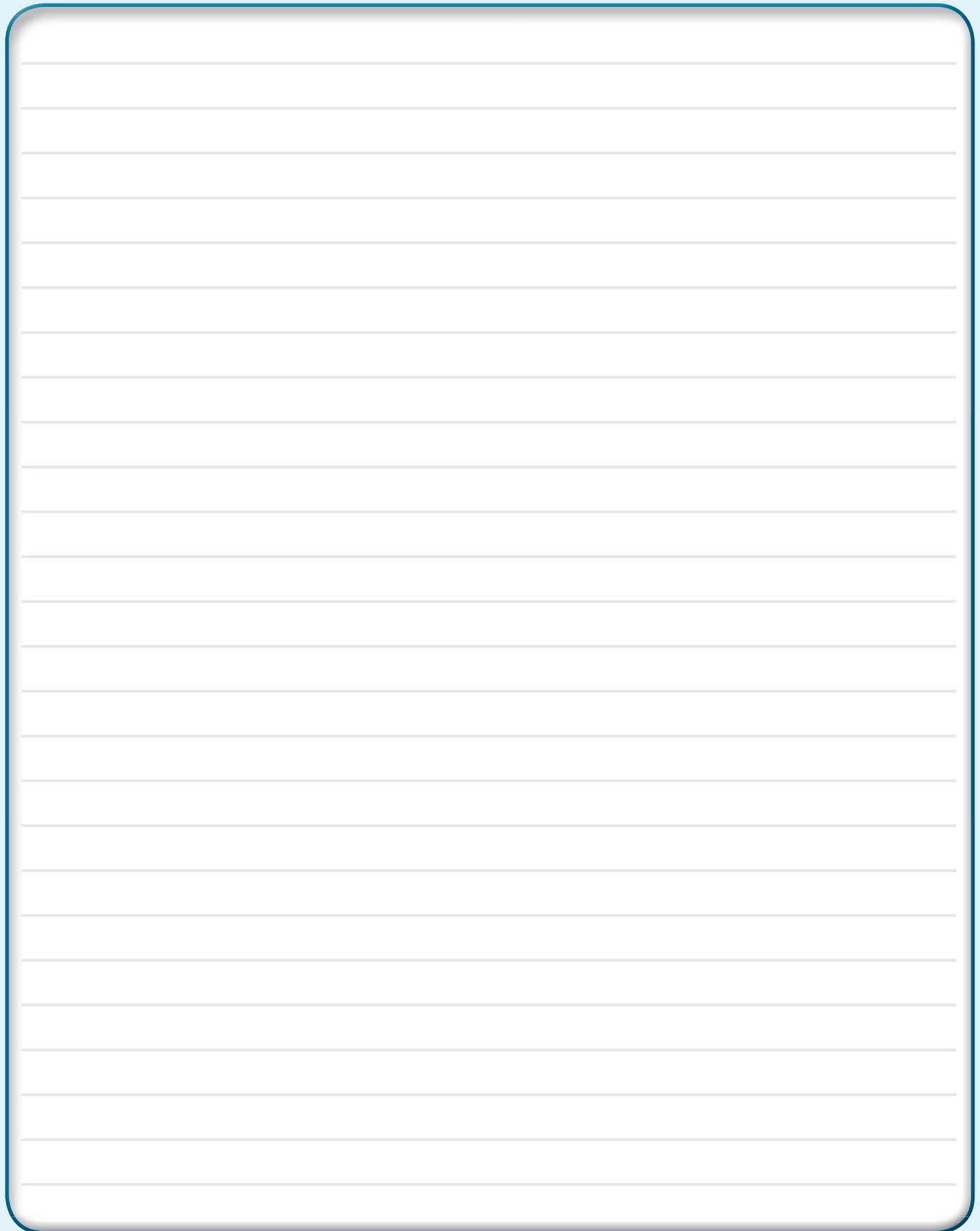
While you listen, you must complete both tasks.

- A.** the convenience of the location
- B.** the chance to get practical experience
- C.** the prospect of seeing what it's really like in practice
Speaker 1 **E** 21
Speaker 2 **H** 22
- D.** the business's good standing
Speaker 3 **D** 23
- E.** a childhood ambition
Speaker 4 **B** 24
- F.** a relative's recommendation
Speaker 5 **C** 25
- G.** an opening to work with animals
- H.** an opportunity to work with printed material

- A.** reconsidering a situation
- B.** learning more about new technology
- C.** changing career direction
Speaker 1 **F** 26
Speaker 2 **C** 27
- D.** taking responsibility
Speaker 3 **H** 28
- E.** made them realise it was a good idea to study harder
Speaker 4 **E** 29
Speaker 5 **A** 30
- F.** deciding about a career
- G.** working with the public
- H.** making useful contacts

Test 1

Notes

A large, rounded rectangular area with horizontal lines, intended for taking notes. The lines are light gray and evenly spaced. The area is framed by a dark blue border.