

Listening

Time: 20 minutes

Task 1

You will hear five people talking about bringing up children. For questions 1-5, choose from the list A-F which opinion each speaker expresses. Use the letters only once. There is one extra letter which you do not need to use.

A Bringing up children is difficult and needs two people.

Speaker 1

B Men are incapable of looking after children successfully.

Speaker 2

C Fathers who look after children were considered unusual.

Speaker 3

D Mothers and children have a special emotional relationship.

E Women can't take on the role of fathers.

Speaker 4

F Men get less practice than women at looking after children.

Speaker 5

Task 2

Listen **twice** to a radio talk about a particular difference between men and women and for questions 6-10 choose the best answer, A, B or C.

6 How does the speaker regard multitasking?

- A As a skill recently acquired by women.
- B As a skill women have always possessed.
- C As a skill which is completely natural.

7 What, according to the speaker, is the typical male attitude to women's ability to multitask?

- A They admire the ability but do not understand it.
- B They are resentful of this ability.
- C They do not like to admit that women are better than them.

8 How do the majority of women regard multitasking?

- A They believe that men are equally capable of multitasking.
- B They accept that multitasking is a fact of their lives.
- C They do not understand the concept of multitasking.

9 What have scientists concluded about multitasking?

- A It is one of several basic differences between men and women.
- B There is a clear provable explanation for women's superiority.
- C There are no significant differences in this area between men and women.

10 What explanation does the speaker suggest for women's apparent superiority?

- A Men are reluctant to multitask at home.
- B Men pressure the women they live with to multitask.
- C Men are too busy thinking about their work to multitask at home.

TRANSFER ALL YOUR ANSWERS TO YOUR ANSWER SHEET

Reading Comprehension

Time: 20 minutes

Task 1

You are going to read an article about surfing. Choose the most suitable heading from the list A-I for each part (1-7) of the article. There is one extra heading which you do not need to use. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

- A Warnings ignored
- B Future challenge
- C Scientists' involvement
- D Wetsuits on a mountain
- E Ideal surfing conditions
- F One man's influence
- G Origins of surfing
- H Scientific breakthrough
- I Dangers of surfing

The history of surfing

0	G
<p>It is generally believed that the ancient Polynesians were the first to surf and to introduce surfing to the Hawaiian islands in the central Pacific Ocean. In fact, early records show that surfing was at its height in the Late eighteenth century. During the next century the sport declined, but by the beginning of the twentieth century its popularity had increased again and it gradually became an established water sport.</p>	<p>4</p> <p>In the second half of the twentieth century one man in particular was responsible for fresh enthusiasm in the sport. He was a Californian surfer called Jack O'Neill who was determined to create a suit that would keep people warm in the waters of northern California, and at the same time would allow complete freedom of movement.</p>

1	5
<p>Hawaii has the best surf in the world but the beaches are among the most dangerous, partly because they are overcrowded. During October each year there are huge swells in which the waves can be almost twenty metres high. These waves then move to the southern hemisphere in April.</p>	<p>He experimented with various materials without much success until, during a plane journey in 1952, he came across a substance called neoprene. Using this material he created a wetsuit made of rubber which kept surfers warm and made surfing a year-round activity in climates which would otherwise be too cold for part of the year.</p>
2	6
<p>If a surfer gets sucked into the centre of one of these waves and then flung onto the shore as the wave breaks, the force can be life-threatening. And if the weight of the water does not make them unconscious, then the wave can drag them under water long enough for them to drown.</p>	<p>Over the years wetsuits have been used for everything from deep-sea diving to board sports which take place on land, like skateboarding. In 1988 O'Neill's original wetsuits were used for the first ever snowboarding world cup event, reflecting O'Neill's belief that snow is only frozen water and snowboarding takes place over frozen waves.</p>
3	7

To most people, a twenty-metre high wave is Nature's way of saying: stay away. It's the oceanic equivalent of a lion's roar: get closer and you will be killed. But there are some surfers who actually find these dangers one of the most attractive features of the sport.

One surfer who recently rode a giant wave off the Pacific island of Tahiti astonished onlookers by walking away without a scratch. This same man now wants to surf a wave called Jaws, which crashes onto the shore of Maui, one of the Hawaiian islands, for only a few days each year. Jaws can reach a height of over twenty-five metres and is known to the surfing world as the Mount Everest of surfing.

Task 2

You are going to read an article about a woman who runs a company called Peanuts. For Questions 8-15, choose the correct answer A, B, C or D.

Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Hungry pop stars

Valerie Jones runs a company called Peanuts whose job it is to look after pop stars and pop groups when they go on tour. She is the person who feeds the stars and she's been doing it for the past ten years.

When the stars are playing at a festival Valerie may have to cook for up to a thousand people, which includes all the crew and the people who work backstage. She erects a marquee - a huge tent - and the food is served buffet style from a central serving area. She has to cater for different tastes so there are normally four or more choices of menu. She also has to look after people who may be on a special diet or some singers who don't eat dairy food before a concert.

She drives an enormous truck full of kitchen equipment and hires at least three walk-in refrigerators, a dishwashing unit and portable cabins which act as storerooms and office.

All the bands have to queue up to be served and everyone has to have a meal ticket. The stars are usually more relaxed when they are eating as no one is bothering them for autographs, although Valerie says that sometimes the security men and the stars' managers are more trouble than the stars themselves.

There are certain things which she always has to keep in stock like herbal teas and her own particular mixture of honey, lemon and ginger which singers like to keep in flasks on stage with them when they're singing. Years ago bands used to drink quite a lot of alcohol but these days they're much healthier. Most bands drink fresh fruit juice and prefer to eat salads.

A lot of people in the bands are quite young and they're not used to very expensive food, so Valerie prepares plain food unless a band sends her a 'rider'. This is a list of special requirements. When people are tired, unwell or homesick they like to have familiar 'comfort' food so she keeps a stock of people's requirements just in case. As a result of all this, Valerie says she has become an expert shopper and in less than an hour in a supermarket she can spend £1000.

A lot of bands won't eat before a concert because they're too nervous, so Valerie and her staff can end up working very long hours as they have to be around to provide what people want at two or three in the morning. One thing Valerie has noticed is that the madder a band is on stage; the more normal they are when they are off it. She says she is amazed at the change in behavior. A really wild singer can turn out to be really quiet and polite offstage.

8 Valerie has to provide a range of food because

- A** people are very fussy about what they eat.
- B** people are used to eating in restaurants.
- C** there is such a wide variety of preferences.
- D** there is such a demand for special menus.

9 The singers are less nervous when they are eating because

- A** their security men are with them.
- B** there are no fans hanging around.
- C** their managers fuss over them.
- D** the bands enjoy eating together.

10 Why does Valerie have to keep a supply of certain drinks?

- A** The bands rely on a special recipe.
- B** The bands prefer herbal tea to coffee.
- C** The bands take fruit juice on stage.
- D** The bands like to drink alcohol.

11 What do most bands like best to eat?

- A** rich food
- B** cheap food
- C** junk food
- D** simple food

12 What does 'just in case' in line 43 refer to?

- A** Valerie's supply of more expensive food
- B** Valerie's list of 'riders' from the different bands
- C** Valerie's supply of special food for various people
- D** Valerie's understanding of people feeling sick

13 Why do you think Valerie has become an 'expert shopper'?

- A** She has a lot of money to spend each week.
- B** She has learnt to find what individuals want.
- C** She has to buy as much as possible for £1000.
- D** She has to shop very quickly in a supermarket.

14 Why is a band likely to be hungry after playing?

- A** They feel more relaxed after a concert.
- B** They work long hours with little food.
- C** They only have a snack before a concert,
- D** They like to wait until they eat together.

15 What does Valerie think about the singers?

- A** They are completely crazy on and off stage.
- B** They behave differently on and off stage.
- C** They are less rude when they are off stage.
- D** They are normally noisier on stage.

TRANSFER ALL YOUR ANSWERS TO YOUR ANSWER SHEET

Use of English

Time: 25 minutes

Task 1

For Questions 1-15, read the text below and decide which answer A, B, C or D best fits each space. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Example:

0	A watch	B find	C see	D look
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Ø RESUND BRIDGE

Imagine driving along a bridge that is so long that you can't even (0).....the other end. The Ø resund Bridge, one of the (1).....bridges in the world, (2).....so far ahead into the (3).....that you can't even tell where the blue of the water (4).....the blue of the sky.

The Ø resund Bridge is an amazing example of modern engineering design that (5).....the Scandinavian countries of Denmark and Sweden. It is 8 kilometers long and was (6).....in July 2000. It crosses the Flinte Channel, the chilly waterway (7).....the two countries.

At one stage the bridge turns (8).....a tunnel under the sea. This tunnel is also a (9).....breaker in its own right as it is the longest road and rail tunnel in the world. The engineers built an artificial island near the Danish coast that (10).....to support part of the bridge (11).....as well as being the point at which the road disappears (12)....., before coming out in Copenhagen, the capital of Denmark.

The bridge, which was built (13).....by the two countries, is expected to bring huge advantages. It will (14).....time compared to traditional ferry connections, as well as being of (15).....to the economy of both countries.

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|---|-------------|------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1 | A longest | B furthest | C deepest | D hardest |
| 2 | A travels | B leans | C stretches | D pulls |
| 3 | A space | B distance | C horizon | D range |
| 4 | A comes | B meets | C lines | D starts |
| 5 | A links | B contacts | C holds | D relates |
| 6 | A done | B ended | C brought | D completed |
| 7 | A splitting | B cutting | C breaking | D separating |
| 3 | A down | B into | C out | D back |

- 9 A performance B world C record D account
 10 A helps B aids C attempts D tries
 11 A scheme B plan C structure D form
 12 A down B underground C below D underneath
 13 A commonly B doubly C similarly D jointly
 14 A save B spare C spend D spread
 15 A good B benefit C quality D comfort

Task 2

For Questions 16-30, 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).

Example:

0	<i>an</i>
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ARTIST DEVELOPMENT MANAGER

Patti Wilkins is (0 *an* Artist Development Manager. She specializes in pop music and is (16).....for managing the production (17).....a pop singer's new single or album and (18).....that it involves.

She is the person who selects the songs for the album, the photographs for publicity purposes, who shoots the video and chooses the clothes the singer (19)..... for that video. In (20).....typical day she will meet the people designing the artwork for the album, the singer's manager, journalists and marketing managers.

(21)..... the week she will have to listen to the hundreds of tapes that are (22).....to the record company by singers and bands hoping to (23).....famous one day. She needs to understand (24)..... makes a good pop band and at the same time has to be (25).....to spot Star potential. In (26).....of working long hours she feels it is (27).....it when a song finally gets into the pop charts.

She learnt about the pop industry by (28).....work experience and editing pop magazines (29).....well as taking a business course. In that way she (30).....out how to go about marketing and selling in the highly competitive music industry.

Task 3

For Questions **31-40**, 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 two and five words, including the word given. Here is an example (0).

Example: 0 The bag is not **big** enough for all my luggage.
 small
 The bag.....for all my luggage.

The **gap** can be filled by the words 'is too small' so you write:

0	<i>is too small</i>
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Write only the missing words on the separate answer sheet.

31 I had no idea about Rona's engagement.

unaware

I.....engagement.

32 I haven't seen a good film for months,

since

It's.....a good film.

33 Mark did as **I** suggested and bought a new computer

advice

Mark.....and bought a new computer.

34 No teacher will tolerate bad behaviour in class.

put

No teacher will.....bad behaviour in class.

35 The heavy snow meant that no trains were running.

prevented

The trains.....the heavy snow.

36 Can I borrow your camera for my holiday, please?

lend

Can.....your camera for my holiday, please?

37 Jim was horrified to find his new car had been stolen.

horror

To.....his new car had been stolen.

38 When are you hoping to go to university?

want

When.....to go to university?

39 If only I spoke Russian.

could

I.....Russian.

40 Brazilian farmers grow much of the world's coffee.

is

Much of the world's coffeefarmers in Brazil.

Task 4

For Questions 41-55 read the text below and look carefully at each line. Some of the **lines** are correct, and some have a word which should not be there.

If a line is correct, put a tick (✓) by the number **on the separate answer sheet**. If a line has a word which should not be there, write the word **on the separate answer sheet**.

There are examples at the beginning (0 and 00)

Example:

0	✓
00	<i>up</i>

Red Nose Day

0 Every March in Britain there is a special day called Red Nose

00 Day during which the charity, Comic Relief, expects to raise up

41 millions of pounds. One third of all money collected together

42 goes to UK projects to help disadvantaged groups of people

43such as like the disabled or refugees. The rest of the money

44 goes to Africa, where because twenty of the world's poorest

45 countries are situated. In these countries the money is used

46 to provide clean drinking water, health care for, education and
47 safe housing. So how are the British public persuaded to give
48 money to Comic Relief? The BBC plays a large part by being
49 broadcasting on hours and hours of programmes. Many famous
50 personal ties appear here on the various programmes and ask
51 people to give over some money. Hundreds of schools are also
52 involved and students and teachers pay to dress up for the day.
53 Supermarkets, shops and garages sell red plastic noses and
54 millions of people wear these about for fun; some people even
55 buy extra large noses which they had fix to the front of their cars.

TRANSFER ALL YOUR ANSWERS TO YOUR ANSWER SHEET

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Speaking

Карточка участника

Candidate A

You will each be asked to talk for a minute without interruption. You will each be given two different photographs in turn to talk about. After your partner has finished speaking you will be asked a brief question connected with your partner's photographs.

Eating out (compare, contrast and speculate)

Turn to pictures 1 and 2 on which show people eating out in different places.

Candidate A, compare and contrast these photographs and say why you think the people have chosen to eat in these particular places. You have a minute to do this.



Speaking

Карточка участника

Candidate B

You will each be asked to talk for a minute without interruption. You will each be given two different photographs in turn to talk about. After your partner has finished speaking you will be asked a brief question connected with your partner's photographs.

Television (compare, contrast and speculate)

Turn to pictures 1 and 2 which show people making a television programme.

Candidate B, compare and contrast these photographs and say how you think the people are feeling in these photographs. You have a minute to do this.



Карточка экзаменатора

Дополнительные вопросы

- What means of transport do you prefer while traveling?
- When (In what season) do you like to travel?
- What kind of weather do you like/ dislike?
- How do you relax during holidays?
- Would you like to travel alone (with a company)/
- Is it important to have a good fellow-traveller?
- Do you need any techniques (telephone, Internet, etc.) on holidays?
- How do you spend your evenings?

По окончании высказывания Candidate A экзаменатор задает вопрос Candidate B

Candidate B, which of these would you like to eat in?

По окончании высказывания Candidate B экзаменатор задает вопрос Candidate A

Candidate A, do you enjoy watching television?

Answer sheet

LISTENING

Task 1

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Task 2

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Answer sheet

READING

Task 1

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Task 2

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Answer sheet

USE OF ENGLISH

Task 1

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Task 2

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Task 3

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Task 4

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