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Week after week, British tabloid newspapers carry pictures which intrude into people's privacy and break the newspaper editors' code of practice. Although pop stars do pose for paparazzi on occasion, this is not typical. More usually, great damage is done to individuals in the public eye when they see their most private moments captured on the front page. Yet very few call on the services of the Press Complaints Commission (PCC), an organisation that was set up to deal with issues of this kind.

Rarely, if ever, are these pictures in the public interest. Do intimate shots of pop stars help to detect a crime? In what way did the picture of a famous actress on a hotel bedroom balcony protect public health and safety? The actress has made a fuss about long-lens pictures in the past and since she was in a hotel, a place where, to quote the code of practice, 'there is a reasonable expectation of privacy', she had good cause for complaint, but she didn't take any action.

That the PCC did not launch an investigation itself is a scandal. It should also be looking into the outrageous story published recently about a pop star's love life. The pop star, like the famous actress, has held back from making a formal complaint. Shouldn't the PCC take the initiative on this and other shameful attacks?

To begin with, this seems like a great idea. It would surely lead to many decisions against newspapers. These would be reported by their rivals and broadcast on TV and radio. The public would not be sympathetic and editors would have to refuse to publish such material. Even photographers would be affected, no longer finding it financially possible to spend their days hidden behind trees waiting to snap unsuspecting celebrities.

If the PCC decided to take on this role of 'police officer', which it technically could, there would be several problems. How would it decide whether or not to launch an inquiry? Should it approach the victim and encourage him or her to make a complaint? And if the person involved still refused to do anything, should it proceed nevertheless? In addition, celebrities and members of royalty might well expect that any story involving them would be taken up, and then be outraged to find it wasn't. Above all, the role itself is too enormous. How could the PCC realistically monitor the whole of the British press: national, regional and magazines?

Then there is the embarrassment factor to consider. However seriously someone's privacy has been invaded, would they really want the further embarrassment of an investigation? I suspect the majority simply want to put it behind them and get on with their lives. Of course, one or two may have other reasons for keeping quiet. A worse story may exist, that they have managed to keep from the press, and they realise that this may also become public knowledge if they complain. In other words, even the PCC might become the enemy.

One British comedian also suffered at the hands of the press when he and his wife were secretly photographed on their honeymoon in the Caribbean. He didn't complain then, nor more recently, when he and his family were again victims of a sneak photographer during a family holiday. His reason for this was fear that the newspaper, News of the World, would re-run the pictures with a new story about his 'fury', saying that they thought it was just a bit of fun, and that, being a film star who made comedies, they thought he had a sense of humour. This fear is understandable. People believe they will again become targets if they dare to challenge the tabloids. It is hard to see an easy solution to this serious problem.
1 What does the phrase ‘in the public eye’ in line 6 mean?
   A of great appeal
   B in the news
   C under attack
   D on screen

2 Why would the actress have had reason to complain recently?
   A The photographer had not used a long lens.
   B Her personal safety had been threatened.
   C The newspaper had criticised her acting.
   D She had been in a fairly private place.

3 What does ‘this’ refer to in line 25?
   A the story about the pop star
   B the PCC’s lack of initiative
   C the pop star’s complaint
   D the picture of the actress

4 If the PCC became more involved, the writer believes that
   A TV and radio would take over the role of newspapers.
   B newspaper editors could no longer behave in the same way.
   C photographers would demand more money for their work.
   D members of the public might stop buying newspapers.

5 Why would it be difficult for the PCC to take action?
   A It would never be able to persuade anyone to help.
   B Famous people would regularly object to the PCC.
   C There would be too many cases to investigate.
   D No rules actually exist to allow the PCC to act.

6 According to the writer, most famous people
   A would rather forget about what has taken place.
   B have something further to hide from the press.
   C regard the PCC in a negative way.
   D are used to being embarrassed in public.

7 The comedian chose not to complain because
   A he didn’t want to make his wife more upset than she was.
   B he believed the press would link his career with the story.
   C he hadn’t really minded the pictures being printed.
   D he was worried that his family might see the pictures.

8 What would be a suitable title for this article?
   A Media attention is welcomed by the stars
   B The truth behind the latest shocking pictures
   C A public organisation is facing a difficult decision
   D Celebrities appeal to the Press Complaints Commission
The Collectors

Amanda Roy writes about the things she collects and the reasons why so many people enjoy the same hobby.

I have always loved collecting and collectors and one in three adults indulges in this hobby. It is a world of passion, envy and enthusiasm and delight. However, if you enter this world, remember one thing: in the end, if you do not fall in love with an object, do not collect it.

Since the beginning of time, people have had the urge to collect. When primitive man collected pebbles, he hung them around his neck. Attracted by their shapes and colour, these pebbles represented man's first attempts to gather objects for intellectual and spiritual reasons. Small boys and girls still collect stones and seashells just for the beauty of their forms and colours.

I have been collecting all my life. Everything from flowers such as tulips to pottery and paintings. My first collection was of stones picked up in my parents' garden. Aged six I had the good fortune, although it did not seem so at the time, to be sent to a school in a remote part of England, a cold and windy place surrounded by hills. I was fascinated by these objects.

Surprisingly I am not alone in being interested in collecting objects. One in three adults indulges the same passion. The reasons why people collect has become a subject of great interest. The current thinking is that, for some individuals, it is the only aspect of their lives where they have complete control.

One famous collector was the Duc de Berry in France. He owned a ‘room of wonders’. This was a collection of natural and artificial curiosities. There were cups made from coconut shells, carved ivory beads and pieces of Oriental china.

However, you do not have to be rich and powerful to start a collection. I have collected items as different as tulip bulbs and china cups, searching out examples of each type with incredible determination. I remember the day that I persuaded a fellow collector of tulips to part with one which I wanted to add to my collection.

One collection that I made was of American rag dolls – 350 of them. I looked all over the USA for these dolls, searching out each variation in design with delight. This collection was destroyed when my house caught fire. Next morning, I stood inside the front hall and saw the remains of furniture and my collection.

It is, I suppose, the way that collections change hands that has always interested me. A silver spoon that once belonged to a king, a poet: it is this that gives value to the goods that are traded in the markets of the world. As small objects become a popular collector's item, so they begin to rise in price. (Not only did I put them in the bin, I also did the same to the contents.)
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<tr>
<td><strong>A</strong></td>
<td>Another aristocrat, Catherine the Great of Russia, collected more than 4,000 paintings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>B</strong></td>
<td>I once owned a copy; there are, I believe, only three in existence.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>C</strong></td>
<td>When my parents came to visit me they used to take me to the local museum, which was full of objects collected by people in the past.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>D</strong></td>
<td>The toys of the 1950s are now positively an investment, provided of course, that you did not throw away the original boxes.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>E</strong></td>
<td>I planted it and watered it until one year it vanished – stolen by another collector.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>F</strong></td>
<td>For me, it's just something I enjoy doing.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>G</strong></td>
<td>I am not certain which saddened me more!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>H</strong></td>
<td>Over the intervening centuries, nothing much has changed.</td>
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Part 3

You are going to read a magazine article about four people who have dream jobs. For questions 16–30, choose from the people (A–D). The people may be chosen more than once.

Which person

16 says their job was more important than it appears?

17 dislikes working with modern technology?

18 says they took a drop in salary in order to do the job?

19 often has to travel at a moment’s notice?

20 used to do two jobs simultaneously?

21 has a good relationship with their employer?

22 says they believe in freedom of choice?

23 doesn’t enjoy one aspect of the job?

24 says they aren’t an early riser?

25 now has another role to play?

26 suffers from claustrophobia?

27 finds their job hard?

28 gained a qualification while they were working?

29 needs assistance with their work?

30 has to do some very boring duties?
It’s a tough job?

Chris Arnot asks four people with dream jobs if they’re as wonderful as they seem.

**A Raquel Graham**

Raquel Graham rings from the taxi taking her to the airport. She can’t make our appointment tomorrow because her boss wants her to be in Los Angeles instead. When you’re personal assistant to a pop star, you’re expected to jet around the world at the drop of a hat. Raquel loves her job and gets on well with her boss.

There’s just one minor problem – she can’t stand flying. ‘On a nine-hour trip to California I usually take sleeping tablets to help calm me down,’ she admits. Her worst experience was being on Concorde. ‘It seemed so shut in with those tiny windows.’

Offices in Manchester and London occupy her when she comes down to earth. There’s some mundane paperwork to get through – organising the diary, sitting in on meetings with solicitors and accountants, sorting out itineraries and making yet more travel arrangements.

She didn’t apply for the job. A chance meeting with the manager of a pop group led to the offer of work behind the scenes and she took a secretarial certificate at evening classes at the same time. Five years later she was in the right place at the right time when her boss needed a PA.

**B David Brown**

David Brown has been an accountant and a golf caddy; a man who carries a golfer’s bags. On the whole, he preferred the golf. Well, so would you if golf was your passion. There were drawbacks however. A small flat fee is on offer, plus a percentage of the winnings. The average earnings are between £25,000 and £35,000 and much of that will go on travel and hotels.

He was 31 when he first caddied for the golfer, Greg Norman. ‘You’re not just carrying bags. You’re offering advice, pitting your knowledge against the elements and trying to read the course.’

His accountancy skills were recently recognised by European Tour Productions when they made him statistical data administrator. From cards brought in by the caddies, he compiles and analyses the statistics of each day’s play. The results are sought after by television commentators, golfing magazines, and the golfers themselves.

**C Martin Fern**

Martin Fern is the editor of the ‘Food and Drink’ pages of a daily newspaper and one of his less difficult tasks is to sample what’s on offer in the finest restaurants. What does he think about restaurants that charge exorbitant prices? ‘For those who can afford it, it’s up to them,’ he says. ‘I’d rather spend £120 on a meal I’ll remember for the rest of my life than buy a microwave.’

It was his talent as a cook that led to the offer of a food column from a friend who happened to edit a Saturday Review. For Martin, at the time creative director of an advertising agency, it was a useful secondary income. He was 42 when another newspaper rang to offer a full-time job. ‘It meant a 50 per cent cut in guaranteed income,’ he says. ‘But it was a chance to convert my passion into a profession.’

He still does all the cooking at home and tries to keep his waistline under control by cycling a couple of miles to the nearest tube station.

**D Dick Prince**

‘I started writing children’s stories about 20 years ago,’ says Dick Prince, one of Britain’s most popular children’s writers. ‘Before that, I had always loved words and enjoyed using them, but my writing had mainly been verse. Then I had this idea for a story. I had been a farmer, and knew the problem of chickens being killed by a fox. So I wrote a kind of role reversal story called The Fox Busters, which became my first published children’s story.’

Where do his ideas come from? ‘Well, it’s not easy, I have to work at them,’ he says. ‘That is what I usually do in the mornings. I’m not up with the dawn, I’m afraid. After lunch, I spend another couple of hours typing out the morning’s scribbling – all of which I do with one finger on an old portable typewriter rather than on one of those awful laptops.

I get between 50 and a hundred letters a week and that is the part about being a writer that I enjoy the most. I do try to answer them all, but nowadays I have some secretarial help.’
You have received an email from Elaine, who is planning to meet you and your friend Bill for a day’s walk in a beautiful part of your country. Read Elaine’s email and the notes you have made. Then write an email to Elaine, using all your notes.

From: Elaine  
Sent: 4th April  
Subject: Meeting up

We’re really looking forward to the walk on the 12th! Unfortunately, Bill has hurt his knee, so has difficulty walking up steep hills. Can you choose a suitable route for us all?  
We’ll bring a picnic lunch – could you suggest a quiet place to stop, away from the crowds? Also, we’re not sure what the weather is like in that part of the country – can you advise us what clothes to wear?  
Finally, where are we meeting and at what time?  
See you!  
Elaine

Notes for Elaine

Meeting place & time  
... Station at 9.00  
Route  
Bus to lake - easy walk round (4km)  
Lunch  
Forest or ...?  
Clothes  
Cool at first, so wear ...

Write your email. You must use grammatically correct sentences with accurate spelling and punctuation in a style appropriate for the situation.
Part 2

Write an answer to one of the questions 2–4 in this part. Write your answer in 120–180 words in an appropriate style.

2 You have been asked to write a story for a student magazine ending with these words:

*I was really thankful to see the police car arrive.*

Write your story.

3 Your college principal has asked you to write a report for new students coming to the college. He would like you to write your report on what students should do to keep fit and healthy while they study.

Write your report.

4 You have just seen the following advertisement in an English newspaper.

✓ Do you speak English?
✓ Are you interested in museums?
✓ Would you like a holiday job where you could meet people from all over the world?

We are looking for someone to work in the City Museum shop during the holidays. No experience is necessary but you must be friendly and helpful and have some interest in art.

Contact Mrs Donovan at the City Museum.

Write your letter. You do not need to include postal addresses.
Part 1

For questions 1–12, 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).

Example:

0 A listening B hearing C catching D attending

---

The festival

I’ve always enjoyed (0) ...... to music. It helps me calm down after a busy day, and I’m also one of those people who can listen and study at the same time. I’m not (1) ...... on jazz music, but (2) ...... that, I like many types of music – (3) ...... on how I feel. Last year I went to a pop festival. It (4) ...... for three days, so we decided to camp on the field provided by the concert organisers.

The weather was awful and it rained all weekend. We were (5) ...... wet and I began to wish that I had stayed at home or found a hotel! The organisers were (6) ...... a fortune selling umbrellas and plastic raincoats. Anyway, the concert continued (7) ...... the weather. The organisers (8) ...... us to keep to the special walk-ways that they (9) ...... up over the mud and gave us plastic sheets to put over our tents.

In spite of all that, the music was brilliant. I particularly enjoyed some of the supporting bands – I always find they perform better than the (10) ...... stars. It’s probably because most of the supporting bands are not well known and this is their great (11) ...... to get their music heard. I’d really recommend anyone to go to one of these pop festivals, but I wish I had (12) ...... into a hotel rather than deciding to sleep in a tent!

---

1 A enthusiastic B keen C excited D fond
2 A apart from B instead of C because of D by means of
3 A relying B counting C turning D depending
4 A lasted B carried C held D kept
5 A soggily B soaking C streaming D absolutely
6 A doing B having C making D giving
7 A despite B regardless C even D whereas
8 A suggested B informed C announced D advised
9 A worked B dropped C set D brought
10 A head B main C lead D high
11 A possibility B luck C opportunity D break
12 A enrolled B booked C reserved D registered
Part 2

For questions 13–24, read the text below 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 O F

Colour choices

Companies study and make use (0) ............... our colour associations and preferences in (13) ............... to sell us their products. The packaging, for example, relies heavily (14) ............... colour, both to carry information and to make the product appear more attractive. Sugar (15) ............... sold in packets coloured in bluey-pinks and blue because, unlike colours (16) ............... as green and brown, these colours are associated with sweetness.

In the same way, in experiments with washing powders, (17) ............... colour of the packet has (18) ............... shown to have a profound influence on choice. Even (19) ............... the powder in three sample packets – coloured yellow, blue and yellow-blue – was the same, customers thought the powder in the yellow packet was too strong, that in the blue packet too weak. The most popular powder was in the yellow-blue packet. In similar research, coffee in a brown can was thought too strong and in a red can too rich, in a blue can, not mild (20) ............... , and in a yellow can too weak – although the coffee was the same in all of (21) ............... .

It’s a fact that fast-food outlets are often decorated in reds, yellow and whites. Red is a colour (22) ............... can make a restaurant seem warm and inviting. Yellow, together with white, emphasises cleanliness. Together they create a place (23) ............... customers can relax and enjoy their food but do (24) ............... linger too long.
Part 3

For questions 25–34, 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 gap in the same line. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Write your answers IN CAPITAL LETTERS.

Example: 0 T A L E N T  E D

Pablo Picasso

Pablo Picasso was born in Spain on 25 October, 1881. He showed himself to be a (0) ............ artist as a child and when he was 19 he went to Paris to paint. He experimented with a (25) ............ of styles, for a time painting sad subjects in shades of blue. During a happier time, he used reds and pinks to paint more (26) ............ subjects such as dancers and (27) ............ in circuses.

It did not take Picasso long to achieve (28) ............ , but he was always looking for new (29) ............ . He became interested in African masks, particularly in the simple but (30) ............ way that they twisted the human face. He saw that it was possible to build up an image using simple lines and angular shapes. This was the beginning of Cubism. Even though his cubist pictures are (31) ............ we still understand what they are meant to be about.

In 1937 Picasso created one of his most (32) ............ paintings – Guernica, as a (33) ............ of his disapproval of an air raid on a Basque village. In Guernica, Picasso used symbolic forms that are (34) ............ found in his later works – things like a dying horse or weeping woman. Guernica now hangs in the Prado Museum in Madrid.
Part 4

For questions 35–42, 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  I have never been to Paris before.

**TIME**

This ...................................................... have been to Paris.

The gap can be filled by the words ‘is the first time I’, so you write:

**Example:** 0  **IS THE FIRST TIME I**

Write only the missing words IN CAPITAL LETTERS.

35  As the club manager, you really ought to tell that comedian what you think of his show.

**HIGH**

As the club manager, it’s ................................................................. that comedian what you think of his show.

36  I wish I’d complained to the newspaper about the unfairness of their article.

**REGRET**

I ................................................................. the newspaper about the unfairness of their article.

37  Don’t unfasten your seatbelt as we’re flying into storms.

**KEEP**

It is necessary for you ................................................................. as we’re flying into storms.

38  There was a fault with the keyboard and the computer wouldn’t work.

**WHOSE**

The computer, ................................................................. , wouldn’t work.

39  It wasn’t attractive for either newspaper to publish the story, so they didn’t go ahead with it.

**OF**

The two newspapers both found the story unattractive, so ................................................................. with it.
40  John promised he wouldn’t tell anyone else about the problem, but he has.

**BROKEN**

John .......................................................... to keep quiet about the problem.

41  Although it was difficult, the family managed to find out the truth about what had happened.

**SPITE**

The family managed to find out the truth about what had happened .......................................................... difficult.

42  No two people have the same DNA, apart from identical twins.

**EXCEPT**

Everyone’s DNA is .......................................................... identical twins.
Paper 4 Listening (approximately 40 minutes)

Part 1

You will hear people talking in eight different situations. For questions 1–8, choose the best answer, (A, B or C).

1 You hear a woman talking to her friend about her dog.
   What problem does she have with it?
   A It has frightened her children.
   B Its medical bills are too expensive.
   C It needs to go for long walks.

2 You overhear a man talking about going to see a famous painting in an art gallery.
   What does he say about the experience?
   A It wasn’t worthwhile.
   B The gallery was very crowded.
   C He went too late in the morning.

3 At the railway station, you overhear two people talking.
   What do they agree about?
   A The trains are less reliable than they used to be.
   B The trains are dirtier than they used to be.
   C The train staff aren’t as helpful as they used to be.

4 You overhear a man telling a friend about a course he is taking.
   How does he feel about the course?
   A fascinated by the content
   B sorry to have missed part of it
   C happy to recommend it to his friend

5 You will hear part of a radio programme.
   What is the speaker doing?
   A explaining the popularity of a subject
   B describing a particular course
   C advising people where to study a subject

6 You hear a man talking on the radio about zoos.
   What does he say about them?
   A He enjoys visiting them.
   B He thinks they are unnatural.
   C He believes they are doing a good job.
7 You overhear a woman talking in a café to a friend.

Why did she decide to change her job?

A to earn more money  
B to meet more people  
C to have more free time

8 You hear two people talking about a film they have just seen.

Which aspect of the film did the man not like?

A the storyline  
B the acting  
C the special effects
Part 2
You will hear an interview with a woman called Christine Whitelaw. For questions 9–18, complete the sentences.

A tasty opportunity

Christine’s occupation is that of a chef, called Patrick Millar.

Christine is skilled at very quickly.

Christine followed a when she first left school.

Christine’s first job was at a hotel called the

In order to get her present job, Christine had to attend

After lunch, Christine spends her time doing correspondence and making

If Christine has a working lunch with Patrick, they eat it in the

Christine’s previous hotel experience taught her how to cope with

Christine finds it difficult to resist all the where she works.

Christine says that she wouldn’t want to change her job and work as a
Part 3

You will hear five different people talking about a holiday they had. For questions 19–23, choose from the list (A–F) what each speaker says. Use the letters only once. There is one extra letter which you do not need to use.

A  I think I’d like to do the same trip again.

Speaker 1  19

B  My trip was very well organised.

Speaker 2  20

C  The trip was more expensive than I expected.

Speaker 3  21

D  I was surprised by some aspects of the trip.

Speaker 4  22

E  The other people on the trip weren’t my type.

Speaker 5  23

F  I was glad I had made the effort to book the trip.
Part 4

You will hear an interview with a woman called Rebecca Laing, who lives on an island. For questions 24–30, choose the best answer (A, B or C).

24 Rebecca says that nowadays most people on the island
A were born there.
B live near the harbour.
C are fishermen.

25 What does Rebecca do for a living now?
A She’s an English teacher.
B She’s a computer programmer.
C She’s an editor.

26 Rebecca says the kind of people who want to live on the island
A enjoy their independence.
B must be prepared to accept the disadvantages.
C don’t have children.

27 Rebecca believes the island community needs to
A attract a range of new industries.
B encourage more people to live there.
C be cautious about any new plans.

28 Rebecca thinks that the inhabitants of the island
A suffer from traditional thinking.
B should try to attract more tourists.
C put wildlife first.

29 How did Rebecca feel when the hotel plans fell through?
A relieved
B disappointed
C surprised

30 What does Rebecca dislike about living on the island?
A her neighbours knowing what she’s doing
B sometimes feeling quite lonely
C the number of disagreements that arise
**Paper 5 Speaking  (14 minutes)**

You take the Speaking test with another candidate, referred to here as your partner. There are two examiners. One will speak to you and your partner and the other will be listening. Both examiners will award marks.

**Part 1 (3 minutes)**
The examiner asks you and your partner questions about yourselves. You may be asked about things like ‘your home town’, ‘your interests’, ‘your career plans’, etc.

**Part 2 (a one-minute ‘long turn’ for each candidate, plus 20-second response from the second candidate)**
The examiner gives you two photographs and asks you to talk about them for one minute. The examiner then asks your partner a question about your photographs and your partner responds briefly. Then the examiner gives your partner two different photographs. Your partner talks about these photographs for one minute. This time the examiner asks you a question about your partner’s photographs and you respond briefly.

**Part 3 (approximately 3 minutes)**
The examiner asks you and your partner to talk together. You may be asked to solve a problem or try to come to a decision about something. For example, you might be asked to decide the best way to use some rooms in a language school. The examiner gives you a picture to help you but does not join in the conversation.

**Part 4 (approximately 4 minutes)**
The examiner asks some further questions, which leads to a more general discussion of what you have talked about in Part 3. You may comment on your partner’s answers if you wish.
Answer key and recording scripts

Paper 1  Reading

Part 1
1 B  2 D  3 A  4 B  5 C  6 A  7 B  8 C

Part 2
9 H  10 C  11 F  12 A  13 E  14 G  15 D

Part 3
16 B  17 D  18 C  19 A  20 C  21 A  22 C  23 A  24 D  25 B  26 A
27 D  28 A  29 D  30 A

Paper 2  Writing

Part 1
Sample answer
Hi Elaine

It was great to hear from you so quickly. I’m sorry to hear Bill has hurt his knee. Never mind – I’ll make sure the walk is fine for us all.

Let’s meet at Frampton Station at 9.00. There’s a bus leaving from there just after nine, which will take us all the way to Lake Morrell. If we catch that, Bill won’t have any hills to climb – I promise!

It’s about four kilometres to walk the whole way round the lake and there’s a good footpath, so it’ll be no problem. For our picnic, we could either wander into the forest or sit by the lakeside. I know a beautiful spot near the sailing club.

Although it should be sunny, it could be quite chilly in the morning, so I’d bring warm sweaters. Make sure you’ve got comfortable boots, too (that’s especially important for Bill)!

Looking forward to seeing you.

Love

Part 2
Sample answers
2

I had decided to stay in my flat for the weekend, rather than go to a music festival with my flatmates. I had spent Saturday cleaning the flat and doing some reading for a lecture I had to go to on the Monday morning. I went to bed about midnight after watching a movie on the TV.

At three o’clock in the morning I heard a noise. It sounded like a dustbin lid. I didn’t think much of it at first – maybe it’s a cat, I thought. Then there was the sound of footsteps, although very quiet ones. I was immediately wide awake and reached for my phone. Quickly I dialled 999 for the police. I told them where I was and that I thought I had a burglar. Then I got out of bed and locked my bedroom door. A few minutes later came the sound of breaking glass. Nervously I looked out of the window, but I was in luck. There was a flashing blue light coming up the road. I was really thankful to see the police car arrive.
How to keep fit and healthy

Getting enough exercise
The aim of this report is to give advice to students at the college. It's easy to get out of condition while you're studying. There never seems enough time to do any exercise – you always seem to have to be at a lecture or in the library. However, we're very lucky as we have excellent sports facilities. The gym is open from 7.00 in the morning until 10.00 at night, so I would recommend that you try to fit in some exercise twice a week.

Eating to stay healthy
Most people say that the stress of exams and essay writing can make you want to eat food which is bad for you, like chocolate and cakes. After working hard you often feel the need for a reward. But try to resist the temptation! Instead keep lots of fruit in your room and have a banana when you feel hungry. The college canteen has a wide variety of healthy food to choose from, so don’t buy an expensive take-away if you're short of time and money – eat in the canteen.

Dear Mrs Donovan,
I'm writing to apply for the holiday job which you advertised recently in the newspaper. I am a twenty-year-old student and I speak English quite well. At present I am in my third year studying Mathematics at Redstone College and I am very keen to have a holiday job this summer. I am extremely good at adding up, so I think I would be an asset to your shop.

My term finishes on 3rd July and I am free until 18th September. Last year I worked in a restaurant serving tourists from all over the world and I enjoyed it very much. I would like to have the opportunity to meet people and practise my English again.

I enjoy going to museums and am particularly keen on history. Last year I went to an exhibition of Ancient Egyptian objects which was held in London. I have often been in your museum and am familiar with the items you have. I do hope you will be interested in my application.

I look forward to hearing from you in the near future.

Yours sincerely,
Paper 4  Listening

Part 1
1 C  2 A  3 C  4 B  5 A  6 B  7 C  8 A

Part 2
9 Personal Assistant  10 typing  11 cookery course  12 Palace  13 two interviews  14 phone/telephone calls  15 chef’s office  16 public  17 delicious food  18 cook

Part 3
19 D  20 A  21 B  22 F  23 E

Part 4
24 B  25 C  26 B  27 C  28 A  29 B  30 A
RECORDING SCRIPT

This is the Cambridge First Certificate in English Listening Test. I am going to give you the instructions for this test. I shall introduce each part of the test and give you time to look at the questions. At the start of each piece you will hear this sound:
[tone]
You will hear each piece twice.
Remember, while you are listening, write your answers on the question paper. You will have five minutes at the end of the test to copy your answers onto the separate answer sheet.
There will now be a pause. Please ask any questions now, because you must not speak during the test.
[pause]
Now open your questions paper and look at Part One.
[pause]

Part 1

You will hear people talking in eight different situations. For questions 1–8, choose the best answer, A, B or C.

One

You hear a woman talking to her friend about her dog.
What problem does she have with it?
A It has frightened her children.
B Its medical bills are too expensive.
C It needs to go for long walks.

[pause]
[tone]
[pause]

Man: How are you getting on with that dog you were given?
Woman: Oh, not too well, I’m afraid. I have tried hard to be a good owner, taking it to the vet for injections and all the other things you need to see to regularly. The thing is, he’s huge and has to go for lengthy runs just to get enough exercise. Added to that is the fact that he’s one of those types of dog that is always on the front page of the newspapers for attacking children. So even though he’s as good as gold, I have to make the time to take him into the countryside, just to avoid people.

[tone]

[The recording is repeated.]

[pause]

Two

You overhear a man talking about going to see a famous painting in an art gallery.
What does he say about the experience?
A It wasn’t worthwhile.
B The gallery was very crowded.
C He went too late in the morning.

[pause]
[tone]
[pause]

Man: I went to see the Mona Lisa when I was in Paris. Well, it’s such a famous painting, I felt I couldn’t not go. Friends had advised me to go in the early morning, because the light’s better then and
there are fewer tourists. I’m glad I took their advice as later on there were huge queues to get in. Anyway, despite listening to all the warnings, I found it all a bit pointless really – the picture is really small and I felt it wasn’t as good as others I’d seen.

[pause]
[tone]
[The recording is repeated.]
[pause]

Three
At the railway station, you overhear two people talking.

What do they agree about?
A The trains are less reliable than they used to be.
B The trains are dirtier than they used to be.
C The train staff aren’t as helpful as they used to be.

[pause]
[tone]
[pause]

Woman: When do you think this train will arrive? It’s 30 minutes late as it is.
Man: I’ve no idea. All I know is that I’m already late for my meeting. It’s unusual though, I don’t usually have a problem with this train.

Woman: Really? I think they’re less reliable nowadays. And if you ask anyone who works here, they just look at you blankly. At one time, at least they tried to find out what was causing the delay.
Man: True. But what gets me is that the carriages are so dirty – paper cups and old newspapers everywhere.

Woman: Now, I do think that’s one thing that has changed for the better.

[pause]
[tone]
[The recording is repeated.]
[pause]

Four
You overhear a man telling a friend about a course he is taking.

How does he feel about the course?
A fascinated by the content
B sorry to have missed part of it
C happy to recommend it to his friend

[pause]
[tone]
[pause]

Man: I’ve been doing this course in car mechanics for beginners recently. It’s twice a week in the evenings and I’ve managed to get to most of the sessions – I didn’t go to the introductory one as I had to work late that night, which was a pity. It’s generally useful stuff, not specially interesting, but what makes me laugh sometimes is that the lecturer is obviously more used to dealing with young lads who don’t have a clue and so I think that you’d be better off going elsewhere.

[pause]
[tone]
[The recording is repeated.]
[pause]
Five
You will hear part of a radio programme.
What is the speaker doing?
A explaining the popularity of a subject
B describing a particular course
C advising people where to study a subject
[pause]
[tone]
[pause]
Woman: I think that Archaeology is a subject which is growing – I guess all the TV programmes with people digging up interesting objects all over the country has helped with this. Not to mention that spectacular find of last year all that gold jewellery. This has led to a huge increase in available courses – from four-year degree courses to ten-week specialised courses in Roman or Iron Age settlements. I personally did a course recently in Egyptology, which I found fascinating. Now, in the rest of the programme …
[pause]
[tone]
[The recording is repeated.]
[pause]
Six
You hear a man talking on the radio about zoos.
What does he say about them?
A He enjoys visiting them.
B He thinks they are unnatural.
C He believes they are doing a good job.
[pause]
[tone]
[pause]
Man: We always seem to be taking the kids to zoos. It doesn’t matter where we are on holiday, we seem to end up there, unfortunately. They have a really great time – it doesn’t seem to bother them that these poor creatures are miles away from their natural habitat. I guess nowadays zoos spend most of their time trying to breed endangered species, but I always feel uncomfortable somehow and have this urge to unlock the cages, even though the kids tell me zoos are doing a good job really.
[pause]
[tone]
[The recording is repeated.]
[pause]
Seven
You overhear a woman talking in a café to a friend.
Why did she decide to change her job?
A to earn more money
B to meet more people
C to have more free time
[pause]
[tone]
[pause]
Man: So, I hear you have a new job? Did you get fed up with having a low salary?

Woman: It wasn’t that actually; this job pays about the same. The people are much nicer though at this job – really friendly and helpful – probably because it’s a smaller company. The atmosphere is really relaxed and I’ve cut my hours from 40 to 35 a week so I can spend longer on my boat – you ought to come out on it with me sometime. It’s great fun.

[The recording is repeated.]

Eight

You hear two people talking about a film they have just seen.

Which aspect of the film did the man not like?

A the storyline
B the acting
C the special effects

Woman: Well, I did enjoy that. How about you?

Man: It was OK, I suppose. I always like films with Sally Rider in them. She may not be as beautiful as the average film star but at least she can act. Those special effects were something else too, weren’t they? I felt as if some of those space rockets were coming out into the audience and you could almost touch that rainbow, couldn’t you?

Woman: Yeah, absolutely brilliant – though the plot was laughable, wasn’t it?

Man: You can say that again, I guess the special effects were put in to make you forget what it was all about.

That is the end of Part One. Now turn to Part Two.

Part 2

You will hear an interview with a woman called Christine Whitelaw. For questions 9–18, complete the sentences.

You now have 45 seconds to look at Part 2.

Interviewer: Good morning and welcome to the Food and Drink Show. In the studio today we have Christine Whitelaw, who works as a Personal Assistant to the world-famous chef Patrick Millar. Christine has worked for him for the past 18 months and has loved every minute of it. Her boss has many interests, ranging from a cookery school for professionals and amateurs, to a catering service and a range of luxury food items. Christine’s organisational skills have to be faultless as a result. She also considers a good memory, confident phone manner and fast typing speeds to be vital to her job. So Christine, how did you become PA to such an important figure in the food and drink industry?

Christine: Well, I always wanted to work in catering, so after leaving school I completed a year on a cookery course before spending another year at secretarial college. My first job came about following a visit to London. I went to lunch at the Palace Hotel and thought, ‘I would really like to work here’, so I wrote to see if they had any positions, and it just so happened they did.
Interviewer: That was a lucky break, wasn’t it?
Christine: It certainly was. I worked as a PA to the executive director of the hotel group for more than three years before hearing that Patrick Millar was advertising for a new PA. I applied, had to go to two interviews, and got the job.

Interviewer: How does an ordinary day go?
Christine: I usually meet Patrick first of all to run through his diary and letters. If clients are expected for lunch, I may take them on a pre-lunch tour of the cookery school. It has a collection of 6,000 cookery books, which many people are keen to see. Then I take them to the restaurant. In the afternoons I usually do letters and make phone calls. I have an assistant to help me. Each day is fairly different, however. If Patrick is busy in the morning, we sometimes have a working lunch together in the chef’s office, never in the restaurant or kitchen.

Interviewer: Did you find your previous experience in the hotel business useful?
Christine: Yes, especially in learning how to deal with the public, both face to face and over the phone. But one thing it didn’t prepare me for was the long hours, as, nowadays, I often have to work until 7pm and then go on to a reception or function.

Interviewer: You often hear about how difficult these top chefs are to work for. Is Patrick very moody or do you get along well?
Christine: Oh, he’s terrific and he involves me in most of the decision-making. The worst part of working for him is that I’m surrounded by delicious food all day. I try not to be tempted!

Interviewer: Can you cook yourself?
Christine: Well, I do enjoy cooking and I have tried a few things from his recipe books. However, I have no plans to work as a cook. The job I have combines everything I love: food, meeting people and being at someone’s right hand.

Interviewer: Thank you, Christine, for coming in to talk to us today. Next week we’ll be interviewing ...

Now you will hear Part Two again.

The recording is repeated.

That is the end of Part Two. Now turn to Part Three.

Part 3

You’ll hear five different people talking about a holiday they had. For questions 19–23, choose from the list (A–F) what each speaker says. Use the letters only once. There is one extra letter which you do not need to use.

You now have 30 seconds to look at Part 3.

Speaker 1

The resort I stayed in was a long way from the airport but the travel company included the transfer by air-conditioned bus. During my stay I used buses quite frequently – they were brightly coloured and I couldn’t get over the fact that they usually played loud, local folk music on their speaker systems. Most tourists I met avoided public transportation but it wasn’t at all expensive and generally kept to time. I was really taken aback by the attitude of the local people – so laid back and a real contrast to the people in my country.
Speaker 2

[pause]
I travelled to the island by overnight ferry. It was just like being on a big moving hotel. The cabin was really nice and cost about 120 euros, which seemed fair for what I got and it meant I got a good night’s sleep away from the people on deck. The best bit about approaching the island in the early morning is the view you get – it’s breathtaking. I’ve now decided to do it all again next year. You can travel there by sea plane as well but, although it’s a faster service, it’s hard to see anything as the windows are always covered in salt and sea spray, so the ferry is the best bet.

[pause]

[tone]

Speaker 3

[pause]
My trip to Vietnam was great. I did six days of trekking and eight days of sightseeing. The trekking part was the most memorable as we didn’t see any other tourists the whole time – it was a total immersion in the Vietnamese village scene. We had been told the nights would be cold and so we took lots of jumpers with us. The people were marvellously friendly and the scenery grand. The sightseeing part ran really smoothly too – the hotels were luxurious and the restaurants top quality. As far as the tour operator is concerned, I think they did a very good job, especially considering what a good deal price-wise we got.

[pause]

[tone]

Speaker 4

[pause]
My wife and I debated long and hard whether to take the kids on a camping safari to Africa – whether it would be worth all the planning and expense, or whether limiting ourselves to kid-friendly stuff at home would be more sensible. However, I just went ahead and did it – it wasn’t as expensive as I’d feared – and once we were actually sitting round a camp fire in the African bush, listening to the lions roar, it all became worthwhile. The kids loved every minute of it and so did we. They made friends with quite a few local children and have promised to keep in touch with them.

[pause]

[tone]

Speaker 5

[pause]
We were flying to Bali at the time for a couple of weeks. We’d been there before and were looking forward to going back. We’d booked a package tour and it hadn’t been cheap by any means. I’d wanted to travel independently but my friend thought it was better to have everything organised for us. Anyway, we realised as soon as we stepped on the plane that this might not be the trip for us. Perhaps it was just the loud voices of some of the men or the way they kept ordering the stewards around but I just couldn’t imagine having to spend two weeks with these people. Well, in the end it was OK, but only just!

[pause]

Now you will hear Part Three again.

[tone]

[The recording is repeated.]

[pause]

That is the end of Part Three. Now turn to Part Four.

[pause]
Part 4

You will hear an interview with a woman called Rebecca Laing, who lives on an island. For questions 24–30, choose the best answer A, B or C.

You now have 1 minute to look at Part 4.

[pause]

[Interviewer:] Welcome to Around Britain. On the programme today we are going to be looking at not only the pressures and problems, but also the positive aspects of life on a small island. Now, Rebecca, you were born on the island and still live there. What’s life like there?

[Rebecca:] In many ways, it sounds idyllic – there’s no crime, no roads, no unemployment. The majority of the houses are grouped around the small port and you can get a boat to the mainland from there fairly regularly. During the last century, however, the population fell very sharply as fishing, the main occupation, became uneconomic. Then people from the mainland began to buy the empty houses as holiday houses. Many of these families liked the island so much they decided to stay on full-time.

[Interviewer:] And how do you manage to make a living?

[Rebecca:] Well, I had to go to the mainland for my secondary education and then I went to university to study English Literature. I did some teaching for a bit and I then got a job in London with a publishing company, doing editing work on a journal, and worked there for a couple of years. However, because of computer technology I realised I didn’t have to stay in London to do my job – I could do it anywhere. All I seemed to do in London was work, work, work. I also hated the crowds of people everywhere.

[Interviewer:] What kind of people do you think are attracted to life on the island, Rebecca?

[Rebecca:] They need to be a bit eccentric, I always think. Also it needs real determination to stay on the island. For example, at some stage they will have to part with their children, which is always hard, but if they want to continue to live there, it’s just a fact of life. The school only educates the children until they are nine. After that they spend the week at school on the mainland and only come home at weekends. It teaches the children independence, but not everyone could cope with that.

[Interviewer:] Indeed. And how do you see the future of the island?

[Rebecca:] Things are OK for this generation. However, the challenge is to provide employment for the children and their children or else they’ll leave. We also need to keep development in tune with island life – we can’t allow just any business to set up there.

[Interviewer:] I know the island is famed for its wildlife ...

[Rebecca:] Absolutely. That’s one reason why everyone likes it. Any development would need to take that into consideration. We get a lot of tourists in summer – although they come to see us as much as the birds! – and they would disappear if any dramatic changes were made, although I believe that the islanders tend to worry too much about that and need to broaden their outlook a bit more.

[Interviewer:] There was talk of a large hotel complex, I believe?

[Rebecca:] Yes. A businessman from the mainland wanted to build a hotel which could take up to five hundred guests – there would be a spa, a swimming pool complex, an outdoor activity centre – the whole tourist thing. Most of the islanders were up in arms of course and the plans didn’t come to anything in the end, which was no surprise to anyone. It was a bit of a shame really.

[Interviewer:] Has the resulting bad feeling had a lasting effect on the community, do you think? How do you get on with your neighbours?

[Rebecca:] Oh, people who live in a small community have to make the best of it. It’s no good letting things get on top of you or starting quarrels every five minutes or you’d soon be left alone to get on with it. I guess the only downside for me is the way we live in each other’s pockets all the time – there aren’t many secrets there, believe me! On the whole, though, I’m glad I moved back and will probably stay on the island now for the foreseeable future.

[Interviewer:] My thanks to Rebecca Laing. Next week ...
[pause]

Now you will hear Part Four again.

[tone]

[The recording is repeated.]

[pause]

That is the end of Part Four.

[pause]

There will now be a pause of five minutes for you to copy your answers onto the separate answer sheet. Be sure to follow the numbering of all the questions. I shall remind you when there is one minute left, so that you are sure to finish in time.

[Teacher, pause the recording here for five minutes. Remind your students when they have one minute left.]

That is the end of the test. Please stop now. Your supervisor will now collect all the question papers and answer sheets.
Paper 5 Examiner’s script

Part 1

3 minutes (5 minutes for groups of three)

Interlocutor: Good morning/afternoon/evening. My name is ………. and this is my colleague …………. And your names are?
Can I have your mark sheets, please?
Thank you.

First of all we’d like to know something about you.
• Where are you from (Candidate A)?
• And you (Candidate B)?

• What do you like about living (here / name of candidate’s home town)?
• And what about you (Candidate A/B)?

Select one or more questions from any of the following, as appropriate.

Personal experiences
• Who are the most important people in your life?
• Tell me about your best friend.
• What’s the most exciting thing you’ve ever done?
• What’s your favourite day of the week? ….. (Why?)

Likes and dislikes
• Do you prefer to spend time on your own or with other people? ….. (Why?)
• Do you like cooking? ….. (What sort of things do you cook?)
• What’s your favourite food? ….. (Why do you like it?)
• Do you like going to parties? ….. (Tell us about a good party you’ve been to.)
• Do you like playing sport or watching sport? ….. (What sort of things do you play/watch?)
• Tell us about a day you’ve really enjoyed recently.

Education and work
• Do you find it easy to study where you live? ….. (Why? / Why not?)
• Is there something new you’d really like to learn about? ….. (Why?)
• Are you happier studying or doing physical work? ….. (Why?)
• Do you prefer working on your own or with other people? ….. (Why?)
• What kind of work would you like to do in the future? ….. (Why?)
Holidays and travel

- Which area of your country would you like to get to know better? ..... (Why?)
- What’s the most interesting place you’ve visited near here? ..... (Tell us about it.)
- Have you ever used your English on holiday? ..... (Where were you?) ..... (What did you use it for?)
- Do you like to plan your holidays carefully or do you prefer to just go? ..... (Why?)
- Where would you like to go on holiday in the future? ..... (Why?)

Media

- How much TV do you watch in a week? ..... (Would you prefer to watch more TV than that or less?) ..... (Why?)
- Tell us about a TV programme you’ve seen recently.
- Do you have a favourite newspaper or magazine? ..... (Why do you like it?)
- Do you use the Internet to learn new things? ..... (What sort of things do you look for?)
Part 2

4 minutes (6 minutes for groups of three)

**Interlocutor** In this part of the test, I’m going to give each of you two photographs. I’d like you to talk about your photographs on your own for about a minute, and also to answer a short question about your partner’s photographs.

*(Candidate A)*, it’s your turn first. Here are your photographs. They show people communicating in different ways.

I’d like you to compare the photographs, and say what you think are the advantages and disadvantages of communicating in these ways.

All right?

**Candidate A** [1 minute]

**Interlocutor** Thank you.

*(Candidate B)*, which type of communication would you choose?

**Candidate B** [approx 20 seconds]

**Interlocutor** Thank you.

Now, *(Candidate B)*, here are your photographs. They show people using different means of transport.

I’d like you to compare the photographs and say why you think the people chose their means of transport.

All right?

**Candidate B** [1 minute]

**Interlocutor** Thank you.

*(Candidate A)*, which of these means of transport would you choose?

**Candidate A** [approx 20 seconds]

**Interlocutor** Thank you.
Parts 3 and 4

7 minutes (9 minutes for groups of three)

Part 3

Interlocutor  Now, I'd like you to talk about something together for about three minutes.

(4 minutes for groups of three)

I'd like you to imagine that your college is opening a club in the evening once a week. Here are some ideas that they are considering.

(Show the candidates the pictures on page 29.)

First talk to each other about how successful these ideas might be.

Then decide which two would attract most people.

All right?

Candidates  [3 minutes – 4 minutes for groups of three]

Interlocutor  Thank you. (Can I have the pictures, please?)
Part 4

Interlocutor

Select any of the following questions, as appropriate:

Select any of the following prompts, as appropriate:
What do you think?
Do you agree?
And you?

• Would you spend time in a club like this? ..... (Why? / Why not?)
• Who do you spend your free time with? ..... (What sort of things do you do together?)
• How much time do you spend at home? ..... (What do you enjoy doing?)
• What sort of music do you listen to? ..... (Why do you enjoy it?)
• Where do you like listening to music? ..... (Why?)
• Does anyone you know have an interesting hobby? ..... (What does he/she do?)

Thank you. That is the end of the test.
Paper 5 Visual materials

• What advantages and disadvantages are there to communicating in these ways?

1A

1B
• Why do people choose these means of transport?

2A

2B
• How successful might these ideas be?
• Which two would attract most people?
Acknowledgements

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