

# Test 1

## LISTENING

### PART 1 Questions 1–10

Complete the notes below.

Write **ONE WORD AND/OR A NUMBER** for each answer.

#### Hinchingsbrooke Country Park

##### The park

Area: **1** ..... hectares

Habitats: wetland, grassland and woodland

Wetland: lakes, ponds and a **2** .....

Wildlife includes birds, insects and animals

##### Subjects studied in educational visits include

Science: children look at **3** ..... about plants, etc.

Geography: includes learning to use a **4** ..... and compass

History: changes in land use

Leisure and tourism: mostly concentrates on the park's **5** .....

Music: Children make **6** ..... with natural materials, and experiment with rhythm and speed.

##### Benefits of outdoor educational visits

They give children a feeling of **7** ..... that they may not have elsewhere.

Children learn new **8** ..... and gain self-confidence.

##### Practical issues

Cost per child: **9** £ .....

Adults, such as **10** ..... , free

## **PART 2      Questions 11–20**

### *Questions 11–15*

*Choose the correct letter, A, B or C.*

### **Stanthorpe Twinning Association**

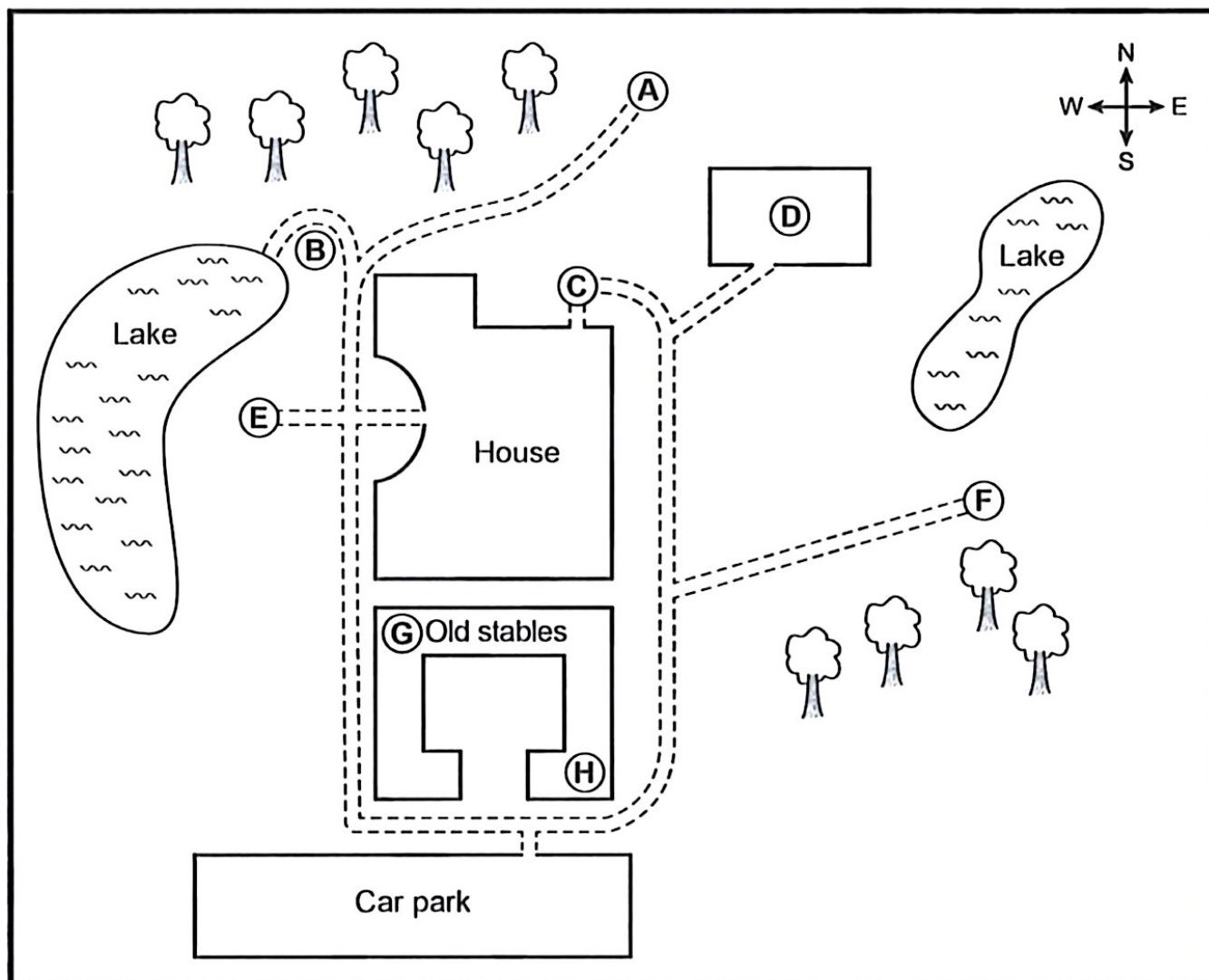
- 11** During the visit to Malatte, in France, members especially enjoyed
- A** going to a theme park.
  - B** experiencing a river trip.
  - C** visiting a cheese factory.
- 12** What will happen in Stanthorpe to mark the 25th anniversary of the Twinning Association?
- A** A tree will be planted.
  - B** A garden seat will be bought.
  - C** A footbridge will be built.
- 13** Which event raised most funds this year?
- A** the film show
  - B** the pancake evening
  - C** the cookery demonstration
- 14** For the first evening with the French visitors host families are advised to
- A** take them for a walk round the town.
  - B** go to a local restaurant.
  - C** have a meal at home.
- 15** On Saturday evening there will be the chance to
- A** listen to a concert.
  - B** watch a match.
  - C** take part in a competition.

Questions 16–20

Label the map below.

Write the correct letter, **A–H**, next to Questions 16–20.

# Farley House



- 16 Farm shop .....
- 17 Disabled entry .....
- 18 Adventure playground .....
- 19 Kitchen gardens .....
- 20 The Temple of the Four Winds .....

### **PART 3      Questions 21–30**

#### *Questions 21 and 22*

Choose **TWO** letters, **A–E**.

Which **TWO** things did Colin find most satisfying about his bread reuse project?

- A**    receiving support from local restaurants
- B**    finding a good way to prevent waste
- C**    overcoming problems in a basic process
- D**    experimenting with designs and colours
- E**    learning how to apply 3-D printing

#### *Questions 23 and 24*

Choose **TWO** letters, **A–E**.

Which **TWO** ways do the students agree that touch-sensitive sensors for food labels could be developed in future?

- A**    for use on medical products
- B**    to show that food is no longer fit to eat
- C**    for use with drinks as well as foods
- D**    to provide applications for blind people
- E**    to indicate the weight of certain foods



Questions 25–30

What is the students' opinion about each of the following food trends?

Choose **SIX** answers from the box and write the correct letter, **A–H**, next to Questions 25–30.

**Opinions**

**A** This is only relevant to young people.

**B** This may have disappointing results.

**C** This already seems to be widespread.

**D** Retailers should do more to encourage this.

**E** More financial support is needed for this.

**F** Most people know little about this.

**G** There should be stricter regulations about this.

**H** This could be dangerous.

Food trends		
25	Use of local products	.....
26	Reduction in unnecessary packaging	.....
27	Gluten-free and lactose-free food	.....
28	Use of branded products related to celebrity chefs	.....
29	Development of 'ghost kitchens' for takeaway food	.....
30	Use of mushrooms for common health concerns	.....

**PART 4      Questions 31–40**

Complete the notes below.

Write **ONE WORD ONLY** for each answer.

### Céide Fields

- an important Neolithic archaeological site in the northwest of Ireland

#### Discovery

- In the 1930s, a local teacher realised that stones beneath the bog surface were once **31** .....
- His **32** ..... became an archaeologist and undertook an investigation of the site:
  - a traditional method used by local people to dig for **33** ..... was used to identify where stones were located
  - carbon dating later proved the site was Neolithic.
- Items are well preserved in the bog because of a lack of **34** .....

#### Neolithic farmers

- Houses were **35** ..... in shape and had a hole in the roof.
- Neolithic innovations include:
  - cooking indoors
  - pots used for storage and to make **36** .....
- Each field at Céide was large enough to support a big **37** .....
- The fields were probably used to restrict the grazing of animals – no evidence of structures to house them during **38** .....

#### Reasons for the decline in farming

- a decline in **39** ..... quality
- an increase in **40** .....

## READING

### SECTION 1      *Questions 1–14*

*Read the text below and answer Questions 1–7.*

## **Gobridge Tramlink – Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)**

*Here are some of the frequently asked questions about the tram service in Gobridge town*

### **When do the trams run?**

Gobridge Tramlink operates a network of trams that run throughout the year and provide links to main services, stations and the airport. Timetables are reviewed in October and March, and may alter slightly so check before you travel. Our first tram from the city centre leaves from Marvin Square at 6.30 am, half an hour after the first city bus service.

### **Can I get a tram from the airport?**

Trams from the airport to the city centre start running at 6.15 am and leave every fifteen minutes until 7.30 pm when the evening schedule takes over. Trams then run to the main railway station at 35-minute intervals and end at 11.35 pm. If your flight arrives later than this, the number 207 airport bus runs every hour through the night.

### **What do I do if I don't have a ticket?**

Tickets are not sold by anyone on the tram. Ticket vending machines are located at all tram shelters. Check your route and make sure you buy the correct price ticket. If the vending machine does not work, you should push the red button on the machine and speak into the microphone. A member of staff will either fix the machine straight away or contact the tram inspector onboard your tram. He or she cannot sell you a ticket, but you will not be obliged to pay the £8 on-board fine for not having one.

### **Can I take my bike on the tram?**

Each tram is licensed to carry a maximum of two bicycles, though drivers may refuse to allow cyclists to get on if the tram is crowded. Bicycles may only be taken on the trams during off-peak travel periods: up to 7.30 am, between 10 am and 2.30 pm and after 7 pm. Festivals and other large events may also mean that bicycles are prohibited as trams carry extra passengers at these times. Once on board, riders should remain with their bicycles throughout the journey and ensure they do not obstruct the entrance, exit or any other area of public access.

## Questions 1–7

Do the following statements agree with the information given in the text on page 16?

*In boxes 1–7 on your answer sheet, write*

**TRUE**                    *if the statement agrees with the information*

**FALSE**                  *if the statement contradicts the information*

**NOT GIVEN**   *if there is no information on this*

- 1    The city buses start operating later than the trams.
- 2    You can get a tram from the airport to the city centre up to midnight.
- 3    The 207 bus service stops at the main railway station.
- 4    The cost of a tram ticket varies depending on your journey.
- 5    Bicycles are allowed on the trams between 7.30 am and 10 am.
- 6    Additional trams run during the Gobridge festival period.
- 7    Cyclists may be asked to leave the tram if they block the exit.



Read the text below and answer Questions 8–14.

## Adorable knitwear

### Online customer reviews

**A Mary-Anne**

I spent a while thinking about buying this sweater because of the price, but I'm glad I finally did. It's a long sweater but that's good as I'm quite tall. I normally find that the sleeves are too short when I try on a top, but not with this one. I tend to take medium but went for large, which was a wise decision as there is plenty of room for a T-shirt underneath when I wear it with jeans.

**B Davina**

These sweaters are an ideal weight for office wear. The purple one is pretty, though I expected a lighter shade from the picture. I wear a US size 12 / UK 16, and the medium is big enough to fit over a shirt with room to spare. It has long sleeves that I love to roll up at the wrist. I'm now trying to resist the temptation to buy it in grey too.

**C Naga**

This knitted sweater looks great in the pictures. I ordered the olive green with stripes and, although I wasn't sure it was going to look right on me, I was pleasantly surprised when I put it on. It's very soft and I love the long past-the-wrist sleeves too. I opted for the medium, but it was too tight so I exchanged it.

**D Libby**

This is the third of your sweaters that I've bought over the past two years. It's true to size and perfect for the winter months, though I should add that its loose knit means it's best to avoid playing with cats or young dogs when you're wearing it as they could pull threads in the body or sleeves.

**E Laura**

I couldn't decide which colour to get so I bought the deep blue and the charcoal grey, with every intention of sending one of them back. That didn't happen, of course! I would say both colours match the online pictures. I bought size small, and the length is perfect for me, despite the unnecessarily long sleeves! These sweaters are lovely to wear with jeans but also stylish enough to wear to work.



### Questions 8–14

Look at the five online customer reviews of sweaters, **A–E**, on page 18.

For which review are the following statements true?

Write the correct letter, **A–E**, in boxes 8–14 on your answer sheet.

**NB** You may use any letter more than once.

- 8 The colour of the sweater did not match the website image.
- 9 The customer took some time to decide on the purchase.
- 10 The customer initially bought the wrong size.
- 11 The customer changed her mind about returning a sweater.
- 12 The customer bought a bigger size than she usually does.
- 13 The sweater can be worn for smart or casual occasions.
- 14 The customer was worried that the sweater wouldn't suit her.

## **SECTION 2      Questions 15–27**

*Read the text below and answer Questions 15–21.*

### **How to become a great leader**

Stepping into a new management role can be unnerving. Here's how to inspire your team:

Set the tone of your leadership style from the outset. Be confident, self-assured and respectful with everyone you meet. Speak as you want to be spoken to, and remember to listen. The first few weeks is when people develop their perceptions of you, so work hard to earn their trust. This will be key to effective change and progress.

Part of a leader's brief is to set bold goals. They could take years to achieve, but they need to be specific enough that everyone in the organisation understands them, buys into them and is willing to work together to achieve them.

Don't do everything yourself. Great leaders surround themselves with talented individuals and they should trust them to make things happen. If things need changing, tell people and involve them in making the changes by participating in the design of a new strategy. If the team is too cautious to embrace change, give them one more chance but be clearer about what you want.

Stamp out the 'them and us' culture. In many organisations, employees feel distant from senior management. The message must be plain: we all work together, but leaders need to work hard to ensure this filters through to everyone in the organisation.

Allow time for innovation. It's important to give staff time to come up with new ideas and solutions that will fix new problems. However, be clear that a decision is expected; set a time limit and stick to it.

It is likely that the formula that makes the business you are managing successful will have been created many years ago – but it's important to remember how the business started. Honour those early pioneers and instil a sense of pride across the organisation.

Leaders need to accept that some risk may be required if the situation calls for it. Playing it safe is never a good business rule, and leaders must make sure their business stays ahead by being prepared to act quickly.

Show you are passionate and enthusiastic. People spend a large part of their lives working for an organisation, and having a leader who is genuinely thrilled about its future is hugely inspiring.

## Questions 15–21

Complete the sentences below.

Choose **ONE WORD ONLY** from the text for each answer.

Write your answers in boxes 15–21 on your answer sheet.

- 15 Initially, a leader needs to focus on gaining the ..... of the staff.
- 16 A leader should decide on ..... that their staff are happy to fulfil.
- 17 Leaders should involve their staff in the process of producing a different  
..... .
- 18 If tricky issues arise, leaders should give staff the space to find  
..... to them.
- 19 Leaders need to encourage their staff to feel ..... in the past  
achievements of the company.
- 20 It is important for leaders to agree to a certain degree of .....  
when necessary.
- 21 If leaders find the ..... of the company exciting, their staff will be  
more motivated to work hard.



Read the text below and answer Questions 22–27.

## **Resigning from a job in a professional manner**

When you take the decision to resign and move on to another job, you might really want to dance your way out of the door, or get your own back by criticising your boss to the whole office. But you need to resist these temptations because in future you might find you're working with your ex-line manager or other colleagues in a different company.

### **Letting your manager know**

Show courtesy by telling your boss first. Request a meeting to say that you're leaving, following up soon after with an official letter. Before the meeting with your boss, write a list of ongoing tasks along with status updates and suggestions concerning completion.

Use the meeting to clarify any other points, such as your notice period and leaving date, and how you will inform others (colleagues or external clients, contacts and suppliers). Ask about a reference too; your employer may only supply the most basic type but your line manager might also give you a more personal one. Making sure you get a good one can make subsequent job hunting less stressful.

### **Preparation**

Work out how you can ensure a smooth transition and minimise disruption to your employer. There may be a range of things you can do to hand over professionally, such as completing projects, working out the priorities with your line manager, and leaving clear documentation for the successor in your post concerning processes or software.

### **Your letter of resignation**

Keep your letter short. You don't need to give lots of explanations or justification for why you're leaving. Don't be tempted to address the failings of the company or your boss, either. Instead, thanking your employer for the job and mentioning what you appreciated about it is a graceful touch. Here's an idea of what to include:

- **First paragraph – the basics**  
Inform the employer that you wish to resign and confirm the agreed final date at work.
- **Second paragraph – thank your employer**  
Mention any particular career-building projects you worked on or opportunities to develop skills and contribute to the employer's goals and successes. You can also mention your appreciation at being able to work in a great team.
- **Third paragraph – handover**  
State your willingness to finish existing projects and hand over your work smoothly.

## Questions 22–27

Complete the notes below.

Choose **ONE WORD ONLY** from the text for each answer.

Write your answers in boxes 22–27 on your answer sheet.

### The best way to resign

Avoid all **22** ..... to resign in an angry way. Instead follow this procedure:

**Arrange a meeting with the boss to:**

- mention any projects which are underway and give ideas for their **23** .....
- discuss how much notice you need to give before you go.
- request information on the type of **24** ..... you will receive.

**Steps you can take before you leave:**

- Work to cause as little **25** ..... as possible to the organisation.
- Make sure your successor has adequate guidance on the organisation's systems.

**In the resignation letter:**

- avoid mentioning any **26** ..... in the organisation.
- show appreciation for aspects of the job, e.g., the chance to improve your **27** .....
- indicate your wish to leave everything in good order.



### SECTION 3      **Questions 28–40**

*Read the text on pages 25 and 26 and answer Questions 28–40.*

*Questions 28–32*

The text on pages 25 and 26 has five sections, **A–E**.

*Choose the correct heading for each section from the list of headings below.*

*Write the correct number, **i–viii**, in boxes 28–32 on your answer sheet.*

#### **List of Headings**

- i** Why emojis may have a short life
- ii** Ways in which new emojis are designed and made available
- iii** How words and emojis both fulfil new needs in our society
- iv** How emojis are regarded in different ways by different cultures
- v** The use of emojis in different fields and what this means for us
- vi** The rapid spread of a new way of interacting
- vii** How and where emojis were first invented
- viii** The value of emojis for making feelings clear

**28** Section **A**

**29** Section **B**

**30** Section **C**

**31** Section **D**

**32** Section **E**

## Emojis

- A** Language always changes, of course. This is one of the few constants about it. But it's arguably changing at a faster rate now than at any previous moment in its history. And emojis – the set of picture characters that people use to punctuate their online correspondence – are at the forefront of this frenzy for change.

As a form of global communication, emojis only began their growth in 2011. Four years later, it was estimated that they were being used by over 90 per cent of the online population. In excess of six billion were being sent every day. Their prevalence in the culture was such that Oxford Dictionaries recently chose one as their word of the year. 'Words of the Year' are those judged to be reflective of the 'ethos, mood, or preoccupations of that particular year'. They're very much of their time. And often, once that time has passed, they fade from people's consciousness almost as quickly as they arose.

There's a good chance, then, that the emoji chosen by Oxford Dictionaries – the 'face with tears of joy' – will also appear to be dated in a few years. But the reasons for this offer a fascinating insight into the way that society is evolving. The little yellow circle with dots for eyes acts as a surprisingly good lens through which to view the history of human communication, and to predict its future.

- B** There are two main reasons why language changes. One is to do with the way that language mirrors the changes in how we relate to each other. As an expression of identity, language is adapted by different groups and different generations to reflect their own sense of self. It also needs to constantly assimilate fresh concepts as these evolve.

Words are being created for these reasons all the time. But what's interesting about emojis is that they've contributed to this ever-expanding storehouse in a different way. At this point in our history, the gaps in our vocabulary are being filled not simply by new words, but by an absolutely new system of expression.

- C** The second major reason that language changes is down to technology – specifically, the ways in which the technologies we use have an effect on the process of communication itself. Both hardware and new technologies result in us subtly changing the way we interact with each other and also altering the shape of the language we use.

Emojis have evolved as a solution to the needs of mobile communication. In particular, they compensate for the way that computer-mediated messaging on smartphones can sometimes tend towards the emotionally empty. Whereas face-to-face, or even voice-to-voice, conversations can express emotional closeness through facial expression or tone of voice, this is easy to miss when messages are rendered in a few short words on a small screen. Emojis are a means of restoring this emotional framing to an interaction – punctuating your message with a smile.

- D** But unlike almost any other type of language system, emojis have something akin to a built-in obsolescence. Just as smartphones and their operating systems have a frequent refresh rate, emojis also get routine enhancements. The emojis you have on your phone now will undergo subtle redesigns over the course of time, and extra characters will be added. Because of this, their usefulness is artificially limited.

In the context of communication systems, this is something that's never previously been the case. Twenty years ago, people might have bought a new landline phone when they were tired of the design of their old phone or if they wanted to get one with whatever latest innovation was going around – an inbuilt answering machine, say. But they didn't have to upgrade the language they were using as well.

Emojis, on the other hand, are a case study of how technology and the human capacity for communication are working together – of how the onward march of technology exists at the intersection of consumerism, innovation and design. Moreover, the fact that they're at the front line of a relentless wave of technologically driven change in communications practices encourages – if not necessitates – a great amount of creativity in the way they're used.

- E** Finally, there's the way they've become implicated in almost all aspects of modern society, from politics and marketing to art and entertainment. Emojis are the subject of musicals and Hollywood films. They're the inspiration for fashion design, art and architecture. They're a staple in advertising and commerce. Understanding why they've become so popular, and how they work, can not only explain something about the nature of language; it can also help us to understand our relationship with technology, society and ourselves.



## Questions 33–37

Complete the summary below.

Choose **ONE WORD ONLY** from the text for each answer.

Write your answers in boxes 33–37 on your answer sheet.

**The importance of the ‘face with tears of joy’**

It is probable that before long, an emoji such as the ‘face with tears of joy’ will seem  
**33** ..... . This is of interest as it tells us about developments in  
**34** ..... , providing an effective way to focus on both the  
**35** ..... and the future of human communication.

Changes in language reflect changes in people's relationships. They reflect the ways  
in which the **36** ..... of groups and generations changes over time,  
and they allow new **37** ..... to be included. However, emojis are  
interesting as they are a system that expresses these ideas in a completely new way.

Test 1

Questions 38–40

Choose the correct letter, **A**, **B**, **C** or **D**.

Write the correct letter in boxes 38–40 on your answer sheet.

- 38** What does the writer say about 'Words of the Year'?
- A** They include increasing numbers of emojis.
  - B** They are soon forgotten by the public.
  - C** They are required to have social significance.
  - D** They are invented by the writers of dictionaries.
- 39** The writer says that the usefulness of emojis is limited because
- A** they are constantly being changed.
  - B** they may not be correctly interpreted.
  - C** they are difficult for some people to update.
  - D** they are linked to specific operating systems.
- 40** What would be the best subtitle for this text?
- A** Will emojis take over from words one day?
  - B** How can emojis be made more meaningful?
  - C** Are emojis used too much in our society today?
  - D** What do emojis tell us about the world we live in?



## WRITING

### WRITING TASK 1

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

*You would like to reduce your working hours in order to study part time.*

*Write a letter to your boss. In your letter*

- *explain why you want to reduce your working hours*
- *say which hours you would like to work*
- *describe how your part-time studies would benefit your employer*

Write at least 150 words.

You do **NOT** need to write any addresses.

Begin your letter as follows:

Dear .....,

## WRITING TASK 2

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the following topic:

***More and more people nowadays visit well-known places to take photographs of themselves, without looking at the place.***

***Why do you think this is happening?***

***Is it a positive or a negative trend?***

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience.

Write at least 250 words.

## SPEAKING

### PART 1

The examiner asks you about yourself, your home, work or studies and other familiar topics.

#### EXAMPLE

##### International food

- Can you find food from many different countries where you live? [Why/Why not?]
- How often do you eat typical food from other countries? [Why/Why not?]
- Have you ever tried making food from another country? [Why/Why not?]
- What food from your country would you recommend to people from other countries? [Why?]

### PART 2

**Describe a law that was introduced in your country and that you thought was a very good idea.**

**You should say:**

**what the law was**

**who introduced it**

**when and why it was introduced**

**and explain why you thought this law was such a good idea.**

You will have to talk about the topic for one to two minutes. You have one minute to think about what you are going to say. You can make some notes to help you if you wish.

### PART 3

#### *Discussion topics:*

##### **School rules**

*Example questions:*

What kinds of rules are common in a school?

How important is it to have rules in a school?

What do you recommend should happen if children break school rules?

##### **Working in the legal profession**

*Example questions:*

Can you suggest why many students decide to study law at university?

What are the key personal qualities needed to be a successful lawyer?

Do you agree that working in the legal profession is very stressful?