

Part 1

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1.
 - a. No, can you look it over?
 - b. No, can you look it up?
 - c. No, can you see it through?

2.
 - a. Everything's up in the air.
 - b. I'm strong and athletic.
 - c. It's a matter of priority.

3.
 - a. It's no longer an issue.
 - b. We'll all be graduating soon.
 - c. You'll have to wait and see.

4.
 - a. Yes, I'm feeling like it.
 - b. No, I feel under the weather.
 - c. Yes, I feel ecstatic.

5.
 - a. We ought go to the cinema then?
 - b. We ought to go to the cinema then?
 - c. Shall we go to the cinema then?

6.
 - a. Yes. It was delightful.
 - b. Yes, it was frustrating.
 - c. Yes, it was frustrated.

7.
 - a. Well, don't leave me in suspense.
 - b. Well, I'm sure it's suspense.
 - c. Well, it would be suspense.

8.
 - a. You would say that.
 - b. You shouldn't have done it.
 - c. You could have said that.

9.
 - a. I can't be believing that.
 - b. I would have believed it.
 - c. That's hard for me to believe.

10.
 - a. It depends. If the weather is nice I will go.
 - b. It depends. If the weather will be nice, we will go.
 - c. If the weather is nice, we will go.

Part 2 - Conversation 1

2

1. **What are they discussing?**
 - a. lazy Sunday mornings
 - b. volunteer work
 - c. an experiment

2. **What was the purpose of the 90-day bed-rest?**
 - a. The scientists wanted to simulate weightlessness.
 - b. To see how long a person could stay bedridden.
 - c. To test a theory.

3. **What is true about the volunteers?**
 - a. They were all weightless.
 - b. They did lots of reading.
 - c. They had contact with the outside world.

4. **Mary claims that she would ...**
 - a. not be able to manage to be bedridden.
 - b. like to attempt such an experiment.
 - c. find it hard work to do the experiment.

5. **What does Jerry find surprising?**
 - a. That all the volunteers would repeat the experience.
 - b. The mood of the volunteers.
 - c. The existence of a European Space Agency.

6. **Who conducted the experiment?**
 - a. a volunteer group
 - b. a Space Agency
 - c. members of a space

Listen to the conversation again and check your answers.

Part 2 - Conversation 2

2

1. **What do they want to do?**
 - a. become Discerning Diners
 - b. take her parents out to eat
 - c. visit her parents

2. **What has Todd been doing?**
 - a. reading magazines
 - b. trying out daring dishes
 - c. searching the internet

3. **What are they going to have for dinner?**
 - a. Beef Steak Tartar
 - b. the Attila Special
 - c. steaks

4. **Where will they meet?**
 - a. in Chelsea
 - b. at his office
 - c. at a restaurant near his office

5. **What does she mean by saying: 'a meat-and-potatoes' man'?**
 - a. He eats a lot.
 - b. His taste in food is very conventional.
 - c. He likes to try various meat dishes.

Listen to the conversation again and check your answers.

Part 3 – Debate

2

1. **Jack maintains that ...**
 - a. we must all monitor our use of technology.
 - b. technology shows progress when used correctly.
 - c. technology should be used at an early age.

2. **What does 'cold turkey' stand for?**
 - a. It's a type of drug treatment.
 - b. The process of trying to quit a habit all at once.
 - c. It's a psychological process.

3. **What are the results of excessive use of technology on young adults?**
 - a. They lose control easily.
 - b. Their eyesight may suffer.
 - c. They experience more stress.

4. **Who is Henry Ward?**
 - a. a proponent of modern technology
 - b. a technology addict
 - c. an author

5. **Judy states that ...**
 - a. people must limit mobile phone use.
 - b. progress isn't measured by technology.
 - c. her phone is an extension of her limb.

Listen to the Debate again and check your answers.

Part 3 – Discussion

2

1. **The main focus of the discussion is on ...**
 - a. different varieties of bees.
 - b. the decline of wildflowers in Britain.
 - c. the declining diversity of European bee species.

2. **What do they claim is the root of the problem?**
 - a. the loss of plant habitats
 - b. the loss of bee habitats
 - c. it isn't really certain

3. **What does 'versatile generalists' mean?**
 - a. bees that are choosy about what they pollinate
 - b. the bees that are the most picky
 - c. It refers to bees which are not picky.

4. **A 'picnicker's bane' means ...**
 - a. the delight of picnickers
 - b. a common accompaniment of the summer picnicker
 - c. an annoyance for a picnicker

5. **Where does the discussion claim the blame should be put?**
 - a. On the bees that are picky.
 - b. On development which goes hand in hand with civilisation.
 - c. The wide diversity of wildflowers.

Listen to the Discussion again and check your answers.

End of Examination

Text 1

2

Read the report below and answer the questions.

A Wild Folk Tale

Legend has it that George Damon sat at the side of the road and wondered what to do next. He looked at the second hand Harley Davidson he'd bought from a backstreet garage back home in Miami at the beginning of his trip, six weeks earlier.

For years he had dreamed of crossing the United States from east to west and he'd finally decided that it was now or never. He'd given up his job, sold his car, and set off for the trip of his dreams. He'd been lucky or so he thought, to find this old Harley Davidson and had bought it for a very reasonable price – it had cost him just \$600. But three miles from Atlanta, he had run out of luck. The motorcycle had broken down.

He pushed the bike into town and found a garage. The young mechanic told him to leave the bike overnite and come back the next day. The following morning, to his surprise the man asked weather the bike was for sale. "No way", he replied. He paid his bill and hit the road.

When he got to Kansas, the old machine ran out of steam again. This time George had thought about selling it and buying something more reliable, but he decided to keep going. When the bike was working, well, he loved it.

However, in Denver, Colorado, the bike broke down yet again, so he decided to take it to the garage and put it up for sale. The mechanic told him to come back in the morning. The next day, to his amazement, the man offered him \$2,000. Realising the man must be a little crazy, but clearly not short on cash, George asked for \$3,000. The man agreed, and they signed the papers. Then the mechanic started laughing. In fact, it was several minutes before he could speak, and when he could, he said: "That's the worst deal you'll ever make, boy!" The mechanic removed the seat. On the underside was the inscription: "To James Dean, Love, Elvis".

But friendship between Elvis and James Dean seems _____, because at the time of James Dean's death in a car accident on September 30, 1955, neither of the two were yet a major entertainment figure. The two films that propelled James Dean to stardom, 'Giant' and 'Rebel Without a Cause' were released after his death, and at that time, Elvis was still largely a regional act, recording for a small Memphis-based record label, and playing live shows around the south at venues that included high school gyms.



James Dean, 1955

1. **According to the text, which statement is true?**
 - a. The Harley had belonged to James Dean.
 - b. The bike broke down on him twice.
 - c. George sold the Harley for \$3,000.

2. **What did George Damon set out to do?**
 - a. move out of Miami
 - b. change jobs
 - c. see the US from coast to coast

3. **What does 'ran out of steam' mean?**
 - a. He was out of gas.
 - b. It broke down.
 - c. He was fed up.

4. **The text suggests that ...**
 - a. Elvis had owned the Harley.
 - b. Elvis had given the Harley as a gift.
 - c. The Harley was a gift to Elvis.

5. **Where did George finally sell the bike?**
 - a. Atlanta
 - b. Kansas
 - c. Colorado

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6. **A grammatical error has been made on ...**
- a. line 4
 - b. line 10
 - c. line 17
7. **A subject-verb error has been made on ...**
- a. line 13
 - b. line 25
 - c. line 31
8. **A spelling error has been made on ...**
- a. line 3
 - b. line 14
 - c. line 25
9. **A word has been correctly spelt but incorrectly used on ...**
- a. line 9
 - b. line 15
 - c. line 23
10. **A word has been omitted on line 29. The missing word should be ...**
- a. likely
 - b. unlikely
 - c. probably

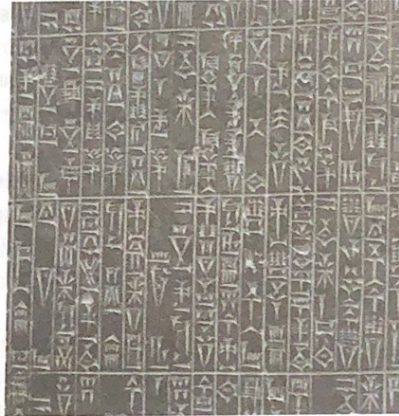
Text 2

Read the article below and answer the questions.

2

An Influential Law Code

The Code of Hammurabi was a set of laws arranged in orderly groups, so that everyone who read the laws would know what was required of them. The Code has been interpreted as an early example of laws regulating a government. This would mean that this set of laws were a primitive constitution. The Code is also one of the earliest examples of the idea of presuming someone innocent until proven guilty. The laws provided that both the accused and the accuser had the opportunity to provide evidence.



Hammurabi governed according to these laws and his Code was the first publication of laws _____ society. Rulers earlier had laws that were not written down for all to read, so the laws could be manipulated to suit whoever ruled. This is where the legal concept "Written in stone" came about. As a wise man, Hammurabi wanted the society's laws to exist unchanged over time, so the laws were carved on stone pillars.

Hammurabi's Code covers rules pertaining to trade, family and criminal law, theft and assault, debt and payment, marriage and divorce, along with the punishment the law-breaker would suffer. It's interesting to note that the expression "an eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth" originated from this code.

Punishment was strict and its emphasis as on individual responsibility. For its time it was humane, because it demanded a trial by judges, and used witnesses who could vouch for someone's innocence. The most intriguing aspect of the Code is that it protected all classes of Babylonian society, including women, the poor and even slaves.

Considering the law dates back to about 1754 BCE, it is very democratic. Its 282 laws cover all aspects of life with rules pertaining to punishment for the crimes which affect any society and its citizens from the past to the present. The modern legal codes of many countries have used Hammurabi's Code as the model of legal and judicial reasoning.

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11. **According to the article we can conclude that ...**
- a. there wasn't much crime at this time.
 - b. earlier rulers had no such laws.
 - c. trials at the time used witnesses.
12. **How did the expression '*written in stone*' come about?**
- a. It is a legal expression introduced by the judges.
 - b. Hammurabi's code was carved in stone and the expression shows the permanence of his laws.
 - c. It was used by Hammurabi.
13. **What is unique about the Code?**
- a. It was arranged in groups.
 - b. It shows there was trade at the time.
 - c. It protected all classes and sexes.
14. **Which of the following is NOT attributed to the Code?**
- a. It was a primitive constitution.
 - b. Both the accused and the accuser could present evidence.
 - c. It is the model of all modern legal codes.
15. **What was the Code designed to do?**
- a. Guide people on how to act in society.
 - b. Protect slaves from brutal owners.
 - c. Help solve domestic problems.

16. **A subject-verb agreement mistake has been made on ...**
- a. line 8
 - b. line 16
 - c. line 23
17. **A word has been correctly spelt but incorrectly used on ...**
- a. line 14
 - b. line 21
 - c. line 31
18. **A word has been omitted in line 15. The missing word should be ...**
- a. governing
 - b. ruled
 - c. informing
19. **Which word should always be spelt with a capital letter?**
- a. Code
 - b. Hammurabi
 - c. Punishment
20. **A spelling mistake has been made on ...**
- a. line 9
 - b. line 10
 - c. line 22

Text 3

2

Read the article below and answer the questions.

Although it is generally believed that the concepts of democracy and constitution were created in one particular place and time identified as Ancient Athens around 508 BCE, there is evidence to suggest that democratic forms of government, in a broad sense, may have existed in several areas of the world well before the turn of the 5th century. Within that broad sense it is plausible to assume that democracy in one form or another arises naturally in any well-bonded group, such as a tribe. This is tribalism or primitive democracy.

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A primitive democracy is evident in small communities or villages when there is face-to-face discussion in the village council or there is a headman whose decisions are supported by the village elders or other such cooperative methods of ruling.

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Modern day democracy is a form of government in which all eligible citizens are meant to participate equally – either directly or through elected representatives, indirectly – in the proposal, development and establishment of the laws by which their society is ruled.

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Democracy has been successfully established only through a long process of growth. It is one of the most controversial of concepts. Not only does it have powerful enemies, but even its friends do not always agree about what they are defining. Beyond the common belief that democracy is the popular control of government there is no universally accepted definition.

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Political democracy stresses the importance of immediate, unorganised public opinion and tends to identify the will of the people with majority decision. Democracy is, of course, no real guarantee of good government; its effectiveness depends upon the political intelligence of its citizens and leaders. Traditionally, democracy has been associated with the ideals of liberty and equality, with a special concern for the common man. Unfortunately, it is often hard to say exactly where the boundary lies between the expression of a political or religious belief – which is the right of every individual – and the expression of views which are not in accordance with the beliefs of the majority.

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21. **What assumption about democracy does the article make?**
- a. Democracy comes with boundaries.
 - b. There is a common definition of democracy.
 - c. It is a natural phenomenon within any closely-knit group.
22. **What does the passage claim about democracy?**
- a. It is attributed to the Athenians.
 - b. It does not necessarily guarantee good government.
 - c. Its elective representatives lack intelligence.
23. **What is meant by the word 'tends'?**
- a. have the inclination to do something
 - b. doesn't have the capacity
 - c. always acts a certain way
24. **What does the article explain?**
- a. the enemies of democracy
 - b. the origins of democracy
 - c. what democracy is
25. **The tone of the text can be described as ...**
- a. informal and descriptive
 - b. formal and factual
 - c. chatty and persuasive

Text 4

Read the article below and answer the questions.

2

Advertising Influences

Advertising is a form of marketing communication used to encourage, persuade, or manipulate an audience, viewers, readers or listeners, to take some action. Most commonly, the goal is to channel consumer behaviour. Commercial advertisers seek to generate increased consumption of their products or services through “branding”, which involves associating a product name or image with certain qualities in the minds of consumers.

Modern advertising was created with the innovative techniques introduced with tobacco advertising in the 1920s.

In 2010, spending on advertising was estimated at 143 billion dollars in the United States and 467 billion dollars worldwide.



Lucky Strike advert, 1929

Are you influenced by advertising? Most people say they aren't, but then they often go on to tell you about a television commercial that is really good, or a poster they've seen on a billboard in the street which they think is clever. When a new product is put on the market there is usually a big advertising campaign to promote the launch of that product, and we see advertisements for it in magazines and newspapers, on television, on the internet and on the streets. The name of the product and perhaps a slogan to go with it (sometimes with a jingle – a short song about it) is on everyone's lips, and this affects people's buying habits; many people think they should try the product, especially if there is a special introductory offer, like getting two bars of soap for the price of one.

Advertising is usually aimed at specific sections of the population. Adverts for motor oil, for example, will be placed in car magazines, or in the sports pages of newspapers, or in commercial breaks on TV at the time when sport is being shown, because research has shown that most purchasers of motor oil are men, and most men watch sports.

A very influential area of advertising is that dealing with lifestyle – the way we would like to live. A certain product, whiskey for example, is presented as representing a particular way of life: wealthy, sophisticated and glamorous; we are given the impression that by buying that particular brand of whiskey, or whatever, we will thereby be incorporated into that vision of glamorous and problem-free existence. Thus it is vital to create the right image. A soap which is packaged in a very sophisticated way, and which is expensive, will have an up-market image; it will give the impression that it is better than cheaper soaps, although it may not be. So it may even help the image and sales of a product to up its price, thereby giving the impression that it is exclusive.

26. **What is 'branding'?**
- a. channelled consumer behaviour
 - b. a method of manipulating listeners
 - c. associating a product with certain good qualities
27. **According to the text, which statement is true?**
- a. Most advertising has target groups.
 - b. Magazine advertising is very important.
 - c. Everyone is influenced by advertising.
28. **What is a good way to get people to try a new product?**
- a. Write a jingle for the product.
 - b. Advertise on billboards.
 - c. Have a two for one offer.
29. **The word 'launch' means ...**
- a. the branding
 - b. the start
 - c. the exclusiveness
30. **What is advertising based on?**
- a. a gullible public
 - b. slogans and jingles
 - c. producing the right image
31. **Which area of advertising influences people greatly?**
- a. cigarette advertising
 - b. ads dealing with how we would like to live
 - c. TV advertising

End of Examination

Option 1 Formal Writing Task 1 – Allow 40 minutes for this task.

2

Write an article for a college newspaper about how you imagine education will be in 20 years' time.

You could write about:

- how society may have changed
- the use of technology in education
- the lack of communication
- whether you think learning will have improved or not, and why

Option 2 Formal Writing Task 1 – Allow 40 minutes for this task.

Describe how you think advertising influences people.

You could write about:

- advertising is everywhere
- technology helps spread advertising
- when you see/hear something often enough it registers in your mind
- use attractive people to advertise

Write 200-250 words.

You will be assessed on:

- content
- word order
- use of appropriate tenses
- use of conjunctions, adjectives and vocabulary

(20 Marks)

Informal Writing Task 2 – Allow 35 minutes for this task.

2

Write a letter to a friend from school describing an interesting summer job you are applying for on an island. Persuade your friend to apply too.

You could write:

- what the job entails
- where you will be staying
- experience you could gain
- why your friend should apply, justifying your reasons

Write 250 – 300 words.

You will be assessed on:

- content
- word order
- use of appropriate tenses
- use of conjunctions, adjectives and vocabulary

(20 Marks)