



Total marks available: 31

You have **35 minutes** to finish the examination.

## PART 1

You will hear 10 sentences twice. Choose the best answer in each situation.

Now look at the answers. You have two minutes to read the answers.

Now listen to the sentences and select the best answer.

1. a. Not right now.  
b. Not bad.  
c. I'm not going to work.
2. a. Yes, I look up to her.  
b. Yes, I look after her.  
c. Yes, I look out for her.
3. a. We had a good time, didn't we?  
b. The trip lasted five days.  
c. I wish I could speak French fluently.
4. a. No, he doesn't write it.  
b. No, it's updated regularly.  
c. Actually, there are still some changes to make.
5. a. I finished mine.  
b. What did you eat?  
c. Great, I'm starving.
6. a. Which way to his office?  
b. I'll ask him.  
c. Not at all.
7. a. I have already talked to him.  
b. Yes, I have. I'll tell you later.  
c. I think I know him.
8. a. I was interested in talking.  
b. Yes, I did.  
c. Not really.
9. a. Did you take all your exams?  
b. Congratulations on your results.  
c. That's a shame.
10. a. No. Take the number 51, from over there.  
b. Yes, the next bus will be arriving shortly.  
c. No. Change trains at the next station.

## PART 2

You will hear two conversations. You will hear them twice.  
You have two minutes to look at the questions for both conversations.

Now listen to **Conversation 1**.

- 1. Why does Megan want to get a dog from the animal shelter?**
  - a. Her grandma has been asking for one.
  - b. So her grandmother doesn't get lonely.
  - c. To take with her to university.
- 2. What does Harry suggest Megan should do?**
  - a. Talk about it with her grandma first.
  - b. Surprise her grandmother with a dog.
  - c. Share responsibility for the dog.
- 3. What are two problems of owning a big dog?**
  - a. They can be expensive and unfriendly.
  - b. They need a lot of space and exercise.
  - c. They are very big and noisy.
- 4. According to Harry, what problem does Megan have?**
  - a. She doesn't think things through properly.
  - b. She is not good company.
  - c. She never means well.
- 5. Why does Megan agree a cat would be a better choice?**
  - a. Dogs are more independent.
  - b. It won't need trips to the vet.
  - c. Her grandma would be able to cope with one.

Listen to the conversation again and check your answers.

Now listen to **Conversation 2**.

- 1. According to Mel Waterman, screenwriting**
  - a. is for successful writers only.
  - b. is not that glamorous.
  - c. involves writing books.
- 2. The phrase 'rubbing shoulders with the rich and famous' means**
  - a. meeting rich and famous people
  - b. bothering rich and famous people
  - c. mentioning rich and famous people
- 3. Why is it difficult to get a job as a screenwriter?**
  - a. Luck plays a part.
  - b. Writing ability is not appreciated.
  - c. There is a lot of competition.
- 4. What does Mel say is the most difficult part of the job?**
  - a. Gaining qualifications.
  - b. Chasing few opportunities.
  - c. Getting someone to look at your work.
- 5. According to the conversation, which statement is true?**
  - a. Not many screenwriters can live off their earnings.
  - b. There are only a small number of screenwriters.
  - c. Writing TV scripts is very rewarding.

Listen to the conversation again and check your answers.

**PART 3**

You will hear a debate and discussion. Read the questions and answers for both the debate and the discussion.

Now listen to **the debate**.

1. **What is the main topic of this debate?**
  - a. The state of the local health service.
  - b. The health problems caused by sugar.
  - c. Whether to put a tax on sugar or not.
  
2. **According to caller one, soft drinks makers**
  - a. have had enough time to change their products.
  - b. have started using less sugar in their products.
  - c. will change the ingredients in their products.
  
3. **Caller two believes that**
  - a. sugar consumption will be reduced.
  - b. consumers will end up paying more.
  - c. soft drinks companies won't pay any tax.
  
4. **According to caller three, which drink contains the most sugar?**
  - a. fruit juice
  - b. a can of cola
  - c. a hot chocolate
  
5. **What is said about the experience in other countries?**
  - a. There was little impact on obesity.
  - b. Attempts to reduce obesity succeeded.
  - c. Calorie consumption increased dramatically.
  
6. **According to the presenter, most listeners are**
  - a. for the government's plan.
  - b. against the idea.
  - c. undecided on the issue.

Listen to the debate again and check your answers.

Now listen to **the discussion**.

1. **Why was the film not a box-office success?**
  - a. Few Americans have heard of the comic book.
  - b. The superhero fails miserably in the end.
  - c. The film had a limited budget.
  
2. **What did Norman and Mike both enjoy about the film?**
  - a. the acting
  - b. the lead characters
  - c. the visual effects
  
3. **What did Mike do the second time he watched the film?**
  - a. He occasionally turned down the sound.
  - b. He saw it at another cinema.
  - c. He listened carefully to the dialogue.
  
4. **What did Norman think of the plot?**
  - a. It was outstanding.
  - b. It was difficult to follow.
  - c. There were too many lesser characters.
  
5. **At the end of the discussion, the host decides to**
  - a. see the film again.
  - b. go and see the film.
  - c. watch only the first 30 minutes.

Listen to the discussion again and check your answers.

There are 31 questions in this examination.

You must attempt all the questions.

Total marks available: 31

You have **75 minutes** to finish the examination.

## TEXT 1

The purpose of food labels is to help us choose a healthier diet and to ensure that the food we eat is safe for our consumption. The wide range of information that food labels now provide can make it a bit of a minefield when it comes to understanding them, especially the terms 'use by' and 'best before' which appear to be the most confusing. However, there are certain rules and guidelines that prevent food manufacturers from providing false claims or misleading descriptions and which also stipulate what they can and cannot show.

'Use by' dates are seen on products that go off quickly such as meat, fish and ready-made salads. You should never use any food or drink after the end of the 'use by' date on the label, even if it still looks and smells perfectly fine. Basically, using it after this date could put your health at risk. In order for the 'use by' date to be a valid guide to the products freshness, you must follow the storage instructions such as 'keep refrigerated'. If you fail to follow these instructions, the food will spoil more quickly and you will put yourself at greater risk of food poisoning. Once you have opened a product that has a 'use by' date, you also need to follow any instructions on the label such as 'eat within three days of opening'. However, do bear in mind that if a product you buy has a 'use by' date that are for the following day then you must use it within twenty-four hours, regardless of whether the label says 'eat within five days of opening'. If the product can be frozen then its life expectancy can obviously be extended beyond the 'use by' date. Do ensure that you follow any instructions on the label that provide instructions in relation to freezing the product such as 'cook from frozen' or 'defrost thoroughly before use'. It is worth noting that 'use by' dates are the most important on a product as they relate directly to food safety.

'Best before' dates can be found on a whole range of frozen, dried, tinned and other products and refer to ..... rather than safety. Once the 'best before' date has passed the food is still deemed fit for consumption, but it may start to lose some of its flavour and texture. As with the 'use by' date, the 'best before' date will only be reliable if the food has been stored in accordance with the instructions on the label. These will stipulate things such as 'store in a cool dry place' and 'keep refrigerated once opened'. In the UK alone, we dispose of 7.2 million tonnes of food and drink every year, most of which could have safely been eaten. So do think carefully before throwing away any food that is past its 'best before' date.

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1. **What is the main purpose of the article?**
  - a. to argue for new food labels
  - b. to explain existing food labels
  - c. to say that food labels are unnecessary
  
2. **What is it illegal for food companies to do with labels?**
  - a. use confusing terminology
  - b. print rules on them
  - c. be untruthful
  
3. **What is true about food that has passed its 'use by' date?**
  - a. It could make you very ill.
  - b. It will have a strange smell.
  - c. It should be kept in the fridge.
  
4. **What is said about food with a 'use by' date that has been opened?**
  - a. It should always be eaten immediately.
  - b. The food will be fine to eat for the next five days.
  - c. There are instructions on how soon it should be consumed.
  
5. **After the 'best before' date has passed, food**
  - a. can still be eaten.
  - b. is just as tasty.
  - c. can be kept at room temperature.
  
6. **What does 'a bit of a minefield' in the first paragraph mean?**
  - a. threatening
  - b. problematic
  - c. mysterious
  
7. **There is a punctuation mistake on:**
  - a. line 3
  - b. line 9
  - c. line 11
  
8. **There is a spelling mistake on:**
  - a. line 16
  - b. line 20
  - c. line 27
  
9. **There is a grammatical error on:**
  - a. line 4
  - b. line 15
  - c. line 24
  
10. **A word has been deleted from line 23. It should be:**
  - a. equality
  - b. quantity
  - c. quality

## TEXT 2

Do you believe in the Loch Ness Monster? How about the Yeti or maybe Bigfoot? Although most of us have heard of these elusive, semi-mythical creatures, how many of us truly believe that they actually exist. Here are some facts, or perhaps I should say fiction, to help you decide for yourself on whether or not you are ever likely to encounter one of these creatures.

**Yeti**

Sightings of this creature, also referred to as *the Abominable Snowman*, have mainly been throughout the Himalayas, although some have been spotted as far afield as Mongolia and more recently on the ski slopes of the Pyrenees. It has been described as looking like a sort of ‘man-bear’ or ‘wild man’. The yeti is featured prominently in Himalayan folklore, so the idea that something does exist up in the mountains is not entirely implausible.

**Loch Ness Monster**

Loch Ness is a large lake ..... near Inverness in Scotland and sightings of the Loch Ness Monster, often referred to as Nessie, have been frequent. Described by most as a sea monster with a long neck, a broad body, a tail and flippers, Nessie is widely speculated to be a surviving example of a water-based dinosaur. If this is the case, one has to ask how it survived when all of its ancestors were wiped out some 66 million years ago!

**Bigfoot**

Bigfoot is most likely to be found in areas in the USA or Canada where the forests of fir trees are sufficiently thick enough and remote enough for the creature to conceal itself. Reported as being similar in size and appearance to the Yeti, Bigfoot is supposedly furry with ape-like characteristics and can be up to ten feet in height and, as its name suggests, it leaves overly large footprints. It also has a reputation for being incredibly foul smelling. Although claims of Bigfoot’s existence appear regularly in the news and on social media sites, no substantial evidence have ever been produced.

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11. What does the writer say about mythical creatures?
- They definitely do not exist.
  - There is evidence they do exist.
  - Belief in their existence is for the reader to decide.
12. Stories about the Yeti
- are common all over Asia.
  - exist in old Himalayan stories.
  - originate from Mongolia.
13. Some people claim Nessie might be a type of
- whale.
  - dinosaur.
  - unknown species.
14. How do the Yeti and Bigfoot differ?
- in appearance
  - in location
  - in height
15. According to the text, what is true about Bigfoot?
- Social media has helped the search.
  - News of Bigfoot no longer interests people.
  - There is no proof that the creature is real.
16. There is a punctuation mistake on:
- line 3
  - line 9
  - line 18
17. There is a grammatical error on:
- line 10
  - line 15
  - line 26
18. A word has been deleted from line 14. It should be:
- located
  - believed
  - opposite
19. There is a spelling mistake on:
- line 2
  - line 8
  - line 21
20. The best word or phrase to replace 'conceal' in line 22 is:
- trick
  - hide
  - close

## TEXT 3

**TOTAL SOLAR ECLIPSE**

On Monday, August 21, all of North America will be treated to an eclipse of the sun. Anyone within the path of totality can see one of nature's most awe-inspiring sights – a total solar eclipse. This path, where the moon will completely cover the sun and the sun's tenuous atmosphere – the corona – can be seen, will stretch from Lincoln Beach, Oregon, to Charleston, South Carolina. Observers outside this path will still see a partial solar eclipse where the moon covers part of the sun's disk.

**Who can see it?**

Lots of people! Everyone in the contiguous United States, in fact, everyone in North America plus parts of South America, Africa, and Europe will see at least a partial solar eclipse, while the thin path of totality will pass through portions of 14 states.

**What is it?**

This celestial event is a solar eclipse in which the moon passes between the sun and Earth and blocks all or part of the sun for up to about three hours, from beginning to end, as viewed from a given location. For this eclipse, the longest period when the moon completely blocks the sun from any given location along the path will be about two minutes and 40 seconds. The last time the contiguous U.S. saw a total eclipse was in 1979.

**Where Can You See It?**

You can see a partial eclipse, where the moon covers only a part of the sun, anywhere in North America. To see a total eclipse, where the moon fully covers the sun for a short few minutes, you must be in the path of totality. The path of totality is a relatively thin ribbon, around 70 miles wide that will cross the U.S. from West to East. The first point of contact will be at Lincoln Beach, Oregon at 9:05 a.m. PDT. Totality begins there at 10:16 a.m. PDT. Over the next hour and a half, it will cross through Oregon, Idaho, Wyoming, Montana, Nebraska, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia, and North and South Carolina. The total eclipse will end near Charleston, South Carolina at 2:48 p.m. EDT. From there the lunar shadow leaves the United States at 4:09 EDT. Its longest duration will be near Carbondale, Illinois, where the sun will be completely covered for two minutes and 40 seconds.

**When Can You See It?**

Times for partial and total phases of the eclipse vary depending on your location.

**How Can You See It?**

You never want to look directly at the sun without appropriate protection except during totality. That could severely hurt your eyes. However, there are many ways to safely view an eclipse of the sun including direct viewing – which requires some type of filtering device and indirect viewing where you project an image of the sun onto a screen. Both methods should produce clear images of the partial phase of an eclipse.

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21. **What can be seen during a total solar eclipse?**
- the Earth's tenuous atmosphere
  - the corona
  - the moon covering part of the sun
22. **According to the text, what is true of the August eclipse?**
- It can be viewed in all of North America.
  - It will be a total eclipse in all continents.
  - It can be viewed all over Asia.
23. **According to the text, what is the longest time an eclipse can last?**
- four hours
  - three hours
  - two hours forty minutes
24. **What is not true about the eclipse in America?**
- It will be seen first in Oregon.
  - It ends in North Carolina.
  - It will last the longest in Illinois.
25. **It is advised that when watching the eclipse you should**
- not look directly at the sun for a long time.
  - look directly at the moon only.
  - use a protective device for direct viewing.

**TEXT 4**

Most people like to think that if they found themselves in a genuine situation where they needed to tell the difference between fact and fiction they would be able to. But research shows that when it comes to spotting a liar, most people are very inaccurate – they might as well just flip a coin to try and decide.

It also seems that most of us tend to believe others are telling the truth more often than they actually are. This is called the ‘truth bias’. And this bias may in part be because research has shown the majority of people tell the truth most of the time. So if there is no evidence otherwise, it makes sense to guess someone is telling the truth because that’s more likely.

**Why lie?**

Although people’s reasons for lying vary along with the severity of the lie – from getting out of a meal with a friend to lying about a criminal offence – in the end there is always some goal to achieve.

In short, people lie because it is more likely to get them what they want compared with telling the truth. But of course, this only works when the risk of getting caught lying is low – research has shown that people tend to weigh up the risks of getting caught before deciding whether or not to lie.

And while most people like to think that it’s only others who are deceptive – and that they never lie – research shows otherwise. So as much as we might not want to admit it (even to ourselves), we all lie – at least a little bit.

**Spotting a liar**

My research shows that the reason why most people are so bad at spotting a fibber is because liars are skilled at covering up their lies. And as we know, most people tend to only lie when they feel it is unlikely they will get caught – so lies are almost by definition difficult to spot.

Though of course this isn’t always the case. Imagine a police officer who has access to CCTV footage of a suspect entering a bank. If the suspect denies being in the bank, chances are they aren’t exactly trustworthy.

And research shows that the ‘strategic use of evidence’, such as withholding additional information or footage until you hear from a suspect, can help to achieve a high level of accuracy when it comes to telling truth from lies.

But in terms of fine tuning your own lie detector, there isn’t really an awful lot you can do, other than the obvious – ask questions and look for inconsistencies with known facts.

If you don’t have that information, try to stop yourself from assuming people are telling the truth, and keep an open mind. Ultimately, though, lie detection is a tough game. But in the future science might make it a whole lot harder to be a good liar and get away with it.

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26. **What does the author say in the first paragraph?**
- There are simple ways to recognise when somebody is lying.
  - It is inaccurate to believe that there is a difference between fact and fiction.
  - It is harder than we think to work out if somebody is being truthful.
27. **What is 'truth bias'?**
- A promise to never lie.
  - Believing that people are generally truthful.
  - Ignoring the evidence that somebody is lying.
28. **What does research suggest influences a decision to lie?**
- the honesty of the person being lied to
  - the acceptance that everyone lies
  - the chances of being found out
29. **What may the police do to determine if somebody is lying?**
- film suspects with CCTV
  - not tell the suspect what evidence they have
  - explain all the reasons why they think the suspect is lying
30. **What is meant by the phrase 'an open mind'?**
- not form a definite opinion
  - being intelligent
  - remembering details accurately
31. **What does the writer suggest in the conclusion?**
- Science will not make lie detection any easier.
  - Technology exists which can make someone tell the truth.
  - Science may one day be able to determine if someone is lying.

There are two tasks. You must attempt both Tasks.

Formal Writing Task 1, you must complete **either** Option 1 **OR** Option 2.

Informal Writing Task 2, you must complete the set Task.

Total marks available: 24

You have **75 minutes** to finish the examination.

## **Option 1 Formal Writing Task 1** – Allow around 35 minutes for this task

The local entertainment complex is about to carry out some renovations, mainly to the cinema, kids' zone and restaurants. You have some ideas on how they could improve the complex to make it more appealing to young people. Write to the owner of the complex with your suggestions for the improvements.

Your ideas could include:

- more cinema screens with more comfortable seating; cheaper snacks
- more variety for kids, such as a bouncy castle and a small fairground
- a fast-food restaurant that would appeal to teenagers

**OR**

## **Option 2 Formal Writing Task 1** – Allow around 35 minutes for this task

Write a leaflet advising tourists on how to enjoy a safe day out when visiting a tourist attraction in your area.

You could write about:

- how to keep themselves and their valuables safe
- what to do while out in the sun
- travel advice – how to get there

Write 200-250 words.

(12 Marks)

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## **Informal Writing Task 2** – Allow around 35 minutes for this task

You and your boyfriend are getting engaged in a few months and have decided to have an engagement party to celebrate the occasion. Write a letter to a friend who has moved to another city, inviting them to the party.

You could write about:

- when the party is and where it will be held
- why you would like your friend to be there
- where they can stay when they come

Write 250-300 words.

(12 Marks)

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**You will be assessed on:**

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

## Practice Test 2 | Speaking

### PART 1 (Approximately 2 minutes)

Your teacher will ask you some questions. Answer in full sentences.

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### PART 2 (Approximately 6 minutes)

Follow your teacher's instructions.

- Situation 1:** You have arranged for some flowers to be sent to your parents for their wedding anniversary. However, the flowers arrive late and miss your parents' anniversary. You contact the florist to complain. What would you say?
- Situation 2:** You are in a restaurant and are not very happy with your meal. You call the waiter over to complain. What do you say?
- Situation 3:** You borrowed a DVD from your friend, but you accidentally damaged it. You need to explain and apologise. What would you say?
- Situation 4:** You are working in a café as a waiter / waitress. A customer has just come in and ordered a drink which is no longer available. You need to apologise and offer an alternative. What would you say?

**PART 3** (Approximately 6 minutes)

Follow your teacher's instructions.

**Scenario 1:** It has recently been announced that a new shopping centre will be built in your local area. Residents are concerned that this will take trade away from the local shops and cause traffic problems. Your friend thinks that it's a really good idea because they will have a bigger variety and it will create much needed jobs in the area. Try to convince your friend that the shopping centre is a bad idea. You will have two minutes to prepare your arguments. You may make notes. I will take the place of your friend.

**Scenario 2:** Your friend is telling you about a film he / she downloaded from the Internet for free. He / She also regularly downloads music from the Internet illegally. You don't think this is right. Convince your friend that what he / she is doing is wrong. You will have two minutes to prepare your arguments. You may make notes. I will take the place of your friend.

**Scenario 3:** You work for the local council and your department has just received a grant to be spent on improving your local area. You think the money should be spent on improving the local park and adding a playground to it for children and young people. You need to convince the other people in your department that your idea is the best. You will have two minutes to prepare your arguments. You may make notes. I will take the role of one of the council employees.

You may use this space to make notes.