



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. It might take all day.  
b. Yes, it was the quickest way.  
c. Yes, I am.
2. a. I never skip lunch.  
b. You must be really hungry.  
c. I'm going to the cafeteria right now.
3. a. Yes, this is my first week.  
b. No, it ended last night.  
c. No, it hasn't started yet.
4. a. I only stayed there for one night.  
b. My credit card was charged £100.  
c. No, I have already paid it.
5. a. I'd rather you did.  
b. I'd rather you hadn't.  
c. I'd rather you didn't.
6. a. I wasn't listening.  
b. I didn't say anything.  
c. I heard what you said.
7. a. No, mine is at home.  
b. It is on the desk.  
c. I like laptops.
8. a. Should I send it to you?  
b. I didn't see it.  
c. You should have sent it to me.
9. a. Yes, but you should have booked.  
b. I don't think they sell books in this shop.  
c. It's about five minutes from here.
10. a. Congratulations!  
b. He looks just like you.  
c. Is it a baby?

## 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. What does Jeff want to find out about?
  - a. a university course
  - b. accommodation
  - c. camping trips
  
2. What has caused difficulties for Jeff recently?
  - a. money problems
  - b. finding work
  - c. public transport not running
  
3. What does Jeff say about living with other students?
  - a. He has already tried it.
  - b. He believes it will be fun.
  - c. He will think about it.
  
4. How will Jeff get to university if he rents the house by the river?
  - a. by public transport
  - b. by bicycle
  - c. on foot
  
5. What will happen next?
  - a. Emma will contact the landlord.
  - b. Emma will give Jeff someone's contact details.
  - c. Jeff will go to see a house.

Listen to the conversation again and check your answers.

Now listen to **Conversation 2**.

1. What does Sara want Danny to do?
  - a. Discuss a new book.
  - b. Read three books.
  - c. Listen to some new fairytales.
  
2. What did Sara say was impressive about the story?
  - a. It had a classic fairytale ending.
  - b. It had fascinating characters.
  - c. It was unpredictable.
  
3. What might Danny do to find out about the story?
  - a. Find a summary on the Internet.
  - b. Read the book quickly.
  - c. Talk to Sara.
  
4. Danny thinks that the plot sounds
  - a. very realistic.
  - b. quite romantic.
  - c. too complex.
  
5. How would Danny most likely find out what happens in the story?
  - a. by looking on the Internet
  - b. by watching a screen version
  - c. by reading the books

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 does Noel say about the money from legal downloads?**
  - a. The artist receives a very small amount.
  - b. The record company receives less than half.
  - c. It is fairly divided between the artist, site and record company.
  
2. **What does he say about music that is streamed?**
  - a. It is as profitable as legal downloads.
  - b. It pays significantly less than legal downloads.
  - c. It gives the artist more money than legal downloads.
  
3. **What does Chrissie say about singers?**
  - a. They have other sources of income.
  - b. They are not losing any money.
  - c. They do not care about losing money.
  
4. **What does Chrissie say about those who download music?**
  - a. They cannot afford concert tickets.
  - b. They will become fans of the artist.
  - c. They would probably not have bought the CD anyway.
  
5. **What does Simon compare downloading to?**
  - a. hacking
  - b. theft
  - c. maths
  
6. **Why does Chrissie criticise the recording industry?**
  - a. They have not used technology enough.
  - b. They do not understand people's financial problems.
  - c. They made legal downloads too costly.

Listen to the debate again and check your answers.

Now listen to **the discussion**.

1. **Where does the discussion take place?**
  - a. outside a school
  - b. at a TV station
  - c. on a radio programme
  
2. **What does the professor say to the first caller?**
  - a. Some schools will have to be privatised.
  - b. Schools will not be based on making money.
  - c. State funds will no longer be available.
  
3. **Why does the professor believe standards will improve with academies?**
  - a. Teachers will be clearly told what to do.
  - b. They will stop schools becoming too independent.
  - c. They will allow teachers to decide what is best.
  
4. **What does the professor say about parental involvement?**
  - a. It will increase significantly.
  - b. It will remain the same.
  - c. It will not be necessary.
  
5. **What will be done in future?**
  - a. Surveys of schools' performances.
  - b. More surveys of parents' opinions.
  - c. Parents will watch classes.

Listen to the discussion again and check your answers.

# Practice Test 6 | Reading

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

Tourism can be a great source of income for many countries, giving them a much needed economic boost, but certain attractions, such as Stonehenge and the Great Wall of China seem to draw the attention of tourists more than others. The outcome of this is that these landmarks are slowly being eroded. While the damage may be gradual it is threatening the very existence of some of these places. Here are a few locations from around the globe that are being threatened by tourism (and other related factors such as pollution), and some of the ..... being used to try and counter it.

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### The Galápagos Islands

These volcanic islands, situated in the Pacific Ocean, are where Charles Darwin supposedly got the inspiration for his theory of evolution. The number of people who set out to retrace Darwins voyages is actually quite astounding and thousands of them visit these islands each year. This has led to many new hotels being constructed which damage the natural surroundings, albeit inadvertently. The litter that tourists leave behind is also affecting the delicate ecosystem. In 2007, UNESCO put the islands on their list of World Heritage Sites in Danger, in an attempt to tackle the damage. However, it was removed from the list in 2012 when the local government took decisive steps to limit the number of tourists allowed to visit the islands in order to protect them from further harm.

### The Parthenon, Greece

The ruins of this ancient temple, which was built in honour of the goddess Athena, is being threatened by the activities of the many tourists who blatantly ignore the conservation rules implemented by the government. Not only do they draw and carve their names onto the columns, but they also take home ancient rocks and stones from the site. The police who now patrol the site are as vigilant as they can be and will arrest any visitor who is caught stealing rocks.

### Venice, Italy

This floating city, famous for its romantic gondola rides and ancient Roman architecture, is visited by more than 30 million tourists every year. The crowded city is already in danger of sinking into the sea due to subsidence and rising sea levels, while pollution that the high level of tourism creates is further endangering it. Attempts to control the number of cruise ships that put in at its port are to be made so as to limit the number of tourists.

1. **What is said about the damage to tourist attractions?**
  - a. It takes place very slowly.
  - b. It is mostly a problem in Europe.
  - c. It threatens the economy of many countries.
2. **What made the Galápagos Islands famous?**
  - a. Its warm climate.
  - b. Darwin's visit to the area.
  - c. The unique volcanic scenery.
3. **Who made changes to protect the ecosystem in the Galápagos Islands?**
  - a. hotel owners
  - b. UNESCO
  - c. the local government
4. **What is not given as a reason for damage to the Parthenon?**
  - a. photographing the stones
  - b. carving the stones
  - c. taking stones
5. **Apart from pollution, what else is a major concern in Venice?**
  - a. overcrowding on cruise ships
  - b. economic problems
  - c. the land sinking
6. **A word has been omitted on line 6. The word should be:**
  - a. difficulties
  - b. measures
  - c. experts
7. **There is a spelling mistake on:**
  - a. line 22
  - b. line 26
  - c. line 29
8. **There is a grammatical mistake on:**
  - a. line 15
  - b. line 19
  - c. line 21
9. **There is a punctuation error on:**
  - a. line 5
  - b. line 10
  - c. line 14
10. **The word 'vigilant' in line 22 can best be replaced by**
  - a. alert
  - b. honest
  - c. careless

## TEXT 2

*Plagiarism* is defined as the stealing and publication of another author's 'language, thoughts, ideas or expressions' and passing them off as one's own original work. It is not defined or punished by law, but rather by institutions (including professional associations, educational institutions and commercial entities such as publishing companies). In universities, plagiarism is regarded as academic dishonesty and a violation of ethics. It is subject to punishments such as suspension and even expulsion.

The advent of computers and the Internet has made plagiarism very much more prevalent and many institutions now use plagiarism detection software to discover possible plagiarism and to discourage students from partaking of the practice. Most universities tackle the issue of academic honesty by ensuring students take obligatory writing courses and providing them with clearly expressed honour codes. Whilst the majority of students understand and appreciate that plagiarism is wrong, each year many students find themselves before disciplinary ..... , facing accusations that they have misused sources in their work. Even more worryingly, an extreme form of plagiarism now exists which is known as 'contract cheating', whereby students pay someone else to do their work for them.

According to 'The Reality and Solution of College Plagiarism' created by the Health Informatics department of the University of Illinois at Chicago, the following are some of the main forms of plagiarism that students commit:

- Submitting someone else's work as their own.
- Taking passages from their own previous work without adding citations.
- Re-writing someone's work without properly citing sources.
- Using quotations, but not citing the source.
- Interweaving various sources together in the work without citing.
- Citing some, but not all passages that should be cited.
- Relying too heavily on other people's work. Fails to bring original thought into the text.

Furthermore, plagiarism is defined differently among institutions of higher learning and universities:

- ▶ Stanford sees plagiarism as the 'use, without giving reasonable and appropriate credit to or acknowledging the author or source, of another person's original work, whether such work is made up of code, formulas, ideas, language, research, strategies, writing or other form'.
- ▶ Yale views plagiarism as the 'use of another's work, words, or ideas without attribution,' which includes 'using a source's language without quoting, using information from a source without attribution, and paraphrasing a source in a form that stays too close to the original'.
- ▶ Princeton perceives plagiarism as the 'deliberate use of someone else's language, ideas, or other original (not common-knowledge) material without acknowledging its source'.
- ▶ Oxford College of Emory University characterises plagiarism as the use of 'a writer's ideas or phraseology without giving due credit'.
- ▶ Brown defines plagiarism as 'appropriating another person's ideas or words (spoken or written) without attributing those words or ideas to their true source'.
- ▶ The U.S. Naval Academy defines plagiarism as 'the use of the words, information, insights, or ideas of another without crediting that person through proper citation'.

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11. Which punishment would not be faced by somebody who has committed plagiarism?
- being expelled
  - being imprisoned
  - being suspended
12. According to the article, what is true about universities today?
- There are many cases of plagiarism.
  - Students are not allowed to access the Internet.
  - The vast majority of students ignore the honour codes.
13. What is 'contract cheating'?
- Copying your work from the Internet.
  - Giving somebody money to do your work.
  - Agreeing to pay people whose work you plagiarise.
14. What is important to avoid plagiarism?
- Using no quotations at all.
  - Using different sources without citing them.
  - Citing others' work if you refer to it.
15. What does the last paragraph show about plagiarism?
- Some organisations are unconcerned about plagiarism.
  - There is more plagiarism in the US than in the UK.
  - There are various definitions of plagiarism.
16. Which word should always be spelt with a capital letter?
- Yale
  - University
  - Naval
17. A word has been omitted in line 12. It should be:
- actions
  - boards
  - teams
18. There is a grammatical error on:
- line 7
  - line 31
  - line 38
19. There is a spelling mistake on:
- line 3
  - line 8
  - line 16
20. The style of the text is:
- fictional
  - formal
  - humorous

## TEXT 3

Some fifty or so years ago, artificial languages were the in thing and everyone wanted to learn one. Esperanto was all the rage and was taking the world by storm. It was in competition with more than one hundred other artificial languages such as Volapük and Ido. During this same period a lot of people were experimenting with existing languages, breaking them down and trying to make them anew. It was also around this time that J. R. R. Tolkien began working on his Middle-earth mythology which encompasses the *Hobbit* and the *Lord of the Rings* trilogy. These books include languages that he had invented for elves: Quenya, which has its origins in Finnish, and Sindarin which was inspired by Welsh. In fact, Tolkien wrote these books in order to provide a people and setting for his languages. Fans of Tolkien have long been fascinated by Quenya and Sindarin with many actually learning and even expanding on them.

However, Tolkien is by no means unique in his use of fictional languages and recently there has been a ..... in their use in works of fiction.

The Na'vi language was created for director James Cameron's film *Avatar* and was designed to fit Cameron's conception of what the language should sound like in the film. He wanted it to be realistically learnable by the fictional human characters portrayed in the film, and also not too difficult for the actors to pronounce, yet at the same time it was not to closely resemble any single human language. When the film was released in 2009, Na'vi had a vocabulary of around one thousand words, but only Paul Frommer, the man tasked with creating the language, understood its grammar. However, this has now changed as Frommer has expanded the vocabulary to over 2200 words and has made the grammar available, making Na'vi a relatively complete, learnable and functional language.

More recently, HBO's *Game of Thrones*, based on the books by George R. R. Martin, introduced us to the richest linguistic universe since Tolkien's Middle-earth. Like Tolkien's world, Westeros and Essos introduce us to two new languages: Dothraki and Valyrian. There has been so much interest in these languages that a respected textbook publisher has produced a publication to aid in the learning of Dothraki, and a popular online language learning platform offers courses in High Valyrian.

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21. What is meant by the phrase 'taking the world by storm' in line 2?
- causing disagreements
  - becoming very popular
  - changing natural weather patterns
22. What is true about the languages created by Tolkien?
- They had origins in existing languages.
  - They were spoken regularly in his family home.
  - Readers did not enjoy unknown languages at first.
23. A word has been omitted on line 12. It should be:
- retreat
  - resurgence
  - reluctance
24. Cameron wanted the language in the film *Avatar* to
- be simple enough for the actors to speak it correctly.
  - sound like widely spoken languages on earth.
  - encourage the audience to learn it.
25. The new languages in *Game of Thrones*
- are based on Tolkien's languages.
  - have proved very popular.
  - are taught in school textbooks.
26. There is a spelling mistake in:
- line 15
  - line 21
  - line 25

**TEXT 4****LEGACIES OF THE OLYMPIC GAMES**

As the Olympic Games have grown to become the world's foremost sporting event, their impact on a host city and country has also increased. This has meant that cities interested in hosting the Games are now placing increasing emphasis on the legacies that such an event can create for their citizens and, in many cases, they are using the Games as a catalyst for urban renewal. The International Olympic Committee (IOC) also realises that the Games need to create more than just good memories from 16 days of competition. That is why Rule 2, Article 14 of the Olympic Charter states that an important role of the IOC is "to promote a positive legacy from the Olympic Games to the host cities and host countries."

With that in mind, the IOC has worked hard to help current Games organisers, as well as applicant / candidate cities, look at what they believe planning for and hosting the Games, as well as simply bidding for them, can do for their citizens, cities, and countries. As every host city is different and has different priorities, the IOC encourages each one to define its own objectives, long-term strategy and vision from the beginning of the bid process and to look at how the Games can be a catalyst for development. It does so by asking the cities in both the applicant city and candidate city questionnaires to formulate what they want the Games to create as a legacy – this subsequently provides the Games organisers with clear objectives to aim for during the seven years of Olympic preparation and beyond.

The IOC also assists cities by providing them with access to the enormous amount of information that is available through the IOC's Olympic Games Knowledge Management (OGKM) platform. This comprises elements such as case studies of previous Games programmes and initiatives, Olympic Games Impact (OGI) studies and numerous technical reports. The cities can then draw from the lessons that previous cities have learned and adapt them to their own specific context.

Legacy is a complex subject as many of the benefits may not be visible until years later. Many will be dependent on continued support from local authorities once the Games Organising Committee has ceased to exist and others may be difficult to measure or see but are felt by the local population.

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27. What do many host cities want the legacy of the Games to result in?
- urban renewal
  - interest in sports
  - wonderful memories
28. The word 'process' in line 14 can be best replaced by
- procedure
  - organisation
  - preparation
29. How long before the Olympic Games is a host city chosen?
- four years
  - seven years
  - ten years
30. Why is access to the OGKM platform useful?
- It gives information on athletes' needs.
  - It helps governments pay for the Games.
  - It provides information regarding the lessons learnt from previous Games.
31. What is said about the legacy of the Games in the last paragraph?
- It often takes over from the local authorities.
  - The benefits may be difficult to gauge.
  - The benefits will cease to exist.

# Practice Test 6 | Writing

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

You work in a pub restaurant that caters mainly for families. Recently, the number of families coming to the pub has dropped. You have decided to write a letter to the manager of the pub with some ideas for improvements.

You could write about:

- improving the menu, adding more children's meals
- improving the outdoor play area for children
- creating an indoor play area
- your own ideas

**OR**

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

A new motorway is being built close to the town where you live. Write a letter to the local council to explain why you think this is or is not a good idea.

You could write about:

- what the environmental impact might be
- the advantages and disadvantages of being able to use the motorway
- how people might be affected by the pollution from car exhaust fumes

Write 200-250 words.

(12 Marks)

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

Recently, you entered a writing competition in which you had to write a fictional story about someone's adventures travelling around your country. Your story was chosen as one of the best three and you won a prize. Write a letter to a friend telling them about the competition and the story that you wrote.

You could write about:

- what the prize was
- a brief outline of your story
- what research you had to do for your story
- how the story made you feel

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 6 | 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:** Your friend is considering studying art at university. They are exceptionally talented, but worry that no one will like their work. They think that perhaps they should study something more useful such as economics. What would you say to convince them to do the art course?
- Situation 2:** You have two free tickets for a rock concert in which your favourite band is playing. You want your friend to go with you but he / she doesn't really like rock music. What would you say?
- Situation 3:** Your best friend is studying English but he / she is not really enjoying it and wants to give up. Give him / her some advice about why it would be a good idea to continue with the lessons. What would you say?
- Situation 4:** You have ordered a present for your best friend's birthday on the Internet but it hasn't arrived and his / her birthday is tomorrow. You decide to phone the company to complain. What would you say?

**PART 3** (Approximately 6 minutes)

Follow your teacher's instructions.

**Scenario 1:** You work for your local council and your department has just received a grant to help improve the local area. You think that the money should be spent on improving public transport but you need to convince the other council members 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 a council employee.

**Scenario 2:** You think that every country should have a royal family. Your friend doesn't believe that it is a good idea. Try to convince your friend that it is a good idea. You will have two minutes to prepare your arguments. You may make notes. I will take the place of your friend.

**Scenario 3:** You want to buy a new pair of trainers and have enough money to buy a designer brand. Your friend feels that this is just a waste of money and that you should buy cheaper, unbranded trainers. Convince your friend that trainers with logos made by well-known designers are of a higher quality. You will have two minutes to prepare your arguments. You may make notes. I will take the place of your friend.

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**You may use this space to make notes.**