



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. How extraordinary!  
b. How embarrassed!  
c. How embarrassing!
2. a. What's the message?  
b. No, I'll call later. Thanks anyway.  
c. Yes, I have an appointment.
3. a. To meet the new director.  
b. It's the first room on the right.  
c. Yes, at two o'clock.
4. a. Yes, it looks very nice.  
b. Yes, we've been here for a long time.  
c. Yes, it looks awfully familiar.
5. a. About half an hour long.  
b. During half an hour.  
c. Not long. Around thirty minutes.
6. a. They worked out quite well.  
b. They will not be planned.  
c. The plans were renovated.
7. a. Then you should call in sick.  
b. Tell me whether he'll come today.  
c. The weather isn't so bad today.
8. a. No, never.  
b. No, not yet.  
c. Yes, by Friday.
9. a. I couldn't agree with you more.  
b. Indeed, he deserves it.  
c. Yes, he's very uninspiring.
10. a. It's very polite.  
b. It's not said like that.  
c. It's very disrespectful.

## 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 might Tony be interested in learning kung fu?**

- a. It's the latest fitness craze.
- b. It's a form of self-defence.
- c. He wants more variety in his workouts.

**2. What is true about kung fu?**

- a. It is also a philosophy.
- b. It is only done for exercise.
- c. It is primarily used to attack.

**3. What are two benefits of learning kung fu?**

- a. It develops awareness and social skills.
- b. It increases intelligence and helpfulness.
- c. It improves coordination and confidence.

**4. According to Sarah, kung fu is a mixture of**

- a. high kicks and acrobatics.
- b. all the Chinese martial arts.
- c. the various soft styles.

**5. Why does Tony believe tai chi would appeal to many people?**

- a. We live in a stressful world.
- b. It is a low-impact martial art.
- c. It teaches you to move more slowly.

**Listen to the conversation again and check your answers.**

Now listen to **Conversation 2**.

**1. What has Liam Gallaway done lately?**

- a. Formed a band with his brother.
- b. Gone on tour in the UK.
- c. Released his first solo album.

**2. What problem does Liam have?**

- a. He bites his nails.
- b. He thinks he knows everything.
- c. He doesn't like to apologise.

**3. What would Liam never admit?**

- a. If he once worked in a factory.
- b. If he looks like Noel Gallaway.
- c. If his greatest love isn't his current girlfriend.

**4. What does Liam dislike?**

- a. The way he looks.
- b. His choice of career.
- c. People who try to impress others.

**5. What is meant by the phrase 'at the top of our game'?**

- a. doing extremely well
- b. having good luck
- c. at the top of the charts

**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 criticism of the Western world does Gary have?**
  - a. Too many people are doing their own thing.
  - b. It places too much importance on ecology.
  - c. It is not conserving its natural resources.
  
2. **Gary disapproves of people who**
  - a. think that recycling is simple.
  - b. refuse to recycle.
  - c. think that fines are pointless.
  
3. **What does Miriam say about the proposed fine?**
  - a. It would be difficult to enforce.
  - b. It would only intimidate people.
  - c. The amount should be reasonable.
  
4. **What is Brian's argument against landfills?**
  - a. They are a waste of money.
  - b. They lead to health problems.
  - c. They destroy natural habitats.
  
5. **Brian claims that recycling can be done**
  - a. conveniently.
  - b. naturally.
  - c. flexibly.
  
6. **All three guests are in favour of**
  - a. recycling.
  - b. implementing a fine.
  - c. using less natural resources.

**Listen to the debate again and check your answers.**

Now listen to **the discussion**.

1. **What is the main topic of this discussion?**
  - a. If vandals should be punished.
  - b. If vandalism should be allowed.
  - c. If new vandalism laws are fair.
  
2. **Why does Sally consider graffiti to be important?**
  - a. It allows people to express their views.
  - b. It helps to show your artistic abilities.
  - c. It is used by political activists.
  
3. **According to James, when does graffiti become a mural?**
  - a. When the artwork is fantastic.
  - b. When permission has been given.
  - c. When money is paid to the graffiti artist.
  
4. **According to the discussion, Banksy**
  - a. has no knowledge of art.
  - b. has produced some important works.
  - c. always obtains permission from property owners.
  
5. **At the end of the discussion, they both agree that:**
  - a. graffiti should be sanctioned.
  - b. graffiti can brighten up an area.
  - c. most graffiti consists of messy tags.

**Listen to the discussion again and check your answers.**

# Practice Test 10 | 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

Every day, up to 150 kinds of animals, plants or insects die out for ever. At this rate, more than a third of all species that exist today will have become extinct thirty years from now.

Fortunately, somebody is trying to do something about it. In 1961, the *World Wildlife Fund* was founded – a small group of committed individuals who wanted to raise money to save animals and plants from extinction. Now called the *World Wide Fund for Nature*, WWF is the world's leading conservation organisation dedicated to the protection of wildlife. Its mission is to find ways to protect endangered species, and has implemented and financed conservation projects in many areas of the world. They also work to raise awareness of the plight of these animals and press governments and policy makers to introduce laws aimed at reducing the threat of pollution and climate change.

For instance, the future of the adorable giant panda, which has been the WWF's symbol since its inception, is far from certain. As few as 1,600 remain in the wild, living in small isolated groups in the bamboo forests of Central and Western China. The main threat to the survival of the pandas is the destruction of their habitat as a result of deforestation, mining and urban encroachment. Thanks to decades of conservation work by the WWF, wild panda numbers are starting to recover, but unless further efforts are made to stem the effects of human activities the population will remain vulnerable.

With the WWF's assistance, the Chinese government has set up numerous reserves to protect panda habitats, and also impose life sentences on those convicted of poaching them. However, the panda's distinct black-and-white coat fetches a high price on the black market and determined poachers still pose a serious threat.

Over the years, the WWF has worked tirelessly to help many other endangered species – including the rhino, polar bear, whale and tiger – to survive. Perhaps this is just a drop in the ocean, as the number of animals and plants becoming extinct has reached crisis point, but it is a start. If more people give more money – and if more governments wake up to what is happening – perhaps the World Wide Fund for Nature will be able to stop the degradation of the planet's natural environment and create a world where people and wildlife can live in harmony.

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1. **According to the text, in thirty years' time**
  - a. half of all animal species could be extinct.
  - b. more than 150 species will become extinct each day.
  - c. over one-third of all species will have been lost.
  
2. **What does the WWF do?**
  - a. Organise protests to demand animal rights.
  - b. Inform people about the problems faced by wildlife.
  - c. Pass laws to ensure the protection of the environment.
  
3. **What is said about the panda?**
  - a. The forests they live in are safe.
  - b. The population in the wild is increasing.
  - c. 1,600 live in Chinese zoos.
  
4. **Why do people hunt the panda?**
  - a. Their coats are very valuable.
  - b. The government does not protect them.
  - c. They catch them to be sold as pets.
  
5. **What can ordinary people do to help the WWF?**
  - a. Visit their animal sanctuaries.
  - b. Donate money to the organisation.
  - c. Give money to the government for environmental projects.
  
6. **There is a spelling mistake on:**
  - a. line 12
  - b. line 19
  - c. line 25
  
7. **There is a grammatical error in:**
  - a. line 7
  - b. line 10
  - c. line 14
  
8. **The word 'inception' used in line 12 can best be replaced by:**
  - a. foundation
  - b. imagination
  - c. influence
  
9. **There is a punctuation mistake in:**
  - a. line 4
  - b. line 5
  - c. line 6
  
10. **The phrase 'a drop in the ocean' in line 25 refers to:**
  - a. the most important animals being saved
  - b. a large number of people helping
  - c. too few species being helped

**TEXT 2**

Most foreigners think that Sydney is the capital of Australia, but it's actually Canberra. However, this does nothing to diminish Sydney's reputation as a vibrant, cosmopolitan city. Sydney boasts the world's largest natural harbour, and getting out on the water is a fantastic way to see the sights. The must-see attractions include Taronga Zoo, Sydney Harbour Bridge, Luna Park, Bondi Beach and Australia's most recognisable building, the Sydney Opera House – she won't disappoint you.

Also known as The Harbour City, Sydney abounds with sophisticated spots to eat that showcase the quality of the local produce. Small bars are popping up everywhere due to a recent relaxation in the state's licensing laws, along with coffee shops where you can view the golden sandy beaches as they yield to the waves of the Tasman Sea. Fun and often free festivals are held throughout the year, and celebrate Australia's rich cultural diversity.

The best time to go is in the summer months (December-February) when the beaches along the coast, from the tree-lined south to the subtropical beaches and banana plantations of the north, are at their most glorious. Prices for accommodation do raise significantly in December and January, so if you are trying to keep costs down choose to come in February or March. The water and the people stay warm long after peak season has settled.

With the new alcohol laws, licensed venues in the heart of the city must observe a 1.30am lockout law (if you are outside the venue at this time, you will not be allowed entry) and a 3am curfew on the sale of alcohol. However, small bars, restaurants and tourist accommodation establishments is exempt from these laws. The city's casualness means that a cool T-shirt and a tidy pair of jeans will get you into most places, but if you want to dress up and show off, there's plenty of opportunity for that among the sparkling lights of the harbour. There is no set etiquette for tipping in Sydney, however, I suggest 10 per cent in restaurants and for table service in cafés, and rounding up taxi fares to the nearest A\$5.

The natives are very friendly and honest, but as with any country you visit, be wary of taxi drivers who insist on taking the scenic route to the airport. And if someone says 'G'day' to you in the street, don't take offence – they are just saying 'hello' or 'good day', so say 'G'day' back.

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11. **What mistake do many visitors to Sydney make?**
- They think it is the capital city.
  - They think it is the same as Canberra.
  - They think there are few sights to see.
12. **Why has there been an increase in the number of bars in the city?**
- Licensing laws were recently made stricter.
  - The government has provided business loans.
  - Licensing laws have been made less strict.
13. **What is said about visiting in February?**
- It is cold.
  - It is cheaper.
  - It is more crowded.
14. **If you want to dress up formally, you should go to**
- bars with sparkling lights.
  - casual restaurants.
  - places by the harbour.
15. **The saying 'G'day' is used**
- to be formal.
  - to greet.
  - to offend.
16. **A word has been spelt correctly but used incorrectly on:**
- line 10
  - line 15
  - line 22
17. **There is a grammatical error on:**
- line 13
  - line 21
  - line 28
18. **There is a punctuation mistake on:**
- line 5
  - line 16
  - line 27
19. **The words 'abounds with' used in line 7 can be best replaced with:**
- is full of
  - is famous for
  - is recommended for
20. **The phrase 'scenic route' as used in line 28 can be best replaced with:**
- shortcut
  - safest way
  - long way

## TEXT 3

There are four main blood groups (types of blood) – A, B, AB and O. Your blood group is determined by the genes you inherit from your parents. Each group can be either RhD positive or RhD negative, which means in total there are eight main blood groups.

Blood is made up of red blood cells, white blood cells and platelets in a liquid called plasma. Your blood group is identified by antibodies and antigens in the blood. Antibodies are proteins found in plasma. They're part of your body's natural defences. They recognise foreign substances, such as germs, and alert your immune system, which destroys them. Antigens are protein molecules found on the surface of red blood cells.

There are four main blood groups defined by the ABO system:

- ➔ blood group A – has A antigens on the red blood cells with anti-B antibodies in the plasma
- ➔ blood group B – has B antigens with anti-A antibodies in the plasma
- ➔ blood group O – has no antigens, but both anti-A and anti-B antibodies in the plasma
- ➔ blood group AB – has both A and B antigens, but no antibodies

Blood group O is the most common blood group. Almost half of the UK population (48%) has blood group O. Receiving blood from the wrong ABO group can be life threatening. For example, if someone with group B blood is given group A blood, their anti-A antibodies will attack the group A cells. This is why group A blood must never be given to someone who has group B blood and vice versa. As group O red blood cells don't have any A or B antigens, it can safely be given to any other group.

Red blood cells sometimes have another antigen, a protein known as the RhD antigen. If this is present, your blood group is RhD positive. If it's absent, your blood group is RhD negative. This means you can be one of eight blood groups:

- A RhD positive (A+)
- A RhD negative (A-)
- B RhD positive (B+)
- B RhD negative (B-)
- RhD positive (O+)
- RhD negative (O-)
- AB RhD positive (AB+)
- AB RhD negative (AB-)

About 85% of the UK population is RhD positive (36% of the population has O+, the most common type). In most cases, O RhD negative blood (O-) can safely be given to anyone. It's often used in medical emergencies when the blood type isn't immediately known. It's safe for most recipients because it doesn't have any A, B or RhD antigens on the surface of the cells, and is compatible with every other ABO and RhD blood group.

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21. What determines an individual's blood group?
- a. genetics
  - b. parents choose at birth
  - c. whether they are RhD positive or negative

22. Where are antigens found?
- a. in plasma
  - b. in the immune system
  - c. on red blood cells

23. In the UK,
- a. many patients receive the wrong blood type.
  - b. nearly half the population has group O.
  - c. most blood supplies are group B.

24. What decides if a blood group is RhD positive?
- a. the presence of an antigen
  - b. the absence of an antigen
  - c. if blood is group O

25. The word 'recipients' in line 33 refers to:
- a. those giving blood
  - b. those receiving blood
  - c. those whose blood group is unknown

## TEXT 4

**“Our Story” as told by *Kickstarter* founder Perry Chen.**

I was living in New Orleans in late 2001 and I wanted to bring a pair of DJs down to play a show during the 2002 Jazz Fest. I found a great venue and reached out to their management, but in the end the show never happened – it was just too much money.

The fact that the potential audience had no say in this decision stuck uncomfortably in my brain. I thought: “What if people could go to a site and pledge to buy tickets for a show? And if enough money was pledged they would be charged and the show would happen. If not, it wouldn’t.”

I loved the idea, but I was focused on making music, not starting an internet company. Yet slowly over the next few years I started to work on the idea more and more. In the spring of 2005 I moved back home to NYC, knowing it would be much more possible there.

Once back in New York, I started to try and tackle the next steps: Who could build the website? How much would it cost? Where could I get money? I talked to a bunch of folks and I learned a ton. I planned and planned.

In the fall of 2005, I met Yancey Strickler, and we became fast friends. Yancey soon joined me in brainstorming. We bought a whiteboard. We had big dreams. I convinced some friends to give us a little bit of money. At some point I made this rough design of the site. Clearly we needed more help.

About a year later, I was introduced to Charles Adler, through an old friend. The day after we were introduced, Charles came over to my apartment and he and I started working together almost every day. After months and months of collaboration, we ended up with wireframes and specifications for the site.

But none of us could code. We had a few false starts hiring people to build the site. There were months where not much happened. Charles moved to San Francisco and took some part-time freelance work. Yancey was still at his day job. We had this money from our friends and not much was happening. It was emotionally draining.

In the summer of 2008 things finally started to move again. I was introduced to Andy Baio, who, though he was living in Portland, started to help us out. Soon after, Charles and Andy found a few developers – including Lance Ivy all the way in Walla Walla, Washington. We were a scattered team that lived through *Skype* and email (Charles had moved again, this time to Chicago), but we were finally building – even as the economy started to collapse.

Finally, on April 28, 2009, we launched *Kickstarter* to the public. We told as many friends as possible, and Andy announced it on his awesome blog *Waxy.org*. Projects trickled in. Yancey jumped into gear to handle all the new emails from people actually using (or wanting to use) *Kickstarter*. It was amazing!

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26. What gave Perry Chen the original idea for the Kickstarter website?
- a DJ venue being too small
  - a concert that did not take place
  - wanting to promote his music online
27. The word 'pledge' in line 8 can best be replaced with:
- promote
  - argue
  - promise
28. Chen thought that living in New York
- would allow him to include friends from his hometown.
  - would make it easier to create the website.
  - would allow him to get a job to finance the website.
29. How did Charles Adler help?
- by cooperating with Yancey Strickler
  - by developing the plan for the site with Chen
  - by providing knowledge of how to code
30. In which way did Chen find the lack of progress difficult?
- emotionally
  - financially
  - ethically
31. What can be understood about the team that set up the website?
- They all eventually moved to New York.
  - They were in different locations.
  - They were unfamiliar with technology.

# Practice Test 10 | 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

The local council has recently announced that they are going to use part of the town's park for a recycling centre. Write a letter to the council to explain why you think this is or is not a good idea.

You could write about:

- what you think the impact might be on the local community
- the advantages and disadvantages of having a recycling centre in the local park
- how it might benefit the local community and the environment

**OR**

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

You and your friend recently spent a weekend at a hotel in the country. However, you did not enjoy your stay as there were many problems with the hotel. Write a letter to the hotel manager.

You could write about:

- problems you had with your rooms
- problems with the restaurant
- problems you had with the staff
- what you expect the hotel manager to do

Write 200-250 words.

(12 Marks)

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

Your school / college is holding an event to raise money for charity. Write a letter to the manager of a local business to persuade them to sponsor the event.

You could write about:

- what the event is
- ways in which they could sponsor it
- how the company might benefit from the sponsorship

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 10 | 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 own a tourist shop which sells souvenirs. A tourist comes to your shop and looks at your products. You need to convince the tourist that your souvenirs are the best. What would you say?
- Situation 2:** You and your friend want to go on holiday on your own next year but your friend doesn't have a lot of money. Your friend has asked you for some advice on how to make some money during the year. What would you say?
- Situation 3:** Your mum has asked you to help her clean out the garage, but your friends are all going to the mall and you want to go with them. You haven't done much at home to help recently and she is a bit annoyed with you. What would you say?
- Situation 4:** Your friend is planning a surprise party for his / her father's 50th birthday but doesn't know what kind of music to play. He / She asks you for some suggestions. What would you say?

**PART 3** (Approximately 6 minutes)

Follow your teacher's instructions.

**Scenario 1:** Your friend is exceptionally good at drawing and your teacher wants him / her to enter a competition as he stands a good chance of winning it. However, your friend does not want to take part in the competition. Try to convince your friend to enter. You will have two minutes to prepare your arguments. You may make notes. I will take the role of your friend.

**Scenario 2:** You work as a volunteer at the local zoo and you think it is great that the zoos do what they can to protect animals and save them from possible extinction. Your friend does not agree with you. Convince your friend that zoos are the best thing for these wild animals. You will have two minutes to prepare your arguments. You may make notes. I will take the role of your friend.

**Scenario 3:** Your school has just announced that they will be lengthening the school day. You think this is a really bad idea; students already have enough to cope with. Speak to your head teacher and try to convince him / her that this would not be in the students' best interests. You will have two minutes to prepare your arguments. You may make notes. I will take the role of the head teacher.

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You may use this space to make notes.