

Listen to 9 short conversations. For questions 1-9, choose the best answer (A, B or C). You will hear each conversation TWICE. You now have 2 minutes to read the questions.

Mark your answers on the separate Answer Sheet.

A paint job

1. How much time do they still have to finish?
 A. they still have a week
 B. two more weeks
 C. a little over a week

Art exhibition

2. Why does she want him along?
 A. She knows he likes modern art.
 B. It will make her going more pleasant.
 C. It's part of his art class grade.

Sleeping on the job

3. What happened to Harry?
 A. He got an office job.
 B. He was fired.
 C. He was hired for only a month.

Job interview

4. Why does she believe she won't get the job?
 A. The interviewer kept her in for too long.
 B. She knows the interviewer didn't like her.
 C. She was out of the room in 5 minutes.

Office problems

5. What does the woman want?
 A. to have the printer fixed
 B. to find out where the problem lies
 C. to have Tom check the computer

Looking for accommodation

6. What is her father concerned with?
 A. the cost of off-campus housing
 B. all the work he'll have to do
 C. that his daughter get a good education

Missing phone bill

7. What does the woman need to do?
 A. go pay the phone bill
 B. get a cup of coffee
 C. locate the bill

A day off

8. What is the added bonus the man mentions?
 A. working and going to school
 B. sleeping in and getting her homework done
 C. getting a paid day off

Bad weather

9. What is the woman's problem?
 A. She has a test to study for.
 B. The weather is going to be bad.
 C. She's too far behind to catch up.

1 Listen to 3 longer conversations. For questions 10-15, choose the best answer (A, B or C). You will hear each conversation **TWICE**. You now have **1 minute** to read the questions.

Mark your answers on the separate Answer Sheet.

A Changing Neighbourhood

10. What can't she accept?
- A. that they don't have a building permit
 - B. all the buildings popping up**
 - C. that they can't collect signatures
11. What does he say they need to do?
- A. visit the planning office
 - B. go to the building site on Shuster St
 - C. not go to the planning office**

Annual Christmas party

12. How will she go about planning the party?
- A. by getting Mr. Evert to help
 - B. by putting together a committee**
 - C. by letting a caterer do it
13. Why is this particular party special?
- A. Because it's a Christmas party.
 - B. It's the company's 20th anniversary as well.**
 - C. It's the first time she's organizing it.

Assembling a piece of furniture

14. What surprises the man?
- A. the length of time it took to assemble it
 - B. how confusing the instruction manual was
 - C. that she thinks she could have done it alone**
15. What have they been assembling?
- A. a bookcase
 - B. a bed**
 - C. a couch

Listen to Julia's message to her friend, Tracy. For questions **16-20**, choose the best answer (A, B or C). You will hear the message **TWICE**. You now have **1 minute** to look at the questions.

1

Mark your answers on the separate Answer Sheet.

16. Why does Julia send Tracy an email?
A. to invite her over for Christmas
B. They haven't talked in a long time.
C. to ask her to go shopping
17. According to what you hear, what is **TRUE** about shopping addicts?
A. They are mostly young women.
B. They often buy things they don't need.
C. They prefer shopping in Malls.
18. How does she say many people live?
A. They live off credit cards.
B. They work very long hours.
C. By spending their money carefully.
19. What does she claim about advertising?
A. It helps people shop.
B. It greatly influences some people to spend.
C. It causes women to shop till they drop.
20. What does Julia say about herself?
A. She enjoys shopping with friends.
B. She doesn't have money to spend on shopping.
C. She must be strange not to like shopping.

Now turn to Writing, Section 1, Task 1. **Open your Writing Booklet** and listen to the instructions. You have **1 minute** to open your **Writing Booklet**.

1 Task 1.

Listen to Julia’s message to her friend, Tracy, **again**. **USE** the space provided in the **Writing Booklet** to take notes. **You can use** the information from the recording and the notes you have taken to write **an email** to a friend of yours, telling him/her about where the two of you should meet to do your Christmas shopping.

Write your **email** in the **Writing Booklet, Task 1** in **100 - 120** words.

Your notes will not be marked.

Take notes for the following information or for anything else you wish.

- why you think it’s better to go with friends
- you can spend the whole day together
- have coffee or lunch at the mall
- take away the pressures of work
- get opinions from others about what to buy
- make something you don’t like more enjoyable

**Write your notes
in the Writing Booklet**

You must do **Task 1**.

Write your **email** in the space provided in the **Writing Booklet**. You can use the notes you have taken. You may add any other relevant information you wish. Write your **email** in **100-120** words.

“Write an email to a friend of yours, telling him/her about where the two of you should meet to do your Christmas shopping.”

FREE SAMPLE

1 Choose **ONE** of the following Writing Tasks. **USE** the points given below each Task. You may add your own points if you wish.

Write your Task in the space provided in the **Writing Booklet** in **120-170** words.

Task 2

Write a letter to your brother, who is studying in another city, about a puppy you found.

In your letter, you must mention

- what type of dog it is
- where you found it
- why you want to keep it
- how your parents feel about keeping it and why

OR

Task 3

Write a story that begins:

“I discovered I had lost my wallet and had no money to get to the city”

Continue the story.

OR

Task 4

Write an essay about the advantages and disadvantages of going to a private school.

In your essay, you should talk about

The advantages of a private school

- much better facilities
- good ones offer excellent education
- make good connections

The disadvantages of a private school

- need to pay
- no friends close to your home
- may need to travel long distance

Read the text below about *Deadly Statistics* and then answer the questions that follow. For questions **1-8**, choose the best answer (**A, B or C**).

1

Mark your answers on the separate Answer Sheet.

Deadly Statistics

Statistics show that approximately 200 teenagers are killed or seriously injured in the UK every day and it isn't due to drugs or alcohol. Surprisingly, it is due to cars as teenagers cross busy roads. Sixty percent of teenagers in the UK have either been in an accident or have narrowly escaped being run over or know someone who has been.

Why is it that teenagers are more at risk? One major reason is mobile phones. Children who are most likely to be killed on roads are those who take the big risk of crossing the road when texting on their mobile phone.

(#1) They are totally **distracted**. Questionnaires have shown that sixty-two percent of teenagers say they talk to friends on the phone as they cross the road. Of these, 30 percent claim to be distracted by the conversation while crossing. Another major problem is listening to music through earphones while crossing the road. This means they are not able to hear the honking of a car horn warning of danger. (#5)

Bullying and peer pressure can also prove to be serious problems. This is especially common among the age group of children who are allowed to travel to and from school, on their own, for the first time. (#7) They are encouraged and pressured by their peers to be fearless on the roads.

But it's not just about teenagers taking risks and showing off on the road. Many drivers are not as responsible as they ought to be. They tend to speed and not pay attention to speed limits. They do not pay enough attention to road signs and ignore yield signs and bicycle lanes. 35% of road accidents involve vehicles which were going too fast. Thus it comes as no surprise that road deaths are the biggest killers of 12 to 16 year olds. According to statistics, children on foot are most likely to be killed in road accidents in Britain than in other European countries. Accordingly, 70 percent of young people avoid cycling or walking because they are afraid of fast traffic. (#3)

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1. A primary factor which puts teenagers at risk of having a road accident...
 - A. is speeding
 - B. is mobile phones
 - C. is cycling to school

2. **Distracted** in paragraph 2 can be best replaced by:
 - A. carefree
 - B. annoyed
 - C. inattentive

3. According to the text, young people in Britain...
 - A. like to ride a bike to school.
 - B. are afraid of being run over.
 - C. suffer from bullying.

4. **They** in paragraph 3 refers to...
 - A. teenagers
 - B. bullies
 - C. young children

5. Young people should not...
 - A. cycle to school
 - B. walk to their destinations
 - C. wear headphones while walking

6. **They** in paragraph 4 refers to...
 - A. young children
 - B. drivers
 - C. teenagers

7. According to the text, which of the following statements is **TRUE**?
 - A. Drivers are more responsible than teenagers for accidents.
 - B. Drug use cause road deaths.
 - C. Peer pressure is also responsible for road deaths.

8. According to the passage, which of the following statements is **FALSE**?
 - A. Britain leads in the number of road accidents among European countries.
 - B. It is common for teenagers to talk on mobiles when walking.
 - C. UK drivers are not careful.

Read the following two passages about *Two Mammals*.
For questions 9-15, choose the best answer (A, B or C).

Mark your answers on the separate Answer Sheet.

Two Mammals

The Dolphin

Dolphins are the smartest sea creatures and are among the world's most intelligent creatures. These marine mammals are found worldwide, mostly in shallow seas in tropical and warm oceans.

They are well known for their agility and playful behavior, making them a favorite of wildlife watchers. (#10)

Many species will leap out water, spy-hop (rise vertically out of the water to view their surroundings) and follow ships, often synchronizing their movements with one another. Scientists believe that dolphins conserve energy by swimming alongside ships, a practice known as bow-riding. (#9)

These mammals live in social groups of five to several hundred. They use echolocation to find prey and often hunt together by surrounding a school of fish, trapping them and taking turns swimming through the school and catching fish. They also follow seabirds, other whales and fishing boats to feed opportunistically on the fish they scare up or discard.

Dolphins usually give birth to one calf. As soon as the calf is born, the mother must quickly take it to the surface so it can take its first breath. The calf will nurse from 11 months to 2 years, and after it is done nursing it will still stay with its mother until its between 3 and 8 years old. (#12)

9. Why do dolphins swim alongside ships?
- They are very social and like the company.
 - It's a way of saving their energy.
 - They don't like to travel alone.
10. What is **TRUE** according to the 2nd paragraph?
- Bow-riding is a way dolphins view their surroundings.
 - Their playfulness makes them well liked.
 - Dolphins are the most intelligent creatures on earth.
11. What is **FALSE** according to the 2nd paragraph?
- Dolphins like to feed on their own.
 - They live in groups of various members.
 - They like to hunt in groups.
12. According to the reading, the dolphin calf..
- takes its first breath underwater.
 - nurses for up to 24 months.
 - stays with its mother for at least 3 years.

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The Whale

Both whales and dolphins belong to a group of marine mammals which give birth to live babies. Whales have evolved from land-living mammals.

Their closest living relative is the hippopotamuses, having **diverged** about 40 millions years ago.

Whales are creatures of the open ocean. They feed, mate, give birth and raise their young at sea. Though they need oxygen to breath, they are so used to life underwater that they cannot survive on land. Whales, like dolphins, come to the surface of the water to breathe oxygen through one or two nostrils - blow holes, at the top of their heads. This allows them to breathe without lifting their head out of the water. (#13)

The blue whale is the giant of the oceans. It is as big as four dinosaurs together. It is the largest animal ever to have lived on Earth (#14) - four times the size of the biggest dinosaur is gigantic. An adult blue whale measures up to 32 metres long (100 feet), and may weigh over 200 tons - as much as 60 elephants. Female blue whales are the biggest - the males are smaller.

13. According to the 2nd paragraph, whales...
- A. have always lived in the seas.
 - B. evolved from dolphins.
 - C. can breathe without coming completely out of the water.
14. What is **TRUE** according to the third paragraph?
- A. No other creature is bigger than the blue whale.
 - B. Male blue whales are the largest living creatures.
 - C. 60 elephants weigh as much as a blue whale.
15. Which of the following can best replace the word '**diverged**' in the 1st paragraph.
- A. divided
 - B. separated
 - C. escaped

For questions 16-30, choose the best answer (A, B or C).

Mark your answers on the separate Answer Sheet.

16. I'm worried about _____ this before the deadline.
A. to finish
B. finish
C. finishing
17. We should all understand that it's difficult _____ patient.
A. parents to be
B. for parents to be
C. to parents be
18. Brad Pitt stars in a new movie _____ he plays the part of a doctor.
A. where
B. which
C. that
19. All the invitations _____ to our guests by the courier service today.
A. are delivering
B. will be delivering
C. are being delivered
20. _____ her shyness, she lost the debate and the chance of being elected.
A. Despite
B. Because of
C. However
21. Do you know a good dentist _____ get my tooth filled?
A. where can I
B. where I can
C. that I can
22. My boyfriend is _____ I am about going on this vacation.
A. as excited as
B. as exciting as
C. so exciting as
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1

23. The new car my father bought _____ in Korea, and is considered an excellent car.
A. manufactured
B. manufacturing
C. was manufactured
24. I bought him a sweater for his birthday but I don't know _____ it or not.
A. if he is liking
B. he likes
C. whether he likes
25. John _____ his father's car and he had a serious accident.
A. has driven
B. was driving
C. is driving
26. Look how terribly she is behaving. It's _____ she wants to embarrass me.
A. as if
B. like as
C. just so
27. You'll be amazed _____ how well she plays the piano.
A. that
B. at
C. in
28. My parents like to listen to classical music every night _____ they're eating dinner.
A. after
B. while
C. during
29. _____ his angry words, I knew he didn't mean what he was saying.
A. Despite
B. Although
C. In spite
30. Seeing that you are so tired, _____ that you go home and get some sleep.
A. I suggest
B. to suggest
C. suggest

For questions 31-40, choose the best answer (A, B or C).

Mark your answers on the separate Answer Sheet.

Aging

How close are we to finding ways of slowing down the aging process and increasing life expectancy? Although scientists have (31) discovered exactly what causes aging, each passing year brings more and more evidence (32) it is possible to increase our life span, to stay (33) longer, and even to correct signs of aging that (34) already have begun to show. As long as 68 years ago, Dr. Clive McCay of Cornell University doubled the life span of rats simply by cutting down the calories in their diet. (35) then, other researchers, working on the (36) that overeating (37) aging, have found that mice can be made to live (38) as long as usual by eating normally for two days out of three and starving the third day. (39) approach to the problem of aging has come through experiments with hormone treatment. In the 1960's, biologist Carroll Williams of Harvard University discovered a hormone that seemed to possess amazing powers (40) rejuvenation. This hormone, which comes from the brains of certain insects, was found to halt the aging process in animals quite dramatically.

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|---------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| 31. A. not | B. only | C. about |
| 32. A. if | B. providing | C. that |
| 33. A. the | B. young | C. up |
| 34. A. unless | B. they | C. may |
| 35. A. Only | B. And | C. Since |
| 36. A. researches | B. theory | C. science |
| 37. A. with | B. not | C. speeds up |
| 38. A. twice | B. already | C. only |
| 39. A. Making | B. This | C. Another |
| 40. A. and | B. with | C. of |

1**Warm up Stage:**

Duration: 3 minutes

Examiner: Good morning / Good afternoon. My name is

To Candidate A: What's your name?
 Where are you from?

To Candidate B: What's your name?
 Where are you from?

Examiner: In this part of the Test, I would like to ask you some questions about yourselves.

The examiner asks each Candidate one or more questions about the following topics:

- hobbies
- free time activities
- school
- hometown or neighbourhood
- future plans

! No questions about their families are allowed.

Prepared Topics - Individual Talks and Interaction

Duration: 6 - 7 minutes

Examiner: In this part of the Test, each of you is going to talk for **1 minute** about the topic you have already prepared for. After you have finished your talk, I will ask you some questions about what you have presented, and then your partner can express his/her point of view on the same topic.

» *The Examiner shows each Candidate the list of topics and asks them which one they have prepared to talk about.*

List of prepared topics:

1. What qualities should a teacher have? Why?
2. What would life be like without television? Is this good or bad?
3. What would be the perfect career for you? Why?
4. What are the advantages of using public transport?
5. What are the advantages of budgeting your pocket money well?

Examiner to Candidate A: Which topic are you going to talk about?

Candidate A can speak for 1 minute

The Examiner asks Candidate A a question on what he/she has said.

Examiner to Candidate B: What to you think of this?

or Do you agree or disagree with your partner?

The Examiner asks both Candidates a question and prompts them to engage in conversation.

Interaction: **2 - 2.5 minutes**

Examiner to Candidate B: Which topic are you going to talk about?

Candidate B can speak for 1 minute

The Examiner asks Candidate B a question on what he/she has said.

Examiner to Candidate A: What to you think of this?

or Do you agree or disagree with your partner?

The Examiner asks both Candidates a question and prompts them to engage in conversation.

Interaction: **2 - 2.5 minutes**

1**Respond to a question and Interaction**

Duration: 5 - 6 minutes

Examiner: In this part of the Test, I will ask each of you to respond to a question. You may use the ideas given below the question and/or use your own ideas to answer the question. Your partner will be asked to comment on what you have said and express his/her point of view, as well.

- » *The Examiner must choose a question related to what each Candidate talked about in Section 2 of the Test.*
- » *The Examiner tells each Candidate to look at the chosen question and the points below it. When the Candidate has finished talking about the question, the Examiner asks the other Candidate to comment and express his/her point of view.*

1. Most importantly, a good teacher should have these qualities

- be patient and understanding
- not judge students with bias
- be able to get his/her ideas across

2. Life without television would be bad

- old people rely on T.V. for companionship, entertainment and the news
- cheap form of entertainment for everyone in the home
- has good educational programs

3. My perfect career

- must have contact with people
- must include travel
- not a desk job

4. There are advantages to using public transport

- metro much faster than driving
- can read a book while travelling
- much safer

5. There are advantages to budgeting

- learn to spend money where it's most needed
- you always have something for emergencies
- learn self control