PRACTICE TEST 1

A. LEXICO-GRAMMAR

Part 1. Choose the best option A, B, C, or D to complete the following sentences and write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes.

1. According to the _____ of the contract, tenants must give six months' notice if they intend to live.
   A. laws B. rules C. terms D. details
2. No one could contemplate fame these days without knowing beforehand of its _____.
   a. laisez-faire B. outburst C. insight D. downside
3. Books taken from the short _____ section are due to be returned the next day.
   A. borrowing B. credit C. loan D. return
4. She was so undisciplined and disobedient that, as the manager, I just had to put my _____ down.
   A. stamp B. shoe C. fist D. foot
5. When Wilson's company was hit by the recession, he decided to take early _____.
   A. redundancy B. retirement C. resignation D. redeployment
6. I am sure your husband-to-be will lend you a _____ ear when you explain the situation to him.
   A. merciful B. compassionate C. pitiful D. sympathetic
7. The whereabouts of the exiled president remains a _____ guarded secret.
   A. highly B. closely C. deeply D. entirely
8. It's a shame to fall out so badly with your own _____.
   A. heart to heart B. flesh and blood C. heart and soul D. skin and bone
9. Life's very easy for you. You were born with a _____ spoon in your mouth.
   A. silver B. golden C. bronze D. diamond
10. There has been a lot of _____ surrounding the government's proposed scheme.
    A. controversy B. consent C. conformity D. consequence
11. You can't bury your head _____ and hope that this problem goes away, you know.
    A. in the mud B. in the pool C. in the sand D. in the water
12. Fiona's offered to help you. Don't ask why – never look a gift _____ in the mouth.
    A. horse B. cow C. deer D. dog
13. Sandra's unpleasant _____ suggested that she knew about Amanda's terrible secret.
    A. grimace B. smirk C. wince D. snort
14. Few people can do creative work unless they are in the right _____ of mind.
    A. frame B. trend C. attitude D. tendency
15. He was arrested for trying to pass _____ notes at the bank.
    A. camouflaged B. fake C. counterfeit D. fraudulent
16. This fabric has the _____ of silk but it's very cheap.
    A. stroke B. substance C. friction D. texture
17. I threw some biscuit _____ on the ground and a whole load of pigeons swooped down and started eating them.
    A. grains B. specks C. flakes D. crumbs
18. The insects looked and tasted so horrible, I _____ with disgust as I tried to force them down.
    A. gloated B. grinned C. grimaced D. chuckled
19. Going down white-water rapids in a canoe must be extremely _____! Does your heart start beating really fast?
    A. trivial B. mundane C. sedentary D. exhilarating
20. Was it always an _____ of yours to play for France?
    A. urge B. adoration C. anticipation D. aspiration

Your answers:

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
16.	17.	18.	19.	20.

Part 2. Complete each blank with one suitable particle or preposition. Write your answer in the box provided.

1. It's not fair. You're always picking _____ me.
2. You look very guilty. What have you been getting _____ _____?
3. My parents are not interrupted in modern music. They are _____ the times.
4. At that time they were poor, and they went _____ a difficult time.
5. He gained ascendancy _____ all his main rivals.
6. We have to go _____ our work right now, or we won't finish it on time.
7. The two trains came _____ ten metres of collision.
8. The skyscraper stands out _____ the blue sky.
9. I got _____ the Arts Faculty at the University of London to study history.

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10. As the detective stories become popular once again, the publishing house decides to bring _____ a new edition of Christie's work.

Your answers:

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.

Part 3. Write the correct form of the words given in the brackets. Write your answers in the spaces provided below.

BECOMING A PARENT

Very little in our lives prepares us for _____ (**1. parent**). Suddenly, your life is turned upside down and all sorts of _____ (2. **familiar**) demands are replaced on you. How we ourselves were treated by our parents in our _____ (**3. young**) can have an _____ (**4. appreciate**) effect on who we become as parents. Our own _____ (**5. observe**) of how our parents responded to us creates a model of parenting that is _____ (6. **intimate**) connected to the kind of parents we become. It's not uncommon for people to show the same child-rearing _____ (**7. character**) as their own parents. If your father was an _____ (**8. sympathy**) figure who always seemed too busy to care about how you felt, then there's a chance you will repeat the same behavior. If your mother was utterly _____ (**9. self**) in her devotion to her children, there's a chance that you too will be equally giving and do all that is _____ (**10. human**) possible for your offspring.

Your answers:

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.

B. READING

Part 1. Read the following passage and decide which answer (A, B, C, or D) best fits each gap. Write your answers in corresponding numbered boxes.

Promoting children's self-esteem seems to be one of the aims of modern childcare and education. It goes (1) _____ with a culture in which children are (2) _____ for the most minor achievements. While this promotion of self-esteem is, rightly, a reaction against (3) _____ times when children weren't praised enough, it also seems to be (4) _____ a fear of how failure will affect children: a fear that if they don't succeed at a task, they will somehow be damaged.

However, the opposite may well be true. Many scientists spend years experiencing (5) _____ failure in the lab until they make a breakthrough. They know that ultimately this process advances scientific knowledge. (6) _____, children need to experience failure to learn and grow. If children have been praised for everything they've done, regardless of how good it is, then failure in adult life will be all the more painful.

Life is full of (7) _____ and there is no point in trying to protect children from the disappointments that (8) _____ them. Parents and educators shouldn't be afraid of picking up on children's mistakes, as long as they also praise them when they do well. After all, the heroes children try to (9) _____ the pop stars and footballers, have all reached the top (10) _____ruthless competition. Like them, children need to learn how to cope with failure and turn it to their advantage.

1. A. cap in hand	B. hand in hand	C. to show	D. without saying
2. A. enthusiastically	B. devotedly	C. immensely	D. thoroughly
3. A. grimmer	B. more unrelenting	C. more unsparing	D. sterner
4. A. consequent upon	B. owing to	C. culminated in	D. resulted from
5. A. concurrent	B. consequent	C. consecutive	D. continual
6. A. All the same	B. By the same token	C. In like manner	D. In similar fashion
7. A. flies in the ointment	B. obstacle courses	C. spanners in the works	D. stumbling blocks
8. A. put great store by	B. lie in wait for	C. hold in store for	D. wait up for
9. A. duplicate	B. emulate	C. replicate	D. stimulate
10. A. in the face of	B. in the teeth of	C. irrespective of	D. without regard to

Your answer:

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.

Part 2. Read the following text and fill in the blank with ONE suitable word. Write your answers in corresponding numbered boxes.

The majority of lottery winners change their lives (1) _____ little, and continue on their settled way happy ever after. A couple of years ago, a Mr. David won a million. He had been struggling to (2) _____ a success of his dry cleaning shop for the past 12 months. He accepted his cheque in a small ceremony (3) _____ the premises at 2.30, and by three o'clock he had reopened for business. The reaction of Mr. Pasquale Consalvo who won $30 million in the New York state lottery was very (4) _____.He was unhappy not to be able to fulfill his desire to go to work as (5) _____ on the day he won. He also said that if the money made him (6) _____ he would give it back. In fact, the chances of his life being made a misery by his new-found wealth are almost (7) _____ slim though not quite as the sixty million-to-one odds he beat to take a jackpot (8) _____ had remained unclaimed through six previous draws.

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Gambling small amounts (9) _____ the lottery is a harmless if futile hobby. (10) _____, gambling can become an addition, increasingly so as the activity becomes socially acceptable.

Your answers:

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.

Part 3. Read the following passage and circle the best answer to each of the following questions. Write your answers in corresponding numbered boxes.

The first scientific attempt at coaxing moisture from a cloud was in 1946, when scientist Vincent Schaefer dropped 3 pounds of dry ice from an airplane into a cloud and, to his delight, produced snow. The success of the experiment was modest, but it **spawned** optimism among farmers and ranchers around the country. It seemed to them that science had finally triumphed over weather.

Unfortunately, it didn't work out that way. Although there were many cloud-seeding operations, during the late 1940s and the 1950s, no one could say whether they had any effect on precipitation. Cloud seeding, or *weather modification* as it came to be called, was dearly more complicated than had been thought. It was not until the early 1970s that enough experiments had been done to understand the processes involved. What these studies indicated was that only certain types of clouds are amenable to seeding. One of the most responsive is the winter orographic cloud, formed when air currents encounter a mountain slope and rise. If the temperature in such a cloud is right, seeding can increase snow yield by 10 to 20 percent.

There are two major methods of weather modification. In one method, silver iodide is burned in propane-fired ground generators. The smoke rises into the clouds where the tiny silver-iodide particles act as nuclei for the formation of ice crystals. The alternate system uses airplanes to deliver dry-ice pellets. Dry ice does not provide ice-forming nuclei. Instead, it lowers the temperature near the water droplets in the clouds so that **they** freeze instantly—a process called spontaneous nucleation. Seeding from aircraft is more efficient but also more expensive.

About 75 percent of all weather modification in the United States takes place in the Western states. With the population of the West growing rapidly, few regions of the world require more water. About 85 percent of the waters in the rivers of the West comes from melted snow. As one expert put it, the water problems of the future may make the energy problems of the 70s seem like child's play to solve. That's why the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, along with state governments, municipal water districts, and private interests such as ski areas and *agricultural cooperatives,* is putting increased effort into cloud-seeding efforts. Without consistent and heavy snowfalls in the Rockies and Sierras, the West would literally dry up. The most intensive efforts to produce precipitation was during the West's disastrous snow drought of 1976-77. It is impossible to judge the efficiency of weather modification based on one crash program, but most experts think that such hurry-up programs are not very effective.

1. What is the main subject of the passage?
   A. The scientific contributions of Vincent Schaefer
   B. Developments in methods of increasing precipitation
   C. The process by which snow crystals form
   D. The effects of cloud seeding
2. The word ***spawned*** in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to _____.
   A. intensified B. reduced C. preceded D. created
3. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage about the term *weather modification*?
   A. It is not as old as the term *cloud seeding.* B. It has been in use since at least 1946.
   C. It refers to only one type of cloud seeding. D. It was first used by Vincent Schaefer.
4. According to the passage, winter orographic clouds are formed _____.
   A. on relatively warm winter days B. over large bodies of water
   C. during intense snow storms D. when air currents rise over mountains
5. To which of the following does the word ***they*** in paragraph 3 refer?
   A. Water droplets B. Clouds C. Ice-forming nuclei D. Airplanes
6. When clouds are seeded from the ground, what actually causes ice crystals to form?
   A. Propane B. Silver-iodide smoke C. Dry-ice pellets D. Nuclear radiation
7. Clouds would most likely be seeded from airplanes when _____.
   A. it is important to save money
   B. the process of spontaneous nucleation cannot be employed
   C. the production of precipitation must be efficient
   D. temperatures are lower than usual
8. What does the author imply about the energy problems of the 1970s?
   A. They were caused by a lack of water.
   B. They took attention away from water problems.
   C. They may not be as critical as water problems will be in the future.
   D. They were thought to be minor at the time but turned out to be serious.
9. The author mentions *agricultural cooperatives* (paragraph 4) as an example of _____.

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A. state government agencies B. private interests
C. organizations that compete with ski areas for water D. municipal water districts

10. It can be inferred from, the passage that the weather-modification project of *1976-77* was _____.
A. put together quickly B. a complete failure
C. not necessary D. easy to evaluate

Your answers:

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.

Part 4. Read the following text and do the tasks that follow.

A. The modern world is increasingly populated by quasi-intelligent gizmos whose presence we barely notice but whose creeping ubiquity has removed much human drudgery. Our factories hum to the rhythm of robot assembly arms. Our banking is done at automated teller terminals that thank us with rote politeness for the transaction. Our subway trains are controlled by tireless robot-drivers. Our mine shafts are dug by automated moles, and our nuclear accidents-such as those at Three Mile Island and Chernobyl-are cleaned up by robotic muckers fit to withstand radiation.

Such is the scope of uses envisioned by Karel Capek, the Czech playwright who coined the term 'robot' in 1920 (the word 'robota' means 'forced labor' in Czech). As progress accelerates, the experimental becomes the exploitable at record pace.

B. Other innovations promise to extend the abilities of human operators. Thanks to the incessant miniaturization of electronics and micromechanics, there are already robot systems that can perform some kinds of brain and bone surgery with sub millimeter accuracy-far greater precision than highly skilled physicians can achieve with their hands alone. At the same time, techniques of long-distance control will keep people even farther from hazard. In 1994 a ten-foot-tall NASA robotic explorer called Dante, with video-camera eyes and with spiderlike legs, scrambled over the menacing rim of an Alaskan volcano while technicians 2,000 miles away in California watched the scene by satellite and controlled Dante's descent.

C. But if robots are to reach the next stage of labour-saving utility, they will have to operate with less human supervision and be able to make at least a few decisions for themselves-goals that pose a formidable challenge, 'while we know how to tell a robot to handle a specific error,' says one expert, we can't yet give a robot enough common sense to reliably interact with a dynamic world.' Indeed the quest for true artificial intelligence (AI) has produced very mixed results. Despite a spasm of initial optimism in the 1960s and 1970s, when it appeared that transistor circuits and microprocessors might be able to perform in the same way as the human brain by the 21st century, researchers lately have extended their forecasts by decades if not centuries.

D. What they found, in attempting to model thought, is that the human brain's roughly one hundred billion neurons are much more talented-and human perception far more complicated-than previously imagined. They have built robots that can recognize the misalignment of a machine panel by a fraction of a millimeter in a controlled factory environment. But the human mind can glimpse a rapidly changing scene and immediately disregard the 98 per cent that is irrelevant, instantaneously focusing on the woodchuck at the side of a winding forest road or the single suspicious face in a tumultuous crowd. The most advanced computer systems on Earth can't approach that kind of ability, and neuroscientists still don't know quite how we do it.

E. Nonetheless, as information theorists, neuroscientists, and computer experts pool their talents, they are finding ways to get some lifelike intelligence from robots. One method renounces the linear, logical structure of conventional electronic circuits in favour of the messy, ad hoc arrangement of a real brain's neurons. These 'neural networks' do not have to be programmed. They can 'teach' themselves by a system of feedback signals that reinforce electrical pathways that produced correct responses and, conversely, wipe out connections that produced errors. Eventually the net wires itself into a system that can pronounce certain words or distinguish certain shapes.

F. In other areas researchers are struggling to fashion a more natural relationship between people and robots in the expectation that someday machines will take on some tasks now done by humans in, say, nursing homes. This is particularly important in Japan, where the percentage of elderly citizens is rapidly increasing. So experiments at the Science University of Tokyo have created a 'face robot' -a life-size, soft plastic model of a female head with a video camera imbedded in the left eye-as a prototype. The researchers' goal is to create robots that people feel comfortable around. They are concentrating on the face because they believe facial expressions are the most important way to transfer emotional messages. We read those messages by interpreting expressions to decide whether a person is happy, frightened, angry, or nervous. Thus the Japanese robot is designed to detect emotions in the person it is 'looking at' by sensing changes in the spatial arrangement of the person's eyes, nose, eyebrows, and mouth. It compares those configurations with a database of standard facial expressions and guesses the emotion. The robot then uses an ensemble of tiny pressure pads to adjust its plastic face into an appropriate emotional response.

G. Other labs are taking a different approach, one that doesn't try to mimic human intelligence or emotions. Just as computer design has moved away from one central mainframe in favour of myriad individual workstations- and single processors have been replaced by arrays of smaller units that break a big problem into parts that are solved simultaneously- many experts are now investigating whether swarms of semi-smart robots can generate a collective intelligence that is greater than the sum of its parts. That's what beehives and ant colonies do, and several teams are

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betting that legions of mini-critters working together like an ant colony could be sent to explore the climate of planets or to inspect pipes in dangerous industrial situations.

For questions 1-7, choose the correct heading for paragraphs A- G. There are three extra headings that you do not need to use. Write your answers in the corresponding space provided.

List of headings
i. Some success has resulted from observing how the brain functions.
ii. Are we expecting too much from one robot?
iii. Scientists are examining the humanistic possibilities.
iv. There are judgments that robots cannot make.
v. Has the power of robots become too great?
vi. Human skills have been heightened with the help of robotics.
vii. There are some things we prefer the brain to control.
viii. Robots have quietly infiltrated our lives.
ix. Original predictions have been revised.
x. Another approach meets the same result.

F***or question 8-10, complete the summary below with words taken from the passage. Use NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS for each answer.***

The prototype of the Japanese "face robot" observes humans through a (8) _____ which is planted in its head. It then refers to a (9) _____ of typical "looks" that the human face can have, to decide what emotion the person is feeling. To respond to this expression, the robot alters its own expression using a number of (10) _____.

Your answers:

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
7.	8.		9.	10.	

Part 5. You are going to read an extract from a short story. Seven paragraphs have been removed from the extract. Choose from the paragraphs A-H the one which best fits each gap (1-7). There is one extra paragraph that you do not need to use.

Tips for the C2 Proficiency (CPE) Gapped Text

Part 6, the Gapped Text, focuses on how texts are structured. Here are some tips to follow when attempting the Gapped Text task:

- Read the whole text first before you attempt to answer any questions. This will give you an idea of the overall structure.
- Read the paragraphs to get a general idea of the topic of each one.
- Look out for cohesive devices that help link ideas. These could be things like time phrases, cause and effect or contrasting linking words and expressions, pronouns or synonyms that refer forwards or backwards in the text.
- Make sure any paragraph you chose fits both with what comes before and after. You will often find one that flows logically from the preceding paragraph but which does not fit coherently with the following paragraph.
- As you work through the task, be prepared to change your opinion on an earlier choice. If you don't do this and your original choice is wrong, you are limiting the choice of remaining paragraphs.
- Don't simply choose a paragraph because it contains a similar word or words to the paragraph before or after. You will need to match paragraphs based on the development of ideas or opinions.

Just at that turning between Market Road and the lane leading to the chemist's shop he had his 'establishment'. At eight in the evening you would not see him, and again at ten you would see nothing, but between those times he arrived, sold his goods and departed. Those who saw him remarked thus, 'Lucky fellow! He has hardly an hour's work a day and he pockets ten rupees - even graduates are unable to earn that! Three hundred rupees a month!' He felt

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irritated when he heard such glib remarks and said, 'What these folks do not see is that I sit before the oven practically all day frying all this ...'

1) _____

At about 8.15 in the evening he arrived with a load of stuff. He looked as if he had four arms, so many things he carried about him. His equipment was the big tray balanced on his head with its assortment of edibles, a stool stuck in the crook of his arm, a lamp in another hand and a couple of portable legs for mounting his tray. He lit the lamp, a lantern which consumed six pies' worth of kerosene every day, and kept it near at hand, since he had to guard a lot of loose cash and a variety of miscellaneous articles.

2) _____

He always arrived in time to catch the cinema crowd coming out after the evening show. A pretender to the throne, a young scraggy fellow, sat on his spot until he arrived and did business, but he did not let that bother him unduly. In fact, he felt generous enough to say, 'Let the poor rat do his business when I am not there.' This sentiment was amply respected, and the pretender moved off a minute before the arrival of the prince among caterers.

3) _____

Though so much probing was going on, he knew exactly who was taking what. He knew by an extaordinary sense which of the jukta drivers was picking up chappatis at a given moment - he could even mention the license number. He knew that the stained hand nervously coming up was that of a youngster who polished the shoes of passers-by. And he knew exactly at what hour he would see the wrestler's arm searching for the perfect duck's egg. His custom was drawn from the population swarming the pavement: the boot polish boys, for instance, who wandered to and fro with brush and polish in a bag, endlessly soliciting 'Polish, sir, polish!' Rama had a soft spot for them.

4) _____

It rent his heart to see their hungry hollow eyes. It pained him to see the rags they wore. And it made him very unhappy to see the tremendous eagerness with which they came to him. But what could he do? He could not run a charity show, that was impossible. He measured out their half-glass of coffee correct to a fraction of an inch, but they could cling to the glass for as long as they liked.

5) _____

He lived in the second lane behind the market. His wife opened the door, throwing into the night air the scent of burnt oil which perpetually hung about their home. She snatched from his hand all the encumbrances and counted the cash immediately.

6) _____

After dinner, he tucked a betel leaf and tobacco in his cheek and slept. He had dreams of traffic constables bullying him to move on and health inspectors saying he was spreading all kinds of disease and depopulating the city. But fortunately in actual life no one bothered him very seriously. The health officer no doubt came and said, 'You must put all this under a glass lid, otherwise I shall destroy it some day... Take care!'

7) _____

Rama no doubt violated all the well-accepted canons of cleanliness and sanitation, but still his customers not only survived his fare but seemed actually to flourish on it, having consumed it for years without showing signs of being any the worse for it.

Missing paragraphs

A. Rama prepared a limited quantity of snacks for sale, but even then he had to carry back remnants. He consumed some of it himself, and the rest he warmed up and brought out for sale the next day.

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B. All the coppers that men and women of this part of the universe earned through their miscellaneous jobs ultimately came to him at the end of the day. He put all his money into a little cloth bag dangling from his neck under his shirt, and carried it home, soon after the night show had started at the theatre.

C. No one could walk past his display without throwing a look at it. A heap of bondas, which seemed puffed and big but melted in one's mouth; dosais, white, round, and limp, looking like layers of muslin; chappatis so thin you could lift fifty of them on a little finger; duck's eggs, hard-boiled, resembling a heap of ivory balls; and perpetually boiling coffee on a stove. He had a separate alluminium pot in which he kept chutney, which went gratis with almost every item.

D. His customers liked him. They said in admiration, 'Is there another place where you can get six pies and four chappatis for one anna?' They sat around his tray, taking what they wanted. A dozen hands hovered about it every minute, because his customers were entitled to pick up, examine, and accept their stuff after proper scrutiny.

E. They gloated over it. 'Five rupees invested in the morning has produced another five...' They ruminated on the exquisite mystery of this multiplication. Then it was put back for further investment on the morrow and the gains carefully separated and put away in a little wooden box.

F. But he was a kindly man in private. 'How the customers survive the food, I can't understand. I suppose people build up a sort of immunity to such poisons, with all that dust blowing on it and the gutter behind.'

G. He got up when the cock in the next house crowed. Sometimes it had a habit of waking up at three in the morning and letting out a shriek. 'Why has the cock lost his normal sleep?' Rama wondered as he awoke, but it was a signal he could not miss. Whether it three o'clock or four, it was all the same to him. He had to get up and start his day.

H. When he saw some customer haggling, he felt like shouting, 'Give the poor fellow a little more. Don't begrudge it. If you pay an anna more he can have a dosai and a chappati.'

C. LISTENING

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Questions 21–24

*Choose the correct letter, **A**, **B** or **C**.*

21 The number of vehicles on the road

A is around 100 billion

B is doubling every year

C will have doubled in twenty years

22 Where has a payment been introduced to restrict city traffic?

A some cities in China

B London

C Moscow

23 Which cause of traffic congestion is NOT given?

A it can be caused by the action of a single driver

B it can be caused by bad driving

C it can be caused by unexpected events on the road

24 Congestion waves affect

A any junction where traffic merges

B motorways only

C all roads in cities

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Questions 25–30

Complete the summary below.

*Write **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS OR A NUMBER** for each answer.*

A system was developed to control traffic congestion on the M25 motorway. Experts use **25** ..... information from the motorway to set **26** ..... according to traffic build-up. However, in order to maintain a steady flow of traffic, the number of vehicles on the roads should not exceed **27** ..... per lane per hour, which is far fewer than the number on **28** ..... of the motorway. One solution could be to fit the car with **29** ..... and a computer. The system would be activated when approaching an area of congestion and the computer would then regulate the acceleration and **30** ..... to help the car to pass easily through the congestion.

D. WRITING

Read the following article and use your own words to summarize it. Your summary should be about 120 words long.

Youth: The Future of Travel

Young people are invariably at the leading edge of change and innovation - and the travel industry is no exception. Young people think outside the box, push boundaries and experiment with the new. In an era of unprecedented challenge for the travel industry, youth travel represents not just an important market segment, but also a vital resource for innovation and change.

The travel industry is itself undergoing rapid change. Traditional vertical distribution chains are giving way to a more complex value network involving a wide range of different suppliers from within and beyond the travel sector. Travel is no longer solely dependent on the infrastructure of the old economy - airline seats, hotel beds and travel agents' shelves. We are entering a new, flexible, networked economy in which information and communications technology (ICT), local culture and society, education, work and play have become part of the tourism value chain. In fact, the inter-relationships between travel, other economic sectors and society as a whole have become so integrated that we might conceive of a 'value web' rather than the old value chain.

New value web

In the new tourism value web, value is created by linking actors inside and outside the tourism sector in different combinations to create and exploit new opportunities. Young people are often at the forefront of such innovation, because they are willing to cross boundaries and make new links. As early-adopting, heavy users of new technology,

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young people are pioneering the use of social networking sites and mobile media in searching for travel information and purchasing products.

Young people are the future of travel

Youth travel has grown rapidly in recent decades as living standards have risen and the populations of developing countries are starting to travel for the first time. Indeed, these first-time travellers are often characterized by being young and comparatively affluent. The global youth travel industry is now estimated to represent almost 190 million international trips a year, and the youth travel industry has grown faster than global travel overall. By 2020 there will be almost 300 million international youth trips per year, according to UNWTO forecasts.

The youth market therefore represents a major opportunity for future growth in the travel industry. With effective development and marketing, the potential of the youth market can be increased still further.

Why youth travel is important

Youth travel is important because it is a market for the future - not just for the future development of the young people themselves, but also the places they visit. VVYSE Travel Confederation research shows that young travellers often spend more than other tourists and they are likely to return and give more value to the destination over their lifetime. Moreover, young travellers are a growth market globally, while the spending power of older generations in Western economies may decline in the long term. Another reason why young people are important is that they are less likely to be discouraged from travelling by factors such as disease or natural disasters. They are also the pioneers who discover new destinations and are at the cutting edge of using new technology. Last but not least, young travellers gain cultural benefits from their travel, and contribute to the places they visit.

UNWTO and WYSE Travel Confederation are convinced that youth travel has moved far beyond its original status as a specialized travel niche to become an important element of the travel mix in any tourism destination. One of the reasons for this is that travel underpins many different aspects of youth lifestyles. For young people:

- Travel is a form of learning
- Travel is a way of meeting other people
- Travel is a way of getting in touch with other cultures
- Travel is a source of career development
- Travel is a means of self-development
- Travel is part of their identity - you are where you've been.

Young people see travel as an essential part of their everyday lives, rather than just a brief escape from reality. This has far-reaching consequences for the places they visit. Because of the way they travel, the social and cultural consequences of hosting young people are becoming even more important than the economic effects. So the added value to be extracted from youth travel lies in innovation, positioning, cultural links, international trade and exchange, social support, education, learning support for local communities, and so on.

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