Part 1

You will hear people talking in eight different situations. For questions **1 – 8**, choose the best answer (**A**, **B** or **C**).

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1 You hear a musician talking about learning to play the drums.

He says it has

A boosted his confidence.

B helped him to deal with stress.

C improved his academic performance.

2 You hear two students talking about working part-time.

They both think that it

A has had an impact on their grades.

B is a good way to widen their social circle.

C should increase their job prospects.

3 You hear a journalist talking about tourism in Antarctica.

What particularly concerns her about tourists who go there?

A the length of their visits

B the effect on local wildlife

C the number of reported accidents

4 You hear two friends talking about a new TV series about science.

They agree that

A the filming locations added to their enjoyment.

B the topics were explained very clearly.

C the special effects looked impressive.

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5 You hear a psychologist talking about extreme sports.

What is he doing?

A defending those who choose to do them

B proposing the benefits of risk-taking

C correcting a common misunderstanding

6 You hear two friends talking about traffic problems in their town.

The woman feels

A doubtful that recent measures have been effective.

B annoyed that local people haven't been consulted.

C sympathetic to the challenges facing road planners.

7 You hear a review of a book about time management.

The reviewer suggests that

A the book will be beneficial to most people.

B the claims made in the book are exaggerated.

C the book's advice requires people to make major changes.

8 You hear a student talking to his friend about a history project.

What is he doing?

A explaining a current challenge

B accepting his friend's suggestion

C questioning certain decisions he has made

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Part 2

You will hear a woman called Zoe Barnes talking to marine biology students about a turtle conservation project. For questions **9 – 18**, complete the sentences with a word or short phrase.

Conservation project: protecting sea turtles

It was because of a **(9)** ..... of hers that Zoe joined the sea turtle conservation project.

Zoe says that sea turtles enable **(10)** ..... to grow in the ocean.

Zoe compares sea turtles to **(11)** ..... because of their nesting habits.

According to Zoe, many people don't realise the presence of **(12)** ..... is a major threat to sea turtles.

Volunteers on Zoe's project are responsible for looking after the turtle **(13)** ..... .

Zoe says a drawback of working with sea turtles is the **(14)** ..... .

Zoe's favourite activity is to go **(15)** ..... on her days off.

Zoe thinks the best volunteers are those with a **(16)** ..... .

An important part of conservation projects involves showing respect for **(17)** ..... .

Zoe strongly advises volunteers to consult **(18)** ..... before choosing a project.

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Part 2

For questions **9 – 16**, read the text below and think of the word which best fits each gap. Use only **one** word in each gap. There is an example at the beginning (**0**).

Write your answers **IN CAPITAL LETTERS on the separate answer sheet**.

Example: | **0** | THE |

The art of origami

Origami, or paper folding, is an ancient art form, thought to be around two thousand years old. It relates to **(0)** ..... folding of paper carried out in order to create two- and three-dimensional models of objects, both geometrical shapes **(9)** ..... those seen in nature. The word *origami* is **(10)** ..... Japanese origin (from *oru* meaning to fold, and *kami* meaning paper) and this creative pastime **(11)** ..... most strongly associated with Japan.

Paper-folding traditions **(12)** ..... long existed independently around the world, most commonly in China and Europe. The techniques involved in the process vary according **(13)** ..... cultural preferences: cuts and the use of glue are perfectly acceptable in some cultures, whereas experts in 'true' Japanese origami prefer to avoid such methods.

Origami is **(14)** ..... just practised for decorative purposes but has uses in other areas of life, too, including manufacturing. Folding materials makes them stronger **(15)** ..... maintaining lightness, and the applications can **(16)** ..... seen in everything from juice cartons to aircraft panels.

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Part 4

For questions **25** – **30**, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. **Do not change the word given**. You must use between **two** and **five** words, including the word given. Here is an example (**0**).

Example:

0 'How long have you been working at the bank?' my friend asked.

WANTED

My friend ..... how long I had been working at the bank.

The gap can be filled by the words 'wanted to know', so you write:

Example: | **0** | WANTED TO KNOW |

Write **only** the missing words **IN CAPITAL LETTERS on the separate answer sheet**.

---

25 I'm sure it was dark when you got up at five this morning.

MUST

It ..... dark when you got up at five this morning.

26 Don't bother having a snack now as we're about to have dinner.

POINT

There ..... having a snack now as we're about to have dinner.

27 I only gave you a new phone for your birthday because I thought it's what you wanted.

WOULD

I ..... you a new phone for your birthday if I'd thought you didn't want it.

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28 If you do the washing, I'll clean the kitchen.

THAT

I'll clean the kitchen ..... you do the washing.

29 They've cancelled the match today, so they'll try again next week.

CALLED

The match ..... today, so they'll try again next week.

30 It was a bad idea to go out without a coat because I caught a cold.

OUGHT

I ..... out without a coat because I caught a cold.

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Part 5

You are going to read an article about robots. For questions **31 – 36**, choose the answer (**A**, **B**, **C** or **D**) which you think fits best according to the text.

Mark your answers **on the separate answer sheet**.

The rise and rise of robots

For a long time, people have wondered about the possibility of having a personal robot at home, doing the chores, running errands and even, perhaps, providing company. Some scientists predict that it will be at least 2050 before robotic household assistants become a reality, while others argue that 'smart home' technology already exists in the form of things like fridges which create grocery lists, or heating and lighting that can be controlled remotely. This, the latter group argues, could mean that the idea of a humanoid
12 robot living in our homes may already be obsolete and may never happen at all.

Only time will tell, but what we do know is that robots are already firmly established in the workplace, particularly as part of industrial processes and manufacturing. There, they can ensure the safety of human workers by performing
19 tasks that would be dangerous to them, such as the handling of corrosive acids or materials which are very hot. They can do monotonous tasks, move heavy items from place to place, and are precise, consistent and efficient.

So, is it true, as some people suggest, that 'the robots are taking our jobs'? Some jobs, yes, but professions such as web design and vlogging didn't exist until relatively recently, so new kinds of jobs we can't even imagine yet are bound to arise. And while the robots do the dull stuff in factories, like cutting metal or packaging products, their human counterparts are freed up to carry out jobs only a human brain is so far capable of dealing with. Undoubtedly, artificial intelligence (AI) and robots will be incorporated into more and more jobs in the future. However, humans will still be required in roles such as teaching and medicine, but parts of those jobs will become automated. Machines can be incredibly accurate in terms of diagnosing disease, for example, though we'll still need a doctor to explain the diagnosis to us.

What about robots taking over the world, as several books and films have suggested? Will AI robots act against us? It's still a hypothetical scenario, say experts. But there is little doubt that AI will become integrated into our daily lives the way, say, electricity has. When was the last time you even thought about the wonder of electricity? We assume it will always work, whatever we're doing, whether that is fetching a cold drink from the fridge or charging our mobile phones in a matter of minutes. It's simply a part of life that we take for granted, just as AI will be eventually, too.

Comparing AI with electricity may seem unremarkable. Yet electricity revolutionised our lives a little over a hundred years ago and had an enormous effect on everything we did. A lot of the technology for robots and AI already exists, so adopting AI at work and in our homes will be a far more rapid process than it was for electricity. At first, experts say, it will seem astonishing, just as being able to read by lamplight rather than candles was so exciting to people in the early part of the twentieth century. But we will adapt, and before long wonder how we managed without AI. And just as electricity extended the day, giving us additional hours for work and leisure, so too, might AI and robots.

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31 What is the writer doing in the first paragraph?

A providing reasons why home robots do not yet exist

B presenting opposing arguments about home robots

C explaining why people hope to obtain a home robot

D describing how robots have already entered our homes

32 What does *obsolete* mean in line 12?

A overlooked

B forgotten

C pushed aside

D outdated

33 What does *them* refer to in line 19?

A robots in the workplace

B industrial processes and manufacturing

C human workers

D acids and hot materials

34 What point is made in the third paragraph?

A New kinds of automation will be developed for what it cannot currently do.

B There are elements of some jobs that robots will not be able to do.

C AI will eventually take over from humans in the majority of jobs.

D More jobs will be created specifically for robots to do.

35 In the fourth and fifth paragraphs, the writer compares AI to electricity in order to point out

A how quickly it will be accepted.

B how incredible the technology is.

C how much of our lives it will affect.

D how common this kind of change is.

36 In the text as a whole, the writer is

A questioning the likelihood of robots being integrated into our daily lives.

B promoting the benefits of artificial intelligence and robots to readers.

C encouraging readers to consider adopting the use of robots.

D expressing doubt about the ultimate capacity of robots.

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Part 6

You are going to read an article about climbing Mount Everest. Six sentences have been removed from the article. Choose from the sentences **A** – **G** the one which fits each gap (**37** – **42**). There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use.

Mark your answers **on the separate answer sheet**.

Climbing Everest

Known as Sagarmatha in Nepal and Chomolungma in Tibet, the two land masses it sits across, Mount Everest is the tallest mountain in the world, and one many climbers aspire to ascend.

Why do people want to climb Mount Everest? In many cases the answer is, as one of the first British mountaineers to attempt the climb said, 'Because it's there'. Everest is accessible, and although it's the highest, many mountaineers believe it is not the most challenging mountain in the world to climb. **37** These include unpredictable weather and the effects of altitude on the human body, especially in the last few hundred metres to the top.

Although a significant number of climbers have failed to return from the mountain, and many never reach the top, around 600 people do so every year. **38** That may not sound like many in a whole year, but the climbing season on Everest is short, taking place over a few weeks in spring, and again in autumn.

39 Each mountaineer must acquire a climbing permit from the Nepalese government, at a cost of $11,000, in addition to other fees. Then, there are the obligatory guides to hire, travel and equipment costs, and weeks of food to pay for. The entire climb can take between six and eight weeks, including an acclimatization period, and there's nowhere to stock up if you don't have enough supplies.

The first port of call is Base Camp, where climbers stay for at least several days getting used to the lower levels of oxygen in the air. Subsequently, climbers move upwards and downwards between a further four camps beyond Base Camp until they are ready to attempt the final ascent to the peak. **40** Keeping a close eye on weather reports is essential, and climbers look out for an approaching period of four or five days of stable weather. This is known as 'the window' and is the only time when attempts to reach the summit should be made.

There is a further drawback, however. Many expeditions set off at the same time, to ensure a safe climb, and this can create queues. Some climbers have waited two and a half hours to continue their ascent! The problem with this is not just that it's boring – and very cold – but that time is of the essence. **41** Therefore, climbers must turn around if they are unlikely to have enough to reach the summit – and get back down safely from it.

In order to deal with the problems of overcrowding and accidents on Everest, the government of Nepal is imposing new restrictions on who can make the climb. **42** Solo climbing is now prohibited and climbers must try to prove they are at peak physical fitness before setting off. Yet, despite all the very sensible reasons for not attempting the climb, the temptation to stand at the top of the world is overwhelming for those who just can't stay away.

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A What's more, climbing Everest is a bit of a 'luxury'.

B Avalanches and earthquakes are amongst the causes.

C However, it remains one of the most dangerous for several reasons.

D These rule out anyone under the age of 18, for example.

E This is around half of those who attempt to make it to the summit.

F Oxygen tanks, which the majority of climbers use to complete the final stretch of their journey, run out.

G But even when the body is as prepared as it possibly can be, the conditions must be right.

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