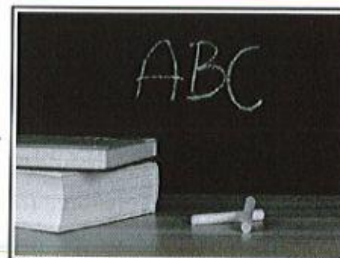


PART 4 Questions 16-20

Five sentences have been removed from the text below. For each question, choose the correct answer. There are three extra sentences which you do not need to use.

Learning a language

Whatever your reason for learning a new language, you can probably agree it'd be ideal to learn it fast. **16** ☐ You'll have to learn a new grammar, memorise vocabulary words, practise speaking, etc. But learning a new language does not need to be a slow or boring process if you follow the right strategy.



The first step to learning a new language fast is to set goals. When you think about it, this makes a lot of sense.

17 ☐ When faced with the idea of learning a new language, most of us feel nervous. Setting goals helps you to focus.

Languages are made up of a shocking number of words. English, for example, has between 600,000 and 1 million words. **18** ☐ Consider this: the top 100 words make up about 50 percent of English language texts, and the top 1,000 words make up about 90 percent! By focusing on learning these words first, you can increase the amount of information you understand very quickly.

One of the best ways to learn vocabulary words is to use flashcards. Flashcards allow you to test yourself, which helps you memorise new information. Try out electronic flash cards. **19** ☐ You can easily carry large amounts of words on your smartphone or tablet, and you can take advantage of flash cards that other people have created and made public.

When you're learning a new language, it can be hard to practise words in context because you haven't mastered yet enough vocabulary to make complex sentences. **20** ☐ For example, if you're learning the Spanish word **casa** (house), you could say, "I'm going to go to my casa now." You can also make up a sentence with the new word you're learning, the meaning of the word and a word in your own language that sounds similar.

- A. Paper flashcards work just as well but electronic flash card programmes provide some great benefits.
- B. But in reality, having goals doesn't help you achieve much.
- C. If you don't set goals, how can you know what you want to achieve?
- D. At this time, there is no point even trying to remember the word.
- E. Luckily, you don't need to learn anywhere near that many words to be good at a language.
- F. You should aim to learn about 5,000 words in a couple of weeks.
- G. To get around this, simply use the word in a sentence in your native language.
- H. Yet the idea of learning a language seems anything but fast.

PART 5 Questions 21-26

For each question, choose the correct answer.

Choosing your first job

In general we will all spend about two thirds of our life at work. This means that we will probably have many different jobs over the years. However, our first (21)..... of work is a very important one. If our first job is (22)....., we won't be worried about working. But if we have a job that makes us feel anxious or miserable, we may think that work is something to dislike forever. For this reason a person should think carefully before they (23)..... for their first job. For example, if you are the type of person that enjoys working outside and being very active, it would be silly to choose a(n) (24)..... such as a receptionist. And let's face it, many people who start their first job are still teenagers with lots of energy. It's also important to have a job where you like your (25)..... . There is nothing worse than having a boss that you don't like. But of course, you need to work hard and show that you are (26)..... in order for them to trust you and know that you will do your job well.



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|--------------------|----------------|---------------|------------------|
| 21. A. arrangement | B. booking | C. experience | D. conference |
| 22. A. pleasant | B. confusing | C. satisfied | D. rough |
| 23. A. earn | B. quit | C. retire | D. apply |
| 24. A. occupation | B. application | C. contract | D. qualification |
| 25. A. assistant | B. employer | C. servant | D. employee |
| 26. A. bossy | B. reliable | C. typical | D. gentle |