## LISTENING

*Questions 1 – 8*

*Complete the form below. Write* ***NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER*** *for each answer.*

**PACKHAM'S SHIPPING AGENCY – customer quotation form**

*Example*

Country of destination: Kenya....

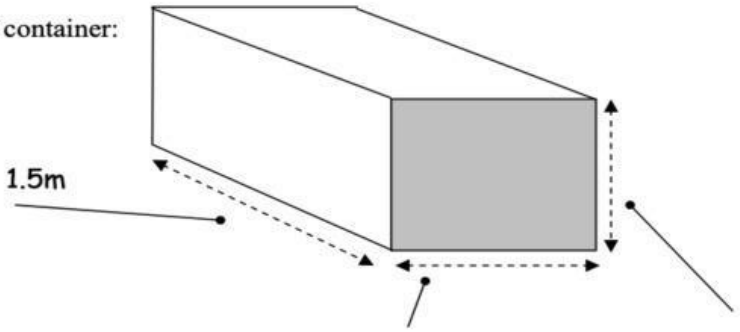
Name: Jacob **1** .....

Address to be collected from: **2** ..... College, Downlands Rd

Town: Bristol

Postcode: **3** .....

Size of container:



Length: 1.5m

Width: **4** .....

Height: **5** .....

Contents: clothes

**6** .....

**7** .....

Total estimated value: **8** £.....

*Questions 9 and 10*

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

9. Type of insurance chosen

- **A** Economy
- **B** Standard
- **C** Premium

**10.** Customer wants goods delivered to

- **A** port
- **B** home
- **C** depot

LIVEWORKSHEETS

**PART 2**

*Questions 11 – 16*

*Answer the questions below.*

*Write **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER** for each answer.*

What **TWO** factors can make social contact in a foreign country difficult?

**11** .....

**12** .....

Which types of community group does the speaker give examples of?

theatre

**13** .....

**14** .....

In which **TWO** places can information about community activities be found?

**15** .....

**16** .....

## *READING*

## Passage 1:

### The life and work of Marie Curie

Marie Curie is probably the most famous woman scientist who has ever lived. Born Maria Sklodowska in Poland in 1867, she is famous for her work on radioactivity, and was twice a winner of the Nobel Prize. With her husband, Pierre Curie, and Henri Becquerel, she was awarded the 1903 Nobel Prize for Physics, and was then sole winner of the 1911 Nobel Prize for Chemistry. She was the first woman to win a Nobel Prize.

From childhood, Marie was remarkable for her prodigious memory, and at the age of 16 won a gold medal on completion of her secondary education. Because her father lost his savings through bad investment, she then had to take work as a teacher. From her earnings she was able to finance her sister Bronia's medical studies in Paris, on the understanding that Bronia would, in turn, later help her to get an education.

In 1891 this promise was fulfilled and Marie went to Paris and began to study at the Sorbonne (the University of Paris). She often worked far into the night and lived on little more than bread and butter and tea. She came first in the examination in the physical sciences in 1893, and in 1894 was placed second in the examination in mathematical sciences. It was not until the spring of that year that she was introduced to Pierre Curie.

**Questions 1 – 3**

Do the following statements agree with the information given in Reading Passage 1?

In boxes 1-3 on your answer sheet, write **TRUE FALSE NOT GIVEN**

if the statement agrees with the information if the statement contradicts the information if there is no information on this

1 Marie Curie's husband was a joint winner of both Marie's Nobel Prizes.
2 Marie became interested in science when she was a child.
3 Marie was able to attend the Sorbonne because of her sister's financial contribution.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

**PASSAGE 2**

The general assumption is that older workers are paid more in spite of, rather than because of, their productivity. That might partly explain why, when employers are under pressure to cut costs, they persuade a 55-year old to take early retirement. Take away seniority-based pay scales, and older workers may become a much more attractive employment proposition. But most employers and many workers are uncomfortable with the idea of reducing someone's pay in later life – although manual workers on piece-rates often earn less as they get older. So retaining the services of older workers may mean employing them in different ways.

One innovation was devised by IBM Belgium. Faced with the need to cut staff costs, and having decided to concentrate cuts on 55 to 60-year olds, IBM set up a separate company called Skill Team, which re-employed any of the early retired who wanted to go on working up to the age of 60. An employee who joined Skill Team at the age of 55 on a five-year contract would work for 58% of his time, over the full period, for 88% of his last IBM salary. The company offered services to IBM, thus allowing it to retain access to some of the intellectual capital it would otherwise have lost.

The best way to tempt the old to go on working may be to build on such 'bridge' jobs: part-time or temporary employment that creates a more gradual transition from full-time work to retirement. Studies have found that, in the United States, nearly half of all men and women who had been in full-time jobs in middle age moved into such 'bridge' jobs at the end of their working lives. In general, it is the best-paid and worst-paid who carry on working. There seem to be two very different types of bridge job-holder – those who continue working because they have to and those who continue working because they want to, even though they could afford to retire.

If the job market grows more flexible, the old may find more jobs that suit them. Often, they will be self-employed. Sometimes, they may start their own businesses: a study by David Storey of Warwick University found that in Britain 70% of businesses started by people over 55 survived, compared with an overall national average of only 19%. But whatever pattern of employment they choose, in the coming years the skills of these 'grey workers' will have to be increasingly acknowledged and rewarded.

Questions 1 – 4

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

Write the correct letter in boxes 1-4 on your answer sheet.

1. In paragraph one, the writer suggests that companies could consider

A. abolishing pay schemes that are based on age.
B. avoiding pay that is based on piece-rates.
C. increasing pay for older workers.
D. equipping older workers with new skills.

2. Skill Team is an example of a company which

A. offers older workers increases in salary.
B. allows people to continue working for as long as they want.
C. allows the expertise of older workers to be put to use.
D. treats older and younger workers equally.

3. According to the writer, 'bridge' jobs

A. tend to attract people in middle-salary ranges.
B. are better paid than some full-time jobs.
C. originated in the United States.
D. appeal to distinct groups of older workers.

4. David Storey's study found that

A people demand more from their work as they get older.
B older people are good at running their own businesses.
C an increasing number of old people are self-employed.
D few young people have their own businesses.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

**WRITING**

Task 2:

Children find it difficult to concentrate on or pay attention to school. What are the reasons? How can we solve this problem?

Write at least 250 words

LIVEWORKSHEETS