

Part 2

Questions 6–10

The people below all want to do an English course.
On the opposite page there are descriptions of eight courses.
Decide which course would be most suitable for the following people.
For questions 6–10, mark the correct letter (A–H) on your answer sheet.

Exam tip!
Underline the important parts
of each question. You can only
choose each text (A–H) once.
.....

6



Paolo is good at speaking and understanding English, but he needs to do a full-time course to improve his writing and spelling before he starts a business course next year. He can come to England for one month in December or January.

7



This Spanish family would like to spend two or three weeks attending a part-time language course. The girls are nineteen and eighteen and know quite a lot of English. The parents know very little English.

8



Nikos is fourteen and his sister Anastasia is sixteen. Their parents would like them to spend a month on a language course where they can learn new hobbies and be looked after by their teachers.

9



Mehdi has just finished university and wants to spend some time touring round the world. He would like to do a course for a week or two before he starts his trip as he has never studied English.

10



Dorit is leaving school in June and will start a course to become a tour guide about four months later. Her English is good, but she must get a language qualification before she starts college.

A Activity language learning

For teenagers up to age sixteen with any level of English. Fully qualified staff and instructors make learning fun and safe. Spend two weeks or a month in small classes, improving your English while you paint, make music, play tennis, volleyball, etc. and take part in many other activities.

B Family summer school

Classes at all levels for adults (over sixteen) and ten- to fifteen-year-olds in the same building. Meet for meals and evening leisure activities. Accommodation in modern flats near the school. A full-day study timetable for one, two or three weeks.

C Get around in English

This course is aimed at beginners who want to feel comfortable using English to buy tickets, book hotel rooms and make new friends. Although you will spend most of the course simply taking part in conversations, you will work hard and you will be surprised how much progress you make in just two weeks.

D Examination course 1

For students over sixteen, three-month courses preparing for a certificate recognised by international companies and employers around the world. Full-time courses for students who are prepared to work seriously hard.

E Examination course 2

For students over sixteen, these courses last six months, and are part-time in the first three months, with a choice of afternoon leisure activities, changing to full-time for the second three months, with increased homework as the examination approaches.

F Special skills courses

These one-, two- or three-month courses take place from January to March and are aimed at students who wish to improve particular language skills. Listening, writing, reading and speaking are all offered, together or separately. Students are not advised to take more than two skills in one month.

G English for tourism

A six-month course for students with some knowledge of the language. The course covers areas such as ticket sales, making reservations and telephone work. Several trips to important English tourist centres are included. A very useful course for people planning to make a career in the travel business.

H Adults' language breaks

These courses offer serious study during the morning, followed by the opportunity to join short trips to places of interest in the afternoon if you wish. Minimum three weeks, up to six weeks. Minimum age eighteen, all levels from beginners to advanced.

Part 3

Questions 11–20

Look at the sentences below about a group of islands.

Read the text on the opposite page to decide if each sentence is correct or incorrect.

If it is correct, mark **A** on your answer sheet.

If it is not correct, mark **B** on your answer sheet.

Exam tip!
Read the sentences
first to find out what
the text is about.
.....

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- 11 St Margaret Island is smaller than St Michael Island.
- 12 There was no one living on the islands in the 1980s.
- 13 There are several restaurants on the islands.
- 14 Flowers are for sale in the island shop.
- 15 The church is at the top of the highest hill.
- 16 There is one beach on St Michael Island where it is safe to swim.
- 17 It is possible to take a boat trip on a Saturday.
- 18 There is a fee for landing on the islands.
- 19 The journey to the islands lasts half an hour.
- 20 There is an exhibition centre on the islands.

Ferndig Islands

Three miles across the water from the town of Blascott lies the group of islands known as the Ferndigs. The main island is St Michael. Separated by a narrow channel of water is St Michael's little sister, St Margaret. People first lived on these islands 1,500 years ago. By the 1950s the population had gone down to below twenty, and in 1960 the last person left the islands. But in 1991 two families moved back, and since then more people have followed. Tourists now visit regularly to enjoy the beautiful scenery.

Visit the one shop on the islands which sells butter, cheese and bread produced by the families who live there. The produce is also taken by boat to restaurants in Blascott, where it can be enjoyed by visitors to the area. Perhaps more interestingly, a range of perfumes is made from the wild flowers and herbs which grow on the island and can be bought in the shop. They are produced mainly for export and are very special. So a visit to the shop is a must!

St Michael Island is easily explored on foot but, in the interests of safety, visitors are requested to keep to the main footpaths. From where the boat lands, walk along the cliff until you reach a steep path signposted to the church. When you get there, it is worth spending a moment in this lovely old building. Carry on along the same path which continues to climb to the highest point on the island. There is a wonderful view from here along the coastline. If it is warm, you may like to finish your day relaxing on the beach. Priory Beach on the eastern side of the island is safe for swimming. Sandtop Bay on the western side is the other sandy beach, but swimming is not advised here.

It is possible to hire a boat to cross to the islands, or you can take one of the boat trips which depart from Blascott harbour in summer, Monday to Friday. The islands are always open to visitors apart from on Sundays. Buy a ticket for a boat trip from the kiosk in Blascott harbour. The charge for landing on the islands is included in the ticket but, if you take your own boat, remember to take some money. The crossing takes thirty minutes, and boats run every fifteen minutes.

Before you set off on a trip, visit the exhibition centre which tells the history of the islands and gives information about birds and wildlife you may see when you get there.

Part 4

Questions 21–25

Read the text and questions below.

For each question, mark the correct letter **A**, **B**, **C** or **D** on your answer sheet.

Exam tip!
The text will be about
opinions and attitudes
as well as information.
.....

James

My name is James, I'm fourteen, and I moved to this town with my family three months ago. My parents lived here when they were young, but my brother and I didn't know anyone here except a few aunts and uncles we'd met when we'd spent a couple of weeks with my grandparents, during school holidays. When I started school, one of my cousins, Sophie, who was in my class, was very friendly for the first week and I was happy to have a friend in a strange place. Then, for no reason, she stopped talking to me and I felt very hurt and lonely for several weeks.

In the end I made some more friends and since I got to know them, I've been fine. Now Sophie is having a disco party for her birthday next week and she has invited me. I don't want to go. My brother says he heard someone say she only asked me because her parents said she had to. But my mum and dad say it would be rude not to accept. Some of my new friends are invited, too. How can I show Sophie that she can't behave so badly towards me without causing a family quarrel?

- 21 What is the writer trying to do in the text?
- A explain a problem
 - B describe a family
 - C offer advice
 - D refuse an invitation
- 22 Who did James know in the town six months ago?
- A no one
 - B a few relatives
 - C only his grandparents
 - D Sophie's friends

- 23 At the beginning of term, Sophie's behaviour made the writer feel
- A embarrassed.
 - B unhappy.
 - C grateful.
 - D surprised.
- 24 The writer wants Sophie to realise
- A that he still hasn't forgiven her.
 - B that her friends think she behaved rudely.
 - C that his parents dislike her.
 - D that she has fewer friends than he has.
- 25 Which of these is an answer to the text?
- A Ask your friends to come with you and we can all have a good time together.
 - B Why not go to the party and ask Sophie why she stopped being friendly? At least everyone will know what's happening.
 - C Please phone my parents and explain the situation to them, so that they'll stop worrying.
 - D What about cooking a meal with Sophie and inviting all your relatives? That will be a good way to stop them quarrelling.

Part 5

Questions 26–35

Read the text below and choose the correct word for each space.
For each question, mark the correct letter **A**, **B**, **C** or **D** on your answer sheet.

Exam tip!
Write the words in the spaces.
When you have finished, read
through the text and check
they sound right.

Example:

0 **A** of **B** from **C** by **D** to

Answer:

0	A	B	C	D
	☒	☐	☐	☐

Weather

Weather influences the lives (0) everyone. The climate of any country depends on its position on Earth, its (26) from the sea and how high it is. In countries which have sea all (27) them, like Britain and New Zealand, winters are mild and summers are cool. There is not a huge change from one season to (28)

Countries near the Equator have hot weather all year with some (29) rain, except in deserts where it rains (30) little. Above the desert there are no clouds in the sky, so the (31) of the sun can easily warm the ground during the day, but it gets very cold at night.

People are always (32) in unusual weather, and pictures of tornadoes, for example, are shown on television. Strong winds and rain can (33) a lot of damage to buildings, and in spite of modern (34) of weather forecasting they can (35) surprise us.

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|-----------------------|---------------------|------------------|----------------------|
| 26 A distance | B space | C depth | D length |
| 27 A through | B beside | C around | D near |
| 28 A next | B another | C later | D other |
| 29 A thick | B large | C heavy | D great |
| 30 A not | B quite | C more | D very |
| 31 A heat | B fire | C light | D temperature |
| 32 A attracted | B interested | C keen | D excited |
| 33 A make | B happen | C have | D cause |
| 34 A jobs | B tools | C methods | D plans |
| 35 A yet | B still | C already | D ever |