

PART 1 - LISTENING

SECTION 1- LISTEN TO EIGHT SHORT SITUATIONS AND CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWERS.

1. You hear two students talking about their first geography class of the year. How do they both feel?
 - a. optimistic about how the classes will develop over the term
 - b. concerned that it was more difficult than they'd expected
 - c. satisfied that they'd learnt some valuable information
2. You hear a boy telling a friend about buying some food for wild birds. What is he aiming to do?
 - a. attract one particular species of bird
 - b. keep the local birds alive during the winter
 - c. monitor the range of wild birds that visit his garden
3. You hear a girl telling a friend about a spelling competition she won. What does she say about it?
 - a. She took some time to find a strategy that worked for her.
 - b. She found that her good visual memory helped her the most.
 - c. She wasn't concerned by the level of the other competitors.
4. You hear a technology teacher telling her students about the model cars they are going to make. What does she warn them about?
 - a. being inaccurate as they develop their model
 - b. choosing a car that's too complicated for them to make
 - c. finding they need tools that the school doesn't currently have
5. You hear a boy talking to his sister about a sweatshirt he bought recently. Why is he unhappy with it?
 - a. He's worried it may already have gone out of fashion.
 - b. He feels it's poor quality for the price he paid.
 - c. He thinks the colour doesn't suit him at all.
6. You hear a school football coach talking to his team about avoiding injuries. What does he propose for this season?
 - a. checking players drink enough fluids before training and matches
 - b. improving the exercises at the start of their training sessions.
 - c. making a specific type of training a regular event
7. You hear a girl talking to her friend about a building she's just visited. Why is she telling her about it?
 - a. to recommend it as somewhere worth visiting
 - b. to confirm that his opinion about it was correct
 - c. to explain why she decided to go there



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8. You hear a boy leaving a phone message for a friend about a family camping holiday. What does he say about the holiday?
 - a. They feel inspired to repeat the experience.
 - b. They managed to make the best of a bad situation.
 - c. They were disappointed after all their preparation.

SECTION 2 – LISTEN TO LAURA ROGERS' INTERVIEW AND CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER FOR EACH QUESTION.

24. What made Laura decide to go on the beach trip with her uncle?
 - a. She recently visited an exhibition about the area.
 - b. She became interested in archaeology through internet research.
 - c. She realized it was the best way to prepare for some schoolwork.
25. When Laura's uncle showed her some real dinosaur bones, she
 - a. found it hard to imagine how big the creature had been.
 - b. was disappointed to hear they hadn't been discovered locally.
 - c. began to hope they'd find something similar during their beach trip.
26. Laura describes the beach they went to as somewhere that
 - a. attracts some unusual wildlife.
 - b. is known for its good weather.
 - c. is popular only with walkers.
27. When Laura discovered a black stone during their search for dinosaurs,
 - a. her uncle advised her to keep it and turn it into jewelry.
 - b. her uncle told her it was rare to find one of that size.
 - c. her uncle suggested that it might be worth some money.
28. How did Laura respond when she finally saw a dinosaur footprint?
 - a. She didn't immediately understand what she was looking at.
 - b. She regretted not knowing more about animals.
 - c. She couldn't imagine that an animal had once walked on the beach.
29. During their exploration of an old ship further along the coast, her uncle
 - a. make sure they avoided doing any damage to it.
 - b. tried hard not to disturb the seals in the area.
 - c. were aware the ground was dangerous to walk on.
30. As a result of her trip to the beach, Laura
 - a. thinks she has discovered a new career path.
 - b. is proud that she can guide others around the area.
 - c. wants to learn how to observe more during her walks there.



SECTION 1- CHOOSE THE CORRECT ALTERNATIVE TO COMPLETE THE SENTENCES.

- I haven't seen her since she _____ to New Zealand.
 - emigrated
 - had emigrated
 - has emigrated
 - would have emigrated
- There are nine known planets but perhaps others _____ in the future.
 - will be discovered
 - will discover
 - discovered
 - would discover
- You really should stop _____ all the time; it's annoying.
 - to complain
 - complaining
 - complain
 - to complaining
- When you get to know him, you'll understand how he to stay on top all these years.
 - had managed
 - has managed
 - was managing
 - managed
- When he realized what he _____ He quickly apologized.
 - is saying
 - had said
 - has said
 - has been saying
- We _____ dinner from 7.30 to about 8.30 tonight, so you'd better ring at 9.00.
 - will be having
 - have had
 - would have
 - must have had
- What exactly _____ at the time the robbery took place?
 - have you done
 - would you do
 - were you doing
 - have you been doing

- If they had invited Walter, the party _____ better.
 - will be
 - would be
 - were to be
 - would have been
- We are planning _____ the software model in March.
 - a launch
 - launching
 - will launch
 - to launch
- It's been years since I last saw you! What _____?
 - have you been doing?
 - did you do
 - were you doing
 - had you done

SECTION 2- CHOOSE THE CORRECT ALTERNATIVES

- She lives on a farm in the country, so I imagine she _____ up early.
 - used to get
 - used to getting
 - gets used to get
 - is used to getting
- John and Jill are definitely coming and Mike said he _____ come.
 - mustn't
 - might
 - can't have
 - will have
- Do you like the new kitchen? We _____ over the summer.
 - did it remodelling
 - had remodelled it
 - have remodelling it
 - had it remodelled
- The girl was caught trying to steal a shirt and was _____ with shoplifting.
 - condemned
 - arrested
 - charged
 - suspected

5. I'm afraid I've made the problem worse. _____?
- haven't I
 - aren't I
 - have I
 - didn't I
6. You can stay up and watch the film _____ you go straight to bed afterwards.
- in the event
 - being that
 - providing
 - as far as
7. Susan is unemployed at the moment because she got _____ from her job.
- the sack
 - promoted
 - shiftwork
 - the fire
8. Mike travels a lot for his job; he's always _____.
- going on
 - on the go
 - getting to the bottom of something
 - pulling my leg
9. He _____ some help with his homework; the answers are all absolutely perfect.
- must have had
 - might not have
 - could be having
 - can't have
10. I couldn't believe how little he paid for that second-hand car. He got it _____!
- brand new
 - on the bright side
 - dirt cheap
 - above board

SECTION 3 - COMPLETE THE SECOND SENTENCE WITH THE SAME MEANING.

1. **I regret not studying more when I was at school.**
I wish I _____ more when I was at school.
2. Just after you left, Fred arrived unexpectedly.
Just after you left, Fred _____ up.
3. We hoped that going out for a meal would make you feel less depressed.
We hoped that going out for a meal would _____ up.
4. A technician is fixing their television this morning.
They are _____ by a technician this morning.
5. He missed the penalty kick and for that reason they lost the match.
If he _____ missed the penalty kick, they _____ the match.
6. I started playing tennis when I was 15 and I still play now.
I _____ I was 15
7. "I've never been to London!"
He denied _____ to London.
8. I hope you're not going to let the terrible thing he did go unpunished.
I hope you're not going to let him _____ with the terrible thing he did.
9. It's absolutely impossible that it's the same car!
It _____ be the same car!
10. Before Picasso, nobody had used that painting technique.
Before Picasso, that painting technique _____ by anybody before.

SECTION 1 - COMPLETE THE PASSAGE WITH THE CORRECT FORM OF THE WORDS IN BRACKETS.



The recording industry is launching a multimillion dollar **1.** _____ (**ADVERTISE**) campaign to communicate one simple message: downloading music is bad. The first full-page **2.** _____ (**ANNOUNCE**) will appear in The New York Times, the Los Angeles Times and the congressional paper Roll Call with a large letter text that will read "Who Really Cares About Illegal Downloading?" It will be accompanied by quotations from famous musicians expressing their **3.** _____ (**APPROVE**) of online file trading because of the harm it does to them and their art. Similar television spots will be presented in the next few months.

"We don't want people to **4.** _____ (**SYMPATHY**) with us," said Hilary Rosen, CEO of the Recording Industry Association of America. "We are saying there is a big problem, it is affecting us and it is illegal."

The effort is the result of the **5.** _____ (**COLLABORATE**) of music **6.** _____ (**ASSOCIATE**) gathered under an umbrella-organization called MUSIC - Music United for Strong Internet Copyright.

Songwriters, record labels, managers and **7.** _____ (**NUMBER**) independent musicians' groups want to persuade Americans that exchanging files affects everyone involved in the music industry. They hope that a less **8.** _____ (**AGGRESSION**) approach will have more success than previous **9.** _____ (**INITIATE**).

Many music fans and musicians believe that large music corporations have **10.** _____ (**INTEND**) blocked file sharing technology. The music business has responded that file sharing in most cases is not authorized and is, in fact, illegal.



SECTION 2 - READ THE TEXT AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

Language is a way of communicating. Babies begin to learn their mother's language at a very early age and they continue learning the same language as they grow. However, in the case of immigrants there are often many problems between parents and their children because they may not have the same native language.



Many immigrants to English-speaking countries are looking for a better standard of living than they had at home. Since they have serious problems in many areas, such as getting jobs, they may want their children to speak English not only at school but also at home in order to be more successful. As a result, their children sometimes lose their ethnic identity and, even worse, might begin to look down on their parents whose English is not very good.

My aunt, who has been living in Chicago for fifteen years, has three children and they were all born in the States. Her eighteen-year-old daughter speaks English as a native language and she also speaks Korean very well. She gets on well with her parents and has no problems talking to them in Korean but she doesn't understand Korean jokes and doesn't think like a Korean. As a result, there are sometimes misunderstandings. The second daughter is fourteen years old, and doesn't want to speak Korean at all. My aunt gets angry with her because she is extremely Americanized and they cannot understand each other. The third child is a twelve-year-old son. My aunt is trying to teach him to speak both languages, but it is hard for him because he speaks English all day and he doesn't see the point of learning Korean if he's going to be speaking English for the rest of his life.

It is natural for second generation immigrants to feel some confusion about their identity. They may feel as though they are being pulled in one way by their parents' culture and in another by the culture of the country which is now their home. The sensation of being different in some way can be upsetting, especially when they are young and anxious to be accepted by others of their age-group. Moreover, they would probably feel out of place if they visited their parents' native country. My cousins told me that when they visited Korea a few years ago, they felt 'foreign'. They weren't dressed and didn't act like other Koreans.



Most immigrants try to preserve their native language but this doesn't help them in getting a good job. It wasn't to help them succeed in the USA that my aunt attempted to teach her children Korean. It was to try to install in them the same pride that she felt in her ethnic background.

- Which of these statements is NOT true according to the first paragraph of the article?
 - Second generation immigrants always speak their parents' native language at home.
 - It is often hard for first- and second-generation family members to communicate with each other.
 - As second-generation immigrants often speak only English, they may lose their ethnic identity.
 - Sometimes second-generation immigrant children feel superior to their parents.
- According to the text, many immigrants move to English-speaking countries
 - Because they want to learn English
 - Because they don't like their mother country
 - Because they are trying to have a better life
 - Because they can't find work in their mother country
- According to the text, the 18-year-old daughter _____
 - was born in Korea
 - speaks English but not Korean
 - doesn't get on well with her parents
 - doesn't understand Korean humor
- The younger sister has problems with her mother because ____
 - she is ashamed of her heritage
 - she is very Americanized
 - she is jealous of her sister
 - she is only 14
- Which sums up the 12-year-old brother's opinion of speaking Korean?
 - He thinks it will limit his future possibilities.
 - He thinks it will prevent him from mastering English.
 - He thinks people will laugh at him if he speaks it.
 - He thinks it's useless in America.

- According to the text, the mother tried to teach Korean _____.
 - to establish an ethnic identity
 - to find a good job
 - to be different from others
 - to be able to speak to people when they visit their parents' original country
- Which statement is correct?
 - Second generation immigrants always feel upset when they are with others of their age.
 - Young second generation immigrants don't like feeling different from others of their age.
 - Second generation immigrants have no problems in accepting two different cultures.
 - Young second generation immigrants upset others of their age because they are different.
- When the writer's cousins visited Korea, _____
 - they lost their American identity
 - they bought traditional Korean clothes
 - they didn't feel at home
 - they refused to speak Korean
- Which of the following best describes the writer's aunt?
 - Fiercely nationalistic.
 - Proud of her Korean heritage.
 - Disappointed with American values.
 - Determined to take her children back to Korea.
- Which of the following is CLOSEST to the main idea of the text?
 - Second generation Korean-Americans walk and act differently from others of their generation.
 - Many immigrant families have problems with communication.
 - The language spoken in immigrant households is that of the parents' mother country.
 - Second generation Korean immigrants speak only English.

