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For questions **1–8**, read the text below and decide which word (**A**, **B**, **C** or **D**) best fits each gap. There is an example at the beginning (**0**).

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

Example:

0 **A** doubt **B** reason **C** purpose **D** motive

0	A	B	C	D

A powerful influence

There can be no (**0**) ..... at all that the internet has made a huge difference to our lives. However, there is some concern over whether people spend too much time browsing the internet or playing computer games, (**1**) ..... ever doing anything else in their spare time. Are these activities genuinely (**2**) ..... to our well-being? Does spending too much time chatting on social networking sites really (**3**) ..... our ability to form meaningful relationships in real life?

Quite the reverse, (**4**) ..... to some social media experts, who suggest that using websites to keep in touch with friends may (**5**) ..... help to enhance personal relationships and provide people with an increased (**6**) ..... of belonging.

There may be room for argument in (**7**) ..... of limiting time spent online, especially when it may break into study or work time. Research, however, also indicates that spending a healthy amount of time in front of a computer doesn't necessarily (**8**) ..... with academic performance.

1	**A** nearly	**B** literally	**C** almost	**D** hardly
2	**A** harming	**B** harmful	**C** hurting	**D** hurtful
3	**A** affect	**B** bother	**C** effect	**D** concern
4	**A** agreeing	**B** corresponding	**C** owing	**D** according
5	**A** completely	**B** probably	**C** actually	**D** rightly
6	**A** function	**B** sense	**C** attitude	**D** meaning
7	**A** favour	**B** help	**C** choice	**D** opinion
8	**A** trouble	**B** interrupt	**C** oppose	**D** interfere

LIVEWORKSHEETS

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 W H O

Driving blind

The idea that a blind person could drive a car sounds crazy. And the concept of someone (**0**) ..... can't see driving a car at almost 150 miles per hour sounds even crazier. Miranda Naylor, (**9**) ..... blind accountant from the UK, has done exactly that in an attempt (**10**) ..... raise money for charity. Mrs Naylor drove a sports car for two miles along the runway of a disused airfield. She was (**11**) ..... radio contact with her husband, who gave her directions and advice. Her achievement (**12**) ..... expected to raise about £50,000, which will be donated to a company that trains dogs for (**13**) ..... blind.

Mrs Naylor (**14**) ..... been blind since she was six, and still has some visual memories of the world around her. She admits that (**15**) ..... having sight makes life awkward (**16**) ..... times, but she says, 'Achieving something can be a great source of self-confidence.' Miranda is now looking for a new challenge and wants to try motorbiking.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

For questions **17–24**, read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of some of the lines to form a word that fits in the gap **in the same line.** There is an example at the beginning (**0**).

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

Example: 0 E X C I T I N G

Following swallows

Bert Cook's job doesn't immediately strike you as (**0**)	**EXCITE**
He sits inside a small construction made of cloth and wire and watches birds: swallows, in fact, whose (**17**) ..... in Britain after a dangerous flight marks the (**18**) ..... of summer. The severe weather caused by (**19**) ..... warming makes their journey tougher each year.	**ARRIVE** **BEGIN** **GLOBE**
One of their main (**20**) ..... is getting enough to eat. Insect numbers have declined (**21**) ..... , and if the birds do make it to Britain, they may still die of (**22**)	**DIFFICULT** **SHARP** **HUNGRY**
Farm buildings such as barns have been converted into houses, and as a result, there are now fewer places for birds to nest. Bert finds it (**23**) ..... to say with any precision how far the numbers of swallows have declined in the area under (**24**) ..... . Bird populations can increase considerably if swallows have had a good breeding season, and for the moment at least, scientists are not overly worried.	**POSSIBLE** **OBSERVE**

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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 I'll be very happy when I go on holiday.

FORWARD

I'm ..... on holiday.

The gap can be filled by the words 'looking forward to going' so you write:

Example: | 0 | LOOKING FORWARD TO GOING |

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

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25 Our teacher always makes us do our homework before we leave the class.

ALLOWS

Our teacher ..... leave the class until we've done our homework.

26 It was almost dark when we got home.

UNTIL

We ..... it was almost dark.

27 Peter woke up early because he didn't want to miss his flight.

THAT

Peter woke up early ..... not miss his flight.

28 'You'd better not go for a walk,' said my father.

ADVISED

My father ..... for a walk.

29 I wish I hadn't left the window open.

SHOULD

I ..... the window open.

30 All the guests enjoyed themselves at the party apart from George.

WHO

George was the ..... enjoy himself at the party.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

You are going to read an article about photography. 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**.

Photo research

Photographer Jim Richardson tells us how he aims to get the most from photo shoots.

'If you want to be a better photographer, stand in front of better stuff.' That's a simple mantra and I repeat it over and over to myself. I share it with other photographers and I endeavour to follow my own advice. As a result, I spend a great deal of time doing photo research, looking for great locations to shoot. Put simply, I'm a better photographer when I'm standing in front of something wonderful like the Grand Canyon in Arizona, USA.

Seeing wonderful places is bread-and-butter photography – it's just part of the job. But getting there is only half of any great photograph's story. The other half is how the photographer prepares to capture the subject once in front of it. Example: today my mind is absorbed in the long climb up Skellig Michael, a remote island isolated in the Atlantic Ocean off the coast of Ireland, where Celtic monks found their solace in spiritual isolation 1,400 years ago. I have never been on Skellig Michael, though I have come close four times. Each time I was held back by high seas. In my head I am getting ready to be among the little huts in the monastery at the summit, in the mindset of those who sought their spirituality in the vast Atlantic all those years ago.

In four days I'll be setting sail on a cruise of the British and Irish Isles, and I'll have a chance once again to ascend the slopes of Skellig Michael. I want to be ready to seize the day. For me, groundwork is part of photography, as essential as knowing exposure and lighting or recognising the decisive moment to take the shot. Research sounds like a boring task to many photographers, but for others, digging into a subject in advance is part of the pleasure. I'm one of those photographers.

Philosophically, photographers seem to divide along that line. On one side are those who desire only to be in the moment. On the other side are the planners. These folks would never dream of going out the door without a full list of how they're going to approach the shoot. (Actually, there is a third group nowadays. They just capture the whole scene and do all the creative work in Photoshop after the event.) Fortunately, it doesn't have to be an either/or decision. Most photographers I know do both: research extensively to prepare their schedule (and their minds) and then act in the moment once on site.

I do extensive research in order to get ready for a photographic trip. This includes creating a file for each location I'm due to visit. For my upcoming cruise I already know where we are going day by day. So I start a file for each place and begin to compile information. Knowing what the place looks like in advance is invaluable, so I'll hit several internet photo sites. Besides clueing me in to the photographic possibilities
line 29 of the location, this can also show me what angles have already become overused and which I should therefore avoid. But I'll also find angles I didn't expect from locations I hadn't imagined. Armed with these I'll be better prepared to push the boundaries of what people expect.

Above all, I'll look for places and events that are seasonal and timeless. I open my mind to what might make a great subject for a picture. Most travellers tend to think only of places they're visiting, without looking deeper into culture, history or meaning. I try to get in time with the rhythm of the place and in tune with its melody. But most of all I just want to be ready. If I'm ready, I can just about count on being lucky.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

31 What is Jim trying to do in the first paragraph?

A convince the reader that his method of working is appropriate
B explain his approach towards taking good photographs
C remind himself that he should listen to the ideas of others
D clarify what makes a location good to photograph

32 Why does Jim provide an example in the second paragraph?

A to explain why he hasn't managed to visit Skellig Michael before
B to describe what he imagines the next place he will visit to be like
C to offer details of what he has discovered about Skellig Michael
D to show how he prepares herself mentally before going to a new place

33 How does Jim feel about the cruise he will go on?

A excited about an opportunity he didn't think he would get
B uncertain whether he will know when to take the best photo
C confident he will produce better work than other photographers
D uninterested in certain aspects of preparing for travel

34 What point does Jim make about photographers in the fourth paragraph?

A They are unable to decide on the best plan of action.
B It is possible for them to adopt flexible ways of working.
C Some of them refuse to try to understand the way others work.
D The third group are not as imaginative as some of the others.

35 What does 'this' refer to in line 29?

A having a daily plan of travel
B knowing which angles to avoid
C looking at photo websites
D compiling location files

36 What does Jim suggest in the final paragraph?

A He is careful about choosing the right place to visit.
B Many people who travel don't understand what they see.
C He likes to go to places that few people bother to visit.
D Some travellers don't spend enough time in a place.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

You are going to read a newspaper article about orangutans. 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**.

Almost human

Orangutans and chimpanzees are capable of performing intellectual feats we once thought to be uniquely human. Using language, being self-aware, learning by imitation and problem-solving are high-level abilities that are not limited to humans. Research has shown that orangutans and other great apes, like chimpanzees and gorillas, share these abilities too.

There are several projects studying the use of language by these creatures. Understanding their mechanisms of developing language will help us evaluate our own linguistic abilities. One of the orangutans involved in a project in Virginia, USA, has learnt how to use over 100 words in sign language, the language used by the deaf to communicate with each other. Another orangutan, Hannah, has learnt 13 symbols that represent different nouns and verbs. Hannah can combine the symbols into simple commands like 'open bag'. 37 ☐

Not really. One of the fundamental elements of human thought is the ability to recognise numbers and express ideas with them within meaningful strings of words. Hannah can recognise numbers from one to three with reasonable accuracy. 38 ☐

A fundamental difference between humans and orangutans is their ability to comprehend abstract ideas. Abstract concepts are basic to human thinking, while there's little evidence that orangutans can understand abstract ideas at all.

One of the most interesting experiments in the Virginia project concerns memory. 39 ☐ Orangutans, on the other hand, appear to do so according to where they saw them last. This seems a less efficient way of storing information, so it may well be that orangutans have a limited capacity for memory in comparison to humans.

40 ☐ They feel extremely frustrated when they make an error and they never rush into a task because they don't want to be wrong. Orangutans have idiosyncracies and differences in character. Some are slow learners, while others are more impulsive.

Unfortunately, most of the research on great ape intelligence has been done with animals in captivity. 41 ☐ Studies of orangutans, however, that suffered captivity but were then freed showed that they are capable of learning by imitation. Imitating someone yawn or scratch his head is not a great intellectual accomplishment, but learning a new behaviour just by watching is a very advanced ability. Orangutans could chop firewood or wash dishes without being taught. The only way they could have done it was by watching humans.

Compared to orangutans, chimpanzees are genetically closer to human beings and they are thought to be more intelligent. There are differences in the way the minds of chimps and orangutans work. 42 ☐ The chimps seem to work fast, almost intuitively, while orangutans are slower and more methodical.

One feature of both chimps and orangutans is the ability to recognise themselves in a mirror. This seems to suggest that they both have a concept of 'self' – they know who they are and think of themselves in a particular way. Chimpanzees are manipulative and capable of deception. They are very good problem-solvers, clearly capable of complex cognitive performance, which makes them almost human.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

A Orangutans can become very emotional when they fail a test.

B One obvious disadvantage is that we cannot study their behaviour in their natural environment.

C Does this mean she is starting to think in a human way?

D None of these tasks can be performed well by orangutans.

E Humans generally remember things by putting them into groups or categories.

F However, she hasn't yet learnt to use them in sentences.

G This becomes apparent when they are each given the same task to do.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

You are going to read a magazine article in which four people talk about running the London Marathon. For questions **43–52** choose from the people (**A–D**). The people may be chosen more than once.

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

Which person

didn't like the reactions of the watching crowd? **43** ☐

began running to accompany a runner? **44** ☐

didn't finish last year's marathon? **45** ☐

had an unpleasant experience in his or her first marathon? **46** ☐

entered the marathon with colleagues from work? **47** ☐

is not confident about his or her physical condition? **48** ☐

belongs to a sports group? **49** ☐

trains under bad weather conditions? **50** ☐

saw himself or herself on television? **51** ☐

doesn't have to go far for his or her runs? **52** ☐

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Running for fun

A Peter Chamberlain

I was always keen on sports. Running a long distance is a bit like life too. You start with a sense of anticipation, you go through some great highs and terrible lows, but in the end it seems to be worth it. There is nothing that I enjoy more than a good workout at the gym or a good one-hour run across the local wildlife reserve. Fortunately, where I live, I can reach the open countryside in just a couple of minutes on foot from my front-door step. In my case, participation in the London Marathon was not about winning, it was about doing the best you possibly can. My first marathon was a disaster. Everything was going fine until the twelfth mile when I started to feel a bit of fatigue kicking in and hit the wall between the fourteenth and fifteenth miles.

B Rosalind Masterson

I surprised myself by doing so well, to tell you the truth. It all started when a friend of mine was training for the marathon and asked me to join her a few mornings a week. I didn't think I was very fit when I started, although years ago I'd go cycling three times a week and jogging at weekends. I found the experience enjoyable but realised I preferred jogging on my own. Success depends a lot on your mood. Last year, for example, I was feeling very stressed for one reason or another, and I got tired much more quickly; I didn't even get to the end of the course! This year's been completely different. London was such a success that I've entered for the Berlin Marathon next month, along with three friends. My husband thinks I'm mad, though when we watched the news that night and he could see my face among the crowds, he was fairly impressed.

C Ruth Watson

Long-distance running is not about how fast you can run, it's about how much pain you can take. Long-distance running is a good discipline for life itself. I run with my head and my heart, because physically I don't think I've got a great deal of talent or ability. I was always a very energetic sports person and I have entered the marathon five times so far. Last year I managed to complete a half marathon in 90 minutes, which was quite an accomplishment for someone who did not train systematically. One thing that annoyed me in my last marathon was the attitude of people watching. They took more interest in the fun-runners and celebrities than in the battle of the elite runners chasing qualification times for the Olympic Games.

D John Saddler

An old friend of mine has been a member of a jogging club for years, and he finally persuaded me to go along with him one Saturday to see if I would enjoy it. Well, I felt fairly good afterwards, so I joined the club and started thinking seriously about running. I thought that entering for the marathon would give me a unique opportunity to raise some cash for the Red Cross. In fact, four of us from the office decided to do the same thing, and between us we raised over £25,000, which was great! Running wasn't as hard as I expected. Training can be difficult, especially when it means I have to drag myself out of bed on cold winter mornings and go jogging in the pouring rain. I never train with friends because I find it impossible to concentrate on what I'm doing.

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Track 17

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 tour guide talking about her job.
What does she like best about being a tour guide?
A the places she visits
B the people she works with
C the different types of food she eats

2 You hear the start of a radio programme about cars.
Who is the guest on this programme?
A a car designer
B an electrical engineer
C a mechanic

3 You hear a businesswoman talking to her assistant.
What does she want him to do?
A write a report
B make a phone call
C send an email

4 You hear two friends talking about an evening out.
Where did they go?
A to the cinema
B to the theatre
C to a party

5 You hear a man talking about his aunt.
What was her profession?
A doctor
B lawyer
C actress

6 You hear a brother and sister talking about a present for their mother.
What have they bought?
A a book
B a DVD
C a cooking pot

7 You hear an announcement in a multiplex cinema.
Which screen is showing the film *Racing Fever*?
A screen 3
B screen 5
C screen 6

8 You hear a ballet dancer talking about an injury.
What part of his body has he hurt?
A his back
B his feet
C his arm

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Track 18

You will hear part of a talk by a man called David Barns, who is the director of a company that will be building a new shopping mall. For questions **9–18**, complete the sentences with a word or short phrase.

Whitesea shopping mall

The mall is expected to open in (**9**) ..... next year.

The total cost will be (**10**) ..... billion pounds.

A new (**11**) ..... will be built next to the shopping mall.

The car park will be situated (**12**) ..... and will have spaces for 3,000 cars.

Three (**13**) ..... will be provided to help shoppers with children.

One section of the mall has a (**14**) ..... .

There will be (**15**) ..... cinemas showing a wide range of the current films.

(**16**) ..... films will be shown twice a day.

There will be walkways with (**17**) ..... between different areas of the mall.

There will be an exhibition focusing on the (**18**) ..... of the area.

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Track 19

You will hear five short extracts in which people are talking about how they got their current jobs. For questions **19–23**, choose from the list (**A–H**) what each speaker says. Use the letters only once. There are three extra letters which you do not need to use.

A I'd done some unpaid work experience at the company.

B I saw an advertisement on a careers website.

Speaker 1 ☐ **19**

C I had a contact who worked at the company.

Speaker 2 ☐ **20**

D I heard about it from a friend.

Speaker 3 ☐ **21**

E I was lucky with a phone call.

Speaker 4 ☐ **22**

F I approached the boss face to face.

Speaker 5 ☐ **23**

G I was promoted from a previous position.

H I found out about the company through social media.

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Track 20

You will hear a radio interview with a doctor called Ann Winters, who is an expert on memory. For questions **24–30**, choose the best answer (**A**, **B** or **C**).

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24 Ann compares the human memory to a hard drive because
- **A** both can be negatively affected by external factors.
- **B** both can be trained to expand and improve.
- **C** both can store an unlimited number of images.

25 We are told that people suffering from Alzheimer's disease
- **A** don't understand the mechanism of life.
- **B** can't remember who they are.
- **C** forget how to perform simple tasks.

26 Research has shown that people who have mentally active jobs
- **A** will never develop Alzheimer's disease.
- **B** are more likely to develop Alzheimer's disease.
- **C** are less likely to develop Alzheimer's disease.

27 Apparently, our memories are harmed by
- **A** doing too many physical exercises.
- **B** devices designed to help us remember things.
- **C** forcing ourselves to try to remember too much.

28 Ann says we can remember things if we
- **A** connect them with a physical object.
- **B** look at them very carefully first.
- **C** encourage people to remind us about them.

29 The technique Ann describes works best for people
- **A** who like pictures.
- **B** who are used to abstract thought.
- **C** who can visualise ideas well.

30 Doing crosswords is an example of activities that
- **A** can prevent ageing.
- **B** can extend life expectancy.
- **C** can delay memory decline.

LIVEWORKSHEETS