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

A shorter school day

Teenagers should start school later than 8.30 a.m., **0**according to experts at the American Academy of Sleep Medicine. Earlier start times can **1**_____ to young people not getting enough sleep and this sleep loss can **2**_____ a negative effect on their lives. Poor performance at school, weight problems and depression are **3**_____ of the problems teens can experience.

Young people in the thirteen to eighteen age group are advised to get eight to ten hours' sleep a night to be **4**_____ their best the following day. However, many say that they get about just seven hours on school nights. Inevitably, teachers have to **5**_____ tiredness and poor concentration in class.

Although most UK schools start between 8.30 a.m. and 9 a.m., British experts have suggested students would **6**_____ from starting later – at 10 a.m. or even later. Parents may well have an **7**_____ with this as they themselves usually have to be at work by nine. However the school day is organised, it's difficult to get it **8**_____ for everyone.

0	A corresponding	B agreeing	C following	D according
1	A lead	B result	C involve	D mean
2	A give	B have	C get	D take
3	A regular	B common	C usual	D typical
4	A in	B on	C at	D for
5	A catch up on	B put up with	C stand up for	D run out of
6	A succeed	B benefit	C improve	D encourage
7	A objection	B obstacle	C issue	D excuse
8	A right	B appropriate	C satisfactory	D acceptable

Part 2

For questions 9–16, read the text and think of the word which best fits each gap. Use only one word in each gap. There is one example at the beginning (0).

Designers are constantly coming up **0**_____with_____ gadgets to make our lives easier. CES, which stands **9**_____ Consumer Electronics Show, has been described as the biggest technology event in **10**_____ world. Here are a few of the latest innovations **11**_____ offer.

A smart bed could be the answer if you're getting too **12**_____ sleep and are waking up tired. One model can even warm your feet up on chilly nights. And if you're not the best cook ever, how about trying a smart frying pan? It can calculate **13**_____ much food is in the pan and even give you cooking instructions.

There's also the first listening hairbrush. **14**_____ makes this brush different is the built-in microphone and sensors. The brush 'listens' as you tidy your hair and then sends information to an app on your smartphone **15**_____ that you can look after your hair better.

I'm the first to admit that technology has improved our lives, but do we really need to **16**_____ taught how to fry food or brush our hair?

Part 3

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

The colour the world likes best

The world's favourite colour has been chosen, but the ⁰.........surprising.......... thing is that people   **SURPRISING**
can't decide if it's blue or green. The ¹⁷..................................... name of the shade is 'Marrs Green'.   **OFFICE**
Colour experts have said that despite this name, it wouldn't be ¹⁸... to call it   **CORRECT**
blue. People often disagree about colour, particularly on computer screens where it's difficult to
reproduce shades with ¹⁹... .   **ACCURATE**

So how was Marrs Green chosen? The ²⁰... was made after a six-month survey   **SELECT**
online. It asked people to choose their favourite colour from a huge range. Results from 30,000
²¹... in 100 countries were analysed. Annie Marrs from Scotland took part   **PARTICIPATE**
and the colour she chose was closest to the most popular one and so it was given her name: Marrs
Green. She said that it felt ²².. amazing' to have a colour named after her.   **ABSOLUTE**
A ²³... of objects have already been reproduced in the new colour. Who knows?   **VARIOUS**
A young woman from Scotland may change the ²⁴.. of our world forever.   **APPEAR**

Part 4

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. There is one example at the beginning (0).

0 The pilot announced a problem during our flight to New York.

WERE

While ....we were flying................. to New York, the pilot announced a problem.

25 Paul is so good at singing that he could turn professional.

SUCH

Paul is .... that he could turn professional.

26 School won't organise the trip if students don't pay some of the cost.

LONG

School will organise the trip .... pay some of the cost.

27 After leaving college, she became a personal trainer.

WENT

After leaving college, she .... a personal trainer.

28 The walk took six hours so they were exhausted.

WALKING

They were exhausted because they .... six hours.

29 They believe that the storm winds reached over 100 kilometres an hour.

BELIEVED

The storm winds .... over 100 kilometres an hour.

30 'You won first prize – that's fantastic!' my sister said to me.

CONGRATULATED

My sister .... first prize.

You are going to read an article about clothes. For questions 31–36, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text.

Pink for a girl, blue for a boy?

Walk into any high-street shop and you don't need signs to show you the clothes aimed at girls and those at boys. Just look at the colours. There's a rainbow of bright shades for girls, while the boys' range is usually darker and more limited. With clothes for younger children, the difference is even more obvious. A top covered in pink princesses is marketed for girls, while it's silver spaceships for boys. The girls' department is also where you'll find the skirts and dresses, but couldn't they just appear alongside the jeans, hoodies and other unisex items? Do we actually need different departments according to gender?

A British retailer recently decided to get rid of separate sections for youngsters' clothes. This was met with mixed reactions. Some parents welcomed the unisex approach while others threatened to stop using the store altogether. One parent said, 'I feel high street stores need to develop new ranges offering teenage clothing which can appeal to both genders.' Another felt there was a practical advantage to having clear sections for gender and age, to speed up the shopping process. This is particularly true online. If all the male and female ranges were put together, it would take a lot longer to make choices.

So is the world of clothes for older teenagers more equal? Girls are no longer expected to look neat and well-styled, as they were in the 1950s. And you could say that there's already a unisex look of jeans, a top and trainers that's worn all over the world by girls and boys alike. However, the range available online and on the high street suggests that the same colours and symbols are used for girls of all ages. There's still a lot of pink to be seen, along with images of fantasy creatures like unicorns and mermaids. Tops with messages suggest that the girls are interested in being 'cute' while for boys it's more about being 'cool'.

What about what some young people wear all week: school uniform? Traditionally, this has worked according to gender, with girls in dresses or skirts and boys in trousers, though some schools have a 'trousers for all' policy, especially in the winter. The dress code at one school hit the news during a summer heatwave. Girls at an academy in the south of England are allowed to wear skirts all year, but a request for boys to wear shorts during this particularly hot period was turned down. The head teacher jokingly said, 'You can wear a skirt if you like.' So a group of boys did just that on the hottest day of   line 48
the year. After their protest, the head teacher said she might consider changing the uniform in the future.

It isn't just young people's clothes that are under review. In the last decade, gender-neutral clothes for adults have seen a rise in popularity as both fashion designers and high-street shops have created unisex ranges. One female designer, Melissa Clement, enjoyed borrowing men's clothes and so wondered why male and female categories couldn't be done away with. Her range of jeans offer the   line 58
same shapes for both men and women. She says it's more about getting the right style for the individual, whether male or female.

So does it matter if we see male and female clothes as different? For adults and older teenagers, each person can choose how they want to look, but it's important to think about the messages young children receive. While the last thing we want is kids all dressed in identical clothes, a recent example reveals the difference in marketing across the genders. A T-shirt for boys went on sale with the slogan 'Little man, big ideas'; the corresponding top for girls read 'Little girl, big smiles'. In a world where little girls can grow up to be astronauts and boys hairdressers that just seems rather behind the times.

31 In the first paragraph, the writer suggests that

   A people need clear signs to help them find the clothes they want.
   B dividing clothes into male and female categories is unnecessary.
   C there should be a clearer difference between clothes for younger and older children.
   D it's unfair that clothes for boys are more limited than clothes for girls.

32 When a store put children's clothes together in one department

   A parents stopped using the store and shopped online.
   B the clothing appealed to both boys and girls.
   C it speeded up the shopping process.
   D not all parents agreed it was a good decision.

33 What does the writer say about clothes for older teenagers?

   A More teenagers in the world should dress in a unisex way.
   B Girls are expected to be neater and more stylish than boys.
   C Clothes marketing for girls is similar whatever their age.
   D Boys think it's cool to buy tops with messages on them.

34 What does 'did just that' in line 48 refer to?

   A came to school dressed in a skirt
   B stayed away from school on the hottest day
   C asked to wear shorts to school
   D protested about the change in uniform

35 What does 'done away with' in line 58 mean?

   A made to suit the individual
   B made more popular for everyone
   C made into different categories
   D made to disappear altogether

36 What is the writer's main purpose in the final paragraph?

   A to encourage readers to choose how they want to look
   B to support the idea of identical clothes for boys and girls
   C to disapprove of stereotypical images of young children
   D to advise readers to see male and female clothes as different

You are going to read an article about a new type of scientist. 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.

The rise of the citizen scientist

If the word 'science' makes you think of dull experiments in the school laboratory, you might want to think again. There's a new category of scientist around, not a trained professional, but a keen amateur –someone who gives up their time to contribute to a real research project with real goals. Welcome to the world of the citizen scientist.

Volunteers of all ages are taking part in science investigations on everything from wildlife to weather. Working from their own computer anywhere in the world, they make a significant contribution to academic research without needing formal training or specialist knowledge. And the benefit to the science community is that they get the data for studies that they wouldn't normally be able to collect. [37]

One way of finding out about a citizen science project is through the platform Zooniverse. Set up in 2009 and with a wide range of subjects on offer, this site aims to get measurable results from the volunteers' work. [38] The projects they have worked on have resulted in a number of published papers and sometimes they themselves have made significant discoveries across the world of science.

An example of citizen science set up by Zooniverse is 'Penguin Watch', which involves the public counting different species in online photography taken across Antarctica. So how does this help the scientific community and the birds themselves? [39] This in turn provides valuable data for the conservation of these much-loved animals and their environment.

Dr Tom Hart from Oxford University is a member of the Penguin Watch team, He says that it's important to check how the penguins are surviving at different locations in Antarctica. Only by comparing several groups of penguins can we understand where environmental changes are taking place and what dangers the bird are facing. [40] People are needed to analyse the images and this is why the volunteers are so important. Every time they add data, it increases the scientists' understanding of each species.

Another organisation that has already benefited from citizen scientists is the space agency NASA. During the 2017 solar eclipse in the USA, sixty-eight teams of teenagers set up cameras in remote areas to collect images of the moon covering the sun. [41] It was their opportunity to contribute to a project that aims to increase understanding of the solar system itself.

This collaborative effort was set up to get as much data as possible from locations across the country. Trained astrologists were on hand with professional equipment to help the young starwatchers get the best results. And the teenagers didn't disappoint. In total, they collected more than 4,000 images, which will provide NASA with more information than in previous studies. [42] This is because the project director wants to encourage their interest in science far into the future.

A Not only did these amateurs take part in an amazing study, they also got to keep the equipment.

B The information collected in such a project will allow specialists to measure changes in habitat and behaviour.

C Despite lasting only two minutes and twenty-seven seconds, it was viewed by millions all over the world.

D Although there are a number of cameras already in place across the region, this provides a challenge.

E It's the hundreds of thousands of people who come together to assist researchers that make this possible.

F Some groups went on a ten-hour drive to reach the perfect location, but all agreed it was worth it.

G So the amateurs aren't just playing at being scientists.

Part 7

You are going to read an article about four young entrepreneurs. For questions 43–52 choose from the four entrepreneurs (A–D). The entrepreneurs may be chosen more than once.

Which teenager:

43 didn't make a conscious decision to be in business?   43 ☐

44 feels irritated at the suggestion that commercial life gets in the way of being young?   44 ☐

45 expresses a desire help people of a similar age understand business?   45 ☐

46 thinks carefully about how much to charge customers?   46 ☐

47 developed a business idea out of problem people had?   47 ☐

48 mentions that people do not always believe they are the boss?   48 ☐

49 had to use an alternative way of doing business from older people?   49 ☐

50 gave a talk without the help of written text?   50 ☐

51 says they didn't expect to make many sales?   51 ☐

52 made use of a skill that others didn't have?   52 ☐

Meet the 'teenpreneurs'

We feature four young entrepreneurs who really mean business.

A   Henry Patterson

Henry is the director of the online gift retailer Not Before Tea. In many ways he comes across as a typical entrepreneur: ambitious, outgoing and full of self-confidence. When he made a recent presentation to 200 conference delegates, he didn't bother with notes. What makes Henry a little different is the fact he's only twelve. He's actually been interested in business since the age of five and he launched his online shop when he was just ten. He started by making and selling sweets, but this worked out too expensive so he switched to story-writing and self-published a book. After sales of 3,000 copies, Henry saw the opportunity of exploiting the story characters on bags, pictures and other gift items. With income of £80,000 in his first year of trading, Henry has featured regularly in the press and on TV. And he only gets annoyed when people say that business must be interfering with his childhood.

B   Sky Ballantyne

This young entrepreneur got into the world of commerce almost by accident when she was given homework to invent something for a competition at school. She came up with a device that helps parents teach young children to ride a bike. Inspiration struck after watching a father struggling to help his young son on his bike in the park. Sky admits that she didn't imagine the product would be successful at all, but her invention, named Crikey Bikey, is now manufactured in China. The business has two stockists in the United Kingdom as well as online sales. Working alongside her older sister, Kia who's fifteen, Sky, thirteen, has made the most of technology by using social media to boost the brand. The sisters have made £5,000 up to now, but are not in any hurry to spend it. They're putting it away for when then get to university.

C   Matthew Bridger

At the age of eleven, Matthew took full advantage of technical knowledge that older people lacked – he was asked by his neighbour to fix a computer. After Matthew got it up and running, the neighbour offered to pay for the work and his business idea soon followed. Matthew's company, Whisper Media, gives digital media and web advice to customers in Europe and the USA. Now fifteen, Matthew says there are pros and cons to being a young entrepreneur. He can market himself as a new person with fresh ideas, but he sometimes gets mistaken for just a junior in the company rather than the owner. However, this has in no way limited Matthew's ambition. He hopes to help make the commercial world more accessible for other teenagers. And when he's finished his school exams, he intends to work full time and turn Whisper Media into a leading company in his sector.

D   Katie Mortimer

It was the sale of her unwanted jewellery that got Katie thinking commercially. Too young to use eBay, she turned to Depop, a trading platform set up for teenagers. After making money from items she no longer needed, Katie chose to use her monthly pocket money to build up her business. Phone cases and clothes were the first things she ordered from China and sold at a profit through Depop. Now sixteen, Katie specialises in accessories, clothes and stationery, selling mainly to other girls of her own age. And she has a keen eye for pricing. She makes sure she knows what people are willing to pay, but also how she can make a profit. Most of the money is invested back into the business, but by the time she's old enough to take her driving test, Katie hopes to have enough saved to buy a Fiat 500.