

Grammar

1 Complete the email with the correct form of the verbs given.

Hi Abby,

Thanks so much for your card. My mum and dad arrived here in Berlin yesterday to celebrate my birthday with me. Can you believe that by the end of this month I

(1) (live) in Berlin for 10 months?!

Tomorrow we are going on a walking tour which

(2) (start) at 9 am, so tonight I imagine we (3) (need) to go to bed early. On

Thursday, we are going to the Pergamon Museum. I'm not sure what we're doing on Friday, maybe we

(4) (visit) Potsdam outside Berlin. My

parents are taking me out to dinner on Sunday. Don't call me between 7 and 10 because we (5)

(eat) my birthday dinner.

Love,

Silvia

1 5

2 Find and correct the five mistakes in the dialogue.

Ben: Hey, Jeremy! What are you doing this weekend?

Jeremy: Hi, Ben. I don't really have any plans. Perhaps the cinema, or maybe I am going to go to the beach. It depends on the weather.

Ben: Don't bother with the beach. I've seen the weather forecast. It definitely rains on Saturday.

Jeremy: Oh. Have you got any plans?

Ben: Well, to be honest I've got loads of homework to do. By the time I will finish my homework the weekend is over.

Jeremy: I've got an idea. I am going to help you with your homework if you pay for the cinema.

Ben: It's a deal!

1 5

3 Complete the football newsfeed with the correct answer, A or B.

Can you feel the tension? In just 45 minutes all the teams in the First Division League (1) off. And two hours later we (2) who has been crowned champion. At the moment, the Melchester team are warming up on the pitch, unfortunately without their star striker Alexis Gaye, who is injured. So the question everybody is asking is who (3) the goals this afternoon? Remember, winning is not enough. They (4) better the score in the Hampton Manchester match by two goals, assuming Hampton win of course, which I think everybody assumes (5)

1 A will be kicking

B will have been kicking

2 A are knowing

B will know

3 A is going to score

B scores

4 A will have to

B will be having to

5 A is happening

B will happen

1 5**Total****/ 15**

Vocabulary

4 Complete the text with these words. There are three extra words.

account • addition • aid • behalf • charge
means • process • strength

On (1) of the number of complaints about the difficulty of parking in the city centre, Barcelona city council is in the (2) of putting digital sensors in all the city car parks. The decision comes on the (3) of successful tests in five car parks in the centre. The system, which works by (4) of a laser, can tell if the car parking space is free or occupied. A green or red light then indicates to drivers where the spaces are. In (5) to this, the total number of spaces available is accurately signalled outside the car park.

/ 5

6 Choose the correct alternatives to complete the text.

Singapore is considered one of the safest cities in the world on (1) behalf/account of its tough measures against even (2) major/minor offences. In 2014, 19,000 people were caught dropping litter. First-time (3) criminals/offenders who drop litter such as sweet wrappers, cigarette ends and parking tickets are liable for a \$300 fine. Those who drop larger items such as plastic bags, food wrappers and drink cups are issued a (4) fee/fine, which can go up to \$1,000. In (5) addition/aid to this, they can face a Community Work Order of up to 12 hours.

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	Total	/ 15
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5 Complete the extract from a newspaper with the correct answer, A, B, C or D.

Police in Surrey have (1) over 20 teenage graffiti artists for malicious destruction of property. If the (2) finds them guilty, some of these teenagers may end up (3) for months or even years. They also claim to be on (4) of capturing Surrey's most infamous 'tagger', Jhony G. Police say they do not distinguish between tagging, the signing of one's name or a representation of oneself, from graffiti art. 'At the end of the day, it is vandalism,' said police chief Ron Biggins. 'The only time it is not a criminal (5) is when the building owner gives their permission.'

1 A found C suspended 2 A public C press 3 A in prison C in court 4 A target C the moment 5 A ban C offence	B charged D caught B judge D police B in problems D on the jail B the verge D a point B crime D verdict
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/ 5

Reading

7 Read an article about prisons for young people in the UK and Spain. Six sentences have been removed from the article. Choose from sentences A–G the one which fits each gap. There is one extra sentence.

Dealing with young criminals the Spanish way

The subject of prison, especially when the prisoners in question are under the age of eighteen, is a controversial one. When a child commits a crime, society is expected to punish him or her in some way. (1) At the same time, however, it is generally recognised that prison should do something else in addition to this. It is equally important – some would say more so – to change young offenders for the better so that their previous behaviour is not repeated. This involves re-educating them in some way and equipping them with the necessary skills to live productively in society.

Although British prisons and detention centres for young offenders score highly when it comes to giving punishment, they are notoriously bad at rehabilitation. (2) It is hardly surprising then that the government is considering making substantial reforms to the present system, and is looking to other countries for models that might work here in the UK.

One country that may provide inspiration is Spain. Since 1992, when a law was introduced to ensure the justice system respected children's human rights, there has been a revolution in the way that young offenders there are handled. Prisoners under the age of eighteen now have to be treated differently from adult prisoners, which was not the case before.

On behalf of the government, the not-for-profit organisation, Diagrama, now runs 38 're-educational' centres for young offenders in Spain, and has had remarkable results. The rates for reoffending are around 30% compared to over 70% in England and Wales, and the financial cost of running these centres is much lower than prisons in the UK. (3)

One story is told of a young man from the UK who had already served several sentences in prisons for young offenders by the age of fifteen when he committed a crime in Spain. He was prosecuted and given a medium-length sentence, the majority of which he served at one of the re-educational centres described above. (4) His transformation is attributed largely to the positive experiences he had in Spain.

So how did the Spanish penal system succeed where the British one failed? One major difference between the two systems is the philosophy behind them. In the Spanish system, the focus is on re-education whereas in the UK, it is more on simply controlling bad behaviour. One example of this is the fact that inmates can be locked in their cells for anything up to 23 hours a day. At the La Zarza re-educational centre in Murcia, things are different. (5) The rest of the time the 61 young men and women who live there are kept busy learning everything from beekeeping to horticulture. There is even a horse at the centre, but looking after it is a special privilege that has to be earned through good behaviour.

Another major difference between the British and Spanish systems is the background and training of the staff that are employed there. Although most prisons for young offenders in the UK make some kind of educational provision for prisoners, teachers are brought in from the outside and are not a permanent presence in the prisoners' daily lives. Most of the contact British inmates have is with 'training assistants', who are not professionally qualified educators and whose main purpose is to control any outbreaks of violence. In Spanish prisons, most of the staff are specially trained teachers with university degrees and they work on a daily basis with the prisoners, building close relationships with them.

But what about accusations that this kind of treatment for young offenders, some of whom have committed serious crimes, is too soft? (6) The staff at La Zarza are adamant that this isn't the case. They say the children find it hard to be separated from their families and to have their freedom taken away from them, and insist that this is punishment enough. They believe that thousands of other young offenders in the UK could be helped if Britain followed Spain's example and offered a more humane approach to justice for under-eighteens. While most of the young residents at La Zarza are confident they will be spending the rest of their lives on the other side of prison bars, in the UK it's still a different story.

- A Cells are only used at night and for a 45-minute sleep in the afternoon.
- B Since being released and returning to the UK, he has turned his back on his previous life of crime.
- C This is the primary purpose of prison.
- D However the real reward for society is the fact that these centres are transforming young criminals into people who are capable of living normal lives again.
- E That it is more of a 'holiday camp' than a prison?
- F Some people prefer the UK system.
- G This is shown by the fact that three out of four young people who receive prison sentences commit another crime within a year of being released from prison.

/ 6

8 Read the article again and choose the best answer, A, B or C.

1 According to the article, prisons for young people should ...
A provide punishment for their crimes and nothing more.
B be a wholly enjoyable experience.
C both punish them and help them change for the better.

2 According to the article, the British prison system for young people is failing because ...
A it is not strict enough.
B most former child prisoners commit more crimes.
C other countries have less youth crime than in Britain.

3 Which of the following is true about Spain compared with Britain?
A More money is spent on prisons for young people.
B The approach to dealing with child criminals hasn't changed.
C Most young offenders do not commit any more crimes after leaving prison.

4 Which of the following isn't true about the young offender mentioned in paragraph 3?
A He broke the law in Spain.
B He has been in prison in the UK several times.
C He now lives in Spain.

5 At the La Zarza centre, one reward for prisoners is ...
A the chance to care for an animal.
B to be able to spend more time outside their cells.
C being allowed to have a rest in the afternoon.

6 What is the role of training assistants in British prisons for young offenders?
A To give the prisoners lessons.
B To teach the prisoners how to behave.
C To prevent fighting among the prisoners.

/ 6

Total

/ 12

Use of English**9 Complete the article with one word in each gap.****Keeping cybercrime at bay**

Although you might think that (1) vast majority of cyber criminals target large organisations to make money, it is just as likely that they will target individuals. As digital consumers, we use the Internet every day in order to access social media, do personal or business banking or simply get the latest updates on news and sporting events. We do so many tasks in fact, that we tend to neglect the security (2) to keep out the cyber criminals.

Currently the law is getting tougher (3) cybercrime with more legislation coming (4) force. As a result of this, a growing number (5) criminals are ending up (6) court. If convicted, these criminals will have to either pay a fine or they might be banned (7) using the Internet for life. Despite these changes, it is vital for individuals to take precautions. In addition to changing your login details, including passwords, once or twice a month, security experts ISPY also warn against storing passwords, pin numbers or even your own address on any mobile device (8) account of the danger of them being stolen by a cyber criminal.

/ 8

Listening

10 Listen to an interview between a news reporter and a local MP. Complete the summary with one word or number in each gap.

In the UK, curfews can only be applied to children under (1) years old. If the authority wishes to extend the curfew longer than 90 days, it must

(2) The two primary benefits of curfews are believed to be: reduction in crime and anti-social (3) and protection from possible danger. Some children believe that they are being punished by the actions of a small (4) A feasible reason why curfews have not been introduced in the UK could be due to a higher (5) of police on the streets as well as the use of cameras.

15

11 Listen again. Are these statements True (T) or False (F)?

1	In America, all children under 16 can't be on the street after 10 pm.	T/F
2	To initiate a curfew in the UK the authority must define both the location and the time period of the curfew.	T/F
3	Some people think having a teenage curfew could reduce the amount of cars being stolen.	T/F
4	The MP gives the example of the flash mob to explain how having a curfew could stop children doing stupid things.	T/F
5	The MP would like curfews to be introduced in the future.	T/F

15

Total

/ 10

Writing

12 You are having a few problems with your neighbours. Write a letter of complaint to the landlord who rents out your neighbour's flat and explain the situation. Below is a list of the issues and when they took place.

- Monday 16th Sep – loud music until 3 am
- Wednesday 25th Sep – people coming and going all night making a lot of noise
- Friday 27th Sep – party until 5 am
- Saturday 28th Sep – rubbish left in the garden

You should:

- introduce yourself and why you are writing
- say what happened
- say how it affected you
- say what you would like to be done
- use formal language

Write 250–275 words.

1 / 10

Speaking

13 Work with a partner. Decide who is A and who is B. Read the task and follow the instructions.

A British friend is in your city for one month on an exchange programme. He/She wants to do some exercise while he/she is there and asks you for some advice about ways to keep fit in your city or town. Discuss the following issues:

- best gyms or sports facilities
- best places to run
- other things he/she can do

Student A: You are going to give the advice

- think of some different ways to keep fit in your town/city
- introduce each piece of advice with a suitable expression
- add further pieces of advice with expressions like *secondly, another thing, in addition ...*
- ask questions so you can make your advice more personal, e.g. *What sports do you prefer?*

Student B: You are going to ask for advice

- think of different ways to ask for advice
- respond to each piece of advice you receive
- ask for clarification if necessary
- tell your partner what you have decided

1 / 10

Total / 80