Essential tips

- Look carefully at the question for each listening text and underline the key words.
- Read the three options and think of words that are associated with them.
- The listening texts are dialogues and monologues. The answer may come at the beginning, in the middle or at the end of the listening text.
- Don't worry about understanding every word you hear. Listen for the general meaning.
- If you hear a word or phrase from an answer, do not assume that this is the correct answer.
- Decide on an option after the first listening. Use the second listening to check your answers.

Question 3: All three options may be discussed in the listening text. You need to decide which of them both speakers say.

Question 6: The question asks what the speaker is doing. You will need to listen to the whole text to understand this, rather than hearing the answer in a single sentence.

Question 7: You need to know how the speaker is feeling. The listening text may not use the same words, so listen carefully for synonyms.

Track 1

You will hear people talking in eight different situations. For questions **1–8**, choose the best answer (**A**, **B** or **C**).

1 You hear a student talking about her college course.
What does she say about it?
A She enjoys seeing how things work in practice.
B She is sure she'd like to work in a related field.
C She wants to know more about an aspect of the course.

2 You hear a conversation between a customer and a florist.
What does the customer decide to do?
A take the florist's advice
B research a new species of rose
C buy an expensive bunch of flowers

3 You hear two students discussing their maths class.
What do they agree about?
A how helpful their maths teacher is
B how useful the maths phone app is
C how difficult the maths topic is

4 You hear a weather forecast on the radio.
Where are violent storms expected?
A the south coast
B the east coast
C the west coast

5 You hear a woman leaving a message for a plumber.
The woman wants him to
A correct an error he has made.
B call her when he finishes work.
C discover the source of a problem.

6 You hear a man talking about his travel plans.
What is he doing?
A complaining about train timetables
B confirming a hotel reservation
C making a request of someone

7 You hear two friends talking about the football team they support.
How does the man feel?
A optimistic about the team's prospects
B annoyed by the referee's decision-making
C surprised by the goalkeeper's ability

8 You hear part of an interview with a student who wants to become a volunteer.
What does the student say about it?
A He is keen to pass on his knowledge.
B He wants to repay the people who helped him.
C He regrets not getting involved earlier.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Track 2

You will hear part of a talk by a man called James Edwards, who is the director of a museum association called Museums for All. For questions **9–18**, complete the sentences with a word or short phrase.

Essential tips

- Read the instructions and think about the topic before you listen.
- Go through the questions carefully and think about the sort of information that is missing.
- Remember that the questions follow the order of the text.
- You will hear the word or words you need for each question, but the rest of the sentence will be slightly different.

Question 9: What kind of information is missing? The reason why Museums for All was started, the time that it was started or the people who started it?

Question 12: Are you listening for a noun or adjective for this gap?

Question 18: Look at the context. The missing information must be a place or a time.

Museums for All

The association Museums for All was started
(**9**) ..... years ago.

James says the task of Museums for All is to change people's
(**10**) ..... of museum visits.

James worked for a big (**11**) ..... company
before he was offered his current position.

James believes that museums should be more
(**12**) ..... in the way they attract visitors.

James says that traditional museums used to be aimed at people with a good
standard of (**13**) .....

To raise interest in museums, James would like museums to have good
(**14**) ..... with local schools.

James wants museums to be friendly, in the same way that
(**15**) ..... are.

James says that a trip to the museum can be (**16**) .....
for some people.

James feels that it is the role of the (**17**) ..... to invest
in rebuilding museums.

The Museum Festival next year will be held in
(**18**) .....

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Track 3

Part 1
Part 2
Part 3
Part 4

You will hear five short extracts in which people are talking about school trips they went on when they were younger. 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 made some new friends.

B I had some communication problems.

C I would like to go back to the area soon.

D I went on similar trips over the next few years.

E I wasn't properly prepared for the trip.

F I thought the trip was good value for money.

G I thought the trip was too long.

H I would have liked more independence.

Speaker 1		**19**
Speaker 2		**20**
Speaker 3		**21**
Speaker 4		**22**
Speaker 5		**23**

Essential tips

- Read the instructions carefully to identify what the speakers will be talking about.
- Before you listen, look at each option and think of how these ideas can be expressed.
- If a speaker mentions a word from the options, think carefully before you choose that option; it may be that the word is used in a different meaning.
- All the speakers will be talking about the same topic. You need to focus on the differences between the speakers.

Option D: If one of the speakers says that he or she *wanted* to go on more trips, or *intended* to do this, does it mean that he or she really did go on more trips?

Option E: The key word here is *prepared*. You can get prepared for a journey in a number of ways: you can start by making plans, getting information or doing some shopping. What else could it mean?

Option H: The key word here is *independence*. What are the synonyms of this word? How else could this be phrased?

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Track 4

Part 1
Part 2
Part 3
Part 4

You will hear a radio interview with Julia Emerson, a young writer. For questions **24–30**, choose the best answer (**A**, **B** or **C**).

24 According to Julia, nowadays Hollywood producers
- **A** usually think of ideas for films themselves.
- **B** write screenplays and contact stars.
- **C** contact agents to find writers for them.

25 Julia says that she
- **A** has written a number of successful screenplays for studios.
- **B** was lucky enough to have her first screenplay accepted.
- **C** was not discouraged by the lack of response from studios.

26 Julia began writing in her spare time when she
- **A** published some articles in a magazine.
- **B** had an idea for a TV series.
- **C** came first in a short-story competition.

27 Julia says that
- **A** she would like to write a version of a classic film.
- **B** there is a danger she might imitate other films.
- **C** creative people should think a lot about films.

28 Julia's screenplay is about two sisters who
- **A** set out to try living in the jungle.
- **B** find themselves in a difficult situation.
- **C** end up hating each other.

29 The theme of the story is
- **A** how our emotions about our family can change.
- **B** Julia's relationship with her brothers and sisters.
- **C** about the importance of having a family.

30 It appears that the film based on Julia's screenplay
- **A** must be made within the next few months.
- **B** will be made when the studio has paid Julia.
- **C** might never be made.

Essential tips

- Read the questions or question stems carefully.
- Read the options carefully and underline the key words.
- Be careful: an option may include words or phrases from the recording, but this does not necessarily mean that the option is correct.
- The questions follow the order of the text.

Question 24: Who do you expect writes the screenplay for a film? Is this the same person who thinks of the idea for a film? The correct answer may be different from what you think, so listen carefully.

Question 26: Aspects of all the options are heard in the listening text, but only one option completes the stem correctly.

Question 28: The correct answer summarises the story of the film. Which option does that?

LIVEWORKSHEETS