

TEST 1 *EasyJet Accommodation Agency*

LISTENING Section 1

► Questions 1–4

Step 1

1 B; 2 C; 3 C; 4 A

Step 2 (Test Questions 1–4)

1 **Answer: 90**

Note Three figures are mentioned (120, 90 and 200), but the note is about the cheapest, 'the lowest', the price rents 'start at'.

2 **Answer: 6 months**

Note Two periods are mentioned (9 and 6 months), but the note is about the minimum, the 'standard' which 'can be extended'.

3 **Answer: 4 pm**

Note Various times (9 am, 5 pm, 10 am, 4 pm and 1 pm) and days (Saturday and Sunday) are mentioned, but the note is about the closing time on Saturday ('open Saturdays until').

4 **Answer: (the) internet**

Note A list of properties could be sent by post, but the list is available – as the note says – on the internet. This is what interests the woman calling, and what she makes a note of. It would not be grammatically possible to fit a note about the post into the gap. As these are notes, it is not necessary to include words such as 'the' or 'an'. However, the rubric allows up to two words, so you can include 'the' if you want.

Step 3

Man: An important question is how long you're thinking of staying in the property. We don't do short lets.

Woman: I'd want a flat for nine months, perhaps longer.

Man: That would be fine. Our contracts are for a standard six months and that can be extended.

Woman: Fine.

► Questions 5–7

Step 3 (Test Questions 5–7)

5/6/7 **Answers: B/F/G**

Note The three correct options are all fully confirmed in the tapescript. The information can come from either speaker, or both together – as in option F here. Option C is ruled out because 'not all' flats include it. Option D is ruled out because the man doesn't 'think any flats have those included'. Option E is ruled out because it's 'up to you to organise'. Option A is ruled out because it is 'extra'.

► Questions 8–10

Step 4 (Test Questions 8–10)

8 **Answer: B**

Note You need to follow the order of the instructions carefully. The first 'left' is to turn, then 'right' is also for the road, and the second 'left' is for the position of the block of flats on the road.

9 **Answer: H**

Note You need to get the correct bridge, and then to recognise which road: the one that 'bends to the right, round the park'. The block of flats is on the 'left side' – you don't turn left.

10 **Answer: E**

Note You need to choose the correct bridge, pass through the first crossroads and then distinguish between options D and E.

LISTENING Section 2

► Questions 11 and 12

Step 2

Option D: the whole centre is prepared for blind visitors

Option C: artists that you can watch painting at certain times

Step 4 (Test Questions 11 and 12)

11 **Answer: C/A**

Note All the activities are mentioned, but only two require booking in advance: 'We need notice of your coming for that' (option C) and 'requiring at least 7 days' notice' (option A).

12 **Answer: B/D**

Note All the facilities are mentioned, but only two are closed in the winter: 'isn't run in the winter, so the studio is closed then' (option B) and 'during the cold months, so that doesn't operate' (option D).

► Questions 13–17

Step 1

Suggested answers: It starts on ..., It will start on ..., It begins on ..., It will begin on ..., It opens on ..., It will open on ..., The starting date is/will be ..., etc.

Step 2

1 28th August

2 26th August

3 'the chance to have a ride on an old bus'

4 Because 'on' isn't included in the table where the other two dates are given.

Step 3 (Test Questions 13–17)

13 **Answer: 28th August**

Note The other date mentioned, 26th August, is when the current exhibition ends, not when the next one begins.

14 **Answer: People at Work**

Note The answer is introduced: 'Next, we're running a show called ...'. You need to 'translate' this to the table's heading 'Exhibition'. Three words are allowed, so you must write the full title.

15 **Answer: careers advice**

CAREERS COUNSELLING

Note Various things are mentioned (pictures, videos, jobs, coal-mining, flying planes), but these are not a 'service'.

16 **Answer: Land from Air**

Note The answer is introduced: 'Following on from that show, we're putting on an exhibition called ...'. You need to write the full title.

17 **Answer: balloon trip**

Note Photographs are mentioned, but not as a prize for the competition.

► Questions 18–20

Step 2

1 No; 2 Yes – Question 18: 3 We don't know. See Task guide on page 14.

Step 3 (Test Questions 18–20)

18 Answer: B

Note You hear about 'a drink from a machine', and you hear that this is 'halfway to the museum entrance'. B must be the answer for Question 18. There is also information about option A, which could help you, although the answer doesn't depend on this.

19 Answer: E

Note You hear that 'for anyone who doesn't have a mobile phone, there are payphones', and you hear that these are 'at the far end of the picnic area'. E must be the answer for Question 19.

20 Answer: C

Note You hear about 'a first aid room', and you hear that this is 'just to the right of the entrance to the main museum'. C must be the answer for Question 20. In this case, the location is described just before the thing is mentioned, so it's important to keep following the directions throughout the recording.

LISTENING Section 3

Questions 21–25

Step 3

Option A

1 Yes; 2 No. She says, 'you've got to listen to questions carefully, and be ready to answer quickly'. 3 No

Option B

1 Yes
2 Yes. She says, 'It was my first time using the computerised projector, and I was sure I was going to get the controls wrong, or something. And of course, that's not a good situation ...'. This information links to what she said before: 'I was ever so nervous beforehand'. It also explains what she means when she says, 'when you have to get each table of results to come up in the right order, it can make you nervous'.
3 Yes.

Option C

1 Yes; 2 No. She says, 'I must know those statistics inside out'.
3 No

Step 4 (Test Questions 21–25)

21 Answer: B

Note See step 3 above.

22 Answer: C

Note Martin outlines that he has a negative view of the presentations: 'the standard of presentations could be improved'. Option A is not the answer; in fact, the discussion of research is too detailed. Option B is not the answer; Martin appears to sympathise with the lecturers ('although I don't honestly know what they can be expected to do about it'). Option C is the correct answer; students don't make 'any attempt to engage people's interest' by 'looking at your audience's faces'.

23 Answer: C

Note Kate shows that she has a negative view of tutorials: 'they're often a missed opportunity'. Option A is not the answer; 'the reading list ... is fair enough'. Option B is not the answer; we are simply told that tutorials happen every week. Option C is the correct answer; if 'the discussion doesn't seem to extract the main issues', then there isn't a clear focus.

24 Answer: A

Note We are told Martin wants to 'make ... improvements' next semester. Option B is not the answer; he's already done that. Option C is not the answer; Martin talks about his reading lists, but he doesn't mention prioritising them. Option A is the correct answer: he says he wants 'to learn to navigate my way round them [websites on the internet] more effectively'.

25 Answer: A

Note Martin and Kate both have problems with the library; the question requires you to identify the problem they both describe. Option B is not the answer; Kate raises this point, but Martin says 'I don't know'. Option C is not the answer; Martin mentions the catalogue, but doesn't say it is difficult to use. Option A is the correct answer: the library closes too soon for Martin and opens too late for Kate – they both want it to be open for longer.

Questions 26–30

Step 3 (Test Questions 26–30)

26 Answer: C

Note See step 2 in the Step-by-step guide on page 19.

27 Answer: C

Note Both Martin and Kate will select people to interview ('selecting subjects from larger populations'). Although it is clear that Kate knows more about 'the process', this doesn't mean she will do it alone.

28 Answer: B

Note This is only Kate. Martin isn't going to conduct interviews; he is going to type them up after Kate has done the 'face-to-face stage'.

29 Answer: C

Note Martin and Kate will analyse the statistics – 'run (the results) through statistics programmes' – 'as a joint effort'.

30 Answer: A

Note It's important here to distinguish between giving the presentation (which the question does not ask about) and preparing visuals for the presentation (which the question does ask about). Martin and Kate will give the presentation together ('a joint presentation'), but only Martin will make 'the slides and so on'.

LISTENING Section 4

Questions 31–34

Step 2

Question 31

1 Greece, Rome, Norway; 2 'mound' and 'waste disposal'; 3 'was identified'; 4 Norway

Question 32

1 No. They could form the answer to another question: What type/method of waste disposal was most common? 2 (broken) pottery, metal objects, organic waste; 3 largely; 4 organic

Step 3 (Test Questions 31–34)

31 Answer: Norway

Note See step 2 above.

32 Answer: organic

Note See step 2 above.

33 Answer: disease

Note 'Link' in the question is expressed as 'produced'

convincing evidence of the connection between' in the tapescript, and 'waste' in the question is 'rubbish' in the tapescript. 'Health' is not the correct answer, as this refers to part of the tapescript where 'people, such as doctors, claimed' something in relation to the 'natural processes of decay'.

34 Answer: plastic

Note Plastic, we are told, 'has caused the worst headache' – 'is the biggest problem'. 'Modern consumer goods' is not the answer: firstly, they are not a single invention; secondly, you cannot write this answer in 'no more than one word', as the rubric requires.

► **Questions 35–37**

Step 2

- 1 'Industrialised' is an adjective, not a noun. A 'factor' needs to be a noun, or a noun with an adjective.
- 2 'The advent of manufacturing' is wrong for two reasons. Firstly, it consists of four words, and the question allows a maximum of two. Secondly, the problem of waste is specifically related to mass manufacturing, not just manufacturing.
- 3 'Damaging' is an adjective, not a noun. It does not make sense, as 'damaging' cannot lead to an increase in waste.
- 4 'Amount of things' is wrong for two reasons. Firstly, it consists of three words, and the question allows a maximum of two. Secondly, it has been taken from the tapescript without its context, so it doesn't really make sense. In the tapescript, the 'amount of things' is carefully defined as 'on the planet's surface that don't go away by themselves'.

Step 3 (Test Questions 35–37)

35 Answer: mass manufacturing

Note See step 2 above.

36 Answer: packaging

Note 'Transporting things' is not the correct answer. Transporting goods is one of the reasons why packaging is used, but it is the packaging itself which forms waste.

37 Answer: disposable goods

Note Both words are necessary: 'goods' alone would not describe the reason for the increase in waste, which is that more goods are now designed to be thrown away after use.

► **Questions 38–40**

Step 3 (Test Questions 38–40)

38 Answer: C

Note See step 2 in Step-by-step guide on page 23.

39 Answer: E

Note Five possible answers are mentioned. E is the correct answer, because it 'is the dominant process used in the UK'. In the other countries, it is used to varying degrees – from 'heavily' in Germany to 'relatively' in Switzerland and Japan – but not as 'the highest proportion', as the question asks.

40 Answer: D

Note Five possible answers are mentioned. Denmark and Germany are 'reasonably impressive', the UK and Japan 'rather poor'. None of these uses 'the highest proportion', as the question asks, but Switzerland 'tops the table in this respect'.

READING Passage 1

► **Questions 1–5**

Step 1

- 1 Section D, first sentence: 'Lomax immediately set to work'.
- 2 Yes; 3 Section E; 4 Yes

Step 2

Question 1

- 1 C; 2 'explore'; 3 'unpublished'

Question 2

- 1 B; 2 'Division'; 3 'chief'

Test Questions 1–5

1 Answer: song collections

Note Section D: 'He travelled to libraries ...'. The song collections were 'unpublished'; the 'folk song books' mentioned here were published.

2 Answer: Library of Congress

Note Section D: 'During his stay ...'. Engel worked at the Library of Congress. He thought Lomax might run another organisation, the Archive of Folk Song, one day.

3 Answer: portable recording machine

Note Section D: 'Through funds ...'. The recording equipment is said to be 'state-of-the-art' (the latest kind); this is not said about the 'blank records' he was also given.

4 Answer: rural areas

Note Section E: 'This fact ... high percentage of blacks'. He decided that 'black folk music' in these areas would be his 'primary focus' (what he would mainly concentrate on). These areas were in 'sections of the South'.

5 Answer: prisons and penitentiaries

Note Section E: 'But as they went along ...'. They decided before they started the trip to go to 'laboring camps, particularly lumber camps'. But 'as they went along' (while they were on the trip), prisons and penitentiaries also 'emerged' (appeared or became known to them) as a 'focal point for research' (something they should also concentrate on). Therefore, they added these places to the places in which they did their research.

► **Questions 6–10**

Question 6

Step 1

- 1 A; 2 B

Step 2

- 1 He was asked to deposit the completed records at the Library of Congress.
- 2 'without hesitation'

Question 7

Step 1

- 1 C; 2 B

Step 2

- 1 writing words and melody by hand and asking the singer to perform the song over and over; 2 'limitations'

(AC)

The Dollar-a-Year Man

unpublished song collections

MASS MANUFACTURING (PRODUCTION)

Test Questions 6–10

6 Answer: D

Note 'Lomax simply had to ... without hesitation.' He had to sign a contract in section C; he had to deal with various people and problems in section G; section D contains the only reference to him responding quickly.

7 Answer: F

Note From 'Most of John Lomax's peers' to the end of the section. Every section contains a reference to Lomax collecting songs or doing research before his trip; section F deals with the normal methods at the time and Lomax's belief that these were not appropriate for the kind of music he was collecting.

8 Answer: D

Note 'Engel felt that Lomax ... to direct the Archive of National Song.' The reasons why Engel thought that Lomax was suitable for it were his 'background' and his 'energy'. Jobs Lomax had already had are mentioned in section A. Jobs held by 'various authorities' are mentioned in section G; section D contains the only official job mentioned in connection with Lomax in the future.

9 Answer: B

Note 'Lomax wanted to embark ... survey the whole field.' He originally planned to produce 'four volumes' (books) but then 'modified' (changed) his plan and decided to produce 'a single book' (one book). Lomax's plans and intentions concerning collecting songs are mentioned in every section; the only reference to him changing a plan is in section B.

10 Answer: E

Note 'Lomax's library research ...'. His theory was that there was 'a dearth of' (a serious lack of) black folk music in printed collections. This theory was 'reinforced' (confirmed, made stronger) when he did his library research. Lomax's theories on collecting methods are the topic of section F; section G refers to his belief that the songs were 'important'; section E contains the only reference to him proving that one of his theories was correct.

► Questions 11–13

Option A

Step 1

C

Step 2

1 Macmillan Company; 2 H.S. Latham; 3 two days; 4 Yes

Option B

Step 1

Section E

Step 2

1 black folk song material/black folk music; 2 his library research and his early appreciation of African American folk culture; 3 No; 4 No

Test Questions 11–13

11–13 Answer: D/E/F (in any order)

Note Option D, section G: 'As have hundreds ...'. Lomax had to 'persuade his singers to perform' and 'explain to them why their songs were important'. This indicates that at first they were reluctant to (they didn't want to) take part in his project.

Option E, section G: 'He faced the moral problem of ...'. He

felt that he had to 'safeguard' (protect) the records and the rights of the singers' to make sure that they weren't exploited (that other people didn't take unfair advantage of them to make money).

Option F, section G: 'He had to overcome the technical problems ... when recording outside'. The factors were the noise from various things, but his equipment was not able to reduce the noise while recording because it had no 'wind baffles'. He therefore had to 'overcome' these technical problems.

Option A is not the correct answer because in section C we are told that the only publisher we know that he spoke to was impressed and offered him a contract 'two days later'. Option B is not the correct answer because we are told in sections B and E that his aim was always to collect black folk music, and there is no reference to him changing his aim. Option C is not the correct answer because we are told in sections F and G that his method of field recording was unusual and that he had to protect those who took part, but there is no reference to other researchers doubting his methods in section E or to singers thinking his methods were wrong in section G.

READING Passage 2

► Questions 14–20

Question 14

Step 3

'conventional'

Question 15

Step 3

'also'

Test Questions 14–20

14 Answer: vi

Note The paragraph is mainly about 'the standard answers' people give when asked why children's literature is important.

15 Answer: x

Note The paragraph is mainly about a further reason why children's literature is important, in addition to the reasons given in paragraph A – that it is 'subversive' (opposed to the normal rules of society).

16 Answer: iii

Note The paragraph is mainly about why children's literature appeals to people. It presents an alternative view of life, it makes fun of conventional views of life, it appeals to the imaginative aspects of people, etc.

17 Answer: viii

Note The main topic of the paragraph is the definition of a children's book and deciding whether a book belongs to that category or not; the writer says that children's books have many things in common with adult fiction, but that people find it easy to decide whether a book can be described as children's literature or not.

18 Answer: i

Note The main point of the paragraph is that writers of children's literature base their books on the idea that children are good people or that they can become good people. The paragraph then contains examples of this and of a book that cannot be considered a children's book because the children

in it do not follow this pattern.

19 Answer: iv

Note The paragraph is mainly about the difference between the adults and the children in children's books. The writer says that this difference is something that means a book can be classified as children's literature, and then gives an example of a book that does not have this characteristic and therefore cannot be called children's literature.

20 Answer: ix

Note The paragraph is mainly about how the subjects of sex, money and death are presented in children's books.

► Questions 21–26

Question 21

Step 1

Sections B and C

Step 2

1 A; 2 C

Step 3

1 Yes; 2 No; 3 No

Question 22

Step 1

1 D; 2 editors, critics and readers; 3 children's books and adult fiction

Step 2

1 'category'; 2 C

Step 3

1 Yes; 2 No; 3 No

Test Questions 21–26

21 Answer: NOT GIVEN

Note In sections B and C the writer says that children's books are subversive and that they make fun of the adult world, but she does not say whether or not adults realise that their children are reading books that contain these features.

22 Answer: NO

Note In section D the writer says that 'editors' and 'critics', as well as readers, 'seem to have little trouble' in classifying books. This means that they continue to classify them in the way they have done previously, and that the distinctions between categories remain clear.

23 Answer: YES

Note In section E the writer says that Mary and Colin have a 'transformation' (major change) in the book, meaning that they become good. They are therefore like the children she talks about in the previous sentence, who she says are typical examples of the children in children's books.

24 Answer: NO

Note In section E the writer says that *A High Wind in Jamaica* isn't a children's book because the children in it do not have the characteristics that children in what she considers to be children's books have. They are 'irretrievably damaged and corrupted' (they are permanently bad and do not change). The characters of the children are the reason why it isn't a children's book, not the language use, which is not more complex than the language in *Treasure Island*, which the writer implies is a children's book.

25 Answer: YES

Note In section F the writer says that one reason why *A Christmas Carol* isn't a children's ('juvenile') book is 'the helpless passivity' of Tiny Tim. This means that Tiny Tim cannot and does not try to change anything, whereas the child in *Little Lord Fauntleroy* is a good example of a child in what the writer considers to be a children's book because he takes action and manages to 'rescue' a bad adult character.

26 Answer: NOT GIVEN

Note In section G the writer says that money in children's books is not presented in 'real-life' situations but has a 'magical' quality that has nothing to do with the 'simple economic survival' that matters in real life. She is therefore saying that the view of money in children's books is unrealistic. However, she does not say that this is a bad thing; she only says that it is a fact.

READING Passage 3

► Questions 27–32

Question 27

Step 1

1 1st sentence, 1st paragraph; 2 'emergence'; 3 'marked'

Question 28

Step 1

1 2nd and 3rd paragraph; 2 'troubled'; 3 'unsatisfactory'

Step 2

1 'findings'; 2 'argument'; 3 genetic(s)

Test Questions 27–32

27 Answer: Stone Age technology

Note In the first sentence of the text, the writer says that according to 'the current account' of human evolution, the development of modern man is indicated by a 'creative explosion' 40,000 years ago, not by Stone Age technology.

28 Answer: genetic(s)

Note In the second paragraph, we are told that Lord Renfrew has doubts about 'genetic findings', and that he thinks the 'genetic argument' is 'unsatisfactory' because people had not developed 'culture' at the time when genetic evidence suggests that the modern human mind was fully formed. At the beginning of the third paragraph, we are also told that he thinks that 'genetics does not tell the whole story'.

29 Answer: tools / changes in tools

Note At the end of the third paragraph, we are told that cave art was a much bigger development than the 'detailed changes in tools'.

30 Answer: engravings

Note In the second sentence of the fourth paragraph, there is a reference to the art found in Creswell Crags in Britain. Engravings are an art form involving designs being cut into a hard surface.

31 Answer: permanent villages; agriculture

Note At the end of the fourth paragraph, we are told that Lord Renfrew thinks that major developments in the modern mind 'kicked in' (began to have a real effect) when permanent villages were set up and plants and animals began to be used in agriculture. Agriculture is said to have been 'born' (started, established) then. Plants and animals would not be a correct answer here because they were not 'established' then.

32 Answer: mathematics; written language

Note In the last paragraph, we are told that the 'concept of property' (the idea of owning possessions) began in villages. This, 'in turn' (as a result), produced a need for mathematics so that a 'tally of' (a record of the number of) possessions could be kept, and for written language so that these possessions could be described.

► Questions 33–40

Step 1

- A beginning of 2nd paragraph; second half of 4th paragraph; second half of last paragraph
B 1st paragraph, 3rd paragraph, beginning of 4th paragraph
C second half of 2nd paragraph
D first half of 4th paragraph

Step 2

Question 33

- 1 the 2nd paragraph; 2 'fully developed'; 3 'software (culture)' ('software' here is used to compare the mind with a computer); 4 'tens of millennia'

Question 34

- 1 4th paragraph; 2 'revolution'; 3 'kicked in'; 4 'work together in a more settled way'

Test Questions 33–40

33 Answer: C

Note 2nd paragraph: Genetic evidence suggests that the brain was 'fully developed' 60,000 years ago, but Lord Renfrew says humans lacked 'culture' then.

34 Answer: A

Note 4th paragraph: Lord Renfrew thinks that the 'real revolution' happened 10,000 years ago, when people began to 'work together in a more settled way'.

35 Answer: B

Note 1st paragraph: When the 'creative explosion' happened 40,000 years ago, various different art forms began to appear. In this context, an 'explosion' is an enormous increase, and the art forms included art for the body (beads, pendants, tattoos), paintings (of various subjects) and sculptures (stone figures).

36 Answer: B

Note 1st paragraph: the 'cultural Big Bang' is the 'creative explosion' mentioned earlier in the paragraph, which happened 40,000 years ago. This 'coincided with' (happened at the same time as) the time when people 'reached Europe' after a journey that began in Africa. The migration was therefore to Europe.

37 Answer: D

Note 4th paragraph: The art created 70,000 years ago and found in South Africa indicates that people were capable of abstract thought and modern behaviour at a time earlier than had generally been thought to be the case. This art therefore suggests that what is commonly believed is not true – it casts doubts on the conventional view.

38 Answer: A

Note 2nd paragraph: there is a 'dogma' (a firm belief, a fixed idea) that the modern mind developed in Europe 40,000 years ago (as explained in the first paragraph), but Lord Renfrew thinks it developed 10,000 years ago in the Middle East. His view about the location therefore differs from what is generally thought.

39 Answer: B

Note 3rd paragraph: we are told that not much physical change happened 40,000 years ago (there is little difference between *Homo sapiens* and *Homo erectus*), and that the only change then that 'really strikes you' (is really noticeable) is in the art produced.

40 Answer: A

Note Last paragraph: Lord Renfrew says that firm ideas concerning how the modern human developed cannot be gained ('We have not solved anything ...') until people have discovered exactly what happened 10,000 years ago. Research to discover this is taking place in three places that are mentioned.

WRITING Task 1

Step 1

- 1 B
2 a Occitan; b 610,000; 1,060,000; c 240,000
3 a Alsatian; b 600,000; 240,000; c 400,000
4 Corsican
5 No

Step 2

- 1 C; 2 C

Step 3

Example sentences

Although in the past over 600,000 people spoke Occitan to their children habitually and over 1 million spoke it occasionally, only about 240,000 people now speak the language to their own children.

The charts show that not as many parents speak a regional language to their children as in the past.

It is clear that there has been a fall in the number of people speaking regional languages to their children.

See sample answer on page 199.

Notes

Content points

The answer should include an overall view of the data, which is that the number of people speaking regional languages to their children has fallen a lot. It should also contain examples of data from the charts that illustrate this, comparing the number of people who spoke certain languages to their children in the past and the number of people who speak those languages to their children now.

Organisation

The general point comes in the first sentence here. It is followed by comparisons between the numbers in the first two tables and the numbers in the third table. The various languages are discussed in the same order as they appear in the charts. This is a clear way of organising the data, because it begins with the languages spoken the most and progresses to those spoken the least. The last sentence adds a further conclusion. This is optional, but gives a coherent end to the answer and shows a full understanding of the data.

Use of language

Linking: To link information and points, phrases such as *for example*, *in the case of*, etc. are used here. This means that the answer flows well, is easy to follow and presents information and points logically.

Grammatical structures: Structures for comparison are required. Examples here are *a great deal lower than*, *even greater*, *not as high and as much as*.

thought that the research most closely connected with his own research in London was research on thrift (being careful with money).

39 Answer: Hubert and Mauss

Note 'The crucial element ... my interpretation'. He says that work done by Bataille led him to the area of sacrifice, but that the work done by Hubert and Mauss is 'the primary grounds for my interpretation'. His interpretation is mainly based on their work.

40 Answer: colloquial/metaphorical

Note He says that he uses the colloquial sense of the word 'only rarely', and that the metaphorical sense may be useful at some point, but it is 'secondary' (of less importance) in comparison with the sense of the word in connection with 'structure' (here he means in connection with 'ancient' or 'traditional' sacrifice').

WRITING Task 1

See sample answer on page 204.

NOTES

Content points

The answer should focus on the most important points shown in the two charts – the main reasons in the first chart and the main reasons in the second chart. It should link the two charts by comparing the percentages in each of them and commenting on any important differences. The general conclusion at the end here is the most important change shown in the two charts.

Organisation

The answer should begin by discussing the first chart, move on to the second chart, comparing it with the first, and then end with a conclusion drawn from the two charts.

Use of language

Linking: The phrase *according to* is required for referring to what the teachers report. *Therefore* is used for talking about the result of something. In this case, it is used for what can be concluded as a result of the information. *With* is used for linking parts of a sentence, to introduce an additional piece of information or the result of something.

Grammatical structures: Superlative structures such as *the most common*, *the biggest change* and *the next biggest increase* are required. Present participles are used instead of relative clauses, for example *people learning* (people who are learning), *the number learning* (the number who are learning). The *-ing* form of verbs is used as the subject of clauses, for example, *having a foreign partner*.

Vocabulary: The verb *indicate* is used for talking about what the information shows or means. Words and phrases describing changes, such as *increase in* are also required.

WRITING Task 2

See sample answer on page 204.

Notes

Content points

The answer discusses both kinds of people referred to in the statement in the task – those for whom work is the most important thing in life and those for whom hobbies and leisure pursuits are more important than work. General points and details are given for both attitudes. Opinions are given on the causes and results of both attitudes, and an opinion is given as a conclusion on the subject as a whole.

Organisation

The answer deals with the two attitudes in the same order as appear in the statement in the task. In the first paragraph disadvantages of the first attitude are discussed, and in the second paragraph positive views of that attitude are discussed. In the third paragraph, the second attitude is discussed, and for it and opinions on it are given. The final paragraph gives general opinions on the subject as a whole, referring to both attitudes.

Use of language

Linking: *Because* is used throughout to link causes and effects. *However* is used at the beginning of a new sentence to contrast ideas. *Of course* is used to introduce something considered obvious and *unfortunately* is used to link a fact with an undesirable result.

Grammatical structures: A conditional structure with *if* and present simple verbs is used to talk about a general fact in the second paragraph. The structure *make someone + adjective* is used about the cause of a feeling in the last sentence of the second paragraph. The structure *involve + -ing* is used at the beginning of the third paragraph to talk about a feature of something.

Vocabulary: Words and phrases appropriate for the topic here include: *live for something*, *be obsessed by*, *work for*, *state of*, *earn a living*, *balance* and *compensate for*.



GENERAL TRAINING

TEST A

GT-Reading

READING Section 1

London Buses

► Questions 1–7

1 Answer: over 300 / over 300 buses (more)
Note First section, second box: 91 is the number of (places buses go to and from) with new buses that have been added, not the number of new buses.

2/3 Answer: 3/three doors; low floor (in either order)

Note Second section, second and third sentences: Both features make it easy and quick for people to get on.

4 Answer: before boarding

Note Second section, last sentence: People do not get on the bus and then buy a ticket; they already have one.

5 Answer: monthly; annual

Note Last section, second sentence: Together with annual Bus Passes, these can be bought online and by phone.

6 Answer: (a) Saver / saver ticket

Note With this, you pay a maximum of 35p less than the normal price per journey.

7 Answer: Travel Information centres

Note We are told that 'like all other tickets', Saver tickets can be bought here. This means that all tickets can be bought at Travel Information centres.

► Questions 8–14

8 Answer: NOT GIVEN

Note The text is about how the scheme works. In the first section, it gives the background to the scheme and what has been set up, but there is no information on how it is.

9 Answer: TRUE

Note 1st section: The text says that people in the area have to wait 'several years' until a suitable property is available for them, which means that there are not enough properties in the area for everyone.

Answer: TRUE 10

Note 2nd section: The text says that 'you can still contact' an officer and apply to councils 'outside the area' if your situation does not match any of those listed.

Answer: FALSE 11

Note 2nd section: It is 'unlikely' that someone with 'rent arrears' (money owed for rent) will be offered a home through the scheme; this means it probably won't happen, but it is not completely impossible.

Answer: NOT GIVEN 12

Note 2nd section: The text refers to other areas outside the one covered by this council, and it also states that you can ask to move to 'more than one area', but it does not say that you have a better chance of finding a home in some areas than in others.

Answer: FALSE 13

Note 3rd section: An officer will 'send you a form' and 'arrange' the trip. The officer will 'arrange for you to go'. This means that the officer does not go with you.

Answer: FALSE 14

Note You will receive 'reasonable expenses' for the trip to visit a property, but you do not have to agree to live in that property 'if you do not like it'. This means that you receive the expenses for the trip even if you don't decide to live in the property.

READING Section 2

Questions 15-21

Answer: B

Note This is said to be 'the perfect setting' (location) 'for international students'.

Answer: C

Note 'Health & Social Care' courses take place here. Various kinds of nursing come into the category of 'Health Care'.

Answer: D

Note This place is 'a short step' (a very small distance) from 'busy shopping streets' (ones with a lot of people in them).

Answer: A

Note Here, 'the latest addition' (the newest thing) is a 'professional media make-up studio' (a place for people to learn how to do make-up for performers in the media).

Answer: B

Note This centre is in a 'leafy, residential area' – a place with a lot of trees and houses, rather than shops, main roads, offices and factories, etc. This indicates that the area is a pleasant one.

Answer: E

Note The 'Tudor Hall' here was built and used as a school in the 16th century.

Answer: E

Note The Belling Suite is a 'purpose built' (built for a specific use) 'unit' which contains PCs. This means it was specially created as an IT facility.

Questions 22-27

Answer: Learning centres

Note 2nd section, last sentence: Here, we are told that the staff 'are always on hand to help'.

Answer: Youth Work team

Note 3rd section: We are told that you should 'contact' (get in touch with) the Youth Work Team leaders 'for more information' (to find out about the Student Union).

24 Answer: debates

Note 4th section: In the list of activities, debates (formal discussions of a topic involving speeches in favour of and against something, followed by a vote from the audience) are included.

25 Answer: student common rooms

Note 4th section: Details of events can be found on notice boards, and you can also find out about them if you 'drop into' (visit without arranging to do so beforehand or making an appointment) the student common rooms.

26 Answer: Poppins shops

Note These places sell 'stationery' (paper, pens and other equipment needed by students or used in offices).

27 Answer: an induction course

Note You have to 'complete an induction course' (a course introducing you to how to do something) if you want to use the equipment there.

READING Section 3

Questions 28-33

28 Answer: v

Note The second and biggest part of the paragraph is about the problem starting with difficulty lifting a pan, the problem continuing and then the problem getting very bad, with 'intense' pain and cramp and 'horrific pins and needles' (these are all words used for different kinds of pain).

29 Answer: viii

Note This paragraph deals with the number of British people who have the problem. We are told that the figure is probably higher than the one officially given. Having talked about the number of sufferers, the paragraph then mentions some of the groups of people included in this number.

30 Answer: iii

Note In this paragraph, we are told that specialists 'draw a parallel between' RSI sufferers and marathon runners. This means, they say, that the two groups are similar in some way. We are then told about how the two groups differ. This means it is wrong to compare the two because they are not the same or similar.

31 Answer: x

Note This paragraph describes the many things that Pia Enoizi did, and the different people she went to for treatment, in order to deal with the problem. It is therefore about the different things she tried in order to solve the problem.

32 Answer: vi

Note This paragraph is about the fact that she now suffers less from the problem because of using a curved keyboard and because of the nature of her job, but she still suffers 'a little pain', so the problem is not completely solved.

33 Answer: ii

Note The main topic of this paragraph is her belief that schoolchildren could start to suffer from the problem and her belief that something should be done to prevent this from happening.

Questions 34-39

Task location: Section B

34 Answer: official

Note 'Work-related upper limb disorder' is the official name because it is the one used by 'specialists' (doctors who specialise in a particular area of medicine). This name is contrasted with the term 'RSI', which is not an official name used by medical experts, but used commonly by the public and people who are not doctors.

- 35 **Answer: unknown**
Note Various kinds of people who suffer from the problem are not included in the figure of half a million, which means that the real number of sufferers is not known.
- 36 **Answer: secret**
Note Some sufferers are not included in the figure because they are people who suffer from the condition 'in silence'. They hide the fact that they have the problem because they don't want to 'lose their jobs'.
- 37 **Answer: general**
Note RSI is said to be 'an umbrella term' – a general name used for something that has a variety of different forms or categories.
- 38 **Answer: routine**
Note Some of the people mentioned are people who do things 'repeatedly' as part of their jobs. Something that is done repeatedly as part of a job is a routine task.
- 39 **Answer: clear**
Note We are told that there is no evidence that text messaging can cause the problem, but that advice has been given to help people avoid the problem when text messaging. It is therefore not clear whether or not it can cause the problem, but one company thinks it is a possibility, so they have given advice about it.

► **Question 40**

Task location: Sections D and E

- 40 **Answer: D/E/F/G** (in any order)
Note D: We are told that Pilates, because it emphasises 'posture and balancing muscles', helped her.
E: We are told that physiotherapy 'proved crucial' (was extremely important) and 'made a big difference', giving her 'a feeling of liberation'.
F: The keyboard helps because it means that she uses her wrists, arms and elbows in a 'more relaxed' way.
G: She does this rather than jogging, which she says can 'aggravate joints' (damage them and make them painful). This means that brisk walking must be good for the condition.
Option A is incorrect: This involved telling another student what to write down, but doing this caused 'a painful contraction of the neck muscles'.
Option B is incorrect: The sentence 'But none of these made a difference' refers back to the treatments previously mentioned that she tried, and going to an osteopath is one of those.
Option C is incorrect: This is another of the treatments that didn't work, referred to by 'none of these'.
Option H is incorrect: See note on option G.

WRITING Task 1

Note: General Training Writing answers are marked according to the same criteria as Academic Training Writing answers.

See sample answer on page 205.

Notes

Content points

The three bullet points required are all covered. The answer refers to the writer looking forward to the visit, contains a suggestion as to a place to go on the birthday and asks the friend for their opinion on this.

Organisation

The answer follows the order of the bullet points, with each one in a separate paragraph. It is common in these tasks for one bullet point to produce more of the answer than the other bullet points.

In this case, the part about the proposed trip is the long letter has an appropriate opening line and an appropriate reference to the forthcoming visit and a reference to further contact.

Use of language

Linking: Several sentences are linked by *and* so that the does not contain a lot of short, simple sentences and for. Other good uses of linking words and phrases include *including*, and *If so*.

Grammatical structures: Tag questions (in this letter was the second paragraph) are often appropriate in this kind of informal letter. The third sentence of the second paragraph includes a conditional structure and a relative clause. The question form *do you fancy?* and the request form *know* are very useful in informal letters of this kind.

Vocabulary: Good and appropriate vocabulary in this answer includes: *look forward to*, *have a great time*, *have fun*, and *appeals to*.

WRITING Task 2

See sample answer on page 205.

Notes

Content points

The answer fully addresses the issues in the task. Two aspects (weight and clothes) are discussed, and examples given of the problems they cause and the reasons why. These problems. Both questions asked in the task are answered. The answer states clear agreement with the statement and discusses the situation in the writer's own country.

Organisation

The answer flows logically from one point to the next and is appropriately divided into paragraphs. It begins by agreeing the statement in general. In the first paragraph, the issue of weight is discussed, with causes and results of worrying about this and reference to the writer's own country. In the second paragraph, clothes are discussed in the same way. The third paragraph presents a clear opinion as a conclusion.

Use of language

Linking: In several sentences, *because* is used to link causes and results so that there are not a lot of sentences that are too simple. Other words and phrases used for linking are *Certainly*, *For example*, *Even* and *In my opinion*.

Grammatical structures: The modal structures *ought to*, *should* and *could* are used for expressing opinions on what is right or wrong. The structure *make someone + adjective* is used for describing the cause of a feeling. The structure *cause something* is used for describing the result of something.

Vocabulary: Words and phrases appropriate for the topic here include: *on a diet*, *of some sort*, *disorders*, *something*, *with* and *laugh at*.

TEST B

READING Section 1

► **Questions 1–7**

1 Answer: NOT GIVEN

Note 1st paragraph: We are told that it is a national scheme and that the aim is to get a million people to walk regularly, but we are not told how much publicity has been given to the scheme.

2 Answer: YES

Note 2nd paragraph: The Volunteer Leaders are said to be

GT-Reading
 Walk for Life