

**LISTENING** (approximately 40 minutes)**Part 1**

You will hear three different extracts. For questions **1–6**, choose the answer (**A**, **B** or **C**) which fits best according to what you hear. There are two questions for each extract.

**Extract One**

You hear two friends talking about their children's reading habits.

- 1** The man says his daughter is motivated to read when
  - A** she is attracted by a book's illustrations.
  - B** she is allowed to choose which books to read.
  - C** she is able to identify with the characters in books.
- 2** They both feel that children who don't read for pleasure
  - A** tend to associate books with studying.
  - B** have too many other leisure distractions.
  - C** are following the pattern set by parents.

**Extract Two**

You hear part of an interview with a man who worked as a team leader with students doing voluntary work in the rainforest.

- 3** When talking about the volunteers, he reveals that he is
  - A** admiring of how quickly they adapted to a new environment.
  - B** proud of the way they developed as people whilst there.
  - C** appreciative of their efforts to complete the project on time.
- 4** What does he feel he gained most from the experience of being a team leader?
  - A** a stronger sense of his own potential
  - B** the ability to deal with the unexpected
  - C** greater understanding of how people behave in groups

**Extract Three**

You hear two students talking about fast food.

- 5** The man says his housemates choose to eat fast food because
  - A** they've been influenced by marketing campaigns.
  - B** the generous size of servings represents good value.
  - C** their lack of cooking skills makes it an attractive option.
- 6** What is the woman's attitude to fast food?
  - A** She criticises its unappetising flavours.
  - B** She welcomes the new options available.
  - C** She doubts whether improved labelling will affect its popularity.

## Part 2

You will hear an architectural photographer called Jack Gollins talking about his work immediately after receiving a professional award. For questions 7–14, complete the sentences with a word or short phrase.

## Architectural photographer

Jack says it was a conversation with (7) ..... that made him  
aware of how much work he's done during his career.

One of Jack's personal rules is that, unlike other architectural photographers, he shoots  
photos with a (8) ..... lens.

Jack uses the expression (9) ..... to refer to places containing  
buildings that have had a strong impact on him.

Jack recalls the need for powerful (10) ..... when working in India.

Jack refers to his visits overseas as (11) ..... for developing his  
professional skills.

Jack explains how collaborating with a particular (12) ..... has  
helped him take elevated shots.

By doing a number of fast (13) ..... , Jack is able to shoot from  
the sky without annoying people on the ground.

Jack explains that capturing what he calls the (14) ..... can be  
very important financially.

## Part 3

You will hear part of an interview in which a science writer called Andy Hicks and a psychologist called Dr Karen Ferrigan are talking about how technology affects our brains. For questions 15–20, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which fits best according to what you hear.

- 15 What point does Andy make about multitasking?
  - A Few people have the ability to master it effectively.
  - B People fail to understand its implications for their lifestyle.
  - C The different interpretations of what it means are valid.
  - D The idea itself is a popular misconception.
- 16 When asked about the effect of unread emails on intelligence, Andy says
  - A it is purely temporary in nature.
  - B it suggests people are easily able to change focus.
  - C it has been over-simplified by researchers.
  - D it is less dramatic than previously supposed.
- 17 Andy mentions workplace studies in order to illustrate
  - A the advantages of letting people multitask.
  - B how common self-deception is.
  - C a personal experience he has had.
  - D the need for more directed research.
- 18 Karen feels that problems with remembering passwords are due to
  - A the way the brain organises data.
  - B issues with different types of memory.
  - C inconsistent rules that users have to follow.
  - D the information overload now imposed on people.
- 19 What does Karen see as a key issue with the human brain?
  - A the methods used to do research into its workings
  - B how it struggles to keep up with technological change
  - C the way it physically adapts to environmental changes
  - D how bad it is at making effective decisions
- 20 When asked about the benefits of the information age, Karen and Andy disagree about
  - A the accuracy of the information we can access.
  - B the risks of neglecting traditional sources of information.
  - C the effects on people's abilities to retain information.
  - D the priorities for helping people exploit the mass of information available.

Part 4

You will hear five short extracts in which people are talking about their experiences of doing volunteer work.

**TASK ONE**

For questions 21–25, choose from the list (A–H) the reason each speaker gives for doing volunteer work.

**TASK TWO**

For questions 26–30, choose from the list (A–H) the change each speaker identifies in themselves as a result of doing volunteer work.

**While you listen, you must complete both tasks.**

**A** to overcome a fear

**A** better time management

**B** to meet like-minded people

**B** an ability to deal with difficult people

**C** to acquire practical skills

**C** enhanced powers of concentration

**D** to clarify future options

**D** an appreciation of family

**E** to make a significant impact

**E** improved level of fitness

**F** to match friends' expectations

**F** an understanding of ecological problems

**G** to fill time usefully

**G** a stronger sense of identity

**H** to learn about the natural world

**H** a greater awareness of others

Speaker 1  21

Speaker 1  26

Speaker 2  22

Speaker 2  27

Speaker 3  23

Speaker 3  28

Speaker 4  24

Speaker 4  29

Speaker 5  25

Speaker 5  30

**SPEAKING (15 minutes)**

There are two examiners. One (the interlocutor) conducts the test, providing you with the necessary materials and explaining what you have to do. The other examiner (the assessor) is introduced to you, but then takes no further part in the interaction.

**Part 1 (2 minutes)**

The interlocutor first asks you and your partner for some information about yourselves, then widens the scope of the questions by asking about e.g. your leisure activities, studies, travel and daily life. You are expected to respond to the interlocutor's questions and listen to what your partner has to say.

**Part 2 (a one-minute 'long turn' for each candidate, plus a 30-second response from the second candidate)**

You are each given the opportunity to talk for about a minute, and to comment briefly after your partner has spoken.

The interlocutor gives you a set of three pictures and asks you to talk about two of them for about one minute. It is important to listen carefully to the interlocutor's instructions. The interlocutor then asks your partner a question about your pictures and your partner responds briefly.

You are then given another set of pictures to look at. Your partner talks about these pictures for about one minute. This time the interlocutor asks you a question about your partner's pictures and you respond briefly.

**Part 3 (4 minutes)**

In this part of the test, you and your partner are asked to talk together. The interlocutor places a question and some text prompts on the table between you. This stimulus provides the basis for a discussion, after which you will need to make a decision on the topic in question. The interlocutor explains what you have to do.

**Part 4 (5 minutes)**

The interlocutor asks some further questions, which leads to a more general discussion of the topic you have discussed in Part 3. You may comment on your partner's answers if you wish.