

# Listening

30 minutes

1. You will hear people talking in eight different situations. For questions 1-8, choose the best answer (A, B or C). At the end of Part 1 you will have 1 minute to transfer your answers to the Answer Sheet.
1. You overhear a woman recommending a campsite.  
Why does she recommend it?
  - A It's close to tourist attractions.
  - B It's in an area of natural beauty.
  - C It has a wide range of facilities.
2. On a radio programme, you hear some information about a future guest.  
What will he be talking about?
  - A organizing a mountain holiday
  - B learning mountain-climbing skills
  - C buying mountaineering equipment
3. You hear a man talking about a ceramics course he attended.  
What aspect of the course did he find unsatisfactory?
  - A the level of support from the staff
  - B the quality of the materials
  - C the cost for students
4. You hear part of a talk about how to look fit and healthy.  
What is the speaker's advice?
  - A check your weight regularly
  - B build up your muscles
  - C avoid certain foods
5. You hear the beginning of a programme about college canteens.  
What point is being made about them?
  - A The choice of food has improved.
  - B Students like the food on offer there.
  - C Teachers complain about the quality of the food.
6. You hear the weather forecast on the radio.  
How will the weather change tomorrow?
  - A It will get colder.
  - B It will get sunnier.
  - C It will get windier.
7. On the radio, you hear a sports journalist talking about an article she has written.  
What is the article about?
  - A the history of sport
  - B the benefits of sport
  - C the lack of sports facilities
8. You hear a young man giving a talk about going camping.  
What is his advice?
  - A take a good variety of foodstuffs
  - B go prepared for bad weather
  - C choose the area carefully

2. You will hear a radio programme about the history of roller skating. For questions 9-18, complete the sentences. At the end of Part 2 you will have 1 minute to transfer your answers to the Answer Sheet.

### HISTORY OF ROLLER SKATING

The country where the first roller skates were probably made was (9) \_\_\_\_\_. In 1760, John Merlin went to a ball in London playing a (10) \_\_\_\_\_ whilst on roller skates. Unfortunately, John Merlin injured himself when he broke a (11) \_\_\_\_\_ at the ball.

In Germany, roller skating was used in a ballet called (12) \_\_\_\_\_. James Plimpton's invention helped roller skaters to control the (13) \_\_\_\_\_ of their skates.

The first team sport to be played on roller skates was (14) \_\_\_\_\_.

In Detroit in 1937, the first (15) \_\_\_\_\_ in the sport took place. The use of plastics meant that both the (16) \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ of roller skates improved.

The musical Starlight Express was seen by as many as (17) \_\_\_\_\_ in London. The speaker says that modern roller skates are now (18) \_\_\_\_\_ than ever before.

## Use of English

40 minutes

3. For questions 19 – 29, read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of the lines to form a word that fits in the space in the same line. There is an example at the beginning (0). Transfer your answers to the Answer Sheet.

### QUEBEC

Quebec is Canada's second most (0) **populated** province, after Ontario. Most inhabitants live in urban areas near the Saint Lawrence River between Montreal and Quebec City, the capital.

POPULATE

Approximately half of Quebec (19) \_\_\_\_\_ live in the Greater Montreal Area, including the Island of Montreal.

RESIDE

English-speaking communities and English-language institutions are concentrated in the west of the island of Montreal but are also (20) \_\_\_\_\_ present in the Outaouais, Eastern (21) \_\_\_\_\_, and Gaspé regions.

SIGNIFICANT  
TOWN

The Nord-du-Quebec region, occupying the northern half of the province, is sparsely populated and inhabited primarily by (22) \_\_\_\_\_ peoples.

ABORIGINE

Even in central Quebec at comparatively (23) \_\_\_\_\_ latitudes winters are severe in inland areas.

SOUTH

Quebec (24) \_\_\_\_\_ debates have played a large role in the politics of the province.

DEPEND

Parti Ouebecois governments held referendums on sovereignty in 1980 and 1995; both were voted down by (25) \_\_\_\_\_, the latter defeated by a very narrow margin.

VOTE

In 2006, the House of Commons of Canada passed a (26) \_\_\_\_\_ motion recognizing the "Quebecois as a nation within a united Canada".

SYMBOL

While the province's (27) \_\_\_\_\_ natural resources have long been the mainstay of its economy, sectors of the knowledge economy such as aerospace, information and communication technologies, biotechnology, and the (28) \_\_\_\_\_ industry also play leading roles.

SUBSTANCE

PHARMA

These many industries have all contributed to helping Quebec become a very economically influential province within Canada, second only to Ontario in economic (29) \_\_\_\_\_.

PUT

4. For questions 30 – 38, read the text below and think of ONE word which best fits each space. The first word (0) has been done for you. Transfer your answers to the Answer Sheet.

Example: (0) *WHETHER*

### KEEP ON LEARNING!

It doesn't matter (0) \_\_\_\_\_ you are still at school or in full-time employment, making the effort to learn new things is very important. Most of us have a few subjects on (30) \_\_\_\_\_ we focus. These may be associated (31) \_\_\_\_\_ our study or job, or sometimes a hobby.

(32) \_\_\_\_\_ it is obviously important to develop a deep understanding of (33) \_\_\_\_\_ matters to us most, it is equally worthwhile to extend our range of knowledge beyond what we are familiar with, and that is true at (34) \_\_\_\_\_ age.

So the best advice is to find the time to (35) \_\_\_\_\_ on new challenges and learn new skills outside the areas where we feel most comfortable. People often choose subjects (36) \_\_\_\_\_ as new languages, computer skills, (37) \_\_\_\_\_ painting. If you can't get to a class, then you can go online. Online courses can easily (38) \_\_\_\_\_ found, and learning online means you put in as much time as you want each day.

5. For questions 39 – 48, read the new words included into English dictionaries this year. Identify the category they might belong to. There is an example at the beginning (0). Transfer your answers to the Answer Sheet.

**0. sneakerhead**

☐ business    ☐ love    ☒ fashion    ☐ hobby

**39. glunge**

☐ politics    ☐ fashion    ☐ culture    ☐ food

**40. shacket**

☐ food    ☐ love    ☐ clothes    ☐ business

**41. Gen Z**

☐ love    ☐ people    ☐ fashion    ☐ sports

**42. ghosting**

☐ fashion    ☐ politics    ☐ movies    ☐ love

**43. socialating**

☐ fashion    ☐ business    ☐ love    ☐ sports

**44. Trumpkin**

☐ love    ☐ politics    ☐ food    ☐ business

**45. freakshake**

☐ culture    ☐ food    ☐ ecology    ☐ fashion

**46. frosé**

☐ ecology    ☐ fashion    ☐ sports    ☐ food

**47. sad rap**

☐ ecology    ☐ culture    ☐ food    ☐ politics

**48. false flag**

☐ politics    ☐ love    ☐ sports    ☐ hobby

# Reading

40 minutes

6. You are going to read an article about the effect that listening to music might have on the brain. Choose from the list A-I the sentence which best summarises each part (49-55) of the article. There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use. There is an example at the beginning (0). Transfer your answers to the Answer Sheet.

- A Pupils were put into groups to listen to different things.
- B The experiment could lead to new methods of teaching.
- C Pupils doing best had probably liked what they had heard.
- D It was thought that difficult music made the brain work better.
- E The experiment suggests that the children did not listen to Mozart.
- F Listening to Mozart seemed to improve mental ability.
- G Those listening to pop music did best on the test.
- H The effect of music on people may be different according to age.
- I **The experiment was carried out in all parts of Britain.**

## MUSIC TO HELP YOUR BRAIN

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Listening to pop music may make you cleverer, according to a Megalab experiment in which 11,000 children in 250 schools across Britain took part.

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The idea was put forward as a scientific study by Dr Sue Hallam of the Institute of Education, London, to follow up work in California which suggested that listening to music by Mozart for ten minutes had a direct effect on people's ability to work out problems.

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The Megalab experiment took place at eleven o'clock one Thursday morning. School children were split at random into three separate groups: one listening to Mozart, one to a pop group and one to a conversation in which Dr Hallam discussed Megalab.

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The children were then given problem-solving tasks. The group which had listened to the discussion scored 52 per cent, those who had listened to Mozart also scored 52 per cent, but those who had listened to the pop group scored 56 per cent. Dr Hallam said the result is interesting and 'approaching significance'.

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She thought that the reason was not due to the 'Mozart effect' but because the mood of the children had changed, so they were more aroused and tried harder. 'They were probably enjoying it and so they were well motivated,' she said. 'The others were probably uninterested or not particularly inspired by Mozart or by the discussion.'

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Dr Frances Rauscher, of the Centre for the Neurobiology of Learning and Memory in Berkeley, California, had suggested that students would do better after listening to Mozart because his music is complex and stimulates particular activity in the brain.

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However, Dr Hallam did not dismiss Californian idea, because the experiments were performed on adults, who may process music differently.

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The Minister for Science said, 'If the results are conclusive, we could see a whole new approach in the future to the way pupils are taught in school.'

7. For questions 56 – 65, read the text below. Decide whether the statements about the text below are true (T), false (F) or there is no information in the text (N/S). The first one is done as an example. Transfer your answers to the Answer Sheet.

### MOST DIFFICULT TO LEARN

People often ask which is the most difficult language to learn, and it is not easy to answer because there are many factors to take into consideration. Firstly, in a first language the differences are unimportant as people learn their mother tongue naturally, so the question of how hard a language is to learn is only relevant when learning a second language.

A native speaker of Spanish, for example, will find Portuguese much easier to learn than a native speaker of Chinese – because Portuguese is very similar to Spanish, while Chinese is very different – so the native language can affect learning a second language. The greater the differences between the second language and our first are, the harder it will be for most people to learn. Many people answer that Chinese is the hardest language to learn, possibly influenced by the thought of learning the Chinese writing system, and the pronunciation of Chinese does appear to be very difficult for many foreign learners. However, for Japanese speakers, who already use Chinese characters in their own language, learning writing will be less difficult than for speakers of languages using the Roman alphabet.

Some people seem to learn languages readily, while others find it very difficult. Teachers and the circumstances in which the language is learned also play an important role, as well as each learner's motivation for learning. If people learn a language because they need to use it professionally, they often learn it faster than people studying a language that has no direct use in their day-to-day life.

Apparently, British diplomats and other embassy staff have found that the second hardest language is Japanese, which will probably come as no surprise to many, but the language that they have found to be the most problematic is Hungarian, which has 35 cases (forms of a noun according to whether it is subject, object, genitive, etc). This does not mean that Hungarian is the hardest language to learn for everyone, but it causes British diplomatic personnel, who are generally used to learning languages, the most difficulty. However, Tabassaran, a Caucasian language has 48 cases, so it might cause more difficulty if British diplomats had to learn it.

Different cultures and individuals from those cultures will find different languages more difficult. In the case of Hungarian for British learners, it is not a question of the writing system, which uses a similar alphabet, but the grammatical complexity, though native speakers of related languages may find it easier, while struggling with languages that the British find relatively easy.

No language is easy to learn well, though languages which are related to our first language are easier. Learning a completely different writing system is a huge challenge, but that does not necessarily make a language more difficult than another. In the end, it is impossible to say that there is one language that is the most difficult language in the world.

	T	F	N/S
<b>0. The question of how hard a language is to learn is relevant to both first and second language acquisition.</b>		✓	
<b>56.</b> A mother-tongue language has a great impact on personal utterances.			
<b>57.</b> Portuguese is definitely easier than Chinese.			
<b>58.</b> A Japanese speaker may well find the Chinese writing system easier than a speaker of a European language.			
<b>59.</b> A teacher plays a greater role in the learning process.			
<b>60.</b> The Hungarian alphabet causes problems for British speakers.			
<b>61.</b> Hungarian is not the hardest language in the world.			
<b>62.</b> Hungarian has as many cases as Tabassaran.			
<b>63.</b> Many British diplomats learn Tabassaran.			
<b>64.</b> Writing substantially improves the ability of studying the second language.			
<b>65.</b> The writer thinks that learning new writing systems is easy.			

## Writing

60 minutes

8. Read the task. Write your answer in the Answer Sheet in 150–180 words in an appropriate style.

Send us a story!

We are looking for stories for our English-language magazine for young people. Your story must **begin** with this sentence:

***When Max opened the letter, he was so excited that he started dancing around the room.***

Your story must include the following words/phrases:

- a journey
- a meeting
- an exam
- an unexpected suggestion
- a social net

Underline the given words **in your story** when they are written **for the first time**.

## ANSWER SHEET

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**Listening****Part 1.** Circle the correct option.

1	A	B	C
2	A	B	C
3	A	B	C
4	A	B	C
5	A	B	C
6	A	B	C
7	A	B	C
8	A	B	C

**Part 2.** Write the words into the corresponding places.

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**Use of English.****Part 3.** Write the words.

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**Part 4.** Write the words.

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**Part 5.** Write the words.

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**Reading:****Part 6.** Circle the correct option.

49	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
50	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
51	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
52	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
53	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
54	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
55	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H

**Part 7.** Circle the correct option.

56	T	F	N/S
57	T	F	N/S
58	T	F	N/S
59	T	F	N/S
60	T	F	N/S

61	T	F	N/S
62	T	F	N/S
63	T	F	N/S
64	T	F	N/S
65	T	F	N/S

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*Writing*

Handwriting practice lines consisting of multiple rows of dashed lines on a solid background.



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*Writing*

Handwriting practice area with 20 sets of horizontal dashed lines.