

PART 1

Listening Comprehension

Time: 20 minutes

Task 1

You are going to hear four extracts of people talking about their first jobs. Listen to the extracts to do the tasks below. You must do both tasks as you are listening. You will listen only once.

a) Choose which job each speaker is talking about. There are three extra options which you do not need to use.

1. ___
2. ___
3. ___
4. ___

- a) a musician b) a camp counsellor c) a newspaper solicitor
d) a shop assistant e) a waitress f) a parking-lot sweeper g) a stockbroker

b) Choose the view each speaker expresses . There are three extra options which you do not need to use.

5. ___
6. ___.
7. ___
8. ___

The speaker says that he/she

- a) started a new business which was entirely different from the initial dream.
b) got the first job due to great opportunities his/her country provided
c) was taught determination, which helped them to achieve a desired goal
d) was taught to feel responsible for other people's lives
e) learned at an early age that you would not achieve success without other people's help
f) was helped to obtain a high ranking position
g) profited a lot from the first job

Task 2

Listen to a radio programme and choose the best answers. You will listen only once.

- 9 The radio programme is probably designed for
A lawyers B sixteen- to eighteen-year-olds C everyone
- 10 How many guests will there be on the programme?
A none B one C more than one
- 11 Emily says the majority of lawyers work
A in court B for criminals C in offices
- 12 Divorce is part of
A civil law B criminal law C court
- 13 Emily thinks the most important quality of a barrister is
A self-confidence B communication C a good memory

b) Listen again and complete the sentences.

14. There's a Factsheet that you can _____ from the website.
15. Emily will help listeners _____ the mysteries of the legal profession.
16. Barristers present a case for the prosecution or _____ the accused.
17. Only a small _____ of lawyers work in court in England.
18. What _____ qualities do you think a good barrister needs?
19. You've got to _____ you know what you're doing

TRANSFER ALL YOUR ANSWERS TO YOUR ANSWER SHEET

PART 2

Reading

Time: 40 minutes

Task 1

1) Read the text and name the topics mentioned.

- a. Ellen's achievement;
- b. Her attitude to her boat ;
- c. Her love life ;
- d. Her boat's facilities ;
- e. The qualities a solo sailor needs ;
- f. The costs of the voyage ;
- g. The differences between sailing in 1969 and today .

2) Each of the following sentences comes from the text. Decide where each one should go.

2. Ellen, standing at just 1.5m tall, is the first to succeed.
3. He finished in 312 days.
4. She tells me she washed twice on the trip, once in a rainstorm and once using some of her fresh drinking water.
5. This is very different to the early days of single-handed sailing when Sir Robin Knox-Johnston lost the use of his radio and therefore all contact with the outside world.
6. What matters is living as one with her boat and the sea.
7. This achievement establishes her as possibly the greatest sailor Britain has ever produced.

A Woman Obsessed

Ellen MacArthur has been welcomed home by huge crowds after sailing solo around the world in record time. (A) _____ 28-year-old MacArthur battled storms and high winds for much of the 44,000-kilometre journey. She finally completed her voyage in 71 days 14 hours 18 minutes and 33 seconds beating the existing record by 33 hours.

I met up with her the day after her return and we went to see her boat 'She talks,' says Ellen with complete sincerity. 'She talks to me.'

This is why she risked her life and sanity to become the fastest person ever to sail alone around the world: not fame or money or even what is important though that is to her. (B) _____

Her boat, named B&Q after her sponsors, is 23m long and 15m wide, the cabin is no more than 2.5m by 1.5m. It contains a bunk, a chart table, twin computer screens and navigational equipment, a single gas burner and a sink the size of a large bowl. That's it. No toilet (just a bucket), no shower, no comforts except a cuddly toy or two. (C) _____

Did you ever get lonely, I ask. 'No,' she says without hesitation. She is also dismissive of fear. 'Often you don't know what's going to happen when there's a big storm coming so, when you're actually in it, it's better. Then you can get on and do what you have to do.'

Apart from breaking the time set by Francis Joyon last year, MacArthur is only the second person ever to sail solo non-stop around the world on a multi-hull boat. Six times more people than that have stood on the Moon. More than 1800 have climbed Everest. And four men, all great sailors, have already tried and failed to match the feat of Joyon. (D) _____

'That's the common misconception, that it's all down to size and muscle,' says Sir Robin Knox-Johnston, the first person to sail solo non-stop around the world. 'Single-handed sailing is really all about the mind.'

Knox-Johnston, 65, sailed into the record books in 1969 when he became the first person to sail non-stop around the world alone in his 10m wooden yacht, *Suhaili*. (E) _____. 'You need to be able to focus, deal with things alone and have incredible levels of self-discipline. If you don't have an extreme mental toughness, you probably won't survive,' he adds.

The technology has changed greatly since Knox-Johnston's day. Now you can watch what happens on board via cameras, listen to audio links and communicate by email. (F) _____. He used an old-fashioned sextant to work out his position and made crude weather predictions with a barometer taken from a local pub.

Today, sailors use GPS positioning for accurate plotting of their exact location and get highly accurate weather forecasts from their team onshore. However, as the veteran yachtsman says: 'If we'd had all the modern equipment, it would have saved us time but rescue is still not guaranteed and the hazards remain the same. I don't think the challenge is any less, it's just different. The course is the same.'

Task 2

You are going to read an extract from a novel.

For questions 8-14, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text. Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Ralph unlocked the door to his flat and as he entered the dark, motionless hall experienced that momentary qualm of ownership which even after three years still lightly besieged him sometimes when he returned alone at the end of the day. When he had first bought the flat, he used to come home in an eager, questioning mood - often as early as he could - wondering what it had been doing during the hours he had been away. It had represented a form of welcome to him, a region in which his focus was undisputed and reliable. He supposed that he should have worried about intruders or burst drains in that moment of reunion, but his flat had always been sitting waiting for him with an expression of independence or of neglect, depending on whether he'd left it tidy or not. In the end he had begun to regard it merely as another cloistered annexe of himself, a space into which the stuffy chambers of his heart and head had gradually overspilled their contents.

He had grown impatient with its inability to be transformed. There was, of course, the small, angular puddle of letters which sometimes gathered by the door and the red eye of the answering machine which could occasionally be found resuscitated and blinking with life when he returned. And he was grateful that the glassy eyes of his windows hadn't been smashed nor the contents ravished with violence, mind you, he wondered what the flat would look like afterwards.

From the dreary distance of his shabby third-floor office on the Holloway Road, Ralph often looked forward to his three or four solitary evenings at home each week. Once he had fled the fabricated world of the office and felt the memory of himself begin patchily to return on his bus journey home, he no longer needed to be on his own, a fact which seemed continually to elude him in his social calculations. Sitting exposed at his desk he would crave isolation, unlimited time alone amongst his possessions, but the relief of escape drained him and he would vainly wait for some sense of selfhood to return. Instead, there was merely a resounding emptiness, which made him suspect during his long hours of loneliness that the alien exercise of doing work which did not suit him had forced him to change, moving him further and further from what he liked to think of as himself. He would often read or listen to music as the night deepened outside, familiar habits which now, however, he would find himself asking for whom or what he did them. His points of reference had grown dim, his signposts muddled: sensations and ideas would arrive and then get lost, circulating around the junctions of his mind, unable to find a connection.

There had been a time, he supposed, when he had not felt this powerless, when, had he but perceived his own worth, he might have escaped; but he had been so eager to fix himself up with something that he had been swept along by this great desire for something, and he had followed the first course which presented itself as if it had been ordained that he should do so.

He had tried, of course, after he left university, to formulate some plan for his own betterment, but it hadn't really surprised him to find, when he searched himself for ambition, merely the desire unobtrusively to survive. He had applied for the types of jobs which had become familiar to him through the talk of his peers, had latched himself wearily on to their futures and jogged behind as they rushed towards them, unable to imagine that he might be put to some use which would manufacture as its by-product his own happiness.

He had attended his only interview gratefully, and in the fever of examination did not think to test the position - an inexplicit editorial role on a free local newspaper - for its own merits. Relieved at having pulled off twenty minutes of pleasant conversation with Neil, his boss, he had not considered the future of lengthy encounters by which he was now daily assaulted. Neil had offered him the job there and then, telling him he was the only graduate who had applied; a revelation which at the time Ralph had obscurely taken as a compliment.

8 What do we learn in the first paragraph about Ralph's current attitude towards his flat?

- A He resents the responsibilities ownership of it involves.
- B He regrets that he cannot put more effort into its upkeep.
- C He is aware that he has imposed his personality on it.
- D He sees it as an area over which he has supreme authority.

9 What do we learn from Ralph's thoughts about his answering machine?

- A He takes some comfort from its presence.
- B He dislikes its intrusive Nature.
- C It increases his feelings of isolation.
- D It contributes to his sense of security.

10 According to the author, Ralph's desire to be alone is

- A self-indulgent.
- B conceited.
- C self-destructive.
- D misguided.

11 Ralph suspects that his work

- A has restricted his other interests.
- B should be a more sociable experience.
- C is too complex for his limited abilities.
- D has had a negative effect on his personality.

12 Ralph's initial concern after university had been to

- A improve his future prospects.
- B keep sight of his long-term goals.
- C avoid any early mistakes.
- D follow his own interests.

13 What approach did Ralph take in looking for a job?

- A He tried to apply faster than other applicants.
- B He unthinkingly adopted the ideas of others.
- C He rehearsed for interviews with his friends.
- D He focused on areas in which he had some experience.

14 What do we learn about Ralph's interview with Neil?

- A Neil took pains to make Ralph feel relaxed.
- B Ralph failed to find out about the job concerned .
- C It was much shorter than Ralph had expected.
- D The two men shared similar educational backgrounds.

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PART 3

Use of English

Time: 30 minutes

Task 1

Choose a word, a-d, to complete each of the gaps. Think of the type of word you need and whether it might be singular or plural.

- 1 Tree _____ is crucial, because trees are the _____ of the planet; we chop them down at our peril.
a extinction b heart c lungs d conservation
- 2 Where I come from the countryside needs _____, because it is being _____ by more and more buildings.
a spoilt b broken c protection d defence
- 3 In the _____ season, the countryside is not at all _____ as it is buzzing with activity.
a plant b tranquil c tranquillity d planting
- 4 A huge factory, which is now derelict, _____ the landscape, but the scenery is still _____ with wooded hills and streams.
a rules b dominates c extravagant d spectacular
- 5 From the mountain top you have a _____ view of the coastline, with beaches _____ into the distance.
a stretching b panoramic c panorama d stretch
- 6 People go to New York to shop and to take in the _____ like the Statue of Liberty, but they also like to visit open _____ like Central Park.
a sightings b spaces c sights d spacing
- 7 I think it is necessary to _____ the environment, because wildlife will _____.
a disappear b depart c safeguard d uphold
- 8 People come from miles to admire the _____ across the valley, because the area has a breathtaking _____.
a scenery b scenic c outlook d view

Task 2

a) In the following sentences and paragraphs, one of the words in each of the word pairs in bold is wrong and one is right. Identify the most appropriate word in each case.

9 Paragraph (A)

If there is a (1) **despite** / **dispute** between the management and the union in a company which cannot be (2) **restored** / **resolved**, and as a result a (3) **strike** / **stroke** looks likely, a third party might be called in to (4) **abdicate** / **arbitrate**.

10 Paragraph (B)

Three managers have been accused of (1) **fraught** / **fraud**, (2) **dissemination** / **discrimination**, (3) **bullying** / **bumbling**, (4) **racy** / **racial** (5) **obtuse** / **abuse** and (6) **sectional** / **sexual** (7) **harassment** / **arrestment**. As a result two of them have been (8) **fried** / **fired** and one has been (9) **suspected** / **suspended** without pay. The first two are claiming (10) **unfair** / **unfaithful** (11) **dismissive** / **dismissal** and plan to (12) **appeal** / **appal**. The third has applied for a job with the government.

11 Paragraph (C)

We would like to point out that there have been several (1) **breaches** / **beaches** of the company's 'No smoking' policy. We also have proof that several factory floor workers have been (2) **neglecting** / **negotiating** their duties, and there have also been several incidences of (3) **insurrection** / **insubordination** towards senior managers and intentional (4) **damning** / **damage** of company property. If this happens again, those responsible will be taken before a (5) **disconcerting** / **disciplinary** (6) **broad** / **board** and could face (7) **instant** / **instance** (8) **dismal** / **dismissal**. We would like to stress that the company has a (9) **nil-tolerant** / **zero tolerance** policy towards those who misbehave or break the rules.

12 Paragraph (D)

The management are fully aware that because of staff (1) shortness / shortages we are all (2) overstretched / oversubscribed at the moment, Mr Harrington, but we suggest that if you have a (3) grievance / grievous, you put it to us in writing rather than encourage your colleagues to hold a sudden (4) walkout / walkabout. We'd like you to treat this as a (5) verbal / verdant (6) warming / warning: the next time it happens, we will be obliged to ask for your (7) notice / note.

13 Paragraph (E)

What a terrible month! Sales have (1) droned / dropped by 40%, six employees have been made (2) recumbent / redundant, two senior managers have (3) resigned / resided, our main supplier has gone (4) bankrolled / bankrupt, someone has (5) haggled / hacked into the company website and given us a (6) virus / viscous (with the result that the entire computer system has (7) crashed / cracked), and the coffee machine is still out of (8) odour / order.

14 Paragraph (F)

One problem that many companies face is that of their employees (1) plateauing / plating. This often happens when there is a lack of opportunity for promotion. In such situations, employees may feel they are lacking sufficient (2) simulation / stimulation, and as a result could lose their (3) motivation / motorisation and display less (4) indicative / initiative than before. This in turn can lead to reduced (5) proclivity / productivity for the company concerned. A good manager should recognise the potential danger signs, and (6) implement / inclement any solutions that they think might help.

15 Paragraph (G)

An unhappy workforce should be easy for a good manager to spot. Basically, if staff (1) turnover / turnaround is high and staff (2) detention / retention is low, (3) conflict / conscript situations are frequent, there is frequent staff (4) absenteeism / abstention, poor (5) timeserving / timekeeping and (6) misconduct / misconception in the workplace, if (7) moral / morale seems generally low and if there is often the threat of (8) industrial / industrious action, it is time to act. The first thing to do is to (9) counsel / council employees and try to establish the cause of their (10) grievances / grief.

b) Match the words in paragraphs A – G above with their definitions below.

16. The practice of staying away from work, often without a good reason.
17. Reaching a point where you cannot go any further in your job.
18. To give professional advice to someone on personal or professional issues.
19. The frequency within which employed people leave a job and are replaced by new employees.
20. Not needed for a job anymore.
21. A disagreement.
22. To be in a situation where you have too much to do.
23. To try to settle a disagreement between two or more people / groups.
24. The practice of treating people in different ways (because of their sex, race, religion, etc).
25. Regularly worrying or bothering someone.
26. A complaint.
27. The eagerness to work well.
28. Bad behaviour at work.
29. A failure to carry out the terms of an agreement, or the failure to follow rules.
30. The sudden stopping of work by employees when they leave their place of work because of a disagreement.
31. The decision or idea to start or do something.
32. The refusal to obey someone with more authority.
33. To ask someone formally to change a decision that you are not happy with.
34. Spoken.
35. To put something (for example, a plan) into action.
36. Official written information telling an employee that he / she is going to lose his / her job.
37. A feeling of confidence or satisfaction.

Task 3

For questions 38-53, read the text below and think of the word which best fits each space. Use only one word in each space. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

A Letter from a Genius

In 1912, the world's top mathematicians began to receive letters which were (38) of incredibly complex formulae. They came from Madras. in India, (39) a 23-year-old accounts clerk named Srinivasa Aamanujan had seemingly (40) up with hundreds of new solutions to known mathematical problems (41) any form of assistance or training. For the most (42), the professional mathematicians' response was the usual one (43) faced with eccentric letters: they consigned them straight (44) the bin. But in 1913, some reached G. H. Hardy, a leading authority in number theory at Cambridge University. He, 100, initially dismissed the letters (45) the work of an eccentric, but unable to (46) them out of his head, he eventually subjected them to closer scrutiny. After a few hours, Hardy arrived (47) the conclusion that what he had (48) him was the work of a mathematical genius, a view confirmed by colleagues with (49) he shared his discovery. Before very (50) Ramanujan had received an invitation to Cambridge and, once there, he soon proved (51) worth. A fruitful collaboration with Hardy (52) in the opening up of vast areas of mathematical research, still being worked on to (53) day

Task 4

Write one word in each gap.

54 'Now, what I want _____ facts. 55 Teach these boys and girls nothing _____ facts. 56. Facts alone _____ wanted in life. 57. Plant nothing _____, and root out everything else. 58. You can only form the minds of reasoning animals upon facts: nothing else will ever _____ of any service to them. 59. This is the principle on which I bring _____ my own children. 60 Stick _____ facts, sir!' 61 The scene was _____ plain, bare, monotonous vault of a school-room, 62. The speaker's square forefinger emphasized his observations _____ underscoring every sentence with a line on the schoolmaster's sleeve. 63. The emphasis was helped by the speaker's square wall _____ a forehead, which had his eyebrows for its base.

Task 5

For questions 64-69, think of one word only which can be used appropriately in all three sentences.

64

- When Janet got down to work every complex problem was swiftly _____ to its most important points.
- Everything got worse and worse and eventually he was _____ to begging.
- The doctor noticed that the swelling had been considerably _____ by the application of the new ointment.

65

- Boris had a small part in the play but _____ as a programme seller before the performance.
- Pippa _____ her efforts as she was determined to succeed.
- The investment was so good that I _____ my money in three months.

66

- Winning the competition came as a _____ surprise to Marianne.
- Robin is determined to keep on collecting football stickers until he has a _____ set.
- Sir Ralph arrived at the fancy-dress party in full army uniform, with _____ badges and medals.

67

- They heard the news of their wrecked holiday plans with _____ hearts.
- For anyone convicted of such a crime, there is a _____ penalty.
- Simon is convinced he will be able to carry that _____ rucksack all the way.

68

- The most expensive hotels are those which _____ the sea .

- As an actor he had to _____ criticism from the press on a regular basis.
 - Cristina found it hard to _____ the fact that her marriage was over.
- 69
- When buying a house, it is always a good idea to have some money in _____ for unexpected expenses.
 - These fine textiles were woven by _____ in India.
 - The newscaster reported that the situation in the capital was getting out of _____

TRANSFER ALL YOUR ANSWERS TO YOUR ANSWER SHEET

Part 4

WRITING

Time: 30 minutes

Read the statement below. Answer the question and comment on the statement. It is a part of a newspaper article on possible future changes in the life of mankind caused by computerised reality, in which readers were asked to sent in their opinions. You decide to write a letter responding to the statement and expressing your own views.

If now the computer already helps us to think, sometime in the future it inevitably will start to think and act. What if created by hands and brains of the person the computer, really, unexpectedly gets out of control?

Write your answer in 120 - 150 words.

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