

PART 1: LISTENING (50 points)

Question 1:

Complete the form below, using NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER for each answer. (14 points)

Travel Safe

INSURANCE PLC

Department: Motor Insurance

Client details:

Name: Elisabeth **1** _____

Date of birth: 8.10.1975

Address: **2** _____ (street)

 Callington (town)

Policy number: **3** _____

Accident details:

Date: **4** _____

Time: Approx. **5** _____

Supporting evidence: **6** _____

Medical problems (if any): **7** _____ injuries

Your answer

1.	5.
2.	6.
3.	7.
4.	

Question 2. Listen to the passage and then complete the sentence. (16 points)

Cavers explore the underground places such as mines and (1) _____ as well as caves. When cavers camp underground, they choose places which have both space and (2) _____ available. In the UK, the place Mike likes best for caving is Wales. As a physical activity, Mike compares caving to (3) _____. Cavers can pay as much as £20 for a suitable hard hat. Cavers can pay as much as £50 for the right kind of (4) _____, which is worn on the head. Mike recommends buying expensive (5) _____ to avoid having accidents. Caving is a sport for people of (6) _____ and backgrounds. Some caves in Britain are called “places of (7) _____”. The need for safety explains why people don't organise caving (8) _____

Source: <https://englishpracticetest.net/practice-listening-test-for-b2-with-answer-and-audioscript-test-21/>

Your answers:

1.	5.
2.	6.
3.	7.
4.	8.

Question 3: You will hear an interview which takes place on a show between the interviewer, Michaela Robinson, a leading psychologist, Duncan Stone, and a former patient, Ian Smith. Write T (for True) or F (for False). Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes. (10 points)

1. Mr. Stone thinks that psychiatrists don't need any medical training.
2. Psychiatrists need to know how to make patients open up.
3. Ian Smith didn't know what caused his nervousness.
4. Boys at school were friendly to Ian.
5. Mr. Stone found it difficult to get Ian's life story.

Your answers:

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
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Question 4: You will hear an interview a woman called Jennie Thorpe, who is a trapeze artist in a circus, write the letter A, B, C or D on your answer box below to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions. (10 points)

1. Jennie got her present job when her manager saw her performing at
 - A. a circus school
 - B. a gymnastics competition
 - C. a ballet show
 - D. youth circus club
2. Why does Jennie feel a need to practise just after the end of a show?
 - A. She is able to strengthen her muscles.
 - B. She is too tense to be able to relax immediately.
 - C. She is able to sleep better afterwards.
 - D. She is able to do more difficult things then.
3. What does Jennie say about earning a living as a trapeze artist?
 - A. It's hard if you have no contract.
 - B. It's unlikely after a certain age.
 - C. It's difficult for most performers.
 - D. It's easier to for some performers who can create their own shows.
4. According to Jennie, what distinguishes great trapeze artists from the rest?
 - A. They have the lightest bodies.
 - B. They perform without a safety net.
 - C. They have an ability to keep calm.
 - D. They all have good performing skill.
5. What does Jennie find the most difficult thing to get used to?
 - A. feeling pain in her muscles
 - B. having to get up early every day
 - C. damaging her hands on the trapeze
 - D. expressing herself through the way she move

Your answers

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
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PART II. LEXICO - GRAMMAR (30/200)

Question 1. Choose the word or phrase that best fits each blank in the following sentences. (15p)

1. The police say they have some important clues _____ the murderer.
A. on B. about C. to D. in
2. Paul was in the _____ of despair when he heard that Jane was leaving him.
A. abyss B. depths C. valley D. pits
3. Sorry I couldn't ring you yesterday because my phone has been on the _____.
A. wink B. go C. run D. blink
4. When the funds finally _____, they had to abandon the scheme.
A. faded away B. clamped down C. petered out D. fobbed off
5. The team won the championship four years _____.
A. running B. passing C. following D. rotating
6. You've obviously lost weight, and this dress will need to be _____ to fit you properly.
A. dressed up B. taken in C. put out D. taken of
7. In _____, it was a bad idea to pay him in cash.
A. hindsight B. consideration C. retrospect D. knowledge
8. There has been a great deal of _____ in the press about the results of the murder trial.
A. speculation B. prediction C. contemplator D. sensation
9. If you want a flat in the centre of the city, you have to pay through the _____ for it.
A. teeth B. back of your head C. nose D. arm
10. My uncle pulled a few _____ and got me a job in the company where he works.
A. ropes B. strings C. threads D. chords
11. I put my _____ down and told Andy he couldn't use our car any more.
A. hand B. finger C. arm D. foot
12. It was a reasonable _____ to draw in the light of the evidence.

A. assessment B. conclusion C. interpretation D. verdict

13. All _____ barristers are expected to study at the Inns of Court.

A. hopeful B. wishful C. willing D. prospective

14. What I find most _____ about it is that he didn't even have the decency to say that he was sorry.

A. galling B. furious C. touchy D. resentful

15. Football fans are leaving for Matxcova in _____ to watch World cup 2018.

A. pack B. droves C. herd D. boards

Question 2. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to show the underlined part that needs correction. (5 points)

1. The purpose of the United Nations, broadly speaking, is to maintain peace and security and encourage respect for human rights.

A

B

C

D

2. Being sick is the ultimate weapon that some children use so that to get their parents' attention and to make sure that their demands are met.

A

B

C

D

3. Not only the number of mahogany trees has decreased markedly during the last decade, but other valuable trees are becoming scarcer and scarcer as well.

A

B

C

D

4. Since vitamins are contained in a wide variety of foods, people seldom lack of most of them

A

B

C

D

5. Southern California, is known for its mild winters, has become the new home for many senior citizens escaping the hard Northern winters.

A

B

C

D

Question 3. Give the correct form of the word in CAPITAL to fill in the blank of each sentence. Write your answers in the answer box below. (10 points)

1. You could hardly say he was lazy; he has been _____ employed **(GAIN)**
ever since he left school.
2. The world is becoming increasingly _____ **(DEPEND)**
3. I'm so sorry I didn't pick you up this morning. It was a terrible
_____ on my part. **(SEE)**
4. Some people still do not _____ hunting as a violent act. **(CONCEPT)**
5. The company _____ withdrew their offer. I didn't know why. **(EXPLAIN)**
6. Taking advantage of someone's trust or innocence is completely _____. **(DESPISE)**
7. When she found out that she had missed out on a place by two marks, she
felt completely _____. **(SPIRIT)**
8. Today, a term in prison doesn't seem to act as a much of a
_____ to potential criminals. **(DETER)**
9. The company has a _____ obligation to give you sick leave. **(CONTRACT)**
10. Young children are very _____ and shouldn't be allowed to
watch violent movies. **(IMPRESS)**

Your answers

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.

PART III: READING (60 points)

Question 1: Read the passage and fill in each blank with ONE suitable word. (10 points)

HOW MANY SENSES ARE THERE?

The obvious answer is that there are five; but, like most such answers, this one is wrong. In (1) _____ to the generally recognized sense of vision, hearing, touch, smell and taste, human beings (2) _____ known to have a further one, called kinaesthesia, (3) _____ we are aware of the relative position of our limbs, the tensions in our muscles and so on. Clearly, then, psychics

and fortune tellers should talk about having “a seventh sense” (4) _____ than a sixth! There has been a lot of debate, most (5) _____ which has been conducted outside scientific circles, about the possible existence of such a sense – or, to be more accurate, set of senses. We generally refer to them collectively (6) _____ ESP (Extra Sensory Perception), thereby embracing the supposed abilities of telepathy, clairvoyance and precognition. But in so (7) _____ ,we are probably – assuming that these abilities exist at all – mixing chalk with cheese. Clairvoyance, for example, has (8) _____ little to do with precognition as vision (9) _____ to do with touch. The problem is that we do not as yet have any way of knowing for sure and, (10) _____ scientists reluctant to address the subject, answers may be a long way off.

Your answers

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.

Question 2: Choose the letter A, B, C, or D that best fits each blank in the passage. Write your answers in the answer box below. (10 points)

Greenhouse gases are being released into the atmosphere 30 times faster than the time when the Earth experienced a (1) _____ episode of global warming. A study comparing the rate at which carbon dioxide and methane are being (2) _____ now, compared to 55 million years ago when global warming also occurred, has found dramatic differences in the speed of release. James Zachos, professor of earth sciences at the University of California, Santa Cruz, said the speed of the present build- up of greenhouse gases is far greater than during the global warming after the (3) _____ of the dinosaurs. "The emissions that caused this past episode of global warming probably lasted 10,000 years," Professor Zachos told the American Association for the Advancement of Science at a meeting in St Louis. "By burning fossil fuels, we are likely to emit the same amount over the next three centuries." He warned that studies of global warming events in the geological past (4) _____ the Earth's climate passes a (5) _____ beyond which climate change accelerates with the help of positive feedbacks - vicious circles of warming. Professor Zachos is a leading (6) _____ on the episode of global warming known as the palaeocene-eocene thermal maximum, when average global temperatures increased by up to 5C

due to a massive release of carbon dioxide and methane.

His research into the deep ocean (7) _____ suggests at this time about 4.5 billion tons of carbon entered the atmosphere over 10,000 years. "This will be the similar amount of carbon released into the atmosphere from cars and industrial emissions over the next 300 years if present (8) _____ continue", he said. Although carbon can be released suddenly and naturally into the atmosphere from volcanic activity, it takes many thousands of years for it to be removed permanently by natural processes. The ocean is capable of removing carbon, and quickly, but this natural (9) _____ can be easily (10) _____, which is probably what happened 55 million years ago. "It will take tens of thousands of years before atmospheric carbon dioxide comes down to pre-industrial levels," the professor said. "Even after humans stop burning fossil fuels, the effects will be long-lasting."

- | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|------------------|----------------|
| 1. A. prearranged | B. premier | C. previous | D. fundamental |
| 2. A. emitted | B. exhaled | C. incorporated | D. digested |
| 3. A. dementia | B. demolition | C. detachment | D. demise |
| 4. A. comment | B. mark | C. compliment | D. indicate |
| 5. A. barricade | B. verge | C. threshold | D. perimeter |
| 6. A. autocrat | B. authority | C. administrator | D. proprietor |
| 7. A. dusts | B. sediments | C. dirt | D. powder |
| 8. A. trends | B. gadgets | C. fads | D. crazes |
| 9. A. capacity | B. competence | C. intelligence | D. bulk |
| 10. A. overcharged | B. overstated | C. overshadowed | D. overwhelmed |

Your answers

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.

Question 3. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions. (10 pts)

Thunderstorms, with their jagged bursts of lightning and roaring thunder, are actually one of nature's primary **mechanisms** for transferring heat from the surface of the earth into the atmosphere. A thunderstorm starts when low-lying pockets of warm air from the surface of

the earth begin to rise. The pockets of warm air float upward through the air above that is both cooler and heavier. The rising pockets cool as their pressure decreases, and their latent heat is released above the condensation line through the formation of cumulus clouds.

What will happen with these clouds depends on the temperature of the atmosphere. In winter, the air temperature differential between higher and lower altitudes is not extremely great, and the temperature of the rising air mass drops more slowly. During these colder months, the atmosphere, therefore, tends to remain rather stable. In summer, however, when there is a high accumulation of heat near the earth's surface, in direct contrast to the considerably colder air higher up, the temperature differential between higher and lower altitudes is much more pronounced. As warm air rises in this type of environment, the temperature drops much more rapidly than it does in winter; when the temperature drops more than 4 degrees Fahrenheit per thousand feet of altitude, cumulus clouds aggregate into a single massive cumulonimbus cloud, or thunderhead.

In isolation, a single thunderstorm is an impressive but fairly **benign** way for Mother Earth to defuse trapped heat from her surface; thunderstorms, however, can appear **in concert**, and the resulting show, while extremely impressive, can also prove extraordinarily destructive. When there is a large-scale collision between cold air and warm air masses during the summer months, a squall line, or series of thunderheads, may develop. It is common for a squall line to begin when an advancing cold front meets up with and forces **itself** under a layer of warm and moist air, creating a line of thunderstorms that races forward at speeds of approximately forty miles per hour. A squall line, which can be hundreds of miles long and can contain fifty distinct thunderheads, is a magnificent force of nature with incredible potential for destruction. Within the squall line, often near its southern end, can be found supercells, long-lived rotating storms of exceptional strength that serve as the source of tornadoes.

1. The topic of the passage is_____.

- A. the development of thunderstorms and squall lines
- B. the devastating effects of tornadoes
- C. cumulus and cumulonimbus clouds
- D. the power of tornadoes

2. The word “**mechanisms**” in paragraph 1 is most likely_____.
- A. machines B.motions C. methods D. materials
3. It can be inferred from the passage that, in summer,_____.
- A. there is not a great temperature differential between higher and lower altitudes
B. the greater temperature differential between higher and lower altitudes makes thunderstorms more likely to occur
C. there is not much cold air higher up in the atmosphere
D. the temperature of rising air drops more slowly than it does in winter
4. The word “**benign**” in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to_____.
- A. harmless B. beneficial C. ferocious D. spectacular
5. The expression “**in concert**” in paragraph 3 could best be replaced by_____.
- A. as a chorus B. with other musicians C. as a cluster D. in a performance
6. According to the passage, a “**squall line**” in paragraph 3 is_____.
- A. a lengthy cold front B. a serious thunderstorm
C. a line of supercells D. a string of thunderheads
7. The word “**itself**” in paragraph 3 refers to_____.
- A. a large-scale collision B. a squall line
C. an advancing cold front D. a layer of warm and moist air
8. All of the following are mentioned in the passage about supercells EXCEPT that they _____.
- A. are of short duration B. have circling winds
C. have extraordinary power D. can give birth to tornadoes
9. This reading passage would most probably be assigned in which of the following courses?
- A. Geography B. Meteorology C. Marine Biology D. Chemistry
10. The paragraph following the passage most likely discusses_____.
- A. the lightning and thunder associated with thunderstorms
B. various types of cloud formations
C. the forces that contribute to the formation of squall lines

D. the development of tornadoes within supercells

Your answers:

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.

Question 4: The reading passage below has six paragraphs A-F. Choose the correct heading for each paragraph from the list of headings below. Write the correct number i-viii. One has been done (10 points)

List of headings

- i. Understanding people who react strongly to smell
- ii. Future awards for research expected
- iii. Everyone has a different capacity for smell
- iv. The variety of reactions to smell
- v. The development of our sense of smell
- vi. Applications of smell research
- vii. Disagreement over research findings
- viii. Research into smell eventually received award

THE GENETICS OF OLFACTION

A. Why are some people more sensitive to odours than others? And why do no two people experience a scent in the same way? The answer lies in our genes. In 2004 neuroscientists Linda Buck and Richard Axel shared a Nobel Prize for their identification of the genes that control smell, findings which they first published in the early 1990s. Their work revived interest in the mysterious workings of our noses- interest which is now generating some surprising insights, not least that each of us inhabits our own personal olfaction world.

B. ‘When I give talks, I always say that everyone in this room smells the world with a different set of receptors, and therefore it smells different to everyone’ says Andreas Keller a geneticist working at the Rockefeller University in New York city. He also suspects that every individual has at least one odorant he or she can not detect at all- one specific anosmia, or olfactory ‘blind spot’, which is inherited along with his or her olfactory apparatus. The human nose contains roughly 400 olfactory receptors, each of which responds to several odorants, and each of

which is encoded by a different gene. But, unless you are dealing with identical twins, no two persons will have the same genetic make-up for those receptors.

C. The reason, according to Doron Lancet, a geneticist at the Weizmann institute of science in Israel, is that those genes have been accumulating mutations over evolution. This has happened in all the great apes, and one possible explanation is that smell has gradually become less important to survival, having been replaced to some extent by color vision- as an indicator of rotten fruit, for example, or of a potentially venomous predator. However, every species has a different genetic 'bar code' and a different combination of olfactory sensitivities.

D. That genetic variability is reflected in behavioural variability, as Keller recently demonstrated when they asked 500 people to rate 66 odours for intensity and pleasantness. The responses covered the full range from intense to weak, and from the pleasant to unpleasant, with most falling in the moderated range- a classic bell curve in each case. The researchers also tested people's subconscious responses to odorants, by presenting them at much weaker doses. One compound that people famously perceive differently is androstenone, a substance that is produced in boars' testes and is also present in some people's sweat. 'For about 50 per cent of people androstenone is nothing' says Chuck Wysocki of the Monell Chemical Senses Centre in Philadelphia. 'For 35 per cent it's very powerful state urine smell, and for 15 per cent it's a floral, musky, woody note'

E. Lancet says that the genetic tools that are now available could help researchers to solve another olfactory puzzle, too: why some people have an acute overall sensitivity to smells than others. One in 5000 people is born without any sense of smell at all, while at the other end of the spectrume are those individuals who have a higher average general sensitivity, some of whom may gravitate to the perfume industry. He suspects that biological culprits in this case are not the olfactory receptors themselves, which are responsible for specific anosmias, but the proteins that ensure the efficient transmission pathways that are shared by all receptors. 'What is fascinating to me is the idea that we could discover a gene or genes that underlie this general sensitivity to odorants, so that we might be able to 'type' those professional noses and say, 'A-ha, we now understand why you are in your profession,' Lancet says.

F. The implications of the new research go wider than smell, however. Most of our sensation of

taste comes from the odorants in food stimulating our olfactory receptors. ‘The wonderful enjoyment of a fresh tomato is practically only in the nose,’ lancet says. Awareness of individual variation in smell has already filtered through to wine world, launching a debate about how valuable experts’s advice really is, when they may be having different smell- and hence taste-experiences from other people. The scientists now know a lot more about the genetics of olfaction, which the Nobel Prize committee may or may not have foreseen when they bestowed their honour in 2004.

Your answers:

<i>Paragraph A. viii</i>	1. Paragraph B.	2. Paragraph C.
3. Paragraph D.	4. Paragraph E.	5. Paragraph F.

Complete the summary below using ONE WORD ONLY from the passage for each answer. (10 points)

The olfactory puzzle: who is super sensitive to smell?

Lancet believes researchers have the genetic tools to find the answer to why certain people display (6) _____ reactions to smells in general. While some people may have no sense of smell, others are highly (7) _____ and in some cases, may end up working in the (8) _____ business. Lancet believes the biological reason behind a heightened sense of smell is (9) _____ in the body which helps signals transmit to the brain. He hopes that scientists can identify a (10) _____ which would identify those who are particularly sensitive to smell.

Your answers:

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
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Question 5: Read four letters that neighbours have written, then answer the questions.

For each question, choose which neighbour is the correct answer. (10 points)

Villiers Terrace

Great things come in small packages! This studio flat would suit a single first-time buyer or possibly a property investor looking to build up their portfolio. Large living area with fold-down bed. A modern kitchen has recently been installed and there's gas central heating

available. The bathroom has a power shower. Owning this great flat also comes with a secure space in the building's underground car park with 24-hour security. A green paradise can also be found in the form of a communal garden, including fountain and barbecue area. The building is currently pet-free. Full ownership available plus options for shared ownership for first-time buyers in their twenties. Possibility to buy adjoining roof terrace in the future. Only a short walk from excellent bus and train connections: a commuter's paradise!

Baker Street

Large Victorian house with great potential as a large home or, subject to planning permission, as a conversion into three or four apartments. The house boasts a new boiler and central heating throughout. Excellent Victorian features throughout this property, including three large original fireplaces, make this a property to aspire to. There are three large double bedrooms, each with an en suite. The twenty-five metre garden allows you to enjoy the outdoor life. The area's three most popular schools, one junior and two secondary, can all be found within a five-minute walk of this property. Book your viewing today to avoid disappointment.

Penny Lane

Your prayers have been answered! Wonderful opportunity to own this former church, now a spacious three-bedroom house. Elegant windows throughout the property allows light to flood in. Outside, enjoy the low-maintenance garden with parking for up to three cars. The house has excellent environmental credentials with underfloor heating, double glazing and solar panels installed on the roof. This property will actually save you money! There are natural wood floors throughout the property and brand new granite worktops in the American-style kitchen.

Yellow Brick Road

Two-bedroom terraced house with a deceptively large interior and a fantastic south-facing garden that makes this property a bargain. Hurry or miss it! Open plan living with a vast kitchen-dining room. Excellently located for the shops and entertainment of the town centre. You will have your own parking space right outside your front door. Good potential for an attic conversion, once the required permission has been granted. The house is situated in an

excellent residential area with a large park around the corner and several local shops within a short walk. Call today and don't miss out!

<https://www.esl-lounge.com/student/first-certificate/fce-114-reading-multiple-matching-four-properties.php>

Which property...?

1. Has nothing written about its future potential?

A. Villiers Terrace B. Baker Street C. Penny Lane D. Yellow Brick Road

2. Would be suitable for someone wishing to move around town easily?

A. Villiers Terrace B. Baker Street C. Penny Lane D. Yellow Brick Road

3. Could easily be transformed into multiple smaller properties?

A. Villiers Terrace B. Baker Street C. Penny Lane D. Yellow Brick Road

4. Is likely to be the cheapest to run, considering its size?

A. Villiers Terrace B. Baker Street C. Penny Lane D. Yellow Brick Road

5. Could interest someone who likes walking their dog and jogging?

A. Villiers Terrace B. Baker Street C. Penny Lane D. Yellow Brick Road

6. Might interest someone with their children's education in mind?

A. Villiers Terrace B. Baker Street C. Penny Lane D. Yellow Brick Road

7. Has the most bathrooms?

A. Villiers Terrace B. Baker Street C. Penny Lane D. Yellow Brick Road

8. Has nothing mentioned about how comfortable it might be during a cold winter?

A. Villiers Terrace B. Baker Street C. Penny Lane D. Yellow Brick Road

9. Wouldn't suit someone with a dog?

A. Villiers Terrace B. Baker Street C. Penny Lane D. Yellow Brick Road

10. is the option to purchase at a later time?

A. Villiers Terrace B. Baker Street C. Penny Lane D. Yellow Brick Road

PART IV: WRITING

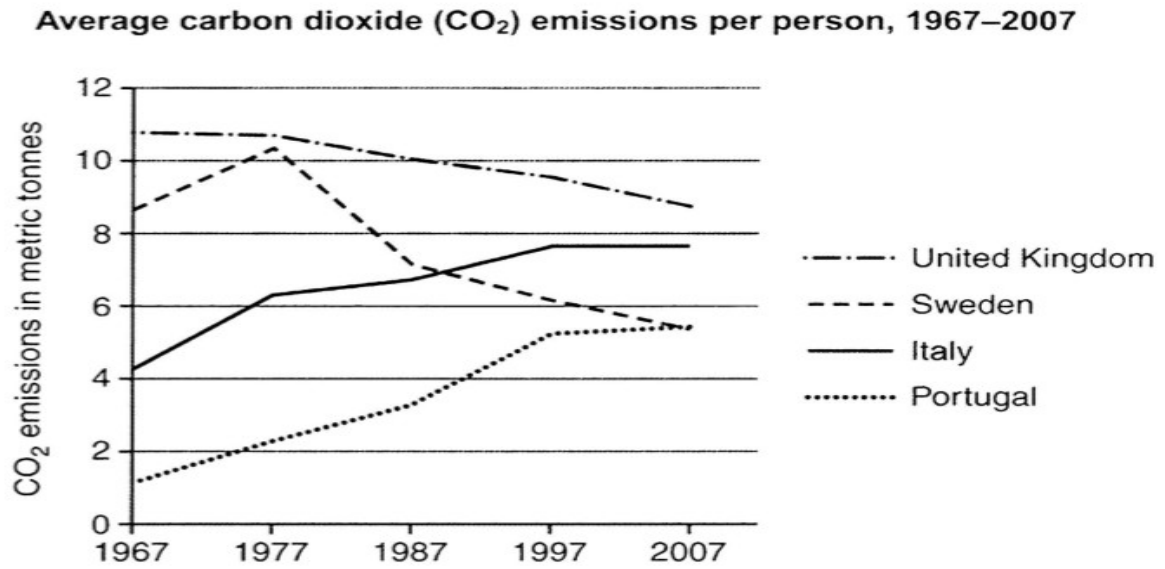
Question 1: (20 points)

The graph below shows average carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions per person in the United Kingdom, Sweden, Italy, and Portugal between 1967 and 2007.

Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make

comparisons where relevant.

Write at least 150 words.



[illegible]

Question 2: Write an essay of about 250 words on the following topic. (40 points)

The state of the environment is now a cause for concern in all countries across the world. Apart from government measures and policies, what can individuals do on a personal level to combat the negative effects that our lifestyles have on the environment?

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience.

[illegible]

This image shows a full page of white paper with horizontal dotted lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page, providing a guide for handwriting or typing. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the page.

ANSWER KEYS

PART 1: LISTENING (50 points)

Question 1: Questions 1 – 7 (14 points)

1. Ricard	2. 60 Forest Road
3. CZ8809	4. 12 th September/ 12.09
5. 8.30 pm/ half past eight	6. police report
7. minor	

Question 2. (16 points)

- | | |
|--------------|---------------------|
| 1. tunnels | 5. (strong) boots |
| 2. fresh air | 6. all ages |
| 3. climbing | 7. special interest |
| 4. lamp | 8. competitions |

Question 3. *You will hear an interview which takes place on a show between the interviewer, Michaela Robinson, a leading psychologist, Duncan Stone, and a former patient, Ian Smith. Write T (for True) or F (for False). Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes. (10 points)*

1. F	2. T	3. T	4. F	5. F
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Question 4: You will hear an interview a woman called Jennie Thorpe, who is a trapeze artist in a circus, write the letter A, B, C or D on your answer box below to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions. (10 points)

1. A	2. D	3. B	4. C	5. A
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PART 2: LEXICO - GRAMMAR (30 points)

Question 1. Choose the word or phrase that best fits each blank in the following

sentences. (15 points)

1. C	2. B	3. D	4. C	5. A	6. B	7. C	8. A
9. C	10. B	11. D	12. B	13. D	14. B	15. A	

Question 2. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to show the underlined part that needs correction.

(5pts)

1. C	2. C	3. A	4. D	5. A
------	------	------	------	------

Question 3. Give the correct form of the word in CAPITAL to fill in the blank of each sentence. Write your answers in the answer box below. (10 points)

1. gainfully	2. interdependent	3. oversight	4. conceptualize	5. inexplicably
6. despicable	7. dispirited	8. deterrent	9. contractual	10. impressionable

PART III: READING (60 points)

Question 1: Read the passage and fill in each blank with ONE suitable word. (10 points)

1. addition	2. are	3. whereby	4. rather	5. of
6. as	7. doing	8. as	9. has	10. with

Question 2: Choose the letter A, B, C, or D that best fits each blank in the passage. Write your answers in the answer box below. (10 points)

1. C	2. A	3. D	4. D	5. C
6. B	7. B	8. A	9. A	10. D

Question 3.

1. A	2. C	3. B	4. A	5. C
6. D	7. C	8. A	9. B	10. D

Question 4: The reading passage below has six paragraphs A-F. Choose the correct heading for each paragraph from the list of headings below. Write the correct number i-

viii. One has been done (10 points)

<i>Paragraph A. viii_</i>	1. Paragraph B. iii	2. Paragraph C. v
3. Paragraph D. iv	4. Paragraph E. i	5. Paragraph F. vi

Complete the summary below using ONE WORD ONLY from the passage for each answer. (10 points)

6. Acute 7. sensitive 8. Perfume 9. Proteins 10. Gene

Question 5: Read four letters that neighbours have written, then answer the questions.

For each question, choose which neighbour is the correct answer. (10 points)

1. C	2. A	3. B	4. C	5. D
6. B	7. B	8. D	9. A	10. A

PART IV: WRITING (60 points)

For Task 1 (20 points)

- Task Achievement – 5 points
- Coherence and Cohesion – 5 points
- Lexical Resource – 5 points
- Grammatical Range and Accuracy – 5 points

For Task 2 (40 points)

- Task Response – 10 points
- Coherence and Cohesion – 10 points
- Lexical Resource – 10 points
- Grammatical Range and Accuracy – 10 points

PART 1: LISTENING (50 points)

Section 1:

[https://www.ielts-exam.net/practice_tests/35/IELTS Listening 1 Section 1/286/](https://www.ielts-exam.net/practice_tests/35/IELTS_Listening_1_Section_1/286/)

Assistant 1: Rawlings Insurance. Good morning. Can I help you? Elisabeth: Oh, hello. I'm ringing to report an accident.

Assistant 1: A car accident? Elisabeth: Yes.

Assistant 1: Just hold the line a moment please. I'm putting you through to our motor insurance department.

Assistant 2: Hello?

Elisabeth: Hello.

Assistant 2: I understand you want to report an accident?

Elisabeth: Yes. My car's been damaged – someone came out in front of me ... Assistant 2:

Could I just check a few personal details before we go any further? Assistant: Oh yes, sorry.

Assistant 2: Your name, first of all. Elisabeth: It's ELISABETH Ricard. Assistant 2: Is that R-I-K-A-R-D?

Elisabeth: It's spelt with a C not a K.

Assistant 2: Oh, OK ... And your date of birth please? Elisabeth: It's the eighth of October, 1975.

Assistant 2: ... And lastly, I just need to check your address.

Elisabeth: Oh, actually I moved house last month so the street name's different. It's 60 Forest Road. I think you've got 22 Ash Avenue on your records?

Assistant 2: I have. So, I'll just make a note of that ... That's fine ... And is that in the same town still? Callington?

Elisabeth: That's right.

Assistant 2: Right, now ... do you have your insurance policy in front of you? Elisabeth: Yes, I do.

Assistant 2: Can you give me the policy number please? It's at the top. Elisabeth: Oh yes. Five-oh-nine-two-four?

Assistant 2: It's in a box – it should start with letters ... Elisabeth: Oh, C-Z- double eight–oh–nine?

Assistant 2: That's the one. And now I want to ask you about the accident itself. Is that OK?

Elisabeth: Yes, that's fine.

Assistant 2: First of all, did it happen today?

Elisabeth: No, it happened yesterday evening, but by the time I got home it was late, so I didn't call.

Assistant 2: That's not a problem. So ... let's see ... today's the thirteenth of September, so it happened on the twelfth. Is that right?

Elisabeth: It is.

Assistant 2: Do you know approximately what time the accident occurred?

Elisabeth: Er ... oh dear ... I wasn't wearing a watch, and I was a bit shocked. But I'd say it was between 8.15 and 8.45.

Assistant 2: That's OK. I'll just record that it happened at about 8.30. It doesn't matter exactly ... And I don't suppose you've got any supporting evidence have you? I mean witness statements, that kind of thing?

Elisabeth: I don't have witness statements I'm afraid, but I've got a police report. They came and measured up and checked the marks on the road. But unfortunately nobody else was around at the time of the accident.

Assistant 2: Any hospital report? Elisabeth: No.

Assistant 2: So I take it you don't have any medical problems then? Any injuries? Elisabeth: Only minor ones. It was mainly the car that got damaged luckily.

Assistant 2: Absolutely. But we do recommend that you have a check up anyway. Within twenty-four hours if possible.

Elisabeth: Yes, OK. I'll make an appointment today.

Assistant 2: Fine. And now, can you tell me what happened exactly? I'm going to make a few notes.

Elisabeth: I was driving home from the swimming pool and ...

Assistant 2: I don't know Callington at all, so could you describe it for me? Where did the accident happen?

Elisabeth: On the road between New Town and Callington. I was driving from New Town, heading towards Callington, and ...

Assistant 2: OK, just let me draw the road layout ... Right. OK?

Elisabeth: When you leave New Town there's a sharp bend in the road and then there's a railway bridge.

Assistant 2: OK.

Elisabeth: And then about half a kilometre further on there's a crossroads with traffic lights. And I was just in between the two when it happened. I wasn't going very fast, in fact I definitely ...

Assistant 2: So you'd already gone over the bridge?

Elisabeth: Yes. And I'd passed the park – that's on the right hand side. And I was just approaching the petrol station ...

Assistant 2: Where's that then?

Elisabeth: It's a bit further along, on the opposite side. Assistant 2: So, on your near side then?

Elisabeth: Yes. As I was approaching it I saw a blue van coming towards me. The driver had stopped in the middle of the road.

Assistant 2: Was he indicating?

Elisabeth: Yes. He was waiting to turn into the petrol station. But then at the last minute he decided to turn right in front of me. He must have thought he had enough time, but I had to swerve to avoid him. And I came off the road and landed in a ditch on the opposite side.

Assistant 2: Mmm. I don't suppose he stopped did he?

Elisabeth: Oh yes. He came over to see if I was OK, but he tried to say it was my fault. And there wasn't ...

PART 2

Interviewer: In the studio with me today I have Mike Reynolds, who's what is known as a caver. In other words, he spends long periods of time exploring underground caves for pleasure. And Mike's here to tell us all about this fascinating hobby and

how to get started on it. So Mike, why caves?

Mike: Well, cavers actually explore any space that's underground, whether it's caves, old mines or tunnels.

Interviewer: Oh right. So how big are these underground spaces?

Mike: Oh - anything up to eighty kilometres long ... which means that, in some cases, in order to reach the end you've got to sleep, to set up camp, inside the cave at some point - usually where both space and fresh air are available.

Interviewer: No good if you're afraid of the dark.

Mike: No.

Interviewer: So where do you find the best caves?

Mike: In terms of countries, the best places are, for example, Ireland, Australia and the Philippines. Here in the UK, various areas have the right sort of geology. My favourite is Wales, but you can find plenty of caves in northern England and in Scotland too.

Interviewer: Caving involves a lot of physical exercise, doesn't it?

Mike: That's right ... in terms of physical activity, it's very similar to climbing except they go up and we go down. The conditions can be very different though ... we often find ourselves facing very small gaps in the rock, which we have to crawl through on our hands and knees.

Interviewer: So the right equipment is obviously very important. If I wanted to start out on a hobby like this, what would I need?

Mike: Well, you'd need a hard hat, and it's important to get one that fits properly, so that it doesn't keep falling over your eyes or feel too tight, and these can cost anything from five to twenty pounds.

Interviewer: Umm ... that doesn't sound too much for starters.

Mike: Oh but then there's the lamp. You wear that on your head because it's very important to keep your hands free at all times. But it doesn't come with the hat and it can cost anything up to fifty pounds to get a suitable one.

Interviewer: I guess warm clothes are a must too?

Mike: You'll need to spend thirty to forty pounds on a waterproof suit because the caves can be pretty wet and cold inside and you can get ill if you're not protected. Then, of course, the thing that you really need to spend money on is something for your feet that keeps the water out. Strong boots are essential for this, also because without them you could be slipping on wet surfaces and doing yourself an injury. Cheap ones are just not as safe, I'm afraid.

Interviewer: It sounds pretty tough. I mean, is it really only a sport for the young and fit?

Mike: That's quite interesting, because people tend to think that, but in fact cavers come from all ages and backgrounds - students and professionals alike. You even find eighty-year-olds who've been doing it for years.

Interviewer: What exactly is it that people find so attractive?

Mike: It's excitement ... the pleasure you get in finding something new - a passage that nobody knew about before or a piece of rock that's just lovely to look at.

Interviewer: And I understand that conservation has become a key issue as well.

Mike: Yes. Forty-eight caves in Britain are now known as 'places of special interest' because of what they contain, and this is the same in other countries too.

Interviewer: So, do cavers enjoy competing, like in other sports?

Mike: No. We want to enjoy a safe sport and, in order to ensure that, there are no competitions in caving. We try to organise a range of events, but the emphasis is on co-operation and the enjoyment of the sport for what it can offer the individual.

Interviewer: Well, it sounds like something I'll have to try one day. Mike, thank you very much for coming in and sharing ...

Part 3:

You will hear an interview which takes place on a show between the interviewer, Michaela Robinson, a leading psychologist, Duncan Stone, and a former patient, Ian Smith.

Interviewer: A lot of people who don't have psychological problems, or at least don't think they have, tend to be cynical about the benefits of psychological counselling. Have you come across this, Mr Stone?

Stone: Indeed I have. Their attitude is that a psychiatrist just selects a comfortable chair and listens to the patient pour out his trouble which any number of people could do without medical training, probably more effectively, What they seem to forget is that the skill of a psychiatrist lies in motivating a patient to talk about the very things that may be causing stress.

Interviewer: Would you say that was true, Mr Smith?

Smith: Well, it's certainly true that I was reluctant to talk about my problems even if I was sure exactly what they were. All I knew were the symptoms, not the real cause. I went to see Mr Stone because I was nervous around other people and it was interfering with my work, let alone my social life. It wasn't that other people were hostile, I just thought they might become so.

Interviewer: And how did you approach this problem, Mr Stone?

Stone: Clearly, I had to start by getting to know as much about Ian's past life as possible. Getting a patient's life story is not usually the difficult part, and this was the case with Ian, but discovering what affects people emotionally is another matter.

Interviewer: And did you make any discoveries about yourself, Ian?

Part 4: You will hear an interview a woman called Jennie Thorpe, who is a trapeze artist in a circus, write the letter A, B, C or D on your answer box below to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions. (10 POINTS)

You will hear an interview a woman called Jennie Thorpe, who is a trapeze artist in a circus. Interviewer: Jennie, welcome to the programme. A job in a circus, on the flying trapeze, sounds like a dream. How did you become a trapeze artist?

Jennie Thorpe: I'd say first of all that it's not that magical - it's work. You have to work extremely hard, but if you have the physical capacity and talent, it's not that difficult. I did gymnastics and ballet as a child before joining a youth circus at fourteen. I'd been in a number of ballet shows so I felt confident.

Then I studied at a circus school for three years, and as part of the training I did a number of performances there. The manager of the circus I now work for saw me in one of them and offered me a job. But I know that they also recruit acrobats from gymnastic competitions.

Interviewer: Do you have to practise every day?

Jennie Thorpe: I perform at night, so I like to sleep in, then practise on stage for forty-five minutes. I perform my trapeze act once or twice a day, nine or ten times every week. Before each show, I put on my make-up and sparkly costume, and warm up for half an hour, doing handstands and abdominal push-ups. I have to do a lot of strength and flexibility exercises. After the show, I practise again for at least another half-an-hour. That's when my muscles are warmest, so I can push my body even harder.

Interviewer: Is a trapeze artist job well-paid, is it enough to live on comfortably?

Jennie Thorpe: We get paid per show, and the amount depends on how you've negotiated your contract, but it's usually very good. I've only met two trapeze artists in their late thirties or early forties, that's an advanced age in this profession and time to slow down, so you need to think ahead. If you've done a

range of theatrical, dance and acrobatic training, it'll be easier to redirect your career. You could create your own show, or teach, for example.

Interviewer: But once you become a trapeze artist, how do you get to be one of the best?

Jennie Thorpe: It's very competitive. All the trapeze artists I know are talented ... and they're adaptable

... and they're physically slim, which is necessary so your partner can catch you easily. But there's one quality only the best have, and it's a characteristic of real stars: they aren't at all nervous - when there are 5000 people watching them, they keep their cool, which is difficult, even if you know there's a safety net below to catch you if something goes wrong.

Interviewer: What do you love about your job and what's tough about it?

Jennie Thorpe: It's a physical challenge, but it's also an art. You're expressing yourself through the way you move. Working late each day, sometimes you wake up feeling you really want to stay in bed, but you still have to perform. I have rough hands from holding on to the trapeze bar, and sometimes they're painful, but they don't bother me as much as my sore muscles. That's something that never goes, really. I like to have a massage once a week.

Interviewer: Jennie, many thanks.

