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Exam Trainer



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Sarah Gaylard

Duncan Hamilton Steve Darrington

Introduction

The *Key 2e Exam Trainer* is a full exam preparation course designed for Bachillerato students. The Exam Trainer guides you through the different university entrance exam task types, and gives you the practical skills and strategies that will help you to succeed in them.

The Exam Trainer can be used with the *Key 2e Student's Book* and *Support and Extend*, or as a stand-alone component.

About the Exam Trainer

For individual study, a study group or a class

The Exam Trainer is designed to be flexible. It can be used as a self-study book by an individual student working independently, by a group of students working together without a teacher, or by a class and teacher in a classroom context.

You choose the units that you need

The trainer is designed so that you can choose how to use it. Work through the book systematically from the beginning, or select only the sections that you personally will need – the choice is yours.

Engaging, authentic topics in line with the university entrance exams

We believe that you learn best when you are interested and engaged. We have therefore selected topics that are relevant and interesting, and which also reflect the types of subjects covered in the university entrance exams. If you can explore a wide variety of topics in English and express your opinions on them, it will help you when you do the Reading, Listening and Writing sections of the exam.

Empowering the learner

The authors assume that you, the student, have already got a wealth of ideas, skills and strengths. We have therefore given you many opportunities to explore your own ideas about a variety of topics and to evaluate your own progress, helping to build your autonomy as a learner.

The structure of the Exam Trainer

The book is divided into four sections corresponding to the four skill areas found in the university entrance exams: Reading, Use of English, Listening and Writing. Within each of these sections, there are subsections focusing specifically on the subskills that are commonly tested.

Reading

The Exam Trainer contains subsections on each of these question types commonly found in the exams:

- Multiple-choice questions
- True / False and justify questions
- Open comprehension questions
- Synonyms and antonyms

In the Synonyms and antonyms section, there are additional optional reading questions to encourage you to read for gist before you focus on the synonyms and antonyms tasks.

The topics are exploited further in the Writing compositions section (see below).

Use of English

The Exam Trainer contains a section on each of these question types commonly found in the exams:

- Gap-fill questions
- Sentence transformation
- Pronunciation

Listening

The Exam Trainer contains a section on each of these question types commonly found in the exams:

- Multiple-choice questions
- True / False questions
- Sentence completion

In the Reading, Use of English and Listening sections you will find the following headings.

Prepare

- Optional prediction tasks on an engaging topic that is explored further in the first two pages. These questions are designed to get you thinking about the topic and to activate your existing knowledge. In a class or study group context, discuss these questions together to practise your speaking skills. If you are working alone, you can discuss the questions with a friend or family member, you can make notes or you can record a voice note or video with your ideas.

Exam Focus

- **Your exam style:** questions to get you thinking about how you usually approach these question types.
- **Exam Tips:** practical strategies for each question type.

Let's practise

- Guided activities that implement the Exam Tips.

Exam Practice Tasks

- Exam tasks based closely on the university entrance exams.
- **Evaluate your progress:** questions to encourage you to see how you have progressed, and to focus you again on the Exam Tips.

Develop your vocabulary / language

- Tasks that encourage you to make use of the text to extend your vocabulary or grammar.

Your ideas

- Optional speaking tasks that allow you to explore your own ideas on the topic. Discuss these with a friend, make notes or create a video or voice note.

This screenshot shows a page from an exam preparation book. It features several sections: 'Multiple-choice questions' with a 'Prepare Teen Inventors' task, 'Exam Focus' with a 'Saving the dolphins' task, and 'Exam Practice Task 1' and 'Exam Practice Task 2' with 'No more thirsty crops' and 'Develop your vocabulary' tasks. The page includes various text boxes, images, and instructions for students.

Writing

The Exam Trainer contains the following sections to help you improve your writing in the university entrance exams:

- Before you write: planning
- After you write: checking
- Punctuation
- Extending your vocabulary
- Expanding your sentences
- Structure and paragraphing
- Referencing
- Summarizing and paraphrasing

In each section you will find the following headings:

Prepare

- Optional speaking tasks to generate interest in an engaging topic that is explored further in the first two pages. Doing this optional task will help you to generate ideas for the Exam Practice Task later on.

Writing Focus

- Questions that allow you to investigate what you already know about the particular writing skill, and / or to illustrate why it is important to develop this skill.
- **Writing Tips:** practical information and / or strategies to help you to develop this skill.

Let's practise

- Guided activities that implement the Writing Tips.

Exam Practice Task

- Exam tasks based closely on the university entrance exams. A variety of questions and topics are covered throughout the Exam Trainer, based on the questions and topics that are commonly seen in the exams.
- Writing Checklist: A checklist that allows you to evaluate your own writing. This checklist can also be used by teachers to give feedback on a student's writing, and by students to give feedback on each other's writing.
- From page 000 you will find example student answers with examiner's notes.

This screenshot shows a page from an exam preparation book. It features several sections: 'Answers' with a 'Writing Checklist', 'Exam Practice Task 1' with 'No more thirsty crops', and 'Exam Practice Task 2' with 'Develop your vocabulary'. The page includes various text boxes, images, and instructions for students.

Writing compositions

In the university entrance exams, the writing task is often linked by topic to the reading task. For this reason, we have included extra writing exam practice tasks for each of the topics in the Reading section, as well as some tasks on generic topics relevant to the exams. Each task includes an example answer and examiners' notes.

Writing Language Reference

This section contains useful reference material to help you to develop your writing skills.

Practice Tests

These six practice tests give you an opportunity to have a semi-authentic exam experience with answers. This material contains question types that occur commonly in different regions.

Introduction

Study tips and skills

General

This Exam Trainer focuses on the specific skills that you need for the university entrance exam. While it is important to practise these specific skills, it is also important to improve your level of English in general. How can you do this?

Read

Read in English as much as you can. Read a variety of types of texts, on a variety of topics. Read topics that interest you, about topics that you know a lot about and about topics that you do not know much about. Social media, books and new websites are all good sources.

Listen

Listen in English as often as you can. English language podcasts, films, TV series, videos and the news are all easy to find online.

Speak

Although there is no Speaking component in the exams, there is no doubt that speaking English as often as you can will develop your ability in other areas. Start an English club, where you meet a few friends, face to face or online, to speak English regularly.

Build your vocabulary

Vocabulary notebook

Create a vocabulary notebook – either a physical book or one that you create digitally.

Word and phrase lists

It can be difficult to know which words and phrases to learn, so one useful tool is lists of the words and phrases that are used most often. The Oxford 3000 and Oxford 5000 are lists of the most common words in English. The Oxford 5000 is most appropriate for an EBAU student, but both, and the Oxford Phrase List, can be downloaded at <https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com>. Refer to the lists when you come across an unknown word in a text. Check whether the word is on the Oxford 5000 list so that you know whether it is a common word, and so that you can then choose to learn it.

Using a dictionary

A monolingual advanced learner's dictionary or an advanced learner's academic dictionary is usually the most appropriate for the needs of a student working towards the university entrance exams. When using a dictionary, be sure to check the part of speech, to find the most appropriate definition, and to check the pronunciation. Sometimes a dictionary will provide example sentences and / or synonyms. These can be useful for showing meaning.

Exam preparation

Analyse your needs

- Download one or two past university entrance exam papers from your region. (Note: Do not download the two most recent exams. The most recent papers are best used shortly before the exam because the question types will be most similar to the questions in the exam you sit.)
- Choose one past paper and do the exam. If possible, ask someone to mark it for you. Then put it aside.
- Evaluate your strengths and weaknesses: draw a table like the one below, and fill in each of the sections of the exam from your region.

Section of the Exam	Date:	Date:
Reading multiple-choice		

KEY

- 5 = I feel very confident about this.
 4 = I am fairly confident about this.
 3 = I can manage this, but would like to do better.
 2 = I definitely need more work here.
 1 = I have got no idea how to do this.

Plan your exam preparation

- Look through the past papers, and through the Exam Trainer book, and select the sections / subsections that will be most useful to you, bearing in mind the region in which you will be writing and your own strengths and weaknesses. You may decide to do the other sections / subsections, too, to develop your general level of English.
- Work out how many weeks there are until your exam, and create a study timetable. Include sections / subsections from the Exam Trainer. You can also add work from other courses and components (such as the *Key 2e Student's Book* and *Support and Extend*), general English practice (see above) and further skills development.

Exam Trainer

- Work through the sections / subsections of the Exam Trainer that you have selected.

Practise your skills

If you need extra practice of a particular skill or question type after you have completed all the exam tasks, then you can create your own practice activities, or work with a friend and create practice activities for each other. Here are a few ideas:

Reading and vocabulary

Choose a short text.

Practise predicting from the title

This is a good skill to develop, because it will allow you to get the gist of an exam task more quickly.

- What do you think the text will be about? Write down three possible options. Then read and check. OR
- What words and phrases do you think will be in the text? Make a list. Then read and tick the words and phrases that came up.

Practise reading for gist

- Read the text and choose an alternative title. OR
- Read the text and summarize it in one sentence.

Use the text to develop your vocabulary

- Developing your vocabulary will help you in all sections of the exam. Reading is an excellent way to work on your vocabulary because you can see the word or phrase used in an appropriate context.
- After reading a text, choose a few words and phrases that you understand, and which you would like to use more often. Write these in your notebook.
- Choose a few words or phrases that are new to you. Check the meaning in a dictionary.
- You may wish to write an English definition, a translation or an example sentence. If possible, draw a picture to help you remember them.
- Try to use the new vocabulary, as this will help you to consolidate and remember it. Challenge yourself to use some of the new words and phrases every time you do a speaking or writing activity.

Listening and writing

- Choose a short podcast.
- Read the title and predict what it will be about. Write down three different options.
- Listen once and check which option was closest.
- Listen again and make notes. Do not pause the recording. Leave spaces between your notes to fill in more information later.
- Listen again, and add more to your notes.
- Use your notes to write a summary of the podcast.

Listening, reading and pronunciation

- Choose a short podcast with a transcript, or an online article that is also available in audio.
- Read the title and predict what you think it will be about.
- Listen without reading and check whether you were correct. Write an alternative title.
- Listen and read.
- Read the text aloud with the speaker.

Two months before the exam

Practice Tests

- Select Practice Tests from the Exam Trainer, complete them and mark them.
- Download the latest past papers of the EBAU exam for your region. Complete them within the time limit. If possible, ask someone to mark them for you.

Check your progress

- Look again at the exam papers that you did at the beginning of your exam practice, and at the self-evaluation that you did.
- In which areas have you improved?
- In which areas do you need further practice?

Test a friend

- Create tests for a friend. You will improve your skills while creating the test, and by doing the test.
- Decide whether you want to practise reading or listening.
- Decide which type(s) of question you want to practise (for example, True / False, multiple-choice, etc.).
- Choose a reading or a listening text.
- Use the examples in the Exam Trainer to create questions.
- Swap and do the tests. Then swap again and mark them.
- If you disagree on the answers, try to discuss the answers until you come to an agreement. If you can't agree, find a more proficient speaker to help you.

In the week of the exam

Prepare your body and mind

- Get plenty of sleep and do some exercise.
- Eat well and drink plenty of water.
- Check you know where and when the exam is.
- Check what you need to take with you to the exam.

On the day of the exam

- Eat a nutritious breakfast.
- Ensure that you have got what you need.
- Get to the exam venue in good time.

True / False and justify questions

Prepare Teen activists

Predict

- OPTIONAL** What do you know about Greta Thunberg and Malala Yousafzai? Discuss in pairs

Read

- 'Greta Thunberg had never met Malala Yousafzai before February 2020.' Do you think this is true or false?
- Read the text below and check your answer. Justify your answer based on information from the text, rewriting the original sentences in your own words or quoting properly.



'She's the only friend I'd skip school for', tweeted Malala Yousafzai after meeting Greta Thunberg for the first time in February 2020. Skipping school is not something Yousafzai takes lightly – she's risked her life as an activist fighting for the right of girls to attend school. But presumably this comment was a reference to Thunberg's own activism – her now-famous school strike for climate justice. Both Greta and Malala became world-famous for their activism while teenagers. Yousafzai was sixteen when she published her autobiography, *I Am Malala*. Thunberg was fifteen when she started her school strike and when her speech at the UN COP24 conference went viral, making her world-famous. Their passions are different, their attitude to school is not the same, but both of these young women, now friends, have got the integrity, passion and enormous courage it takes to inspire real change.

Exam Focus

Your exam style

- Read the Exam Tips box. Which techniques do you usually use? Put two ticks next to things you do.
- OPTIONAL** Compare your answers in small groups. Explain when and why you use each technique.

EXAM Tips

- Underline the key words in the statements. This can help you to focus on the key idea.
- Try to predict the content before reading the text. You will be better prepared to understand it.
- Underline the answer in the text. This will help you to focus and to justify your answer.
- Do not forget to justify your answer. If you forget, you will not get a mark.
- Quote from the text when the answer is in one sentence. Make sure you use quotation marks.
- Use your own words when the answer cannot be found in one place. Do not use the same words as the text without quotation marks.
- Remember to answer according to the text, not according to your own opinion or knowledge of the topic.

Let's practise

- Choose a technique from the exam tips box that you would like to try. Then read the text in Prepare and the statements below. Are these statements true or false? Use your chosen technique to help.

- Malala often skips school for fun.
- Greta spoke at the UN COP24 conference.
- Malala was fifteen when she published a book.



- Complete the table for the questions above.

Q	True / False	Justification
1	False	_____
2	_____	<i>Thunberg was 15 when she started her school strike, and when her speech at the UN COP24 conference went viral.</i>
3	_____	_____

- Compare answers with a partner.
- OPTIONAL** Which technique did you use? Discuss with your partner.

Exam Practice Task 1

David Hogg: #neveragain

'We're children. You guys are the adults. ... Get over your politics and get something done.' These were the words of David Hogg after a mass shooting at his school in Florida, USA, on 14 February 2018.

David Hogg, along with other high school students, spoke out passionately after the incident, campaigning for safer gun laws so that a shooting like that would never happen again. He and nineteen other students founded the committee Never Again MSD, using the Twitter hashtags #neveragain and #enoughisenough. The students organized a national school walkout on 14 March and a street march, March for Our Lives. They encouraged young people to vote in the 2018 elections so that they could vote for safer gun laws.

David, who was seventeen at the time of the shooting, hid with other students while the shooting was taking place and interviewed them using his phone. He shared the interviews to social media. Less than six months after the incident, he and his younger sister, Lauren, published a book called *#NeverAgain: A New Generation Draws the Line*. He finished high school in 2018 but continued to work towards safer gun laws while studying at Harvard.



Are the following true or false? Copy the evidence from the text into the table. Use one or two techniques from the Exam Tips box.

- 1 Never Again MSD was founded by 20 students.
- 2 David wrote a book with his friend, Lauren.
- 3 David Hogg is a high school student.

Q	True / False	Justification
1	_____	_____
2	_____	_____
3	_____	_____

Evaluate your progress

- 1 Which questions were easy to answer? Which were difficult? Why?
- 2 Which new techniques did you use?

Exam Practice Task 2

Marley Davis: #1000blackgirlbooks

When American Marley Davis was ten, she became frustrated that there were not enough books at her school with black girls as the main characters. She felt that it was important for girls to see themselves and their lives represented in the books they read, so she launched the #1000blackgirlbooks campaign.

Marley's aim was to collect 1,000 books with black female protagonists, but within a few months she had managed to collect more than 9,000 books, many of which were sent to a book drive in Jamaica.

In 2016 she became *Elle* magazine's youngest editor when she was asked to start a 'zine (a small magazine) called *Marley's Mag*. She interviews people who have inspired her, tells the stories of women of colour and encourages people to use their voices positively.

In 2018, when she was only thirteen, she published the non-fiction book *Marley Davis Gets It Done: And So Can You!* – an activism and social justice guide for young people.

Are these statements true or false? Justify your answer with the precise words or phrases from the text, or use your own words.

- 1 Marley collected books which were sent to Jamaica.

- 2 She is the editor of a magazine.

- 3 Her book is a fictional story about a woman.

Develop your vocabulary

1 Find a word or phrase in the text that means ...

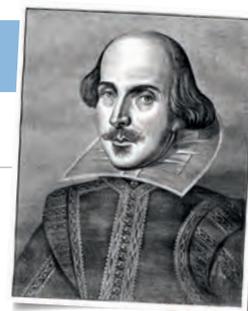
- 1 started / set in motion (v). _____
- 2 main characters in a book (n). _____

2 Choose three more useful words or phrases from the texts. Write all five words / phrases in your vocabulary notebook, with the meaning.

Your ideas

OPTIONAL Discuss the question.

- 1 If you had the opportunity to meet one of these activists, what would you tell or ask them?
- 2 Which activist is doing the more important work: David or Marley? Why?



Exam Practice Task 3

Welcome to York

The city of York in the north of England is nearly 2,000 years old! The Romans built a fortress there in AD 71 and called it *Eboracum*. It was one of the most important cities in the Roman Empire. After the Roman armies left in 410, the Anglo-Saxons invaded Britain. They changed York's name to *Eoferwic*, and it became an important religious centre with the spread* of Christianity.

In 866, Vikings captured the city and made it their capital, renaming it *Jorvik*. The city was a major river port on the Viking trade network because of its position next to two rivers, the Ouse and the Foss.

William the Conqueror came to York in 1069. He caused* a lot of destruction, killing many people and burning the land.

The city slowly recovered, and the people of York rebuilt the cathedral and the defensive stone walls around the city, which still exist today. York was the second biggest medieval city in England.

York became a social and cultural centre in the Georgian period, with the construction of its racecourse*, public meeting places and many elegant houses. Its development continued with the growth of factories, banks and offices in the Victorian era, and it became a famous railway centre. Over 5,500 people worked on the railway there at the end of the nineteenth century.

In 1968 the city's historic centre was designated a conservation area. Today it is a major tourist destination and attracts nearly 7 million visitors each year.

the spread of something the growth of an area that something covers
to cause to make something happen
a racecourse a track where horses race

Are these statements true or false? Justify your answer with the precise words or phrases from the text, or use your own words.

- 1 The Romans changed York's name to *Eoferwic*.

- 2 York was an important commercial centre for the Vikings due to its geographical position.

- 3 Stones from the old city walls were used for building during the Georgian period.

- 4 The city has been a popular holiday destination since the Victorian era.

Exam Practice Task 4

Shakespeare – his works and fame

Shakespeare is one of the world's most translated authors. He is best known for the many plays he wrote. These include comedies, tragedies and historical plays about the classical world and British kings and queens. From an early age, he was also a successful actor.

In his time, theatres were often built in a circle shape, with an open roof. Poorer people stood on the ground* around the stage, and if they didn't like the play, they threw old fruit at the actors! Shakespeare's works contain every human emotion and experience – from sadness and violence to simple jokes* to please these 'groundlings'. His most famous theatre, The Globe, was open between 1599 and 1642. A reproduction was rebuilt in central London, just 230 metres from the original site, in 1997.

When the Black Death closed theatres in 1593–1594, Shakespeare wrote poetry. During his lifetime, several longer works and songs were published. His 154 sonnets, or fourteen-line poems, form one of the world's most well-loved collections of poetry.

Shakespeare worked in an age before reliable dictionaries or printing*, and all of his poetry and plays were hand-written. He wrote words with many different spellings – even his own name! While most people know around 20,000 words, he used around 34,000. His works added many words and phrases to the English language which are still in use today.

the ground the solid surface of the Earth
a joke something that you say or do to make people laugh
printing the production of multiple copies of a book

Are these statements true or false? Justify your answer with the precise words or phrases from the text, or use your own words.

- 1 Some of Shakespeare's plays were about real people.

- 2 'Groundlings' worked in the theatre.

- 3 Theatres shut their doors in the 1590s because of a widespread public health problem.

- 4 Shakespeare wrote most of the first reliable English dictionary.

Exam Practice Task 5

Glastonbury Abbey

Glastonbury is a small town in Somerset and is famous for its music festival. The town is less famous for its abbey, even though it is one of the oldest Christian churches in Britain. It is said that Joseph of Arimathea, one of Christ's disciples, founded the church in AD 63. After the Norman Conquest in 1066, the church increased in size, and in 1086 it was the richest abbey in the country. A fire destroyed the Norman buildings in 1184. There are many legends associated with the abbey. For example, people say that Joseph of Arimathea brought the Holy Grail (the cup used by Christ at the Last Supper) to Glastonbury. To keep it safe, he buried* it below Glastonbury Tor – a high hill near the abbey.

Many people think that King Arthur and Queen Guinevere are buried in the abbey. In 1191, monks dug under the abbey and found two graves* and a cross with the words *Hic iacet sepultus incillitus rex arturius in insula Avalonia* – 'Here lies the famous King Arthur, buried on the Island of Avalon' on it. There were two skeletons: a man and a woman. Not everyone believes this, as all the evidence has mysteriously disappeared. The monks needed money to rebuild the abbey after the fire of 1184, so was this a publicity stunt*?

King Henry VIII closed all the monasteries in Britain in 1539, and today only the ruins of the abbey remain.

to bury place something under the ground
a grave a place where a dead person is buried
a publicity stunt an attempt to attract attention, often by doing something unusual

Are these statements true or false? Justify your answer with the precise words or phrases from the text, or use your own words.

- 1 Glastonbury is a town of both cultural and religious importance.

- 2 The monks returned the two skeletons they found under the abbey to their original graves in Avalon.

- 3 The fire of 1184 had left the monks in a difficult financial position.

- 4 There is not much of the abbey left to see.

Exam Practice Task 6

Sujata Bhatt

The Indian poet Sujata Bhatt was born in 1956 and grew up in the Indian city of Pune, but emigrated with her family to the USA in 1968. Since then, Sujata has lived in a number of different places including Canada, Germany and the UK.

Her first collection, *Brunizem*, won the Commonwealth Poetry Prize (Asia) and the Alice Hunt Bartlett Award. Subsequent collections have been awarded a Poetry Book Society Recommendation and in 1991 she received a Cholmondeley Award*.

For Bhatt, language is synonymous with the tongue, the physical act of speaking. She has described the Gujarati language and the Indian childhood it connects her to as 'the deepest layer of my identity'. However, English has become the language she speaks at home and which she, largely, chooses to write in. This divided heritage* is explored in her work, most explicitly in "Search for My Tongue," which alternates between the two languages.

The complex status of English – its beauty and colonial implications – are also conveyed in the moving* ironies of her poem "A Different History," a set text in the 2015 English Literature IGCSE Examination. Her cultural heritage is present too in her voice, with its musical synthesis of Indian and American inflections.

an award a prize such as money, etc. for an achievement
heritage the traditions or culture of a person or society
moving causing strong, often sad, feelings

Are these statements true or false? Justify your answer with the precise words or phrases from the text, or use your own words.

- 1 Sujata Bhatt has been recognized for her poetry by many different organizations.

- 2 She doesn't believe she is the product of more than one place.

- 3 She decided not to use the Gujarati language in her poem 'Search for My Tongue'.

- 4 She speaks English with a combination of an Indian and American accent.

Gap-fill questions

Prepare Travel and exploration

Predict

- OPTIONAL** Tell your partner about your most memorable travel experience. Why do you remember it?

Read

- Cover the text. Look at the picture and the headline of the text. What do you think the text is about?
- Read the text below and check your answer. Why does the author say that 'tourists were still being tourists'?



When we all stopped traveling

In the early months of 2020, country after country closed their borders and sent their tourists home. The tourist industry was one of the first to suffer (1) _____ the chaos wrought by the COVID-19 pandemic. Yet, in surprising ways, people with internet access were able to continue to be travellers while sitting on their **couches** in pyjamas. Live virtual shows of all kinds started popping **up** all over the internet – theatre, music, poetry, comedy, dance. People craving nature started watching webcams on beaches and in national parks, and wildlife reserves offered the chance to watch animals in their natural habitats. Museums across the world **offered** virtual tours. On social (2) _____ pages millions of people, under lockdown all over the world, posted pictures of the view from their window so that others could 'travel' there.

While hotel beds (3) _____ to medical professionals and homeless people, tourists were still being tourists, waiting until they could once again step on an aeroplane.

Exam Focus

Your exam style

- Read the Exam Tips box. Which techniques do you usually use? Put two ticks next to things you do.
- OPTIONAL** Compare your answers in small groups. Explain when and why you use each one.

EXAM Tips

- Read the sentences or text to understand the gist of the topic before you do the task.
- Underline the key words in the instructions. There may be important clues here about the word or phrase you need.
- Decide what part of speech would fit in the gap, for example, adjective, verb, noun, adverb, preposition. Sometimes this information is given, but sometimes you need to work it out.
- Think about where the focus is in each question. Is it on the grammar, for example, a missing verb form? Or is it on vocabulary, for example, completing a collocation?
- Underline other words in the sentences that could help you to understand the meaning of the missing word(s). For example, in a sentence with a missing verb, time words like 'yesterday' or a date in the past may be clues that you should use a past tense.

Let's practise



- Read the text again and look at the three highlighted words. For each word:
 - name the part of speech and the verb form / tense where relevant (there is one preposition, one verb, one noun).
 - underline the words around it that help you to understand its meaning.
 - decide if you can think of another word that can replace it.
- Look at the three gaps in the text. For each gap:
 - decide what part of speech is likely to go in each gap. If it's a verb, what verb form / tense is needed?
 - underline the words around it that could help you understand the meaning of the gapped word or phrase.
 - write a word or phrase in each gap.

Exam Practice Task 1

- OPTIONAL** Look at the picture and discuss. What is the English word for this type of boat? Where does it go?
- Read the text and answer the questions. Choose the tip you think will help you most.

Deep sea tourism

Forget space tourism – the latest craze is deep-sea tourism. More and more opportunities are becoming available (1) _____ people to explore the ocean in submersibles – vehicles designed for exploring under water.

In the past, it was mainly scientists and the military who used submersibles. However, technological advances mean there are now a number of organizations (2) _____ opportunities. While prices are relatively low for some of these trips, there are others that come (3) _____ a huge price tag, as organizations use the money to pay for research.

Scientists know (4) _____ about the oceans than about Mars or the moon, and yet from the little they do know, it is clear that human activity is causing much devastation in the ocean. Many species may (5) _____ extinct before we even know that they exist, because of overfishing, plastic and climate change. Deep-sea tourism may be part of the solution, as it provides much needed money for research and also raises awareness about life beneath the ocean that needs to be protected.



Complete the text above, choosing the best option (A, B or C) for each gap (1–5).

- | | | |
|--------------|----------|------------|
| 1 A for | B in | C on |
| 2 A to offer | B offer | C offering |
| 3 A to | B on | C with |
| 4 A fewer | B less | C least |
| 5 A become | B became | C becoming |

For Exam Practice Tasks 2–4, choose a different tip from the Exam Tips box to help you.

Exam Practice Task 2

Fill in the gaps with the correct word in each case.

- It is important to remember to raise awareness _____ (preposition) the diversity of ocean life.
- A submersible is a type of boat _____ (relative pronoun) can go deep into the ocean.

Exam Practice Task 3

Complete the sentences. Use the appropriate form of the word in brackets where given.

- A Have you ever considered _____ (go) in a submersible?
B Yes, I _____ (have) the opportunity last year.
- The *Titanic* has only _____ (visit) by a few people.
- A Deep-sea tourism is _____ exciting than space!
B Do _____ think so? I disagree. I think deep-sea tourism is more exciting.

Exam Practice Task 4

Complete the text with the words in the box.

Did you know that you can visit the (1) _____ of the ocean by putting on a pair of virtual reality glasses? If you (2) _____, you can walk the streets of Barcelona, or (3) _____ Mount Everest. Perhaps this is the tourism of the (4) _____.

bottom climb future like

Evaluate your progress

- Which questions were easy / difficult? Why?
- Which tips did you use? Did they help?
- Which grammar areas do you need to improve?

Develop your language

1 Look at the text opposite again and underline:

- a modal and a semi-modal.
- a relative clause.
- a passive infinitive verb.

2 Choose three words or phrases from the text that you did not know before. Write them in your vocabulary notebook, with the meaning.

Your ideas

OPTIONAL Discuss the questions.

- Would you choose space tourism, deep-sea tourism or virtual reality tourism? Why?
- In what other ways will tourism change in the future? Why?

Exam Practice Task 5

Martin Luther King Jr. Day

This public holiday honours the leader of the American Civil Rights Movement* who dedicated his life to (1) _____ racial segregation and discrimination.

Born in 1929, Martin Luther King, Jr was a Baptist minister who called for (2) _____ activism in the form of non-violence and civil (3) _____ (the refusal to follow certain laws or official instructions). In 1963, as part of the 'March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom', more than 250,000 people heard his most famous speech, which included the line, 'I have a dream that the sons of former slaves and the sons of former* slave owners will be able to sit down (4) _____ at the table of brotherhood.' At the time, it was the biggest crowd of people that had ever met in Washington, DC, the capital of the USA. To this day, it remains one of the most famous speeches in history. In 1964 the groundbreaking Civil Rights Act was passed and King was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for his contributions. King was assassinated by a (5) _____ on 4 April 1968, in Memphis, Tennessee. His death shocked and saddened* his many supporters, and there were riots in many cities (6) _____ the USA. In 1986, in response to great public demand, a public holiday was declared in recognition of his achievements*.



the Civil Rights Movement the campaign in the USA in the 1950s and 1960s to change the laws so that African-Americans have the same rights as others
former used to have a particular position or status in the past
to sadden someone make somebody sad
an achievement a thing that somebody has done successfully, especially using their own effort and skill

OPTIONAL Do you know why there is a public holiday in the US to honour Martin Luther King, Jr? Read the article and check.

Complete the text with the words in the box.

across disobedience gunman peaceful stopping together

Exam Practice Task 6

Lifesaver!

Penicillin was the first antibiotic used to treat* bacterial infections (1) _____ (success). A bacterial infection is caused when bacteria multiply in the body. An antibiotic can attack, kill and prevent these bacteria from multiplying.

Before the discovery of penicillin, many people suffered and died from (2) _____ (bacteria) infections that are not considered dangerous* today. For example, simply (3) _____ (cut) your hand could be fatal!

Alexander Fleming discovered penicillin in 1928. Fleming was a bacteriologist working at St Mary's Hospital in London. He noticed that a blue-green mould was (4) _____ (grow) on a plate culture of the bacteria *Staphylococcus*. The mould was dissolving bacteria around the plate. He decided to grow the mould and found that it produced a substance which could kill bacteria. He named this substance penicillin. In 1939 a group of scientists at Oxford University developed Fleming's research and realized the (5) _____ (important) of penicillin as a life-saving* drug.

During World War II, the medical industries in the USA and Great Britain worked together to produce large (6) _____ (quantity) of penicillin. This made a big difference in the number of deaths* and amputations caused by infection.

to treat someone give medical care or attention to a person, an illness, an injury, etc.
dangerous likely to injure or harm somebody, or to damage or destroy something
life-saving preventing death
a death the end of life

OPTIONAL Read the title. What do you think the main topic of the text is? Read the text and choose A, B or C.

- A the life of a famous scientist
- B how an important drug was discovered
- C medicine during World War II

Complete the text. Use the appropriate form of the word in brackets.

Exam Practice Task 7

The Roman temple

In AD 75, the Romans built a large temple and baths in Bath around the only natural hot spring* in Britain. For thousands of years, more (1) _____ a million litres of water has been rising* out of the spring every day, at a temperature of 46°C. The Romans believed this spring was sacred.

The Classical-style temple was very unusual in Britain. It stood on a two-metre-high podium with steps* down (2) _____ a courtyard* below. Four columns supported a frieze and a pediment. Behind the columns, there (3) _____ a large door leading to a dark room, which contained a statue of the pagan goddess Sulis Minerva. In (4) _____ second century, the Romans added small chapels on each side of the steps, which made the temple more similar to other Romano-Celtic temples in Britain. Visitors came to the temple and baths (5) _____ all over the Roman Empire.

The pagan temple at Bath was not used after AD 391 because of the arrival of Christianity. It collapsed, and today only some (6) _____ the stones from the pediment have survived. However, many interesting things have been found in the ruins of the temple, including coins, messages to the goddess and precious stones. And you can still visit the baths today.

a hot spring a place where water that's heated naturally underground comes to the surface

to rise out of something come from something

a step a surface that you put your foot on in order to walk to a higher or lower level, especially one of a series

a courtyard an open space that is partly or completely surrounded by buildings and is usually part of a castle, a large house, etc.

OPTIONAL Read the article and write down three characteristic features of the temple.

Complete the text. Use one word in each gap.

Exam Practice Task 8

Thomas Edison

Thomas Edison was born in the USA in 1847. He was a scientist and one of the greatest inventors in history, but he didn't do very well (1) _____ (preposition) school. When he was young, he worked as a telegraph operator. While he was doing this job, he became interested in communications technology. Edison had a special laboratory in New Jersey (2) _____ (relative pronoun) he tested new inventions. He invented many of (3) _____ (article) everyday* things that we use today. Edison's most famous inventions are the phonograph – a machine for recording sound* – and the electric light bulb. Edison didn't invent electric light, but in 1879 he invented a type of bulb that was cheap to produce. Ordinary people could buy it and use it in (4) _____ (possessive pronoun) homes.

Before the electric light bulb, people (5) _____ (verb) to use gas lights.

The gas lights were not very bright*. Edison's company, the Edison Electric Light Company began (6) _____ (preposition) manufacture the bulbs. Today, our society wouldn't function without his invention. Edison died in 1931. On the evening before his funeral, thousands of lights around the world* were turned off for one minute in his honour.

an everyday thing a common object

to record sound make a copy of everything that can be heard

bright full of light; shining strongly

around the world in most places, almost everywhere

OPTIONAL What did Thomas Edison invent? Read the article and find two of his famous inventions.

Complete the text with the correct word in each case. Use one word in each gap.



Multiple-choice questions

Prepare Sport

Predict

- OPTIONAL** What kind of person are you? Do you prefer watching or playing sport? Football or yoga? Every day or once a month? Discuss with a partner.



Exam Focus

Your exam style

- Read the Exam Tips box. Which techniques do you usually use? Put two ticks next to things you do.
- OPTIONAL** Compare your answers in small groups. Explain when and why you use each technique.

EXAM Tips

- Before you listen, read the title and guess what the text is about. You will be better prepared to understand the text.
- Before you listen, read the introduction and any specific vocabulary. Practise 'saying' the vocabulary silently in your head. This will help you to recognize it in the text.
- Before you listen, read the questions and the alternative answers. Try to predict which answer will be correct.
- Underline the key words in the questions and answers, and pay extra attention when you hear those words.
- After listening, cross out the answers that you know are incorrect. Then listen again to find the correct answers.
- Watch out for answers that look correct. An answer may have words from the text, but it may still be incorrect.

Let's practise

- 4.13** In the interview, you heard the following words. Read and listen to them. Make sure you know what they mean.

mental health depression heart rate self-confidence

- Read the questions. Underline the key words. Try to remember or guess the answers.

- According to Zawadi, ...
 - most people are depressed.
 - everyone feels sad, guilty or angry sometimes.
 - professional help is not necessary for depression.
 - exercise can cure depression.
- In Zawadi's opinion, which of the following is *not* true?
 - Exercise produces 'happy chemicals'.
 - Exercising in nature is good for mental health.
 - Running gets your heart rate up.
 - The more you exercise, the better.

- 4.12** Listen again and answer the questions.
- Compare answers with a partner. Cross out any answers that you both know are incorrect. Then listen again.

Listen

- 4.11** You are going to hear an interview with a psychologist on a radio programme. Here is the beginning of the interview.



Presenter This is *Being Well*, our weekly programme about health and wellness. My name is Alex Black, and in this episode we're talking about exercise and mental health. Here to help us understand this relationship is psychologist Zawadi Thomson.

What do you think they will talk about? Make notes.

- 4.12** Listen and check. Did they mention any of your ideas?

Exam Practice Task 1

E-games: when is a sport not a sport?

4.14 You are going to hear a journalist interviewing a professional e-gamer. Here is the beginning of the conversation:

Presenter It's not too long ago that video gaming was thought of as a pastime for teenage boys sitting in their bedrooms. But the explosion of online gaming, which became possible with advances in broadband technology, has made gaming one of the most popular sports in the world. The question of whether gaming can be classed as a sport is something we'll be covering in today's show. And with us to discuss this, and other issues to do with gaming, is Carrie Dixon. Welcome, Carrie.

Now read the questions and alternative answers carefully before listening to the conversation.

4.15 Choose the correct answers.

- 1 According to Carrie, video-gaming ...
 - A is becoming less popular.
 - B should not be accepted as a sport.
 - C is considered by most people to be a sport.
- 2 What example does Carrie give of a virtual reality sport?
 - A Card games.
 - B Boxing.
 - C Football.
- 3 In Carrie's opinion, which of the following is *not* true?
 - A Most gamers have difficulty socializing.
 - B It's unhealthy to spend a lot of time in front of a screen.
 - C The IOC has realized how popular e-sports are.



Evaluate your progress

- 1 Which techniques did you use? Did they help you?
- 2 Which new techniques would you like to use next time?

Exam Practice Task 2

The psychology of sporting success

4.16 In the following conversation you are going to hear some new words. Read and listen to them. Make sure you know what they mean.

ruthless to take advantage of something
self-hypnosis distractions

Now read the questions and alternative answers carefully before listening to the conversation.

4.17 Choose the best answers. Only *one* answer is correct.

- 1 Why did the presenter often lose at badminton?
 - A The other team was more talented.
 - B He and his friend were too nice.
 - C The other team used visualization techniques.
 - D He and his friend did not practise enough.
- 2 Who didn't complete their training?
 - A Peter.
 - B The presenter.
 - C The presenter's badminton partner.
 - D The presenter's psychologist friend.
- 3 Which of the following is *not* true, according to Peter?
 - A Top athletes are usually very unfriendly.
 - B Visualization can help you to win.
 - C To take a penalty, you have to see it in your mind first.
 - D Top athletes will do anything to win.

Develop your vocabulary

In your vocabulary notebook, write down the words given before the listening text. Write down their meaning in English. Check in a dictionary, and mark the stress on each word.

Your ideas

OPTIONAL Discuss the questions OR create a video or voice note of yourself answering the questions

- 1 Do you think that video-gaming is a sport? Explain why or why not.
- 2 Do you think that it's possible to apply ideas such as visualization and attention focus to exam training?

Exam Practice Task 3

My family

4.18 You are going to hear someone talking about her family life in her childhood. Here is the beginning of the conversation.

I'm one of six and I had the bad luck to be born in the middle. I've got two much older brothers who were born only a year apart and have always been best friends. And I have two younger brothers and a sister, and they're triplets!

Now read the questions and alternative answers carefully before listening to the conversation.

4.19 Choose the correct answers.

- How many children are there in the speaker's family?
 - Two.
 - Four.
 - Six.
- According to the speaker, how did her mum probably feel about the news of having triplets?
 - Disappointed.
 - Surprised.
 - Sad.
- How old was the speaker when her younger brothers and sister were born?
 - Still a baby.
 - At primary school.
 - A teenager.
- What does the speaker say about her mum and dad?
 - They never had a lot of money.
 - They were usually very tired.
 - They didn't spend much time with any of their children.
- What happened to make things better?
 - The speaker started to do her own thing with friends.
 - The speaker's dad got married again.
 - Another relative came to live with the family.

Exam Practice Task 4

An Olympic dream

4.20 In the following conversation you are going to hear some new words. Read and listen to them. Make sure you know what they mean.

single-minded to excel a bruise tumbling

Now read the questions and alternative answers carefully before listening to the conversation.

4.21 Choose the best answers. Only *one* answer is correct.

- Which statement best describes Tanya?
 - She's quite young to be junior champion.
 - She was born in the south-west of England.
 - It's her birthday today.
 - She had a number one song in the charts fifteen years ago.
- When does Tanya do gymnastics?
 - Three times a week.
 - Every day before school.
 - Every day after school.
 - Most days.
- What does Tanya say about her training?
 - She never makes mistakes.
 - She hurts herself quite often.
 - She has to limit how long she trains for.
 - She tries to learn a new move every time she trains.
- What does Tanya say about 'the floor'?
 - It's her least favourite piece of equipment.
 - Her coach is more help on other pieces of equipment.
 - She prefers it to the other pieces of equipment.
 - She finds jumping and tumbling especially difficult.
- What does Tanya say about the Olympics?
 - She needs to be selected for the national junior squad before she can go.
 - She thinks going to the Olympics would be a thrilling experience.
 - She doesn't think she trains hard enough to go to the Olympics.
 - It's a dream of hers to go to the Olympics.

Exam Practice Task 5

Money concerns

🔊 4.22 You are going to hear a journalist interviewing an economist on a radio programme. Here is the beginning of the conversation:

Interviewer Welcome to *Money Concerns*, the programme that deals with money issues. Today we're looking at moneyless issues, namely the online organization 'Streetbank'. Our resident economist today is Patrick Barlow. Patrick, can you explain to us what Streetbank is?

Now read the questions and alternative answers carefully before listening to the conversation.

🔊 4.23 Choose the correct answers.

- The radio programme *Money Concerns* ...
 - talks about a different aspect of money in each episode.
 - is about how to start a new company and make money from it.
 - gives advice to people in poor communities on how to save money.
- Which statement best describes 'Streetbank'?
 - It is owned by Patrick Barlow and two of his friends.
 - It lets people offer things to others in their local area.
 - It has branches in many neighbourhoods throughout London.
- According to Patrick, ...
 - people living in London often don't know their neighbours.
 - many people in living in London already talk to their neighbours online.
 - there are much nicer places to live than London.
- What does the 'Freecycle' website offer?
 - Things people want to give away.
 - Gardening services.
 - Computer lessons.
- What does Patrick think about the interviewer's attitude at the end?
 - He disagrees that he should start learning about economics.
 - He's surprised the interviewer wants to find out more about 'Streetbank'.
 - He's disappointed the interviewer thinks there must be a problem with 'Streetbank'.

Exam Practice Task 6

The Food Programme

🔊 4.24 In the following conversation you are going to hear some new words. Read and listen to them. Make sure you know what they mean.

weight gain banned balanced to stick to something

Now read the questions and alternative answers carefully before listening to the conversation.

🔊 4.25 Choose the best answers. Only *one* answer is correct.

- Which statement best describes the Atkins diet?
 - It was more common in the 70s than the 90s.
 - You can't eat carbohydrate-rich foods.
 - It actually causes weight gain in some people.
 - It's named after a celebrity who endorsed it.
- At the start of the Atkins diet, you should ...
 - avoid foods that contain a large amount of fat.
 - eat plenty of meat.
 - stop eating eggs.
 - eat vegetables only.
- According to Doctor Wexford, ...
 - the Atkins diet can cause some specific health problems.
 - he's recommended the Atkins diet to many of his patients.
 - the Atkins diet is effective in helping people lose weight.
 - it's not a very good idea to try the Atkins diet.
- According to Doctor Wexford, the healthy-eating plan ...
 - allows people to choose what foods they eat.
 - is expensive because of the cost of the ingredients.
 - involves too many complicated recipes.
 - is difficult to stick to.
- Which of the following is *not* true? A typical day's menu on the healthy-eating plan ...
 - contains milk or yoghurt in two meals.
 - is completely vegetarian.
 - has got vegetables with the evening meal.
 - lets you eat carbohydrates.

Structure and paragraphing

• Opinion essay

Prepare Social media

OPTIONAL Make notes about the following questions, then discuss with a partner.

- 1 What are your top-three social media apps? Why?
- 2 What are the advantages of social media? List as many as you can.
- 3 What are the disadvantages? List as many as you can.

Writing Focus

- 1 **INVESTIGATE** Read the student composition. Did the student have the same ideas as you about the advantages and disadvantages of social media?

What are the advantages and disadvantages of social media?

There are many advantages and disadvantages of social media. First, I will describe the positive aspects of social media. Social media helps to keep people connected to their friends and family, even those who are far away. You can also learn a lot on social media, and you can follow experts or thought leaders who you want to learn from. Social media is very useful for social activism, and also for marketing. However, there are also many negative sides. Social media can take a lot of time away from other activities, such as exercise or schoolwork. There can sometimes be misunderstandings and arguments on social media, and sometimes this can turn into cyberbullying. If personal information is shared on social media, this can be dangerous. Finally, it is not healthy to sit in front of a screen for a long time. Therefore, while there are many good and bad sides to social media, it is here to stay, so the most important thing is to use social media safely.

- 2 The student has forgotten to use paragraphs. Put two slashes (//) between sentences where you think a new paragraph is needed. Check your answer on page 000.
- 3 What is the purpose of each paragraph?



- 4 Underline the topic sentences in paragraphs 2 and 3. What is the purpose of a topic sentence? Where is it usually placed?
- 5 Circle words that show the reader how the ideas are organized. The first one is done for you.
- 6 How can a plan help you to structure your composition?

Writing Tips

- 1 **Planning your text** will help you to have a clear structure.
- 2 It is a good idea to have an **introduction and a conclusion**, but keep them short so there is enough space for the main content.
- 3 Each paragraph should have **one main idea or purpose**.
- 4 A **topic sentence** at the beginning of the paragraph can help you to keep to your structure and make your text easy to follow.
- 5 **Use linkers / connectors** to show your reader how the ideas are connected.
- 6 It can be helpful to work out approximately **how many words you need** in each of your main paragraphs.

Let's practise

1 Look at the following exam writing task.

Choose *one* topic. Your answer should be 125–150 words in length. There is no specific penalty for exceeding 150 words in length. Extra points are not given for exceeding 150 words.

- 1 'It is essential for teenagers to have access to social media.' Do you agree? Justify your answer.
- 2 Should teenagers be allowed to use mobile phones at school? Write an opinion essay.

2 For each topic, choose a planning template from page 54.

3 Use the following template to plan the structure of your composition.

- 1 Write an introduction.
- 2 Decide on the number of paragraphs and write the main idea of each paragraph (key words).
- 3 Write the topic sentence for each paragraph, including linkers / connector.
- 4 Write a conclusion.

Introduction	
---------------------	--

	Main idea	Topic sentence
1		
2		
3		

Conclusion	
-------------------	--

4 Read the question again and then check your plan. Have you answered the question fully? Is there a logical structure?

Exam Practice Task



1 Choose one of the topics from Let's Practise. Write the full composition.

2 OPTIONAL Look at your partner's composition and answer the following questions. Then make any necessary changes to your own composition based on your partner's feedback.

- 1 Are there clear paragraphs?
- 2 Is there an introduction and a conclusion?
- 3 What is the topic sentence in each paragraph?
- 4 What is the purpose or main idea in each paragraph?

3 Use the Writing Checklist to check your composition.

Writing Checklist

- I have answered the question in full.
- I have kept within the word limit.
- I have organized my ideas appropriately.
- The text is appropriately structured, with paragraphs and topic sentences.
- There is a variety in sentence length, including appropriately complex sentences.
- I have checked for basic words which I could replace with higher level words to express myself more precisely.
- I have used appropriate language for the task type. See Writing language reference section on page 72.
- I have checked the punctuation (e.g. capital letters, full stops, commas).
- I have checked the spelling.
- I have checked for grammatical errors.

4 Now write an improved draft of your writing, taking into account your partner's feedback and the Writing Checklist.

Turn to page 000 to see example answers.

Part 1: Reading

Africa could split into two continents

In a few million years, the Earth may well have a new continent. It is becoming clear to geologists that Africa, the second largest continent, is splitting – very slowly – into two.

The Earth is covered with six or seven major tectonic plates, and a number of smaller ones. These are a sort of skin, or crust (about 100 km deep) that covers the Earth. Over time these crusts move very, very slowly. The African continent is made from one major tectonic plate – the African Plate, also known as the Nubian Plate – and one minor plate, called the Somali Plate. Between these two plates, along the boundaries, is the East African Rift System, which runs for thousands of kilometres through Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, Zambia, Tanzania, Malawi and Mozambique.

The plates on either side of this rift are moving apart, at a rate of about six or seven millimetres per year. It is not known why the plates are moving apart, but a commonly held view is that it is magma below the Earth that is causing the shift. There are a number of volcanoes along the rift, which is usual along continental rifts. Many of the volcanoes are dormant, including Kilimanjaro, the highest mountain in Africa, and a few are active, such as Erta Ale, in Ethiopia, and Ol Doinyo Lengai, in Tanzania. There are also a number of lakes in the valley formed by the rift, and these include some of the deepest lakes in the world, including Lake Tanganyika, which is the second-largest and second-deepest lake in the world.

As the two continents split further, the rift valley lakes will merge with each other and with the ocean to form a new ocean between the larger, African Plate, to the West, and the smaller, Somali Plate to the East, dividing into Africa into two unequal pieces.

Questions

1 Choose the correct answers.

- 1 According to the text, the Earth is covered with six or seven ...
 - A continents.
 - B major tectonic plates.
 - C major oceans.
 - D great lakes.
- 2 According to the text, the Nubian Plate is ...
 - A larger than the African Plate.
 - B smaller than the Somali Plate.
 - C also called the African Plate.
 - D the largest tectonic plate on Earth.

2 Are these statements true or false? Justify your answers with the precise words or phrases from the text, or use your own words.

- a Geologists have proved that volcanoes are causing the continent to split.

- b Erta Ale is a dormant volcano in Ethiopia.

- c Kilimanjaro erupts regularly.

- d Lake Tanganyika is in the valley formed by the East African rift.

3 Find in the text:

- a one synonym for 'sleeping' (adjective). _____
- b one synonym for 'borders' (plural noun). _____

4 Find in the text:

- a one word meaning 'a mountain through which lava comes up from the centre of the Earth'. _____
- b one word meaning 'a large area of freshwater surrounded by land.' _____

Part 2: Writing

Write a composition of approximately 120 words about the topic proposed and focus strictly on it.

If you could travel anywhere in the world, where would you travel? Why?

Part 3: Use of English

- 1 Choose the correct answers to complete the text. For each gap (1–15), copy the letter that corresponds to your answer (A, B or C). Use CAPITAL LETTERS.

The Harry Potter series of books (1) _____ one of the most successful series (2) _____ all time. More (3) _____ 500 million copies have been sold worldwide, the books have been translated into more than 80 languages and of course they've been made (4) _____ blockbuster films. What is it that makes this series (5) _____ popular?

One reason for (6) _____ commercial success of the series is surely that JK Rowling manages to appeal to a wide range of ages. (7) _____ Harry is eleven in the first book and seventeen in the final book, one could say that the books are, strictly speaking, aimed at adolescents. And (8) _____, many children read at least the first few books at a younger age, and the books also appeal to many adults.

But why is it that the books appeal to (9) _____ a wide audience? Perhaps it is because magic and flying (10) _____ fun. Maybe it's the humour in the book, or the range of interesting characters, that people like. It might be partly because (11) _____ the many universal themes that run through the book: fear, tolerance, death, grief, love and (12) _____.

It is (13) _____, therefore, that the first book in the series was (14) _____ by no less than twelve publishers before someone realized what potential it (15) _____.

- | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|-------------|
| 1 A is | B be | C are |
| 2 A in | B off | C of |
| 3 A then | B than | C that |
| 4 A onto | B in | C into |
| 5 A so | B such | C too |
| 6 A a | B - | C the |
| 7 A Since | B However | C When |
| 8 A but | B yet | C then |
| 9 A so | B too | C such |
| 10 A is | B are | C was |
| 11 A of | B on | C for |
| 12 A friendly | B friendship | C friend |
| 13 A surprising | B surprise | C surprised |
| 14 A reject | B rejecting | C rejected |
| 15 A was | B had | C owned |

- 2 Finish *three* of the following sentences so that each sentence keeps the meaning of the sentence before it and includes a *clear change of linguistic structure*. Copy the complete sentences (including the beginnings already given to you) onto your answer sheet.

- 'Is that Maria's friend Tanya?' Ali asked.
Ali asked ...
- They built this church in the 1600s.
This church ...
- She had such long hair that she often almost stepped on it.
Her hair ...
- She went to bed too late, so she keeps falling asleep at her desk.
If ...
- Everest is the tallest mountain in the world.
No mountain ...

Part 4: Pronunciation

Answer the questions.

- Is the *-ed* pronounced in 'formed', /t/, /d/ or /ɪd/?
- How is the 'a' pronounced in 'major', /ɑː/, /æ/ or /eɪ/?
- Is the 'g' pronounced in 'merge', /g/, /ʒ/ or /dʒ/?
- How is the 'i' pronounced in 'minor', /ɪ/, /iː/ or /aɪ/?

Structure and paragraphing

Task 1 Example answer and Examiner's notes

- This is a **high-level response** to the question.
- The length is appropriate.

There is a good mix of short and longer, more complex sentences. There is a good use of **linking language** and a **variety of conjunctions** is used in the text (*While, In the same way, In conclusion, but, and, because*).

There is a **topic sentence** in each main paragraph and **clear topic** within each paragraph.

'It is essential for teenagers to have access to social media.' Do you agree? Justify your answer. Your answer should be 125–150 words in length.

I don't believe it's essential for teenagers to have access to social media, but I do think it's important.

While teenagers could live their lives without any access to social media, many **generations** of young people have lived their lives without ever connecting to their friends over the internet. It's not like access to food, clean water and good **sanitation, all of which are essential to** people's lives.

Social media is important to teenagers **because** this is a time when friends are a big part of their lives. **In the same way** that previous generations connected through their love of music, TV and film stars, today's teenagers connect through the things they share online. **If you took it away from them, they would lose** an important way of **bonding** with their peers.

In conclusion, access to social media for teenagers is not essential, but it is an important part of their lives.

The text is **logically structured**, with an **introduction**, one paragraph discussing one side of the question, one paragraph discussing another part and a **concluding paragraph**.

Grammar is of a **very high standard** throughout with no errors. There are no spelling or punctuation errors.

Vocabulary is of a **very high standard** for the level (*generations, sanitation, previous, bonding, peers, etc.*)

Task 2 Example answer and Examiner's notes

- The writer has answered the question.
- The length is appropriate.

The text is **logically structured**, discussing **both sides of the argument**. However, the **writer's opinion could be clearer** in the second main paragraph.

There are frequent punctuation errors (**no commas after transitions**). However, meaning is clear throughout the text.

Should teenagers be allowed to use mobile phones at school? Write an opinion essay. Your answer should be 125–150 words in length.

In my opinion teenagers should be allowed to use mobile phones at school.

Firstly mobile phones are important for emergencies. **For example** there might be a fire or someone could be hurt in an accident. **Secondly** they can call their parents. **For example** if there is a problem. **Thirdly** they can research some questions from their teachers. **Finally** they can play games with their friends at break time.

On the other hand some students use their phones all the time. **For example** they use it in class when they should study. Sometimes they watch videos in class and some people talk to their friends in class on the phone. When they do that, they disturb the class. **For example** students can't concentrate. **Furthermore** its not polite.

To conclude, students should be allowed to use mobile phones at school.

Most sentences are **simple** and there is a lack of complex structures. There is an **overuse of linking language**. Every sentence begins with a linking phrase. There is also an **overuse of for example**.

Although each paragraph has a clear topic sentence, **there is no real progression** in the answer.

Vocabulary is adequate for the task and there are no spelling errors.