

C

Complete the sentences with the correct derivatives of the given root.

BELIEVE

-
- 1 My sister is a firm _____ in the benefits of alternative medicine.
- 2 We were very pleased with our hotel in Bali. The service was wonderful and the food was _____ good. 3 In many countries there is a widespread popular _____ that Friday 13th is unlucky.

EMPLOY

-
- 1 _____ people receive some money from the government till they find a job. 2 The Unions are negotiating with the _____ to get higher wages for the workers. 3 Unfortunately the _____ figures for this year are worse than last year.

COURAGE

-
- 1 The exceptionally cold weather _____ people from attending the open air carol service last night. 2 Sometimes a word of _____ can work wonders. 3 It was _____ of you to stand by your principles even though you risked losing your job.

DEPEND

-
- 1 My parents brought me up to be _____ and not rely on help from other people. 2 If we want to protect the environment we should reduce our _____ on fossil fuels and develop alternative sources of energy. 3 The two scientists worked _____, but they reached the same results.

FRIEND

-
- 1 My _____ with Lawrence goes back to our nursery school days. 2 It's impossible not to like Dawn. She's got such a _____ disposition. 3 The newcomers were more than _____. They were downright hostile.

PLEASE

-
- 1 You've got such a marvellous show of flowers. It's obvious gardening gives you great _____. 2 Thank you for such a _____. 3 There was no reason for you to act so _____. Your behaviour was intolerable.

SUCCEED

-
- 1 It is thought that the chairman will name his _____ at the next board meeting. 2 Despite all the hard work he had put in, the athlete's attempt to break the world record was _____. 3 The negotiations ended _____ when a compromise between the two sides was reached.

D

Use the roots given to form suitable words to complete the sentences.

- 1 Since they opened that new disco pub down the road we have **ABLE**
been to sleep at night.
- 2 The information they gave you is The number **ACCURATE**
6 bus no longer runs on Sundays.
- 3 should have a degree in business studies and at **APPLY**
least five years' experience at management level.
- 4 The number of students who drop out universities in the first **APPOINT**
year is high.
- 5 I didn't stay to the end of the film. I walked out half-way **BORE**
through in sheer
- 6 We were asked to write a composition about our favourite **CHILD**
..... memory.
- 7 I know it's a difficult but you've got to make **CHOOSE**
up your mind as soon as possible.
- 8 The government's proposal to lower the age of majority to **CRITIC**
16 came in for severe
- 9 After a brief moment of the officer in **DECIDE**
charge ordered the troops to attack.
- 10 It was hard to believe that the floods had caused such wide- **DESTROY**
spread
- 11 We had an guest at the party, my niece from **EXPECT**
Australia.
- 12 The year I spent doing voluntary service in Brazil was an **FORGET**
..... experience.
- 13 Gerald's of medieval cooking recipes took us **KNOW**
quite by surprise.
- 14 Look carefully at this sentence but don't worry about the rest **IMPORTANT**
of the article. It's
- 15 Beth's personality made her popu- **LIVE**
lar with her colleagues in the office.
- 16 Every day my brother swims ten of the pool **LONG**
before going to work.
- 17 The terminology you used was unacceptable. It was not **POLITICS**
..... correct.
- 18 It was one of the most and time-wasting meet- **PRODUCE**
ings I had ever attended.
- 19 speaking there is no explanation for the mys- **SCIENCE**
terious formation of crop circles in the south of England.
- 20 The only way they could the bridge was to build **STRONG**
new supports under it.

The verbs listed below are usually followed by prepositions. They therefore take indirect objects. In some cases, another verb (in the -ing form) can follow the preposition.

- **agree with sb about sth / about doing sth**
I agree with you about the film. It was awful!
I agree with you about reorganising the office.
- **apologise to sb for sth / for doing sth**
I apologised for my mistake.
I apologised to the teacher / for being late.
- **apply to sb for sth**
She applied to the job centre for a new job.
- **approve / disapprove of sth**
I don't approve of your decisions. (formal)
- **ask sb about sth**
He asked me about my exam.
- **ask for sth**
Ask her for £10.
- **believe in sb / sth**
I believe in friendship.
- **belong to sb**
The old cottage belongs to Mrs Dell.
- **borrow sth from sb**
He borrowed a lot of money from his sister.
- **call at sb's / a place**
Call at my house tomorrow.
- **care about sb / sth**
Everybody should care about the environment.
- **charge sb for sth**
The hotel charged me £10 for the car park.
- **complain to sb about sth**
She complained to the manager about her room.
- **congratulate sb on sth**
I congratulated Jim on his success.
- **deal in sth**
He deals in furniture.
- **deal with sb / sth**
Which firm are you dealing with?
This novel deals with the diamond wars.
- **depend on sb / sth**
It all depends on you.
- **dream about / of sb / sth**
I dreamt of you last night.
- **fill with sth**
Fill the bottle with water.
- **hear from sb**
I haven't heard from you for a long time.
- **keep to sth**
You should keep to the rules when playing cards.
- **laugh at sb / sth**
Are you laughing at me or at my joke?
- **leave for a place**
I'm leaving for Pisa tomorrow.
- **listen to sb / sth**
Please listen to me!
- **look after sb / sth**
The babysitter is looking after the children tonight.
- **look at sb / sth**
Look at that star!
- **look for sb / sth**
She's looking for her keys.
- **look into sth**
The police promised to look into the matter.
- **pay for sth**
Let me pay for the meal.
- **succeed in sth / in doing sth**
He has succeeded in everything!
He succeeded in publishing his first novel.
- **thank sb for sth**
You must thank Sarah for her hospitality.
- **think of / about sb / sth**
I'm always thinking of you.
- **wait for sb / sth**
Lots of people are waiting for the cable car.

1 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in the box.

>> ask apply agree apologise thank approve dream ask

- 1 I *asked* the teacher about the arrangements for the exam.
- 2 I hope you of the new furniture in the office.
- 3 I would like to to you for what I said yesterday.
- 4 We would call you for an interview if you for this position.
- 5 I for a pay-rise when I see the boss tomorrow.
- 6 I didn't with Michael about the causes of the problem.
- 7 I about being lost in the tube when the alarm woke me up.
- 8 Did you Auntie Sarah for the beautiful present?

2 Choose the correct alternative.

- >>
- 1 I think we all agree *in / to / about* the importance of organic food.
 - 2 Do you belong *at / to / of* any dining clubs or associations?
 - 3 I borrowed these recipe books *of / from / out of* my father last week.
 - 4 I'm going to call *in / to / at* the Indian takeaway on the way home.
 - 5 I don't think Ron cares *of / about / with* anything except eating.
 - 6 They charged me a lot of money *with / for / from* this tin of caviar.
 - 7 Everybody working in this restaurant must keep *at / in / to* the safety rules.
 - 8 They finally succeeded *at / in / about* achieving their dream: a meal at the Savoy Hotel.

3 Match the two parts of the sentences.

- >
- | | | | | | |
|------------------------|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1 <i>d</i> | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1 We complained | a in international finance. | | | | |
| 2 I congratulated him | b doing what they do best! | | | | |
| 3 Amanda's firm deals | c from the director yet. | | | | |
| 4 I haven't heard | d about the conditions we worked in. | | | | |
| 5 They should keep to | e at her – she's never done this before. | | | | |
| 6 You mustn't laugh | f on his promotion. | | | | |

4 Which prepositional verbs formed with *look* can replace the verbs in purple in the following sentences?

>> ~~look round~~ look at look for look after look into look up

- 1 We're going to **visit** an old castle this afternoon. *look round*
- 2 We have to **care for** next door's dog while they're away.
- 3 I must **find** the meaning of *serendipity* in the dictionary.
- 4 The local police said they **are investigating** the problem.
- 5 We **examined** the paintings for a long time.
- 6 We **searched for** her lost ring everywhere.

5 Complete the paragraphs using the appropriate form of the verbs on the previous page. The prepositions have already been inserted.

- >>>
- 1 We ¹...*complained*... to the restaurant manager because they ²..... us for a bottle of champagne we hadn't drunk. They also wanted us ³..... for parking our car in their courtyard!
 - 2 If he's ⁴..... of becoming a great chef, he should be ready to ⁵..... for a city like Paris, where he could ⁶..... for a job in a renowned restaurant. I strongly ⁷..... in his skills and I would be the first one to ⁸..... him on his success.

Adjectives followed by prepositions

The adjectives below are usually followed by prepositions. In some cases, another verb (in the -ing form) can follow the preposition.

- **afraid of sb / sth**
He's afraid of spiders.
- **angry about sth**
He was angry about the situation.
- **angry with sb for sth**
Mum was angry with Matthew for getting another bad report.
- **ashamed of sb / sth**
I'm ashamed of your behaviour.
- **bored with sth**
The boys were bored with studying.
- **born of sb**
He was born of Italian parents.
- **busy with sb / sth**
The manager is busy with the budget.
- **critical of sb / sth**
Professor Hall was critical of his students.
- **crowded with sb**
The stadium was crowded with hundreds of people.
- **different from sb / sth**
This town is very different from the place where I live.
- **disappointed with sb / sth**
I was really disappointed with my exam results.
- **engaged in sth**
He's engaged in a profitable business.
- **engaged to sb**
Paul is engaged to Louise.
- **fed up with sth**
I'm fed up with listening to this story!
- **fond of sb / sth**
She's very fond of me.
He's fond of trains.
- **frightened of sb / sth**
He is frightened of thunder.
- **good at sth**
I'm quite good at maths.
- **hopeless at sth**
I'm hopeless at skiing, I'll never learn.
- **important to sb**
Her family is more important to her than her career.
- **interested in sth**
We're interested in the flat on the top floor.
- **keen on sth**
My husband is keen on science fiction films.
- **married to sb**
Is Brad still married to Angie?
- **nervous about sth**
Are you nervous about your driving test?
- **popular with sb**
Jack is very popular with his colleagues.
- **satisfied / dissatisfied with sth**
We're really satisfied with this hotel.
- **sorry about sb / sth**
I'm sorry about Peter. He didn't deserve to be sacked.
- **surprised at sth**
He was surprised at the news.
- **tired of sth**
I'm tired of my job.
- **worried about sb / sth**
I'm worried about the kids. Where are they?

1 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb *be* and with the adjectives in the box.

>> afraid angry ashamed bored disappointed born busy

- 1 When he was a boy he *was afraid* of the dark.
- 2 I with these physics lessons – they're so theoretical!
- 3 I of myself when I saw the poor results I got in the test.
- 4 Diego of Spanish and French parents.
- 5 I'm afraid he can't see you now. He with another client.
- 6 The coach with the 1-1 draw, even though the team had played really well.
- 7 The students about the changes to their timetable.

2 Match the two parts of the sentences.

> 1 2 3 4 5 6

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| 1 Paul was angry | a at drawing. |
| 2 The students were very critical | b in a difficult situation. |
| 3 The bus was so crowded | c from her elder sister. |
| 4 Janice is very different | d of the new government. |
| 5 The students were involved | e with his mother for ruining his jeans. |
| 6 I'm very good | f with people I could hardly get on. |

3 Choose the correct preposition.

- >>
- 1 I was very disappointed with / of / about the show.
 - 2 Did you know that Gill got engaged at / with / to Simon?
 - 3 You can tell Dave is very fond of / in / with good food and drink.
 - 4 I'm absolutely hopeless for / at / with Physics.
 - 5 She's very interested in / at / from local history.
 - 6 She's nervous for / on / about cooking for so many people.
 - 7 Hamburgers and chips are very popular with / for / to teenagers.
 - 8 My sister is hopeless with / at / in decorating, but her husband is quite good at / in / for it.

4 Complete the sentences with the correct preposition.

- >>
- 1 Jane's been married to him for twenty years.
 - 2 John is very keen motor racing.
 - 3 Her grandfather is very important her.
 - 4 The circus isn't very popular children nowadays.
 - 5 She has always been frightened snakes.
 - 6 Aren't you fed up playing that video game?
 - 7 My parents aren't that familiar the Internet, so I help them.

5 Complete the sentences with the appropriate adjective. Choose from the ones on the previous page.

- >>>
- 1 I'm not coming to the swimming pool with you. I'm really hopeless at swimming. I'll never learn.
 - 2 What are you about? Is it tomorrow's test?
 - 3 Marion has always been of dogs and now she's got a new job at a vet's surgery!
 - 4 'Aren't you of travelling the world?' 'Not in the least. I still enjoy it!'
 - 5 'Are you with your life?' 'Yes, I wouldn't change anything about it!!'



Test 3

Reading and Use of English

Duration:
1 hour 30 minutes

Part 1

For questions 1–8, read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Example:

0 A in B off C by D out

| | | | | |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 0 | A | B | C | D |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

A 'purrfect' cure for stress

Stressed (0) out ? Overworked? Feeling unloved? Perhaps you need some (1) with a furry friend, away from the pressures of a high-tech (2) Cat cafés, a novel concept appealing (3) everyone from lost souls to burned-out commuters, are a growing trend in some of the world's big cities. The idea is simple. The cafés offer an opportunity to spend an hour or so in the company of cats and kittens while (4) your favourite drink. Courtney Hatt, an animal-lover and former tech worker in San Francisco, opened the city's first cat café in June. *KitTea* has a cat petting room where customers pay by the hour to lounge (5) with assorted felines, which are all available for adoption. «When you walk into a regular café versus a café full of cats, you're going to feel a really big difference in how you interact and (6) in the space,» said Hatt. She believes it is an ideal form of therapy to (7) the kind of work-life pressures she experienced during her former life in the world of tech startups. This form of animal therapy, or purr therapy as it is known, has its roots in Japan, where the first cafés opened 20 years ago. Unlike *KitTea* and cat cafés in other US cities, the Japanese establishments (8) primarily for people who are not allowed to keep pets in their tiny city apartments. Cat cafés, based on the Japanese model, can also be found in London, Melbourne, New York and Paris, among other cities.

- | | | | | |
|---|--------------|--------------|----------------|-------------|
| 1 | A downtime | B dating | C relationship | D high five |
| 2 | A mashup | B workplace | C firm | D exhibit |
| 3 | A from | B as | C to | D with |
| 4 | A routing | B confirming | C testing | D sipping |
| 5 | A around | B down | C for | D up |
| 6 | A engage | B stay | C deliver | D reveal |
| 7 | A trial | B deal | C ease | D prevent |
| 8 | A disappoint | B ignore | C hurt | D cater |

Part 2

For questions 9–16, read the text below and think of the word which best fits each gap. Use only one word in each gap. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Write your answer IN CAPITAL LETTERS on the separate answer sheet.

Example:

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| 0 | S | O | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|

The two-hearted man

Every second or (0) so, Carlos would feel a small 'bump' hitting his tummy. It was the beating of his 'second heart'. The small mechanical pump was meant (9) relieve the burden of his failing cardiac muscles, but Carlos (not his real name) disliked the sensation. The beat of the machine seemed to replace his pulse, a sensation (10) warped his body image: as the device throbbed (11) his navel, Carlos had the eerie feeling that his chest had dropped (12) his abdomen. It was a strange, unsettling feeling. But when neuroscientist Agustin Ibanez met Carlos, he suspected (13) odder effects were to come. By changing the man's heart, Ibanez thought, the doctors might have also changed their patient's mind: Carlos would now think, feel and act differently (14) a result of the implant. How come? We often talk about 'following the heart', but it is only recently that scientists have begun to show that there is literal truth in the cliché; the heaving lump of muscle contributes to our emotions and the mysterious feelings of 'intuition' in a very real (15) Everything from your empathy for another person's pain to the hunch that your spouse is having an affair may originate (16) subtle signals in your heart and the rest of your body. And the man who feels two hearts offered Ibanez, who is based at Favaloro University in Buenos Aires, a unique opportunity to test those ideas.

Part 3

For questions 17–24, read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of some of the lines to form a word that fits in the gap in the same line. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Write your answers IN CAPITAL LETTERS on the separate answer sheet.

Example:

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| 0 | I | G | N | O | R | A | N | C | E | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|

The downsides of being clever

If (0) ignorance is bliss, does a high IQ equal misery? Popular opinion would have it so. We tend to think of geniuses as being plagued by existential angst, frustration and (17) Think of Virginia Woolf, Alan Turing or Lisa Simpson – lone stars, isolated even as they burn their brightest. So, can intelligence be a burden rather than a boon? The question may seem like a (18) matter concerning a select few – but the insights it offers could have ramifications for many. Much of our education system is aimed at improving (19) intelligence; although its limits are well known, IQ is still the primary way of measuring cognitive abilities, and we spend millions on brain training and cognitive enhancers that try to improve those scores. But what if the quest for genius is itself a fool's errand? That's not to say that everyone with a high IQ is a tortured genius, as popular culture might suggest – but it is nevertheless (20) Why don't the benefits of sharper intelligence pay off in the long term? One (21) is that knowledge of your talents becomes something of a ball and chain. Rather than basking in their successes, many reported that they had been plagued by the sense that they had somehow failed to live up to their (22) expectations. That sense of burden, particularly when combined with others' expectations, is a recurring motif for many other gifted children. Another common complaint, often heard in student bars and Internet forums, is that smarter people have a clearer vision of the world's (23) Whereas the rest of us are blinkered from (24) angst, smarter people lay awake agonising over the human condition or other people's folly. Constant worrying may, in fact, be a sign of intelligence, but not in the way these armchair philosophers had imagined!

IGNORE
ALONE

TRIVE
ACADEMY

PUZZLE
POSSIBLE

YOUTH

FAIL
EXIST

Part 4

For questions 25–30, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given. You must use between three and six words, including the word given. Write only the missing words IN CAPITAL LETTERS on the separate answer sheet.

Here is an example (0).

Example:

- 0 Our youngest daughter Susan is very skilful at playing the violin.
FLAIR
Our youngest daughter Susan the violin.

The gap can be filled with the words *has a flair for playing*, so you write:

0 **HAS A FLAIR FOR PLAYING**

- 25 Some people say English tennis players earn more than others.
HIGHEST
English tennis players salaries.
- 26 «I'm sorry I forgot to email you the details earlier,» said the employee.
FOR
The employee emailing the details earlier.
- 27 I don't think the advice your personal agent gave you was very good.
SHOULD
Your personal agent better advice.
- 28 The price of petrol went up a lot last week.
SHARP
There was a the price of petrol last week.
- 29 Nicky said that there was no way she was prepared to help me.
FLATLY
Nicky hand.
- 30 Could you get some bread as you are coming home?
WAY
Would you mind home?

Part 5

You are going to read a magazine article about emoji being considered as a new language. For questions 31–36, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text.

Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Will emoji become a new language?

This text is about the new technological ways to convey your messages.

The year 2015 could be called the year of the emoji. Emoji are now used in around half of sentences on sites like Instagram, and Facebook looks set to introduce them alongside the famous ‘Like’ button as a way of expressing your reaction to a post. If you were to believe the headlines, some people have claimed that emoji are an emerging language that could soon compete with English in global usage. As a linguist concerned with visual communication, I have been interested to explore exactly what lies in these claims. Do emoji show the same characteristics of other communicative systems and actual languages? And what do they help us to express that words alone can’t say? When emoji appear with text, they often supplement or enhance the writing. This is similar to gestures that appear along with speech – for instance, adding a kissy or winking face can disambiguate whether a statement is flirtatiously teasing or just plain mean. Hand gestures add nuance to the spoken word – embellishments that the written language has traditionally lacked.

This is a key point about language use: rarely is natural language ever limited to speech alone. When we are speaking, we constantly use gestures to illustrate what we mean. For this reason, linguists say that language is ‘multi-modal’. Writing takes away that extra non-verbal information, but emoji may allow us to re-incorporate it into our text. Emoji are not always used as embellishments, however – sometimes, strings of the characters can themselves convey meaning in a longer sequence on their own. Nevertheless, some may argue that despite emoji’s current simplicity, this may be the groundwork for emerging complexity – that although emoji do not constitute a language at the present time, they could develop into one over time.

Could an emerging ‘emoji visual language’ be developing in a similar way, with actual grammatical structure? Let’s consider the intrinsic constraints on the technology itself. Emoji are created by typing into a computer like text. But, unlike text, most emoji are provided as whole units, except for the limited set of emoticons which convert to emoji, like :-) or ;-). When writing text, we use the building blocks (letters) to create the units (words), not by searching through a list of every whole word in the language. Drawings are similar, combining simple building blocks (lines and shapes) to make larger units (representational drawings).

Emoji do not allow this building of units from parts, however. For example, let’s say I want to talk about my brother surfing. I could assign a mustachioed emoji to represent my brother and then combine it with the one for surfing to make the sequence. In this way, emoji force us to convey information in a linear unit-unit string, which limits how complex expressions can be made. These constraints may mean that they will never be able to achieve even the most basic complexity that we can create with normal and natural drawings.

As the ‘vocab list’ for emoji grows, it will become increasingly unwieldy: using them will require a conscious search process through an external list, not an easy generation from our own mental vocabulary, like the way we naturally speak or draw. This is a key point – it means that emoji lack the flexibility needed to create a new language. I believe that emoji are still very useful for enhancing and enriching the text of our contemporary digital conversations and interactions, injecting a note of humour, affection or even melancholy into the most concise message. Their increasing popularity serves as a reminder that there is a lot more to our communication than words alone.

31. In the first paragraph, the writer underlines that:

- A. young people enjoy chatting on the net.
- B. emoji are an exciting evolution of the way we communicate.
- C. emoticons are not used much to post stata on social networking sites.
- D. people don't use words anymore to write about their feelings.

32. According to the writer, emoji:

- A. undermine writing a part of a message.
- B. limit the message in speech.
- C. are not easy to understand.
- D. reinforce what the user wants to express.

33. What does the writer say about gestures?

- A. People become more predictable when using their hands.
- B. We are not aware of using our hands.
- C. Hand gestures shed light on what we mean to say.
- D. Body language is more important than words.

34. What is said about multi-modal language?

- A. It refers to any kind of conversation that is not face-to-face.
- B. It's a language made up of arbitrary collections of symbols and rules.
- C. It considers speech or written text in isolation.
- D. Meaningful information is conveyed by face-to-face communication, body language and emoji.

35. What is said about the evolution of emoji?

- A. You can write messages through pictures.
- B. Emoji visual language will maturate a grammatical structure.
- C. They will be able to control the development of the language.
- D. They give people the chance to create graphic novels.

36. What point does the writer highlight in the final paragraph?

- A. Emoji will never take the place of written and visual language.
- B. Emoji represent a new way of conveying messages.
- C. They stimulate some kinds of brain responses.
- D. Emoji will create grammatical sequences of images.

Part 6

You are going to read four blogs about travelling with babies on planes. For questions 37–40, choose from the blogs A–D. The blogs may be chosen more than once.

Travelling with babies on planes!

These short texts consider the different aspects of flying with babies.

- A** My father was once travelling from Vancouver to Toronto on a flight that had originated in Hong Kong. He was sitting beside a mother and baby who had travelled from Hong Kong. Mother and baby looked exhausted and a bit frayed around the edges after the long trip. When the meal service began, my dad suggested to the mother that if he could eat first, he would then hold the baby while the mother had a meal and relaxed. She gratefully agreed. Almost as soon as the baby transfer occurred, the mother fell asleep for the next few hours. My dad patiently took care of the baby and at one point, with a flight attendant's acquiescence, took care of changing the wet baby into a dry diaper. The mother woke up when the flight started its descent into Toronto. Not surprisingly, she was embarrassed about what had happened. My dad explained that he knew what it was like to be a tired parent, that taking care of the child brought back happy memories of taking care of his own children a couple of decades earlier and that he was happy to have been able to help.
- B** In all my years flying, I've had way worse experiences sitting next to rude adults than unruly children, including a woman who thought it perfectly acceptable to cut her nails right next to me. Not too long ago, my mother was on a flight when a toddler sitting behind her started kicking her seat. She overheard the mother telling her daughter to quit, but she kept doing it. After the mother's third attempt to get her daughter to quit, my mother reached into her purse and pulled out a small children's activity book with stickers, then turned around and asked the child if she'd like to play with it. The little girl said yes, so my mom said nicely: «Here, you can keep it, but in return could you be nice and not kick my seat?». The little girl obliged and the mother thanked my mother, both for the book and her understanding. The little girl even said goodbye at the end of the flight. I asked my mother why she was carrying a children's activity book around in her purse. She replied: «For situations like these. Never know when you'll need it. Once a mom, always a mom».
- C** Every time I have flown with my three children – from newborns to twins – someone has been helpful in some way, and I always play peek-a-boo with anyone else's child, give a hand when the mom needs help with getting stuff up and down and, yes, have held someone else's baby during a flight. The hatred of babies on planes is not universal. I have sat next to screaming children, extremely drunk people and an amorous couple who were trying to make the mile-high club. I would take the screaming child any day. Children cannot help their crying and can at least be spoken to. The drunk people are often unruly and gross. The amorous couple? I still shudder. While I can understand when babies are having a meltdown on a flight, I can't understand how many parents can ignore the loud, unpleasant behavior of their older kids. As a mother of a 4.5-year-old boy, I have always made sure that he's occupied with books, crayons or videos on the iPad. I owe it to the other passengers on the plane to make sure he's not a nuisance.

- D As others have noted, I think this is hugely the fault of airlines cramming passengers in like livestock. Flying isn't fun for most people (and most of us can't afford business or first class). I'm claustrophobic, so it's especially hard. So yes, my internal panic sensors go off when subjected to screaming babies on a long flight. I still do my best to be friendly, but no need to pretend it isn't a really unpleasant experience! If you think travelling with children is stressful, try enduring the dagger stares and insensitive comments of fellow travellers when on a plane with a disabled child. Our 10-year-old daughter has the mind and speech of a 2-year-old, and people can be incredibly cruel on flights. We have found it's best for my husband to sit next to her because when a father is trying to console his disabled daughter, he's Superman, but when a mother is trying to console her disabled daughter, she's the worst mother in the world who can't control her kid. No babies on planes. People pay a lot of money to fly and are typically anxious about a flight for their own reasons. No one needs a screaming baby or toddler on the plane to add to their anxiety.

Which blog

says people should show more understanding towards babies?

| | |
|----|--|
| 37 | |
|----|--|

affirms that kids should be kept busy so as not to get bored?

| | |
|----|--|
| 38 | |
|----|--|

says that a flight with a young mum took him on a trip down memory lane?

| | |
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| 39 | |
|----|--|

points out that she's against travelling with babies on planes?

| | |
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| 40 | |
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Part 7

You are going to read an extract from a magazine article. Six paragraphs have been removed from the extract. Choose from paragraphs A–G the one which fits each gap (41–46). There is one extra paragraph which you do not need to use.

Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

The dangerous art of the ultimate selfie

This text highlights how some people are running ever greater risks in the quest for a perfect selfie.

If 2014 was the year of the selfie, then 2015 took the art of self-photography to a new and dangerous level. People are, quite literally, dying to take a picture of themselves. In Russia in April, there were a handful of selfie-related fatalities, including the death of two men in the Ural Mountains who posed for a photo while pulling the pin from a hand grenade.

41

He had previously taken a number of similar pictures of himself posing on high rooftops in the city of Vologda. The problem isn't just limited to Russia. In the US recently, a man died after shooting himself in the neck while taking a selfie.

42

The statistic is creating very real problems for governments. In August, officials at the Waterton Canyon in Colorado were forced to close the park after several people were caught getting a little too close to the wildlife. And, at Yellowstone National Park, officials issued a warning after five separate incidents of selfie-takers being gored by bison.

43

That's why in Russia, in response to the number of deaths there, the Interior Ministry launched a campaign warning that "self-photography could cost you your life". "A selfie with a weapon kills," the brochure read. So why are some people willing to risk their life to take the ultimate selfie?

44

A professional photographer, Mr Thompson, admits that the picture he took was done as a publicity stunt for his travel company, Flash Pack. He did, however, get permission to climb the statue. «I'm not a serial selfie-taker – this shot was to publicise my business. It was the shot I knew I had to get because people love selfies,» he told the BBC.

45

According to research published by the Ohio State University, the pictures that people post on social media can tell an interesting story about their personality. Hundreds of tests on people's social media habits were conducted for the study, which showed that people who post a lot of selfies also tend to score higher in traits of narcissism and psychopathy.

46

- A** In Australia, a rock that looks like a wedding cake was fenced off because too many people were climbing it to take pre- or post-wedding photos of themselves. The Russian authorities want to stop people taking risks to try to impress friends on social media.
- B** He admits that the trend towards ever more dangerous selfies is “getting out of control”. «Be creative with your pictures, but don’t put yourself in danger,» he advised.
- C** It may come down to pure bravado, thinks Lee Thompson – whose snap of himself on top of the Christ the Redeemer statue in Rio de Janeiro went viral in June 2014. «People see pictures like mine and see how they spread across the world and see a way to make themselves famous for 15 minutes,» he told the BBC.
- D** If you don’t know what a selfie is, then my best guess is that you’re either my grandma’s age or an alien. Because, seriously, who doesn’t know what a selfie is in this day and age? I’d be lying if I said I never got all dolled up a time or two, to snap a few pics of myself for Instagram. It probably looked like I was doing something entertaining, when in reality I was actually alone, eating a bag of chips and watching reality TV.
- E** And, in June, a university graduate died after trying to take a selfie while hanging from a Moscow bridge. Most recently, a 17-year-old boy fell to his death from a rooftop as he tried to take his picture for his Instagram page.
- F** Lead researcher Jesse Fox said that, for many, a dangerous selfie is worth it for the number of likes and comments it will generate.
- G** At least 12 people have died this year while taking pictures of themselves, making the practice more deadly than shark attacks, of which there have only been eight recorded deaths in 2015, according to tech news site *Mashable*.

Part 8

You are going to read four different opinions from leading journalists about learning languages. For questions 47–56, choose from the writers (A–D). The writers may be chosen more than once.

Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Which writer

| | |
|---|-------------------------|
| points out that working with children can boost your language skills? | 47 <input type="text"/> |
| underlines that speaking more than one language delays memory deficiencies? | 48 <input type="text"/> |
| says that working abroad is the best way to really learn a language? | 49 <input type="text"/> |
| says that the bilingual have a more developed brain activity? | 50 <input type="text"/> |
| sees the cultural aspects are to be kept in mind when studying a language? | 51 <input type="text"/> |
| shares ideas on the positive aspect of communicating efficaciously? | 52 <input type="text"/> |
| says that to comprehend a language depends upon different memory schemes? | 53 <input type="text"/> |
| claims that learning a new language makes a person more easily understood? | 54 <input type="text"/> |
| believes that when you are not a tourist, you feel obliged to learn faster? | 55 <input type="text"/> |
| believes that learning languages contributes to improving your career? | 56 <input type="text"/> |

How to learn a lot of languages

These texts point out the benefits of being able to speak more than one language.

A Anne Merritt, "The Telegraph"

Learning a foreign language is more than just a boost to your CV or handy for travelling. It will make you smarter, more decisive and even better at English. Physiological studies have found that speaking two or more languages is a great asset to the cognitive process. The brains of bilingual people operate differently to single language speakers, and these differences offer several mental benefits. Many of these attributes are only apparent in people who speak multiple languages regularly – if you haven't spoken a foreign tongue since your A-levels, your brain might not be reaping these bilingual benefits. Speaking a foreign language improves the functionality of your brain by challenging it to recognise, negotiate meaning, and communicate in different language systems. This skill boosts your ability to negotiate meaning in other problem-solving tasks as well. Students who study foreign languages tend to score better on standardised tests than their monolingual peers, particularly in the categories of maths, reading and vocabulary.

B David Robson, BBC

When you consider the challenges for the brain, it's no wonder most of us find learning a language so demanding. We have many different memory systems, and mastering a different tongue requires all of them. There's procedural memory – the fine programming of muscles to perfect an accent – and declarative memory, which is the ability to remember facts (at least 10,000 new words if you want to come close to native fluency, not to mention the grammar). What's more, unless you want to sound like a stuttering robot, those words and structures have to make it to the tip

of your tongue within a split second, meaning they have to be programmed in both 'explicit' and 'implicit' memory. Numerous studies have shown that being multilingual can improve attention and memory, and that this can provide a 'cognitive reserve' that delays the onset of dementia by five years. Until recently, however, many neuroscientists had suggested that most of us are too old to reach native-like fluency in a fresh language; according to the 'critical period hypothesis', there is a narrow window during childhood in which we can pick up the nuances of a new language.

C *Matthew Jenkin, "The Guardian"*

What's the best way to learn a foreign language? While every student is different, the promise of travel and adventure has led some to ditch traditional, academic methods in favour of moving to a country where they can be fully immersed in the language they are trying to acquire. Roles that require little or no language skills, such as au pairing or bartending, are often popular with language learners living abroad, not just as a means of paying the bills, but because work is also an opportunity to improve fluency. Working with children who have no knowledge of your own language means there is plenty of uninterrupted time to flex your linguistic muscles. Apart from the monetary benefits, what is the value of learning a language, literally, on the job? The biggest attraction is that you push yourself in a way that you may not as an ordinary traveller. «When you are a tourist, you are not risking anything when you try to speak. It's OK if you make mistakes. If you get a job, you are risking your professional reputation,» Lizzie Fane, founder of Third Year Abroad explains. «The positives are that you will be learning much more useful vocabulary and technical language and you are forced to speak it.»

D *Barry Lydgate, "The New York Times"*

Communicating well in a language not one's own takes more than knowledge of words and structures; it takes a grasp of their relationship to the underlying culture. That means having access as a learner to authentic manifestations of the culture in question, which most language-learning tools and courses fail badly at providing. It also means imagining yourself, to a limited but real extent, as an articulator of that culture. To communicate effectively with people whose only language is the one you're learning is profoundly satisfying, but it can't be accomplished with nouns and verbs alone. How American to suggest that we should learn a new language because it's good for us, improving our brain function, rather than because it's a source of great pleasure! I've been studying Italian for several years now, and it has deepened my appreciation of English, introduced me to new friends and new literature, and given me a broader understanding of the world. Those benefits are in addition to the fact that, when you find a compatible teacher, the lessons themselves are fun. And travel in Italy is even more of a delight than it was when I fell in love with the country in the first place.

For questions 1–8, read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Example:

- 0 A hear B listen C sound D ring

| | | | | |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 0 | A | B | C | D |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

A dress made of paper

Would you ever wear something made with paper from your old schoolbooks? It might (0) like a crazy idea, but Kara Koskovich, a high school student in Canada, became front-page (1) when she made herself a dress out of her maths homework.

The dress was for her school ‘prom’, or leaving party, and she decided to have some fun creating this amazing and (2) dress, as well as help the environment at the same time by recycling 75 pages from her maths exercise book. It was also an affordable (3) compared to buying a new dress at (4) expense; apart from the thread she bought, the dress was (5) free.

Kara’s best friend (6) in the creative fun too, making her own recycled dress for the occasion using plastic shopping bags. Other teenagers have also made unusual (7) of party dresses. Coffee filters, chewing gum wrappers and crisp packets have all (8) out to be viable materials.

- 1 A news B article C press D report
- 2 A sole B only C unique D single
- 3 A selection B course C preference D option
- 4 A extensive B substantial C considerable D exceptional
- 5 A certainly B basically C definitely D principally
- 6 A joined B involved C concerned D linked
- 7 A alternatives B models C replacements D versions
- 8 A pointed B set C turned D got

For questions 9–16, read the text below and think of the word which best fits each gap. Use only one word in each gap. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Write your answers **IN CAPITAL LETTERS** on the separate answer sheet.

Example:

0 A

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New dinosaur exhibit at Wigdale Zoo

We're all used to seeing (0) great many different kinds of animals at a zoo. But now, at Wigdale Zoo, you can also have a look at (9) very different: dinosaurs. But how on earth could that (10) possible? Dinosaurs have been extinct for 65 million years (11) the very least and so surely there is (12) way they could actually have come back to life.

But Wigdale Zoo is indeed now offering visitors the chance to see those ancient creatures, or, (13) I'm honest, to see some extraordinarily realistic models of them. (14) that you need to do is take a walk through a large wood, known (15) Wigdale Old Forest. By the side of a signposted track there are 19 enormous 'animatronic' dinosaurs. They move, they roar and (16) of them even spits water. It's an experience not to be missed!