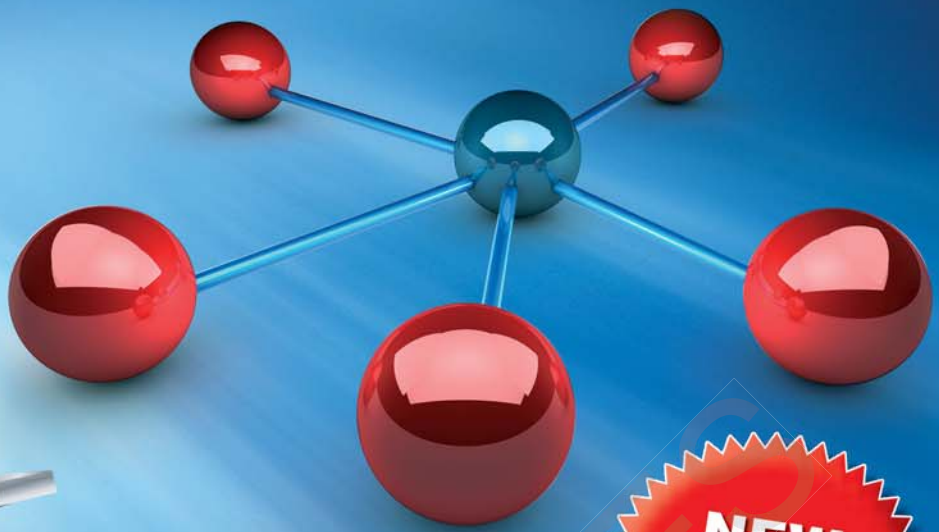
C. N. GRIVAS



NEW FORMAT 2015

6 Practice Tests

Cambridge English
First (FCE) for Schools

SAMPLE PAGES

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GRAMMAR IN BRIEF

1 PRESENT TENSES

A Simple Present

*My parents **work** for a big company.*

NOTE ALSO:

*Here **comes** Steve! There she **goes**!*
*Then he **opens** the door and **walks** out of the room.*
*Robert Pattinson **plays** the role of an FBI agent.*
*PLANE **CRASHES** IN INDIA*

B Present Continuous

*Be quiet! The baby **is sleeping** right now.*

NOTE ALSO:

*Dad**'s working** overtime every day this month.*
*Those boys **are always** / **forever** / **constantly** / **continually causing** problems.*
*His condition **is improving** as the days go by.*
*The boat **is leaving** / **leaves** tomorrow at 9 o'clock.*

- *Why **are** you **smelling** the cheese? Is something wrong with it?* (= checking its smell)
- ***Are** you **seeing** Janet tonight?* (= meeting)
- ***I'm thinking** about joining a gym.* (= considering)
- *You**'re being** silly now.* (= behaving in a silly way at a particular moment)

C Simple Present Perfect

***Have** you **seen** any James Bond films?*

NOTE ALSO:

***I've sent** him three e-mails this week.*
***This** / **It is the first** / **second** / **only time I've witnessed** an accident.*
***This** / **It is the best** / **most delicious** pie **I've** ever **eaten**.*
*How long **has** it **been** (OR: is it) since you **have moved** (OR: moved) here?*
*It **has been** (OR: is) years since it **has snowed** (OR: snowed) here.*

- **have gone to / have been to / have been in**

*Our neighbours **have gone to** Austria for Christmas.*
*I **have been to** Portugal many times.*
*Sally **has been in** Italy for two weeks.*

D Present Perfect Continuous

*He **has been working** here for six months / since June.*

NOTE ALSO:

- *Why are your eyes red? **Have** you **been crying**?*
- *Who **has been using** my shampoo? The bottle is empty.*
- *I **have known** him for years.*
  [NOT: I ~~have been knowing / know~~ him ...]
  *They **have had** this car since 2002.*
  [NOT: They ~~have been having / have~~ this ...]

Complete each sentence with two to five words, including the word given.

1 The last time I went to Crete was in July 2010.
BEEN I ..... Crete since July 2010.

2 I haven't had a reply to my email yet.
STILL I am ..... a reply to my email.

3 Robert began to write poetry five years ago.
WRITING Robert ..... five years.

4 The group broke up three years ago.
SINCE It ..... the group broke up.

5 It's more than a month since I saw Peter.
FOR I ..... more than a month.

6 This is the worst film I've ever watched.
NEVER I ..... bad film.

7 His involvement in politics started when he was at university.
INVOLVED He has ..... he was at university.

8 I haven't spoken French for ages.
SINCE It's ages ..... French.

9 The last time we went dancing was months ago.
FOR We ..... months.

10 They have never swum in a pool before.
TIME It's the ..... in a pool.

11 Look, the teacher is coming, boys!
HERE Look, ... , boys!

12 Derek met Susan eight months ago.
HAS Derek ..... eight months.

13 He has got a job at a café this summer.
IS He ..... at a café this summer.

14 Why do you complain about the weather all the time?
FOREVER Why ..... about the weather?

15 We bought this sofa six years ago.
HAVE We ..... six years.

16 This is the best song I've ever heard.
BETTER I ..... this.

SAMPLE PAGES

2 PAST TENSES

A Simple Past

*He **went** out every night when he was younger.*
OR: *He **used to go** out / He **would go** out ...*

NOTE ALSO:

- *How long ago **was** it that they **moved** here?*
- *How long **is** it (OR: has it been) since you (last) **spoke** to Chris?*
- *It **is** (OR: has been) months since we **had** (OR: have had) a holiday.*

B Past Continuous

- *What **were** you **doing** at the time of the robbery?*
- *I **was having** a shower when the lights went out.*
- *He **was listening** to the news while he **was driving** to work.*

NOTE ALSO:

- *My sister was **always** / **forever** / **constantly** / **continually** borrowing my clothes.*

C Simple Past Perfect

*They **had served** breakfast by eight o'clock / by the time we woke up.*

NOTE ALSO:

***That** / **It was the first** / **second** / **only time** I **had swum** in a pool.*
***That** / **It was the dullest** / **most boring** play I **had** ever **seen**.*

- *He didn't read the letter **until** everyone **(had) left**.*

***After** they **(had) had** dinner, they ordered dessert.*
***As soon as** he **(had) heard** the news, he called his wife.*
*We set off **before** he **had given** / **gave** us the map.*

D Past Perfect Continuous

*He **had been studying** French for eight years before he got his certificate.*

NOTE ALSO:

*By 2005, he **had been playing** for the school team for five years.*
*She had backache because she **had been planting** flowers all morning.*

Complete each sentence with two to five words, including the word given.

1 I had to tidy my room before going out.
UNTIL I couldn't go out .... my room.

2 I haven't spoken to Adam since we graduated.
LAST The ..... to Adam was when we graduated.

3 Mr Swift did not stop working until he was seventy.
WHEN Mr Swift ..... working.

4 Debbie went to Mykonos every summer when she was younger.
USED Debbie ..... Mykonos every summer when she was younger.

5 She started cooking as soon as they arrived.
UNTIL She ..... they had arrived.

6 She has been working here for two years.
STARTED She ..... ago.

7 When did you have a haircut?
SINCE How long ..... a haircut?

8 The thieves left before the police got here.
BY The thieves ..... the police got here.

9 Lauren had never ridden a motorcycle before.
FIRST It was the ..... a motorcycle.

10 Pete painted the walls and Kelly cleaned the cupboards.
WHILE Pete was painting the walls .... the cupboards.

11 No other student had ever talked back to her.
ONLY He was the ..... talked back to her.

12 When I eventually stopped, I'd been a smoker for twelve years.
SMOKING By the time I stopped, I .... twelve years.

13 When I lived on the farm, I woke up at five every day.
WOULD When I lived on the farm, ... at five every day.

14 They argued all the time when they were little.
FOREVER They ..... when they were little.

15 I had never watched a better game.
BEST It was the ..... watched.

SAMPLE PAGES

Practice Test 1

READING & USE OF ENGLISH

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).

Example:

0 **A** put off **B** died off **C** passed by **D** passed away

INDIAN SUMMER

Captain Majendie had bought the villa in India on his honeymoon, when he was in the British army there, and when he **(0)** ..... , his widow went out to India to **(1)** ..... some time there. Stuart had known Majendie for years, so he felt he should write to the widow and offer his sympathy **(2)** ..... he had never met her. Back in England, Stuart received a letter from her, in which she expressed a desire to meet him. 'I shall be leaving India at the **(3)** ..... of June,' she wrote, 'and I have a lot of business to attend to. Howard always told me you were his closest friend, so I **(4)** ..... you can help me with all the official **(5)** ..... that needs attention. I shall be in Italy for the summer; if you do not already **(6)** ..... plans, I would be pleased if you could join me there.' Stuart felt obliged to **(7)** ..... his plans for a trip to Ireland and three weeks later found himself in a boat crossing Lake Como, in northern Italy, **(8)** ..... for Mrs Majendie's house.

1	**A** pass	**B** spend	**C** stay	**D** waste
2	**A** even though	**B** despite	**C** as if	**D** in spite
3	**A** finish	**B** ending	**C** last	**D** end
4	**A** hope	**B** desire	**C** demand	**D** wish
5	**A** certificate	**B** papers	**C** paperwork	**D** paper
6	**A** make	**B** have	**C** set	**D** organise
7	**A** cancel	**B** cut	**C** stop	**D** break
8	**A** heading	**B** directing	**C** moving	**D** going

SAMPLE PAGES

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 answers IN CAPITAL LETTERS.

Example: 0 T H E M

GROWING PAINS

The teenage years are often a challenging and difficult time for parents, presenting **(0)** ..... with the problem of how to maintain their children's respect and obedience, but at the **(9)** ..... time, allow their independence to increase. It's quite normal **(10)** ..... children to be disobedient in some way, as they too probably find it an awkward and confusing time. Generally, it's best to treat defiance calmly, unless it's causing serious disruption at home or school.

Two things that parents should try to avoid doing **(11)** ..... their teenagers are, firstly, to become much **(12)** ..... strict, and secondly, to try to be 'one of the kids'. Both these things **(13)** ..... only create bigger divisions and differences.

The key lies **(14)** ..... keeping up good levels of communication on both sides. Parents need to learn **(15)** ..... to let their teenager know when they disapprove of something, **(16)** ..... being so critical or negative that their child feels ignored or pushed away.

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.

Example: 0 O R I G I N A L

KNOWLEDGE FOR ALL

The **(0)** ..... idea of a grammar school in England was to offer children preparation for a career at university or for a job where Latin was a **(17)** ..... . To be a lawyer's clerk, for example, a person **(18)** ..... needed this subject. Although most grammar schools have been replaced by comprehensive schools, the **(19)** ..... of which was seen in England in the 1960s, there are still some grammar schools **(20)** ..... .

The whole concept of a comprehensive **(21)** ..... is one which many people have some **(22)** ..... to. Such a system is intended to take in all the children of the appropriate age, who live within the district, **(23)** ..... of academic standard. Therefore, in theory, all children are given the same opportunity to be **(24)** ..... .

ORIGIN
REQUIRE
TRADITION
INTRODUCE
REMAIN
EDUCATE
OBJECT
REGARD
SUCCEED

SAMPLE PAGES

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 two and five words, including the word given.

Here is an example (0).

Example:

0 If he didn't have a computer, he wouldn't be able to manage.

DO

He could ..... his computer.

The gap can be filled by the words 'not do without', so you write:

Example: **0** NOT DO WITHOUT

Write only the missing words IN CAPITAL LETTERS.

25 I thought the weather would be colder than this.

COLD

It's not ..... it would be.

26 'Don't ever do that again!' she said to her brother.

WARNED

She ..... do that again.

27 She cooked more food than was necessary for the party.

SO

She needn't ..... for the party.

28 I'm sure Chris didn't mean to hurt your feelings.

INTENTION

I'm sure Chris ..... your feelings.

29 Although she was rich, she was very down to earth.

SPITE

In ..... rich, she was very down to earth.

30 People say she cannot keep a secret.

UNABLE

She is ..... keep a secret.

SAMPLE PAGES

PART 5

You are going to read an extract from a novel. For questions 31-36, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text.

A MATTER OF LIFE AND DEATH

Neil Sanders was a prisoner. He had committed a crime while on duty as a soldier and was being taken to prison by an officer, Captain Bilham. As it happened, they were both from Scotland. However, Neil came from the Highlands, while Captain Bilham had been born in Glasgow. Nevertheless, they had agreed to forget their differences as the train journey was long and it would be easier for them both if they didn't argue.

What really helped them get on well was Neil's pocket chess set. They played game after game – probably over a hundred in all – and they were both about the same level. Captain Bilham could remember openings and endings from some of the great games in the history of chess. He had a wonderful memory and liked teaching; he said that was what made him such a good officer.

They started talking together, almost becoming friends. They were on a train crossing Egypt, where the British army was stationed at that period of World War II. When they got to Cairo they would never see each other again. Bilham told Neil that he was being sent there on a special mission, but he wouldn't go into details about it. Neil would be put in prison. He might even be hanged.

As they talked, Captain Bilham started to feel that Neil wasn't a bad person at all – that although Neil had shot and killed a British army officer he shouldn't really be a prisoner. But the circumstances were unusual. The officer had been stupid: he had tried to force his men into a situation where they would all be killed. The officer, it seemed, had gone mad. He had even pulled out his gun and threatened to shoot his own men if they refused to approach the enemy. Neil, a sergeant, had seen very clearly that the officer was going to get them all killed. There had been a battle going on; guns had been firing all round them. Neil had shot the officer, saving the lives of the twenty men in his company but perhaps sacrificing his own.

He would probably be hanged for this crime. The court might give him twenty years in prison, but Captain Bilham doubted it. This was wartime, and even though Neil's superior officer had been a complete fool, he had still been an officer.

Suddenly, Captain Bilham felt ill. His face turned white and he started sweating. His hand went to his chest. Neil wondered if he might have heart problems. Captain Bilham asked him to get some white tablets out of his bag, and Neil jumped up to do so. But when he turned round with the small bottle in his hand, he saw that Captain Bilham had stopped breathing. He was half lying on his seat, his eyes still open – but he was obviously dead. Neil's first reaction was to feel sorry for him. Then he began to feel afraid. They would think he had done it!

SAMPLE PAGES

31 Captain Bilham

A liked explaining things.
B used to be a teacher.
C cheated when he played chess by remembering old games.
D won most of the chess games they played.

32 Neil had shot an officer

A who had been behaving irresponsibly.
B because he hadn't wanted to fight.
C because the officer had shot at him.
D because he had wanted to be an officer himself.

33 In what way had Neil perhaps sacrificed his own life?

A He had risked being shot by the officer.
B The other men might have shot him.
C He could have been killed in the fighting.
D He might now be executed.

34 Why did Captain Bilham's hand go to his chest?

A to find his tablets
B because he felt hot
C to unbutton his jacket
D because he felt a pain there

35 How did Neil immediately feel when he realised that Captain Bilham was dead?

A hopeful that he might escape
B pity for him
C worried that he would be blamed
D relieved that he was dead

36 At the end of the extract, what did Neil think people would assume?

A that he had killed the Captain
B that the Captain had died of a heart attack
C that Neil had stolen the tablets
D that Neil was afraid

SAMPLE PAGES

PART 6

You are going to read an article about education. Six sentences have been removed from the article. Choose from the sentences A-G the one which fits each gap (37-42). There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use.

A LESSON IN EDUCATION

You could say that the modern education system in Britain is based on equality. All boys and girls, whether they are wealthy or not, are entitled to an education. However, it was not always like this. 37 In the early Middle Ages, education was mainly the responsibility of the church. It was, therefore, only boys intending to become priests or monks who benefited from formal learning.

Grammar schools followed in the 12th century. First opened by the church to teach Latin grammar to boys, by the 16th century such schools also taught the languages and literature of the ancient Greeks and Romans. However, they were no longer run solely by the clergy, but by merchant and trade associations as well. 38 In fact, before the late 1800s, girls had little or no opportunity at all to receive a formal education.

The poorer classes were also discriminated against. While the sons of wealthier families attended exclusive 'public schools', the majority of the poor stayed at home. This problem was first addressed in the 1700s with the introduction of 'charity schools' which provided free teaching and clothing for the children of the poor. 39 A type of modern-day 'monitor' can still be found in some British schools today. Although they are not responsible for teaching lessons, these monitors, or 'prefects' as they are now more commonly called, help to discipline the younger students and teach them the rules of the school.

In 1870, elementary education was introduced by William Forster. 'Elementary' means basic, and the aim was to teach students the basics of reading, writing and arithmetic, or the three 'Rs' as they were known. Unlike charity schools, which were located mainly in towns and cities, primary schools were built throughout the country so that more children could receive an elementary education. Many children, however, were still unable to go to these schools; since their families were so poor, they had to work instead. 40 All children, male and female, whether wealthy or not, had to attend primary school until the age of eleven.

In 1918, a new law was introduced to raise the school-leaving age. It meant that any student who failed to be accepted into grammar school would still be entitled to a free education up until the age of fourteen. 41 Students now had to go to school until they were at least fifteen years old, and new 'secondary schools' were developed. At the age of eleven all children would be made to take an examination. The successful candidates would immediately begin grammar school, while the less successful students would attend the new secondary schools. 42

Nowadays, most grammar and secondary schools have been replaced by comprehensive schools. Comprehensive schools welcome students of all abilities, so there is no longer any need for eleven-year-olds to take a special test. Although grammar schools still exist in some places, comprehensive education, which is generally considered to be the fairest system, offers a high standard of education to all.

SAMPLE PAGES

A Although many people were against it, this system continued for almost thirty years.

B Free education was introduced only at the beginning of the 20th century.

C Although the majority of British schools continue to be state-run, the government is actively encouraging them to become more independent and to take greater control of their own affairs.

D It wasn't until almost four hundred years later that grammar schools opened their doors to female students.

E Less than thirty years later, the education policy was changed again.

F For this reason, ten years later, elementary education was made compulsory.

G It was in these schools that older students learned from the teachers and then passed their knowledge on to the younger students.

SAMPLE PAGES

PART 7

You are going to read an article about how people of other nationalities see the English lifestyle. For questions 43-52, choose from the people (A-D). The people may be chosen more than once.

Which of the people

thinks the English are polite? **43** ☐

feels that the political system in their own country should be different? **44** ☐

believes there have been some positive changes? **45** ☐

doesn't like the traditional English drink? **46** ☐

had thought English people were all fair-minded? **47** ☐

thinks the English make polite conversation about trivial things? **48** ☐

arrived in England more than thirty years ago? **49** ☐

likes to play a particular sport? **50** ☐

says that people in their own country have a nickname for the English? **51** ☐

says their fellow countrymen are better at a particular sport? **52** ☐

SAMPLE PAGES

ARE THE ENGLISH LOSING THEIR ENGLISHNESS?

A Laszlo Zabor (Budapest, Hungary)

'Back home in Hungary we have seasons. Winter is freezing cold, summer is hot and dry, and in between come spring and autumn. It's all very simple and not much to talk about. Here in England, however, where the weather is just dull and grey all year round – with possibly one sunny week in July, if you're lucky – everyone is obsessed by the subject. All conversations seem to start with a reference to the kind of weather we're having, have had, or are going to have. 'Turned out nice again, hasn't it?' 'It looks like the rain might hold off.' 'It's a nice day for it.' Whatever the 'it' refers to. And on it goes. At bus stops, complete strangers, who wouldn't ordinarily give you the time of day, suddenly open up and want to become your lifelong friends if you mention the 'w'-word. I don't think I'll ever get used to it.'

B Ted Schuman (Washington DC, USA)

'There used to be a time when everything stopped for 'elevenses' and afternoon tea. I remember when I first arrived in London, back in the 70s, the entire London Underground was on strike: the workers were demanding time for a tea break! In fact, the whole country seemed to run according to a tea timetable. If this happened in other countries, there would probably be a revolution. And then when I decided to try a 'cuppa', as the Brits affectionately call it, I was horrified. It came in a plastic cup, was lukewarm, sickly sweet and had milk in it! I almost threw up. Nowadays, some of my English friends actually admit to preferring coffee and, believe it or not, you can even get a decent cup of espresso here in London! How times have changed!'

C Tanako Ozawa (Tokyo, Japan)

'We Japanese are, by nature, reserved and polite – probably too polite sometimes. At school, I remember learning about England and about how polite and considerate the English were. So when I finally came here to work, I was really looking forward to playing a round or two of golf with my English colleagues. Once, when I was at a golf club somewhere in the Midlands, I was very shocked to find that video cameras had been installed. The club chairman explained that this had been done to stop players cheating and claiming a hole-in-one. 'It's just not cricket!' he said. 'If we allowed this to go on, our club would get a bad reputation and people would stop coming.' It was then that I realised it was wrong to have these stereotyped images of people.'

D Rod Standish (Melbourne, Australia)

'There's always been a healthy rivalry between us and the English – or 'poms' as we call them. We usually thrash England at cricket, which is always cause for great celebration amongst the 'Aussies' living over here. What we Australians can't stand about the English is their superior attitude and their Royal Family. Most English people still think we're all criminals or ex-convicts. As for the Queen, she might be head of their country – although I never understood precisely what job she does – but she certainly shouldn't be the head of ours. If Australia were an independent republic, life would be much better for us.'

SAMPLE PAGES

WRITING

PART 1

You must answer this question. Write your answer in 140-190 words in an appropriate style.

1 In your English class, you have been talking about the benefits of travelling abroad. Now your English teacher has asked you to write an essay for homework.

Write your essay using all the notes and giving reasons for your point of view.

Is it better to have a holiday abroad or in your own country?

Notes

Write about:

1 which is cheaper
2 which is more educational
3 ..... (your own idea)

PART 2

Write an answer to one of the questions 2-5 in this part. Write your answer in 140-190 words in an appropriate style.

2 You have seen this announcement in an international magazine.

MY FAVOURITE PASTIME

Tell us about your favourite pastime and say why you think it is important for people to have an interest. We will publish the most interesting articles next month.

Write your article.

3 This is part of a letter you received from your English friend, Sophie.

Guess what? Mum and Dad say I can get a pet! The only problem is, I don't know what kind to get — I'm not sure what would be best since I don't have a lot of free time, and also our flat isn't very big. What do you think?

Write your letter.

4 You have seen this announcement in an international magazine for schools.

Stories Wanted

We are looking for stories for our new online magazine for teenagers.
Your story must **begin** with this sentence:

Joe was really excited as he had never been to a live concert before.

Your story must include:

- a lost ticket
- a meeting with somebody famous

Write your story.

5 Answer the following question based on the set book.

Write an article for your school magazine in which you describe the most remarkable scene in the book and explain why you will always remember it.

Write your article.

SAMPLE PAGES

LISTENING

PART 1

Questions 1-8

You will hear people talking in eight different situations. For questions 1-8, choose the best answer (A, B or C).

1 You hear a man and a woman arguing in the street.
Why is the man angry?
- **A** The woman has taken his private parking space.
- **B** The woman has bumped into his car.
- **C** The woman refuses to move her car.

2 You hear a spokesman for an environmental group.
What is his main concern?
- **A** lack of public interest in green issues
- **B** lack of government funds for environmental projects
- **C** the cost of pollution in the city

3 You hear a person talking about changing jobs.
What is his main reason for wanting a change?
- **A** He has a health problem.
- **B** He wants more money.
- **C** He has relatives in another country.

4 You hear a travel agency advertising a holiday on the radio.
What kind of holiday is it?
- **A** an adventure holiday
- **B** a cruise
- **C** a working holiday

5 You hear part of a telephone call.
What does the woman want the other person to do?
- **A** donate money
- **B** try a new product
- **C** answer some questions

6 You hear a mother phoning her daughter's school.
What is she mainly concerned about?
- **A** her daughter's exam results
- **B** bullying at school
- **C** the Easter trip to France

7 You hear two people talking about a programme they saw on TV.
What was the main issue?
- **A** pollution in cities
- **B** problems with the underground system
- **C** better parking facilities for motorists

8 You hear an architect talking on the radio.
What sort of project is he going to be involved in?
- **A** a new bank
- **B** a new school
- **C** a new housing complex

SAMPLE PAGES

PART 2

Questions 9-18

You will hear a talk about a cruise holiday. For questions 9-18, complete the sentences with a word or short phrase.

Cruises with Sunpacked Travel are available no matter what **(9)** ..... of year it is.

There are special reductions for old-age pensioners and families with children younger than **(10)** ..... .

With its breathtaking scenery, the most popular destination is **(11)** ..... There are special facilities on board all the ships including **(12)** ..... which is available for anyone who feels ill.

A crew member will take care of cleaning and booking tables in the restaurant as well as washing and **(13)** ..... clothes.

Entertainment includes a cinema, cabaret, disco and casino as well as a **(14)** ..... every second night.

Passengers are instructed in **(15)** ..... measures at the beginning of each cruise.

Other facilities available include a full banking service, ship-to-shore telephone and a **(16)** ..... .

Mobile phones will often not operate in **(17)** ..... conditions.

Bookings can be made by calling **(18)** ..... .

PART 3

Questions 19-23

You will hear five short extracts in which people are talking about their holidays. For questions 19-23, choose from the list (A-H) what each speaker says. Use the letters only once. There are three extra letters which you do not need to use.

A I bought gifts for other people.

B I didn't like the food.

C I was slightly disappointed with the place I went to.

D I had a terrible holiday.

E I was injured during my holiday.

F I didn't get on with the locals.

G I spent too much money.

H I thought the locals were a bit crazy.

Speaker 1 ☐ **19**

Speaker 2 ☐ **20**

Speaker 3 ☐ **21**

Speaker 4 ☐ **22**

Speaker 5 ☐ **23**

SAMPLE PAGES

PART 4

Questions 24-30

You will hear part of a telephone conversation between two friends about redecorating a bedroom. For questions 24-30, choose the best answer (A, B or C).

24 Mandy spent a lot of money on
- **A** redecorating the bedroom.
- **B** four or five paints of different colours.
- **C** magazines and colour charts.

25 Mandy is upset because
- **A** she spent the whole evening painting.
- **B** she has a problem finishing the ceiling.
- **C** she doesn't like the colour of the paint.

26 Mandy didn't tell Steve she was redecorating because
- **A** he's in Brussels until Tuesday.
- **B** she wanted it to be a surprise.
- **C** he would be shocked.

27 Sarah offers to help Mandy
- **A** paint the bedroom before Sunday.
- **B** paint the bedroom on Sunday.
- **C** paint the bedroom that night.

28 Mandy has a headache because
- **A** she doesn't know what colour paint to use.
- **B** the colour of the paint she used is too bright.
- **C** she has to redecorate the bedroom.

29 What colours does Sarah think would be better?
- **A** peach or blue
- **B** green or blue
- **C** peach or orange

30 Sarah suggests using these colours because
- **A** she saw them in a magazine.
- **B** she thinks they affect her mood.
- **C** they can help you relax and feel calm.

SAMPLE PAGES

SPEAKING

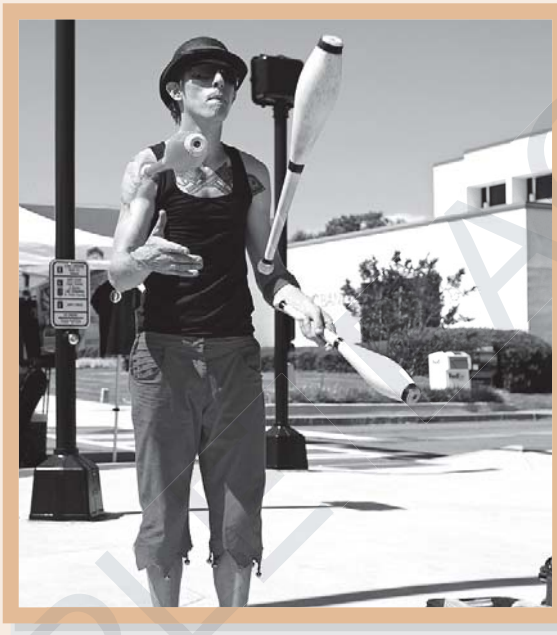
PART 1 (2 minutes) (Candidates A and B)

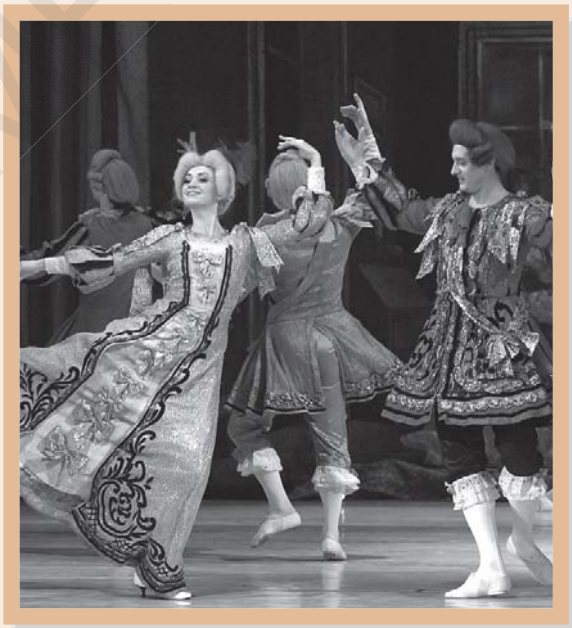
Listen to your teacher and answer his / her questions.

PART 2 (approximately 4 minutes) (Candidates A and B) **1 Performances 2 Studying**

Listen to your teacher and follow his / her instructions.

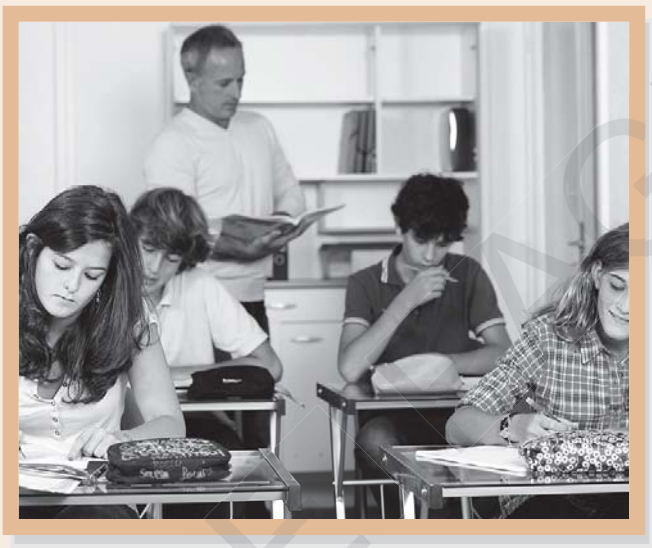
Why would people enjoy watching performances like these?





SAMPLE PAGES

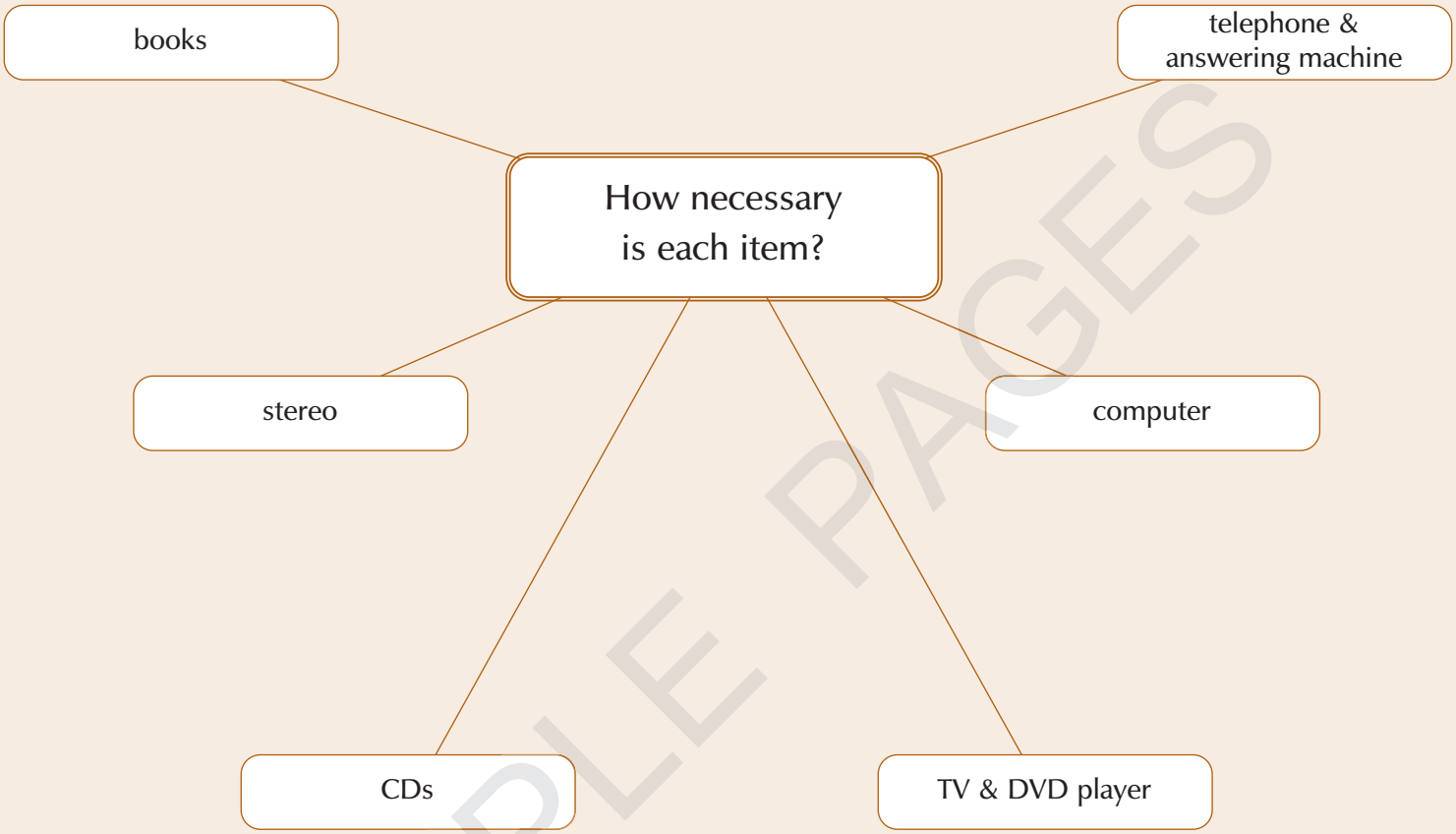
How do these students feel about these study methods?



SAMPLE PAGES

PART 3 (approximately 4 minutes) (Candidates A and B) **Changes in People's Attitudes**

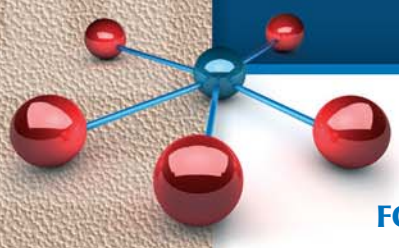
Follow your teacher's instructions.



SAMPLE PAGES

PART 4 (approximately 4 minutes) (Candidates A and B)

Listen to your teacher and answer his / her questions.



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