

# FCE

## Listening & Speaking Skills

For the revised Cambridge ESOL FCE examination

Virginia Evans – James Milton – Jenny Dooley



Express Publishing

# 2

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# Listening Tests



## LISTENING

### Part 1 – Multiple Choice

- It is very important to read the questions before you listen. They contain valuable information about the situation, and also about what you should be listening for.
- Your understanding of the following things will be tested in this part:
  - general topic
  - speaker's feelings/emotions
  - speaker's attitude/opinion
  - speaker's purpose
- Listen once and note down any answers you can. Listen again and complete the answers.

### Part 2 – Sentence Completion

- Read through the ten items before you listen and try to guess what kind of information is missing.
- Bear in mind that the information you need to fill in the boxes will be heard 'word for word', but its context outside the boxes will be paraphrased in the recording.
- You will need between one and three words for each gap.
- Make sure that your answers fit grammatically.

### Part 3 – Multiple Matching

- Read the instructions carefully and underline the part that shows what the speakers have in common.
- Read the list A to F and underline the key words you have to listen for.
- Listen for clues in the form of related concepts and paraphrases to match each speaker to the prompts.
- Do not finalise your answers until you have listened to the whole extract.
- Remember that what you are listening to may contain distracting information.
- When you listen for the second time, check your answers carefully. Remember, there is an extra option you do not need to use.

### Part 4 – Multiple Choice

- Go through the questions and possible answers carefully.
- Try to predict what you are going to hear.
- Don't finalise your answers until you have listened to the recording twice. Remember you are listening for detail and a specific purpose.
- Always check your answers carefully.

## Part 1

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 telling a police officer about a robbery he saw. What was stolen?

- A watches
- B silver vases
- C jewellery

2 You hear a doctor examining a patient. What is wrong with the patient?

- A a sore throat
- B a swollen eye
- C a bad cut

3 You hear a man talking to a colleague. What does he want her to do for him?

- A send a fax
- B attend a meeting
- C make some photocopies

4 You hear a husband and wife talking about their plans for a trip. When are they going to leave?

- A Wednesday
- B Friday
- C Saturday

5 You hear two co-workers discussing plans for something. What are they trying to arrange?

- A a meeting
- B a party
- C lunch

6 You hear a woman phoning to make a doctor's appointment. When will she see the doctor?

- A this Wednesday
- B this Friday
- C next Wednesday

7 You hear a student talking about his school books. Where did he leave them?

- A in the library
- B at school
- C at home

8 You hear a husband and wife discussing what to call their new baby. What name do they choose?

- A Stuart
- B Gregory
- C Steven



## Part 2

You will hear someone giving a lecture to a group of parents about keeping children safe in water. For questions 9-18, complete the sentences.

### CHILDREN AND WATER SAFETY

The speaker says a  **9** may be dangerous for small children.

The  **10** of the Royal Lifesaving Society website can be found on the fact sheet.

A child can start swimming lessons when it is  **11** old.

During swimming lessons, very young children learn to roll onto their  **12**

At a private pool, there should be one supervisor for every  **13** children.

Children must learn not to go close to the  **14** unless an adult is supervising them.

There are many more  **15** in private swimming pools than public pools.

At home, put an alarm on the rear  **16** so you hear a noise if your child has gone into the garden.

Apart from public and private pools, the  **17** can also be dangerous for children.

At the beach, a  **18** flying is a sign which means you must not swim.

## Part 3

You will hear five different people talking about exercise. For questions 19-23, choose from the list (A-F) which statement applies to each person. Use the letters only once. There is one extra letter which you do not need to use.

**A** This person spends most of their free time exercising.

Speaker 1

	19
--	----

**B** This person is made to do exercise against their will.

Speaker 2

	20
--	----

**C** This person does a lot of exercise in spite of their age.

Speaker 3

	21
--	----

**D** This person does exercise as part of their job.

Speaker 4

	22
--	----

**E** This person does exercise as part of a social event.

Speaker 5

	23
--	----

**F** This person's good health depends on exercise.

## Part 4

You will hear an interview on the radio with a dog trainer called Jane Fennet. For questions 24-30, choose the best answer (A, B or C).

- 24 In order for a dog to do what you want,  
A it must have a quiet, happy life.  
B it must think you are its leader.  
C you must give it enough dog biscuits.  24
- 25 Why is it bad to let your dog jump all over you when you arrive home?  
A because it will take the dog five minutes to calm down  
B because your dog should always look after you  
C because the dog will think that it is your leader  25
- 26 A dog that barks and jumps at visitors  
A is trying to make sure you are safe.  
B wants to be taken for a walk.  
C thinks that you are the boss.  26
- 27 If Jane throws a ball for her dog and he doesn't bring it to her, what does she do?  
A She goes to pick up the ball herself.  
B She makes the dog bring it to her.  
C She tests it to see who is in charge.  27
- 28 Jane will ignore a dog  
A if it ignores her.  
B when it gets into trouble.  
C when she's working with it.  28
- 29 Jane says that intelligent dogs  
A need less exercise and mental stimulation.  
B don't like being left at home during the day.  
C often get angry with their owners.  29
- 30 According to Jane, what is the difference between a Doberman and a bulldog?  
A The Doberman is more intelligent than the bulldog.  
B The bulldog gets bored more easily than the Doberman.  
C The bulldog runs more slowly than the Doberman.  30



## Part 1

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 talking to an optician about his glasses. What does he need the glasses for?

A reading  
B driving  
C watching TV

	1
--	---
- 2 You hear a tour guide talking to a group of people. Where are they?

A a library  
B a historic house  
C an art gallery

	2
--	---
- 3 You hear a woman talking to her doctor. What does he think she might need?

A tablets to stay calm  
B a heart operation  
C new glasses

	3
--	---
- 4 You hear a man talking about healthy eating. What does he suggest?

A eating a large breakfast  
B eating a sandwich for lunch  
C eating a big meal in the evening

	4
--	---
- 5 You hear a girl talking about a recent holiday. Why did she come back early?

A because she didn't like the hotel  
B because something of hers was stolen  
C because she was disappointed with the island

	5
--	---
- 6 You hear a weather forecast on the radio. Which part(s) of England will have the heaviest rainfall?

A London and south-east  
B northern  
C western and central

	6
--	---
- 7 You have lost some money and you telephone the lost property office. You hear a recorded message. What does the message tell you to do?

A to call in at the office between 9am and 5pm  
B to contact the police to make a statement  
C to contact your bank immediately

	7
--	---
- 8 You hear a man talking about a new photocopier. What is his problem with it?

A Too many people want to use it.  
B It is too slow and gets too hot.  
C It does not copy colour sheets correctly.

	8
--	---

## Part 2

You will hear a radio interview with a man called Greg Hunter, who is the editor of a sports magazine. For questions 9-18, complete the sentences.

### WOMEN'S SPORT IN THE MEDIA

A survey shows that  **9** coverage of women's sport makes up only about 4% of stories.

Greg says the media doesn't publish stories about a sport which not many  **10** are interested in.

It is claimed that in the UK there are over  **11** women who play netball.

Apart from netball, Greg mentions  **12** as an example of a sport that many people do but not many want to read about.

Greg's magazine has  **13** times as many male readers as female readers.

He thinks the  **14** needs a sports magazine especially for female readers.

Greg says top women tennis players aren't able to spend much time with their  **15**

As a percentage of total TV sports time, women's sport on television dropped to only  **16** last year.

There are about  **17** women who are members of the Sports Journalist Association of Great Britain.

The number of TV sports  **18** has increased recently, which should improve coverage of women's sport.

## Part 3

You will hear five different people talking about the business that each runs. For questions 19-23, choose from the list (A-F) which business each person is describing. Use the letters only once. There is one extra letter which you do not need to use.

A a second-hand bookshop

B a driving school

C an antique shop

D a fitness centre

E a travel agency

F a computer shop

Speaker 1

Speaker 2

Speaker 3

Speaker 4

Speaker 5



## Part 4

You will hear Mr Farmer, a company manager, talking on the telephone to someone from an information technology (IT) company. For questions 24-30, choose the best answer (A, B or C).

24 How many employees does Mr Farmer's company have?

- A 50
- B 30
- C 80

	24
--	----

25 Why does his company need a new IT system?

- A because the company is doing very well
- B because the Internet doesn't work
- C because the printer is old and slow

	25
--	----

26 What is Mr Farmer's main requirement for his company's new IT system?

- A It must not break down often.
- B It must not cost a lot of money.
- C It must store client addresses.

	26
--	----

27 How does his company count the time its employees spend at work?

- A using an electronic diary
- B by writing down the hours worked
- C with an automated system

	27
--	----

28 Why is Mr Farmer unhappy with the company which provided the computer system he has now?

- A The printer failed repeatedly.
- B The price was too high.
- C The after-sales service was poor.

	28
--	----

29 Why has Mr Farmer called this particular IT company?

- A He has used this company for many years.
- B He found the company on the Internet.
- C He was told about the company by a friend.

	29
--	----

30 Most companies make changes to their computer systems

- A every year.
- B every two years.
- C very often.

	30
--	----

## Part 1

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 talking about a part of his home. What part is he describing?

- A the balcony
- B the living room
- C the garden

	1
--	---

2 You hear a woman talking about taking care of her home and family. Why did she need help?

- A because her husband joined the army
- B because her husband went away for work
- C because her husband is very busy at work

	2
--	---

3 You overhear a man talking to a receptionist on the phone. Where does the receptionist work?

- A a doctor's surgery
- B a computer company
- C a health and fitness club

	3
--	---

4 You hear a woman talking to some workers. What are they doing for her?

- A moving her furniture
- B painting her house
- C building walls and stairs

	4
--	---

5 You hear a woman leaving an answerphone message about a meeting. Why can't she be at the meeting?

- A Her flight was delayed.
- B She is feeling unwell.
- C Her car has broken down.

	5
--	---

6 You hear a woman asking a friend to cancel something for her. What does she want the friend to cancel?

- A the milk delivery
- B her dental appointment
- C the daily newspaper delivery

	6
--	---

7 You hear a woman and her husband talking about their telephone bill. What is the problem?

- A They have been sent the wrong bill.
- B They have been disconnected.
- C They have been overcharged.

	7
--	---

8 You hear a woman talking to the shopkeeper in a bakery. What does she buy?

- A yoghurt
- B bread
- C cake

	8
--	---

## Part 2

You will hear an interview between a bank manager and two customers, Mr and Mrs Black. For questions 9-18, complete the sentences.

### STARTING A SMALL BUSINESS

Mr & Mrs Black want a small  **9** to help them start a new business.

The bank lends money at a special rate of interest to new businesses, but the largest amount they will lend is  **10**

Mr Black thinks his wife is a very good  **11**

Mrs Black's friend Molly used to work in a  **12** before she decided to open a shop.

Molly's shop closed after only  **13**

Mr and Mrs Black's plan is to help reduce  **14** at first by making their cakes at home.

Mr Black plans to use his  **15** to deliver cakes to their customers.

Many people starting a new business forget about  **16** although this can be the most important part.

The bank manager agrees with Mr Black that £5,000 to set up a  **17** is too expensive.

The Blacks will put a new  **18** in their garage.

### Part 3

You will hear five different people talking about a music performance they have each been to. For questions 19-23, choose from the list (A-F) which statement applies to each person. Use the letters only once. There is one extra letter which you do not need to use.

A This person thought the music wasn't performed well.

Speaker 1

	19
--	----

B This person hadn't really expected to enjoy it.

Speaker 2

	20
--	----

C This person wasn't able to enjoy the performance.

Speaker 3

	21
--	----

D This person was disappointed.

Speaker 4

	22
--	----

E This person knew somebody who was performing.

Speaker 5

	23
--	----

F This person was celebrating something.



## Part 4

You will hear a receptionist at a college talking to a man who is interested in taking evening classes. For questions 24-30, choose the best answer (A, B or C).

- 24 Some of the course tutors want  
A to limit the number of students in their classes.  
B to keep the usual number of registrations.  
C students to register at least a month in advance.

	24
--	----

- 25 The botany tutor  
A will not accept more than 17 students.  
B wants at least 15 students in her class.  
C may agree to let the man join her class.

	25
--	----

- 26 How many students have registered for the design class?  
A 12  
B 15  
C 18

	26
--	----

- 27 What does the tutor of the design class organise for the students?  
A TV appearances  
B various activities  
C weekly visits to famous gardens

	27
--	----

- 28 What does the cost of the botany class include?  
A only the lessons  
B drawing materials and trips  
C lessons and books

	28
--	----

- 29 How much does the "Designing the small garden" class cost?  
A £70  
B £75  
C £80

	29
--	----

- 30 What time does the design class start?  
A 6 o'clock  
B 7 o'clock  
C 8 o'clock

	30
--	----

## Part 1

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 woman talking to someone on the phone. What is the problem?

- A The builders left early.
- B The water pipes have burst.
- C The lights aren't working.

	1
--	---

2 You hear a man talking to a colleague. What is he trying to explain?

- A why he failed to finish a report
- B why he was late for a meeting
- C why he lost a client

	2
--	---

3 You hear a conversation between a man called Sam and his boss. Why does Sam want to leave early?

- A He has to go to the bank.
- B He has to collect his children from school.
- C He has a dental appointment.

	3
--	---

4 You overhear a hotel guest complaining to the manager. What is she complaining about?

- A an uncomfortable bed
- B noise in the hotel
- C a lack of heating

	4
--	---

5 You hear a man talking about a job he has been offered. What is he unsure about?

- A working far away from his family
- B moving to a new area
- C having to work very hard

	5
--	---

6 You hear a man telling his wife what he bought at the supermarket. What did he forget to buy?

- A coffee
- B chocolate powder
- C butter

	6
--	---

7 You hear a business manager talking to colleagues about a meeting. Why won't he be there?

- A The factory was struck by lightning.
- B He's just come back from holiday.
- C There is a problem with the workers.

	7
--	---

8 You hear a local radio news report about a burglary. What was stolen?

- A a painting
- B a statue
- C a famous jewel

	8
--	---

## Part 2

You will hear a schoolgirl interviewing another student as part of a survey for the school newspaper. For questions 9-18, complete the sentences.

### STUDENT OPINION SURVEY

The girl is doing a survey to find out how students think the

**9** may be made better.

The boy is almost  **10** years old.

He started at this school  **11** ago.

He says that he has no  **12** about his new school.

He would prefer more  **13** related to computing.

The boy isn't tall enough to play  **14**

He thinks that the weather in England is unsuitable for

**15** tennis courts.

According to the boy, younger children who misbehave in the library need more

**16**

The school's computer centre has  **17** computers.

The boy thinks the  **18** are better at this school than at his previous school.



## Part 3

You will hear five different people talking about magazines. For questions 19-23, choose from the list (A-F) which statement applies to each person. Use the letters only once. There is one extra letter which you do not need to use.

A This person thinks reading magazines is a waste of time.

Speaker 1

	19
--	----

B This person thinks magazines are informative and educational.

Speaker 2

	20
--	----

C This person enjoys reading magazines but doesn't buy them.

Speaker 3

	21
--	----

D This person uses magazines to find new ideas.

Speaker 4

	22
--	----

E This person reads a magazine with people's serious opinions.

Speaker 5

	23
--	----

F This person likes a magazine with a wide variety of features.



## Part 4

You will hear an interview with Dr Peter Ludwig about sugar in our diet. For questions 24-30, choose the best answer (A, B or C).

- 24 Dr Ludwig is surprised that parents  
A buy the sweet food sold at Hershey Park.  
B use sugary snacks as part of their children's diet.  
C see sugary snacks as a special treat.  24
- 25 What is the advantage of sugar in apples over sugar added to food?  
A It digests more slowly.  
B It tastes better than boring food.  
C It contains 'empty' calories.  25
- 26 The number of cases of obesity and diabetes is increasing  
A by 23% a year.  
B quite slowly.  
C very quickly.  26
- 27 How long does it take to get better after 'sugar shock'?  
A a week  
B 24 to 48 hours  
C several days  27
- 28 Food companies in France and Germany  
A have reduced the amount of sugar in their products.  
B use an unnecessary amount of sugar.  
C use sugar to make their food crisp and textured.  28
- 29 In 19th century Britain, factory workers were given sugar  
A because their work was long and tiring.  
B as a quick, cheap form of medicine.  
C because many of them were very young children.  29
- 30 Dr Ludwig thinks that parents should  
A watch their children's behaviour more carefully.  
B stop giving their children extra sugar for a week or two.  
C try to find ways to make their children feel better.  30

## Part 1

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

- 1 You hear someone talking about a holiday resort. Who is the resort designed for?

  - A elderly people
  - B single people
  - C families

	1
--	---
  
- 2 You hear an answerphone message from a young man to his father. What is he asking his father for?

  - A some money to pay for a part for his car
  - B his father's help with fixing his car
  - C permission to borrow his father's car

	2
--	---
  
- 3 You hear an actress talking about why she left a successful TV show. What was her reason for leaving?

  - A She never went to bed early enough.
  - B She was upset by the loss of privacy.
  - C Journalists were writing rubbish about her.

	3
--	---
  
- 4 You hear a brother and sister discussing what to buy their father. What do they decide to buy him?

  - A a waterproof jacket
  - B a pair of fishing boots
  - C a fishing rod

	4
--	---
  
- 5 You hear a man on the radio giving instructions. What are the instructions about?

  - A how to change a flat tyre
  - B how to change your car's hazard lights
  - C what to do if your car breaks down

	5
--	---
  
- 6 You hear a radio advertisement for a new product. What type of product is it?

  - A washing powder
  - B carpet cleaner
  - C air freshener

	6
--	---
  
- 7 You hear a woman talking about taking care of an animal. What animal is she talking about?

  - A a cat
  - B a horse
  - C a dog

	7
--	---
  
- 8 You hear a woman talking to her friend Suzie on the telephone. When will she meet Suzie?

  - A on Tuesday
  - B on Thursday
  - C on Saturday

	8
--	---

## Part 2

You will hear Charles Clark, a personnel manager, interviewing a woman called Irene White for a job. For questions 9-18, complete the sentences.

### A JOB INTERVIEW

Charles Clark says he has interviewed several  **9** with good qualifications for this position.

Irene doesn't live near the  **10** but she says she could easily move house if she got the job.

The position will involve a lot of  **11** to other countries, but Irene wouldn't mind that.

After university, Irene studied advertising at Crewe College, and she got her  **12** five years ago.

Irene has worked in advertising for  **13** years.

In her current job, Irene is in charge of a group of  **14** people.

In her job, there is a lot of pressure to complete each project in a limited amount of  **15**

Irene wants to change jobs because she doesn't think there is much chance of developing her  **16** in her current job.

Charles Clark says that Irene is a strong candidate for the job because of her  **17**

He says he will contact Irene again in  **18** or less.



## Part 3

You will hear five different people talking about their cars. For questions 19-23, choose from the list (A-F) which statement applies to each person. Use the letters only once. There is one extra letter which you do not need to use.

A This person's car is ideal for their family.

Speaker 1

	19
--	----

B This person uses their car for transporting goods.

Speaker 2

	20
--	----

C This person's car is provided by the company they work for.

Speaker 3

	21
--	----

D This person likes to be noticed in their car.

Speaker 4

	22
--	----

E This person plans to buy a different sort of car.

Speaker 5

	23
--	----

F This person has done a lot of work on their car.



You will hear part of a conversation between a university accommodation officer and two new students, Claire and Sally, about the accommodation which has been arranged for them. For questions 24-30, choose the best answer (A, B or C).

24 Claire thinks that the house they are supposed to live in is

- A not that bad.
- B completely unacceptable.
- C unsuitable for students.

	24
--	----

25 Claire says that the house needs

- A minor repairs.
- B to be redecorated.
- C to be torn down.

	25
--	----

26 The accommodation officer offers them a place in the Halls of Residence because

- A there are no other houses available for rent.
- B they can each have their own room in a new block.
- C they don't have to pay rent there.

	26
--	----

27 Why doesn't Claire want to move to the Halls of Residence?

- A because the bills would be expensive
- B because the Halls are too far from the city
- C because the Halls are in the middle of the university

	27
--	----

28 How does Sally feel about Claire's attitude?

- A She agrees with Claire.
- B She thinks Claire has no choice.
- C She thinks Claire is being awkward.

	28
--	----

29 What is one advantage of living in the Halls of Residence?

- A There is a good social life there.
- B The Halls are close to the lecture theatres.
- C The Halls are surrounded by playing fields.

	29
--	----

30 How does Claire feel at the end of the conversation?

- A She is still unhappy about the situation.
- B She will do her best to accept the new arrangement.
- C She is sure she has made a good choice.

	30
--	----

## Part 1

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

- 1 You hear two people talking about a film they have just watched. What sort of film was it?

A a comedy  
B a horror film  
C a romance

	1
--	---
  
- 2 You hear a radio announcement for fitness tests at your local gym. How much will a test cost if you book this week?

A £33  
B £20  
C £30

	2
--	---
  
- 3 You hear two people talking about what they want to do. What do they decide?

A to watch television  
B to listen to live music  
C to watch a film

	3
--	---
  
- 4 You hear a local news report about a man who was arrested. What was he arrested for?

A threatening someone with a gun  
B breaking into someone's car  
C stealing someone's radio

	4
--	---
  
- 5 You hear a woman talking to a friend about a recent holiday. What was the weather like?

A rainy  
B stormy  
C sunny

	5
--	---
  
- 6 You hear a man talking to a shop assistant. What does he want to buy?

A clothes  
B a book  
C a CD

	6
--	---
  
- 7 You hear a woman giving a man directions. Where does he want to go?

A the clubhouse  
B the leisure centre  
C the community centre

	7
--	---
  
- 8 You hear a woman ordering food over the telephone. How many sandwiches does she order?

A three  
B two  
C six

	8
--	---

## Part 2

You will hear a conversation between the receptionist at a health club and Mr Carter, who wants to join the club. For questions 9-18, complete the sentences.

### JOINING A HEALTH CLUB

It has been  **9** since Mr Carter and his wife last used a gym.

Mr Carter found out about the gym through his local  **10**

Aerobics classes for beginners are held every  **11**

A lot of gym members use  **12** training to keep fit.

Mr Carter agrees to have a training  **13** made for him.

Mr Carter once injured his  **14** and the gym must be notified of this.

The gym has a  **15** who can do fitness checks for gym members.

Gym members don't have to pay to use the sauna or  **16**

The swimming pool is open every day except for  **17**

It costs  **18** a year to be a member of the gym.



## Part 3

You will hear five different students talking about studying at university. For questions 19-23, choose from the list (A-F) what is true about each student. Use the letters only once. There is one extra letter which you do not need to use.

A This student's course includes more than one subject.

Speaker 1

	19
--	----

B This student wants to move to a different university.

Speaker 2

	20
--	----

C This student is unhappy with the course they have chosen.

Speaker 3

	21
--	----

D This student's course involves practical work experience.

Speaker 4

	22
--	----

E This student was pleasantly surprised.

Speaker 5

	23
--	----

F This student wants to live somewhere else.



## Part 4

You will hear a young woman called Amy talking to her friend Mark about her recent backpacking holiday. For questions 24-30, choose the best answer (A, B or C).

24 How long was Amy away on holiday?

- A five weeks
- B five days
- C six weeks

	24
--	----

25 Why did the holiday start badly?

- A She and David missed their coach.
- B David had forgotten his passport.
- C They had to rush to the station.

	25
--	----

26 According to Amy, backpacking holidays

- A can be disappointing.
- B are an exciting way to travel.
- C have to be planned carefully.

	26
--	----

27 Why was Amy's holiday such a special experience?

- A She saw places she'd always wanted to see.
- B She saw places that were both famous and beautiful.
- C She saw a lot of places in a single holiday.

	27
--	----

28 What did Amy find difficult during her holiday?

- A picking which particular place to visit.
- B travelling between different cities by train.
- C talking to people in their own language.

	28
--	----

29 What happened to Amy in Rome?

- A She lost her friend David.
- B Somebody knocked her down in a crowd.
- C Somebody tried to steal from her.

	29
--	----

30 When suggesting that Mark should try backpacking, Amy says that

- A you have to spend your money carefully, but it's worth it.
- B most of the things you want to do are too expensive.
- C you should travel by train or coach because it's slower.

	30
--	----

## Part 1

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

- 1 You hear someone giving a short talk on rabies. Who is the talk for?  
 A people in Britain  
 B people leaving Britain  
 C people returning to Britain

	1
--	---
  
- 2 You hear a hotel receptionist giving directions over the phone. How will the person she is talking to travel?  
 A by car  
 B by train  
 C by bus

	2
--	---
  
- 3 You hear two people talking about the event they are at. What event is it?  
 A a university course  
 B a conference  
 C a TV chat show

	3
--	---
  
- 4 You hear a young man talking to his friend Sarah about music. What is her favourite sort of music?  
 A classical  
 B heavy metal  
 C pop

	4
--	---
  
- 5 You hear a mother talking to her son about his day at the zoo. Which animals did he like most?  
 A the elephants  
 B the lions  
 C the giraffes

	5
--	---
  
- 6 You hear a woman talking to her husband about a trip he is going on. Where is he going?  
 A Siberia  
 B Berlin  
 C London

	6
--	---
  
- 7 You hear a doctor's receptionist talking to a patient. What will the patient do?  
 A wait until the doctor is free  
 B come back a little later  
 C go out for a cup of coffee

	7
--	---
  
- 8 You hear a conversation between a cashier and a customer in a supermarket. What has the customer been given?  
 A the wrong change  
 B the wrong products  
 C the wrong discount

	8
--	---

## Part 2

You will hear a radio interview with a popular author called Philip Anderson. For questions 9-18, complete the sentences.

### A BEST-SELLING AUTHOR

Philip took  **9** to write his latest book.

Philip has written a total of  **10** bestselling books.

He was first encouraged to write by his  **11**

Philip studied English Literature, not creative writing, when he was at

**12**

After watching a thriller with a clever plot, Philip decided to try the same thing in the form of a

**13**

A film based on Philip's first book will probably be released in

**14**

Next month, Philip will go to  **15** to promote his books.

In September, he will begin teaching a creative writing course for adults in

**16**

Philip is going to take a long  **17** in the summer.

The next book Philip writes will be based on something that really happened in London during the

**18**

## Part 3

You will hear five different people talking about sightseeing tours they have been on in England. For questions 19-23, choose from the list (A-F) which statement applies to each person. Use the letters only once. There is one extra letter which you do not need to use.

A This person's tour was arranged by someone else.

Speaker 1

	19
--	----

B This person took a half-day tour.

Speaker 2

	20
--	----

C This person went to the north of England.

Speaker 3

	21
--	----

D This person saw a royal castle.

Speaker 4

	22
--	----

E This person feels the tour was good value for money.

Speaker 5

	23
--	----

F This person found the tour tiring.



## Part 4

You will hear a conversation between a father and his son, John, who are at a museum. For questions 24-30, choose the best answer (A, B or C).

24 The father thinks John will enjoy the day out because John

- A always likes museums.
- B is interested in science.
- C can see exciting things.

	24
--	----

25 Why can't John have an ice cream?

- A He's not allowed to eat sweet things.
- B It's too soon after his last meal.
- C They'll be too late to see the exhibits.

	25
--	----

26 Which exhibit do they visit first?

- A the dinosaur exhibit
- B the insect exhibit
- C the mammal exhibit

	26
--	----

27 John's father says that the surprising thing about the Diplodocus is that

- A it was so big.
- B it lived so long ago.
- C it only ate plants.

	27
--	----

28 According to John's father, what did dinosaur crocodiles eat?

- A plants
- B fish and small animals
- C dinosaurs.

	28
--	----

29 Why don't they go to the gift shop when John asks to?

- A They will go later.
- B They are going to leave soon.
- C It's too far away.

	29
--	----

30 John's father says that the biggest giant squid ever caught

- A was 9 metres long.
- B was found in New Zealand.
- C had eyes as big as footballs.

	30
--	----

## Part 1

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 travel agent telling a customer about flights to Brussels.

Which airline does the customer choose?

- A BMI
- B KLM
- C British Airways

	1
--	---

2 You hear a weekly weather report on the radio.

What will the weather be like on Friday?

- A dry but dull
- B sunny
- C very wet

	2
--	---

3 You hear a psychologist talking about computers.

What does she think about children and computers?

- A They don't encourage children to think.
- B They stop children doing their schoolwork.
- C They don't help children develop their social skills.

	3
--	---

4 You hear a news report about a dog and its owner, Mr Pearse. What did the dog do?

- A made Mr Pearse angry
- B disappeared for several days
- C did what Mr Pearse told it to do

	4
--	---

5 You hear a woman athlete talking about an injury. What did she injure?

- A her knee
- B her back
- C her hand

	5
--	---

6 You hear a husband and wife talking about going to a party.

What time do they plan to arrive at the party?

- A 7:30
- B 9:30
- C 10:00

	6
--	---

7 You hear an announcement at a train station.

What should people travelling to Heathrow airport do?

- A catch a train from platform four
- B go immediately to the booking hall
- C go to Oxford and then change train

	7
--	---

8 You hear a famous chef being interviewed. What does he think about British food?

- A It's bland and boring.
- B It's not as good as other food.
- C Some of it is very good.

	8
--	---

## Part 2

You will hear part of a conversation between a university professor and a student who is interested in applying for a course. For questions 9-18, complete the sentences.

### A UNIVERSITY BUSINESS COURSE

The student wants to do the MBA Marketing course which starts in

 9

She thinks that this course will help her find the type of

 10 which she wants.

The student has a

 11 in Business and Law.

In the first semester, students must choose one of

 12 optional modules.

In the second semester, students will spend four

 13 working for a local company.

There are lectures every morning, and group study sessions following

 14

From the start of the course, students can get

 15 and support from their personal tutor.

Students must take

 16 exams during the course.

On the first day of the course, students will be given a

 17 of the facilities, such as the library and so on.

The professor suggests that, to be sure of a place, the student should apply by the middle of

 18

### Part 3

You will hear five different people talking about a film they have just seen. For questions 19-23, choose from the list (A-F) which statement applies to each person. Use the letters only once. There is one extra letter which you do not need to use.

A This person didn't like the film.

Speaker 1

	19
--	----

B This person enjoyed the film.

Speaker 2

	20
--	----

C This person thought the film had both good and bad points.

Speaker 3

	21
--	----

D This person acted in the film.

Speaker 4

	22
--	----

E This person hadn't expected to enjoy the film.

Speaker 5

	23
--	----

F This person thought the end of the film was disappointing.



## Part 4

You will hear someone called Mary Steen talking on a travel programme on the radio. For questions 24-30, choose the best answer (A, B or C).

24 Mary says that the flight and hotel for a Mediterranean holiday will cost

- A £450.
- B £300-£400.
- C £800.

	24
--	----

25 What does Mary think that listeners really want when they go on holiday?

- A beaches and the company of lots of other people
- B to go somewhere very different and far away
- C a holiday that's more expensive than they can afford

	25
--	----

26 How expensive is a holiday in Thailand compared to a holiday in the Mediterranean?

- A more expensive
- B less expensive
- C the same price

	26
--	----

27 Mary says that one problem with charter flights is that

- A they only fly between January and June.
- B they cost at least £400.
- C they leave at inconvenient times.

	27
--	----

28 What does Mary say is the best way to arrange accommodation in Thailand?

- A book a hotel from home
- B look for hotels near the airport
- C take the advice of local people

	28
--	----

29 What is cheap accommodation in Thailand like?

- A a room like those in a five-star hotel
- B a single room with nothing but a bed
- C a room with very basic facilities

	29
--	----

30 According to Mary Steen, which are the best places to eat in Thailand?

- A roadside cafés and restaurants
- B McDonald's restaurants
- C restaurants in large hotels

	30
--	----

## Part 1

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

- 1 You hear two people talking about their friend Brian. What is Brian?  
 A a teacher  
 B a student  
 C a chemist
 

	1
--	---
  
- 2 You hear a woman talking about reading. Why does she enjoy it?  
 A She likes imaginative stories.  
 B She learns a lot from books.  
 C Reading helps her to relax.
 

	2
--	---
  
- 3 You hear a traffic announcement on local radio. What should people driving to Bridgend do?  
 A avoid Coychurch Road  
 B turn off at Junction 32  
 C turn off at Junction 31
 

	3
--	---
  
- 4 You hear a man being interviewed on a TV chat show. What is he?  
 A an actor  
 B a writer  
 C a cameraman
 

	4
--	---
  
- 5 You hear a woman leaving an answerphone message for her friend David. What is David supposed to do?  
 A pick her up at the office  
 B meet her at nine o'clock  
 C ring her at the office
 

	5
--	---
  
- 6 You hear two office workers talking about a missing file. What happened to the file?  
 A It has probably been lost.  
 B Someone took it home.  
 C It was put in the wrong place.
 

	6
--	---
  
- 7 You telephone the Putney Museum to ask when it is open, and you hear a recorded message. What should you do?  
 A press 1  
 B press 2  
 C press 3
 

	7
--	---
  
- 8 You hear the host at a party talking to his friend Nick. Why doesn't Nick want tonic water?  
 A He usually drinks soda water.  
 B He no longer likes tonic water.  
 C Tonic water always makes him ill.
 

	8
--	---

## Part 2

You will hear a woman called Mrs Sutcliffe being questioned by a police officer about a burglary at her house. For questions 9-18, complete the sentences.

### BURGLARY REPORT

Mrs Sutcliffe was at  **9** when somebody broke into her house.

The break-in took place at about  **10**

The burglar was in Mrs Sutcliffe's  **11** when she saw him.

Mrs Sutcliffe says he was  **12** and heavily built.

Mrs Sutcliffe's  **13** called the police.

The burglar stole  **14** from Mrs Sutcliffe.

Mrs Sutcliffe thinks she'll feel safer at home if she gets a

**15**

The poor condition of Mrs Sutcliffe's  **16** probably made it easy for the burglar to break in.

The police have a good  **17** of the person they think broke into Mrs Sutcliffe's house.

The police will contact Mrs Sutcliffe in  **18** weeks' time, or sooner if there is important news.



**Part 3**

**Part 3**

You will hear five different people talking about a protest against the building of a new motorway. For questions 19-23, choose from the list (A-F) what is true about each person. Use the letters only once. There is one extra letter which you do not need to use.

A This person is a police officer.

Speaker 1  19

B This person doesn't want the motorway to be built.

Speaker 2  20

C This person is working on the new motorway.

Speaker 3  21

D This person only went to watch the protest.

Speaker 4  22

E This person wants the motorway to be built.

Speaker 5  23

F This person was attacked during the protest.



## Part 4

## Part 3

You will hear a conversation between a travel agent and a man who wants to travel to Newcastle. For questions 24-30, choose the best answer (A, B or C).

24 At first, the man plans to travel to Newcastle

- A on Saturday morning.
- B on Friday morning.
- C on Friday evening.

	24
--	----

25 What time is the last direct train to Newcastle on Friday evening?

- A 6.30 pm
- B 7.30 pm
- C 8.30 pm

	25
--	----

26 The train fare to Newcastle is £45 on Saturday if you

- A travel in the morning.
- B change at Coventry and York.
- C book in advance.

	26
--	----

27 What time could the man get to the church if he takes the Saturday train?

- A by 6:30
- B by 11:30
- C by 12:30

	27
--	----

28 The man doesn't normally travel by coach because

- A it makes him feel ill.
- B it's too expensive.
- C it takes too long.

	28
--	----

29 The coach takes longer on a Friday evening because

- A you have to change coaches.
- B the coach makes more stops on the way.
- C there is a lot of traffic on Fridays.

	29
--	----

30 How does the man pay for his ticket?

- A in cash
- B by cheque
- C by credit card

	30
--	----

## Part 1

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

- 1 You overhear a conversation in a hairdresser's. What does the customer decide to have?

A her normal style  
B a light perm  
C a different style

	1
--	---
  
- 2 You hear two people talking about a holiday they booked recently. Why are they unhappy?

A They were given bad advice.  
B Hotel prices have gone down.  
C They should have booked online.

	2
--	---
  
- 3 You hear a woman talking to her son about studying. When did he start studying?

A half an hour ago  
B at seven o'clock  
C at midday

	3
--	---
  
- 4 You hear an announcement in a department store. Where should you go if you want a knife for cutting meat?

A first floor  
B second floor  
C ground floor

	4
--	---
  
- 5 You hear a woman talking about a furniture shop she visited. What did she buy?

A an armchair  
B an oak wardrobe  
C a sofa bed

	5
--	---
  
- 6 You hear an estate agent talking to a woman about a house for sale. What doesn't she like about it?

A It's too small.  
B It's too expensive.  
C It's too old.

	6
--	---
  
- 7 You hear a critic talking about a film called *Treasure Harbour*. What was it first?

A a book  
B a TV series  
C a play

	7
--	---
  
- 8 You hear two people discussing what to give their friend Mike for his birthday. What do they decide?

A to give him money instead of a gift  
B to buy him something unusual  
C to ask Mike what he wants

	8
--	---

## Part 2

You will hear a woman answering questions as part of a survey about washing powder. For questions 9-18, complete the sentences.

### A SHOPPING SURVEY

The woman is a  **9** who studies chemicals and their effect on the environment.

She lives with  **10** other people.

She does 3-4 loads of washing every  **11**

For the last  **12** the woman has been using a washing powder that is kind to the environment.

The brand of powder she uses is made from  **13** products, not petrol-based chemicals.

The washing powder she uses costs £2 more than the  **14** brand.

The woman thinks that Eco-Plus powder should be sold in bigger  **15**

The woman would only use another brand of washing powder if it didn't contain  **16** that harm the environment.

Most of the advertisements the woman sees are on the  **17**

The woman says she would like to visit the WhizWhite  **18** to learn more about the new product.



## Part 3

You will hear five different people talking about their teaching at university. For questions 19-23, choose from the list (A-F) which statement applies to each person. Use the letters only once. There is one extra letter which you do not need to use.

A This person wants changes in their department.

Speaker 1

	19
--	----

B This person thinks practical training is very important.

Speaker 2

	20
--	----

C This person is about to stop teaching.

Speaker 3

	21
--	----

D This person does more research than teaching.

Speaker 4

	22
--	----

E This person no longer likes teaching.

Speaker 5

	23
--	----

F This person thinks all students should study this subject.



## Part 4

You will hear a zookeeper called James Watson giving a talk about endangered animals and the work of zoos. For questions 24-30, choose the best answer (A, B or C).

24 Why are James Watson's audience at the zoo this evening?

- A to see endangered animals
- B to find out how they can help animals
- C to take part in some research

	24
--	----

25 What reason does James Watson give for animals being endangered?

- A They are losing their homes in the wild.
- B They are being taken from their natural environment.
- C People do not help enough animals in need.

	25
--	----

26 According to James Watson, why are zoos important?

- A They provide simple entertainment.
- B Scientists carry out important studies there.
- C They control elephant populations in Asia.

	26
--	----

27 What help does the zoo need people to give?

- A help with ticket sales
- B donations of money
- C help registering it as a charity

	27
--	----

28 Why does James Watson think the animal adoption scheme is good?

- A The adoption lasts for a whole year.
- B You can see how your money is used.
- C It is a nice gift if you can't think what to buy.

	28
--	----

29 Who does James Watson think will enjoy the 'Keeper for a day' scheme?

- A people who don't mind hard work
- B people who like learning new things
- C people who want to work with animals

	29
--	----

30 What does James Watson ask people to do?

- A make more generous donations
- B encourage others to help
- C arrange fundraising at work

	30
--	----



# Speaking Tests



# Speaking Test

1

## Part 1 Talking about general topics (3 minutes)

- What do people do in their free time where you live?
- Why do you think it is important to have free time?
- Is your weekend usually relaxing or busy?
- Do you enjoy being on your own? Why? What activities do you do?

## Part 2 Monologue (4 minutes)

### TRAVEL

How has road travel changed over the years?



**Candidate A:** Compare the photographs and say how road travel has changed over the years. (1 minute)

**Candidate B:** Which of these means of transport do you think has the most advantages? (20 seconds)

### Useful language

#### Referring to the past and the present

- In the past people used to (*travel by horse-drawn carriage*), whereas now ...
- In old times (*there were few accidents on the roads*), but today ...

#### Contrasting ideas

- On the one hand, (*cars are more costly to run*). On the other hand, ...
- However, ...
- The main difference seems to be ...
- Another striking contrast is that ...

### KEY LANGUAGE

#### Positive Points

#### Negative Points

horse-drawn carriage

infrequent traffic, peaceful, relaxing, more environmentally friendly, leisurely pace of travel

slow, exposed to the weather, horses need to be cared for (food, grooming), hire a stablehand

car

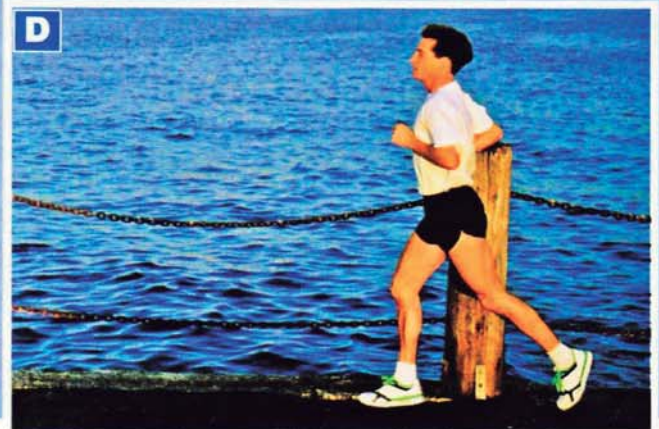
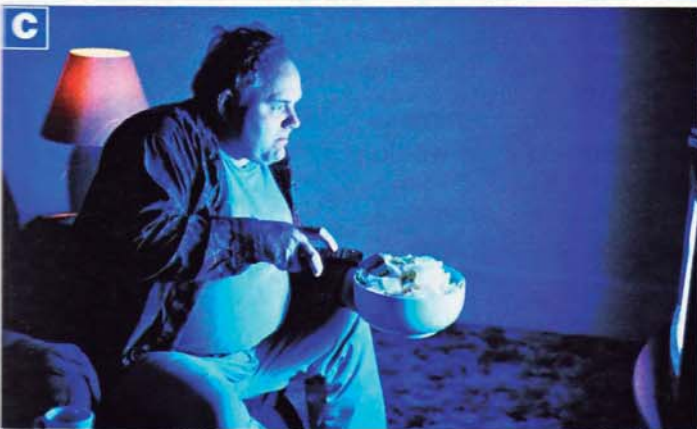
fast, higher level of comfort, protected from the weather, travel longer distances, convenient

busy motorway, noisy, more costly to run, higher risk of accidents, traffic congestion, pollution



## HEALTH

Which person do you think takes their health more seriously?



**Candidate B:** Compare the photographs and say which person you think takes their health more seriously. (1 minute)

**Candidate A:** Which of these lifestyles do you feel is more common today? (20 seconds)

### Useful language – Expressing reason/purpose

- The *(man in the first photo obviously doesn't worry about his health)* as/since/because ...
- The *(man needs to take up some kind of exercise)* in case ...
- The *(man goes jogging)* so (that) ...
- The *(jogger in the second photograph goes running)* so as (not) to ...

### KEY LANGUAGE

#### watching TV

couch potato, TV addict, lack of exercise, overweight, bad eating habits, low in nutritional value, at risk of a heart attack, obesity connected to various health problems, lack of awareness about the need to stay healthy

#### jogging

keep fit, take regular exercise, be out in the fresh air, tone the muscles, exercise good for the heart, people becoming more aware of the importance of exercise and diet

### Model Interview:

- Listen to two candidates doing the speaking task in Part 2. What reasons does each candidate give to support their answers?



### Part 3 Decision making (pairwork) (3 minutes)

Your cousin Jane is celebrating her eighteenth birthday and you want to buy her a present so that she will remember the occasion. She prefers indoor to outdoor activities and is always interested in trying out new hobbies and pastimes. Here are some ideas for presents.

- What things might or might not make suitable presents?
- Which two things do you think would make the best presents?



#### Useful language

##### Making suggestions/Giving reasons

- Perhaps/Maybe we could (*get her a puppy*) since ...
- Why don't we (*buy her a camera*)? That would mean ...
- I think we should (*opt for chocolates*) as ...
- I (don't) think (*perfume*) would be a good idea because ...
- The best choice would be ... . Then she could ...

##### Accepting suggestions

- That's not a bad idea.
- Yes, let's do that.
- Yes, I suppose we could do that.
- That would be perfect.

##### Rejecting suggestions

- I don't think so. It might not ...
- It's a nice idea, but ...
- Oh, it's far too (*expensive*). How about (*buying some CDs*) instead?
- I think (*trainers*) would be a bad choice because ...



## BUYING A PRESENT

KEY LANGUAGE	Positive Points	Negative Points
watch	elegant, something you can keep as a reminder, practical	good quality can be expensive, might not need one
camera	useful, creative, can give a lot of pleasure, take lots of photos, better quality pictures than mobile phone camera	expensive to buy, might be more useful for outdoor types, might prefer mobile phone camera
box of chocolates	appropriate for celebrations, almost everyone likes chocolate	not a lasting reminder, fattening for dieters
puppy	adorable, good companion, lots of fun, gives you a sense of responsibility	needs lots of looking after, time-consuming, have to take it for walks
trainers	practical, always useful as an extra pair, fashionable	too ordinary for a present, too athletic, might not like the style
CDs	add to your music collection, useful at parties/in car	might not suit musical taste, might already have them, prefer to download music to MP3 player
perfume	feminine, luxurious, popular gift	matter of personal choice, not a lasting reminder

### Model Interview:



Listen to two candidates doing the speaking task in Part 3 and answer the questions.

- 1 Which items do the candidates feel would make suitable/unsuitable presents? Which two do they finally choose? What reasons do they give to support their decision?

## Part 4 Discussing in pairs (4 minutes)

- What do you enjoy about giving presents?
- What's the best present you've ever received?
- What things do you keep in mind when buying a gift for someone?
- Should giving presents only be limited to special occasions?
- Do presents have to cost a lot to be appreciated?

### Model Interview:



Listen to two candidates doing the speaking task in Part 4 and answer the questions.

- 1 What do the candidates enjoy about giving presents?
- 2 Do the candidates think presents have to cost a lot to be appreciated? What reasons do they give to support their answers?



## Part 1 Talking about general topics (3 minutes)

- Do you come from a large or a small family?
- Who do you get on best with in your family? Why is that?
- What do you enjoy doing when you spend time with your family?
- Do you often have big family gatherings? Can you say something about them?

## Part 2 Monologue (4 minutes)

### Country life & City life

What might life be like in places like these?



**Candidate A:** Compare the photographs and say what life might be like in places like these. (1 minute)

**Candidate B:** Would living in either of these places appeal to you? (20 seconds)

### Useful language

#### Speculating

- |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It may/might/could be ...</li> <li>• It would probably be ...</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It's likely/unlikely that ...</li> <li>• I'd say it would ...</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Perhaps ...</li> </ul> |
|---|---|---|

### KEY LANGUAGE

#### Country life

#### City life

#### Pros

nice houses, not close together, gardens, no traffic jams, less pollution, relaxing environment, close to nature, fresh air, slow pace of life, healthier lifestyle

#### Cons

isolated, limited public transport, fewer job opportunities, limited entertainment, isolated, boring, village gossip

#### Pros

everything close at hand, good public transport, better changes of employment, wide variety to choose from, better medical care, more educational opportunities, exciting nightlife, more luxurious lifestyle

#### Cons

ugly urban landscape, traffic congestion, heavy pollution/smog, work under pressure, temptation to spend more, cold & impersonal, fast pace of life, hustle and bustle, people keep themselves to themselves



## SHOPPING

What are the advantages and disadvantages of shopping in places like these?



**Candidate B:** Compare the photographs and say what the advantages and disadvantages of shopping in places like these are. (1 minute)

**Candidate A:** Which of these kinds of shopping is more popular with young people? (20 seconds)

### Useful language – Expressing advantages and disadvantages

listing advantages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A good thing about ...</li> <li>• The best thing about ...</li> <li>• One obvious advantage is ...</li> <li>• An important factor is ...</li> </ul>
adding advantages/ disadvantages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In addition, ...</li> <li>• Another point is ...</li> <li>• What's more, ...</li> <li>• As well as that, ...</li> </ul>
listing disadvantages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A bad thing about ...</li> <li>• The worst thing about ...</li> <li>• A major disadvantage is ...</li> <li>• A serious/slight drawback could be ...</li> </ul>
contrasting advantages/ disadvantages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>(Street markets usually have a friendly atmosphere), but ...</i></li> <li>• <i>(A shopping mall offers a wide range of facilities). However, ...</i></li> <li>• <i>(There is no doubt street markets have fresher produce). On the other hand, ...</i></li> </ul>

### KEY LANGUAGE

#### Advantages

#### Disadvantages

#### street market

friendly atmosphere, chat to stallholders, reasonable prices, fresher produce, find bargains, great selection, in the open air

unpleasant in bad weather, don't always find what you want, end up buying more than planned, can be crowded

#### shopping mall

convenient, variety of goods under one roof, protected from the weather, comfortable and luxurious, wide range of facilities

tends to be pricey, impersonal atmosphere, crowded at peak shopping times, tempts you to overspend

#### Model Interview:

Listen to two candidates doing the speaking task in Part 2. What reasons does each candidate give to support their answers?



### Part 3 Decision making (pairwork) (3 minutes)

Your neighbours are planning their holidays and have asked for your opinion on where to stay. The father is a nature lover, the mother would like a holiday without housework, and the two children want to be near entertainment facilities. Here are some possible suggestions.

- How suitable would each type of holiday accommodation be for your neighbours?
- Which two places would be the best choices for them?



#### Useful language – Expressing/Asking for/Giving opinion

Expressing opinion	Asking for opinion	Giving opinion
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• I (don't) think (that) ...</li> <li>• I believe (that) ...</li> <li>• In my opinion, ...</li> <li>• If you ask me, ...</li> <li>• From my point of view, ...</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Don't you agree?</li> <li>• What's your opinion?</li> <li>• Wouldn't you say so?</li> <li>• What do you think about ... ?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• That's true, (but) ...</li> <li>• That's a good point. (However, ... )</li> <li>• I quite agree.</li> <li>• I couldn't agree more.</li> <li>• I'm not so sure (about that).</li> </ul>



## HOLIDAY ACCOMMODATION

KEY LANGUAGE	Positive Points	Negative Points
barge	quiet and relaxing, close to nature, economical	need to be self-catering, might be difficult to reach a town or village, lack of variety
castle	in a rural setting, surrounded by countryside, exclusive, uncrowded, quaint and unusual, accommodation with a difference	might not be much to do in the area, could be a bit pricey
campsite	offers entertainment and other facilities, economical, in a green area, possibility of walks, picnics outdoors	could be crowded and noisy, might need to prepare some meals, cramped accommodation, can be disorganised and messy
bed and breakfast	reasonably priced, comfortable, breakfast provided, evening meal often included	might not be near many entertainment facilities, boring, more basic facilities than a hotel
gypsy caravan	traditional, good way of seeing the countryside, on the move, life in the open air, economical	tiring, cramped sleeping space, need to keep caravan tidy and organised, have to cook your own meals sometimes, boring for children
luxury hotel with swimming pool	luxurious, wide range of facilities, all meals provided, opportunity to relax, caters for all ages and tastes, variety of entertainment	expensive, busy, not always close to nature, lack of contact with local people, can be isolated

### Model Interview:

Listen to two candidates doing the speaking task in Part 3 and answer the questions.

- 1 How suitable do the candidates find each type of accommodation for the family? Which two places do they choose for them? What reasons do they give to support their decision?

### Part 4 Discussing in pairs (4 minutes)

- What kinds of holiday accommodation are popular in your country?
- What things are important to you when you choose a place to stay?
- Why do some people choose to stay in five-star hotels?
- What kind of person do you think would enjoy travelling around in a traditional gypsy caravan?
- Is tourist accommodation in your country expensive?

### Model Interview:

Listen to two candidates doing the speaking task in Part 4 and answer the questions.

- 1 What things are important to the candidates when they choose a place to stay?
- 2 Why do the candidates think some people choose to stay in five-star hotels. What reasons do they give to support their answers?



## Part 1 Talking about general topics (3 minutes)

- What do you like and dislike about living in your neighbourhood?
- If you had a choice, would you move somewhere else? Why (not)?
- What things can young people do for amusement in your area?
- Are there any improvements that you would like your local council to make?

## Part 2 Monologue (4 minutes)

### CELEBRATIONS

What are the people enjoying about these celebrations?



**Candidate A:** Compare the photographs and say what the people are enjoying about these celebrations. (1 minute)

**Candidate B:** Which people do you think are having the most fun? (20 seconds)

### Useful language – Making assumptions/deductions

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Judging from the expressions on their faces, they must be ...</li> <li>• I suppose they are ...</li> <li>• The people are probably ...</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• I think they might be ...</li> <li>• I assume that ...</li> <li>• My guess is (that) ...</li> </ul> |
|--|--|

### KEY LANGUAGE

#### birthday party

small family gathering, warm homely atmosphere, can't wait to open the presents, fond parents/grandparents, the centre of attention, surrounded by grown-ups, be proud of someone, chance to celebrate a personal occasion together, private celebration

#### carnival

colourful floats and costumes, decorated with flags and flowers, take a photograph, street parade, cheering crowds, feeling of excitement, festive atmosphere/occasion, spectacular, opportunity to take a break from the daily routine, public celebration



## MUSIC

How can people in these situations benefit from playing music?



**Candidate B:** Compare the photographs and say how people in these situations can benefit from playing music. (1 minute)

**Candidate A:** Which of these situations would you prefer to be in? (20 seconds)

### Useful language – Listing benefits

- One of the main benefits of *(being a street musician)* is ...
- What people might find beneficial about *(regular piano practice)* is the fact that ...
- Another plus is the fact that ...
- I believe people would benefit from ...
- Most importantly, ...

### KEY LANGUAGE

#### music practice

learn to play a musical instrument, bring out your natural talent, develop powers of concentration (practising scales), learn coordination (accompany sb on another instrument), be dedicated to sth (long hours of practice), develop self-confidence (perform in front of an audience), creative/fulfilling extra-curricular activity, could lead to a musical career

#### street musicians

busker, make a little extra money, play because you enjoy it, entertain passers-by, like performing in front of a crowd, creative way to spend your free time, possibility of musicians' talent getting recognised (give a live performance/get known locally), good way to meet fellow musicians

### Model Interview:

- Listen to two candidates doing the speaking task in Part 2. What reasons does each candidate give to support their answers?



### Part 3 Decision making (pairwork) (3 minutes)

Your teacher has asked you to give a short talk on the subject of modern human achievements. Here are some ideas you can use.

- How have these achievements affected the way we live today?
- Which two achievements would be the most important to include in your talk?



#### Useful language

##### Expressing effects/results

- *(Space exploration)* has had the effect that ...
- *(Air travel)* has brought about/resulted in/led to ...
- Consequently/As a consequence/Therefore, ...

##### Prioritising things


- The most/least important feature to include would be ...
- Another point to consider ...
- We shouldn't overlook ...
- Last but not least, ...
- *(Robots)* are not as important as *(mobile phones)*.



## HUMAN ACHIEVEMENTS

KEY LANGUAGE	Positive Points	Negative Points
aeroplane	able to travel around the world fast, (not just limited to local areas), helps people communicate, improves business and trade	causes an increase in air pollution, uses up fossil fuels
mobile phone	instant worldwide communication, useful in emergencies, convenient	can be costly, potential health hazard if overused, annoying in public places
surgical operation	major surgical advances (open heart/laser surgery), saves lives, incurable conditions now operated on, operations performed painlessly, high level of accuracy thanks to high tech methods, patients monitored by computer	surgical successes offset by unhealthy lifestyles, high cost of many operations, higher chance of success means people worry less about caring for their health
skyscraper	provides housing for increasing population, allows people to live in cities and find employment, cheaper than a house	can be cramped and noisy, not ideal for bringing up children due to lack of space, not close to nature
space exploration	possibility of discovering life on other planets, information broadcast by satellite, risky experiments conducted in space	extremely high cost, money spent on it could be used to feed, clothe and house people in developing countries, spending money on medical research/education is more important
robot	increased levels of production in industry (robots used in factories), mass production of goods helps world economy, less likely to make mistakes	may cause unemployment (replacing people in jobs), less able to make production decisions than a factory worker

### Model Interview:


 Listen to two candidates doing the speaking task in Part 3 and answer the questions.

- 1 How do the candidates think the achievements have affected the way we live today? Which two do they choose to include in their talk? What reasons do they give to support their answers?

### Part 4 Discussing in pairs (4 minutes)

- Which human achievements do you think have been least beneficial?
- What in your opinion is the greatest human achievement ever?
- Would you like to be involved in scientific research?
- What new achievements do you think we will see in the future?

### Model Interview:

 Listen to two candidates doing the speaking task in Part 4 and answer the questions.

- 1 Which achievements do the candidates think have been least beneficial and what reasons do they give to support their answers?
- 2 What new achievements do the candidates think we will see in the future? What examples do they give?



## Part 1 Talking about general topics (3 minutes)

- Do you take part in any kind of sport?
- What are the sports facilities like in the area where you live?
- Are you fond of watching sport or do you prefer to play?
- Are there any sports you would like to try but haven't had the opportunity?
- What kinds of sports are popular in your country?

## Part 2 Monologue (4 minutes)

### SERVICES

How useful do people find these services?



**Candidate A:** Compare the photographs and say how useful people find these services. (1 minute)

**Candidate B:** Which service do you think is more useful? (20 seconds)

### Useful language – Giving opinion/reason

- To my mind, the *(ATM)* is extremely useful because ...
- If you ask me, *(cash machines)* are very handy for ...
- I (don't) believe that many people use *(the postal service)* nowadays because ...

### KEY LANGUAGE

#### Positive Points

#### Negative Points

#### ATM (automated teller machine)

withdraw/deposit cash at any time, 24-hour service (never run out of cash), handy when banks are closed, instant access to your personal banking details

machine sometimes doesn't work/keeps your card/doesn't have enough cash, dangerous (other people/hidden cameras can see your PIN number), easy access to cash means you spend more

#### postal service

delivers letters/parcels to your door, receive mail from all over the world, keep in touch with distant friends/relations by post, send gifts in the mail

slow, mail can get lost/stolen, sending mail means a journey to post office (buy stamps, etc), parcels can be costly to send



## COMMITTING OFFENCES

Why might people commit these offences?



**Candidate B:** Compare the photographs and say why people might commit these offences. (1 minute)

**Candidate A:** Which of these offences do you think is more serious? (20 seconds)

### Useful language – Expressing possibility

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It's possible/likely that ...</li> <li>• It may/might be due to the fact that ...</li> <li>• In all probability, ...</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• I doubt whether ...</li> <li>• There is a strong possibility that ...</li> <li>• (He) may/might (have been) ...</li> </ul> |
|--|---|

### KEY LANGUAGE

using mobile phone  
while driving

not realise the dangers involved/think your driving is unaffected (distract your attention, take your eyes off the road), send/receive an urgent text message, make/take a call, prefer to ignore the accident risk for the sake of convenience, insufficient police checks

graffiti

can of spray paint, bored/frustrated, no other outlet for your energy, need to have special graffiti parks where people can express themselves, graffiti as an art form, no respect for public property, too much time on your hands, lack of recreational facilities/youth clubs, make a statement

### Model Interview:

- Listen to two candidates doing the speaking task in Part 2. What reasons does each candidate give to support their answers?



# Speaking Test

## Part 3 Decision making (pairwork) (3 minutes)

You are doing a school project on tourism and have collected some photographs from a holiday brochure. You want to include the following information in the project:

- What attracts tourists to places like these?
- In which two places can tourists cause the most harm?



### Useful language

Expressing choice/reason	Agreeing	Disagreeing
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Many people probably opt for (a <i>tropical beach</i>) because ...</li> <li>• People who are interested in (<i>history</i>) like ...</li> <li>• A (more/less) popular option is (<i>the countryside</i>) since ...</li> <li>• Not many people would be attracted to (<i>a big city</i>) as ...</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• I completely agree because ...</li> <li>• Yes, that's true. I couldn't agree more.</li> <li>• No doubt about it.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• I see what you mean, but ...</li> <li>• I agree up to a point, but ...</li> <li>• That's a good point. On the other hand, ...</li> <li>• I'm afraid I don't agree because ...</li> </ul>



## TOURISM


### KEY LANGUAGE

<b>the countryside</b>	go for long walks, gentle form of exercise, off the beaten track, escape from the hectic city routine, breathe fresh air, admire the scenery
<b>ski resort</b>	good for winter sports, exciting, some people can't stand the summer heat, cheap winter offers often available, winter holidays may be preferred as more festive
<b>famous landmark</b>	example of fine architecture, historical site, on a tourist's "must see" list
<b>big city</b>	glamorous city nightlife, a city that never sleeps, huge range of entertainment facilities, something to suit all taste, shopping for world famous fashion labels
<b>tropical beach</b>	exotic, different climate from the one back home, chance to get a suntan, crystal clear waters, peace and tranquillity, unspoilt, away from the crowds, soak up the sun
<b>archaeological site</b>	of major archaeological interest, chance to study how an ancient civilisation lived, appeals to people who like history

**Harm caused by tourism**

- drop litter
- pollution of sea and other areas
- pick flowers
- wear and tear on ancient monuments (eroded by the feet of tourists)
- erosion of mountain paths/forest walks
- more crowds and noise
- spoil natural beauty (areas become heavily built up)
- destruction of animal habitats to build tourist facilities
- areas lose their local culture and tradition

### Model Interview:


 Listen to two candidates doing the speaking task in Part 3 and answer the questions.

- 1 What reasons do the candidates give why tourists choose to visit the places? Which two do they decide would be the most damaged by tourism? What reasons do they give to support their answers?

### Part 4 Discussing in pairs (4 minutes)

- How can tourists benefit the places they visit?
- What places do tourists like to visit in your country?
- What is the most memorable place you have visited?
- Is it better to visit places on your own or as part of a package tour?

### Model Interview:

 Listen to two candidates doing the speaking task in Part 4 and answer the questions.

- 1 How do the candidates think tourists can benefit the places they visit?  
What reasons do they give to support their answers?
- 2 Do the candidates think it is best to visit places on their own or as part of a package tour?  
What reasons do they give to support their answers?



# Speaking Test

5

## Part 1 Talking about general topics (3 minutes)

- What is your favourite form of entertainment?
- Do you think people spend too much money on entertainment?
- How has technology affected the way people entertain themselves?

## Part 2 Monologue (4 minutes)

### SOCIAL PROBLEMS

What action should be taken to deal with these social problems?



**Candidate A:** Compare the photographs and say what action should be taken to deal with these social problems. (1 minute)

**Candidate B:** Which of these social problems do you feel is more serious in your country? (20 seconds)

### Useful language – Giving strong advice/Making recommendations

- *(The government)* should make an effort to ...
- We should all try and ...
- It's absolutely necessary that/to ...
- Everybody ought to ...
- The most important thing that needs to be done is ...
- *(The authorities)* must/urgently need to ...

### KEY LANGUAGE

#### Homelessness

#### Litter

#### actions the government can take

build temporary shelters, provide low-cost housing, increase unemployment benefit, set up job retraining schemes

provide more litter bins/recycling facilities, organise more regular clean-ups in streets/parks etc, impose heavier fines on people who throw litter

#### actions individuals can take

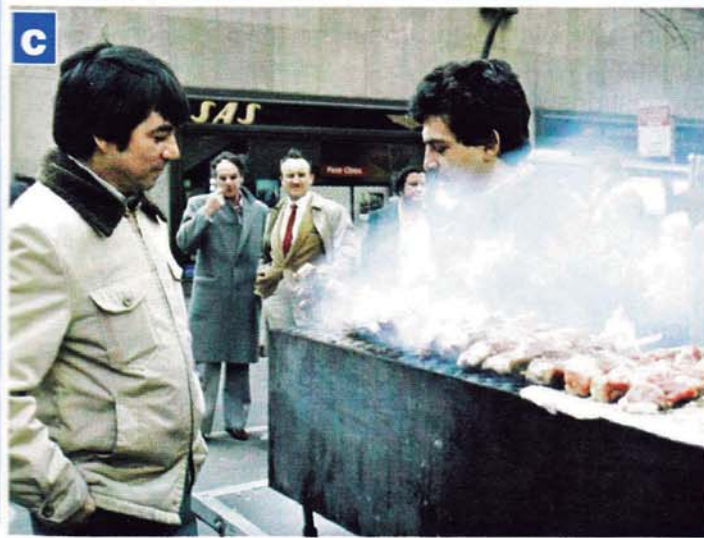
organise/volunteer in shelters/soup kitchens, donate money/food/clothes/toys

recycle bottles/cans/paper/plastics, buy items with less packaging, use returnable containers



## EATING PLACES

Why might people eat at places like these?



**Candidate B:** Compare the photographs and say why people might eat at places like these. (1 minute)

**Candidate A:** Do you ever eat at these kinds of places? (20 seconds)

### Useful language – Expressing opinion / Making assumptions

- I think that *(the person in the first photograph)* ...
- The people *(in the second photograph)* are obviously ...
- My guess is that ...
- I suppose people eat at this sort of place when ...
- It would probably be a place to go if ...

#### KEY LANGUAGE

#### Positive Points

#### Negative Points

##### barbecue stall

cheap, convenient, grab a bite to eat when you're on the go/there's no time for a sit-down meal, appetising smell, central location (attracts busy shoppers), fairly wholesome food

unprotected from the weather, only a snack (might not be satisfying if you are very hungry), eating in a rush is unhealthy

##### fast food restaurant

good place to socialise, catch up on each other's news, serves tasty food, relatively cheap, cheerful relaxing atmosphere, meeting point for friends, comfortable seating, can usually stay as long as you want

fast food not very nutritious, can waste a lot of time there, better outdoors taking some exercise

#### Model Interview:

- Listen to two candidates doing the speaking task in Part 2. What reasons does each candidate give to support their answers?



## Part 3 Decision making (pairwork) (3 minutes)

Your school is planning to organise some events and activities to raise money for charity and has put forward the following suggestions.

- Which suggestions would be the most/the least practical for the school to organise?
- Which two suggestions would you recommend for your school?



### Useful language

#### Making comparisons

- *(Organising a sponsored run)* would be far/much more/less *(practical)* than *(putting on a play)*, as ...
- *(A car boot sale)* is (not) as *(difficult)* to organise as *(an open air concert)*, since ...
- The *(easiest/least difficult)* thing about *(organising a car boot sale)* is ...
- The best/worst idea would be *(an open air concert)*, because ...

#### Expressing choice/reason

- My first choice would have to be ...
- In view of the fact that *(most people own a car)*, I would choose ...
- We should also definitely consider ...
- I don't think we should choose *(gardening)* because ...



## RAISING MONEY FOR CHARITY

KEY LANGUAGE	Positive Points	Negative Points
sponsored run	lots of people keen to participate (interest in athletic activities), takes place in town centre (attract lots of publicity)	might be difficult to organise collection of donations, might be affected by the weather on the day (discouraging people from taking part)
car wash scheme	most people own a car, popular with elderly car owners/working people, easy to assign one or two volunteers per car	might be unwelcome competition for local car wash businesses
gardening	people don't have enough time to take care of their gardens (glad to employ someone), jobs need doing in the garden all year round	competition for local gardeners, physically demanding work, might be less profitable than washing cars (not everyone has a garden)
car boot sale	everyone has things they no longer need (make a welcome donation), people enjoy hunting for second-hand bargains, a great family day out	not everyone appreciates second-hand goods, might be difficult to obtain good quality items, need to rent an outdoor space to hold sale, poor attendance/damage to goods in the event of rainy weather
theatrical performance	profitable (ticket sales raise funds), entertaining (attracts all ages)	lots of preparation needed (rehearsals), need to find talented people, cost of costumes/stage design and props
open air concert	entertaining (especially teenage audiences), can bring in large crowds, popular event which attracts publicity	not easy to find musicians/location, not to everyone's taste, dependent on the weather that day, lots of equipment to carry/organise

### Model Interview:

Listen to two candidates doing the speaking task in Part 3 and answer the questions.

- 1 Which suggestions do the candidates think would be the most/least practical for the school to organise? Which two do they finally recommend for the school? What reasons do they give to support their answers?

### Part 4 Discussing in pairs (4 minutes)

- Does/did your school do anything to collect money for charity?
- What are some of the causes that receive help from charities?
- Which charities do you feel are in most urgent need of our support?
- What is your view of charities that help animals?

### Model Interview:

Listen to two candidates doing the speaking task in Part 4 and answer the questions.

- 1 Which charities do the candidates feel are in most urgent need of our support? How do they justify their answers?
- 2 What is the candidates' view of charities that help animals? How do they justify their answers?



## Part 1 Talking about general topics (3 minutes)

- Is money important to you?
- Are you good at saving money?
- Should children be given regular pocket money or only when they ask for it?
- What's the most expensive thing you have ever bought?

## Part 2 Monologue (4 minutes)

### EMERGENCY SERVICES

How do these emergency services help people?



**Candidate A:** Compare the photographs and say how these emergency services help people? (1 minute)

**Candidate B:** Which emergency service would you say is more difficult to work for? (20 seconds)

### Useful language – Listing points

Well, to begin with, ... In addition to that, ... The (*fire brigade/ambulance service*) also ... It shouldn't be forgotten that (*fire fighters risk their lives to help us*). To start with, ... What's more, ... Another important point is ... They also ... Not only do they (*check a patient is breathing properly*), they also ...

### KEY LANGUAGE

#### fire fighters

*protect and save people and property from fire* - control and put out fires, deal with bomb alerts, rescue people from burning buildings, scenes of accidents and other dangerous situations

*prevent fires from happening in the first place* - inspect buildings to make sure they follow fire safety rules, give advice to builders before and during the construction of buildings, visit schools to teach pupils about fire safety

#### ambulance

*transportation* - get to the scene of the accident quickly, transfer injured people to hospital in an ambulance, carry patients who can't move on stretchers

*check a patient's condition* - check patient is breathing properly, make quick decisions about moving the patient

*give immediate treatment* - dress cuts/wounds with bandages, apply splints to parts of the body that are broken, give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation, use electric shocks to resuscitate patients, give medicine/injections/oxygen



## JOBS

Why would people choose to do these jobs?



**Candidate B:** Compare the photographs and say why people would choose to do these jobs. (1 minute)

**Candidate A:** Which job do you think is more satisfying? (20 seconds)

### Useful language – Expressing opinion

- From my point of view, someone who likes *(being in the limelight)* would choose to be a *(model)*.
- In my opinion, this line of work would suit someone who likes *(travelling)*.
- If you ask me, a *(patient)* person would make a good *(vet)*.
- To me it seems that *(ambitious)* people become *(models)*.

KEY LANGUAGE	Qualities	Working conditions
model	be tall and slim/glamorous/well-presented/self-confident/sociable, be able to work in a team, punctual, likes travelling, enjoys the limelight	works indoors and outdoors, works long and irregular hours, travels around the world, works in fashion shows and on location, gets paid well
vet	able to remain/stay calm, patient, responsible, highly skilled, highly qualified, loves animals	works mostly indoors, wears a uniform, works regular hours, works in a surgery

#### Model Interview:

- Listen to two candidates doing the speaking task in Part 2. What reasons does each candidate give to support their answers?



### Part 3 Problem solving (pairwork) (3 minutes)

Your school is designing a poster on ways that students and their families can help the environment. Here are some suggested actions that can be taken.

- What environmental problems can be solved by doing these actions?
- Which two actions would be the easiest ways for families to help?



#### Useful language – Suggesting solutions & possible results

##### Suggesting solutions

- We can/could avoid/reduce/overcome/solve the problem of (deforestation) by ...
- If everybody (recycled), then ...
- (Riding a bicycle) can be a solution to ...

##### possible results

- (Cleaning up beaches) results in/brings about/leads to ...
- Consequently/As a consequence/Therefore, ...
- It would mean that ...



## HELPING THE ENVIRONMENT

### KEY LANGUAGE

Problem	Problem solving	Results
deforestation	plant more trees	steady supply of oxygen, animals don't lose their homes
litter on beaches	clean up beaches	safer place for people and animals, (prevent suffocation, eating the litter, getting tangled), people won't cut themselves on sharp objects, more hygienic
air pollution	ride a bicycle	less traffic on the road so less pollution, less fuel is wasted
waste of water	don't leave taps running	saves water, saves energy
environmental organisations lack funds/money	give money to an environmental charity	charities can continue working to save the environment
using too much landfill space	recycle rubbish	saves landfill space, saves natural resources, saves more energy than making new packaging

#### Model Interview:

Listen to two candidates doing the speaking task in Part 3 and answer the questions.

- 1 What environmental problems do the candidates say can be solved by doing these actions? Which two actions do they decide would be the easiest ways for families to help? What reasons do they give to support their decisions?

### Part 4 Discussing in pairs (4 minutes)

- Can you think of other ways in which people can save water in the home?
- Who do you think is more responsible for the environment, individual people or the government?
- What things do you do to help the environment?
- In what other ways can we make people aware of how to save the environment?

#### Model Interview:

Listen to two candidates doing the speaking task in Part 4 and answer the questions.

- 1 What other ways do the candidates suggest for people to save water in the home?
- 2 In what other ways do the candidates think we can make people aware of how we can help the environment?

# Speaking Test

7

## Part 1 Talking about general topics (3 minutes)

- Have you heard about any environmental problems in the news recently? Which one(s)?
- How often does rubbish get collected in your neighbourhood?
- Do you think cars should be banned from city centres?
- Do you recycle? If so, what do you recycle?

## Part 2 Monologue (4 minutes)

### LEISURE TIME

Which activity would be more likely to appeal to a teenager?



**Candidate A:** Compare the photographs and say which activity would more likely appeal to a teenager. (1 minute)

**Candidate B:** Which of these activities do you think requires more skill? (20 seconds)

### Useful language – Expressing opinion

It is my view that ...  
I (really) feel that ...  
The point is ...

From my point of view, ...  
The way I see things, ...  
As I see it, ...

I believe that ...  
I'd say that ...

I (don't) think that (*Sudoku*) would be suitable for a teenager because ...

### KEY LANGUAGE

#### Positive Points

#### Negative Points

#### basketball

more active than staying in, outdoor sport, fresh air, popular, competitive, can socialise, way of keeping fit

need more than one person to play (team sport), need to be near a court, risk of injury

#### Sudoku puzzle

exercises the brain, convenient (can be done anywhere), relaxing pastime

not good for those who like being active or outdoors, just like being in a maths lesson, solitary



## FAMILY

How do these family members show they care for each other?



**Candidate B:** Compare the photographs and say how these family members show they care for each other. (1 minute)

**Candidate A:** What kinds of things do you do with your family? (20 seconds)

### Useful language – Contrasting situations

- In the first situation (*a mother is feeding her child*), whereas ...
- However, ...
- In the (*first photograph the people are indoors*), while ...
- In contrast, ...
- On the other hand, ...
- A main difference between the photographs is that ...
- A key difference is that ...

### KEY LANGUAGE

#### parent feeding a child

mother and child, indoors, in the kitchen, child sitting on table, mother feeding child to make it strong in body and health, child unable to fend for itself, give physical care (a parent's natural instinct to look after their son/daughter, make sure to provide food, clothes and a home)

#### grandfather with grandchildren

two boys and their grandfather, outdoors, in the garden, youngest boy is sitting on grandfather's lap, deep bond, seem very close to each other, smiling, happy in each other's company, providing emotional support (spending quality time together, grandfather passing on wisdom, boys learning about the world, grandfather giving advice)

### Model Interview:

- Listen to two candidates doing the speaking task in Part 2. What reasons does each candidate give to support their answers?



### Part 3 Decision making (pairwork) (3 minutes)

Your school has decided to cut back on its after-school activities due to a lack of funds. You have been asked to give your opinion on the activities listed below.

- How popular are each of these activities with students?
- Which two should be removed from the weekly timetable?



#### Useful language – Expressing people's like and dislikes

##### Likes

- Students like/love/enjoy/are keen on ([playing] music).
- What they like most is ...
- The thing students like best about ...
- The best thing about (football) is ...
- They would prefer to ...
- What they find most appealing is the fact that ...

##### Dislikes

- Students don't/wouldn't enjoy/like ([doing] ballet).
- They're not keen on ([doing] drama).
- (Drama) is not everyone's cup of tea.
- Most students hate/can't stand ([taking] painting classes).



## AFTER-SCHOOL ACTIVITIES

KEY LANGUAGE	Positive Points	Negative Points
painting	creative, learn a skill, relaxing, chance to express yourself artistically	can be expensive (need to buy paint and equipment)
drama	builds confidence, students learn how to speak clearly, work closely with other students	doesn't appeal to shy people, rehearsal can be time-consuming, difficult to memorise lines
computer	learn a skill which is necessary in most jobs these days	not active, puts stress on eyes and back, practice on PCs already part of normal lessons
music	learn a skill, good career opportunities, fun to entertain others	instruments can be expensive, needs many hours of practise, anti-social
ballet	keeps you fit and flexible, tones muscles and builds strength, sociable activity	more popular with girls, not to everyone's taste, risk of injury (pull a muscle, etc)
football	good exercise, work in a team, sociable activity, outdoors in the fresh air	can be affected by bad weather, risk of getting injured, can become football fanatics (school work may be affected)

### Model Interview:

Listen to two candidates doing the speaking task in Part 3 and answer the questions.

- 1 How popular do the candidates find each activity? Which two after-school activities do they think should be removed from the weekly timetable? What reasons do they give to support their decision?

### Part 4 Discussing in pairs (4 minutes)

- Do you do any of these activities? If so, which one(s)?
- What extra-curricular activities does your school offer?
- Should students do mental or physical activities after school?
- What do you think are some of the benefits of doing extra after-school activities?
- How much time do you think students should spend on after-school activities?

### Model Interview:

Listen to two candidates doing the speaking task in Part 4 and answer the questions.

- 1 Which of these activities do the candidates do?
- 2 What do the candidates think are some of the benefits of doing extra after-school activities?



## Part 1 Talking about general topics (3 minutes)

- Which subject do/did you enjoy the most at school? Why?
- Is there something new you would like to learn about?
- Do you prefer physical or mental work? Why?
- What kind of work would you really like to do in the future?

## Part 2 Monologue (4 minutes)

### SOURCES OF INFORMATION

What are the pros and cons of using these sources of information?



**Candidate A:** Compare the photographs and say what the pros and cons of using these sources of information are. (1 minute)

**Candidate B:** Which of these ways of finding information do you use more often? (20 seconds)

### Useful language – Advantages & disadvantages

<b>listing advantages</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• One of the main advantages of ...</li> <li>• One important thing is ...</li> <li>• A good thing about (<i>the library</i>) is that ...</li> </ul>
<b>listing disadvantages</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• One disadvantage is ...</li> <li>• A bad thing about (<i>TV</i>) is that ...</li> <li>• The worst thing about it is ...</li> <li>• It's a bit/rather ...</li> </ul>
<b>adding advantages/disadvantages</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A further advantage/disadvantage is that ...</li> <li>• What is more, ...</li> <li>• In addition to this ...</li> </ul>

### KEY LANGUAGE

	Pros	Cons
<b>TV</b>	convenient, latest news on a daily basis, interesting documentaries, entertaining, inexpensive	restricted to specific time slots, may only show one side of the story (e.g. biased reporting), emphasis on local news/events/information
<b>library</b>	variety of sources within the library, can borrow books to read at home for free	more useful for general reference, slow access to information, time consuming, inconvenient



## APPEARANCES

What impression is conveyed by these people's appearances?



**Candidate B:** Compare the photographs and say what impression is conveyed by these people's appearances. (1 minute)

**Candidate A:** Do you think we should judge people's character by the clothes they wear? (20 seconds)

### Useful language – Forming impressions

- I get the impression that ...
- She/He looks as if he ...
- She/He doesn't seem/look (like a) ...
- She's/He's clearly (not) ...
- She/He probably likes/doesn't like ...
- I think he may be ...
- She/He seems/looks (like a) ...
- I can't imagine him (*listening to classical music*).
- She/He gives me the impression of being someone who ...
- To me it seems that ...
- She/He strikes me as being someone who ...
- She's/He's likely to ...
- I don't believe that ...

### KEY LANGUAGE

#### punk girl

individual style (spiky hairstyle, chain jewellery, piercings, hair dye), refuse to follow latest designer fashion trends, anti-establishment feelings, make a statement, stand out from the crowd, create own style, like listening to punk music, have strong opinions, liberal views, confident, fun-loving

#### conservative man

conservative style (short haircut, glasses, shirt and tie), not particularly fashion-conscious, mainstream ideas/attitudes, practical and down-to-earth, businesslike and efficient, may have classical tastes (e.g. in music), friendly and approachable

#### Model Interview:



Listen to two candidates doing the speaking task in Part 2. What reasons does each candidate give to support their answers?

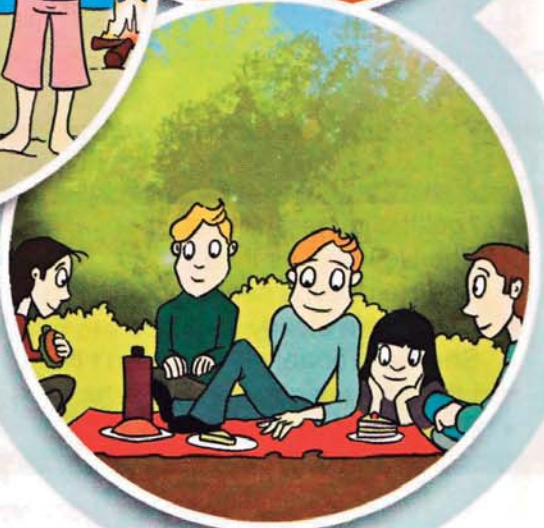


# Speaking Test

## Part 3 Decision making (pairwork) (3 minutes)

Your friend has recently graduated from university and wants to throw a party for all his family and friends. He has five venues in mind.

- How suitable would each venue be to hold a graduation party?
- Which two venues would be the best places to hold the party?



### Useful language

#### Making suggestions

(A restaurant) would be a good idea/the best place because ...  
 The (beach) would be a suitable place because ...  
 I think the party should be held (at the beach).  
 (A house) is the ideal place to hold this kind of party.  
 The party ought to be held at/in/on (a boat).

#### Responding to suggestions (negatively)


That would be a great idea. However, ...  
 I don't think so. It might be too (far for people).  
 I don't agree. How about (the beach) instead?  
 It's a nice idea, but ...  
 I think (a picnic) would be a bad choice because ...  
 I don't know about you, but I don't like the idea of (sitting outside on the grass).



## PARTY VENUES

KEY LANGUAGE	Positive Points	Negative Points
restaurant	food served, caters to all ages, indoors so not affected by bad weather	might be expensive, not entertaining for very young children
beach	lovely setting, sun, sea, swimming, young people will enjoy it, not expensive	can be affected by bad weather, might not be comfortable for older people, maybe further to travel to get to venue
home	inexpensive, comfortable, no need to travel	need to clean up afterwards, furniture etc could get damaged, not as exciting
boat	unusual, memorable, exciting, fun, serving staff	some guests may get seasick, quite expensive
picnic	fairly cheap, people can bring their own food, play games	subject to weather conditions, insects, carrying equipment and food

### Model Interview:


 Listen to two candidates doing the speaking task in Part 3 and answer the questions.

- 1 How suitable do the candidates find each venue for a graduation party? Which two places are chosen by the candidates in the end? What reasons do they give to justify their decision?

### Part 4 Discussing in pairs (4 minutes)

- How successful are parties when the guests are of mixed ages?
- In your opinion, does a good party depend on the number of people invited?
- On what occasions do people in your country have parties?
- What things would you need to organise when planning a party?
- What is the worst party experience you've ever had?

### Model Interview:

 Listen to two candidates doing the speaking task in Part 4 and answer the questions.

- 1 According to the candidates, does a good party depend on the number of people invited? What reasons do they give to support their answers?
- 2 What things do the candidates think need to be organised when planning a party? What reasons do they give to support their answers?



## Part 1 Talking about general topics (3 minutes)

- What type of food do you enjoy eating?
- Do you think that you eat healthily?
- Why do you think eating junk food has become so popular?
- Do you enjoy home-cooked foods or eating out?

## Part 2 Monologue (4 minutes)

### COMPANIONSHIP

Is it better for people to stay alone or to be surrounded by friends?



**Candidate A:** Compare the photographs and say whether you feel it is better for people to stay alone or to be surrounded by friends. (1 minute)

**Candidate B:** Why do you think some people have a problem making friends? (20 seconds)

### Useful language – Expressing feelings/opinions

- I (don't) feel that ...
- My feeling is that ...
- I feel sure that ...
- Personally, I (don't) think ...
- If you ask me, ...
- I really believe that ...

KEY LANGUAGE	Pros	Cons
being alone	pursue your own interests, not caught up in other people's problems, learn to enjoy your own company, less restrictions (able to do what you like when you like)	become bored and restless, cannot interact well with others, loss of self-esteem, feel isolated, become anti-social
surrounded by friends	share thoughts/feelings/problems with someone, receive help and support in difficult times, always have a busy social life, cheer you up when you're feeling unhappy	expectations of others can be demanding at times, receive unwanted criticism, hard to find time to do personal things, upsetting when a person lets you down/betrays your trust



## LEARNING EXPERIENCES

How do these activities help children learn about the world around them?

**C**



**D**



**Candidate B:** Compare the photographs and say how these activities help children learn about the world around them. (1 minute)

**Candidate A:** What activities can you remember doing as a child? (20 seconds)

### Useful language – Listing points

- |   |  |   |  |
|---|--|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Firstly/First of all, ...</li> <li>• Secondly,...</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In addition, ...</li> <li>• Then there's (the fact that) ...</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Another thing that ...</li> <li>• Also, ...</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Finally, ...</li> </ul> |
|---|--|---|--|

### KEY LANGUAGE

#### cooking

simple maths (measure quantities), learn about different textures, smells and tastes, new vocabulary (items found around the kitchen), cooperation (work together and follow recipes), nutrition and eating habits (healthy foods, good diet)

#### gardening

science (watch the activities of living creatures/growth of plants), learn to keep records/acquire good organisational skills (keep track of plant growth), learn to respect the environment/appreciate nature, share responsibility and planning, basic maths (calculate yields, measure garden plots), nutrition (produce, harvest and prepare food), patience

### Model Interview:



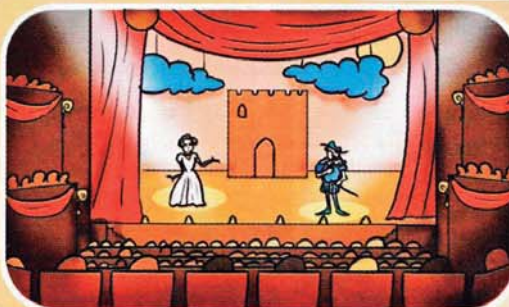
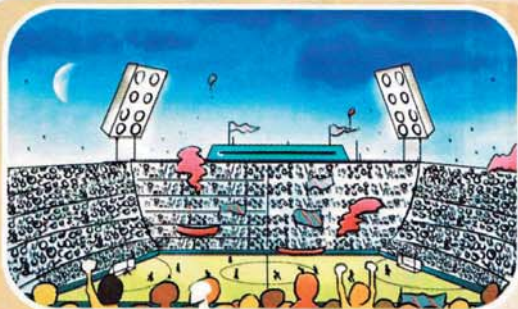
Listen to two candidates doing the speaking task in Part 2. What reasons does each candidate give to support their answers?



### Part 3 Decision making (pairwork) (3 minutes)

Your penfriend from abroad is visiting you next week and would like to find out as much as he can about your country. Here are some ideas you might like to consider regarding his visit.

- How effective would these ideas in be in helping him to experience the local culture?
- Which two ideas should he definitely try?



#### Useful language

##### Making suggestions/ Giving reasons

- *(Visiting a historical monument)* is (by far) the most *(interesting)* thing to do because ...
- *(Shopping for souvenirs)* would be a good idea since ...
- Another thing he might like to try is *(going to the theatre)* as ...
- I don't think I'd suggest *(a football match)* because ...

##### Expressing probability/possibility

- He's/It's bound to (be) ...
- He'd probably like/enjoy ...
- I expect/perhaps he would/he'd ...
- It's (un)likely that he'd want to ...



## LOCAL CULTURE

KEY LANGUAGE	Positive Points	Negative Points
football match	enjoy the great atmosphere, compare stadium/ground with ones back home	not specific to one culture (international sport), fans may be rowdy/give bad impression of their country to visitors
local cuisine	learn about traditional specialities/dishes, sample authentic foods never tasted before	unfamiliar food may not suit his taste
historical monument	chance to see example of different architecture/famous landmark, learn about country's historical past, museum often on site	might be interested in more modern aspects of culture
shopping	find great bargains in street markets, explore traditional shops, find items unique to the culture, buy souvenirs to take back home	tiring, may not want to spend money on shopping
theatre	watch performance in different language to his own, chance to admire traditional costumes/songs/music, become familiar with local artists/talent	may not be a theatre-goer, difficult to follow a performance in a foreign language

### Model Interview:

Listen to two candidates doing the speaking task in Part 3 and answer the questions.

- 1 How effective do the candidates think the ideas are in helping their penfriend to experience the local culture? Which two ideas do they think he should definitely try? What reasons do they give to support their answers?

### Part 4 Discussing in pairs (4 minutes)

- What might the benefits of having a penfriend be?
- Is there a particular country you would like to visit? What things would you like to learn about it?
- Do you like sampling foreign food?
- What kind of souvenirs would you like to buy while abroad?
- How important is it to mix with the local people when you visit a foreign country?

### Model Interview:

Listen to two candidates doing the speaking task in Part 4 and answer the questions.

- 1 What do the candidates think the benefits of having a penfriend might be? What reasons do they give to support their answers?
- 2 Is there a particular country that the candidates would like to visit, and what things would they like to learn about it?



## Part 1 Talking about general topics (3 minutes)

- Do you think it is important to keep up to date with the news?
- In your opinion, from where can we receive the most accurate information?
- What magazines and newspapers do you read?
- Why do you think that so many people use the Internet?

## Part 2 Monologue (4 minutes)

### PEOPLE AND ANIMALS

How do the relationships between the people and the animals differ?



**Candidate A:** Compare the photographs and say how the relationships between the people and the animals differ. (1 minute)

**Candidate B:** Which of these relationships do you think is the most valuable? (20 seconds)

### Useful language – Expressing differences

- The photographs show two completely different (*relationships*).
- One important difference is that ...
- The two photographs differ in that ...
- Unlike the (*woman and her cat*), the ...
- While (*the first photo shows us a working relationship*), (*the second photo ...*)

### KEY LANGUAGE

#### police dog

assist police force (track criminals/suspects/missing persons), prized for its intelligence/aggression/strength/sense of smell, sniff out drugs/weapons/bombs, search buildings, give its life to protect and serve, can smell things/go places police officers can't, special obedience training, learn handler's commands

#### cat

friendly and affectionate companion, help overcome the problem of loneliness/boredom (especially for people living on their own), pets can improve people's physical and mental health (reduce stress/heart attacks/depression), important to have an animal to care for (feel you are doing sth worthwhile), creature of habit (appreciate a settled home environment)



## WEATHER AND LIFESTYLE

How does the weather affect these people's lifestyles?



**Candidate B:** Compare the pictures and say how the weather affects these people's lifestyles. (1 minute)

**Candidate A:** Which lifestyle would you find harder to get used to? (20 seconds)

### Useful language

#### Expressing cause/reason

- Due to/Owing to/In view of (*the extreme heat*), ...
- Seeing that (*the heat is so extreme*), ...

#### Expressing effect/result

- (*The weather is*) so (*cold*) that/(*there is*) such (*cold weather*) that ...
- For this reason, ...
- As a consequence, ...

### KEY LANGUAGE

	Hot Climate	Cold Climate
<b>weather</b>	scorching heat, blazing sun, dry and dusty	freezing temperatures, severe cold, ice and snow
<b>clothes</b>	light loose clothing to protect from the sun, long flowing robes to cover the whole body	warm heavy clothing to insulate body against the cold
<b>travel and movement</b>	movement avoided during hot part of the day (siesta time), travel in search of food and water, pace of journeys slow and tiring, camels frequently used	can be hazardous (ice and snow on road), risk of accidents (slipping/skidding), sledges and snowmobiles may sometimes be used
<b>food and eating habits</b>	food prepared and eaten outdoors, simple cooking methods (cooking over a wood fire), frequent small meals eaten rather than fewer large ones	hearty and warming meals needed to beat the cold, meals an occasion to get together with friends indoors, food high in fats and carbohydrates (body has increased energy needs in cold weather)

### Model Interview:



Listen to two candidates doing the speaking task in Part 2. What reasons does each candidate give to support their answers?



## Part 3 Decision making (pairwork) (3 minutes)

Your classmate Stephanie is interested in doing a student summer job. She likes meeting people but would prefer not to work in the evenings. Her School Careers Adviser has given her the following suggestions.

- What are the advantages and disadvantages of each summer job?
- Which two jobs would you advise her to do?



### Useful language – Recommending/Giving advice

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• I think she should ...</li> <li>• I would recommend ...</li> <li>• It might be a good idea to work as ...</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• My advice is to ...</li> <li>• Why doesn't she try ...?</li> <li>• If I were her, I would definitely ...</li> </ul> |
|---|--|



## STUDENT SUMMER JOBS

KEY LANGUAGE	Advantages	Disadvantages
babysitter	comfortable working environment, possible free meals	work usually involves afternoons/late evenings, limited social contact (children and family), need creative ideas to entertain children
fruit picker	work outside in the fresh air, no experience required, good way to see new places	have to wake up very early (farm work), social contact might be limited, physically demanding work
sales assistant	enjoy a chat with customers, sociable working hours, possible discounts on products	be on your feet all day long, may need some job training
hotel receptionist	opportunity to meet people, possible promotion prospects, practise foreign languages, not very physically demanding	have to deal with complaints/rude guests, may have to work evening/night shifts, must be computer literate
waitress	chance to talk to people, free meals, make extra money from tips	tiring, may leave work very late at night, must be fast and efficient, deal with difficult customers

### Model Interview:

Listen to two candidates doing the speaking task in Part 3 and answer the questions.

- 1 What do the candidates consider to be the advantages and disadvantages of each summer job? Which two do they finally think are the best choices for their classmate? What reasons do they give to support their decision?

### Part 4 Discussing in pairs (4 minutes)

- Have you had any work experience of any kind?
- Are there many summer job opportunities for students where you live?
- How important is a person's working environment?
- Is it valuable for teenagers to gain experience by working part-time?

### Model Interview:

Listen to two candidates doing the speaking task in Part 4 and answer the questions.

- 1 How important do the candidates think a person's working environment is? What reasons do they give to support their answers?
- 2 Do the candidates think it is valuable for teenagers to gain experience by working part-time? What reasons do they give to support their answers?





# FCE 2

## Listening & Speaking Skills

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