

# PRACTICE TEST 1

# Test 1

## Writing

### PART 1 Questions 1 - 10

Here is a conversation between two colleagues, Anna and Thomas, about their plans for a long weekend. Write each verb in brackets in the correct form to fill the blank for questions 1-10. The first one has been done for you.



Today has been (is) such a slow day! At least it is our last day of work before the long weekend! Do you have any plans?

We (1) have not decided (decide) yet what we are going to do. What about you? What are you going to do?



I'm going to stay in a cottage in the mountains with some friends. It belongs to my Aunt and Uncle but it (2) is not used (use) much, and it is usually empty. If you want, you and Bill (3) could come (come) too!

Oh, that sounds nice. Thanks for (4) inviting (invite) us. Unfortunately it (5) would be (be) difficult for us to come with you this weekend.



What a shame! Why?

You see, it is Bill's mother's birthday on Saturday, and we (6) must go (go) to her party. We could not possibly miss it.



## PART 1 Questions 1 - 10



But if you (7)...came..... (come) with me on Thursday after work, you could spend all day Friday at the cottage, and then return on Saturday for the party ...

That is not a bad idea! I (8)...will ask..... (ask) Bill what he thinks.



I hope you will come. Last time we (9)...had..... (have) a great time. We (10)...went..... (go) on long walks and caught fish in the lake.



That sounds lovely!



## PART 2 Questions 11 - 15

Anna is telling her boyfriend Bill about her conversation with her colleague, Thomas. Fill the gaps using the underlined phrases from the conversation in Part One. The first one has been done for you.

Today at work, Thomas asked if we had any plans..... for the long weekend.

I told him we hadn't decided and asked him (11)what he was going to do ..

He said (12)he was/is going to stay in a cottage in the mountains and he invited us to join him.

I told him I didn't think we could come, and he said it (13)was a shame and asked why, so I told him about your mother's birthday party on Saturday.

Then he suggested that we go with him on Thursday night and return on Saturday for the party! What (14)do you think... ?

I think it's a good idea. He also said that we could take walks and that we (15)could catch fish... in the lake. It would be fun.



**PART 3** Questions 16 - 25

Here are some extracts from a conversation between Ian and his friend, Anthony. Write a suitable response in each numbered space.



Hello Anthony! So, you've finally got here!  
I was beginning to worry!

(16)..... I'm sorry I'm late, the traffic was terrible.



That's okay. Shall we go somewhere for a coffee?  
Where shall we go?

(17)..... I don't mind, you can decide.



Alright, well, what about this cafe? The coffee is good, and  
not too expensive. Why don't we sit here?

(18)..... Okay, let's (sit here, then) / Sure, why not?



So, Anthony, you look well.

(19)..... I am well, thanks! / Thank you; so do you!



It seems like it's been ages since we met! What's new?

(20)..... Do you remember, I started a new job last month?





Yes, I remember! You're working for a smaller company now, aren't you? How do you like it?

(21) *I like it very much. (It's not as demanding as my old job.)*



I'm glad to hear that. What else is new?

Not much. But what about you? (22) *You moved house* not too long ago, (22) *didn't you*?



Yes, that's right. We moved out of the city centre in November. It's quieter, and we also have a garden!

(23) *But it's more expensive there, isn't it*?



No, actually, it isn't! The rent is just a little bit higher than our previous house.

(24) *That surprises me*!



Me too. We were expecting to pay more, but I'm glad we didn't have to.

(25) *You were very lucky. Congratulations!*



## PART 4 Questions 26 - 35

Rewrite these sentences so that the meaning is similar. Begin with the word(s) given.

- Example: The cake is making me hungry because it smells very good.  
 The cake smells **so good that it is making me hungry.**
26. I am going to London. I'd prefer to go to Bristol.  
 I wish **I was going to Bristol instead of (to) London.**
  27. I began reading this novel at 8pm and I am still reading it.  
 I have **been reading this novel since 8pm.**
  28. Unless you arrive on time, you won't understand the lecture.  
 If **you don't arrive on time, you won't understand the lecture.**
  29. I like eating pizza, but today I would prefer to have curry instead.  
 I'd **rather eat curry than pizza today.**
  30. Somebody needs to walk the dog at least once a day.  
 The dog **must be/needs to be walked at least once a day.**
  31. Our friends were at the beach when we got there.  
 When we **got to the beach our friends had already arrived.**
  32. It costs more to buy food this year than it did last year.  
 Last year **it cost less to buy food than it does this year.**
  33. The loud traffic outside my window is keeping me awake.  
 The traffic **outside my window is so loud that it is keeping me awake.**
  34. My grandfather built these beautiful chairs.  
 These **beautiful chairs were built by my grandfather.**
  35. If you want to come with me tomorrow, call me before noon.  
 Unless **you don't want to come with me tomorrow, call me before noon.**

## PART 5

Write a **review** of a restaurant where you have eaten recently, giving reasons why you would or would not recommend it to others.

## PART 6 Questions 36 - 45

Fill the gaps in this text with a suitable word or words. The first one has been done for you.

### FIRST IMPRESSIONS

It takes just a (0) **quick** glance, no more than three seconds, for (36) **someone** to evaluate you when you meet for the (37) **first** time. In this (38) **short** time, the other person forms an opinion about you based on your appearance, your body language, your demeanour, your mannerisms, and how you are dressed. So it is a good idea to present (39) **yourself** appropriately.

With every (40) **new** encounter, you are evaluated and (41) **yet** another person's impression of you is formed. These first impressions can be almost (42) **impossible** to reverse or undo, making first encounters extremely (43) **important**, for they set the tone for all (44) **future** interactions. So, (45) **whether** they are in your career or social life, it's important to know how to create a positive first impression.

## PART 7 Questions 46 - 50

Complete the following sentences in the same way as the example using the words *must* or *mustn't*, *should* or *shouldn't*, *could* or *couldn't*, *would* or *wouldn't*, and *will* or *won't*.

Example: Don't you think Lisa gets upset with her sister a bit too quickly?

**Lisa should be more patient**.. with her sister, **shouldn't she** .. ?

(Lisa/patient)

46. It's important that the building is locked when we all leave tonight.  
**You will lock the door**... when you go, **won't you**.... ? (You / lock the door)
47. I left my mobile phone at home and I need to make a call.  
**I couldn't possibly borrow**.. your phone for a moment, **could I** .. ? (I / possibly borrow)
48. The teacher will punish James if he is late again.  
**James must be on time**.. from now on, **mustn't he**...? (James / be on time)
49. It was very difficult to find a place to park around here. It's not a good idea to drive here.  
**We should take**.. the underground next time, **shouldn't we** .. ? (we / take)
50. It has been raining all week!  
**It would be nice**.. if it were sunny tomorrow, **wouldn't it** .. ? (it / be nice)

## PART 8

Choose ONE of the following and write your answer in the space provided.

Is it better to learn from advice or experience? Explain your point of view.

**OR**

Write a letter to the mayor of the city where you live, telling him or her about the one thing that you believe most needs to be changed.

# Reading

## PART 1 Questions 1 - 5

Read the text "Visiting Nepal" and select the best heading (A, B, C or D) for each paragraph from the options given below.

### VISITING NEPAL

1 .....

Surrounded by the great heights of the Himalaya mountains, the kingdom of Nepal is a place where one visit is hardly ever enough. It's a land of colourful cultures, ancient history and people, superb scenery and some of the best walking on earth.

2 .....

In two of its three dimensions, length and width, Nepal is just another small country. In the third, height, it's number one in the world. Nepal stretches from north-west to south-east about 800km and varies in width from around 90km to 230km. This gives it a total area of just 147,181 square kilometres according to the official figures. Within that small area, however, is the greatest range of altitude to be seen on earth - starting with the Terai, only 100m or so above sea level, and finishing at the top of Mt. Everest, at 8848m, the highest point on earth.

3 .....

Nepal's history is closely related to its geographical location, separating the fertile plains of India from the desert-like plateau of Tibet. Its position between India and China meant the country was able at times to play the role of a clever trader between two great powers - while at other times it faced the threat of invasion. Internally, its history was just as dynamic, with city-states in the hills fighting each other for power until one king overran them all. That history is very visible today in the towns of the Kathmandu valley. Indeed, in Nepal it's often possible to suspend belief and mentally roll the clock right back to the mediaeval era.

4 .....

Behind the old temples and places of the Kathmandu Valley another kingdom rises skyward. This is the natural kingdom, the "mountains' home of the snows", which is what Himalaya means in Sanskrit. You don't have to be a Sherpa in order to go amongst these great mountains. With a bit of determination and a basic level of fitness most travellers can walk the trails that lead into the roadless heights of the Himalayas.

5 .....

Several airlines have direct and non-stop flights from Europe and Asia to Tribhuvan International Airport in Kathmandu, the only international airport in Nepal. The national carrier, Royal Nepal Airlines Corporation, RNAC, has flights to eight international cities in seven different countries. One can also enter Nepal by land from India. The most common entry points are in eastern Nepal, or south central Nepal.

## PART 1 Continued

- |    |  |  |
|----|--|--|
| 1. | <input type="radio"/> A Choosing where to Travel   | <input type="radio"/> C The Best Walking on Earth      |
|    | <input checked="" type="radio"/> B A Special Place | <input type="radio"/> D Historic Nepal                 |
| 2. | <input type="radio"/> A Where is Nepal?            | <input checked="" type="radio"/> C Geography           |
|    | <input type="radio"/> B A Place of high Altitude   | <input type="radio"/> D A Typical Small Country        |
| 3. | <input checked="" type="radio"/> A A Visible Past  | <input type="radio"/> C The Clever Trader              |
|    | <input type="radio"/> B The King of Nepal          | <input type="radio"/> D Attractions                    |
| 4. | <input type="radio"/> A The Sherpa                 | <input type="radio"/> C Only for the Fit               |
|    | <input type="radio"/> B The Kingdom of Nepal       | <input checked="" type="radio"/> D The Great Mountains |
| 5. | <input type="radio"/> A The Only Airport in Nepal  | <input checked="" type="radio"/> C How to Get There    |
|    | <input type="radio"/> B Once You've Arrived        | <input type="radio"/> D Travelling Tips                |

## PART 2 Questions 6 - 15

Read the text again and select True (A), False (B) or Not mentioned in text (C) for each statement below.

6. Most people want to return to Nepal.  
 A = True       B = False       C = Not mentioned in text
7. Nepal is unique because of its small size.  
 A = True       B = False       C = Not mentioned in text
8. The Terai is a sandy place.  
 A = True       B = False       C = Not mentioned in text
9. The land in Nepal is fertile.  
 A = True       B = False       C = Not mentioned in text
10. Its location between China and India has always been a disadvantage for Nepal.  
 A = True       B = False       C = Not mentioned in text
11. It is easy to imagine that you are in the medieval times in Nepal.  
 A = True       B = False       C = Not mentioned in text
12. The word Himalaya means "the home of the snow".  
 A = True       B = False       C = Not mentioned in text
13. The Himalayas are almost impossible to get to.  
 A = True       B = False       C = Not mentioned in text
14. It is cheapest to fly non-stop to Nepal.  
 A = True       B = False       C = Not mentioned in text
15. If you fly from London to Nepal, you will land in Katmandu.  
 A = True       B = False       C = Not mentioned in text

## PART 3 Questions 16 - 20

Pick the word(s) closest in meaning to these words from the article on "Visiting Nepal". The words in question are underlined in the text. Mark the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <p>16. scenery<br/> <input type="radio"/> A highland<br/> <input type="radio"/> B valley<br/> <input checked="" type="radio"/> C landscape<br/> <input type="radio"/> D lifestyle</p> | <p>19. basic<br/> <input checked="" type="radio"/> A simple<br/> <input type="radio"/> B poor<br/> <input type="radio"/> C advanced<br/> <input type="radio"/> D unnecessary</p>                          |
| <p>17. range<br/> <input type="radio"/> A confusion<br/> <input type="radio"/> B possibility<br/> <input type="radio"/> C size<br/> <input checked="" type="radio"/> D variety</p>    | <p>20. carrier<br/> <input type="radio"/> A porter<br/> <input checked="" type="radio"/> B airline company<br/> <input type="radio"/> C flight attendant<br/> <input type="radio"/> D airport manager</p> |
| <p>18. fertile<br/> <input type="radio"/> A large<br/> <input type="radio"/> B tropical<br/> <input type="radio"/> C rare<br/> <input checked="" type="radio"/> D productive</p>      |   |

**PART 4** Questions 21 - 30

Fill in the gaps in the conversation by selecting the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

Thanks for (21)..... the time to come in and talk with us today, Dr. Johnston.

21.  A taking                      C to take  
 B being taken                      D have taken



It's my pleasure. I'm glad (22)..... the chance to let people know about my experience volunteering in Afghanistan.



22.  A having                      C I have to  
 B to have                      D having had

First of all, can you tell us what you (23)..... while being there?

23.  A had been doing                      C had done  
 B have been doing                      D were doing



Yes, of course. Two other doctors and I (24)..... a small clinic in a remote village. It was a tremendous challenge because, before we came, there (25)..... no medical facilities whatsoever! Also, we had few medical supplies and no way to get them. We had to make do with very little.



24.  A are opening                      C opened  
 B open                      D will open

25.  A are                      C have been  
 B would be                      D were

That sounds like a challenge alright! What (26)..... first?

26. A did you                      C did you do  
 B do you do                    D have you done



The first task, of course, was to try to help some very sick people, or, if nothing could (27)....., to at least try to make them more comfortable.



27. A have done                    C have been done  
 B be done                      D be doing

What (28)..... was your greatest accomplishment?

28. A do you feel                    C will you feel  
 B are you feeling                D you felt



Well, we were able to teach the villagers some things that they could do to stay healthy; simple things, such as the importance of boiling water and nutrition, and we also trained some villagers to continue the work of the clinic after we (29)....., so these things were very rewarding.



29. A would leave                C are leaving  
 B will leave                    D left

So, what's next?



If all goes well, in the autumn we (30)..... two women from the village here to London so that they can be trained as midwives. And we're also planning a trip back to take more supplies.



30. A brought                      C will bring  
 B bring                         D are brought

**PART 5** Questions 31 - 40

Read this text about an experiment in psychology. Fill in the numbered gaps by selecting the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

Yale University professor Stanley Milgram's work, published in 1963, recruited volunteers to help carry out a "medical experiment", without telling them that they were actually the subject of the test. A "scientist" told them that they (31)..... deliver a shock every time an actor answered a question wrongly. When the pretend 150-volt shock was delivered, the actor (32)..... be heard screaming in pain, and yet, when asked to, more than eight out of ten volunteers were prepared to give further shocks, even when the "voltage" was gradually increased threefold. Some volunteers even carried on giving 450-volt shocks when there was no further response from the actor, suggesting he (33)..... be either unconscious or dead.

Dr Jerry Burger, of Santa Clara University, recently carried out a similar study although he felt that he (34)..... allow the volunteers to carry on beyond 150 volts after they had shown that they (35)..... do so, because the distress caused to the original volunteers had been too great, and he (36)..... have taken the study so far in order to get results. Again, the vast majority of the 29 men and 41 women taking part were willing to push the button knowing it's causing pain to another human. Even when another actor entered the room and questioned whether they (37)..... to be doing this, most were still prepared to continue. What this shows is that if you put people in certain situations, they (38)..... act in surprising and maybe even disturbing ways. It (39)..... partly explain why, in times of conflict, apparently ordinary people are (40)..... to commit atrocities.

31.     A had to  
        B must  
       C should  
       D shall

32.     A can  
       B might  
       C ought  
        D could

33.     A would  
        B must  
       C might  
       D shouldn't

34.      A shouldn't  
       B couldn't  
       C could  
       D might

35.     A can  
       B must  
        C would  
       D able

36.      A needn't  
       B couldn't  
       C must  
       D might

37.      A ought  
       B should  
       C needn't  
       D wouldn't

38.     A shall  
       B should  
       C could  
        D can

39.     A mustn't  
       B couldn't  
       C should  
        D might

40.     A capable  
       B can  
        C able  
       D might

**PART 6** Questions 41 - 45

In the following sentences one of the words underlined needs to be replaced by another word or words. Select the word that needs to be replaced (A, B, C or D) and mark your answers on your answer sheet.

- 41 She (A)had to (B)open the window of the car in (C)order to keep (D)it awake.
- 42 I wouldn't have (A)come so (B)late if I'd (C)know you were already (D)here waiting.
- 43 He has (A)improve a great (B)deal since he learned to (C)study in an efficient (D)way.
- 44 Are you (A)certain that you understand how to (B)use this (C)new espresso machine (D)proper?
- 45 I (A)feel upset because I don't (B)think I (C)give a (D)fair chance.

**PART 7** Questions 46 - 55

Read this article on "Singing Scat". Then read each of the statements on the following page and decide whether they are True (A), False (B) or Not mentioned in the text (C).

**Singing Scat - A History**

Scat is the art of improvisation - inventing a song as you sing it - using the voice in a way that resembles a musical instrument. This requires a vocabulary of vowels and consonants that do not sound like recognisable words but instead sound like jazz instruments, such as the trumpet or the saxophone.

Scat was brought to an early peak of perfection by Leo Watson who, by using occasional real words, inspired the development of a vocal-orchestra. Louis Armstrong's improvisational approach to written lyrics, mixing, jumbling, and reinventing the words along expressive musical lines also echoed this new direction in jazz. As early as 1926, Armstrong dropped the lyrics to "The Hebbie Jeebies" and spontaneously substituted scatting for the words. Following this, the technique was copied so often that an actual jazz form developed. National radio programs began to promote scat. However, it is most closely associated by the general public with the singer Ella Fitzgerald and her many imitators.

It wasn't until Ella Fitzgerald adopted the style that scat became a household word. Ella seemed to add dazzle to scatting and clearly defined it as a vocal improvisation using sounds similar to the instrumental sounds of jazz. With her recording of "Flying Home", released in 1947, she sang segments of songs made famous by other performers. These included the works of Lionel Hampton, Chick Webb, Slam Stewart and Dizzy Gillespie.

Other singers who used scat include Fletcher Henderson's Orchestra, as well as Sarah Vaughan, who was able to vocalize much of the notes that Charlie Parker was playing in the 1960s. In more recent years, Mel Torme gained fame as a scat singer, again keeping the style alive, thanks to his recordings and world tours. Today scat has scaled new heights of virtuosity with such performers as Bobby McFerrin, who was even able to put a few scat songs on the Top 40 Charts during the late 1980s and early 90s.

- 46. Scat is performed using a trumpet or saxophone.  
 A = True       B = False      C = Not mentioned in text
- 47. Scat singing is made up of sounds instead of words.  
 A = True      B = False      C = Not mentioned in text
- 48. Louis Armstrong had a creative style of singing.  
 A = True      B = False      C = Not mentioned in text
- 49. People were shocked at first by the way Louis Armstrong sang.  
 A = True      B = False       C = Not mentioned in text
- 50. Ella Fitzgerald worked as a DJ on a national radio program.  
 A = True       B = False      C = Not mentioned in text
- 51. Scat was Ella Fitzgerald's favourite way to sing.  
 A = True      B = False       C = Not mentioned in text
- 52. Ella Fitzgerald made scat popular with the general public.  
 A = True      B = False      C = Not mentioned in text
- 53. Mel Torme is still producing scat recordings.  
 A = True      B = False       C = Not mentioned in text
- 54. Bobby McFerrin was inspired by Louis Armstrong.  
 A = True      B = False       C = Not mentioned in text
- 55. Scat has not been performed since the 1960s.  
 A = True       B = False      C = Not mentioned in text

**PART 8** Questions 56 - 60

Read the following text and answer the questions on the next page by selecting the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

**Elephants**

Zoos are no haven of safety for endangered elephants and they seem to be contributing to shorter life spans for captives. A study shows that zoo-born African elephants had an average lifespan of 16.9 years. In the wild, the average lifespan is 56. It seems that the ideal of creating self-sustaining captive elephant populations is almost impossible under current conditions. One reason for this may be that wild elephants have very complex social interactions, and large social circles, and these cannot be recreated in zoos.

In the wild, female elephants live in close family groups. These consist of anywhere from 2 to 16 adult females and their immature offspring who feed, rest, move and interact in an organised manner and have close and friendly ties, while males are more independent and move around between family groups. Members of a family show extraordinary teamwork and are highly cooperative in group defence, finding food, caring for offspring, and decision-making. The complicated teamwork among family members is to a large extent controlled by a complex variety of vocalisations. Indeed, elephants can recognise the voices of hundreds of other elephants. Day to day decision-making is quite complex, it involves participation of the whole group and includes consensus building.

Elephants also have strong individual personalities that affect how they interact with other elephants, how others perceive them, and how well they are able to influence members of their group. For example, some elephants are popular while others are not. Some elephants show great leadership qualities, others do not; some are kind and outgoing, others are more self-absorbed.

No individual or individual personality has more impact on an elephant family than the matriarch, or female leader. Matriarchs are generally the oldest and largest adult female member of a family with a great deal of knowledge and experience. They lead the family group in both competitive and cooperative situations; however, any member of the family may make a suggestion about a plan of action. The suggestion of an individual may be ignored, discussed, negotiated, or simply followed without further ado. It is true that if a matriarch makes a suggestion there tends to be less discussion than if a suggestion is made by another member of the family - but even this does not always hold true. Very often the matriarch has to argue her case and in many instances she loses her argument to the combined will of other members of the family.

It is no wonder, really, that the few individual elephants kept in small enclosures in the typical zoo do not thrive. Without the challenges of a wild existence, and a social group to discuss these challenges with, perhaps they are literally dying of boredom.

- 56. Compared to captive elephants, wild elephants live
  - A a much shorter time.
  - B about the same length of time.
  - C slightly longer.
  - D much longer.
- 57. Male elephants
  - A defend their family group
  - B do not live in family groups
  - C stay in their mother's group
  - D lead the family groups
- 58. A matriarch must be
  - A strong.
  - B out-going.
  - C uncooperative.
  - D knowledgeable.
- 59. If a matriarch makes a suggestion, what would be LEAST likely to happen?
  - A It would be decided against.
  - B It would be ignored.
  - C It would be discussed.
  - D It would be accepted without discussion.
- 60. The text implies that zoo elephants may
  - A not be sociable
  - B be disturbed by humans
  - C feel quite bored
  - D challenge boredom

# Listening

## PART 1 Questions 1 -10

Read the questions, listen to the recording and then select True (A), False (B) or Unknown (C). Then listen to the recording a second time and check your answers.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <p>1 A reef is a type of living organism.<br/>A = True   <input checked="" type="radio"/> B = False   C = Unknown</p> <p>2 A reef would not grow in sea that is 19°C.<br/>A = True   <input checked="" type="radio"/> B = False   C = Unknown</p> <p>3 Living corals grow on the skeletons of dead corals.<br/><input checked="" type="radio"/> A = True   B = False   C = Unknown</p> <p>4 The sea is not as diverse as the land.<br/>A = True   <input checked="" type="radio"/> B = False   C = Unknown</p> <p>5 More species of fish live on reefs than species of worms.<br/>A = True   B = False   <input checked="" type="radio"/> C = Unknown</p> | <p>6 Coral eats plankton.<br/>A = True   B = False   <input checked="" type="radio"/> C = Unknown</p> <p>7 Almost all the animals that live on the reef eat coral.<br/>A = True   <input checked="" type="radio"/> B = False   C = Unknown</p> <p>8 About 5 percent of coral reefs are in excellent condition.<br/><input checked="" type="radio"/> A = True   B = False   C = Unknown</p> <p>9 Many reefs have died in the last 5 years.<br/>A = True   B = False   <input checked="" type="radio"/> C = Unknown</p> <p>10 Sodium cyanide poisons the fish.<br/><input checked="" type="radio"/> A = True   B = False   C = Unknown</p> |
|---|--|

## PART 2 Questions 11 -20

Read each question, listen to the recording and then select the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Then listen to the recording a second time and check your answers.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <p>11 The ability to complete a marathon is mainly due to a person's<br/>A natural ability   B luck<br/><input checked="" type="radio"/> C training   D age</p> <p>12 What does NOT describe a characteristic of a marathon training program?<br/>A specific   B enjoyable<br/>C challenging   <input checked="" type="radio"/> D flexible</p> <p>13 Before you start your training program you should be able to run for<br/><input checked="" type="radio"/> A 30 minutes   B 20 miles<br/>C 20 minutes   D 18 miles</p> <p>14 If you cannot run for 30 minutes you should<br/><input checked="" type="radio"/> A run and walk   B rest your body<br/>C give up   D start training more quickly</p> <p>15 What is the maximum number of miles you should run while training?<br/>A 18   B more than 20<br/><input checked="" type="radio"/> C 20   D it doesn't matter</p> | <p>16 How many days before the marathon might you take your longest practice run?<br/>A 1   B 2<br/><input checked="" type="radio"/> C 9   D 25</p> <p>17 Running for a longer distance while practicing will help you<br/>A physically   B motivate yourself<br/><input checked="" type="radio"/> C mentally   D very little</p> <p>18 Motivation is<br/>A useful   <input checked="" type="radio"/> B essential<br/>C strenuous   D a goal</p> <p>19 It is easiest to be motivated to<br/>A train too often   <input checked="" type="radio"/> B start training<br/>C have goals   D continue training</p> <p>20 What goal will probably NOT lead to successfully finishing a marathon?<br/>A finishing first   <input checked="" type="radio"/> B weight loss<br/>C just finishing   D finishing by a certain time</p> |
|--|---|

**PART 3** Questions 21 - 30

Read each question, listen to the recording and then select the correct answer (A, B, C or D). You will hear the recording once only.

**Hobbies**



21. A playing football  
 B playing basketball  
 C working out  
 D watching sports

22. A photography  
 B sight-seeing  
 C painting  
 D drawing

23. A visiting luxury resorts  
 B hiking  
 C camping  
 D travelling

24. A collecting art  
 B taking photos  
 C writing letters  
 D stamp collecting

25. A listening to music  
 B collecting records  
 C DJ-ing  
 D dancing

26. A playing sports  
 B playing computer games  
 C playing board games  
 D watching films

27. A reading  
 B watching films  
 C writing novels  
 D doing crosswords

28. A eating out  
 B cooking  
 C giving parties  
 D singing

29. A listening to music  
 B exercising  
 C playing drums  
 D singing

30. A hiking  
 B cooking  
 C juggling  
 D gardening