

**Listening** 40 minutes

Part	Task	Marks
1	Eight short recordings: one multiple-choice question (three options per question) for each recording. 1 mark per question.	8
2	Monologue: complete ten gapped sentences with information from the recording. 1 mark per question.	10
3	Five short monologues: matching (match options with speakers, choose from eight options for each speaker). 1 mark per question.	5
4	Interview or discussion: seven multiple-choice questions (three options per question). 1 mark per question.	7
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>30 questions</b>	<b>30</b>

**Speaking** 14 minutes

Part	Task
1	Social and personal conversation (candidates and examiner) (2 minutes).
2	Talking about pictures: two pairs of pictures, each candidate talks for one minute about one pair of related pictures and answers a question about the other pair of related pictures (4 minutes).
3	Discussion between candidates based on a situation presented in words and involving various options; candidates make a decision (4 minutes).
4	Discussion between candidates and examiner on topics related to Part 3 task (4 minutes).

For the Speaking paper, a Band Score from 0–5 is given according to various assessment criteria and a Band Score from 0–5 is also given for Global Achievement (see page 113).

**OVERALL MARKS**

40% of the total marks are awarded for Reading and Use of English and 20% of the total marks are awarded for each of Writing, Listening and Speaking.

**Test 1****Reading and Use of English** 1 hour 15 minutes**Part 1**

Read the text and the test questions. Before you answer the test questions, go to the Further Practice and Guidance pages which follow.

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

Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Example:

0 A threat B risk C danger D warning

0 A B C D

**Polar bears**

Polar bears are in (0) ..... of dying out. Since 1979, the ice cap at the Arctic Circle where the polar bears live has (1) ..... in size by about 30 per cent. The temperature in the Arctic has slowly been rising and this is (2) ..... the sea ice to melt, endangering the polar bears' home.

The polar bears' main (3) ..... of food are the different types of seal found in the Arctic. They catch them by waiting next to the air holes the seals have (4) ..... in the ice. (5) ..... the bears

are very strong swimmers, they could never catch seals in the water. This means that the bears really do rely on the ice to hunt.

Polar bears also need sea ice to travel. They can (6) ..... a huge territory and often swim from one part of the ice to another. They have been (7) ..... to swim up to 100km, but when there is less ice, they may have to swim further and this can (8) ..... fatal to the bears.

- |               |            |             |               |
|---------------|------------|-------------|---------------|
| 1 A cut       | B reduced  | C shortened | D lost        |
| 2 A resulting | B turning  | C causing   | D creating    |
| 3 A sources   | B means    | C origins   | D materials   |
| 4 A placed    | B set      | C brought   | D made        |
| 5 A Even      | B Although | C As        | D Despite     |
| 6 A pass      | B extend   | C cover     | D spread      |
| 7 A learnt    | B noticed  | C known     | D experienced |
| 8 A prove     | B happen   | C come      | D end         |

**Part 2**

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

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

Example:

0 BEEN

**Scientists explain excitement of children**

The reason children become more excited than adults at receiving gifts has (0) ..... identified by scientists. They found that the areas of the brain involved in processing rewards were far more active in younger people (9) ..... they received a prize. This explained why children found (10) ..... almost impossible to contain (11) ..... excitement on birthdays. A team from the US National Institute of Mental Health used scans to study (12) ..... parts of the brain were stimulated when rewards (13) ..... presented to participants. Younger people showed more activity in key brain areas while they viewed a video game or received money.

Dopamine, a chemical that carries messages between brain cells, is believed (14) ..... act as a 'currency' in the brain's reward processing areas. However, the brain's dopamine system declines with age. The study suggested that this is (15) ..... receiving presents feels less thrilling as people (16) ..... older.

**Part 3**

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

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

Example:

0 GLOBAL

**The ultimate challenge**

Do you have the mental and physical strength to enter the ultimate (0) ..... race? If so, there is still time to apply for the free-to-enter Land Rover G4 Challenge – the adventure of a (17) ..... that combines off-road driving with kayaking, mountain biking, abseiling, climbing and orienteering across some of the most remote and extreme terrain in the world.

The (18) ..... process is currently underway to choose one man and one woman to represent the UK in the competition. The (19) ..... applicants will form a two-strong British team which will then battle against teams from 17 other countries in this extremely (20) ..... three-week event in one of the most sparsely (21) ..... countries on the planet – Mongolia.

Race organizer John Edwards says: 'Mongolia is a (22) ..... country, which will enable us to create a truly (23) ..... event. We have been working hard to find routes that will push the vehicles and the (24) ..... to their limits.'

GLOBE

LIFE

SELECT

SUCCEED

DEMAND

POPULATION

SPECTACLE

ORDINARY

COMPETE

## Part 4

For questions 25–30, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given. You must use between two and five words, including the word given. Here is an example (0).

Example:

- 0 It took me a fairly long time to answer all my emails.

QUITE

I spent ..... all my emails.

The gap can be filled with the words 'quite a long time answering', so you write:

Example: 0 QUITE A LONG TIME ANSWERING

Write only the missing words IN CAPITAL LETTERS on the separate answer sheet.

- 25 That's the most ridiculous thing I've ever heard!

SUCH

I've ..... ridiculous thing!

- 26 I didn't think carefully enough about the situation.

MORE

I should ..... about the situation.

- 27 Gill hasn't contacted me for weeks.

HEARD

I last ..... weeks ago.

- 28 He didn't make a mistake when he played the song.

WITHOUT

He played the song ..... mistakes at all.

- 29 It's possible that Jana can take you in her car.

ABLE

Jana might ..... a lift in her car.

- 30 If we don't leave before 8 pm, we won't get there on time.

SET

We won't get there on time unless ..... before 8 pm.

## Part 5

Read the text and the test questions. Before you answer the test questions, go to the Further Practice and Guidance pages which follow.

You are going to read an article about a method for finding your way called 'natural navigation'. For questions 31–36, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text.

Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

## Natural navigation

*Max Davidson learns how to find his way using only stars, sun, trees and wind*

At 9 am precisely, all seven of us are in our places at the Royal Geographical Society, like expectant schoolchildren. A man in a check suit, with a neatly trimmed beard, enters and introduces himself. 'Tristan Gooley. Welcome.' He flashes a shy smile. 'Just to put this all into context, I think I can safely say that you are the only people in the world studying this particular topic today.' It is quite an intro. There are a few oohs and ahs from the audience. Tristan Gooley, navigator extraordinary, has his audience in the palm of his hand. We are here because we are curious about how you get from A to B. And if you are curious about how to get from A to B, who better to ask than Tristan Gooley? He is the only man alive who has both flown and sailed solo across the Atlantic. You can't argue with that sort of CV.

'Natural navigation', his new baby, is exactly what that phrase suggests: route-finding that depends on interpreting natural signs – the sun, the stars, the direction of the wind, the alignment of the trees – rather than using maps, compasses or the ubiquitous satnav. 'Of course, 99.9 per cent of the time, you will have other ways of finding wherever it is you want to get to. But if you don't, ...' Gooley pauses theatrically, 'there is a lot to be said for understanding the science of navigation and direction-finding. If people become too dependent on technology, they can lose connection with nature, which is a pity.'

The natural navigator's best friend, inevitably, is the sun. We all know that it rises in the east, sets in the west and, at its zenith, is due south. But if it is, say, three in the afternoon and you are lost in the desert, how do you get your bearings? The answer,

says Gooley, is to find a stick. By noting the different places where its shadow falls over a short period of time, you will quickly locate the east-west axis. 'The sun influences things even if you can't see it,' he explains. You might not be in the desert, but walking along a forest track in Britain. One side of the track is darker in colour than the other. 'Ah-ha!' thinks the natural navigator. 'It is darker because it is damper, which means it is getting less sun, because it is shaded by the trees, which means that south is that way.' You can now stride confidently southwards – or in whichever direction you wish to head – without fiddling with a map.

As the day wears on, the detective work forces us to look at the world in new and unexpected ways. Just when we think we are getting the hang of it, Gooley sets us a particularly difficult task. A photograph of a house comes up on the screen. An orange sun is peeping over the horizon behind the house. There is a tree in the foreground. 'Just study the picture for a few minutes,' Gooley says, 'and tell me in which direction the photographer is pointing the camera.' Tricky. Very tricky. 'South-east,' I say firmly, having analyzed the data in minute detail. 'Not quite.' 'Am I close?' 'Not really. The answer is north-west.' Ah well. Only 180 degrees out.

Still, if I am bottom of the class, I have caught the natural navigation bug. What a fascinating science, both mysterious and universal. It is hardly what you would call a practical skill: there are too many man-made aids to navigation at our disposal. But it connects us, thrillingly, to the world around us – and to those long-dead ancestors who circled the globe with nothing but stars to guide them. It reminds us what it means to be human.

- 31 What does the writer say about Tristan Gooley in the first paragraph?
- A He was different from what he had expected.
  - B He began in an impressive way.
  - C He had always wanted to meet him.
  - D He seldom gave talks to the public.
- 32 What does Tristan Gooley say about 'natural navigation'?
- A It can be more accurate than using technology.
  - B It is quite a complicated skill to master.
  - C It should only be used in emergency situations.
  - D It is not required most of the time.
- 33 According to Gooley, the use of a stick which he explains
- A only works in the desert.
  - B involves more than one piece of information.
  - C works best at particular times of the day.
  - D may surprise some people.
- 34 The example of walking along a forest track illustrates
- A the fact that the sun may not be important to finding your way.
  - B the difference between the desert and other locations.
  - C the advantage of learning natural navigation.
  - D the relationship between natural navigation and other skills.
- 35 What does 'it' in the phrase 'getting the hang of it' (line 52) refer to?
- A something unexpected
  - B the day
  - C a particular problem
  - D natural navigation
- 36 The writer's attitude towards natural navigation is that
- A it would take a long time to be good at it.
  - B it is a valuable skill in the modern world.
  - C it is only likely to appeal to a certain kind of person.
  - D it is exciting but not very useful.

## What's tested

The questions in Part 5 of the Reading and Use of English Paper test you on your ability to understand a wide variety of aspects of a text. Questions may focus on any of the following:

- **details and specific information** given in the text
- **the main idea** in part of the text or in the whole text
- **an opinion/attitude** expressed or described in the text
- **the meaning in the context** of a word or phrase in the text
- **implication**: something suggested but not directly stated in the text
- **exemplification**: the use of examples in the text and what they are examples of
- **reference**: understanding what a word or phrase in the text refers to or relates to
- **a comparison** made in the text
- **the writer's purpose** in part of the text or in the whole text.

## Tips

- The questions follow the same order as the text.
- If there is a question on the whole text, it will always be the last question.
- Begin by reading the whole text and looking at each question as you read through the text. Don't try to answer any questions while you are doing this. In this way, you will get a general idea of what the text is about and what it contains, and you will also find out what the questions require you to do. Then read each part of the text and answer the question that relates to it. If you don't follow this system, you may become confused and answer questions incorrectly because you are not clear about the text in general and how the questions relate to it.
- Read each question very carefully to make sure that you are clear about exactly what is asked for in each one. A choice may be true according to the text but may not be the answer to the question you have been asked.

The following exercises will help you to choose the correct answer to each question in the test. When you have completed each exercise, check your answer(s) and then choose your answer for the question in the test.

### Question 31

- 1 Does the writer mention his opinion of Tristan Gooley before that day?
- 2 Did the writer know anything about Tristan Gooley before that day?
- 3 Does the writer mention Tristan Gooley's first words?
- 4 Does the writer describe reactions to what Tristan Gooley says?
- 5 Does Tristan Gooley say that the event is unusual?
- 6 Does the writer mention the number of talks Tristan Gooley gives?

### Question 32

Which of these does Tristan Gooley mention in the second paragraph?

- A people relying on technology
- B the process of learning natural navigation
- C when natural navigation is useful
- D errors made by technology
- E when natural navigation should not be used
- F how often people might need to use natural navigation

## Question 33

- 1 What does 'say' in the third sentence of the third paragraph mean in this context?
- A only  
B for example  
C exactly
- 2 Do you note something more than once?
- 3 Does Gooley mention people's reactions to the idea of using a stick?

## Question 34

Which of these are mentioned in connection with the forest track?

- A the influence of the sun on the appearance of the track  
B a way in which the track contrasts with the desert  
C what natural navigation enables you to do when you look at the track  
D using both map-reading skills and natural navigation when walking along the track

## Question 35

If you 'get the hang of something,' you

- A become tired by it.  
B learn how to do it.  
C are surprised by it.  
D fail to do it correctly.

## Question 36

- 1 When the writer says that he has 'caught the natural navigation bug,' he means that
- A he has become very interested in it.  
B he thinks it is very hard to learn how to do it.  
C he has understood how important it is.
- 2 What does 'hardly' in the third sentence of the fifth paragraph mean?
- A definitely  
B not really  
C occasionally
- 3 Does the writer compare his attitude with the attitudes of the other people that day?

Now check your answers to the questions in the test.

## Part 6

You are going to read a review of a book about ornithology – the study of birds. Six sentences have been removed from the article. Choose from the sentences A–G the one which fits each gap (37–42). There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use.

Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

## The Wisdom of Birds by Tim Birkhead

Review by Stephen Moss

You wait for one history of ornithology to come along and a whole flock appears over the horizon.

**37** However, in the past few years a clutch of scientists, journalists, taxonomists and birders (including myself) have turned their attentions to this fascinating and complex topic.

One of the most exciting things about the study of birds is that it is not yet complete. We may smile at the beliefs of our ancestors – such as the notion that swallows spent their winter hibernating underwater – yet there is still so much that we don't know. Writing almost a century ago, the German-American ornithologist Paul Bartsch drew attention to our ignorance about many aspects of bird behaviour: 'There are still many unsolved problems about bird life. Little, too, is known about the laws and routes of migration, and much less about the final disposition of the untold thousands which are annually produced.' **38** For, despite great progress, modern bird studies often give rise to new and even more complex inquiries.

Tim Birkhead is well qualified to examine the ways successive generations have tried to answer the fundamental questions about birds. A professor at the University of Sheffield, he specializes in two very different disciplines: the study of animal behaviour and the history of science. **39** In it, he ranges from Aristotle to modern scientists such as Peter Berthold, whose migration studies have revealed much about how birds migrate round the world.

He is clearly passionate, not just about the birds themselves, but also about the people who have studied them, and the works they have produced. So *The Wisdom of Birds* is lavishly illustrated with examples of bird art, including many from the early works of ornithology. **40**

If the book has a hero, it is an unlikely but deserving one. Birkhead begins and ends with a challenge to his colleagues: who is the greatest ever ornithologist? **41** But Birkhead's own choice is an often neglected seventeenth-century Englishman, John Ray. He launched the revolutionary concept of studying living birds in the field, rather than dead ones in a museum.

**42** John Ray travels through time to be the guest of honour at an International Ornithological Congress. As Birkhead says: 'He would be amazed by how much we know and, of course, by how much more there is still to learn about birds.' This is a fitting ending to a book that is one of the most entertaining, informative and enthusiastic accounts of the history of ornithology, and of the many different ways in which we have observed, studied and wondered about birds.

- A These two interests come together in *The Wisdom of Birds*.
- B *The Wisdom of Birds* concludes with a striking image.
- C Much the same could be said today.
- D Some of them come in for particular criticism in the book.
- E These, and the fine production of the book itself, add immensely to the reader's satisfaction.
- F The subject was neglected for decades.
- G The names they come up with are strong contenders.

## Part 7

You are going to read a magazine article in which four people talk about their careers in engineering. For questions 43–52, choose from the people (A–D). The people may be chosen more than once.

Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

### Which person

- was not sure which subject to choose at one point?
- refers to having two roles at the same time?
- made a decision as a result of going to a certain event?
- gives reasons why engineers have a high reputation?
- says that creating something led to a desire for a certain career?
- is currently trying to produce different versions of something?
- refers to always doing the same kind of work after completing his/her studies?
- says that the demand for people who do what he/she does is growing?
- enjoys using something that he/she produces?
- says why he/she has not lost enthusiasm for his/her work?

## The world of engineering

### A The Snowboard Designer – Liza Brooks

I'm a keen snowboarder so it seemed like a good idea to specialize in building great snowboards. I set up True Snowboards in 2006 with two other colleagues, so now I'm an engineer and an entrepreneur. We now sell snowboards throughout Europe and, next season, we'll be launching in North America.

Our speciality is designing boards that can cope with dry slopes. These surfaces are very abrasive, so they can cause a lot of friction and literally melt conventional boards. I used my engineering skills to come up with a workable solution to dissipate the heat so that the boards don't melt and so that they last longer. Right now, I am experimenting to find new shapes to make the boards perform even better. And I get to go outside and play with the prototypes.

### B The Space Expert – Maggie Aderin

My job is great fun. I head up a team that makes optical instruments for space satellites. We are currently working on an amazing instrument for the Aeolus Satellite which is going to measure wind speed through the Earth's atmosphere. It has to be tough and very accurate, so we need to design and build it with great care. It will need to withstand temperatures that range from between minus 50 and plus 50 degrees centigrade, and will help us to understand more about global warming. I knew I wanted to work in space technology when I made my first telescope at the age of 15. When I left school, I studied physics at Imperial College London and then did a PhD in mechanical engineering. I have been engineering instruments ever since. Now I use my engineering skills to solve problems and I am aware of how my job can help preserve the planet in the future.

### C The Relief Worker – Andrew Lamb

Did you know that 40 per cent of people who work for the international aid organization Médecins Sans Frontières are engineers and not doctors? That's because engineers are absolutely essential in a crisis. They are the ones who can make the water run again and get the power on. They can construct roads and shelters. Aid agencies really value engineers for their management skills in stressful situations because we work as a team. We are also taught how to break down problems into smaller pieces. Workers who can contribute to disaster relief plans are increasingly sought after as earthquakes, floods and conflicts destroy communities. It is vital we get young people into this sector. They can help save lives. It's extremely rewarding when you help get people back on their feet.

### D The Environmentalist – Vicki Stevenson

I love the fact that I am doing something practical which makes a difference. I research practical ways to reduce carbon emissions and use sustainable energy sources instead of fossil fuels. My latest project is working on a solar air heater that captures the heat that strikes off the walls of buildings and uses it to heat offices and to provide ventilation. When I went to university, I was torn between studying astrophysics and laser physics. Lasers won because I attended an open day at an engineering company which showed how the use of lasers and fibre optics made equipment safer for people working in mines. The results of the work I do will have far-reaching relevance, meaning we could all benefit in the long run. Knowing that what I do is useful really keeps me motivated.

## Writing 1 hour 20 minutes

### Part 1

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

- 1 In your English class you have been talking about the importance of money. Now, your English teacher has asked you to write an essay.

Write an essay using **all** the notes and give reasons for your point of view.



Money is not the most important thing in life. Do you agree?

#### NOTES

Write about:

- 1 money and happiness
- 2 rich people and poor people
- 3 ..... (your own idea)

## Part 2

Write an answer to **one** of the questions 2–4 in this part. Write your answer in **140–190** words in an appropriate style.

- 2 You see this announcement on an English-language website.

## Articles wanted

## The best surprise I've ever had

What's the best surprise you've ever had?

Why was it a surprise? How did you feel when it happened?

Write us an article answering these questions.

We'll publish the best articles on our website.

Write your **article**.

- 3 You have received this email from your English-speaking friend, Judy.

From: Judy  
Subject: wedding

I've got some very exciting news. Harry and I are getting married! We've fixed the date - it's going to be on Saturday 21st September. It's going to be a pretty big event - we're inviting about 100 people. Let me know if you can come, and if you can, would you like me to organize accommodation for you? There are lots of good small hotels in the town. Hope to hear from you soon, Judy

Write your **email**.

- 4 You have had a class discussion about part-time jobs that people on your course do or could do.

Your teacher has now asked you to write a report on part-time jobs in the area. You should include information on jobs that students on the course are currently doing and on other possible jobs. You should also include advice on how students can get these jobs.

Write your **report**.

## Listening approximately 40 minutes

Part 1  1.1–1.16

Before you listen to the recording, read the test questions and go to the Further Practice and Guidance pages which follow.

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

- You hear a woman on the radio talking about a politician. What is her opinion of the politician?
  - He can be trusted.
  - He keeps changing his mind.
  - He is not like other politicians.
- You hear a woman talking about a song. What does she say about the song?
  - The performer didn't write it.
  - It has been recorded by lots of other performers.
  - It deserves to be more popular.
- You hear two characters talking in a radio play. Where are they?
  - in a hotel
  - at home
  - at an airport
- You hear a writer talking on the radio about criticism. What is his attitude to criticism?
  - He rarely pays attention to it.
  - He thinks about it.
  - He gets upset by it.
- You hear someone talking about learning to play a musical instrument. What is her main point?
  - Everyone should learn an instrument.
  - Some instruments are harder to learn than others.
  - She wishes she could play an instrument.
- You hear two people talking about a reality TV programme. What do the two speakers agree about?
  - There are too many programmes of that kind.
  - It won't be as good as other programmes of that kind.
  - It will be very popular.
- You hear someone talking about a sports stadium. What does he say about the stadium?
  - It's difficult to get to it.
  - It can be hard to get tickets for it.
  - It has replaced another stadium.
- You overhear a manager talking to an employee at work. What is the manager doing?
  - accusing her of doing something wrong
  - sympathizing with her about a problem
  - apologizing for a mistake

**Part 2**  1.17–1.18

You will hear a talk about the song 'Happy Birthday'.  
For questions 9–18, complete the sentences with a word or short phrase.

**Happy Birthday**

The song was first called 'Good Morning (9) .....

It was originally intended that (10) ..... would sing the song every morning.

The song then became known as 'Good Morning (11) .....

Children began to sing the song with 'Happy Birthday' words when they were (12) .....

The song was sung with 'Happy Birthday' words in a (13) ..... in 1931 and then in another one in 1934.

The legal situation concerning the song remains valid (14) .....

The song is among the (15) ..... songs most frequently sung in English.

Money has to be paid for using the song in any (16) ....., e.g. a TV show, a toy, etc.

The Hill sisters set up (17) ..... that receives money for use of the song.

The song consists of just four (18) ..... but it is one of the most famous songs in the world.

**Part 3**  1.19–1.20

You will hear five short extracts in which people are talking about phone calls they received.  
For questions 19–23, choose from the list (A–H) how each speaker felt during the phone call.  
Use the letters only once. There are three extra letters which you do not need to use.

A annoyed

B relieved

C confused

D bored

E disappointed

F worried

G amused

H sympathetic

Speaker 1 Speaker 2 Speaker 3 Speaker 4 Speaker 5

**Part 4**  1.21–1.22

You will hear an interview with an American actress who recently made a film in Britain. For questions 24–30, choose the best answer (A, B or C).

- 24 What does Emma say about the weather in Britain?  
 A It took her some time to get used to it.  
 B Her character in the film was wrong about it.  
 C It was quite a pleasant change for her.
- 25 What does Emma say about her relationship with the actors who played her roommates?  
 A It was the same in real life as in the film.  
 B She was surprised by how good it was.  
 C It has been difficult to continue it.
- 26 What does Emma say about English and British accents?  
 A She was able to copy one of the other actor's accent.  
 B She cannot do a range of English and British accents.  
 C She doesn't like the sound of the Welsh accent.
- 27 What does Emma say about her American accent?  
 A She didn't like comments that were made about it.  
 B She isn't really aware of having one.  
 C Lots of people don't notice it.
- 28 What does Emma say about boarding schools?  
 A She thinks they are the best kind of school.  
 B She has changed her opinion of them.  
 C She only knows about them from books and films.
- 29 What does Emma say about the dancing scene in the movie?  
 A She had to repeat it several times.  
 B She finds it embarrassing to watch it.  
 C She had done that kind of thing before.
- 30 Emma says that if you're a movie star,  
 A you will receive a lot of unfair criticism.  
 B you cannot expect to be popular with everyone.  
 C you are likely to become sensitive to negative comments.

**Speaking** 14 minutes**Part 1** 2 minutes

Before you do the Part 1 tasks, go to the Further Practice and Guidance page which follows.

**Personal history**

- How many different places have you lived in during your life so far?
- Describe the home or homes you have lived in during your life.
- What do you like most and least about the town/village/area where you live at the moment?
- Do you think you will continue to live in the same place for a long time? (Why?/Why not?)

**Reading**

- How much time do you spend reading?
- Do you read a newspaper regularly? (Why?/Why not?)
- What kind of magazines do you like reading? (Why?)
- What kind of books do you like reading? Do you prefer fiction or non-fiction? (Why?)

**Health and fitness**

- Do you have a healthy lifestyle? (Why?/Why not?)
- What kind of exercise do you get?
- Do you generally eat healthy or unhealthy foods? (Why?)
- What could you do to improve your lifestyle?