

smaller and the reception desk put in front of it. A children's play area has been added in the corner near the entrance.

Outside there have also been changes. The car park has been expanded with room for 18 more cars. The garden is decreased in size to accommodate the extra parking space.

Task 2 Model answer

In many parts of the world, and in many different sectors, more and more people are staying at home rather than commuting to work.

Opponents of home-working say that being together in a workplace with colleagues is an important part of keeping people healthy and happy. Staying at home, never meeting people can lead to depression. They also say that, from a professional point of view, it is important to spend time in formal and less formal situations with co-workers. Although it is argued that interaction can happen via computers, especially with a visual element such as video conferencing, they don't believe this can ever replace face to face contact.

For me, the advantages of working from home more than outweigh the disadvantages. Firstly, many workers prefer home working, saying they function more effectively because they can relax, without the pressure and waste of the long commute. With new technologies placing people in the same room metaphorically, it is becoming much easier to do this. With less travel there is a smaller carbon footprint, although this is a claim which has yet to be proved because many people choose to live in remoter areas and car use is not significantly reduced when working at home.

Finally, what clinches the argument for me is the fact that working at home enables many people to join the workforce who would not otherwise be able to do so. This option is particularly liberating for women because they often have more caring responsibilities.

To sum up, I believe strongly that working from home is the fairest and most efficient option for most people.

Test 7

Test 7 LISTENING

SECTION 1

- 1 terminal 2 Pantera 3 east
4 07765 328411 5 hotel (restaurant) 6 raincoat
7 (walking) shoes 8 Mountain Lives
9 chocolate(s) 10 (a) calendar

SECTION 2

- 11 C 12 B 13 A 14 A 15 C
16 B 17 F 18 B 19 D 20 E

SECTION 3

- 21/22 A/D 23/24 B/E 25/26 B/C
27 C 28 B 29 D 30 F

SECTION 4

- 31 rainfall 32 air/plane 33 freezing
34 unsuccessful 35 cheap/inexpensive

- 36 grass 37 solar 38 site/location/place
39 walls 40 women

Test 7 READING

READING PASSAGE 1

1	hot tar	PARAGRAPH 3 '... <u>hot tar</u> onto which a layer of stone chips was laid – became known as "tarmacadam" ...'
2	5/five cm/centimetres	PARAGRAPH 3 'Immediately above this ... and ... compacted to a thickness of just <u>five centimetres</u> ...'
3	water	PARAGRAPH 3 '...stone dust mixed with <u>water</u> ...'
4	F	PARAGRAPH 2 says that new roads were generally of inferior quality, and that the achievements of Roman builders were largely unsurpassed until the eighteenth century.'
5	NG	Although PARAGRAPH 4 states that privately owned toll roads were built in the nineteenth century, it does not comment on who could afford to use them.
6	T	PARAGRAPH 5 confirms that the advent of heavy traffic meant that roads were inadequate: '... the ever-increasing use of motor vehicles threatened to break up roads built to nineteenth-century standards ...'
7	NG	Paragraph 7 details the development of high speed roads but does not mention the use or non-use of speed restrictions.
8	Romans	PARAGRAPH 8 'The development by the <u>Romans</u> of the arched bridge ...'
9	stone	PARAGRAPH 8 'Most were built of <u>stone</u> ...'
10	light	PARAGRAPH 10 'Such bridges are nevertheless <u>light</u> ...'
11	longest	PARAGRAPH 10 'The 1998 Akashi Kaikyo Bridge in Japan has a span of 1,991 metres, which is the <u>longest</u> to date.'
12	steel	PARAGRAPH 11 'Cantilever bridges ... exploit the potential of <u>steel</u> construction ...'
13	stable	PARAGRAPH 11 'Although the suspension bridge can span a wider gap, the cantilever is relatively <u>stable</u> ...'

READING PASSAGE 2

14	C	PARAGRAPH B <i>Homo neanderthalensis</i> lived in Europe and parts of Asia, as did <i>Homo sapiens</i> .
15	B	PARAGRAPH B '... interlopers in the form of <i>Homo sapiens</i> , who were spreading out from Africa.'
16	A	PARAGRAPH B '... the arrival of <i>Homo sapiens</i> in a region was always quickly followed by the disappearance of <i>Neanderthals</i> .'
17	C	PARAGRAPH E tells us that the two species, i.e. <i>Homo neanderthalensis</i> and <i>Homo sapiens</i> were inter-fertile.
18	A	PARAGRAPH E says that '... no <i>Neanderthal</i> mitochondrial DNA has turned up in modern humans.'
19	D	PARAGRAPH D explains the change in thinking about the relationship between the two species: 'Previous genetic analysis ... had suggested no interbreeding between <i>Neanderthals</i> and modern humans. The new ... examination ... shows this conclusion is wrong.'
20	B	The final sentence of PARAGRAPH B explains that we do not yet know why the arrival of <i>Homo sapiens</i> in a region was always quickly followed by the disappearance of <i>Neanderthals</i> .
21	G	PARAGRAPH G says that <i>Neanderthals</i> and modern humans share the same version of a gene which is involved in the ability to speak.
22	A	PARAGRAPH A sets out the groundbreaking nature of the analysis by Svante Paabo and his colleagues.
23	E	PARAGRAPH E notes that it is strange, 'that no <i>Neanderthal</i> mitochondrial DNA has turned up in modern humans, since the usual pattern of invasion in historical times was for the invaders' males to mate with the invaded's females.'
24	inter-breeding /crossbreeding	PARAGRAPH E '... even after several hundred thousand years of separation, the two species were inter-fertile.'

25	shape/ growth	PARAGRAPH G 'The newly evolved regions of DNA also include a gene called <i>RUNX2</i> , which controls bone growth. That may account for differences in the shape of the skull ...'
26	little-finger bone	PARAGRAPH G 'Another of his teams has revealed the existence of a hitherto unsuspected species of human, using mitochondrial DNA found in a little-finger bone.'

READING PASSAGE 3

27	Y	PARAGRAPH 1 tells us that the first commercial fishermen cast their nets and hooks over a thousand years ago.
28	Y	PARAGRAPH 2 supports the statement by stating that, in general, we view the oceans as something which should be open to all.
29	N	PARAGRAPH 2 contradicts the statement when it says that '... most marine protected areas allow some fishing to continue.'
30	NG	The passage focuses on ways of protecting supplies of fish; it does not discuss the option of limiting consumer demand.
31	N	PARAGRAPH 4 makes it clear that destruction of the variety of mammals has been much easier than their recovery will be to manage.
32	D	The writer means that pleas from fisheries' managers for more time to make their models work, delay action which might lead to real success.
33	C	None of the statements A, B or D is supported by the passage, but in PARAGRAPH 5 the writer says: 'The Common Fisheries Policy exemplifies the worst pitfalls: flawed models ...'. Which agrees with statement C.
34	A	In PARAGRAPH 6 the writer says: 'We can go a long way to avoiding this catastrophic mistake with simple common-sense management ...' thus supporting statement A. Statements B, C and D are contradicted in the passage.

35	B	PARAGRAPH 1 'by the nineteenth century it was still felt, justifiably, that the plentiful resources of the sea were ... beyond the reach of fishing, and so <u>there</u> was little need to restrict fishing or <u>create protected areas</u> .'
36	F	PARAGRAPH 1 '... modern <u>fishing technologies</u> leave fish no place to hide ...'
37	D	PARAGRAPH 1 '... the only refuges from fishing are those we deliberately create.' PARAGRAPH 5 'creating marine reserves ... has been tried and refined for the last fifty years.'
38	I	PARAGRAPH 1 '... the sea trails far behind the <u>land</u> in terms of the area and the quality of protection given.'
39	H	PARAGRAPH 5 'To some people, creating <u>marine reserves</u> is an admission of failure.'
40	C	PARAGRAPH 6 'If we don't break out of this <u>cycle of failure</u> , humanity will lose a key source of protein, and much more besides. Disrupting natural ecosystem processes ... could have ramifications for human life itself.'

Test 7 WRITING

Task 1 Model answer

The pie charts indicate that there are some major differences but also a number of similarities in the proportion of time younger and older people spend on six different activities in the Internet.

The most noticeable difference relates to the most popular activity for each of the groups. Social networking is the most favoured activity for the younger group, accounting for 24 percent of their time on the Internet. This contrasts with just eight percent spent on this by 60 to 70 year olds. The largest percentage of Internet time for older users (29 percent) was spent on making bookings, for example for travel, while for younger users this was their least popular activity, at just five percent.

In other activities there were surprisingly similar percentages for the two groups. Both groups spent a fairly large amount of time researching, for example, health matters (26 percent for older people, 20 percent for younger). The younger age group spent 21 percent of their time accessing music and films but this was only four percent more than the older age group. Finally, there was only two percent difference between the two groups in the proportion of time they spent buying things on the Internet.

Task 2 Model answer

It is widely agreed that a happy and stable relationship in marriage is the bedrock of any community, with a greater likelihood of responsible partners, and if children result, harmonious families. Because of this, it is important to support the institution of marriage in every way possible. One important question in relation to this is: at what age should couples be allowed to marry?

There are a number of reasons for making the minimum legal age for matrimony as late as possible. Many would argue that people in their 20s are able to make much more rational and informed decisions than teenagers can. Older people will have seen enough of the world to know that the feelings they hold for someone at a given moment may not last. They will realise that superficial characteristics like physical beauty or sporting prowess may not be the only ones to bring happiness in a relationship. Older couples are likely to give more consideration to issues such as income and job prospects, but also to less obvious but important personality traits such as tolerance, kindness or moral strength.

However, other people contend that it is unrealistic to make couples wait until their 20s before marrying. They suggest that as soon as the boy and girl have reached puberty they should be allowed to marry. To prevent them doing so would result in resentment between the generations, frustration and an increase in the number of unsupported pregnancies. If married teenagers are given enough help and support, they can have children when they are young and healthy enough to enjoy them.

Taking into account both these sets of arguments, I feel that 21 is probably too old but that 18 should be made the legal minimum at which couples can marry.

General training

Reading SECTION 1

1	E	'Pink, blue, green, silver or brown – please state preference.'
2	B	'this set is suitable for a broad range of sizes'
3	E	'This item is not available for overseas delivery'
4	D	'for all young children who want to copy adults and do some real woodworking.'
5	A	'A great product for keeping young children entertained in the bath.' (implies the product is made to be used in water)
6	F	'A great creative kit for making an adorable ballerina doll.'
7	C	'This small xylophone ...'
8	F	The letter tells us in PARAGRAPH 1 that the Campbell Hotel is 'one of Scotland's oldest family-run hotels.'