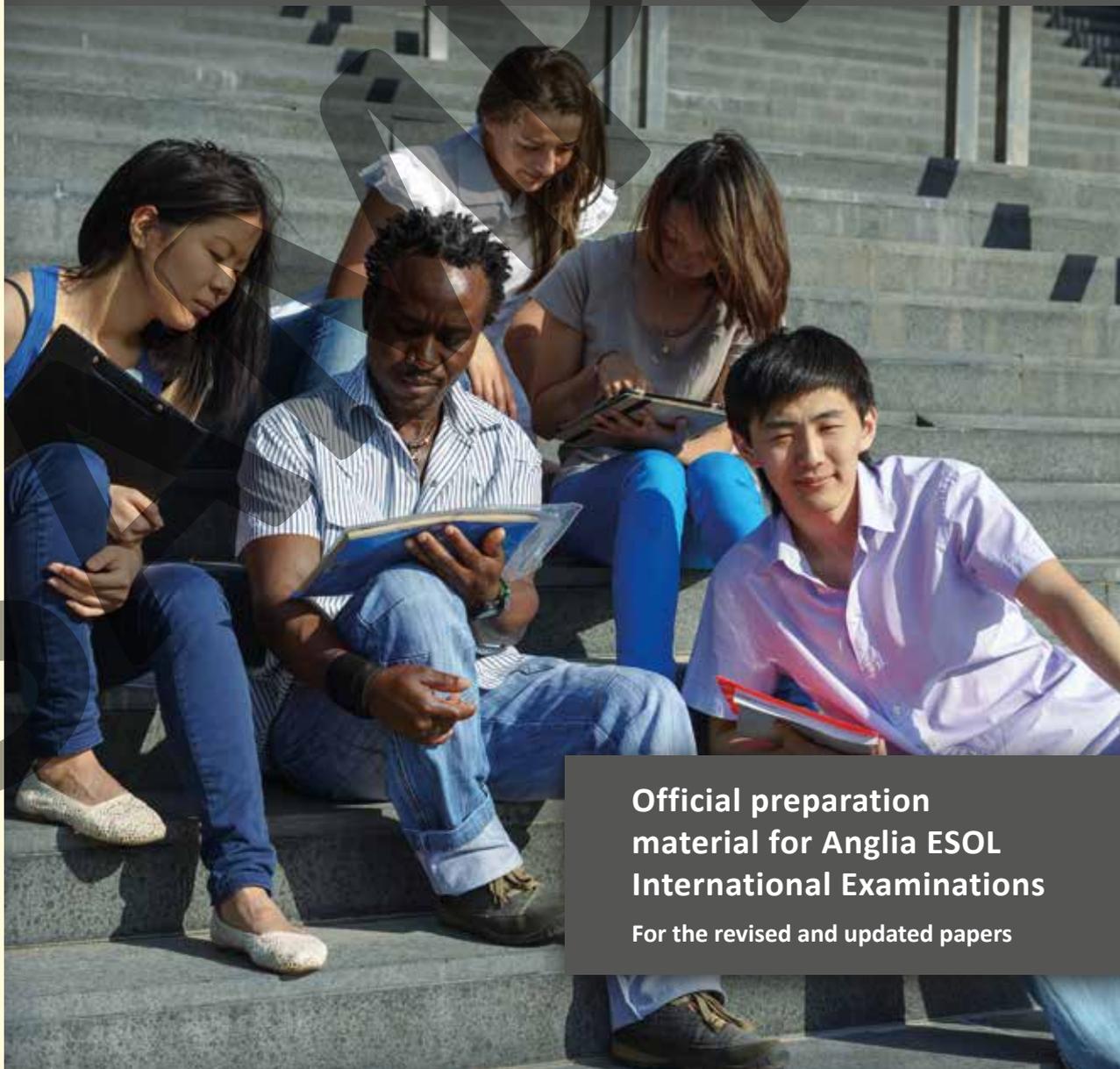




# STEP TO

Student Book

MASTERS C2



Official preparation  
material for Anglia ESOL  
International Examinations

For the revised and updated papers

Developed and published by:

### AIM Qualifications and Assessment Group.

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# Welcome

**STEP TO books** are specifically designed for students preparing for Anglia Examinations. The books have 10-12 units and include a QR code linking to audio files and a sample test. Each unit is topic based (covering high-frequency test topics and vocabulary) and has a fresh, attractive, and colourful design.

The books provide guided test practice for every test section. There are explanations and exercises for essential grammar patterns, collocations and vocabulary.

The **STEP TO** series consists of ten titles:

Step To First Step
Step To Junior
Step To Primary
Step To Preliminary
Step To Elementary
Step To Pre-Intermediate
Step To Intermediate*
Step To Advanced*
Step To Accept Proficiency*
Step To Masters *

**For teachers**, the accompanying teachers' guides make things easy. Each book is a comprehensive one-stop solution for test preparation. In addition to instructions, the teachers' guide for each level has language and cultural explanations, test tips, and transcripts of all the recordings.

## AIM Qualifications and Assessment Group

Anglia Examinations have partnered with AIM Qualifications and Assessment Group (AIM) to offer Ofqual approved qualifications for all candidates following the top four levels\* of our STEP TO suite of general English (ESOL International) examinations:

**B1 Intermediate** AIM Entry Level Certificate in ESOL International (Entry 3) (B1) (Anglia Intermediate)  
Ofqual qualification number 601/4946/2

**B2 Advanced** AIM Level 1 Certificate in ESOL International (B2) (Anglia Advanced)  
Ofqual qualification number 601/4947/4

**C1 Proficiency** AIM Level 2 Certificate in ESOL International (C1) (Anglia Proficiency)  
Ofqual qualification number 601/4949/8

**C2 Masters** AIM Level 3 Certificate in ESOL International (Anglia Mastery) Ofqual qualification number 601/4948/6

All centres delivering the qualifications will be approved by both AIM and Anglia Examinations and the quality assurance process for the qualifications will be undertaken by both parties.



Samples of each STEP TO books and audio can be found at:

[www.aim-group.org.uk/stepto](http://www.aim-group.org.uk/stepto)

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# INTRODUCTION

# INTRODUCTION TO THE AIM / ANGLIA B2 MASTERS EXAM

Anglia's Masters Exam is divided into two parts. Paper One is the Reading and Writing Paper. Paper Two is the Listening Paper. One element of the Listening Paper will contribute to the writing mark.

## Paper One – Reading and Writing (95 marks, 2 hours 30 minutes)

### Section R1

(10 marks) Reading:  
Two extracts with five gap-fill questions and five multiple choice questions

### Section R2

(10 marks) Reading:  
Matching news headlines

### Section R3

(10 marks) Idioms:  
Ten gap-fill questions with one word missing from an idiom in each sentence

### Section W2

(10 marks) Idioms:  
Ten gap-fill questions with one word missing from an idiom in each sentence

### Section W3

(15 marks) Writing:  
Two emails – one formal and one semi-formal / informal – of 80–100 words each. Both tasks are compulsory and are of the same function, e.g. complaining, apologizing etc.

### Section R4

(20 marks)

#### Part 1: (10 marks)

Paraphrasing words from a long article

#### Part 2: (10 marks)

Writing a summary

### Section W4

(20 marks) Writing:  
An essay of 300–350 words

## Paper Two – Listening (50 marks and 5 marks for W1, 45 minutes)

### Section L1

(16 marks) Listening for unfamiliar information: A long interview with 8 multiple-choice questions

### Section L2

(10 marks) Listening for inference and implication: A dialogue with 5 multiple-choice questions

### Section L3

(8 marks) Listening for oblique reference: Two short monologues with two multiple-choice questions for each

### Section L4 (16 marks) / W1 (5 marks)

Listening for relevant information:  
Note taking and writing a letter

 <b>Writing</b>	<b>W1, W2, W3, W4</b>
 <b>Reading</b>	<b>R1, R2, R3, R4</b>
 <b>Listening</b>	<b>L1, L2, L3, L4</b>

**SCORING:** Your final score comes from combining Sections writing (W) and reading (R) (33.3%) and the Listening (L) section (33.3%). You will be given a **Refer** (<55%), a **C1 Pass** (55–64%), a **C2 Pass** (65–74%), a **C2 Merit** (75–89%), or a **Distinction** (90%+).

# PREPARING FOR THE MASTERS EXAM

## The Speaking Test

The speaking test score is not aggregated into the reading, writing and listening scores. Therefore, it is separately certificated. It is not a compulsory part of the qualification but it is an obligatory test to pass if you want or need to show that you have achieved Masters level in all four skills. It is usually done with two students and an examiner. There are three parts. The speaking test (for two students) takes about 20 minutes.

**Have a look at the test sample and information at the back of this book for a detailed description and breakdown.**

## A Few Words of Advice

Study the exam and expose yourself to English. At this level of English, doing well on a test requires deep familiarity with advanced aspects of the English language, including paraphrasing, idiomatic language, semantic fields and having a wide structural range which enables you to make subtle distinctions of style. It is important to know the format of the exam and to practise the type of questions, but it is more important to immerse yourself in the language as much as possible. So, how do you go about practising?

- Use this book.
- Practise old tests. You can download them from the Central Documents page of Anglia's website: [www.anglia.org/central-documents](http://www.anglia.org/central-documents). Just remember that the old tests are a little different from the new version.
- Concentrate on the sections of the exam that you find hardest.
- Have a look at the online resources for other exams at this level (C2) e.g. the Cambridge Proficiency Exam (CPE). This is Cambridge's most advanced exam and equivalent to Anglia's Masters You can download some free samples for extra practice; the reading sections aren't really relevant but the Use of English ones are good practice for Section R3 and W2, and the listening sections are worthwhile, too.
- If you are looking for extra reading practice, the Guardian newspaper website is packed full of interesting material. Other than articles that are of personal interest whether that be sports, news, or culture, it is worthwhile looking at the 'Comments' page. This has short opinion pieces on topical issues that are useful reading practice for Section R4. Try to choose pieces that are broader in nature rather those with a narrower, more specific political topic.
- The Guardian website also has some good audio material: ([guardian.co.uk/audio](http://guardian.co.uk/audio)). Regular podcasts include those on books, science, sport, media, music, and technology.
- The BBC website, [bbc.co.uk](http://bbc.co.uk), has a vast selection of material.
- Have a look at the BBC iPlayer for radio programmes that are of interest. The best stations for Masters preparation are BBC Radio 4, Radio 4 extra, and the World Service. The most relevant listening for the L1 interview is an arts programme on BBC Radio 4 called Front Row. The programme has interviews with actors, musicians, writers and other artists. The website is: [www.bbc.co.uk/frontrow](http://www.bbc.co.uk/frontrow).

## Varieties of English

Anglia Exams use British English but test takers can use other varieties e.g. American English. In speech, consistency is not important as varieties are naturally blended in international communication. In written English, it can be more important to be consistent in obvious markers such as spelling, to avoid readers thinking you have made a mistake.

# 01 TRAVEL

- **Speaking: Travel Quotations (12)**

- Section L4 & W1 (12–14)

- **Reading: Favourite Place Names (15)**

- Reading & Speaking:  
Regulating Tourism (16–18)

- **Idioms (19)**

- Section R1 (20-21)

SAMPLE



## 01 TRAVEL

## 1 What do the quotations mean? Do you agree with them?

*I travel not to go anywhere, but to go. I travel for travel's sake. The great affair is to move.*

**Robert Louis Stevenson (1850–1894, Scottish novelist)**

*Tourists don't know where they've been, travelers don't know where they're going.*

**Paul Theroux (American travel writer)**

*Too often travel, instead of broadening the mind, merely lengthens the conversation.*

**Elizabeth Drew (American political writer)**

*A journey is best measured in friends, rather than miles.*

**Tim Cahill (American travel writer)**

*I did not fully understand the dread term 'terminal illness' until I saw Heathrow for myself.*

**Dennis Potter (English playwright, 1935–1994)**

*The greatest reward and luxury of travel is to be able to experience everyday things as if for the first time, to be in a position in which almost nothing is so familiar it is taken for granted.*

**Bill Bryson (American travel writer)**

*Travel is fatal to prejudice, bigotry, and narrow-mindedness, and many of our people need it sorely on these accounts. Broad, wholesome, charitable views of men and things cannot be acquired by vegetating in one little corner of the earth all one's lifetime.*

**Mark Twain (American author, 1835–1910)**

*When a man is tired of London, he is tired of life; for there is in London all that life can afford.*

**Samuel Johnson (English author, 1709–1784)**



## 1 Sections L4 &amp; W1

This section combines listening (L4) and writing (W1). The candidate hears a radio advertisement for a trip, concert, sports event or a similar activity. You should take notes while listening, being careful to distinguish between material which is relevant to the instructions given and material which is irrelevant because it is about another place, event or activity, for example. This listening section is heard TWICE only.

## SAMPLE LETTER

**4** Correct the factual mistakes in the letter.

Hi Tony,

How are things? I've got a great idea for a fun weekend away. You've never been to Chichester, have you? I've always wanted to visit the city but never got round to it. I just heard some info about Chichester on the radio and there's a new museum that sounds like it's worth checking out.

Anyway, here's a rough plan. Tell me what you think. We can visit Chichester Cathedral. It's a must-see and, best of all, it's free. It opens at 09:00. We can just walk around on our own or join a free guided tour at 10:00 or 13:00. The new museum is just a ten-minute walk from the cathedral, and entry is £8.00. Chichester has some old walls, dating back to Roman times. It takes a little under an hour to walk around the walls, and they give you good views of the city.

If we go by car, Chichester is just off the M3 but you can get there by train or bus too and the stations are right near the centre of the city. Chichester also sounds like it's near a great beach called West Wittering, I think. Fancy a swim? We can get there along a special cycling route called the SAWTURNS if you want to look it up. It's 14 kilometres long. Perhaps we could take our bikes or rent bikes there.

Anyway, let me know what you think. Write back soon or call me after work.

Cheers,  
John

**Note:** The letter does not require an address or a date.

**5****Targeted notetaking:**

Don't waste your precious time writing down information you won't use in the letter. Read the instructions carefully to see what is required. If the exam instructions don't specify children, for example, then don't bother writing down admission prices for kids. There will always be two elements to the advertisement, one of which will not be needed in your letter. Take note of which place, event or activity you are listening for and try not to confuse yourself by writing down anything about the other one. You will hear the recording twice, so if you have noted surplus information the first time around, the second time you hear it is your chance to cross it out and be clear what is relevant and what is not.

## REGULATED TOURISM – SHOULD WE FOLLOW BHUTAN’S EXAMPLE?

### 1 Read the article about tourism in Bhutan and answer the questions on page 17.



Sandwiched between India and China, the land-locked Himalayan Kingdom of Bhutan is slightly smaller than Switzerland, but it has a population of only 720,000. It is sometimes called the ‘last Shangri-La’ for its amazing setting, seclusion and the preservation of its rich culture. As well as being isolated by the rugged topography, the country has pursued a policy of cautious interaction with the outside world. Bhutan first opened its doors to foreign sightseers in 1974, and only 287 tourists visited that year. The industry grew strongly after 1991 when the quasi-government tourism body was privatised and the private sector was allowed to become involved in tourist activities. In 2011, approximately 47,000 tourists arrived (not including visitors from neighbouring countries).

Today Bhutan is one of the world’s most exclusive travel destinations. The guiding principle for its tourism industry is ‘low volume, high value’. ‘Low volume’ refers to keeping tourist numbers down. Rather than impose a quota on the number of arrivals, things are kept in check by the limited infrastructure and a high tourist tariff. Visitors cannot travel independently. They are required to book tours through registered tour operators and pay a minimum of US\$200 per person per night (this is \$250 in the high season). Sixty-five dollars is taken directly by the Bhutanese government in the form of a tariff which goes towards providing social services such as free health care for the population.

Bhutan’s leaders have long believed that unregulated tourism would mean a large influx of tourists which would adversely impact the country’s unique culture and its near-pristine environment. The ‘low volume, high value’ approach is seen as bringing the maximum benefits while minimising the downsides. It is part of the nation’s ‘Gross National Happiness’ philosophy, whereby progress is measured in terms of equality, good governance, environmental conservation and culture, rather than by the usual economic factors that determine Gross National Product.

The policy of targeting ‘quality’ tourists over quantity has been judged a success by most observers. It has stimulated the economy, bringing in large tax revenues and providing employment, with minimal impact on its culture and environment. However, there is another side to Bhutan’s tourism story. Large numbers of Indian tourists are visiting the country (more than the total of all non-Indian tourists combined); they do not pay the daily tariff and they are not required to hire approved guides. This unregulated tourism has resulted in damage to popular trekking routes; trees are cut for firewood and litter is left along trails. Bhutan enjoys a close relationship with India and is economically dependent on it (almost one hundred percent of the kingdom’s exports go there) so placing restrictions on their neighbours’ visits would be politically difficult.

# 02 WORK

- Speaking: Work Quotations (24)
- Section L3 (25)
- Listening & Speaking: Outsourcing (26)
- Proverbs (27)
- Essay: Globalisation (28)
- Writing: Essay Tips, Academic Language, Balance & Conclusions (29–31)
- Section L2 (32)
- Section W3 (32–33)

## 02 WORK

## 1 What do the quotations mean? Do you agree with them?



*The truth is, everybody I've ever met who's successful is a workaholic.*

**ICE-T (American rapper)**

*It is impossible to live without failing at something, unless you live so cautiously that you might as well not have lived at all – in which case, you fail by default.*

**J.K. Rowling (British author)**



*The big secret in life is that there is no big secret. Whatever your goal, you can get there if you're willing to work.*

**Oprah Winfrey (American media personality)**

*Your work is going to fill a large part of your life, and the only way to be truly satisfied is to do what you believe is great work. And the only way to do great work is to love what you do. If you haven't found it yet, keep looking.*

**Steve Jobs (Apple Inc. co-founder, 1955–2011)**



*People love chopping wood. In this activity one immediately sees results.*

**Albert Einstein (German physicist, 1878–1955)**

*It's a recession when your neighbor loses his job; it's a depression when you lose your own.*

**Harry S. Truman (U.S. president between 1945 and 1953)**



*When I work I relax; doing nothing or entertaining visitors makes me tired.*

**Pablo Picasso (Spanish painter, 1881–1973)**

## ESSAY: GLOBALISATION

Over the last few decades, globalisation has had a generally negative impact on developed countries. Discuss.

### 1 Adding Nuance: Complete the essay by adding words from the box.

most of    many    in particular    average    all in all  
on balance    in part    is said to    some truth    often

There is a growing feeling in **1** \_\_\_\_\_ developed countries that something is fundamentally wrong with the system of global free market capitalism. It seems that real incomes have not risen, the middle class is shrinking, and **2** \_\_\_\_\_ the gains have been enjoyed by a super-rich elite. However, I believe that globalisation has, **3** \_\_\_\_\_, been a good thing for developed countries.

Greater interaction between nations allows for more efficient allocation of resources. Countries can specialise in areas in which they have a competitive advantage. Consumers enjoy imports of greater variety, quality and lower prices. These low prices translate into a large annual saving for the **4** \_\_\_\_\_ consumer, in effect giving us a higher standard of living. Increased competition is often harsh but it results in better products; compare the cars available today with those produced in the old days of protected markets, where domestic vehicles such as the East German Trabant were forced on the populace.

Furthermore, the greater movement of people travelling and living abroad is an immensely positive trend. Never has it been so cheap or easy to go overseas. Within a generation, this has produced a tectonic shift in attitudes about the commonality of humankind. Stereotypes, and the idea of 'otherness', are giving way to better informed and more tolerant attitudes. This increased integration between peoples and their countries lessens the likelihood they will go to war.

Globalisation **5** \_\_\_\_\_ gets the blame when other factors are the real culprit. Outsourcing **6** \_\_\_\_\_ have decimated the manufacturing sector in the West. Many companies have moved part or all of their production overseas, **7** \_\_\_\_\_ to China, to take advantage of cheap labour. There is **8** \_\_\_\_\_ to this but many more factory jobs have been lost to increased automation.

**9** \_\_\_\_\_, developed nations have benefited from the prosperity, peace, and cultural richness that have come from the rise of the global village. The perception that this is otherwise is **10** \_\_\_\_\_ due to misplaced blame.

## ACADEMIC LANGUAGE

### 4 Choose the best sentence from each pair. What is wrong with the other sentence?

- 1 Sure, it's not easy for graduates to find work, but...  
While it is certainly difficult for graduates to find work,...
- 2 My uncle lost his job because his factory moved to China.  
Many workers have lost their jobs because companies have moved production facilities to China.
- 3 Affirmative action is a complex issue with compelling arguments for and against it.  
Affirmative action is a hot issue, and like the proverb says, 'every coin has two sides'.
- 4 At the end of the day, bosses and workers need to compromise.  
The unavoidable reality is that both employers and employees need to compromise.
- 5 Although a worthy aim, having a high minimum wage has several negative consequences.  
Having a high minimum wage is a double-edged sword.
- 6 Females are still unable to get to the top.  
Apart from a tiny minority, female executives are still failing to reach the highest positions.
- 7 Information technology companies such as Google employ relatively very few workers.  
IT companies like Google employ very few workers.
- 8 Alas, job security has gone the way of the dinosaur.  
Unfortunately, job security is increasingly rare.
- 9 So, what can we do about so many people being out of work?  
There are several possible solutions that would help reduce unemployment.
- 10 Many corporations seem to have a preference for workers who are submissive and obedient rather than those who are too independent and likely to challenge authority.  
The corporations want workers who are like ants, worker ants slaving away in front of their machines, lifeless and dull, unquestioning and obedient.

## STATING YOUR OPINION

- 5 The 'Discuss' command in the essay question is asking for a discussion of the topic, not directly focusing on your opinion. You should give your opinion, but once or twice is enough.

### Where can I state my opinion, in the introduction then again in the conclusion?

This is a matter of personal preference rather than one of right and wrong. Having your opinion in the introduction as well as the conclusion may make your essay easier to follow, but it carries the risk of repetition. In general, it is better to stick with just one opinion in the conclusion.

### Can I state my opinion directly?

Yes, you can write sentences such as:

*All things considered, I am convinced that unions still have an important role to play.*

You can also write a more depersonalised opinion such as:

*All things considered, the inescapable conclusion is that unions still have an important role to play.*

Although indirect opinions are more academic, they are not necessarily better for the essay because they are more difficult to write and sometimes the writer fails to accurately convey their opinion.

# 03

## POLITICS AND THE NEWS

- Speaking: Political Quotations (36)

- Section R2 (37–39)

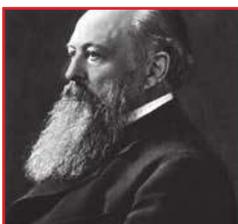
- Idioms (40)

- Section W2 (41–43)



# 03 POLITICS AND THE NEWS

## 1 What do the quotations mean? Do you agree with them?



*Power tends to corrupt and absolute power corrupts absolutely.*

**Lord Acton (19th century historian, writer and politician)**

(Note: usually misquoted as 'Power corrupts...')

*It is not power that corrupts but fear. Fear of losing power corrupts those who wield it and fear of the scourge of power corrupts those who are subject to it.*  
**Aung San Suu Kyi (State Counsellor of Myanmar 2016 - )**



*People really don't care if politicians attack each other with untrue stories. They figure if you don't want to get hurt, you shouldn't have filed for office. They figure whatever happens to us, our lives will be better than theirs.*

**Bill Clinton (U.S. President, 1993–2001)**

*The reasonable man adapts himself to the world: the unreasonable one persists in trying to adapt the world to himself. Therefore all progress depends on the unreasonable man.*

**George Bernard Shaw (Irish playwright, 1856–1950)**



*Democracy is the worst form of government except all those other forms that have been tried from time to time.*

**Winston Churchill (British statesman and Prime Minister of Britain, 1940-45 and 1959-64)**

*Politics is too serious a matter to be left to the politicians.*  
**Charles de Gaulle (French statesman, President of France, 1959 – 1969)**



## COMMON HEADLINE VOCABULARY

- 2** Short words are common in headlines. Sometimes these are unusual words, or confusing because they are both verbs and nouns. e.g. **TORIES SLAM DONOR CAP CALL**

Look at the headlines and circle the best definition of the highlighted word.

- 1 CELTIC AXE COACH (close down, abolish, fire, closure, abolition)
- 2 HOSPITAL FACES AXE (close down, abolish, fire, closure, abolition)
- 3 SOMALI PIRATES: GOVT URGED TO ACT (do something, perform, law, performance)
- 4 PM BACKS BAN ON JUNK FOOD ADS (moves away from, returns, supports)
- 5 STORM ENDS EVEREST BID (submit, propose, proposition, attempt)
- 6 UNIONS CALL FOR MINIMUM WAGE RISE (demand, deserve, need)
- 7 PENSIONERS FOIL BANK ROBBERS (thwart, sword, comparison)
- 8 HIGH-SPEED RAIL GETS GO-AHEAD (continue, approval, movement)
- 9 BUSINESS LEADERS HAIL TAX CHANGES (frozen rain, praise, summon)
- 10 REBELS SEIZE CAPITAL CITY (confiscate, take control of)
- 11 CUSTOMS SEIZE 20KG COCAINE (confiscate, take control of)
- 12 LABOUR DENIES RIFT OVER DEFENCE POLICY (crack, serious disagreement, gap)
- 13 MASSACRE TOLL CLIMBS TO 22 (tax, small charge, damage, number of deaths)
- 14 GOVT MULL PEACE TALKS (heat, consider)
- 15 ARTS FUNDING ROW THREATENS FESTIVAL (argument, line, move through water, noise)
- 16 UK TROOPS EXIT KABUL (march, soldiers, travel, performers)

- 3** What are the following headlines most likely referring to?

FUEL RISES HIT MANUFACTURING PROFITS	BOMB SCARE 'FALSE ALARM'
DEATH MARS FIRST STAGE OF DAKAR RALLY	STRIKING TRUCKERS FACE SACK
COUNCIL SCRAPS NEW PARKING SYSTEM	MOB RIOTS IN CITY CENTRE
PAKISTAN & EU TO BOOST TERROR CO-OP	UNION LEADER VOWS TO FIGHT

## GRAMMAR

## 3 Revising inversions

Inversion involves putting an auxiliary verb (and the verbs 'to be' or 'to have') before the subject of a clause. Common with questions, it is also sometimes used in sentences, especially in formal English after negative words and adverbial expressions such as **Never, Not only, No sooner, Never, At no time, Only later, and Hardly.**

**Never have I** *been so insulted!*    **Not only is he** *funny, but he's also very kind.*

**No sooner had we** *graduated than the economy took a nosedive.*    **Never before have I** *seen such heavy rain.*    **At no time did he** *consider giving up.*    **Only later did she** *realise her mistake.*    **Hardly had we** *walked in the door when the phone started ringing.*    **Little did we** *know that he was wanted by the police.*

**Look at these examples.**

*She was a brilliant novelist, and she was also an accomplished singer. (Not only)*

Not only was she a brilliant novelist, but she was also an accomplished singer.

*A moment after leaving the house, it started to rain. (No sooner)*

No sooner had we left the house than it started to rain.

Inversions are something you should have been somewhat familiar with from B2 onwards. At C2 now, you should be able to manipulate them in sentences with multiple clauses and with creativity if needed.

## 4 Reword these sentences.

1 She'd been a real comfort to Lilian as well as a great help with practical matters. (but)

Not \_\_\_\_\_

2 As long as she lived, she would never, ever forget his kindness. (Never)

Never \_\_\_\_\_

3 When he offered to buy our house, we had no idea that he was facing bankruptcy. (know)

Little \_\_\_\_\_

4 A short time after he bought the car, it was stolen. (No)

No \_\_\_\_\_

5 It started to snow as soon as I left the house. (when)

Hardly \_\_\_\_\_

6 It was the most terrible blizzard they had ever encountered. (before)

Never \_\_\_\_\_

7 No-one answered the door; then she realised she was at the wrong house. (did)

Only \_\_\_\_\_

# OF 40 WORDS

- Speaking: Popular Novels (46)

- Reading: Book Reviews (47)

- Section R4 (48–49)

- Section L1 (50–52)

- Vocabulary: Latin Loanwords (52–53)

- Section R1 (54–55)

Thank you

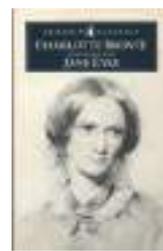
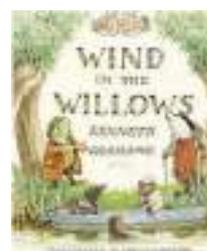
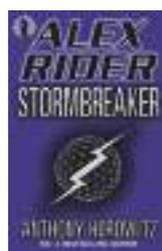
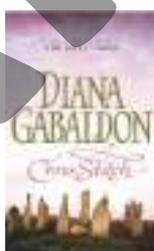
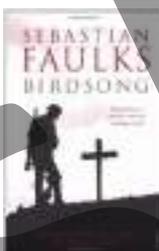
# 04 WORDS

## 1 Britain's Favourite Novels

Below is a list of 40 popular novels, arranged by author in alphabetical order. The list was compiled by combining various recent British surveys. Each writer has been limited to one title only, so for J.K. Rowling there is only one 'Harry Potter' book. Similarly, the list has Tolkein's 'The Lord of the Rings' but not his equally beloved 'The Hobbit'.

**Which of these books have you read or seen television / film adaptations of?**

<b>Money</b> by Martin Amis	<b>The Wind in the Willows</b> by Kenneth Grahame
<b>Pride and Prejudice</b> by Jane Austen	<b>Stormbreaker</b> by Anthony Horowitz
<b>Jane Eyre</b> by Charlotte Brontë	<b>Les Misérables</b> by Victor Hugo
<b>The Princess Diaries</b> by Meg Cabot	<b>Brave New World</b> by Aldous Huxley
<b>Alice's Adventures in Wonderland</b> by Lewis Carroll	<b>The Lion, the Witch and the Wardrobe</b> by C. S. Lewis
<b>The Hunger Games</b> by Suzanne Collins	<b>Atonement</b> by Ian McEwan
<b>Charlie and the Chocolate Factory</b> by Roald Dahl	<b>Twilight</b> by Stephenie Meyer
<b>Captain Corelli's Mandolin</b> by Louis de Bernières	<b>Winnie-the-Pooh</b> by A. A. Milne
<b>The Little Prince</b> by Antoine de Saint-Exupéry	<b>Lolita</b> by Vladimir Nabokov
<b>Great Expectations</b> by Charles Dickens	<b>Nineteen Eighty-Four</b> by George Orwell
<b>Crime and Punishment</b> by Fyodor Dostoevsky	<b>Small Gods</b> by Terry Pratchett
<b>The Hound of the Baskervilles</b> by Arthur Conan Doyle	<b>The Shipping News</b> by E. Annie Proulx
<b>The Name of the Rose</b> by Umberto Eco	<b>His Dark Materials</b> by Philip Pullman
<b>The Horse Whisperer</b> by Nicholas Evans	<b>Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone</b> by J.K. Rowling
<b>Birdsong</b> by Sebastian Faulks	<b>Treasure Island</b> by Robert Louis Stevenson
<b>Bridget Jones's Diary</b> by Helen Fielding	<b>The Lord of the Rings</b> by J. R. R. Tolkien
<b>The Pillars of the Earth</b> by Ken Follett	<b>War and Peace</b> by Leo Tolstoy
<b>Sophie's World</b> by Jostein Gaarder	<b>Brideshead Revisited</b> by Evelyn Waugh
<b>Cross Stitch</b> by Diana Gabaldon	<b>Girls in Love</b> by Jacqueline Wilson
<b>The Beach</b> by Alex Garland	<b>The Day of the Triffids</b> by John Wyndham



## 2 Discuss the following:

- 1 A book you have read in the last few years.
- 2 A non-fiction book / novel you recommend.
- 3 (An English textbook (or textbook series) that you like.
- 4 A favourite childhood book.
- 5 A book that has changed your life (or at least had an impact).
- 6 A book that you started but never finished.

## SECTION R4 - MANDARIN IS NO RIVAL TO ENGLISH

### 1 Read the article about learning Mandarin and then answer the questions on the next page.

From the media hype, you would think that Mandarin (the official form of Chinese based on the Beijing dialect) was fast on its way to becoming the first-choice foreign language to learn, and that it was just a matter of time before it challenges English as the world's lingua franca. The reality is very different indeed. In most countries, Mandarin remains a minor player in the language market, with enrolments onto language courses being a fraction of those studying Spanish and French. It's true that it's one of the fastest growing languages yet a closer look at the numbers is telling. Firstly, Mandarin classes have a very high dropout rate; there's been a big increase in students at the lower end, but not many follow it through so the number of students getting a real mastery of the language is quite low. Secondly, a high percentage of students are 'heritage learners', that is, of Chinese ancestry raised in households with the language present.

It might be an exaggeration to call it a passing fad, but the growth will slow as people realise that learning Mandarin does not open doors to riches. Whether a school student or an adult learner, vague motivations stemming from China's dramatic rise, its massive population and market, or the need to understand one's rival, are not the motivating forces that work day after day at the linguistic coalface. Put simply, Mandarin is too much hard work for too little return. For English learners, it takes about three times as much work to reach a reasonable level of speaking, reading, and writing Mandarin as it does to reach a comparable level in French or Spanish.

There are two main things that make Mandarin difficult: tones and the hieroglyph-like characters that constitute the writing script. As a tonal language, the particular tone used – high, rising, falling and rising, falling, or neutral – imparts meaning. Mastering characters in order to read and write requires brute force memorization, a soul-crushing endeavour for most who take on the challenge.

Mastery of Mandarin is not a golden ticket to lucrative employment in China or anywhere else. The idea of tapping into the world's largest market and striking it rich is in most cases self-delusion along the lines of "I'm going to Hollywood to make it big in movies." Supply and demand determine the economic value of speaking Mandarin. The demand is higher than before, but consider the almost endless supply: over a billion speakers in China, and tens of millions around the world. Chances are that your home country has numerous Chinese immigrants and their bilingual children. Canada is a prime example, almost one in thirty of the national population speak Mandarin or a Chinese dialect as their mother tongue.

Mandarin proficiency by itself is no guarantee of a good job. Nor is Mandarin proficiency on top of a standard liberal arts degree. It needs to go alongside qualifications and relevant experience in fields like business, engineering, finance, or law. And, increasingly, specialization is required: for example, a knowledge of patent law rather than just general law. English is the only truly international language, the lingua franca of business, science, shipping, diplomacy, aviation, space exploration, and rock n' roll. It's useful the world over. Mandarin is none of these things. Even with the perfect match of work skills, experience and Mandarin, career options are restricted; most of the jobs are in China, particularly in its big eastern cities.

## SECTION L1

1	ad hoc <u>b</u>	a. unknown land
2	ad nauseam ___	b. 'for this', of makeshift solutions, solutions for a specific problem
3	bona fide ___	c. continued to an annoying / sickening extent
4	caveat emptor ___	d. 'in good faith' means real, not fake
5	magnum opus ___	e. let the buyer beware
6	per annum ___	f. using exactly the same words as were originally used
7	per capita ___	g. the other way round
8	status quo ___	h. the existing state of affairs
9	terra incognita ___	i. for each year
10	verbatim ___	j. 'great work'
11	vice versa ___	k. for each person

2

**Should that be in italics?**

Although we often use italics to show that a word is not English, commonly used foreign words such as those above should not be italicised. New words start off italicised, 'kung fu' for example, and then lose the italics once they become mainstream.

3

**Tricky Plurals**

Some Latin and Greek words have irregular plurals. To confuse matters, there are some words with two plural forms. For example, 'cactus' can be written according to Latin rules, 'cacti', or English ones, 'cactuses'.

Latin Singular	Plural
analysis	analyses
bacterium	bacteria
formula	formulae / formulas
fungus	fungi / funguses
stimulus	stimuli

Greek Singular	Plural
crisis	crises
criterion	criteria
diagnosis	diagnoses
hypothesis	hypotheses
phenomenon	phenomena

Some words have seen changes over time. The 'dice' we play board games with was originally the plural form for 'die'. Today 'dice' is usually used for both the singular and plural. Similarly, the singular form 'datum' has been superseded by 'data'.

# 05 FOOD

- Speaking: Food Quotations (58)
- Vocabulary: Noun Collocations (58)
- Section L3 (59)
- Section L4 & W1 (60–62)
- Section W4 (62–63)
- Vocabulary: French Loanwords (64)
- Section W2 (65)
- Email Writing (66)

## 05 FOOD

1

*Don't eat anything your great-grandmother wouldn't recognize as food.*

**Michael Pollan (American food writer)**

*Ice-cream is exquisite. What a pity it isn't illegal.*

**Voltaire (French writer and philosopher, 1694–1778)**

*Your body is not a temple, it's an amusement park. Enjoy the ride.*

**Anthony Bourdain (American chef)**

*I've never done any advertising because I feel I am in a position of trust, and that has been very liberating.*

**Delia Smith (British chef)**

*The public should have the right at any time to walk into the kitchen and see how the food is being prepared.*

**Gordon Ramsay (British chef)**

*Champagne, if you are seeking the truth, is better than a lie detector. It encourages a man to be expansive, even reckless, while lie detectors are only a challenge to tell lies successfully.*

**Graham Greene (English author, 1904–1991)**

*Gluttony is an emotional escape, a sign something is eating us.*

**Peter De Vries (American writer, 1910–1993)**

2

## Complete these common collocations

a carton of milk   a drop of water   a flash of lightning

bravery   salt   soap   applause   advice   luck   emergency   rage

1 a grain of sand / truth / rice / \_\_\_

2 an act of God / war / terrorism / \_\_\_

3 a stroke of genius / \_\_\_

4 a round of ammunition / drinks / \_\_\_

5 a state of disrepair / mind / shock / \_\_\_

6 a piece of paper / luggage / music / \_\_\_

7 a bar of chocolate / gold / \_\_\_

8 a fit of anger / pique / coughing / \_\_\_

speck   spell   lump   breath   head   cube   flock   case   pack

9 a \_\_\_\_\_ of wine

10 a \_\_\_\_\_ of fresh air

11 a \_\_\_\_\_ of birds

12 a \_\_\_\_\_ of hot weather

13 a \_\_\_\_\_ of lettuce

14 a \_\_\_\_\_ of dust

15 a \_\_\_\_\_ of cards

16 a \_\_\_\_\_ of clay

17 a \_\_\_\_\_ of sugar

## SAMPLE LETTER

## 3 Complete the letter with words from the box.

especially pretty basically anyway ground up for check out excuse head

Hi James, Marco, and Victor,

Hope you're all well. **1** \_\_\_\_\_ the group email but I'm flat out at work today. I just heard about a food festival this weekend. It's up near the Welsh border in a small town called Ludlow. It's really interesting. There are loads of local food producers set up in an old castle, and they have these trails through the town, which **2** \_\_\_\_\_, you follow sampling the food. One of them is a sausage trail, which sounds **3** \_\_\_\_\_ good as I know you all love sausages! 'How much?' I hear you ask? Well, prices seem **4** \_\_\_\_\_ reasonable: £9 a day for the whole food fest at the castle and £3.50 for the sausage trail. For the trails, you have to buy the ticket there on the morning of the event, from 9.30. The food fest can be booked online at [www.foodfestival.co.uk](http://www.foodfestival.co.uk).

It's probably best for us to take the train. It's just over a 3-hour trip (one transfer) from Paddington. I think it's too far for a day trip so why don't we stay there Saturday night? We could **5** \_\_\_\_\_ up on Saturday morning and come back after lunch on Sunday. Would you mind roughing it? I don't know about you but I'm quite broke after the summer holidays and I'd like to spend what cash I've got on the food. There's a festival camping **6** \_\_\_\_\_ at the local rugby club. It'd only be £7 each per night. Has anyone got a big tent we can use?

**7** \_\_\_\_\_, I've got to get on now. Victor, can you do me a big favour and co-ordinate this? **8** \_\_\_\_\_ the details online, get a show of hands from the lads and start booking things. Hope you're all **9** \_\_\_\_\_ this. I reckon it could be a blast.

I'll be in touch soon.

Cheers,

John

**Note:**

The exam letter instructions probably won't state where you are. For organising things, it may be useful to take London as a starting point. If you are familiar with another place, use that as a starting point.

## FRENCH WORDS USED IN ENGLISH

### 1 Write the highlighted words / phrases next to the correct definition in A to J.

- 1 I had a weird **déjà vu** experience when I visited Paris.
- 2 Ordering a set meal is quicker and cheaper than ordering **à la carte**.
- 3 Many of the upper class dismiss them as **nouveau riche**.
- 4 We live in a quiet **cul-de-sac**.
- 5 Thai **cuisine** can be divided into four regional cuisines.
- 6 Kevin made a **faux pas** when he was too familiar with his new boss and called him by his first name.
- 7 The supermarket has introduced a range of **gourmet** breads.
- 8 I know it's a **cliché**, but the best things in life are free.
- 9 All the hotel rooms have an **en suite** bathroom.
- 10 The **boutique** sells high-end leather goods.

A. _____	lit. 'by the card', i.e. 'from the menu' refers to selecting dishes from a menu, rather than set meals.
B. _____	a small shop selling fashionable clothes, accessories etc, or a specialist shop
C. _____	a style of cooking, literally 'kitchen' from Old French
D. _____	lit. 'bottom of the bag', a street, often short, that is blocked at one end
E. _____	lit. 'already seen', the illusion that you have seen or experienced something before although it is actually your first time to do so
F. _____	(of food) very high quality / a person who is knowledgeable and appreciative of high-quality food
G. _____	words or behaviour that are a social mistake or impolite
H. _____	lit. 'new rich', (disapproving) newly rich poor people who have 'vulgar' tastes and behaviour
I. _____	an often-made comment that is therefore not original and not interesting
J. _____	describes a bathroom and bedroom which are directly connected

### 2 Café or Cafe?

Unlike most European languages, English has very few words that contain diacritical marks (also known as accent marks). These rare exceptions are foreign loanwords, often French, and the trend is to omit the mark; **élite** has become elite and **rôle** is simply role. As for the question, **café** and **cafe** are both acceptable. Accent marks are most commonly used for words where they help distinguish words with the same spelling; **résumé** and the verb **resume**, **exposé** and **expose**, **rosé** and **rose**.

# 06 QUESTIONS OF EQUALITY

- Speaking: Gender Inequality (70)
- Section L1 (71)
- Reading & Speaking: Crowded World (72)
- Idioms (74)
- Section W2 - Part 2 (74-77)
- Section R1: Not all tourists are equal (78)
- Summary Writing (79)



## SECTION L1 - FOOT BINDING

1



For a thousand years prior to its eventual demise in the early 20th century, the Chinese practised the custom of binding young girls' feet. The painful process deformed women's feet and essentially meant a life of disability.

You're going to hear an interview with Professor Katharine Minchin, a Professor of Chinese History and expert on foot-binding. Listen and answer questions 1-6.

1

What first interested Professor Minchin in foot-binding?

- the tiny lotus shoes
- a medical paper
- old pictures
- a Chinese colleague

2

At its peak, foot binding was practised by

- the vast majority of Chinese women in the Qing dynasty.
- only two per cent of Chinese women.
- all Chinese women by law.
- half of all Chinese women.

3

What does Professor Minchin theorise the reason for foot-binding was?

- to inflict pain as proof of a strong character
- to ensure girls' eligibility for marriage
- to make sure women sat still while working
- to make women undesirable to rivals

4

Professor Minchin argues that one consequence of foot-binding was

- a particular kind of architecture
- economic stagnation in China
- earlier female emancipation in China
- a failure to colonise distant lands

5

What is Professor Minchin's main feeling about foot-binding?

- perplexity
- anger
- compassion
- fascination

6

How did professor Minchin obtain her collection?

- She purchased it online.
- Individuals gave her shoes.
- She inherited them from a relative.
- She rescued them from a museum.



# OUT OF THE SEA

- Speaking: Maritime Quotations (82)
- Section L1 (83)
- Vocabulary: Outdoor Activities (84)
- Section W1 (85)
- Joseph Conrad's 'Youth' (86)
- Section R4 (87)
- Teenage Girls Shake up Solo Sailing World (88)
- Novels with a Nautical Flavour (89)
- Maritime Idioms (90-91)

SAMPLE

# 07 THE SEA

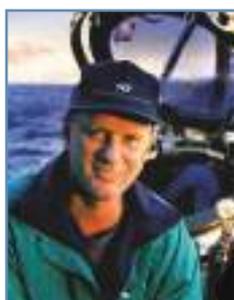
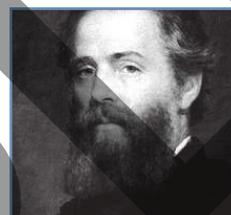


*We must plant the sea and herd its animals using the sea as farmers instead of hunters. That is what civilization is all about – farming replacing hunting.*

**Jacques Yves Cousteau (French oceanographer and documentary maker, 1910 - 1997)**

*At sea a fellow comes out. Salt water is like wine, in that respect.*

**Herman Melville (American novelist, 1819–1891)**

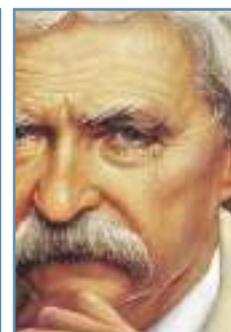


*Most of the southern hemisphere is unexplored. We had more exploration ships down there during Captain Cook's time than now. It's amazing.*

**Robert Ballard (American oceanographer and underwater archaeologist)**

*Twenty years from now you will be more disappointed by the things that you didn't do than by the ones you did do. So throw off the bowlines. Sail away from the safe harbor. Catch the trade winds in your sails. Explore. Dream. Discover.*

**Mark Twain (American author, 1835–1910)**



*Being in a ship is being in a jail, with the chance of being drowned.*

**Samuel Johnson (English author, 1709–1784)**

*There is NOTHING – absolutely nothing – half so much worth doing as simply messing about in boats.*

**Kenneth Grahame (Scottish writer, 1859–1932)**



*Red sky at night, sailor's delight. Red sky at morning, sailor take warning.*

**Old saying**

## SECTION W1

## 3 Sample Letter

Complete the letter with words from the box.

Note: You will not use all of the words.

promotion long fellow tonnes book guy ASAP offer laugh lots  
taster brochure forthcoming sale surplus promptly excursion

Hi Susan,

How are things? Have you got any plans for the **1** \_\_\_\_\_ weekend? That's why I'm writing. I've got an idea for a great weekend away. I just heard a **2** \_\_\_\_\_ on the local radio talking about a water sports centre in Portsmouth. They've got lots of short courses, and they have a special promotional **3** \_\_\_\_\_ this weekend. I'm up for anything but my first choice would be the kayaking and windsurfing. They've also got sailing, rowing, and power boating. They run one-day and two-day courses and they also have something called **4** \_\_\_\_\_ courses which are a couple of hours in the evening. To give you an idea of the prices, the windsurfing taster session costs £25 and the 2-day course is £185, minus 10% because of their **5** \_\_\_\_\_.

There's **6** \_\_\_\_\_ of info on their website, [www.portsmouthwatersports.com](http://www.portsmouthwatersports.com), including a PDF **7** \_\_\_\_\_ you can download. Have a look and see what you think. I know it's not much notice but at least the weather forecast is good. How about getting a bit of sun down in Portsmouth?

Let me know what you think **8** \_\_\_\_\_, and then I'll book the activities and check out accommodation options. Hope you say yes – it will be a good **9** \_\_\_\_\_.

**10** \_\_\_\_\_ of love,

Andrea

**4 Remember:** Keep the language in the letter informal. Avoid essay-style words and phrases. They've also got sailing... is better than, Furthermore, they have sailing...

Test takers often misuse the phrase 'look forward to'. What's wrong with the following sentences? I look forward to your reply. I'm looking forward to hear from you.

The first is too formal, and the second is grammatically wrong ('hear' should be 'hearing') and also a little formal. How can we use this phrase in a more informal way? We can drop the 'I'. Looking forward to hearing from you. Or, we could use a different more informal phrase. Dying to hear what you think. Write back soon.

## CONRAD'S YOUTH

### 1 Read the article about author, Joseph Conrad and his short story, Youth, and then discuss questions one – three.

To many Britons, the name Joseph Conrad conjures up memories of high school English classes; his novella 'Heart of Darkness' has long been an assigned text, although it has fallen out of fashion in recent years. A familiar name but little read today, Conrad, 1857–1924, is one of the greats of English literature. The complex narrative structures, dense prose, and profound themes (not to mention outdated historical contexts) of his works make them a poor choice not only for teenage students, but also for the majority of non-native English speakers. However, Conrad's literary achievements are an inspiration for those whose mother tongue is not English, especially latecomers to the language. Conrad only began learning English at the age of twenty. His first language was Polish, French his second. After leaving school at the age of sixteen, he spent nineteen years as a sailor in the French and British merchant navies.



Below is an extract from Conrad's Youth, a short story about an ill-fated ship sailing from England to Bangkok. The story is based on Conrad's own first voyage to Asia. In Youth the narrator, Marlow, is an old sailor recounting his first trip to the East many years before. The ship's cargo of coal catches fire and the crew abandon the ship off the coast of Indonesia. Marlow, Conrad's alter ego, is in command of a small lifeboat.

"I remember nights and days of calm when we pulled, we pulled, and the boat seemed to stand still, as if bewitched within the circle of the sea horizon. I remember the heat, the deluge of rain-squalls that kept us bailing for dear life (but filled our water-cask), and I remember sixteen hours on end with a mouth dry as a cinder and a steering-oar over the stern to keep my first command head on to a breaking sea. I did not know how good a man I was till then. I remember the drawn faces, the dejected figures of my two men, and I remember my youth and the feeling that will never come back any more – the feeling that I could last for ever, outlast the sea, the earth, and all men; the deceitful feeling that lures us on to joys, to perils, to love, to vain effort – to death; the triumphant conviction of strength, the heat of life in the handful of dust, the glow in the heart that with every year grows dim, grows cold, grows small, and expires – and expires, too soon – before life itself.

"And this is how I see the East. I have seen its secret places and have looked into its very soul; but now I see it always from a small boat, a high outline of mountains, blue and afar in the morning; like faint mist at noon; a jagged wall of purple at sunset. I have the feel

# 08 WAR AND PEACE

- Speaking: War Quotations (94)

- Essay: Gun Control (95-97)

- Section R2 (98-101)

SAMPLE



## 08 WAR AND PEACE



*Recognizing that sustainable development, democracy and peace are indivisible is an idea whose time has come.*

**Wangari Maathai (Kenyan environmental and political activist, 1940–2011.)**

*No society that feeds its children on tales of successful violence can expect them not to believe that violence in the end is rewarded.*

**Margaret Mead (American anthropologist, 1901–1978)**

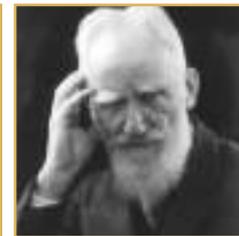


*I hate war as only a soldier who has lived it can, only as one who has seen its brutality, its stupidity.*

**Dwight D. Eisenhower (U.S. president and army general, 1890–1969)**

*Patriotism: Your conviction that this country is superior to all other countries because you were born in it.*

**George Bernard Shaw (Irish playwright, 1856–1950)**



*I do not know with what weapons World War III will be fought, but World War IV will be fought with sticks and stones.*

**Albert Einstein (German physicist, 1878–1955)**

*The death of one man is a tragedy. The death of millions is a statistic.*

**Joseph Stalin (leader of the Soviet Union, 1878–1953)**



*Great men are almost always bad men.*

**Lord Acton (19th century historian, writer and politician)**

*Every nation in every region now has a decision to make. Either you are with us, or you are with the terrorists.*

**George W. Bush (US President, 2001–2009)**



## STRICTER GUN LAWS

**1** 'Governments should tighten gun laws.' Discuss.  
Are points 1–11 more likely to be used in arguments F (for) or A (against) stricter gun control?

- 1 The underlying reasons for crime such as unemployment and poverty need to be addressed.
- 2 Domestic violence would be less likely to escalate into deadly incidents.
- 3 It would demonise and ostracise honest sportsmen, collectors and farmers.
- 4 They are a defence against a tyrannical government.
- 5 Tragic accidents are common; the greatest danger to the owner is from his own gun.
- 6 Death rates are skewed by suicides.
- 7 In the modern world there is no real need for them.
- 8 They encourage a macho culture of violence.
- 9 Gun ownership is a matter of personal freedom.
- 10 We have an inalienable human right to defend one's life, one's family and property.
- 11 High profile cases of abuse paint a false picture of what is actually a minor problem.

**2** Useful Gun Vocabulary  
Complete the sentences with words from the box.

ammunition pistol shotgun amnesty firearms armed

- 1 In the UK, the police do not usually carry \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2 A \_\_\_\_\_, i.e. a handgun, has a much shorter barrel than a rifle.
- 3 The \_\_\_\_\_ robber was shot dead by a police marksman.
- 4 A \_\_\_\_\_ uses cartridges rather than bullets.
- 5 The semi-automatic rifle has a magazine that holds 30 rounds of \_\_\_\_\_.
- 6 Ten thousand firearms were handed in during the month-long gun \_\_\_\_\_.

**3** Is there really a trend?

It's very common to start essays with a trend, and it's a useful way of introducing the topic and explaining its importance.

*In recent decades, rates of childhood obesity have risen to alarming levels.*

*People are living longer than ever before and this trend is expected to continue.*

However, we need to be careful not to overstate things or make false assertions. For the 'gun laws' essay, it would be factually wrong to assert that gun-related crime is increasing. Firearm homicides in the US have dropped significantly in the last 20 years. Likewise, in the UK, the trend of increasing gun crime has reversed; Firearm offences have fallen by about a third over the past decade.

C. \_\_\_\_

Russian businessman Xiao Li Bei has received permission to keep his deceased friend in an industrial freezer. Police in the town of Novosibirsk discovered the body during a routine health and safety inspection of Xiao's warehouse. Xiao, of Chinese ancestry, told police that his friend had died of natural causes two years previously.

D. \_\_\_\_

Commuters in Melbourne, Australia, faced chaos today as a summer heat wave caused 200 trains to be cancelled. Track buckled between Jolimont and Flinders Street stations on the Melbourne loop as temperatures peaked at 43.2 degrees Celsius (109.7°F), causing local train operator Connex to send track workers out to hose rails down.

E. \_\_\_\_

Macy's flagship store in Herald Square, New York City, was evacuated due to a fire on Sunday. The fire started in an escalator and smoke began to spread throughout the department store. Nobody was seriously injured. The fire was reported at 16:00 EDT (21:00 UTC) and the store reopened at around 18:00 EDT (23:00 UTC) and will stay open until 18:00 EDT Christmas Eve, according to Macy's spokesperson Elina Kazan.

F. \_\_\_\_

A major snowstorm, potentially the most severe in years, is currently affecting the East Coast of the United States. What began as a low pressure system off the coast of Florida that resulted in widespread flash flooding is now on its way to the Northeast, where it is expected to dump over a foot of snow in many areas.

G. \_\_\_\_

Tens of thousands of people were evacuated from areas near Mount Mayon in the Philippines on Tuesday, after lava started flowing out of the volcano. Local scientists caution that Mayon might be on the verge of a powerful eruption. "After the series of ash puffs and ash explosions of 1,000 metres, we cannot rule out a major explosion," said Cedric Daep, the head of local disaster relief operations.

H. \_\_\_\_

Edwina, believed to be the oldest recorded living duck in the United Kingdom, has died at the age of 22. The mallard was first discovered by Ian Knight and Christine Christopher in a lake near their residence. Edwina had been abandoned by her own mother. Ian helped the duck to recover its health and, after a failed attempt to release the creature back into the wild, the duck was adopted as a family pet.

I. \_\_\_\_

A second day of winter weather and snow has caused further disruption in the UK. Forecasters have warned of further snow in Scotland later today into Saturday evening, with some higher ground experiencing as much as 15 centimetres into Sunday. Heavy snow for parts of Northern England has also been forecast.

# 09 SCIENCE

- Speaking: Science Quotations (104)
- IP Protection (105)
- Reading: SKA (106)
- Section L1 - Professor Peter Quinn (107-108)
- Idioms and Proverbs (109)
- Section L1 - GoCarShare (110-111)
- Commonly Confused Words (112)
- Section R1 (113)

# 09 SCIENCE



*Men have become the tools of their tools.*

**Henry David Thoreau (American author, philosopher and naturalist, 1817–1863)**

*If I have seen further than others, it is by standing upon the shoulders of giants.*

**Isaac Newton (English physicist, 1642–1727)**



*A new consciousness is developing which sees the earth as a single organism and recognizes that an organism at war with itself is doomed. We are one planet. One of the great revelations of the age of space exploration is the image of the earth finite and lonely, somehow vulnerable, bearing the entire human species through the oceans of space and time.*

**Carl Sagan (American astronomer, 1934–1996)**

*I don't think we're yet evolved to the point where we're clever enough to handle as complex a situation as climate change...The inertia of humans is so huge that you can't really do anything meaningful.*

**James Lovelock (British scientist)**



*We must not forget that when radium was discovered no one knew that it would prove useful in hospitals. The work was one of pure science. And this is a proof that scientific work must not be considered from the point of view of the direct usefulness of it. It must be done for itself, for the beauty of science, and then there is always the chance that a scientific discovery may become like radium a benefit for humanity.*

**Marie Curie (Polish-French physicist, 1867–1934)**

*I don't think the human race will survive the next thousand years, unless we spread into space. There are too many accidents that can befall life on a single planet. But I'm an optimist. We will reach out to the stars.*

**Stephen Hawking (British physicist)**



*We are still in the very beginnings of the Internet.*

**Jimmy Wales (co-founder of Wikipedia)**

## INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

**1** Discuss: Is violation of intellectual property rights a serious crime? Is IP protection tenable in today's high-tech world?

**2** Now listen to two people discussing IP protection and complete the phrases below with words from the recording.

It's not a **1** \_\_\_\_\_ choice.

It's not a zero-sum **2** \_\_\_\_\_. Everyone can benefit.

Tighter copyright enforcement **3** \_\_\_\_\_ creativity by financially rewarding creators.

In an environment of lax **4** \_\_\_\_\_, creators will be discouraged because...

It's easy to cherry **5** \_\_\_\_\_ examples but for most artists...

Too much copyright protection **6** \_\_\_\_\_ creativity...

Songwriters are unable to reinterpret old classics because that would be an **7** \_\_\_\_\_

**3** Describing Arguments

Match the arguments 1-6 with their definitions A-F.

**1** The idea that the new law will result in hospital closures is just a **straw man** argument.

**2** He has been accused of **cherry picking** evidence that shows economy recovery.

**3** Painting Stalin as some latter day Oliver Cromwell is a **false analogy**.

**4** He responded with **ad hominem** attacks on the candidate's supposed history of tax avoidance rather than his tax policies.

**5** Journalists are not as objective as they would like to believe. As with the rest of us, they're subject to **confirmation bias**.

**6** It's a **false dilemma** that universities either have to get more state funding or raise tuition fees.

A. literally 'at the man', meaning attacking the person, not the person's argument

B. an invented argument / claim which misrepresents the position of your opponents, in order to attack them

C. a false reduction of choices to just two alternatives, often extreme positions

D. the tendency to favour information that supports one's ideas

E. choosing only the best from a group, i.e. selecting cases that support your position and ignoring those that don't

F. an argument based on a comparison that is misleading and superficial

# THE SQUARE KILOMETRE ARRAY

1



Artist's impression of the SKA dishes.  
Credit: SKA Organisation / TDP / DRAO / Swinburne Astronomy Productions

One of the greatest scientific projects of our age is quietly underway in the Southern Hemisphere. The Square Kilometer Array (SKA) is an international radio telescope project involving 20 countries, but concentrated in two core areas in remote desert regions of Australia and South Africa. Consisting of thousands of dishes (equivalent to a square kilometer), the SKA will be the world's largest ground-based telescope array. It will help answer questions about galaxy formation, dark energy, Earth-like planets, and the formation of black holes.

Construction of the SKA will commence in 2016 and it is expected to be fully operational in 2024. It will be the world's largest scientific instrument, have 10,000 times the survey speed of present radio telescopes, and be so sensitive that it will be able to detect an airport radar on a planet 50 light years away.

The SKA will generate enormous amounts of data. As well as three thousand 15-metre dishes, there will be other types of radio wave receptors known as aperture array antennas. One hundred and sixty Gigabits of data per second will be transmitted from each radio dish to a central processor. Together the dishes will produce ten times the current global Internet traffic. Add the data from the aperture array receptors and the data rates will be 100 times current global Internet traffic! Handling the data will require the processing power 50 times more powerful than the most powerful supercomputer in 2010.

In 2012, the Australia Square Kilometre Array Pathfinder (ASKAP) project began operation. This is a cutting edge radio telescope project consisting of 36 antenna dishes. A testbed for SKA technology, it will be incorporated into Phase One of SKA.



# 10 IN THE SPOTLIGHT

- Speaking: Arts & Media Quotations (116)
- Section W1 (116)
- Section L4 & W1 (117)
- Section R2 (119)
- Section L3 (121)
- Section W2 (122)
- Section L2 (124)
- Section W3 (124)

SAMPLE

# 10 IN THE SPOTLIGHT

*It's better to fade away like an old soldier than to burn out. I don't appreciate worship of dead Sid Vicious or of dead James Dean... Making Sid Vicious a hero, Jim Morrison – it's garbage to me. I worship the people who survive.*

**John Lennon (English musician, singer and songwriter, 1940–1980)**

*All children are artists. The problem is how to remain an artist once he grows up.*

**Pablo Picasso (Spanish painter, 1881–1973)**

*The man who reads nothing at all is better educated than the man who reads nothing but newspapers.*

**Thomas Jefferson (third President of the United States, 1743–1826)**

*Well, competition is so important, even when you're an artist. And if you deny that there's competition, then you're a liar. That's what gives you your ambition.*

**Daniel Craig (British actor)**

*Abstract art: a product of the untalented sold by the unprincipled to the utterly bewildered.*

**Al Capp (American cartoonist, 1909–1979)**

*Advertising is the greatest art form of the 20th century.*

**Marshall McLuhan (Canadian academic, 1911–1980)**

*I think dance music is a beautiful thing, it's a great thing, and that's what I want to show the world: dance music can really bring people together.*

**Armin van Buuren (Dutch DJ)**

## SECTION W1

### 1 Letter Writing Tips

**Add personal 'history':** the letter shouldn't read like a series of notes put into sentence form. It's a letter to a friend. Personalise things by adding some 'history' to the event – a line or two but don't overdo it. Here are some examples:

*My sister went last year and she hasn't stopped raving about it. She absolutely loved it.*

*I went ten years ago and it was awesome.*

*I've wanted to do it for ages but never got around to it.*

**Explain why you're giving contact details and / or asking for help.**

The Section W1 letters are a bit artificial in that they require you to put in telephone numbers and other details. Asking a friend to organise things or at least to agree on your suggestions provides a reason for you to write down the website address and telephone numbers. Of course, suggesting an activity to people and asking them to organise it is quite lazy. It requires an excuse such as:

*I'm not going to have any Internet access over the next 48 hours. Can you...*

*My thesis deadline is this Friday so I'm incredibly busy. Would you mind...*

*Can you make the bookings? I don't have a credit card any more (don't ask – it's a long story).*

## USEFUL VOCABULARY FOR SECTION L1

**1** Section L1 often involves people in the arts talking about their lives and careers.

Complete the sentences with words from the box.

influences wonder curve separated disillusioned nominated overnight  
humble place comeback break auditions

- 1 There was little training. I was pretty much thrown in at the deep end and had to get on with things. It was a very steep learning \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2 He's trying to make a \_\_\_\_\_ with his first album in twelve years.
- 3 My early \_\_\_\_\_ were British punk rock bands like the Clash and the Sex Pistols.
- 4 Our band was a one-hit \_\_\_\_\_. We topped the charts in 2003 but never managed another top-40 song.
- 5 He rose from \_\_\_\_\_ beginnings, and along the way swapped his Cockney accent for a more polished mid-Atlantic one.
- 6 We were described by the press as being an \_\_\_\_\_ success but the fact is we'd more than paid our dues. We'd been playing pubs and small-time gigs for years.
- 7 My lucky \_\_\_\_\_ was being cast in a film that became an unexpected hit.
- 8 I don't think I was especially talented. It was very much a case of being in the right \_\_\_\_\_ at the right time.
- 9 After a few years at the top, I became \_\_\_\_\_ with the music industry and decided to call it quits.
- 10 Our marriage hit the rocks soon after and we \_\_\_\_\_ in 2010. We formally divorced two years later.
- 11 After years of \_\_\_\_\_ and two-bit walk-on parts, I finally landed a leading role in a major Hollywood production.
- 12 I've been \_\_\_\_\_ for several Golden Globes but not actually won one, yet.

## SECTION R2

### 1 Word Play in News Headlines

Sometimes idioms are used in a literal way.

FRIENDS FALL OUT OVER ORANGES

To 'fall out' means to argue and/or end a friendship, but in such a title you might expect that it is used literally (and perhaps also figuratively), that the friends actually physically fell out of something. This mixing of literal and figurative meanings is common. When we see a heading like GREENGROCER GOES BANANAS we would guess that the greengrocer is doing something unusual with bananas.

Figuring out whether idioms are used literally or figuratively is important. In a headline such as, BOEING PURCHASE UP IN THE AIR, the idiom 'up in the air' probably refers to the 'Boeing purchase' being undecided.

Sometimes, well known proverbs, idioms, and cultural references such as song and film names may be tweaked, i.e. a word or two changed.

LORD OF THE RINGTONES LOSES PATENT BATTLE

This utilises a reference to the novel and film 'Lord of the Rings', and one would assume the 'lord' to be a successful businessman selling 'ringtones'.

### 2 In what ways have the following sentences modified the popular sayings? What stories could such headlines be about?

ALL'S FAIR IN LOVE AND LAWN BOWLS  
 YOU CAN TEACH AN OLD DOG NEW TRICKS  
 IT TAKES THREE TO TANGO  
 NO PLACE LIKE PARENT'S HOME  
 TOO MANY COOKS SPOIL THE BANQUET



# SAMPLE PAPERS

- Listening Paper (128)

- Reading & Writing Paper (136)

- Speaking Test (152)

SAMPLE



Please stick your candidate label here



# Anglia Examinations

AIM Qualifications ESOL International

## Level 3

### Listening Examination

Qualification: 601/4948/6

Paper Number: MastersSample4

#### Candidate Instructions:



Make sure you have the correct candidate label in the box above.



Time allowed – FORTY FIVE minutes.



Sections L1 and L4/W1 will be heard twice. Sections L2 and L3 will be heard once only.



Use a blue or black PEN.



Answer ALL the questions clearly in the space provided.



You may use correcting fluid if necessary.

You must ask any questions now as you cannot speak during the test.

For Examiner's Use Only

L1 [16]	L2 [10]	L3 [8]	L4 [16]	W1 [5]

Writing Total [5]

Listening Total [50]

Marker's ID

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Section L2 (10 marks)

You will hear two friends, one male and one female, discussing their trip to France. For questions 9-13 decide whether the opinions are expressed by Flora, the female speaker, by Marcus, the male speaker or whether both speakers agree.

Marks  
Awarded

Write B if both speakers agree

F for Flora

M for Marcus

You will hear the recording once only.

9. Climbing the Eiffel Tower is a priority.

	9
--	---

10. French cuisine is delicious.

	10
--	----

11. French is relatively simple to learn.

	11
--	----

12. The drive to Marseilles will be enjoyable.

	12
--	----

13. They have a sufficient amount of money.

	13
--	----

---

10



Section L3 (8 marks)

You will hear two extracts from different conversations. After each extract, there are two multiple-choice questions. For questions 14-17, choose the answer which fits best, according to what you hear. You will hear the extracts once only.

Marks  
Awarded

Extract One - You will hear a woman talking about having her broken computer mended.

14. Why is the speaker angry?

a.	She had not had the computer very long.	
b.	The shop staff were unhelpful.	
c.	The price of fixing the computer was high.	

15. What happened when the speaker returned home?

a.	The computer wouldn't turn on.	
b.	The computer worked better than before.	
c.	The computer had a virus.	

Extract Two - You will hear a man talking about his business trip.

16. Why is the speaker pleased?

a.	His meetings are going well.	
b.	He has no further meetings.	
c.	His meetings were cancelled.	

17. When he has free time in Spain, the speaker does a lot of

a.	swimming.	
b.	hiking.	
c.	kayaking.	

8



Please stick your candidate label here



# Anglia Examinations

AIM Qualifications ESOL International

## Level 3

Qualification: 601/4948/6

Paper Number: MastersSample4

### Candidate Instructions:



Make sure you have the correct candidate label in the box above.



Time allowed – TWO hours and THIRTY minutes.  
(Not including listening)



Answer ALL the questions.  
Check the back page.



Use a blue or black PEN in the spaces provided.



You may use correcting fluid if necessary.

**INVIGILATOR: PLEASE ENSURE THAT CANDIDATES UNDERSTAND THESE INSTRUCTIONS**

For Examiner's Use Only

	R1 [10]	R2 [10]	R3 [10]	W2 [10]	W3 [10]	R4 Pt 1 [10]	R4 Pt 2 [10]	W4 [25]
W								
R								

Reading Section [50]

Writing Section [50]

Marker's ID

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Section R1 Reading (10 marks)

For questions 1-5, read the following extract from an article and decide which word (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap.

Marks  
Awarded

Sweets

The concept of a 'sweet', also known as candy, may <sup>(1)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ any sweet confection, including chocolate, chewing gum and sugar candy. Sweets are different to dessert in that they usually come in smaller pieces, but different countries have different ideas about what <sup>(2)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ sweets. Something like sweets have been produced for at least 3,000 years and almost certainly originated in India, where sugarcane is <sup>(3)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_. Pieces of candy were produced by boiling sugarcane juice. The Persians and then the Greeks adopted their practices and spread sugarcane agriculture to Europe. Sweets were also made using honey. It was very popular in the Roman empire to <sup>(4)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ fruits in honey and serve them as treats on special occasions. It was even considered good for you. It was not until the 1830s and the Industrial Revolution that sweets as we know them were produced for a mass market. In the west, they were heavily marketed towards children, and candy businesses relied almost solely on children to keep them <sup>(5)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_.

- |                   |               |               |                |
|-------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. A. envelop     | B. encompass  | C. encircle   | D. enclose     |
| 2. A. complements | B. integrates | C. develops   | D. constitutes |
| 3. A. intuitive   | B. indigenous | C. ingrained  | D. inbred      |
| 4. A. coat        | B. conceal    | C. camouflage | D. cap         |
| 5. A. frequent    | B. repetitive | C. afloat     | D. conducive   |

For questions 6-10, read a passage from ***Captains Courageous*** by Rudyard Kipling and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best answers each question.

That was after he had been cured of a string of boils between his elbows and wrists, where the wet jersey and oilskins cut into the flesh. The salt water stung them unpleasantly, but when they were ripe Dan treated them with Disko's razor, and assured Harvey that now he was a "blooded Banker"; the affliction of gurry-sores being the mark of the caste that claimed him.

Since Harvey was a boy and very busy, he did not bother his head with too much thinking. He was exceedingly sorry for his mother, and often longed to see her and above all to tell her of this wonderful new life, and how brilliantly he was acquitting himself in it. Otherwise he preferred not to wonder too much how she was bearing the shock of his supposed death. But one day, as he stood on the foc'sle ladder, guying the cook, who had accused him and Dan of hooking fried pies, it occurred to him that this was a vast improvement on being snubbed by strangers in the smoking-room of a hired liner.

He was a recognized part of the scheme of things on the We're Here; had his place at the table and among the bunks; and could hold his own in the long talks on stormy days, when the others were always ready to listen to what they called his "fairy-tales" of his life ashore. It did not take him more than two days and a quarter to feel that if he spoke of his own life—it seemed very far away—no one except Dan (and even Dan's belief was sorely tried) credited him. So he invented a friend, a boy he had heard of, who drove a miniature four-pony drag in Toledo, Ohio, and ordered five suits of clothes at a time and led things called "germans" at parties where all the presents were solid silver. Salters protested that this kind of yarn was desperately wicked, if not indeed

positively blasphemous, but he listened as greedily as the others; and their criticisms at the end gave Harvey entirely new notions on "germans," clothes, cigarettes with gold-leaf tips, rings, watches, scent, small dinner-parties, champagne, card-playing, and hotel accommodation.

6. Where is this novel set?
- a. in an illegal tavern
  - b. in a prison kitchen
  - c. on a fishing vessel
  - d. in army barracks
7. Harvey's mother thinks he is
- a. deceased.
  - b. working.
  - c. missing.
  - d. travelling.
8. What does 'acquitting' mean in the second paragraph?
- a. absolve or exonerate
  - b. shame or humiliate
  - c. give up or capitulate
  - d. perform or execute
9. Harvey appreciates the \_\_\_\_\_ of the men.
- a. discretion
  - b. companionship
  - c. humour
  - d. work ethic
10. Why does Harvey invent the life of a friend?
- a. He does not want to talk about his own life.
  - b. His own life was mundane.
  - c. Nobody will listen to the story of his own life.
  - d. The men don't believe the story of his own life.



Section R3 (10 marks)

Read the following sentences and write ONE word only in each gap.

Marks  
Awarded

1. The council won't do it. There's too much red \_\_\_\_\_ to contend with.
2. He's not as aggressive as he seems. He's all \_\_\_\_\_ and no bite.
3. A little \_\_\_\_\_ told me you two are getting married soon.
4. Red buses in London are a \_\_\_\_\_ a dozen. They're everywhere!
5. Don't look a gift \_\_\_\_\_ in the mouth. Be a bit more grateful.
6. Every cloud has a \_\_\_\_\_ lining.
7. Don't tell anyone about it, all right? Mum's the \_\_\_\_\_.
8. This choice is impossible. I'm between a \_\_\_\_\_ and a hard place.
9. He's as fit as a \_\_\_\_\_ and finished the race in 34 minutes.
10. I'll be there, come hell or \_\_\_\_\_ water.

10



To:

From:

Date & Subject:

*(The main body of the form is a large empty rectangular box with rounded corners, overlaid with a large diagonal watermark reading "SAMPLE".)*

10



Read this passage about biomimicry and answer all the questions *in your own words*.

### Biomimicry: The Answers are All Around Us

Biomimicry is the imitation of the models and systems of nature for the purpose of design. For example, Japan's Shinkansen Bullet Train was redesigned to imitate birds. This was done because it travelled so fast that when the blunt nose of the train came out of a tunnel, it pushed air out the other end with such force that it resulted in a sonic boom (a very loud noise), which disturbed residents. The company set to work researching bird flight. The newly designed nose of the train echoed the beak of a kingfisher, which dives silently to catch its prey, and the carriages were reworked to resemble the Adelie Penguin, whose smooth body allows it to swim and slide effortlessly. The train no longer made a sound.

Biomimicry is a fairly new scientific field, which in some ways is baffling. Why, when designing something, do inventors look at what other humans have done, when the answers are all around us in nature? Biomimicry is a great research tool. When generating concept ideas, one can ask, 'Where does nature do something similar?' It's becoming increasingly common for biologists to be brought to the table to help designers with their knowledge of nature.

Design based on nature is often superior. Nothing in nature needs to be 'repaired' by someone or something else: organisms self-heal. Knowing this, a team of researchers used proteins from rings of teeth on squid suckers to make a coating for protective clothing. This clothing was very important for workers handling hazardous chemicals, but the fabric would be constantly damaged, often without the workers knowing. The squid-inspired coating fixes and closes tears in the clothing itself, just as a squid sucker repairs itself when it suffers damage.

Biomimetic answers are also often more sustainable than any other. Ships' hulls have been covered with a range of incredibly toxic substances for decades, polluting the ocean. This has been done to prevent bacteria and waste sticking to the hulls, which increases ocean drag and consumes time and fuel. Sharks have a better solution, however - they can't afford to pollute the ocean where they live, so they have tiny ridged scales which bacteria can't latch onto and therefore they suffer no drag. This design of shark skin has been applied to ships' hulls - resulting in fewer gratuitous toxins in the sea.

What makes biomimicry even more attractive for sustainability is its capacity for reducing waste or eliminating it altogether. There's no rubbish in nature: everything decays and is absorbed back into the natural environment. Taking this idea, it's possible to produce systems that produce no waste. The city of Kalundborg in Denmark is already trying this: it has a sympiotic network of companies which incorporate each other's waste products as inputs into their own industrial processes. If this system could be replicated widescale, then there would be no more landfill, no more sewage, and no more ocean plastic.

Natural organisms are often more resilient than human-designed technology. Materials in nature use various strategies to prevent cracks or breakages in their design. For example, an abalone shell is made of thousands of tile-like plates made of chalk. They are organised in a brick-like design to yield a structure arranged in the toughest way theoretically possible. The abalone shell also has a protein glue that binds this structure together: it is strong enough to keep the structure unscathed, but flexible enough to absorb strong blows. Designs inspired by this structure could include ceramics that wouldn't break when you dropped them, and even buildings that could withstand powerful earthquakes.

The scope for biomimicry is limitless. Life has been around on Earth for 3.8 billion years - and what designers are starting to realise is how much research and development time that really is. Has the time come to phase out human-inspired design?





## AIM Awards & Anglia Examinations

Level 3 (Masters C2)

Speaking Test

2019 Set 1

### Instructions for Candidates

- The test will take 20 minutes.
- You will take the test with another candidate.

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## Procedure

The Anglia Masters Speaking Test consists of three tasks and should take approximately 20 minutes to complete. There are two candidates at each session. The examination will be recorded. The recording is sent to Chichester College for moderation.

AFTER the examination, you must not return to the area where candidates yet to take the test are still waiting.

## Preparation

Two articles to read and think about. You should be prepared to talk briefly on one of them before discussing it.

Task One: **up to** 4 minutes: Introductory warm-up.

The assessor will ask you to talk about who you are, why you are taking the examination and so on.

Task Two: **up to** 8 minutes: Prepared discussion (newspaper article).

The assessor will ask you to talk briefly about the article you have chosen to prepare, and then you must be prepared to discuss the issues arising from it.

Task Three: **up to** 8 minutes: Unprepared discussion (topic only).

The assessor will ask you to choose a statement card. He/She will then indicate to you which of the statements on your chosen card you should talk about. You can talk alone for a moment and then you must be prepared to engage in discussion about the proposition in the statement.



**STEP TO books** are specifically designed for students preparing for Anglia Examinations. The books have 10-12 units and include a QR code linking to audio files and a sample test. Each unit is topic based (covering high-frequency test topics and vocabulary) and has a fresh, attractive, and colourful design.

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