



## READING – TASK 1

### KEITAI NOVELS

**Read the text and correct the sentences. Do not change the structure of the sentence.**

1. Many well-known writers are now using Keitai.

2. Keitai novels can only be seen on your phone.

3. Keitai novels are mostly written for children.

4. The most popular Keitai novels are thrillers.

5. Critics have been very positive about Keitai.

6. Anyone can now write novels at home.

Mobile phone novelists are hitting the bestseller lists as a new generation of writers and creating novels on the keys of their telephones. In Japan where most technological trends start, keitai shosetsu (literally “portable (phone) novel”) are a publishing phenomenon. Of the top ten bestselling fiction works in Japan in the first half of 2007, five started as Keitai novels.

Keitai novels are usually written by first-time writers and are quite basic in style and content. Yet that doesn't stop them from joining the paper publishing world. One Keitai novel, “Love Sky”, has now been turned into a real book, has sold more than 1.3 million copies and is being made into a film.

The success of Keitai relies on an audience of people who regularly use mobile phones for messaging and phoning. In Japan this means girls and young women in their twenties. It is no surprise that it is dramas and love stories that are the most successful.

There has been a lot of criticism of Keitai novels by writers and other members of the world of literature but the fact remains that Keitai gives everyone the chance to write novels, wherever they are.

**READING – TASK 2**

**SIGNS AND NOTICES**

**Where would you expect to see the signs and notices? Choose from the most appropriate options. In some cases, more than one answer is possible.**

<b>1. EXACT FARE PLEASE</b> _____	<b>5. ALL MAJOR CARDS ACCEPTED</b> _____	<b>9. FIXED PENALTY NOTICE</b> _____
<b>2. TO LET</b> _____	<b>6. PLEASE HANDLE WITH CARE</b> _____	<b>10. NO BILLPOSTING</b> _____
<b>3. FOR EXTERNAL USE ONLY</b> _____	<b>7. GENTS</b> _____	<b>11. LATEST CHECKOUT TIME: 11.00</b> _____
<b>4. TRESPASSERS WILL BE PROSECUTED</b> _____	<b>8. DO NOT EXCEED THE STATED DOSAGE</b> _____	<b>12. THE MANAGEMENT RESERVES THE RIGHT OF ADMISSION</b> _____

- a) at a bus stop
- b) at the entrance to a toilet
- c) in a hotel
- d) in a library or a hospital
- e) in a shop
- f) on a bus
- g) on an envelope or a parcel
- h) on a wall or other empty, flat surface
- i) on or outside a commercial or residential building
- j) on the packet or bottle of a pharmaceutical product
- k) on your car windscreen
- l) outside a piece of private land
- m) outside a pub

**READING – TASK 3**

**Match the two parts of the sentences below together. The sentence sections in the right-hand box are in the correct chronological order. The numbers correspond to the personalities.**

1.	The Emperor Hadrian	A	led the Roman army on an exploratory foray into Britain in 55BC.	<b>1. -</b>
2.	William Shakespeare	B	built a wall (which can still be seen) in the north of the country to protect Britain from the Celts in (what is now) Scotland.	<b>2. -</b>
3.	King Henry VIII	C	invaded , and many then settled and farmed.	<b>3. -</b>
4.	Geoffrey Chaucer	D	of the Kingdom of Wessex united the Saxons and defeated the Danish and Viking armies.	<b>4. -</b>
5.	King Alfred	E	wrote his literary masterpiece, “The Canterbury Tales”.	<b>5. -</b>
6.	Vikings from Denmark and Norway	F	broke from the Church of Rome and, in a period known as the Reformation, established the Church of England.	<b>6. -</b>
7.	Julius Caesar	G	wrote some of the most famous literary works in the world, including “Richard III” and “The Merchant of Venice”.	<b>7. -</b>

### READING – TASK 4

**Read the text. Some parts of the sentences are missing. Find the most appropriate part for each case. Write the appropriate number into the box. There is one example (0). Note that there is one extra expression**

As well as there not necessarily being a reason for the phobia, **(0)** that the victim only needs to **(1)** in which the phobia may take place. This will most often result in anxiety-related physical occurrences, such as increased heart rate, a loss of breath, **(2)**, trembling, pain in the stomach or worse.

There are three types of phobia. Firstly, there is agoraphobia, which is the only condition that can be **(3)**. This is a fear of leaving home or leaving a place that feels safe. The second type is social phobias, which involve the victim with other people or in social situations which are potentially embarrassing. For example, someone with a strong phobia for speaking in public may be **(4)** of opening their mouth. Finally, there are specific phobias. These phobias are usually caused by a single event or thing and can be very strange. For example, people who go into a **(5)** if they see a clown or a vegetable. As these are really unique and so different from each other, they require a different treatment for each one, which makes **(6)** of phobias especially important.

It is generally recognized that there are two steps in the treatment of phobias. The first step involves the victim **(7)** with the phobia. For example, someone who has a phobia of flying will start using the following hierarchy: watching a video about the safety of flying, meeting **(8)**, visiting a plane when it is on the ground, experiencing a short flight.

A second step is to deal with the thoughts that people have, which cause the **(9)** to the phobia. This is done by finding positive responses to these thoughts. Instead of thinking “This plane will crash”, they should think “This is the safest way to travel”.

Although this two-step process is considered very successful in treating phobias, some phobias are stronger than others and I may never be possible to **(10)** them.

Finally, it is important for victims of phobias to remember that a phobia is a **(11)**. A person with a phobia may rarely come **(12)** with the cause of their phobia and will normally behave in exactly the same way as everyone else.

N	it is true	0
A	correct identification	
B	physically incapable	
C	frequent flyers	
D	into contact	
E	anticipate the situation	
F	coming face-to-face	
G	normal condition	
H	make a difference	
I	Sweating	
J	Overcome	
K	treated by doctors	
L	panic attack	
M	physical responses	



## USE OF LANGUAGE – TASK 1

### Spoken Responses

Do you know common spoken responses? In each case, **circle** the most appropriate word **in bold** to complete the second sentence in each sentence pair.

1. “How are you?” – “I’m a bit under the **clouds/weather** today.”
2. “I’ve just won \$10,000 on the lottery.” – “No way! You’re pulling my **arm/leg!**”
3. “Have a nice weekend.” – “The same **to/for** you.”
4. “Things aren’t going too well at work or at home.” – “Oh dear. Well, try to keep your **nose/chin** up. Things could be worse.”
5. “Would you like to come to the cinema tonight?” – “I can’t. I’m up to my **eyeballs/nostrils** in work.”
6. “I’m afraid I haven’t got any coffee left. Is tea all right?” – “Sure. Any **port/habour** in a storm.”
7. “Why did you accept the job? The pay is terrible.” – “Yes, but I need some money desperately, and **beggars/scroungers** can’t be choosers.”
8. “I don’t believe it! You’ve broken my favourite cup!” – “All right, keep your **hair/head** on! I’ll get you another one.”

## USE OF LANGUAGE – TASK 2

### THE WORLD ABOUT US

**Read the text and decide which answer best fits each gap. Circle the correct answer.**

Pressure groups such as Greenpeace and Friends of the Earth have done a considerable amount to change the attitude of the general public (1)\_\_\_\_\_ the problems of the environment. Their once (2)\_\_\_\_\_ voices of protest now sound far less extreme, and politicians from all parts of the world are beginning to see the (3)\_\_\_\_\_. Governments have begun to appreciate that (4)\_\_\_\_\_ warming is a real problem and international corporations are taking problems such as the (5)\_\_\_\_\_ of the ozone layer far more seriously than they ever did in the past. Nevertheless, this is no time to be complacent because a great deal more needs to be done and (6)\_\_\_\_\_ radical practical measures are taken quickly, the situation is going to get considerably worse.

- |                |              |               |             |
|----------------|--------------|---------------|-------------|
| 1. A about     | B from       | C towards     | D over      |
| 2. A catchy    | B harmonious | C mellifluous | D strident  |
| 3. A dawn      | B day        | C sun         | D light     |
| 4. A earthly   | B universal  | C global      | D planetary |
| 5. A depletion | B reduction  | C shrinkage   | D lessening |
| 6. A unless    | B without    | C despite     | D barring   |

### USE OF LANGUAGE – TASK 3

#### BODY LANGUAGE

**Read the text below. Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs in the box. Note that there are some words you do not need.**

bend	be	fold	indicate
maintain	make	nod	pinch
relate	relax	reveal	think
trust	yawn		

Body language displays an individual's attitudes, emotions and feelings. It can be shown by such things as (1) \_\_\_\_\_ or relaxed arms, eye contact, relaxed posture, fidgeting and gesturing warmly.

It is important for two reasons. First, people (2) \_\_\_\_\_ more likely to remember what they see than what they hear, and, second, people can lie with words, but not with their body language or facial expressions, as most people (3) \_\_\_\_\_ them unconsciously.

With positive body language there is a link between our interest in the other person and the conversation. It is also very reliable in (4) \_\_\_\_\_ a person's feelings. For instance, if your arms (5) \_\_\_\_\_, it is a sign of openness. Gesturing or "talking" with your hands shows involvement in the conversation and frankness towards the other person. Other examples are putting what you want to say into words with a smile and adding humour, as this (6) \_\_\_\_\_ a warm and personal relationship.

Negative body language can (7) \_\_\_\_\_ to feeling uncomfortable. Negative body language is not as reliable a guide as positive body language. Fidgeting, for example, can signal a sign of boredom, nervousness or impatience. Shaking your head or (8) \_\_\_\_\_ can also be signals of boredom or confusion.

(9) \_\_\_\_\_ positive body language, it is best to put into practice the art of maintaining good posture and eye contact. Establishing eye contact, (10) \_\_\_\_\_ for agreement and smiling can make people feel at ease and can be a good starting point for healthy relationships.

## USE OF LANGUAGE – TASK 4

### ON-LINE SHOPPING

Complete each of the following spaces with **one word**. There is an example at the beginning (0).

On-line shopping is (0) **one** of the fastest growing areas of the Net, offering users (1)\_\_\_\_\_ large number of advantages over conventional shopping. Customers have access (2)\_\_\_\_\_ a wider range of goods (3)\_\_\_\_\_ in any shopping centre; (4)\_\_\_\_\_ are no queues or parking problems; ‘shops’ are open 24 hours (5)\_\_\_\_\_ day and purchases (6)\_\_\_\_\_ delivered to your door. What’s (7)\_\_\_\_\_, prices are competitive, and on-line price comparison services enable you to find (8)\_\_\_\_\_ best bargains. These sites search the Net (9)\_\_\_\_\_ a product and then show you (10)\_\_\_\_\_ much different on-line stores are charging. Once you have decided (11)\_\_\_\_\_ you are going to buy, and who you are going to buy it from, simply click (12)\_\_\_\_\_ the “add to shopping basket” icon. (13)\_\_\_\_\_ you change your mind later and decide (14)\_\_\_\_\_ to make the purchase, you can always cancel your order. Select the ‘proceed to checkout’ icon when you have everything you want, give your payment details and wait for delivery, (15)\_\_\_\_\_ may take only a few days.

### IT’S ONLY LOGICAL

**Answer the questions.**

1. When I was 14, my mother was 41. She is now twice as old as I am. What is my present age? \_\_\_\_\_
2. This sentence contains two mistakes. How many mistakes are there in this sentence? \_\_\_\_\_



**LISTENING – TASK 1**  
**THE FIRST SCIENCE FICTION BOOK**

**You will hear a talk about the first science fiction book. Read the text, then listen and complete the sentences with one word or a number.**

1. Mary's mother was a famous \_\_\_\_\_ and her father had very high expectations of her.
2. Her father often took her to see her mother's \_\_\_\_\_ when Mary was a young child.
3. She eloped with Shelly when she was \_\_\_\_\_, causing a scandal.
4. On 16 June, Mary and Shelley stayed with their friend Lord Byron because a \_\_\_\_\_ prevented them from getting home.
5. During the course of the evening, Byron suggested they should each try to come up with a \_\_\_\_\_ story.
6. It was when Mary had a \_\_\_\_\_ that she got the idea for the Frankenstein novel.
7. Victor Frankenstein is a young \_\_\_\_\_ in the story.
8. The creature only becomes murderous when Victor refuses to create a \_\_\_\_\_ for him.
9. The novel was published in \_\_\_\_\_.
10. It was ironic that Mary died in 1851, the year when the Great \_\_\_\_\_ opened.

## LISTENING – TASK 2

### A RADIO PROGRAMME

**Listen to a radio programme then choose the best answer or complete the sentences (use only one word).**

1. The radio programme is probably designed for
  - a) lawyers
  - b) sixteen- to eighteen-year-olds
  - c) young children
  
2. There is a factsheet that you can \_\_\_\_\_ from the website.
  
3. How many guests will there be on the programme?
  - a) none
  - b) one
  - c) more than one
  
4. Emily will help listeners \_\_\_\_\_ the mysteries of the legal profession.
  
5. Barristers present a case for the prosecution or on \_\_\_\_\_ of the accused.
  
6. Only a small \_\_\_\_\_ of lawyers work in court in England.
  
7. Emily says the majority of lawyers work
  - a) in court
  - b) for criminals
  - c) in offices
  
8. Divorce is part of
  - a) civil law
  - b) criminal law
  - c) court
  
9. Emily thinks the most important quality of a barrister is
  - a) self-confidence
  - b) communication
  - c) a good memory
  
10. You've got to \_\_\_\_\_ like you know what you're doing.