

Listening Part 1

You will hear some short conversations. You will hear each conversation twice. Choose the correct answer to complete each conversation.

1. a) Sorry mate, he's not in today.
 b) You've got it all wrong, love.
 c) I'm sorry, sir, it was an emergency.

2. a) Should I take it back?
 b) Fishing is fun, I agree.
 c) How do you like it?

3. a) There's nothing to worry about.
 b) I think I can move around by train.
 c) I didn't know that, sorry.

4. a) I know how you feel!
 b) Well, that's a relief!
 c) It's not the end of the world!

5. a) If you fail once, don't give up.
 b) I'd never stop trying if I were you.
 c) Let me see that manual again.

6. a) Ok, I'll join you when you do.
 b) Good luck with it then!
 c) Start first and get one later.

7. a) Please don't mention it!
 b) Please think about it!
 c) Please do something about it!

Listening Part 2

You will hear some conversations. You will hear each conversation twice. Choose the correct answers for each conversation.

Conversation 1

1. The man's article wasn't on this issue because
 - a) he forgot to send it to the editor.
 - b) he didn't have enough time to complete it.
 - c) he thinks the next issue will be better.

2. What does the woman think of the short stories?
 - a) They are very amusing.
 - b) They are not many.
 - c) They are not true to life.

Conversation 2

3. What is the relationship between the speakers?
 - a) Doctor and nurse.
 - b) School principal and teacher.
 - c) Secretary and patient.

4. The doctor
 - a) is arriving soon.
 - b) has just had a break.
 - c) is examining someone.

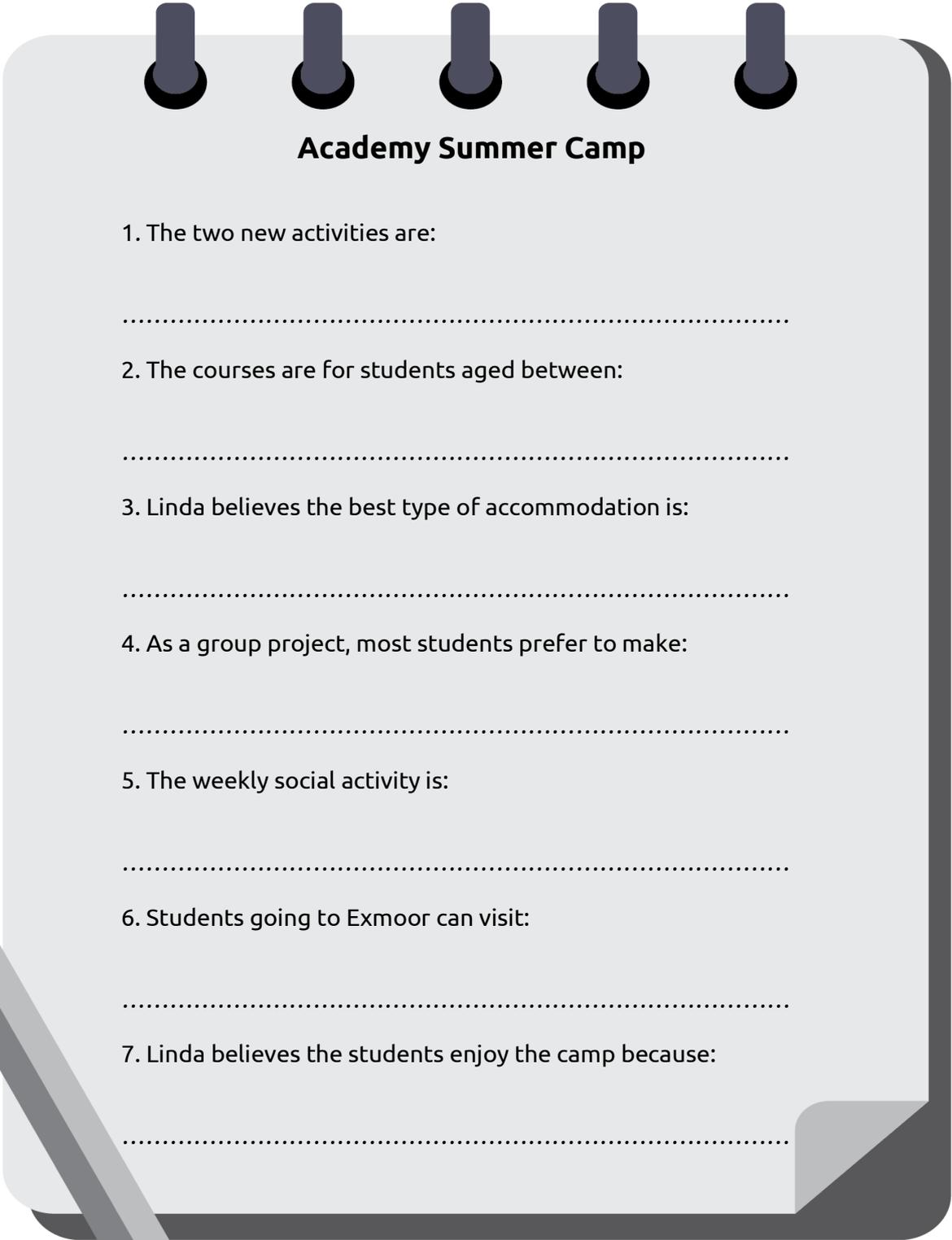
Conversation 3

5. Why is the woman unhappy with the item she bought?
 - a) Its quality is poor.
 - b) She doesn't like its style.
 - c) The colour doesn't suit her.

6. What will the woman receive?
 - a) Her money back.
 - b) A different clothing item.
 - c) A gift card.

Listening Part 3

You will hear someone talking. You will hear the person twice. Complete the information. Write short answers of one to five words.



Academy Summer Camp

1. The two new activities are:

.....

2. The courses are for students aged between:

.....

3. Linda believes the best type of accommodation is:

.....

4. As a group project, most students prefer to make:

.....

5. The weekly social activity is:

.....

6. Students going to Exmoor can visit:

.....

7. Linda believes the students enjoy the camp because:

.....

Listening Part 4

You will hear a conversation. You will hear the conversation twice. Choose the correct answers.

1. What does Jane suggest for a successful project?
 - a) Eating some sweet snacks.
 - b) Doing some initial planning.
 - c) Studying hard at the meetings.

2. According to the speakers, their project's title
 - a) cannot be used because it is a song.
 - b) might be difficult to pronounce.
 - c) might need to be changed.

3. What will the speakers do on Sunday?
 - a) Edit the photo on the computer.
 - b) Meet to choose the best photo.
 - c) Take pictures of several areas.

4. Why does Jane suggest going to the library?
 - a) The teacher required historical information.
 - b) The resources will be more reliable.
 - c) The project will make a better impression.

5. Neil didn't do very well at the maths test because
 - a) he had not studied hard enough.
 - b) he had missed an important lesson.
 - c) Mr Morrison had not explained the unit well.

6. Neil hesitates to have lessons with Jane's sister because
 - a) he doesn't know her well enough.
 - b) he thinks she won't have any time.
 - c) he thinks he'll manage on his own.

Reading Part 1

Read the text and the questions. Choose the correct answer for each question.

What does it take to live a good life?

Surveys show that most young adults believe that obtaining wealth and fame are keys to a happy life. But a long-running study out of a leading university suggests that one of the most important signs of whether you age well and live a long and happy life is not the amount of money you have or fame you receive. A much more important factor of long term health and well-being is the strength of your relationships with family, friends and spouses.

These are some of the results from the research study that closely examined the lives of more than 700 men and in some cases their wives, for more than 70 years. The study revealed some factors that determine whether people are likely to grow old being happy and healthy, or end up lonely, sick and show signs of mental decline.

The study's director, Dr Ray Warren, outlined some of the findings on an online talk that has gathered more than seven million views. "We publish our findings in academic journals that most people don't read," said Dr Warren. "We were supported financially by the government for so many years, and it's important that more people know about this."

The study began in Boston with two very different groups of young men. In the first case, a team of researchers decided to track college students through adulthood to see what factors played important roles in their growth and success. "They thought there was too much emphasis placed on pathology at the time and that it would be really useful to study people who were doing well during their young adult development," Dr Warren said. The study selected 268 who had performed highly in their studies and followed them closely, with frequent interviews and health examinations. In later years, the study also incorporated brain scans, blood draws and interviews with the subjects' spouses and adult children.

Through the years, the study produced many significant findings. It showed, for example, that to age well physically, the single most important thing you could do was to avoid smoking. They also found that relationships with friends, and also romantic ones, were a major factor regarding health and happiness. The people in the strongest relationships were protected against mental illness and memory loss – even if those relationships had many ups and downs.

Dr Warren found a similar pattern among relationships outside the home. The people who replaced old colleagues with new friends after retiring, were happier and healthier than those who left work and did not maintain strong social networks.

Over and over, the study showed that the people who enjoyed life the most, were the ones who depended on relationships with family, friends and community.

So, what actions does Dr Warren recommend? "The possibilities are endless," he said. "Something as simple as replacing screen time with people time or livening up a relationship by trying something new together."

1. What do many young people consider important in life?
 - a) To be healthy.
 - b) To be happy.
 - c) To be rich.

2. What was the purpose of the study?
 - a) To understand the reasons why some people are happier.
 - b) To find out how the elderly feel when they are alone.
 - c) To show that married men have more chances of getting sick.

3. Why did Dr Warren give a talk on the internet?
 - a) He wanted to get more money from the government.
 - b) He wanted to inform other academic professors and scientists.
 - c) He wanted to reach a bigger audience.

4. The people who took part in the study were chosen
 - a) based on the results of medical exams.
 - b) because they were very good students.
 - c) after they were interviewed by the professors.

5. After retirement, the happier people in the study
 - a) created relationships they did not have before.
 - b) stopped talking to their old colleagues.
 - c) registered on social media platforms.

6. The writer suggests that to live a long and happy life,
 - a) connections with other people is the most valuable thing.
 - b) frequent examinations by professors are very important.
 - c) people should watch television together.

Reading Part 2

Read the text. Use the sentences to complete the text. Choose the correct sentence for each gap. There is one extra sentence you will not need.

How Nikola Tesla worked

Imagine a world without electric light, motors, fans, lifts or television. If you think that is impossible, the next time you turn on a switch, think about Nikola Tesla. **(1)** _____ But years after his death and a century after his major inventions, his name is less familiar than those of Thomas Edison, Alexander Graham Bell or the Wright Brothers.

Tesla's restless mind carried him further than the electrical and mechanical inventions of the time. He developed a magnifier which raised electricity to very high frequencies. He found that such currents emitted electromagnetic waves, which could do amazing things. **(2)** _____ Today, "wireless" is a common term in the world of computer networks. Tesla uncovered the theory more than a hundred years ago.

(3) _____ Edison believed invention was "1 per cent inspiration, 99 per cent perspiration". Yet Tesla was a man of inspiration, a visionary. Edison was self-taught, whereas Tesla had received extensive technical education. Edison solved practical problems, while Tesla dreamed of world-transforming technology. About the only thing they had in common was that both men got by on little sleep. **(4)** _____

In his lifetime, Tesla did not care about business. He did not receive credit for many of his inventions. **(5)** _____ This was common for other inventions too. However, in recent years Tesla has received wider recognition for his impact on modern life. **(6)** _____ It is a clue that Nikola Tesla is an inventor worth noting.

- A For example, Marconi is known for inventing the radio, but his equipment was based on Tesla's ideas.
- B On the other hand, Thomas Edison worked on a different invention.
- C As a result, much of life in the 20th century was based on the findings of Tesla's hard work.
- D In fact, Tesla sometimes worked from 10 a.m. to 5 a.m. the next morning.
- E As a matter of fact, one of the most creative electric car companies is named after him.
- F More than any other inventor, he made the age of electric power possible.
- G Tesla's often compared with Thomas Edison, but he was in many ways Edison's opposite.

Reading Part 3

Read the four texts. Which text gives you the answer to each question? Choose the correct text (A-D) for each question.

A

Crisps' fans are once again asked to decide on what the newest taste sensation to hit the supermarkets should be. The semi-finalists to the "Do Us a Flavour" contest included unusual and crazy flavours like Cherry Cheesecake, Sweet Chilli and Chocolate, and Smoked Gouda and Honey. The brand chose three finalists to go into production and let the fans decide which they like the best by actually trying them when they hit the shops on July 24th. In last year's contest, more than 10 million people voted for their favourite flavour. You can vote for your choice between July 24th and October 8th through the company's website.

B

Farmers grow potatoes that have a long shape for easy cutting. After picking, they are washed and a machine rubs off their skin and sorts them by size. Next, they are cut into 3mm slices. The potatoes are then put in vegetable oil that bubbles at 190°C. As they cook, the water inside them turns to steam. The steam travels upwards and the oil replaces the water in the potato slice, making it crispy. After inspectors ensure the crisps are the right colour, they are removed from the cooker and into bags. Then, packers put the bags in boxes and the crisps are ready to be delivered to the shops.

C

Crisps' fan Peter Raines will be able to afford many potato-based snacks in the future after winning £1 million in a contest asking for a new potato crisp flavour. His flavour received 26 per cent of the public vote to be crowned the champion crisp. Peter's recipe, Avocado Toast, beat the three other finalists – chicken curry, cheesy beans, and Worcester sauce – to land the huge £1 million prize. The judges selected the final candidates from over 1.2 million entries. Married dad-of-one and Essex boy Peter is now planning trips abroad, although he's gone to work as usual today. We can probably imagine what's in his packed lunch.

D

For the best chilli crisps, you will need: 1kg potatoes, oil, salt, pepper, chilli powder. Slice the potatoes using a knife with a sharp blade. Rinse in cold water until the water runs clear, then soak for 30 minutes. Heat a large, deep pan about a third full with oil to 160°C. Meanwhile, dry the potatoes well with a kitchen towel. Don't fry them all at the same time as they will take longer if you fill up the pan. Stir as you add them, until golden and crispy. Mix the spices and add them to the pan before you take the crisps out. Let them dry on kitchen paper. Eat immediately.

Which text:

1. describes how a product is manufactured?
2. gives advice on how to make something at home?
3. is inviting people to select a winner of a recipe competition?

Which text provides the answers to the following questions?

4. What flavour was voted to win?
5. Who checks the quality of the crisps before packaging?
6. How many people submitted a recipe to the competition?
7. What equipment is needed to slice the potatoes?

Reading Part 4

Read the text and answer the questions. Use a maximum of five words for each question.

Ancient airplanes - Did the Incas build aircrafts?

In 1954, the Colombian government sent part of its collection of ancient artifacts to the USA for further analysis. Emmanuel Staubs, a leading jeweller, took six weeks to make copies of six of the objects. Initially, these objects were thought to be representing animals. Fifteen years later, one was given to biologist Ivan Sanderson for analysis. After thorough examination that lasted a month and several discussions with experts, Sanderson's conclusion was that the object is a model of an aircraft at least a thousand years old.

Approximately 2 inches long, these objects were worn as jewellery on neck chains. Other suggested usages as charms or toys were later rejected. Their exact age was difficult to determine, however, it is believed that they all date back to 500 - 800 AD.

Both Sanderson and Dr Arthur Poyslee of the Aeronautical Institute of New York stated that the object did not represent any known winged animal. In fact, the little artifact appears more mechanical than biological, mostly because of the shape of the wings. For example, the front wings are delta-shaped, unlike animal wings. The tail is perhaps the item resembling a plane the most, as it is triangular and vertical to the wings.

Adding to the mystery, researchers examined the left side of the tail, where ID marks appear on many planes today. They found a symbol as confusing as the gold model itself, since **it** has been identified as the Aramaic letter B. This may indicate that if there was an original plane, it did not come from Colombia, but it was the product of a population from the Middle East who knew the secret of flying.

In 1997, Peter Belting put the theory to the test. He centered his research on historical evidence and found that the wings of insects are at the top of the body, not at the bottom, and that all Incan artifacts, except these few suspected "planes", were made correctly. Belting studied many scientific essays and made a model plane, first with a propeller, afterwards with a jet engine. Whereas the first has to take off by hand, the jet engine one also had landing gear.

At a conference in Orlando, Florida, the researcher showed a recording where both models were actually able to fly. The jet-engine model was also capable of taking off and landing perfectly. A live demonstration later took place in the parking lot of the Florida mall, yet the models can be found in several museums around the world. Despite Belting's findings, archaeology identifies them as representations of birds, lizards, amphibians and insects, common in the region and period.

1. How long did it take Sanderson to decide what the objects were?

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2. What was the purpose of the objects?

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3. What makes the objects look like a machine?

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4. In the fourth paragraph, what does "it" refer to?

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5. What was Belting's theory based on?

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6. What extra equipment did Belting's second model have?

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7. Where can someone see the copies of the objects?

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Writing Part 1

Write a letter to enter the competition advertised below. Mention:

- what place you would like to visit
- what the students will do during the visit
- why it is a good place for a school trip.

Write between 100 and 150 words.

School trip competition

Do you like going on school trips? Tell us about the next place you would like to visit with your school and we will send you there with your classmates and teachers for free! We will publish the winning letter in our next month's issue.

Write to Anna Appleby, Assistant Editor

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