

SECTION I. LISTENING (50 points)

Part 1. Listen and complete the note below. For questions 1-7, write ONE WORD AND/OR A NUMBER for each answer.

Name of restaurant	Location	Reason for recommendation	Other comments
The Junction	Greyson Street, near the station	Good for people who are especially keen on 1. _____	Quite expensive. The roof is a good place for a drink.
Paloma	In Bow Street next to the cinema	2. _____ food, good for sharing	Staff are very friendly. Need to pay £50 deposit. A limited selection of 3. _____ food.
the 4. _____	At the top of a hotel	A famous chef. All the reviews are very good. Only uses 5. _____ ingredients.	Set lunch costs 6. £ _____ per person. Portions probably of 7. _____ size.

(Adapted from IELTS 20 – Test 1)

Your answers:

1.	2.	3.	4.
5.	6.	7.	

Part 2. You will hear an interview with a man called Daren Howarth, who works as a carbon coach. For questions 8-15, complete the sentences.

The Carbon Coach

Daren says that a carbon coach works full-time as a (8) _____ with various clients.
 Before becoming a carbon coach, Daren trained to be an (9) _____ .
 When assessing a family's carbon footprint, Daren looks first at their (10) _____ .
 Daren uses what's called a (11) _____ to see how much electricity things use.
 Daren feels that using (12) _____ of the old type is the worst waste of energy he sees.
 Daren helped to reduce a band's carbon footprint at (13) _____ as well as on its CDs.
 The new green home uses both the sun and (14) _____ to produce electricity.
 Daren suggests buying a (15) _____ which gives more information about the new green home.

Source: FCE Listening Test 6 Part 2

Your answers:

8.	9.	10.	11.
12.	13.	14.	15.

Part 3: You will hear part of an interview with Mark Latell, a scientist who works on volcanoes, talking about his job. For questions 16–20, decide whether the following statements are True (T) or False (F). (10 points)

16. According to Mark, predictions about volcanic eruptions can be inaccurate because of the lack of constant observation.
17. When Mark's team successfully predicted an eruption on an island, he felt embarrassed by the thanks he received.
18. Mark's team role is to deal with eruptions at the scale of national emergency.
19. Mark thought that the comparison of them with the "cowboys" is true to some extent.
20. When escaping the eruption of Mount St Helens, everyone in Mark's team were thrilled by being so close to such a big eruption.

Source: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uEHu8LIZUKI>

Your answers:

16.	17.	18.	19.	20.
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Part 4. You will hear a psychologist called Sheena Smith talking about studying human behaviour. For questions 24–30, choose the best answer A, B, C or D.

21. What does Sheena like about studying behaviour now?

- A. noting the differences between people

- B. getting to understand herself more
 - C. learning about human emotion
 - D. discovering the changes of behavior in different environments
22. When Sheena talks about her father's 'telephone voice', she remembers
- A. the excitement she felt about a discovery.
 - B. the pride she felt in the way her father spoke.
 - C. the amusement she felt at her mother's reaction.
 - D. how different people respond to unfamiliar situations.
23. When Sheena took part in an experiment in a lift she felt
- A. surprised by people's lack of interest in conversation.
 - B. disappointed by how awkwardly others behaved.
 - C. concerned about doing the wrong thing.
 - D. amused by how quickly people copied her actions.
24. What does Sheena think about the work she is currently doing?
- A. It isn't as interesting as her previous projects.
 - B. It isn't as useful as she thought it might be.
 - C. It isn't as easy to do as she had assumed.
 - D. It demands more creativity than she originally expected.
25. The project Sheena has most enjoyed working on
- A. had an unexpected outcome.
 - B. helped her to progress in her career.
 - C. changed her opinion about the value of research.
 - D. required working closely with a wide range of people.

Source: <https://english-practice.net/practice-english-listening-tests-for-b2-listening-test-36/>

Your answers:

21.	22.	23.	24.	25.
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SECTION II. LEXICO - GRAMMAR (30 points)

Part 1: Choose the word or phrase that best fits each blank in the following sentences. Write your answer in corresponding numbered boxes.(20pts)

26. I have no appetite and I am lethargic. I've been feeling under _____ for ages.

- A. par B. threat C. pair D. stress

27. My car was so old that I could only sell it for _____.

- A. rubbish B. scrap C. waste D. debri

28. Companies run by _____ business people wouldn't be spending millions of dollars on that project if it didn't work.

- A. hard-nosed B. single-breasted C. light-hearted D. heavy-handed

29. Anthropologists usually study simple, unindustrialized societies because of their limited _____.

- A. variations B. varieties C. variables D. variants

30. When the two fighter jets collided into each other during the performance, _____ broke out among the spectators.

- A. turbulence B. pandemonium C. turmoil D. clamour

31. I would not move there – not for all the _____.

- A. fish in the sea B. tea in China C. guns in Texas D. sand in the Sahara

32. _____ with about fifteen times its weight in air does gasoline allow the carburetor to run smoothly.

- A. When mixed B. It is mixed C. To mix it D. Only when mixed

33. Despite facing numerous challenges and a tight deadline, the team managed to _____ an impressive presentation.

- A. pull up B. pull off C. pull over D. pull in

34. _____, the strollers can take another road.

- A. If need be B. Come what may C. When it must D. We might as well

35. The two boys were caught _____ the exam papers from the teacher's room, so they definitely deserved _____ from school.

- A. having stolen - to have been suspended
B. to be stealing - having been suspended
C. to steal - being suspended
D. stealing - to be suspended

Your answer

26.	27.	28.	29.	30.
31.	32.	33.	34.	35.

Part 2: There is an error among the four underlined parts in each of the sentences below. Identify the errors and offer the corrections. Write your answer in the box provided.

Example: 0. The letter was sent by special delivery must be important.

36. In America, the Indians used crude oil for fuel and medicine hundreds of years before the first white settlers arrive.

A

B

C

D

37. Musical comedies, as an American form of entertainment, often take its subjects from America's present or past.

A

B

C

D

38. Of all seashore plants, seaweeds are best able to tolerate long periods out of water, followed by long periods covering by water.

A

B

C

D

39. The viceroys butterfly, an insect that birds like to eat, has a color pattern similar to that of the monarch butterfly, whom birds do not like to eat.

A

B

C

D

40. A persimmon tastes best when it is such ripe that it looks wrinkled and almost spoiled.

A

B

C

D

Your answer

	ERRORS	CORRECTIONS
Example: 0.	<i>was sent</i>	<i>which/ that was sent</i>
36.		
37.		
38.		
39.		
40.		

Part 3: Write the correct form of the words given in the brackets. Write your answer in corresponding numbered boxes.

41. The unintended result is “_____”: rising prices for metals and minerals such as copper, aluminium and lithium that are essential to solar and wind power, electric cars and other renewable technologies. (GREEN)

42. Whether you’ve been out of work for 18 months or 18 years, “_____” can be challenging – but it’s not always as difficult as it might seem. (RETURN)

43. Most manuscripts _____ the stories that have circulated by word of mouth for centuries. (DATE)

44. The elderly and vulnerable can feel _____, which prevents people from living their lives to the full. (DEFEND)
45. Buying those shares was a very _____ move - they must be worth ten times their original value now. (SEE)
46. In the meantime, the public bases its opinions upon prejudice and _____ fears. (REASON)
47. He was charged as an _____ to murder. (ACCESS)
48. The northern district of the city was once seen as an _____ stronghold for the anti-government group. (BREACH)
49. I am scanning my gran's photos onto my computer because they'd be _____ if anything happened to them. (PLACE)
50. We are increasingly _____ by technology. (SLAVE)

Your answer

41.	42.	43.	44.	45.
46.	47.	48.	49.	50.

SECTION III: READING (60 points)

Part 1: Read the following passage and decide which answer (A, B, C, or D) best fits each gap. Write your answer in corresponding numbered boxes.

Over the past fifty years or so, the methods used for collecting money from the public to aid the developing world have changed out of all recognition, along with the gravity of the problems (51) _____, and the increasing awareness among the population that something must be done. At the beginning of this period, it would have been common to put money in a collecting box, perhaps on the street or at church. The 1960s saw the (52) _____ of shops which sold second-hand goods, donated by the public, and which also began to sell articles manufactured in the developing world in charitable projects set up to guarantee a fair income to local people. The next development was probably the charity 'event', in which participants were (53) _____ to run, cycle, swim or what have you, and collected money from friends and relatives (54) _____ how far or long they managed to keep going. The first hint of what was to become the most successful means of (55) _____ money was the charity record, where the artists donated their time and talent, and the (56) _____ from the sales went to a good cause. This was perhaps a (57) _____ of the fact that young people felt increasingly concerned about the obvious differences between life in Europe and the United States, and that in most of Africa, for example. A feeling of frustration was building up. Why was so little being done? The huge success of Band Aid, and (58) _____ televised concerts, showed the power of the media, and of music in particular, to inspire and shock. It differed significantly in style from other events. People phoned up in their

thousands on the day and pledged money by (59) _____ their credit card numbers. (60) _____, if you have enough money to buy an MP3 player, you can afford something for the world's starving children.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|----------------------|----------------|
| 51. A. faced | B. covered | C. opposed | D. approached |
| 52. A. occurrence | B. entrance | C. happening | D. advent |
| 53. A. supported | B. funded | C. sponsored | D. promoted |
| 54. A. in as much as | B. according to | C. with reference to | D. as regard |
| 55. A. increasing | B. lifting | C. boosting | D. raising |
| 56. A. produce | B. proceeds | C. receipts | D. returns |
| 57. A. consideration | B. reflection | C. view | D. display |
| 58. A. subsequent | B. consequent | C. attendant | D. relevant |
| 59. A. mentioning | B. quoting | C. affirming | D. recalling |
| 60. A. Anyway | B. After all | C. Although | D. At any rate |

Your answer

51.	52.	53.	54.	55.
56.	57.	58.	59.	60.

Part 2: Fill in each blank with one suitable word. Write your answer in corresponding numbered boxes.

The first Apple Mac

Competing fiercely (61) _____ a share of the emerging home-computer market in 1979, a successful young company called Apple was developing its Lisa computer, the second commercial machine (62) _____ utilise a Graphic User Interface (GUI). The engineers at Apple knew that success (63) _____ in being able to precisely render an image visible on screen onto a printed page (64) _____ being confined to just one printer, and the company's founding executive, the late Steve Jobs, had in the Lisa a product (65) _____ he knew could change the world of office communications. (66) _____, it was to be the Lisa's successor, the seminal Macintosh, that would ultimately change that world.

The Apple Macintosh computer was launched in January 1984 through a high-profile marketing (67) _____ that deployed an advert directed by Ridley Scott and a national premiere during the half- (68) _____ break of that year's Superbowl, the USA's most popular televised sporting event. Priced at \$2,495, it was the first commercially available desktop computer with a GUI and mouse, and (69) _____ acknowledged potential amongst the

design and graphical arts communities was profound. The (70) _____, as they say, is history.

(Cambridge C2 Proficiency Use of English)

Your answer

61.	62.	63.	64.	65.
66.	67.	68.	69.	70.

Part 3: Read the passage and circle the letter A, B, C, D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions. Write your answer in corresponding numbered boxes.

The Creators of Grammar

No student of a foreign language needs to be told that grammar is complex. By changing word sequences and by adding a range of auxiliary verbs and suffixes, we are able to communicate tiny variations in meaning. We can turn a statement into a question, state whether an action has taken place or is soon to take place, and perform many other word tricks to convey subtle differences in meaning. Nor is this complexity inherent to the English language. All languages, even those of so-called 'primitive' tribes have clever grammatical components. The Cherokee pronoun system, for example, can distinguish between 'you and I', 'several other people and I' and 'you, another person and I'. In English, all these meanings are summed up in the one, crude pronoun 'we'. **Grammar is universal and plays a part in every language, no matter how widespread it is.**

So the question which has baffled many linguists is - who created grammar?

At first, it would appear that this question is impossible to answer. To find out how grammar is created, someone needs to be present at the time of a language's creation, documenting its emergence. Many historical linguists are able to trace modern complex languages back to earlier languages, but in order to answer the question of how complex languages are actually *formed*, the researcher needs to observe how languages are started **from scratch**. Amazingly, however, this is possible.

Some of the most recent languages evolved due to the Atlantic slave trade. At that time, slaves from a number of different ethnicities were forced to work together under colonizer's rule. Since they had no opportunity to learn each other's languages, they developed a **make-shift** language called a *pidgin*. Pidgins are strings of words copied from the language of the landowner. They have little in the way of grammar, and in many cases it is difficult for a listener to deduce when an event happened, and who did what to whom. [I] Speakers need to use circumlocution in order to make their meaning understood. [II] Interestingly, however, all it takes for a pidgin to become a complex language is for a group of children to be exposed to it at the time when they learn their mother tongue. [III] Slave children did not simply copy the strings of words uttered by their elders, they adapted their words to create a new, expressive language. [IV] Complex grammar systems which emerge from pidgins are termed creoles, and they are invented by children.

Further evidence of this can be seen in studying sign languages for the deaf. Sign languages are not simply a series of gestures; they utilise the same grammatical machinery that is found in spoken languages. Moreover, there are many different languages used worldwide. The creation of one such language was documented quite recently in Nicaragua. Previously, all deaf people were isolated from each other, but in 1979 a new government introduced schools for the deaf. Although children were taught speech and lip reading in the classroom, in the playgrounds they began to invent their own sign system, using the gestures that they used at home. It was basically a pidgin. Each child used the signs differently, and there was no **consistent** grammar. However, children who joined the school later, when this inventive sign system was already around,

developed a quite different sign language. Although it was based on the signs of the older children, the younger children's language was more fluid and compact, and it utilised a large range of grammatical devices to clarify meaning. What is more, all the children used the signs in the same way. A new creole was born.

Some linguists believe that many of the world's most established languages were creoles at first. The English past tense –ed ending may have evolved from the verb 'do'. 'It ended' may once have been 'It end-did'. Therefore it would appear that even the most widespread languages were partly created by children. Children appear to have innate grammatical machinery in their brains, which springs to life when they are first trying to make sense of the world around them. Their minds can serve to create logical, complex structures, even when there is no grammar present for them to copy.

(Source: TOEFL practice test)

71. In paragraph 1, why does the writer include information about the Cherokee language?

- A. To show how simple, traditional cultures can have complicated grammar structures
- B. To show how English grammar differs from Cherokee grammar
- C. To prove that complex grammar structures were invented by the Cherokees.
- D. To demonstrate how difficult it is to learn the Cherokee language

72. What can be inferred about the slaves' pidgin language?

- A. It contained complex grammar.
- B. It was based on many different languages.
- C. It was difficult to understand, even among slaves.
- D. It was created by the land-owners.

73. All the following sentences about Nicaraguan sign language are true EXCEPT:

- A. The language has been created since 1979.
- B. The language is based on speech and lip reading.
- C. The language incorporates signs which children used at home.
- D. The language was perfected by younger children.

74. In paragraph 3, where can the following sentence be placed?

It included standardised word orders and grammatical markers that existed in neither the pidgin language, nor the language of the colonizers.

- | | | | |
|------|-------|--------|-------|
| A. I | B. II | C. III | D. IV |
|------|-------|--------|-------|

75. “**From scratch**” in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to:

- | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| A. from the very beginning | B. in simple cultures |
| C. by copying something else | D. by using written information |

76. “**Make-shift**” in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to:

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------|
| A. complicated and expressive | B. simple and temporary |
| C. extensive and diverse | D. private and personal |

77. Which sentence is closest in meaning to the highlighted sentence?

Grammar is universal and plays a part in every language, no matter how widespread it is.

- A. All languages, whether they are spoken by a few people or a lot of people, contain grammar.
- B. Some languages include a lot of grammar, whereas other languages contain a little.
- C. Languages which contain a lot of grammar are more common than languages that contain a little.
- D. The grammar of all languages is the same, no matter where the languages evolved.

78. All of the following are features of the new Nicaraguan sign language EXCEPT:

- A. All children used the same gestures to show meaning.
- B. The meaning was clearer than the previous sign language.
- C. The hand movements were smoother and smaller.
- D. New gestures were created for everyday objects and activities.

79. Which idea is presented in the final paragraph?

- A. English was probably once a creole.
- B. The English past tense system is inaccurate.
- C. Linguists have proven that English was created by children.
- D. Children say English past tenses differently from adults.

80. Look at the word '**consistent**' in paragraph 4. This word could best be replaced by which of the following?

- A. natural
- B. predictable
- C. imaginable
- D. uniform

Your answer

71.	72.	73.	74.	75.
76.	77.	78.	79.	80.

Part 4: Read the following passage and do the tasks that follows. Write your answer in the space provided.

THE IMPORTANT OF LAW

A. The law influences all of us virtually all the time, it governs almost all aspects of our behavior, and even what happens to us when we are no longer alive. It affects us from the embryo onwards. It governs the air we breathe, the food and drink we consume, our travel, family relationships, and our property. It applies at the bottom of the ocean and in space. Each time we examine a label on a food product, engage in work as an employee or employer, travel on the roads, go to school to learn or to teach, stay in a hotel, borrow a library book, create or dissolve a commercial

company, play sports, or engage the services of someone for anything from plumbing a sink to planning a city, we are in the world of law.

B. Law has also become much more widely recognised as the standard by which behavior needs to be judged. A very telling development in recent history is the way in which the idea of law has permeated all parts of social life. The universal standard of whether something is socially tolerated is progressively becoming whether it is legal, rather than something that has always been considered acceptable. In earlier times, most people were illiterate. Today, by contrast, a vast number of people can read, and it is becoming easier for people to take an interest in law, and for the general population to help actually shape the law in many countries. However, law is a versatile instrument that can be used equally well for the improvement or the degradation of humanity.

C. This, of course, puts law in a very significant position. In our rapidly developing world, all sorts of skills and knowledge are valuable. Those people, for example, with knowledge of computers, the internet, and communications technology are relied upon by the rest of us. There is now someone with IT skills or an IT help desk in every UK school, every company, every hospital, every local and central government office. Without their knowledge, many parts of commercial and social life today would seize up in minutes. But legal understanding is just as vital and as universally needed. The American comedian Jerry Seinfeld put it like this, 'We are all throwing the dice, playing the game, moving our pieces around the board, but if there is a problem, the lawyer is the only person who has read the inside of the top of the box.' In other words, the lawyer is the only person who has read and made sense of the rules.

D. The number of laws has never been greater. In the UK alone, about 35 new Acts of Parliament are produced every year, thereby delivering thousands of new rules. The legislative output of the British Parliament has more than doubled in recent times from 1,100 pages a year in the early 1970s, to over 2,500 pages a year today. Between 1997 and 2006, the legislature passed 365 Acts of Parliament and more than 32,000 legally binding statutory instruments. In a system with so much law, lawyers do a great deal not just to vindicate the rights of citizens and organizations but also to help develop the law through legal arguments, some of which are adapted by judges to become laws. Law courts can and do produce new law and revise old law, but they do so having heard the arguments of lawyers.

E. However, despite their important role in developing the rules, lawyers are not universally admired. Anti-lawyer jokes have a long history going back to the ancient Greeks. More recently the son of a famous Hollywood actor was asked at his junior school what his father did for a living, to which he replied, 'My daddy is a movie actor, and sometimes he plays the good guy, and

sometimes he plays the lawyer. For balance, though, it is worth remembering that there are and have been many heroic and revered lawyers such as the Roman philosopher and politician Cicero and Mahatma Gandhi, the Indian campaigner for independence.

F. People sometimes make comments that characterise lawyers as professionals whose concerns put personal reward above truth, or who gain financially from misfortune. There are undoubtedly lawyers that would fit that bill, Just as there are some scientists, Journalists and others In that category, But, In general, it is no more Just to say that lawyers are bad because they make a living from people's problems than it is to make the same accusation In respect of nurses or IT consultants, A great many lawyers are involved in public law work, such as that Involving civil liberties, housing and other Issues. Such work Is not lavishly remunerated and the quality of the service provided by these lawyers relies on considerable professional dedication, Moreover, much legal work has nothing to do with conflict or misfortune, but is primarily concerned with drafting documents, Another source of social disaffection for lawyers, and disaffection for the law, is a limited public understanding of how law works and how It could be changed. Greater clarity about these issues, maybe as a result of better public relations, would reduce many aspects of public dissatisfaction with the law.

(Adapted from IELTS Reading Practice test)

Question 81-85: Choose the correct heading for each paragraph from the list of headings below. Write the correct number (i-vii) in boxes.

List of Headings

- i** Different areas of professional expertise
- ii** Reasons why it is unfair to criticise lawyers
- iii** The disadvantages of the legal system
- iv** The law applies throughout our lives
- v** The law has affected historical events
- vi** A negative regard for lawyers
- vii** public's increasing ability to influence the law
- viii** growth in laws

Example: Paragraph A __iv__

81. Paragraph B _____

82. Paragraph C _____

83. Paragraph D _____

84. Paragraph E _____

85. Paragraph F _____

Question 86-90: Complete the summary below.

Choose **ONE WORD ONLY** from the passage for each answer. Write your answers in boxes 86-90 on your answer sheet.

Lawyers as professionals People sometimes say that **86.** _____ is of little interest to lawyers, who are more concerned with making money. This may well be the case with some individuals, in the same way that some **87.** _____ or scientific experts may also be driven purely by financial greed. However, criticising lawyers because their work is concerned with people's problems would be similar to attacking IT staff or **88.** _____ for the same reason. In fact, many lawyers focus on questions relating, for example, to housing or civil liberties, which requires them to have **89.** _____ to their work. What's more, a lot of lawyers' time is spent writing **90.** _____ rather than dealing with people's misfortunes.

Your answer

81.	82.	83.	84.	85.
86.	87.	88.	89.	90.

Part 5: You are going to read an extract. For questions 91-100, choose from the people (A, B, C, D or E) and write your answer in the boxes below. (The people may be chosen more than once)

A transport revolution in Curitiba, Brazil

A

For the first few hundred years of its existence, Curitiba, the capital of the state of Paraná in southern Brazil, was a sleepy, smallish town. But by the 1960s, its population had grown to about 360,000, and the city was facing overcrowding, serious traffic congestion and other problems that afflict many fast-growing cities around the world. In line with the orthodox thinking of the time, the authorities began to draw up plans to widen avenues, demolish historic buildings and adapt the city centre so that cars could become the primary mode of transport. In 1971, they appointed a young architect called Jaime Lerner as city mayor, confident that he would implement the planned changes. Lerner almost immediately shook things up, however. Instead of widening avenues, he created a pedestrian mall in the city centre. And rather than building more roads, he created parks and gardens, and protected the city's rivers from being turned into concrete drainage canals. His most memorable contribution, however, came in his ideas for the city's bus network.

B

Besides calling for wider streets for cars, planners advocated the building of subway train lines. The problem with this was that construction would be costly and lengthy. Lerner instead decided to integrate dedicated bus lanes along the city's main arteries, allowing buses to run at speeds comparable to those of light rail. A determined and clever deal-maker, Lerner persuaded private bus operators to provide the vehicles while he would pay for the new infrastructure. With this trade-off, the first rapid bus lines cost 50 times less than rail lines. Improvements were then made over time and by the 1990s, the buses were carrying 1.5 million passengers a day. In fact, high ridership created problems, with long queues waiting to board buses and pay fares. Lerner, by now in his third term as mayor, came up with an elegant solution. He called for longer buses, faster boarding through multiple doors, fares paid before entering the bus, and even a tube fare covering the entire network. Lerner also gave the bus stops, or 'stations', a distinctive look by placing them in futuristic glass tubes with sliding doors. He later remarked that the first big rapid transit (BRT) system had been born.

C

Curitiba's bus rapid transit now began to attract attention from other cities in Latin America. Bogota, the capital of Colombia, a much bigger city with a population of 8 million people, had crippling traffic problems. Seeing how well the Curitiba BRT seemed to be working, the authorities in Bogota borrowed and added to many of Lerner's concepts to build a viable larger BRT network of their own called the Transmilenio. The 'stations', which feature many of the key functional elements that Lerner had implemented, contributed to its success. From there, BRT's influence continued to grow, spreading as far as the United States, South Africa and China. However, cities in Latin America where BRT systems have particularly taken off. 'There's no doubt that's where BRT systems carry the most people of any region in the world,' says one planning expert. 'It's probably down to the similar language and cultural context.'

D

But as the BRT concept spread internationally, it faced problems back in Curitiba. Although ridership remained high, it was declining, while car usage climbed. There were complaints of overcrowding on buses and the tubular bus stops failing to protect passengers from extreme temperatures and heavy rain. Curitiba now has 1.8 million people and new challenges remain an issue. Plans have been made for the construction of a subway system. A form of transport Lerner did his best to avoid as mayor. Another potential solution being considered is the bicycle. Contrary to what one might assume of a city known for innovation, the authorities have been slow to take cycling seriously. There are plans to develop cycle lanes and to

integrate them with the bus system, but they remain still in the early stages. Despite these issues, however, BRT has become a cultural touchstone. Curitiba's answer to the freewheeling carnival spirit of Rio is the calm, spaced, business-dominated lifestyle in São Paulo. A city famous for thought about its humble status for the rest of the airport gift shop is built in the shape of a life-size BRT station.

Source: C1 Advanced Trainer 2

Questions: In which section is the following mentioned?

91. How Curitiba's bus system became a victim of its own success
92. Initiatives taken that were unrelated to transport
93. The importance of Curitiba's bus system for the city's identity
94. Lerner's skills as a negotiator
95. Why the Curitiba transport model works better in some places than others
96. The innovations which made Curitiba's bus system a world leader
97. An aspect of transport in Curitiba that is surprisingly underdeveloped
98. The expectations that certain people had of Lerner as mayor
99. How Curitiba inspired changes elsewhere
100. Why Lerner decided to develop Curitiba's bus system rather than other forms of transport

Your answer

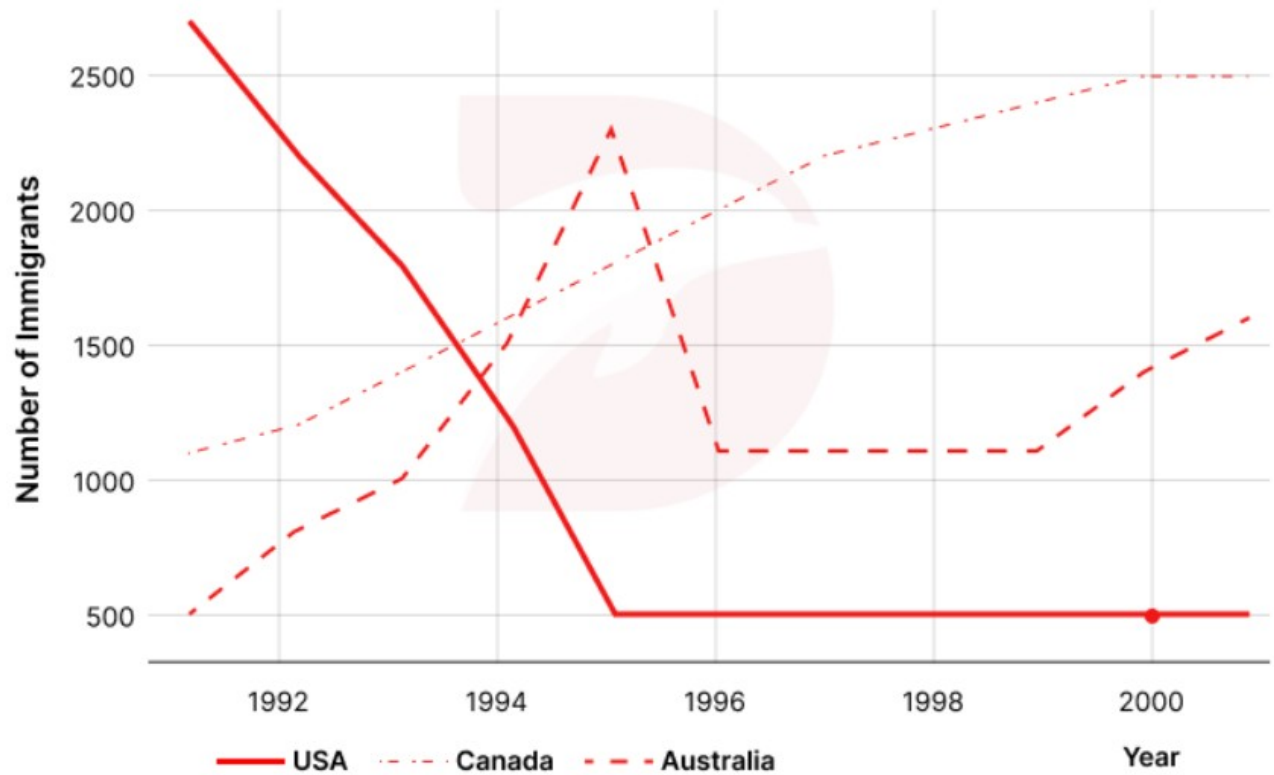
91.	92.	93.	94.	95.
96.	97.	98.	99.	100.

SECTION IV. WRITING (60 points)

Part 1. The line graph shows the number of immigrants to 3 different countries (USA, Canada, Australia) from 1991 to 2001.

Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

Number of Immigrants to the USA, Canada, and Australia (1991-2001)



[illegible]

Part 2. Write an essay of about 250 words on the following topic:

With the growing number of population in cities, many people are living in small homes that don't have outdoor spaces. Is this a positive or negative development?

This image shows a full page of white paper with horizontal dotted lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page, providing a guide for handwriting practice. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the page.

